

THE CANADIAN

JANUARY 1976

# leader

26-27

4-5 C. JAMBOUR

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23-24



...and you're invited

# GET GOING for GROWING



by Syd Young

Trees for Canada is an ideal opportunity for Scouting to do a three-way good turn — for the boy who participates and for Scouting at all levels.

Each participant, boy or leader, commits himself to plant a designated number of trees. People are asked to sponsor the participant at an amount per tree as is done in a walk-a-thon.

The benefit to the boy cannot be denied. His participation in such an environmental project will give him a first-hand association with the problems facing the country concerning forest coverage. His present profit is the pride in taking part in a big project which helps to develop the country. The growing forest will be a constant reminder to him and others of his participation in a practical, useful, good turn during his youth.

This project is ideally suited to reinforce and enlarge Scouting's program in the outdoors and ecology. It also can be directly linked to star and badge requirements.

Officially, the National Council approved the Trees for Canada project with the following overall objectives in mind.

- 1) Reforesting Canada and reclaiming waste areas.
- 2) Involving boys in the outdoors and furthering an awareness of the need for conservation.
- 3) Providing an opportunity for boys to be involved in community service and in development, both at local and international events.
- 4) Raising funds for Scouting, including the principle of sharing the proceeds on a suggested basis of 70% for the local operation, 15% for

the provincial councils and 15% for National Council's use in world Scouting development, specifically for Operation Amigo.

The National Council is providing the following support material available through your local council.

- An Organization Booklet — 12 steps to planning a successful "Trees for Canada" project.
- Pledge Cards — each member can keep a record of the pledges he receives.
- Thank-You Cards — each member leaves one with the person who sponsors him.
- Authorization Cards — showing that the member has planted a certain quota of trees on Dig Day.
- Crests — for each member taking part.
- Planting Instructions — explaining methods of planting and some ideas for Dig Day.

Promotion will be provided nationally and local councils can design their own P.R. campaign using the following items contained in a P.R. kit:

- Facts Sheets
- TV Slides
- Press Releases
- Radio & TV Spots
- Repro Sheets

All these are aids which will be available to those councils and groups who participate in Trees for Canada. The real benefit to your section, however, comes in relating the project to the badge and star schemes.

Let's take the Cub section as an example and check the areas that tie in with the Trees for Canada objectives; conservation and ecology. The Black Star requirements offer a wide range of activities, such as: 1) a collection of leaves, weeds, seeds, etc.; 2) plant a tree or shrub; 3) learn about trees and their uses; 4) explain the water cycle; 5) bird feeding stations; 6) observation of insects; 7) field trips; 8) trips to special places.

Many requirements of the other stars can be related directly to Trees for Canada.

Cub badges, such as: Collector, Gardener, Woodsman, Observer, Angler also tie in. Other section badge schemes are just as relevant.

What we're getting at is Trees for Canada is not only a good turn to the community; it can reclaim waste lands and assist in reforestation, it can raise funds for your section; but also it can be a positive way in building a meaningful program which boys can identify with, involve them in the outdoors and create an awareness of the need for conservation.

When the word gets out in your council that Trees for Canada is a "go" project, make sure that your section: boys, parents, leaders, committee and sponsors get into the act. For those who have been involved, Trees for Canada has proven itself to be an ideal program focus, has built enthusiasm at all levels and provided an opportunity for boys to be involved in a worthwhile, visible community service.





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# THE CANADIAN leader

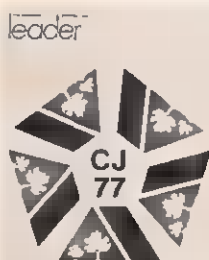
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...and you're invited

The attractive symbol shown on our cover is appearing in public for the first time, but over the next eighteen months should become very familiar. It is the logo of the Canadian National Jamboree which will be held in Prince Edward Island in 1977 and it will be appearing on all future Jamboree articles and bulletins. National Commissioner Bill Carr expects 15,000 Scouts, Venturers and Scouters to join him at Cabot Park in July, '77. Will you and your boys be there? For the full story, see page 4.

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## SUPPLY SERVICES



## NEWS



by H. R. C. Crouch

We take this opportunity to wish all readers a happy and successful New Year. 1975 was a busy year for Supply Services. The demand for uniforms, books, badges and other items continued to increase and we were kept busy trying to satisfy our customers. We are sorry for the delays in the supply of Beaver items but the membership in this section expanded so quickly, it was not possible to produce the uniform fast enough. We are now geared for faster production.