

THE CANADIAN

DECEMBER 1973

leader





Muchas Gracias, Amigo

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THE CANADIAN leader

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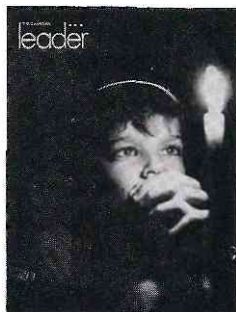
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER



Candles were once an important and necessary part of the Christmas season. In medieval times they were placed in windows to provide a welcome light to the Christ Child; before electricity they illuminated the Christmas tree and, in Sweden, the girl chosen to portray St. Lucia wore a crown of candles. Our cover candle provided the only illumination for designer Rae Chalmers' striking photograph of his son, Lance, who is a Cub with the 84th Merivale (Ottawa) Pack. The peace and solemnity of Christmas can be truly felt in this arresting picture. May your Christmas season enjoy the same qualities.

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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



After a good record of supplying all needs quickly for most of the year, we are now experiencing **long delays** in delivery of new merchandise. These delays are affecting many items but are mainly felt with articles of uniform, so urgently required at the commencement of a new season in September, October and November. Cub jerseys, Cub longs and Scout berets were three of the more important items adversely affected.

Our suppliers are experiencing problems in obtaining materials — due to turmoil in industry generally and in the textile industry in particular. This has been caused by an unprecedented, heavy, demand, coupled with shortages of raw materials such as cotton, leather and synthetic fibres.

Supply Services, with its special requirements, is probably affected to a greater degree than other businesses where substitution in colour and design can be more readily accepted.

The prospect for 1974 indicates little promise for improvement — needless to say, we will do our best to keep items available.

The following are the first instances where we have been forced to increase prices of items in the 1973-74 catalogue.

T-shirts — all styles — boys'	now \$1.99
T-shirts — all styles — men's	now 2.49
4-man Cook Kit — new style — Palco	now 18.95
Individual Cook Kit	now 5.69
Handbook of Skits and Stunts	now 4.95

If your group is experiencing problems in obtaining the correct shade or colour-combination neckerchiefs, why not suggest changing to the National Neckerchief. It's Canadian Scouting's own, copyrighted, design and is shown in several places in the catalogue. The growing popularity is indicated by the fact that over 34,000 Cub and over 19,000 Scout National Neckerchiefs have been sold since their introduction.

TRAILBLAZING ANYONE?



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By Elizabeth Daniels

On Saturday, June 23, 1973, a dream came true for Art Jackson, Scouter, naturalist and history buff. The occasion was the inauguration of the Laura Secord Trail on the 160th anniversary of Laura Secord's celebrated walk from Queenston to De Cew House in the Niagara Peninsula, to warn Lieutenant Fitzgibbons, British garrison commander, of an imminent surprise attack on Beavertams during the War of 1812.

Art Jackson, at present Assistant Executive Director, Province of Ontario, was formerly Regional Field Commissioner for the Niagara Region, and lived in a home built by one of the Secord family in the village of St. Davids. During that time, he not only became well acquainted with the flora and fauna of the region, but also the local history from the time of the early settlers. He has long held the view that people — especially young people — should be made aware of their heritage and, knowing that people learn best by doing, he was a strong advocate of practical projects of historical interest which could be undertaken by Scouting groups. One of these was the possibility of researching and recreating traditional or historic routes as modern walking trails, with emphasis on natural beauty and historic interest.

Paul Lutz, Scoutmaster of the 26th Niagara Troop, and an enthusiastic backpacker and hiker, was receptive to such a project, but the idea did not capture the imagination of the troop until after they had returned from a camping trip two years ago as guests of a Scout troop near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Their hosts had taken them on a twenty-four-mile hike along a historical walking

trail, which the boys enjoyed so much, they determined to work on a similar trail in their own area.

Several old trails were considered, but it was the restoration of the Secord homestead at Queenston, by the Laura Secord Candy Company (completed in June, 1972), that tipped the scales in favour of an attempt to recreate her famous walk. This was not an easy task. A great deal of research had to be undertaken to determine the exact route, since Mrs. Secord made her journey before the advent of super-highways, urban sprawl and Seaway Canals! Part of the circuitous route she took is now downtown St. Catharines. Consequently, most of the trail, of necessity, has to follow roads, but the Scouts walked over the area many times to set the trail as close as is now feasible to the original route, while incorporating as much natural and historic interest as possible. In order to avoid contact with American troops, Mrs. Secord had walked twenty miles before she reached the British garrison. The present trail has been shortened to approximately seven-teen miles.

Once the trail was established, an explanatory booklet was prepared, containing a statement outlining the purpose of the trail, a biography of Laura Secord, an annotated route map, brief explanations of points of interest along the way and general information for hikers and leaders of groups. Francis Petrie, Niagara's historian, proved of invaluable assistance in this part of the project. In addition, a handsome crest, in greens on white, was designed, which the boys decided would be given only to those who completed the walk. Finally, trail markers —



large juice-can lids with the letters L.S. painted in red on a white background — were prepared, and strategically placed along the route.

Invitations were now extended to Scouting and Guiding groups in Southern Ontario and the border states to attend the official opening and walk the trail, with weekend camping facilities laid on for those who wished to stay at Niagara District's Queenston campsite. For the purpose of the inauguration it was decided to walk the trail in reverse, starting at De Cew House and ending at Laura Secord House, Queenston, where the candy company had arranged for light refreshment and a courtesy tour of the delightfully restored home for all who completed the trail.

On the morning of June 23, in brilliant sunshine, a large, cheerful crowd, geared for walking, gathered at the steps of De Cew House. Honoured guests included "Friends of the Trail," "Laura Secord" herself (sans cow), and seven young men from the Tuscarora Reserve, representing the Six Nations, whose ancestors fought and won the Battle of Beaverdams. Art Jackson officially opened the trail by cutting the ribbon with Lieutenant Fitzgibbons' sword, on loan from the local museum, to the blade of which, it must be admitted, a couple of razor blades had been strategically and unobtrusively attached!

About 140 men, women and children of all ages earned their crest that day, and were then ferried back to the Queenston campsite, where a rousing campfire ended the day's festivities.

The trail will continue to be maintained by the Scouts of the 26th Niagara, with administration details handled by the Niagara District Council at 4377 Fourth Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ontario, where the 25-cent brochure and trail information is available on request. A package containing slides and a taped commentary is also being prepared for use by groups or individuals.

While it is believed that the 26th Niagara Troop is the first individual group to blaze a historical walking trail, it is not the first Scouting trail in Ontario. At least one other — the Skitteewaaba Trail in the Port Rowan-Lambton area — was developed by Big Creek District three years ago.

In these days of increased leisure, there is more and more demand for things to do outdoors. Are you looking for a project in your group or district which combines the outdoors and Scouting with community service? If so,

this may be just what you are looking for. There is almost certainly an area near you with a history as well as natural beauty which could be developed as a walking, cycling, canoeing or even motoring trail. It could be the first positive step toward ensuring its preservation for future generations, while providing a useful service for both Scouting and the public today. To quote from the Purpose of the Laura Secord Trail — "Aside from its historical significance, in preparing for and walking the trail, a Scout gains valuable experience by putting into practice his skills in back-packing, hiking, first-aid, cooking, camping, observation, map-reading and safety. The Laura Secord Trail is a living memorial to a great Canadian heroine, kept alive by those who walk it in the spirit for which it was intended."

ELIZABETH DANIELS is a member of the National Wolf Cub Subcommittee.



CAMP FREEZE

Programming for Venturers — No. 5

By R. J. Roberts

In the January issue of *The Canadian Leader* I wrote a brief note about the Venturer event called **Camp Freeze** then being planned by the Venturers and Rangers of Burnaby, British Columbia. Well, that event is past history now but it still makes good reading, and perhaps some of you may wish to begin planning now for a similar event for this winter.

You may not have any mountains in your area, you may not even have much snow during your winter, but this kind of activity can be held anyway and will provide fun, action and adventure for those taking part.

Pat Connel is a Venturer Advisor and was the Assistant Camp Chief at Camp Freeze, and this is how he saw the whole thing happen.

"Camp Freeze is an annual, joint, venture between Rangers and Venturers of Burnaby, B.C. Our numbers for this year's event (1973) were the highest ever, with 185 Venturers and advisors attending, along with 175 Rangers and their leaders.

"The planning for the trip to Manning Park, where Camp Freeze has been held for the past six years, started in early fall. Manning Park is a B.C. Provincial Park located on the Allison Pass Highway, 150 miles east of Vancouver at an elevation of from 3,000 — 6,800 feet. The planning runs like clockwork, with arrangements

being made with a local bus company to transport us to the Park. We always leave on Friday night at 6:30 from the centre of Burnaby. Arrangements are also made for two trucks to take up our camping equipment. Application forms are sent out before Christmas to all Ranger and Venturer companies asking them to register by early January. A \$6 fee for each Venturer and advisor is made to cover transportation costs. Applications do not take any time in being returned as this has proven to be one of our most popular, regional, Venturer events of the year.

"The companies usually are split into four subcamps, and a pre-camp meeting is held two weeks before the big weekend where the advisors and two Venturers from each participating company meet Camp Chief Bernie Lutes, the subcamp chiefs, regional Venturer coordinator and the other Venturers and advisors who will be going to Camp Freeze. For ease of loading and unloading, each subcamp has colour-coded bus tickets and labels for their packs and equipment. All the buses and trucks are colour-coded so that, when Friday night arrives, the loading of people and equipment is a simple operation. This year all Venturers travelled to Manning Park in Venturer uniform.

"On the big night we all arrive early, load our equipment and head for the hills. The Rangers do the same and soon there are eight buses, two trucks and other miscellaneous vehicles heading east on the freeway. We have a



brief stop at Hope, and then start the last 50 miles up the Allison Pass to Manning Park. This year nature gave us a rough time as it was snowing heavily in the Pass. On one particularly steep hill many large trucks were stuck, causing everyone to come to a standstill. Even our buses bogged down but we soon got them going again with 40 Venturers and advisors from one bus pushing the others up the hill in the driving snow.

"We arrived at Manning Park at 10 p.m. and began putting up the camp, digging in our tents and starting fires. The Rangers had it much softer as they stayed in the lodge — with beds, hot and cold running water, carpets, etc. Camp is usually all up by midnight and we hit the hay for the night.

"Just about everyone is up early Saturday morning. Flagbreak is held at 9 a.m. and from there all are on their own to enjoy the many facilities of Manning Park. Many leave for the ski slopes at Gibson Pass, others head for the ice rink, toboggan runs, or go snowshoeing. Many Venturers head for the lodge to round up the Rangers for joint activities or just to sit around and talk. The day passes quickly — all are on their own until supper, when all the companies gather back in camp.

"After supper everyone is again "on his own"; however, a campfire is planned inside the lodge. Nearly all the Rangers and Venturers attend for two hours of rousing singing accompanied by guitar, skits and general good fun. Afterwards, it's night skating and Venturers-Rangers hockey.

"The magic hour is 12:30 and all Venturers return to camp for the night — everyone makes it, although some are perhaps a little late. Nevertheless, after a full day, it isn't long before everyone is asleep. The weather has been fair, with snow most of the time, and temperatures during the day in the high twenties, while at night they dip to ten above.

"Sunday morning sees a new blanket of snow all around us and the camp is usually a little slow to get up, although this changes after the early rising Rangers come charging down to shake a few of the slackers out of their tents.

"Once again flagbreak is held at 9 a.m. with a brief Venturers' Own. The morning is free, although the late risers spend it having breakfast. The rest are off with the Rangers or to ski, skate or simply enjoy the winter scenery.

"After lunch we break camp and have the equipment loaded into the trucks and the campsite cleaned up. The closing ceremony is held at 1:30 p.m. with everyone in attendance. Crests are handed out and a few short speeches are made about what great winter campers we are, followed by flag down and the annual, wild, snowball fight between the badly outnumbered advisors and the Venturers.

"The entire camp loads the buses at 2 p.m. and the convoy pulls out of Manning Park and heads back to Vancouver, arriving around 5 p.m., after another short stop at Hope. Equipment and packs are quickly unloaded, thanks again to colour-coded labels. Everyone is home by 6 p.m., and so ends another successful Camp Freeze."

You will agree, I am sure, that Pat Connell could have said much more about the weekend, but what he did say paints a glowing picture of a most enjoyable event. Planned well in advance, with a fairly relaxed program of activities, all those attending had a chance to do the things they wanted to do, to have the freedom to roam around the park and to enjoy a part of the Canadian winter in B.C.

If other companies are doing this sort of thing or have other kinds of major activities that they would like to share with others, let us know and we will try to feature them in future issues.



The 12th Newfoundland Scouters' Conference

By Jim Mackie

When Provincial Commissioner Millar Ewing spoke at the opening of the 12th Newfoundland Scouters' Conference in Grand Falls on Saturday morning, October 13, he asked the over 180 leaders present, what they personally hoped to gain from the Conference and what they hoped their boys would eventually gain from their attendance and participation.

Although he was not then looking for 180 answers, he did want to plant the thought, in the minds of everyone present, that they were being given a wonderful opportunity over the next two days to add to their Scouting knowledge and that they should make every effort to take advantage of the opportunity.

The theme of the conference, in response to a request from the 1972 conference, was "Doing" and do they did! From the opening activities, to the closing on Sunday, the participants were presented with practical, program idea after idea — things they could take home and use with their boys.

To discourage Scouters from one program section or geographic area from staying in tight little groups, and thus losing the opportunity to exchange ideas and information with people from other parts of the province, the conference opening activities included a game where everyone was given a piece of card stock containing a letter. The idea was to move about until you found others with the letters which, added to yours, would make the word CONFERENCE. The ten people brought together in this way then became a working group for the duration of the conference when the conferees met in total.

The group I worked with, which quickly named itself the "Old Vets" because of a total of 164 years of Scout-

ing service, included leaders from various parts of Newfoundland, from the Cub, Scout, and Venturer sections, a Rover and service team members.

After the groups were formed, they carried out a number of activities designed by the Conference Committee to make sure that everyone became acquainted with everyone else. All persons had to give their name, address, position in Scouting, years of service and tell how they first became involved in Scouting leadership. While the majority of my group had started out as boy members and stayed on, others came up with a variety of answers — through a friend, a nephew, another Scouter, the church bulletin, and a son's membership. Others used words such as conscripted, railroaded and joed.

Conference activities took place in and around the Grand Falls Academy (high school) and, after the opening events, participants attended sessions on outdoor activities for Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. Covered were winter and summer camping, camporees, special events, Cuborees and, in fact, just about every form of outdoor activities enjoyed by youngsters.

Just before noon, the conference reconvened, was given a giant-size demonstration of all the secrets of successful tinfoil cooking and then loaded on school buses and driven to a local national park where Grand Falls Scouts had charcoal burners set up and going. Each team group then drew from the quartermaster tent rations of hamburger, potatoes, carrots, onions, salt and pepper and foil, and were told to prepare and cook their own lunch. Initially, many present were doubtful about the eventual outcome and began trying to remember where the closest lunch stand was located, but those with some experience took the lead and, in about thirty minutes, everyone was dining on a delicious meal. To add to the scene, the sun came out and, with the autumn leaves, the experience be-



came one of the highlights of the conference. I expect that a good many boy members of the Movement in Newfoundland will be doing tinfoil cooking before the tulips bloom.

After lunch it was back to the school, where the participants were given the opportunity to choose from the following activity areas — Kub Kar construction and rallies, acting, program resources, orienteering, first aid and accident simulation, Chief Scout's Award, handicrafts, kite building and flying, fishing and casting, games and stunts, and shooting and gun safety. A half hour was spent in each area and then, at a signal, a person could move to another area, or stay put for an additional period if the subject were of particular interest.

The conference banquet was held on Saturday evening in a local church hall and, while served by the ladies of the church, was prepared by cooks of the Price (Nfld) Pulp and Paper Limited, who work in the logging-camp kitchens — and they outdid themselves. Now I know why lumberjacks are hardy men. I had the additional pleasure of being the guest speaker at the dinner.

At the conclusion of the meal and the presentation of training certificates and Wood Badges, the conference moved to the modern, Grand Falls Scout hall, only a short distance away, for an old-fashioned singsong in front of a blazing fireplace. The program included the usual Scouting favourites, a few skits and, at my request, a number of traditional Newfoundland ballads. Even the closing of the campfire did not mean the end of the day, as then a selection of excellent 8-mm movies was shown of adventure trips through the rugged back country of the province taken by Scout and Venturers earlier in the year.

Sunday began with a Gilwell breakfast at the Mount Peyton Hotel where the majority of the Scouters were staying and then it was off to the Academy again for an ecumenical church service that was conducted by Grand Falls area clergymen from five denominations. The collection taken at the service was donated to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund for Operation Amigo.

Following the service and coffee, Scouters were invited to tell the conference about special programs that they had tried successfully with their boys. Two examples: (1) Grand Falls told about a winterized camp that had been made available to them for winter Scouting. The program had been most successful and they extended an invitation to other districts to make use of the facilities. (2) Roger Judge of Deer Lake told how he has successfully included the Canadian Fitness Awards Scheme in his pack program and showed a sample program and awards.

This interesting, "show-and-tell," period was followed by a game period, conducted by the provincial commissioner, and I then was given the opportunity to tell the conference something about *The Canadian Leader* magazine.

Prior to the closing ceremony, the assistant provincial commissioners reported to their various sections on planned activities during the rest of this year and into 1974.

At the closing ceremony, Millar Ewing reminded the conference of his questions to them at the opening and hoped that all expectations had been met.

Scouters' Conferences are fun and play an important part, not only in providing a positive training experience but in giving adults involved in Scouting the opportunity to meet each other in a relaxed situation. It also can be a reward, and a weekend of fun away from the routine of home, for the husbands and wives who sit home patiently each week, as their mates go off to Scouting events and meetings.

If your district, region or province doesn't have an annual Scouters' conference, why not do something about it?

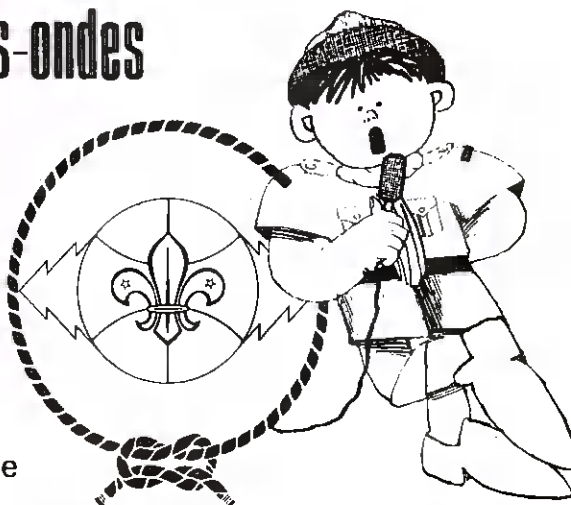


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october 20-21 octobre
1973

Boy Scouts World Bureau
Bureau Mondial du Scoutisme

By R.E. Milks



By every indication, J.O.T.A. '73 was the best year yet in terms of Canadian participation. Thousands of Scouts from every part of Canada must have been involved — judging from pre-J.O.T.A. letters, traffic on the air and J.O.T.A. reports.

None of this could happen without the warmhearted support and interest of the "hams" in Canada. Not only did they open their homes to Scouts, they loaned equipment and provided operators — in some cases, working all through the night. To all those hams who made J.O.T.A. '73 such a success, we give our most sincere thanks.

The National Headquarters Rover Crew put in a full week getting ready for J.O.T.A. '73. As our equipment was unreliable, they borrowed two transceivers, put up an antenna, set up a dipole (at midnight on Friday) and generally prepared the station to receive visitors.

Some of the members brought their sleeping bags and caught catnaps whenever they could. They were in the radio shack from Friday afternoon to Sunday night. Meals were definitely the pick-up variety or brought in from the

local drive-in restaurant. This diet was supplemented by apples from the National Capital Region's Apple Day, also held on Saturday.

Despite all the problems, VE3SHQ, in the National Office, was on the air for over 48 hours and made close to two hundred contacts. At times, we were able to get three sets in operation. Local hams who dropped in for a visit often ended up putting in an eight-hour shift calling "C Q Jamboree" for VE3SHQ.

To all the Rovers, their advisors and the local hams we say, "Thank you for a job well done."

To help us visualize our contacts we placed pins on a world map for each contact made. The farthest contact was in Thailand. Four contacts were made with New Zealand, two in Africa and a few in Europe. The bulk of our contacts were with North America and the Caribbean stations.

We were fortunate to have E. Bower Carty, Chairman of the World Committee, sit in with us. In fact, Bower visited the station on four different occasions. Other special

Photos by Proulx Bros., Ottawa.





World Bureau Chairman E. Bower Carty participates in JOTA.

visitors included J. Percy Ross, Chief Executive, and John L. MacGregor, Deputy Chief Executive.

The most important visitors to VE3SHQ were the Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Guides, Scouters and Guiders. One troop, the 119th Ottawa, made arrangements to bring their troop in two groups. The first group visited the shack Saturday afternoon. The second group came in the evening, loaded with sleeping bags, and stayed overnight. Some stayed close to 24 hours.

Most visitors to VE3SHQ had the opportunity to get on the air — to exchange greetings and information with their brother Scouts throughout the world. This, to me, is really what J.O.T.A. is all about. There is no other way I know where so many boys can get a real feeling of the worldwide brotherhood of Scouting. To be able to chat about common activities, to find out about our similarities as well as our differences — this is the value of J.O.T.A.

In addition, many boys were captivated by the "ham" operation itself — some may want to follow up on it and may find that this exposure leads them into an interesting hobby, even a career. One has only to watch the NHQ Rovers to realize how much these young men have learned and how much they enjoy working with radio.

Well, J.O.T.A. '73 is history. It is behind us. So, what about J.O.T.A. '74? Will your group be one of those to take part? We hope so — for the sake of your boys! It's

not hard to do. In fact, it's about the easiest program a leader can develop. Basically, it requires making contact with a local "ham" and determining with him how many boys should visit at a time and setting up a schedule of visits.

In terms of VE3SHQ we hope that J.O.T.A. '74 will be even better. We have been given a 60-ft. tower and local hams have volunteered to erect it. The Rovers hope to raise funds to put in new equipment so that VE3SHQ can be a top-notch station.

They would like to see the start of a "Canadian Scout Net" — where Scouts in all parts of Canada would meet on a predetermined frequency — say, on the first Saturday of every month. They would like to know if there is any interest in such a net. If you are interested, drop a line to the National Headquarters Rover Crew, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7

Again, our thanks to all the hams in Canada who made it possible for Canadian Scouting to participate in J.O.T.A. '73. We hope they will join with us again in '74.

Note: Jamboree Participation Cards are available from Communications Service — no charge. Jamboree-on-the-Air Crests are available from Supply Services — Catalogue #3314 — at 65¢ each.

Chief Executive J. Percy Ross making a contact.





dive to adventure

By Sam Jackson

Below, the deck of the *Forest City*, a steamship which few people alive have ever seen. Above, ninety feet of clear, cold, Georgian Bay water. Ahead, through the semi-darkness of the depths, looms the bridge where the Captain stood the night she went down. Your heart leaps suddenly as your buddy appears at your side, ghostlike in his black rubber suit. He points forward You have entered the exciting world of sport diving, a world of new adventure which lies beneath the waves of thousands of Canadian lakes, rivers and ocean shores.

Twenty-five years ago this world was just a crazy dream, a place ordinary human beings would never visit. Perhaps for some, it still is. For Rover Dave Guthro of the St. Rose Crew (11th Bendale) in Scarborough, Ontario, it's reality. Dave is a certified SCUBA Diver, and he has done what man has strived to do for hundreds of years . . . visited the depths . . . and returned.

When Dave decided to become a diver, he discovered that it wasn't just a case of putting on a breathing machine and going under. Diving with Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (S.C.U.B.A.) is a demanding exercise, and when the problems presented by

a world which has a whole new set of rules were added, including near-weightlessness and tremendous pressure, it was obvious that good training was necessary. So Dave joined a course offered by the West Scarborough Boys' Club and, after some hard work and lots of fun, acquired his certification as a diver.

What is diver certification? Well, during World War II, French Navy Commander Jacques Cousteau and French-Canadian engineer Emil Gagnon invented the regulator, a device which allowed divers to breathe underwater without being supplied with air from the surface. This system was used by aquanauts in the Canadian and American Navies. When these men returned to civilian life, they continued to dive, using surplus and homemade equipment. Word of this wonderful new sport spread, and soon many people were trying it for themselves, often without any knowledge of the dangers involved and using very unsafe equipment.

The pioneers of diving realized that, unless something were done, many people would be hurt unnecessarily. So, in the mid-1950's, diving clubs banded together and formed training groups which set standards for sport

diving. Divers who took training and met these standards were then certified and given wallet cards as means of identification as people who knew what they were doing. This system has grown so popular that today it is very difficult to buy or rent equipment or air without a "C-card." It is even more difficult to find someone to dive with, as no one wants an untrained buddy along on a dive.

The course Dave took resulted in certification from the National Association of Underwater Instructors (N.A.U.I.). It involved 15 hours of classroom time and 15 hours in the pool. This was followed by a two-hour "Open-Water Checkout" where Dave's class was introduced to the "real stuff" and did their first exploring outside a swimming pool.

Now Dave had his "C-card," and the knowledge that he was still a beginning diver. So he joined a club and met some fellows his own age who took him out and showed him some dive spots that most of us wouldn't even think existed. Quarries which were flooded, leaving locomotives and machinery to explore; rivers with antique bottles and lost shipping gear; bridges with dropped tools strewn underneath — some of them dating back 80 years. The fishing lure harvest was especially good, and profitable, too!

In a couple of months Dave was ready to make his first wreck dive. His club was planning an excursion on the St. Lawrence River and had chartered a boat for the weekend.

Soon Dave and his buddy were dropping over the side and slowly drifting down to the deck of a lake freighter, 30 feet below the surface. Dave caught the rail and steadied himself, waiting for his buddy to signal to descend further. Ahead, seeming to drift down out of sight, he could make out the wheelhouse and the fore decks. The ship was so large that its after deck was lying beyond the safe-depth limit of 130 feet.

Dave's buddy signaled, and they began to swim slowly along the bent rail toward the captain's cabin. Dave had entered the underwater world — a world of real adventure!



Dave Guthro, Rover and SCUBA diver

SAM JACKSON, a communications graduate of Centennial College, with a Diploma in Creative Advertising, is an instructor with the National Association of Underwater Instructors and the Association of Canadian Underwater Councils and has been active in diving in Canada for several years. He is an Assessor for the Duke of Edinburgh Award in Canada; a Vice-Chairman of the National PR Committee, Big Brothers of Canada; and a member of the Canadian Public Relations Society. He lives in Scarborough, works in downtown Toronto, and spends every available minute under water.

Photos by Sam Jackson

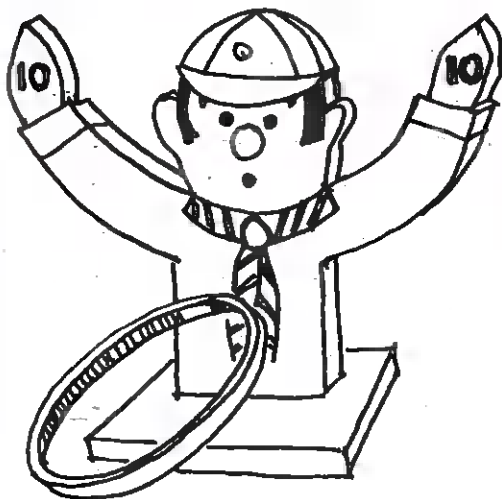
13

Two trainee divers practise "Buddy Breathing" under water



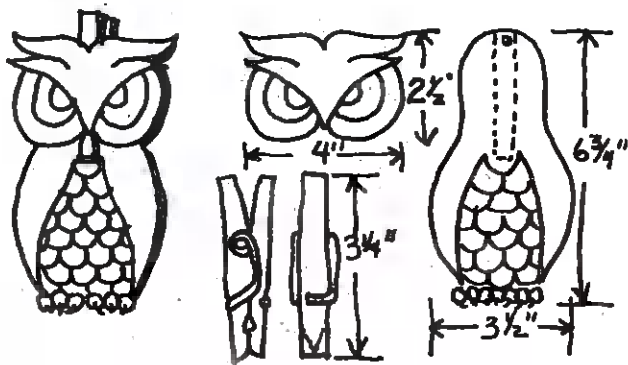
Gifts for Xmas and other occasions

Craft time at the pack or troop is always fun and especially so when the boys are making something for someone else. It may be too late to work these suggestions into your pre-Christmas program but they will be appreciated as gifts by family or friends on any special occasion.

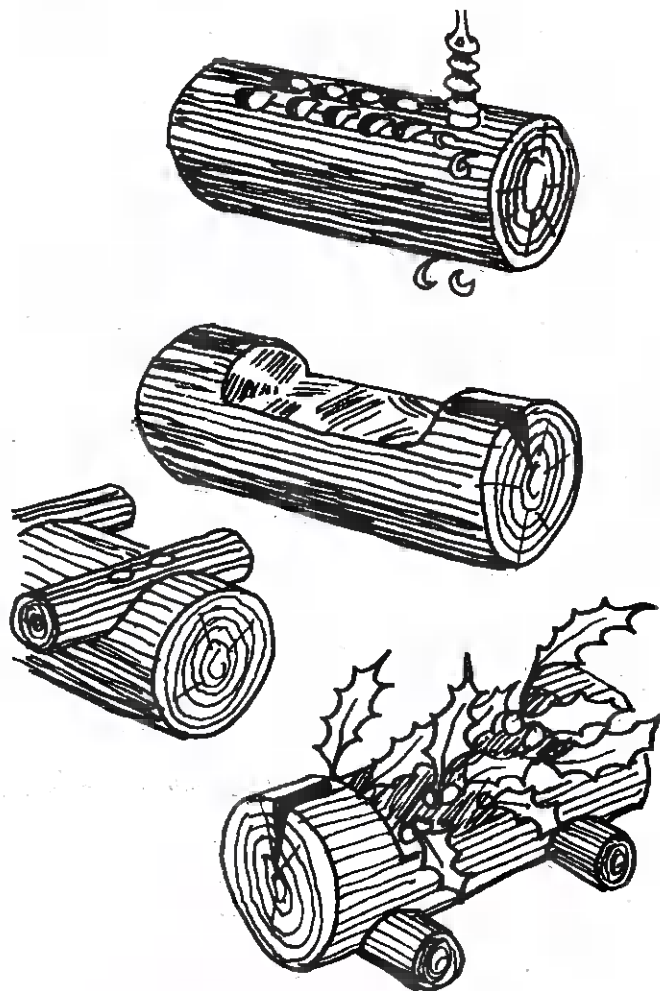


14

The Cub or Scout ring-toss game will make an ideal gift for younger brothers and sisters but will take careful cutting. Using a coping or sabre saw, cut out the figure from $\frac{3}{4}$ " pine; paint in bright colours (neckerchief-colour of your group); screw to a firm base, large enough to avoid toppling. Five fruit-jar rings complete the game.



This wise old owl can hold papers of importance — invoices, bills, receipts or recipes. The head and body are made of $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood and the markings painted on or wood-burned. Separate a wooden clothespin; nail the half with the spring to the owl's body in the place shown by the dotted line. Drill a hole in top of body for hanging on the wall. Nail other clothespin half to the back of the head. Then hold spring open with a screwdriver and reassemble clothespin.

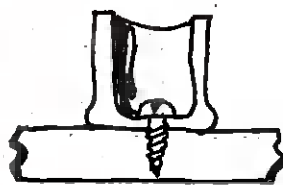


The log planter can be used anytime of year but especially at Christmas when it can become part of the house decorations with holly, berries and ribbon.

The actual size will depend on the size of log you have chosen and where it will be used but, for a start, a log six inches in diameter and 14 inches long, is easy to work with.

Drill a number of holes, as shown in the drawing to about three-quarters of the log's depth and, with a sharp chisel and mallet, carefully clean out the unwanted wood. The sides of the cavity can be smoothed with the chisel or sandpaper.

Turn log over and, with a saw and chisel, make cuts to accommodate the cross pieces. Brush a coat of white shellac over the log and braces. Line the planter area with aluminum foil and a layer of sand. If you are planting seeds, add soil.



This bamboo desk set is simple to make and bamboo is easily available from carpet stores and lumber companies. From a bamboo pole, cut three different lengths (our drawing shows lengths of 2", 3" and 4"), using a fine-tooth saw or hacksaw; cut carefully so as to avoid splitting. Scrape the bamboo with a piece of glass to smooth, and then polish with paste wax. The base can be made from a piece of smooth pine and finished with sandpaper. Then, carefully, drill holes in the bottoms of the bamboo pieces and fasten to the base with screws.

Venturer hidden-word puzzle

All of the words may be found in
the *Canadian Venturer Handbook*

By Reg Roberts

ACTIVITY
ADMISSION
ADVISOR
AMORY AWARD

BOATS
BYLAWS

CAMPING
CHALLENGING
COMPANY

FIRST AID

GIRLS

HEALTH
HONOUR

MEMBERS

OUTDOORSMAN
AWARD

PROMISE

QUEEN

SKILLS
SPONSOR

TRAVEL
TREASURER

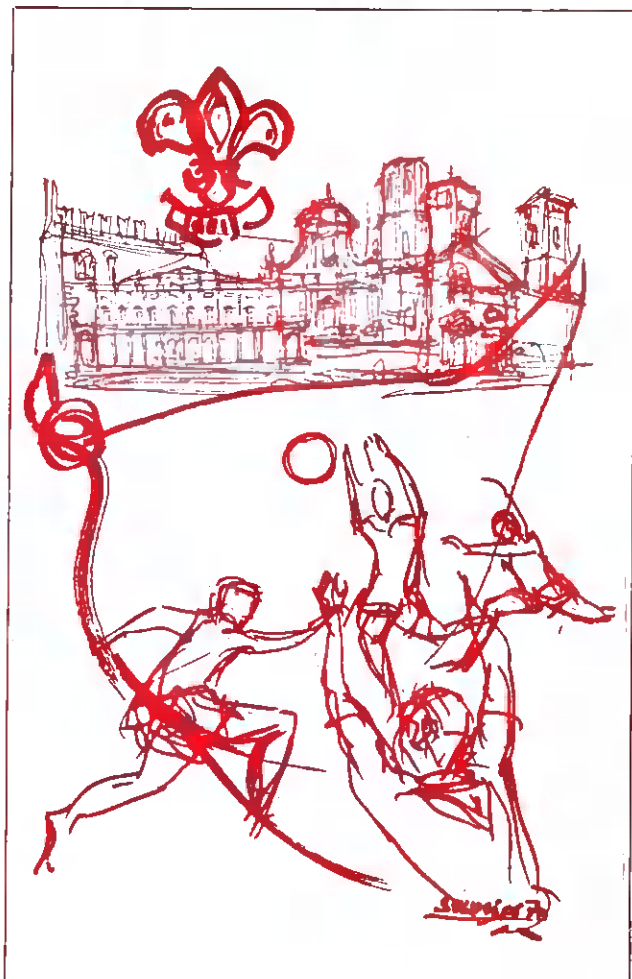
UNIFORM

VENTURER
VOCATIONAL

WATER SAFETY

F	O	S	R	E	B	M	E	M	B	L	M	M	R	O	F	I	N	U	S	T
L	T	Y	N	W	A	T	E	R	S	A	F	E	T	Y	B	F	W	S	R	I
O	A	K	E	T	O	W	N	I	J	S	L	R	I	G	R	N	Q	S	M	V
C	F	B	D	I	A	T	S	R	I	F	L	P	F	E	T	O	W	B	O	N
X	A	R	U	O	N	O	H	F	M	O	I	B	R	L	O	I	N	J	U	K
B	A	M	T	R	F	A	M	I	J	M	B	U	N	O	R	S	O	T	T	L
O	N	W	P	S	A	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y	R	A	M	S	J	K	D	M
B	R	A	C	I	Q	R	L	M	I	N	J	S	I	J	G	I	G	P	O	O
M	B	E	Y	K	N	Z	R	G	E	I	L	O	J	L	J	M	S	R	O	F
Q	G	K	R	F	I	G	X	V	L	L	N	E	D	K	Q	D	K	E	R	D
I	L	N	W	U	Z	N	I	S	C	K	S	N	V	F	J	A	I	I	S	Q
A	H	B	I	C	S	W	A	L	Y	B	K	N	L	A	O	A	L	R	M	D
U	T	P	Q	G	N	A	R	O	S	N	O	P	S	I	R	R	L	K	A	C
P	L	O	F	L	N	X	E	R	I	O	N	S	B	O	A	T	S	P	N	B
N	A	D	B	L	A	E	F	R	N	N	O	Z	Y	Z	A	L	L	M	A	N
D	E	O	R	P	F	D	L	B	T	A	S	O	I	D	F	B	Q	U	W	R
V	H	A	C	L	I	P	A	L	J	A	O	F	V	Q	B	N	N	D	A	B
C	B	S	F	O	R	N	D	I	A	O	B	I	D	L	E	L	J	F	R	N
A	M	O	R	Y	A	W	A	R	D	H	S	Q	U	E	E	D	I	N	D	O
J	E	A	T	R	O	Z	F	L	X	O	C	Y	U	O	U	T	R	B	I	N
Y	N	A	P	M	O	C	N	T	R	B	J	Q	F	A	D	O	B	R	F	X
I	T	J	M	F	D	S	L	A	N	O	I	T	A	C	O	V	J	R	J	R

scout ball



Reprinted courtesy World Scouting

Football, handball, volleyball and, now, Scout ball!

Even though the latter is not yet a recognized Olympic sport, it has all the merits of the former plus the added attraction of scalping! Which is not so dangerous as it may sound and certainly livens the game.

The *Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani* is (if we have our facts correct) the originator of this game, which for the time being is essentially Italian based. There was, however, a European Tournament held last year in the framework of European Friendship Year.

HOW TO PLAY SCOUT BALL

These indications are intended only to enable the reader to form a general impression of how the game is played.

The playing field should be rectangular and measure approximately 60 x 30 yards. There should be a half-way line and two end zones, each about 10 yards deep. The goal areas extend beyond the end of the pitch and measure 7 x 4 yards (approximately). A normal soccer ball is used.

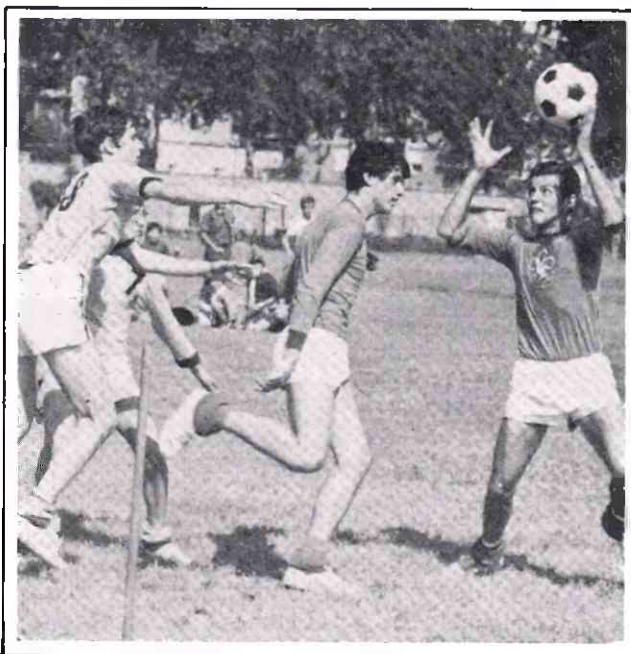
The team is made up of nine players on each side, with no fixed playing position on the field. There is no designated goalkeeper. Players may be substituted at any time during the game, but only when there has been

a stop in play. The referee must be notified of any such change. There are two linesmen.

The game starts with each team lined up at opposite ends of the field. They run to the centre where the ball is waiting for them. The ball is played by hand alone and can be passed in all directions. **Using feet or any part of the legs is forbidden.** A goal is scored by touching down the ball in the goal area.

The scalp is, in fact, a Scout neckerchief which each player wears rolled and tucked into the waistband of his shorts (or longs) at centre back. A player holding the ball can be "scalped" by an opponent (i.e. loses his neckerchief), at which time he loses possession of the ball. The big disadvantage is not so much losing possession of the ball but having to leave the field until one of the teams scores a goal. As the "scalped" player leaves the field, play starts again with his side throwing in.

If a player is scalped when not in possession of the ball, or when bouncing the ball, play is stopped and starts again with throwing in by the team whose player has been "scalped." If a player is scalped far away from where play is going on, the referee can ignore this at his discretion. Likewise, if a player is not wearing his scalp and is far from the scene of play, the referee can warn him without sanctions. However, if a "scalped" player is involved in the action, the referee will give the ball to the opposing team.



So have a good game but, whatever you do, don't get scalped.





By R.E. Milks

Blow Up Your Display

An art teacher once told me that she was sure I couldn't draw a straight line with a ruler. My free hand curves looked like a snake's track.

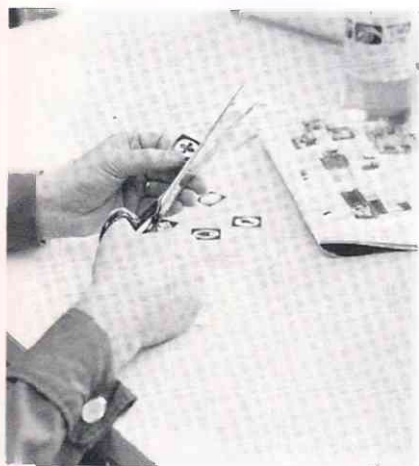
With a background like that I've had to find various ways of enlarging symbols for displays. The use of ruled lines was one way of enlarging — but it involves a lot of work and my end product was only fairly good.

In an old "how-to" book I found an

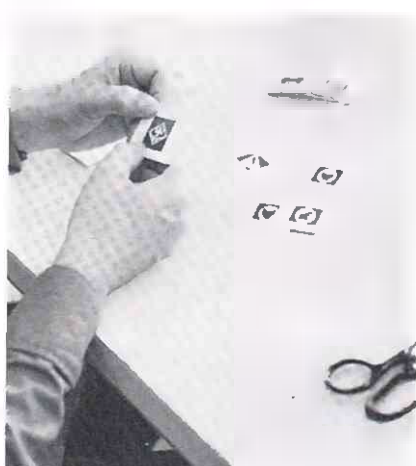
article on enlarging designs to make Christmas decorations. It seems to me that this simple method is ideal for making large, cardboard, plywood, foamcore, chipboard, symbols for use at conferences or in displays.

It is a simple matter of tracing, cutting and painting. By the way, if you don't like painting, consider the use of self-adhesive plastic. It weathers well and the colour range is terrific.

Step one: Cut out the symbols on the side of this page. We have purposely left the back blank so that the designs will come through clearly.



Step two: Use a cooking oil — I found peanut oil to be ideal. (It's also good for Chinese cooking.) Rub the oil into both sides of the paper. The paper will become almost translucent.



Step three: Mount the oiled symbols in slide mounts.



Step four: Project on a wall in a darkened room. Move your project forward or back up until you have the size of symbol that you want.



Step five: Trace the symbol with a pencil or pen. Use a ruler for straight lines — despite my problems.

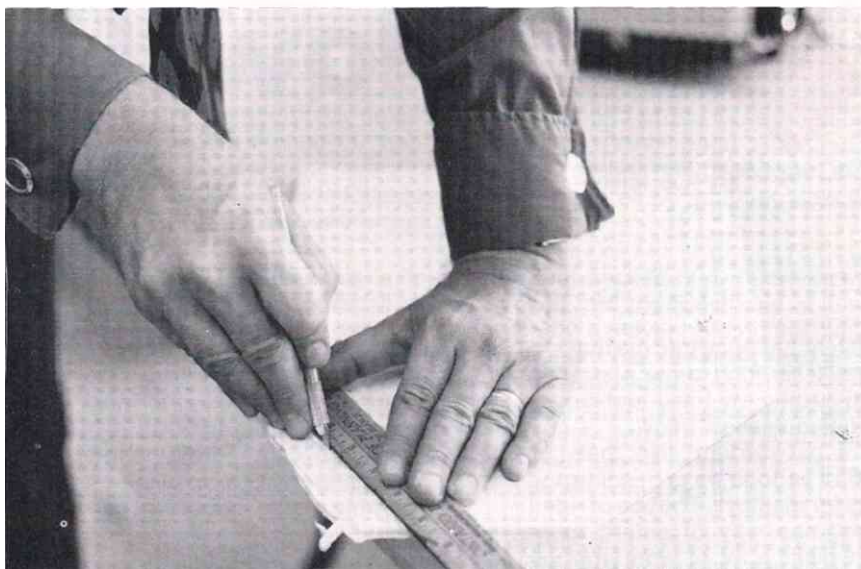
(Continued on page 18)





Continued

Blow Up Your Display



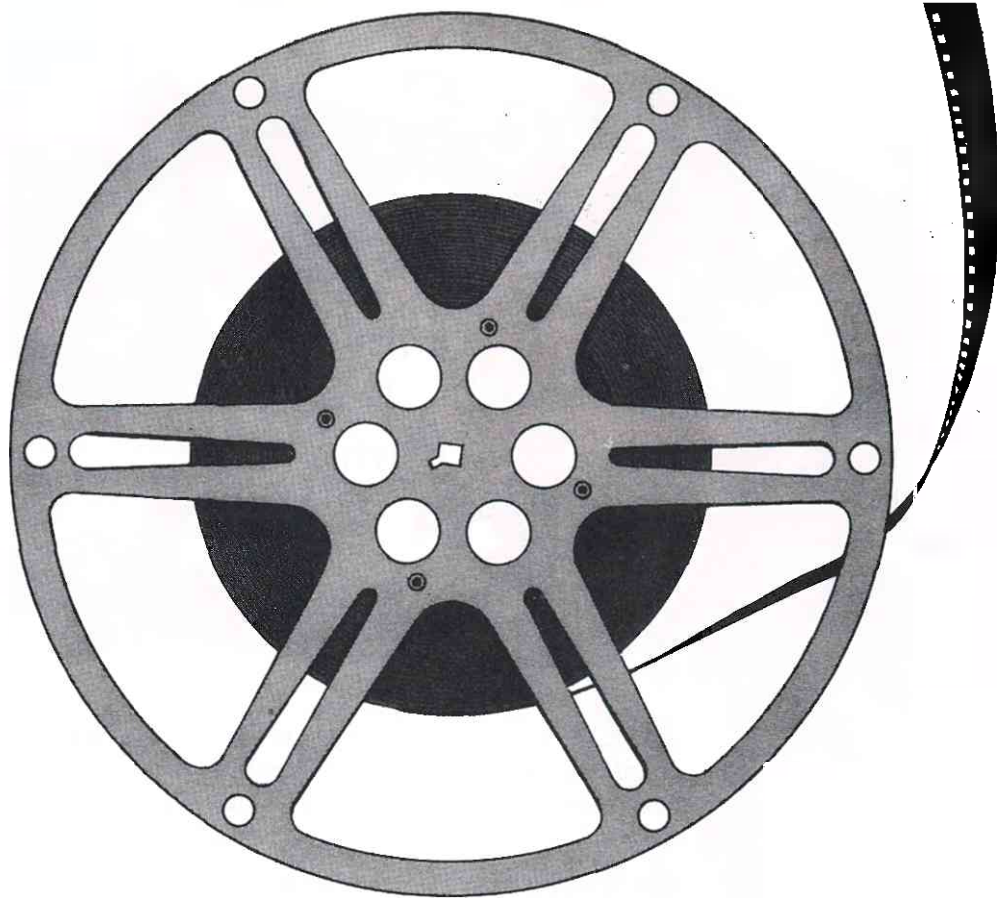
Step six: Cut out the symbol — in this case I'm using foam-core as it can be cut with a knife.



Step seven: Paint it or cover it with self-adhesive plastic.



Step eight: Put it up for people to see and take a bow. The cost, if you use cardboard (from mattress cartons), is minimal.



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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 TRADE MARKS WHICH IDENTIFY ONLY THE PRODUCT OF COCA-COLA LTD.



I am proud to be a Canadian

Because of the beauty of our land; the majesty of the mountains; the far horizons of the prairies; the sweep of the shorelines; the abundance of the farm lands; the sparkle of ten thousand lakes and rivers...even the forbidding barrens of the North.

Because of the rich diversity of our people. We are not a melting pot, but a unique union of minorities; each of us proud of his origins but prouder still to be a Canadian.

Because we are a multilingual country: two basic languages and - woven through the fabric, and enriching it - the sound of other tongues, all united in praise of "the true North, strong and free."

Because our country was not born in nor does it live in violence. We harbour no hate, we covet no territory, we envy no other people.

Because our heritage confers such bounty. Our laws and our traditions have been built on faith in God and man, on an unflagging love of freedom, and on respect for the rights of others. Our physical resources have not yet been fully contemplated much less measured.

Because in Canada the operative word is Tomorrow, not yesterday. Our greatness rests not only in our history but in our future. Our destiny has yet to be fashioned.

Because my pride in Canada does not cause me to respect other nations or other peoples less. I am a Canadian, yes; I am also a citizen of the planet earth and a brother of every other man.

This column, both here and in its native land across the North Atlantic, has long advocated the re-vamping of the weekly, troop-meeting, program to avoid endless repetition and the boredom that comes with it. Colleagues of ours who share this view invariably pick on what they call the time-wasting rituals such as inspection, flagbreak, the collection of dues, "Patrol Corners" and all those things which (they say) follow a pattern with origins in the distant past. What they **never** do is to say just what they would put in the place of these out-moded practices.

Our own view, for what it is worth, is that inspection and flagbreak are two things that we should never abolish, any more than in a Movement based on a Law and Promise we would dream of abolishing corporate prayer at the closure. As for dues, surely they have to be collected — or at least paid in — and surely there is some training value in delegating responsibility for this to boy-level. As for "Patrol Corners" (now re-named "Patrol Time" in the British Isles), how, on earth do you operate the patrol system without it — by whatever name?

"Keeping the humdrum out of Scout meetings," as Mr. Allen P. Smith of the 36th Halifax pointed out some time ago, "can sometimes be a problem."

Nobody will disagree with that, but negative criticism of the kind quoted above butters no parsnips. We at least (we ask you to note) have put forward one practical suggestion to minimize the danger of repetitiveness and consequent boredom on troop night. (See our November article.) So far nobody has taken it seriously. Don't blame us. We do try.



It is now a matter of history that some years ago a patrol of Scouts in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, built themselves a giant catapult powered by the inner tube of a car tire and shot a Scout staff a measured distance of 99 yards. No one had anticipated this phenomenal success but, luckily, they had taken the precaution of keeping the range clear for as far ahead as they could see — which, in the flat fenland, is pretty far on English standards.

It is only fair to tell you that when we tried to repeat this performance at a place called Thorington near Colchester, the Old King Cole town in Essex, the bolt (again

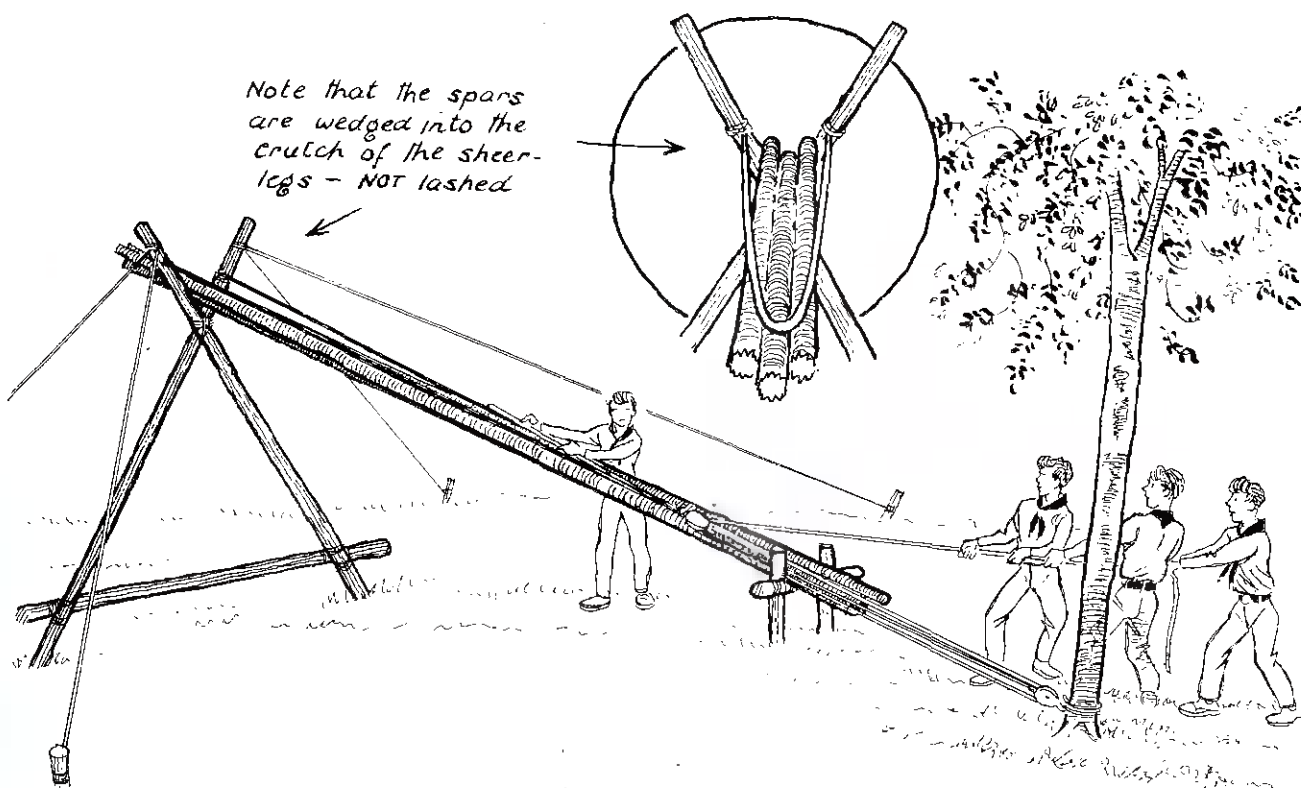


a Scout staff) shot off at a tangent and went clean through the window of the warden's cabin.

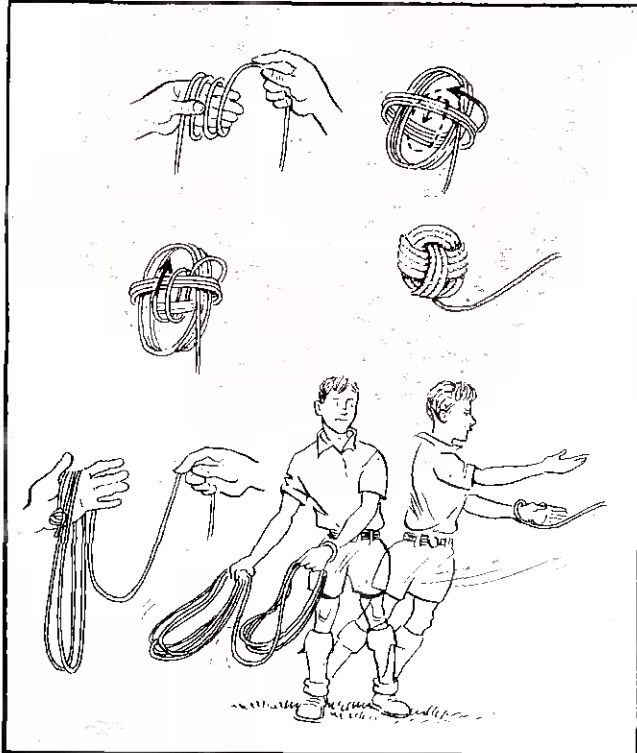
Please note that we are not recommending this activity to readers of *The Canadian Leader* for prompt implementation; merely recording it for historical purposes. The idea was to build a sloping trough to carry the bolt, and to draw back the propellant mechanism by means of a Handy Billy attached to the bight of the rubber tire with a few strands of sisal. When maximum strain was imposed, the sisal was cut with a sharp knife.

In the illustration you see a patrol leader nervously loading the bolt into the launcher when the firing party have put sufficient tension on it to pinch the tip of the staff and hold it firmly. It is all a bit chancy for some Scout leaders (though not, of course, for their boys) and should only be attempted when a huge factor of safety can be built into the project. The tundra of Scandinavia or, for all we know to the contrary, the prairies of north-west Canada, or the backlands of Central Australia might be suitable terrain for further experimentation, but even then the area would have to be cleared of grazing caribou, buffalo, kangaroo, or sundowners.

(Continued on page 22)



In the better-class troops — yours springs to mind — the general practice is to top off meetings of patrol leaders with a short activity of some sort, preferably something the boys can later pass on to their own patrols. The making of a Monkey's Fist, followed by a demonstration of line-throwing, would be a good example of this.



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You will see that to make a Monkey's Fist you start about six feet from the end of the line and make a number of turns round your left hand. The line is then taken off the hand and the same number of turns are made at right-angles to the first set. The end of the line is then threaded through the first set of turns and round the second, after which it is merely a matter of drawing up the turns and losing the tail to make a neat finish. It helps if a round pebble is inserted in the middle of the "Fist" to give it extra weight.

In line-throwing, everything depends on the careful coiling of the line on the hand. Remember that the free end, with the Monkey's Fist, must fly off the throwing hand FIRST, with the succeeding coils following in order; otherwise they will snarl up in the air.

A good method is to hold the free end of the line with the Monkey's Fist close to your fingers, and lay up the turns on your palm in a fairly tight coil. (If it is too open, the coils will tend to snarl in flight.) The turns should be laid alongside each other and must not cross. Remove two-thirds of the coil from your left hand to your throwing hand, with the Monkey's Fist nearest your fingertips.

When ready to throw, stand sideways onto the target and swing both arms in unison across the body, finishing with the throwing arm at full-stretch and pointing over the centre of the target with a good follow-through.

The tail end of the patrol leaders' meeting is often the best time to try a new game or activity of which you, as Scout leader, may have some slight reservations or misgivings. If it doesn't work, at least you will have avoided disappointment, frustration, and wasted time for a much larger collection of boys on troop night.

Invite suggestions from the patrol leaders. Some of them may have mastered a few agility stunts in the school gym. They won't mind showing off their prowess and bringing on the others. Other random ideas are:

1. Place a coin on the elbow and try to catch it with the same hand before it strikes the ground.
2. Stand with head bent and balance a bean bag on the nape of the neck. Now jerk the head back, shooting the bag into the air, then swing round and catch it in mid-flight.
3. Sheerlash three Scout staves together and do a fifty-yard dash while balancing them on the palm.
4. Hold a Scout staff in both hands in front, swing it back and jump over it without leaving hold. Now do it in reverse.
5. Throw a football over your head and catch it behind without turning.
6. Punt a football forward and catch it before it strikes the ground.
7. Two Scouts of equal height and weight stand back to back with arms interlocked. Without leaving hold, they lower themselves to a sitting position, then raise themselves again to their original position.
8. Balance a Scout staff between the seats of two chairs and invite the boys to pass under it without touching the ground with anything but their feet.
9. Practise lip-reading by plugging the ears and mouth-ing uncomplimentary messages to each other.



This month's prize quote: "My experience is that Cub Scouting and Venture Scouting are left to specialists, but everyone considers himself an expert in the Scout Section. Are we suffering from the well intentioned but not very able?" — Derek Pollard (Assistant Headquarters Commissioner for Scouts, England, in *SCOUTING* magazine, London).



This will astonish you.

Some time ago I was invited to dinner with the Venture Scouts and their girl friends in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, the birthplace of the Magna Carta. (We throw in these titbits of history to remind ourselves of our great heritage.) The post-dinner entertainment consisted of a chamber music concert of very high quality, provided entirely by a group of Venture Scouts, **none of whom had been members of the Movement before they joined the Venture Unit.** When I inquired I found that these chaps were all members of the local Youth Orchestra and had been attracted to the local unit by their vigorous program of adventure — climbing, white-water canoeing, pony-trekking and caving.

I was reminded of this by an analysis of the 1973 Census in the British Isles which has just been published in *SCOUTING* magazine. From this we learn, to universal astonishment, that almost half of our existing Venture Scout membership (22,474) joined us **from outside the Movement.** At the same time we read in the summary of our field commissioners' annual report that in certain Youth Centres run by professional workers in the local education authorities for teen-agers, membership has dropped by 30% in the last two years. No cause for self-congratulation there, of course, but it may be worth thinking about.



The basic premise is that Scout training should be different. Different, that is to say, from any other form of activity a boy encounters in his daily life.

When we kicked off in 1908 this presented few problems, but now that schooling, particularly in the Cub

Scout and early Scout years, has become so colourful and imaginative, it is not as easy to ring the changes.

Yet rung they must be if we are to survive as a Movement; and the policy of this column will always be to seek out ways of training that will contrast with methods used elsewhere — even if some of our ideas are considered a bit too 'way out' by our more conservative-minded colleagues.

Try this:

At the next meeting of patrol leaders, the boys are instructed in a variety of simple skills, each capable of being demonstrated **visually and in silence** in not more than 60 seconds, e.g., hanking a 24 ft. lashing, abseiling by the classic method, how to make a Monkey's Fist, the Japanese square lashing, the handkerchief method of moving an insensible person from the danger-zone, estimating height by the one-in-twelve method, erecting a tripod without lashings (simply by interlocking the tips so that each supports one of its neighbours and is supported by another) and so on. The patrol leaders rehearse them until they are quite sure that, under the critical gaze of their fellow patrol leaders, they can demonstrate them adequately.

(This activity, incidentally, will give the Scout leader a unique opportunity to train his patrol leaders in the art of "putting it over" — something he no doubt picked up himself on his own localized leader-training course.)

On troop night each patrol leader in turn comes to the podium and demonstrates one or two skills in rapid succession to the troop as a whole. The assistant patrol leaders are then handed a list of all the skills, which patrols (not individuals) must complete in (say) ten minutes, while the patrol leaders act as scrutineers.

Sufficient gear must be available, of course, to enable several boys to work simultaneously at the same skill, and the scrutineers should not be above making the odd verbal suggestion when one of the competitors is in trouble. But — in general, if our own experience is anything to go by — you will be surprised and, we hope, delighted!

And what, you may ask, are we seeking to prove?

Merely the truth of the old maxim that **Scouts learn by doing, not by watching, still less by listening**; because, in point of fact, when the demonstration period is over, none of them may have learned a single new skill — it is only when they try to do it themselves that the penny drops.

Do try it, then write and tell us what happens — **but only if you find it doesn't work as stated.**

(Editorial interjection: Clever stuff! Everybody knows that readers usually write only when they have something to complain about.

Sweet: You think this is just a cunning ruse on my part to boost the fan mail?

Editor: Let's wait and see, shall we?)

✱

Perhaps a more suitable activity for a winter troop meeting might be one of our own specialties — a Newspaper Survey.

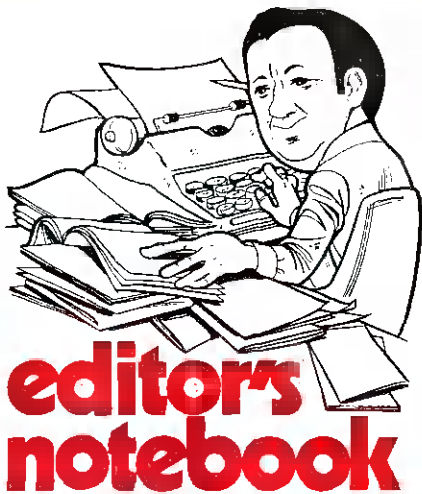
The idea is to collect national newspapers for the same day, and get the intellectuals of the troop (or the Venturer company) to analyse their use of column space in inches as to such things as national news; world news, sport, magazine, opinion (e.g., leaders, etc.), women's section, illustrations, advertisements, and so on, and to comment on the political complexion or "tone" (e.g., objective and responsible reporting for intelligent people, pandering to ignorance and prejudice, tabloid, etc.) — all as detailed in a pro forma issued to each group of analysts. Twelve-inch rulers and coloured felt pens should be provided.

When we last tried this activity on a bunch of Venture Scouts from Woodbridge School in Suffolk, England, the analysis showed up the left-wing papers to great advantage as compared with (for instance) the *London Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, and *The Guardian* — all highly thought of by journalists throughout the world. The so-called "popular" press came out a bad third.

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On a fairly steep slope — or even an uncarpeted staircase — you can practise the art of "Roping Down" (abseiling). You will need about 60 feet of 2-in. circumference rope. Work "on the double." The rope should be middled and looped around a secure belay at the top of the pitch, then passed between the legs, back over one thigh, over the body and the opposite shoulder. The upper hand keeps you upright, the lower hand controls the speed of descent. Lean back on the rope, keep knees and body straight — and down you go!

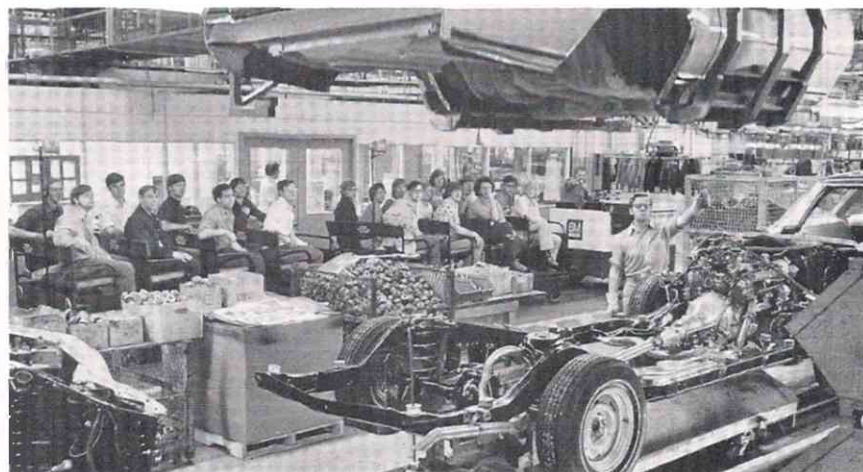




In August, nineteen Scouts and four leaders of the 43rd Edmonton Troop hiked the famous "Trail of '98" of goldrush fame, and came home with \$120 in gold that they panned at Dawson City. The group travelled by train from Edmonton to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and then took the Alaska state ferry to Skagway. From there they hiked the "Trail of '98" over the Chilkoot Pass to Bennett, a total of 32 miles over rugged country. During the hike, the group had to climb 3,750 feet over the mountain range. From Bennett it was on to Whitehorse by train and then on to Dawson City, for what they considered the most interesting part of the trip, panning of the gold.

Thanks to old friend **H. L. "Woody" Woodman**, Editor of *The Kentville Advertiser*, for sending word that former National Growth Coordinator and past provincial commissioner, Nova Scotia, **R. Wendell Phinney** was elected Mayor of Kentville on October 17. This was Wendell's first venture into politics but he is certainly no stranger to community service. We wish "His Honour" well when he begins his three-year term on January 9, 1974.

Some 25 Explorer Scouts (Boy Scouts of America) and their advisors from **Lockport, New York**, were guests of General Motors of Canada recently when they toured the plant and Canadian Automotive Museum in **Oshawa**, as well as GM's Cold Weather Test Facilities at **Kapuskasing**, Ontario. The group is sponsored by the Harrison Radiator Division of General Motors Corporation and, rather than taking part in regular Scouting activities, specializes in engineering and technical fields. The group is shown watching a body drop in the chassis and final assembly plant. A good tour idea for groups within a reasonable distance of Oshawa.



The following letter should be shared with all readers:

Mr. Editor,

On the 28th of July, of this year, a near tragedy turned into a moment of joy for my sister and her family. In particular, for Tommy Oliver of Windsor.

Tommy's family had a week's holiday and, enjoying camping, went to Camp Buckslide, 10 miles outside Minden, Ontario. Tommy was playing hide-and-seek with his sister, Christine, and her friends. Behind the camper was a hill with two roads — one leading to the camp, the other leading away from the camp. As the rest of the children ran up the hill to go back to camp, young Tommy decided to follow the road, the wrong road. This was at 9 p.m. Saturday evening.

Panic struck all the campers at Buckslide. An intensive search was started by the campers. It was useless. The R.C.M.P. and the Ontario Provincial Police were called in. Still no success. A tracker dog was flown in from Kingston, arriving at 2:30 a.m. Sunday. The scent was found and lost due to the many people who were helping.

At dawn, about 5:30, those who had rested a little were back in the search again.

Troop Scouters and Scouts arrived about 7:30 a.m., Sunday. They regrouped and started a search. Each Scout an arm's length away from each other, they started walking.

At 8:30, not finding little Tommy, they regrouped. One of the Troop Scouters asked if the Scouts had gone through, or around, the marshy area near the river. Around, was the answer. Now they were instructed to go through the marsh. Meanwhile, near the river, divers were preparing to search the bottom.

The horns started blowing, a signal that someone lost had been found. The noise was deafening by the time it hit the campsite.

Notice something new? Right! I'm out on good behaviour. After receiving monthly comments that my imprisoned visage did nothing for "The Editor's Notebook" page, we decided to change the heading. Since the March, 1973, issue when I went behind colour bars, I have received regular remarks about the heading from my wife, plus others at National, and all were negative. These I successfully ignored but when I attended the **Newfoundland Scouters' Conference in Grand Falls** in October and was told by many kind souls how they enjoyed reading the Notebook but "why didn't I give myself a parole," I knew something had to be done. So, for those who commented, how do you like the new heading?

Scouters' Conferences are always fun and I usually manage to come away with something new that I can pass on, and this conference was no exception. On page 6 I have reported in detail on the event but for now a line or two to thank a few people who were especially kind during my visit — people like Executive Director **Frank Kavanagh**, Provincial Commissioner **Millar Ewing**, Conference Chairman **Bob LeMessurier** and Grand Falls committee members **Bob Morrow** and **Tom Neil**. There were many others, of course, but if I tried to list everyone, there just would not be room and I would probably end up overlooking someone. But I can't miss thanking **Anne** and **Sam Vivian** who not only drove me from Grand Falls to Gander on the Sunday afternoon but insisted on taking me to their home and serving a full-course, roast beef dinner before delivering me to Gander airport to catch my flight home. Take it from one who knows, stories of Newfoundland hospitality are not exaggerations.

Tommy was found!

The Scouts had found him huddled under a tree in the middle of the marsh, cold but showing little wear for his 12½ hour ordeal. It was 9:30 a.m. Sunday.

I'm writing to thank the R.C.M.P., the Ontario Provincial Police, the many friends and campers and, in particular, the Scouts and their leaders who found little Tommy. Their assistance and friendship are immeasurable. You see, Tommy was only three years old.

Perhaps the troop Scouters and Scouts will read this and understand our thanks.

The only thing known about the group of Scouts is that they all arrived in cars with New York license plates.

They deserve the recognition and honours for their services. Shining examples such as these show that Scouting and its members are concerned about people. And, in this case, have done a "great" deed for the day.

Again I thank all of you, on behalf of my sister Donna, Tom her husband, Christine their daughter and especially, little Tommy.

— Richard D. Blair, Pack Scouter
93rd Windsor-Forest Glade



The students in the Advertising Program at **St. Clair College** of applied arts & technology in **Windsor, Ontario**, decided to put their creative energies to a practical outlet this year and designed this attractive sticker for use on such things as letters and envelopes. The stickers come in sheets of 36, with peel-off backs and

are available for only 25¢ per sheet, less discounts for quantities. For more information, write the College at 2000 Talbot Rd. W., Windsor. A smart design and a good message.



In February 1973, **Art Jenkyns**, a longtime Alberta Scouter, met with leaders of the **31st Calgary Scout** group to discuss the possibility of boys within the group assisting in the work of **Operation Eyesight**.

Operation Eyesight, of which Art is a founding member, is a charitable organization founded in 1963 to help curable blind in underdeveloped nations. To achieve this purpose Eyesight operates a 120-bed eye hospital in India; two mobile eye clinics in Kenya, and one mobile eye clinic in Bangladesh. In the near future they will be operating the first Riverine eye clinic, a portable eye clinic, on a boat, also in Bangladesh.

The plan was approved by the leaders and presented to the boys in March. They accepted the challenge and set a goal of \$310 (31 eye operations at \$10). During the next four months, the five sections of the group arranged money-making projects which were organized by the boys themselves. These included a bottle drive, a penny arcade, white elephant sale, carnival activities and a car-wash, as well as door-to-door sales and private contributions.

On September 15, the group presented Mr. Jenkyns with a cheque for \$620, exactly double the original goal. From boys who have so much, to children without sight, a vision come true.



In our August-September issue we reported on the successful, initial, participation of the **13th Niagara Falls** pack in the 1972 Optimist Club Soapbox Derby when their car won third-place money. Spurred on by their success, they entered this year's

race, the Cracker Box Derby, and came in first to win the grand trophy and \$50. There were 28 cars competing and it was estimated that some reached speeds of 30 miles an hour. Every driver was allowed a practise run and the derby was conducted as an elimination race and not one against the clock. Traditionally, the prize money goes to the driver but **Ken Hopkins** who piloted the Cub car passed the cash on to his Cub-master for the pack's camp fund.



The pictures in combination shown below were taken by photographer **Andre Proulx** at the annual Honours and Awards ceremony held at Government House on Monday, October 15. At the right, the Chief Scout, His Excellency, Governor-General **Roland C. Michener** and **Mrs. Michener** during the playing of 'The Queen' and, to the left, the recipients and their guests during His Excellency's remarks. In all, twenty-two awards were presented, including the Silver Wolf to National Council past president **John Sharp**.



What's What at Pack Meetings

By R. J. Roberts

Several months ago the National Wolf Cub Subcommittee launched a questionnaire on the pack Scouters across Canada with a view to finding out just "What is What" in Canadian Cubbing. The results proved to be extremely interesting and the subcommittee feel you should be aware of them.

Much of the information is of a statistical nature, and was fairly easy to tabulate and report to you. Some, however, was in the form of written comments and took much longer to read and gather together, hence the delay in getting the results to you.

Members of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee and its Chairman, Barbara Hannah, have spent a lot of time putting these results together and discussing how best to present them. Hopefully, the following will meet with your approval.

In this issue we will report on the statistical data so that you will have a clear idea of the questions asked and the responses we received. As for the comments, questions, problems and success stories that we received, we would try in future issues of the magazine to report on them, answer the questions, explain some methods of solving the problems and retell success stories as we have them.

The questionnaires were sent to 1100 Cubmasters representing every part of Canadian Cubbing. This amounts to one out of every six Cubmasters in Canada. We had replies from 550 people, just half of those we wrote to. While we had hoped for a bigger response, the 550 represent a good return and one that gives an accurate sample of "What's What at Pack Meetings."

You will note that some of the percentages do not total 100. This is because some people did not respond to some questions asked, or spoiled a particular question so that it could not be read.

A) Leadership

Responses to this section show that 71% of Cubmasters are male, 29% female and that ages range from 17 to 65 years of age. The average age turned out to be 40.

Eighty-four percent of the Cubmasters are married, 13% single and 3% chose not to answer the question. In terms of leadership experience, we found the range went from one to 34 years, with the average at eight years.

Thirteen percent have no training experience, 55% have basic training, 35% are Woodbadge holders and 13% reported training of some other kind than was listed.

In school levels we found 6% had grade 8, 7% grade 9, 14% grade 10, 16% grade 11, 40% graduated from high school and 14% graduated from university.

The number of assistant Cubmasters reported with the 550 packs was 702 male and 393 female. The number of Scouters-in-Training (16-17 year olds) was 118 male, 28 female; and the number of Activity Leaders (14-15 year olds): 124 male and 23 female.

B) Boy Membership

The range varied from five packs reporting only three boys, at the lower end, to two packs reporting 55 mem-

bers at the other end. Seventy-five percent of the packs had no waiting list but 25% had and numbered 836 boys waiting to join.

Thirty-seven percent of the packs reported that they rotated their ranks for sixers and seconds among the Cubs in the pack, and 63% did not.

C) Program Planning

When asked if they plan programs ahead of meetings, 94% of the Cubmasters said, "yes"; 3%, "no"; and 3% did not report. How far ahead? Twenty-three percent said, one week; 20%, two weeks; 32%, four weeks; 10%, eight weeks; and 11% over eight weeks. Fifty-seven percent use a written program all the time; 30%: some of the time; and 7% do not use one at all.

As to how programs are planned — 14% of the Cubmasters do so together with all their Cubs, 18% do it themselves, 71% are planned together with A.C.M.'s, and 14% have the planning done by a different A.C.M. each week.

D) Program

We asked how often in the past year had the pack program included certain activities and learned the following:

	None	Once a year	Once in 3 mos.	Once a month	Once in 2 wks.	Every Week
Acting	18%	27%	28%	12%	2%	1%
Campfire	8%	29%	30%	18%	6%	6%
Singing	16%	18%	19%	24%	9%	5%
Storytelling	13%	10%	24%	26%	9%	5%
Handicrafts	8%	17%	34%	24%	2%	4%
Jungle Dance	57%	12%	11%	6%	1%	5%
Special Pack Meetings (Pirate Night etc.)	23%	22%	33%	7%	5%	5%
Starwork	0	0	1%	6%	21%	68%
Instruction	0	0	1%	6%	21%	68%
Badgework	9%	1%	7%	16%	21%	41%
Instruction	9%	1%	7%	16%	21%	41%
Church Parade	14%	68%	10%	1%	21%	0%

The next question around the out-of-doors asked how often in the past year had the program included the following:

	None	Once a Year	Once in 6 mos.	Once in 3 mos.	Once a month
Summer Camps longer than 2 days	51%	36%	1%	0	0
Weekend camp	25%	47%	3%	4%	2%
One-day outing	10%	27%	25%	25%	8%
Evening outing/tour	10%	11%	18%	39%	16%
Regular Pack mtg. held out of doors	10%	11%	17%	23%	23%

We also learned that 45% of the packs camp at Boy Scout-owned camps; 16% use local, provincial or national parks; 17% go to private campgrounds; and 14% have other areas they use.

Campsite availability was not a problem for 73%, while 13% had difficulty securing a place to camp.

We asked how many games are played at an average meeting: 6% of the packs play one game, 50% play two, 31% play three and 11% play four.

As to different types of games played per year, 21%

use up to 10 different games, 71% between 10 and 50, and 7% over 50 different games each year.

In Badge and Star work: 93% of the packs reported that their Cubs choose which badge they will work on, while 5% do not; and 64% of the Cubs choose the star they wish to work on, and 35% do not. Seventy-one percent of the packs have instructions to enable them to earn their Religion in Life Award, and 26% do not.

E) Resources

When asked if packs receive help from their group/section committee, we noted the following response:

	None	Little	Some	Quite a bit	A Lot
Camping	18%	11%	1%	21%	18%
Arranging tours, visits, etc.	41%	9%	39%	15%	10%
Transportation	16%	11%	18%	22%	26%
Finances	9%	11%	20%	22%	29%
Recruiting leaders	32%	23%	21%	12%	10%
Assistance with programs when short of help	45%	15%	14%	8%	6%

As to whether packs get any help from the Cub's family:

	None	Little	Some	Quite a bit	A Lot
Transportation	1%	10%	30%	35%	20%
Star & Badge work	20%	21%	32%	15%	3%
Arranging outings	42%	16%	22%	8%	3%

The list of community resources that packs make use of turned out to be quite extensive; in fact, a total of 125 different types. We will list these in a future issue, but those used most often were: St. John Ambulance, used by 22% of packs; 70% visited fire departments; 5%: Red Cross Society; 62%: police departments; 30%: the public library; and 38% used schools.

As another resource available to packs we asked how often packs received visits from members of the district service team or commissioner staff: 40% of the packs never received a visit, 35% are visited every six months, 11% every three months and 6% every month.

Fifty-three percent of the pack Scouters found the service teams/staff members to be helpful, 3% found them critical and 21% reported them to be disinterested in what was going on.

When asked if service-team staff members could be called upon for help and, if called, would indeed be helpful, 65% said yes and 17% said no.

F) General

This last section dealt with the question of the Cub program and any part that Cubmasters felt needed some change.

	No Change	Some Change	Much Change
Acting	50%	10%	3%
Badges	52%	18%	3%
Crafts	52%	10%	3%
Games	59%	7%	1%
Music	52%	9%	3%
Stars	50%	16%	7%
Stories	51%	12%	4%
Out-of-doors including camping	48%	15%	4%

Two final questions were asked: (1) what changes would you suggest? (2) what do you consider the most pressing need in your pack? Both questions and the list of resources used by packs will be covered in future issues of *The Canadian Leader* magazine.

Meanwhile, we hope you will look over the results shown above and see how much you agree or disagree with the findings. We would appreciate any comments you might wish to make on any aspect of the questionnaire, and ask that you send them to the Wolf Cub Subcommittee, P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station 'F', Ottawa, Ont., K2C 3G7.



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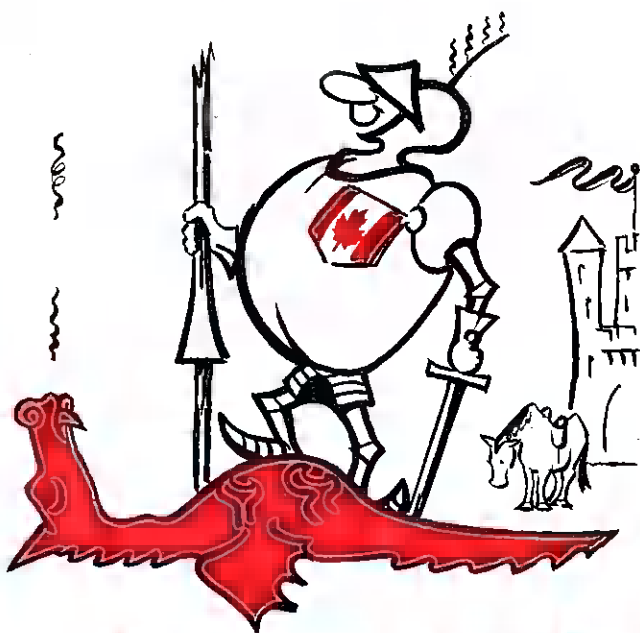
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On Thursday, October 18, 1973, the first Beaver colony was started in Europe — at the Canadian Armed Forces Base in Baden, Germany (Maple Leaf Region).

Jim Hill, Regional Beaver Coordinator, is a new arrival to Germany, going from Edmonton where he was active on the Regional Board. The large potential of Beaver-age boys, with strong parental support, means Jim will be helping to start many new colonies. Three additional colonies already are being formed.

Jim will have great support from Earl Pennington, Regional Training Commissioner, and Leona Aura, who was a Beaver leader last year in Penhold, Alta., and who is now Beaver Coordinator in Baden.

At the initial parents' meeting I attended in Lahr, one youngster said he wanted to be a Beaver so he could play with insects and snakes. His mother didn't like them and wouldn't let him play with them around the house. . . . What better reason for joining Beavers!



THE CHOPPING GANG

Jo'Ann Rogers from Carleton Place, Ont., sent this picture of the delegates who attended the Ontario Provincial Implementation Conference, July 20 — 22, at Blue Springs, the Ontario Provincial Training Centre.

Fifteen delegates for the six new councils who started Beavers this fall attended the conference which was hosted by Bob Taylor, Barry Shaw and Bob Griffith, all members of the Ontario Provincial Beaver Team.

The conference was a lot of fun, with everyone relaxed and enthused. All returned to their councils full of Beaver spirit and ready to get Beavers swimming in their area.

Now available is a revised Blue Brochure, designed as a complete information package for parents and others interested in Beavers, and including an application form for membership. Every Beaver parent should receive a brochure.

As a happening occurs in your area, drop me a line about it, c/o P. O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7. Send a black-and-white picture, if possible.

stories & games

Two of the contributions to our **Stories** this month were the gift of **Susan Fletcher**, *Scouter-in-Training*, **14th Humber West, Weston, Ont.** The poem, "Make the Most of Today," was written for her by her grandfather, James McKnight. We share her thoughtfulness with great appreciation.

The beautiful Grace, to be sung to the tune of "Eidelweiss" from the score of "*The Sound of Music*," was heard at an adult-leader training course and contributed by **Al Craig** of National Headquarters.

MAKE THE MOST OF TODAY

Make the most of today.
Its precious minutes cannot be wasted.
Today, filled with love of God and man,
In thoughts, words and deeds, will fill
Every yesterday with joyful memories,
And every tomorrow with the brightest
of hopes.

Act, then, today so that there can be
No regrets for yesterday nor any fear
of tomorrow.

Only in this way can we fulfil the purpose
For which God gave us life;
And only in this way can we receive the
most love
From those we love the most.

— James McKnight

I have learned silence from the talkative,
Toleration from the intolerant,
And kindness from the unkind.
Yet, strange, I am ungrateful
to these teachers.

— Anonymous

GRACE

sung to the tune: "Eidelweiss"

Thank you, Lord, on this day
For our many good blessings;
Thank you, Lord, on this day
For our many close friendships.
Glory to God, may you hear our prayer,
Guide us on forever;
Thank you, Lord, on this day
For our blessings and friendships.

CENTRE STRIDE BALL

Boys are in a circle in feet-astride position, and one player with a ball stands in the centre.

The centre man has to try to throw the ball so that it escapes outside the circle, either between a player's legs or between two players.

If the ball goes over a player's shoulders, it doesn't count.

It is the job of the players to try to keep the ball from going outside the circle, and **they can use only their hands.**

If the ball goes between the players, the one on the left is considered responsible and he moves to the centre.

SUGAR RELAY

Players in relay formation. **Each player requires a cube of sugar.**

On "Go," the first player in each team will balance his cube of sugar on his forehead and will walk to the far end of the hall. After tagging the wall, he will run back to his team and the next player will repeat the balancing walk.

After each player has his turn, he can eat his cube of sugar.

Winner is the first team to complete the balancing walk.

REVERSE DISCUS THROW

Equipment required: a small hand mirror, and a ping-pong ball or bean bag for each team; one large hoop to be hung from a light fixture or ceiling beam.

Boys in relay formation. On "Go," the first boy in each team runs to a line, about four feet from the hoop, and, with a mirror in his hand and his back to the hoop — using the mirror to take aim — throws his ping-pong ball or bean bag over his shoulder toward the hoop.

A point is given if ball or bag makes it through the hoop. Each player has three turns at throwing through the hoop.

Winner is the team who gains the most points.

INTERNATIONAL CAMP STAFF PROGRAM



An Invitation to Canadian Scouters from Boy Scouts of America

Boy Scouts of America have invited Canadian Scouters between the ages of 18 and 35 to work in a BSA local camp for six to eight weeks this summer. Applicants must serve for the full camp period.

Approved applicants will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$25 (US) and their own transportation from home to an agreed-upon entry city to the U.S.A. From there, the ICSP assumes the following obligations:

- Payment of travel and living cost from city of entry to camp.
- Cash honorarium of \$125 spending money. No tax deductions.
- Accommodation, food and health services.
- At close of camp, option of a planned tour or a cash sum.
- Responsibility for participants' transportation from camp back to city of departure.
- Deadline for completed applications at your National Headquarters:

January 25, 1974.

For full information, write to Boy Scouts of Canada, Box 5151, Station F,
Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7

THE OCEAN IS CALM

Players sit on chairs scattered around the room. One player is chosen to be the Fisherman. He is without a chair.

Without telling anyone what he chooses, each boy selects a name of some creature of the ocean.

The Fisherman says, "The ocean is calm." Walking around the room, he calls out the names of various fish and other sea creatures: "Sharks!" "Eels!" "Clams!" "Salmon!" "Squid!" "Sea Turtles!" "Codfish!" and so on.

When a player hears the name of his creature, he gets up and walks behind the Fisherman while other names are being called.

Whenever the Fisherman calls, "The ocean is stormy!" the boys who are behind him, and the boys who are still sitting, must find new chairs; and the one who doesn't get a chair will be the new Fisherman; and the game goes on.

RING THE SPOOL

Equipment required: Any large bowl, such as a salad bowl, with a large (empty) spool in the centre of it. For each player: a large ring that has been cut from cardboard.

Boys in relay formation. Large bowl with spool in it will be placed at far end of hall. Each player holds his large, cardboard, ring.

On "Go," the first boy in each team runs to a line about six feet from the bowl and tries to ring the spool on the first try. As soon as his ring has been thrown, the boy returns to his team and the next boy runs to the line.

When all players have had a turn, the team with the most rings around the spool is declared the winner.

CAROL SINGERS

During the Middle Ages the gates of the walled towns were guarded by watchmen who were called waits. One of their duties was to sound the hours by playing a note or a simple tune on a wind instrument similar to an oboe. As many of the waits were musicians, gradually they formed bands which played on special occasions.

Later, when towns had police forces, there was no longer a need for watchmen or waits. One of their duties, however, had been to play songs for the Christmas festival in the streets. This is why carol singers sometimes are called waits.

Today they still call at houses before Christmas, but now, usually, they are youngsters singing and collecting money for some good cause.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry — two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is yesterday with its mistakes and cares, its faults and blunders. All the money in the world cannot bring back yesterday.

The other day we should not worry about is tomorrow with its possible adversities, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. Tomorrow also is beyond our immediate control. Tomorrow's sun will rise either in splendor or behind a mask of clouds but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in tomorrow, for it is as yet unborn.

That leaves only one day — today. Any man can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities — yesterday and tomorrow — that we break down.

It is not the experience of today that drives man mad — it is remorse or bitterness for something which happened yesterday, and the dread of what tomorrow may bring. Let us, therefore, journey but one day at a time.

— Author Unknown

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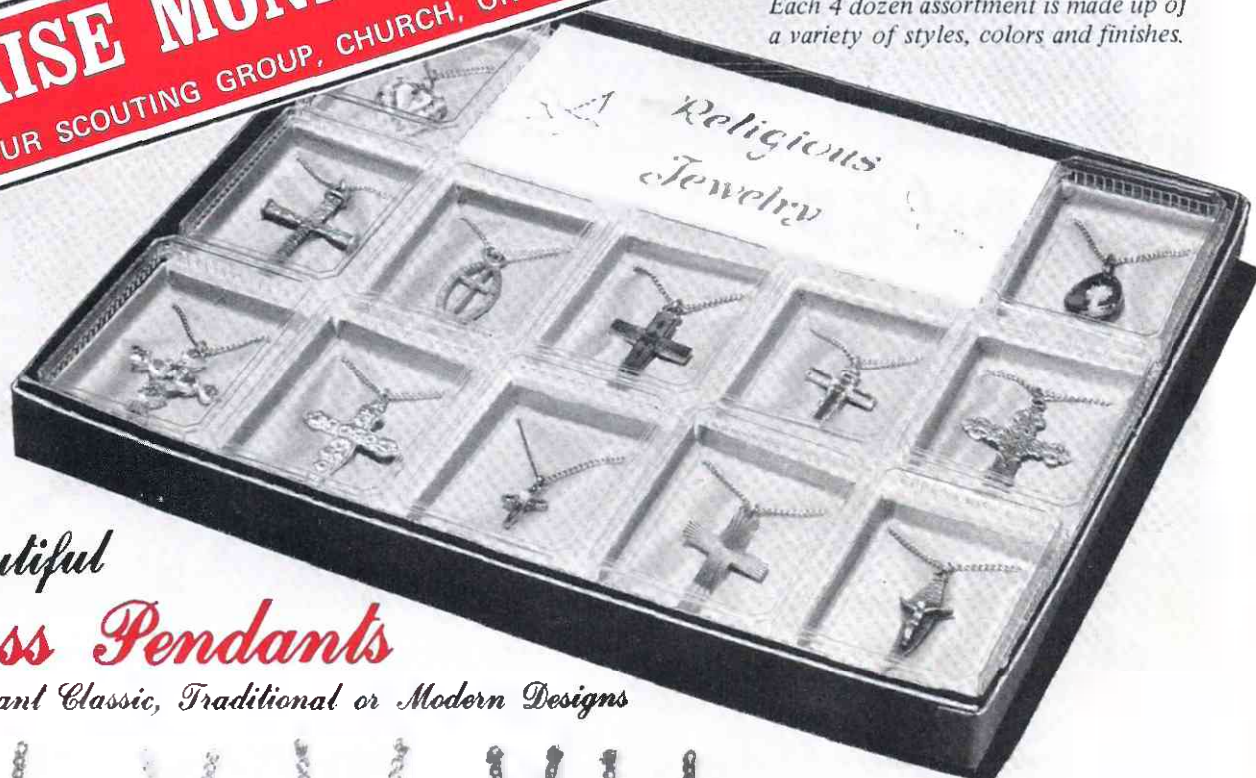
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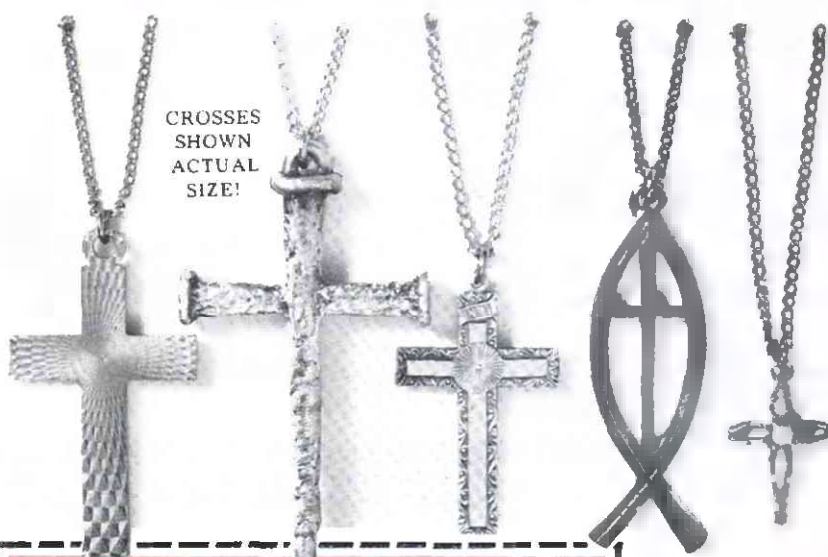
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Please send kits of Cross Jewelry. @ \$12.00 each.
Please send kits of Country Mill Soap. @ \$31.20 each
MINIMUM ORDER - 4 kits (may be assorted)

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY PROVINCE

ORGANIZATION

TITLE

No. of WORKERS PHONE

DATE REQUIRED

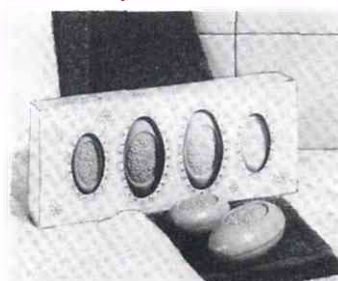
Send no money! Take up to 60 days!

J. H. COLLINGWOOD & SONS, LTD.

Dept. 9312-3

6381 St. Lawrence Blvd. Montreal 326, Quebec

Collingwood Country Mill Soap



Made of finest castile and pure lanolin. No harsh, caustic materials. As pure as nature intended!

**SELL
SOAP FOR \$2.00 EACH**

KEEP **70¢**

ON EACH PACKAGE SOLD!

2 Bath & 2 Hand Cakes

*Delicately scented
lemon and rosewater.*

SELL EACH KIT (24BOXES) FOR \$48.00
EACH KIT COSTS \$31.20

YOUR PROFIT \$16.80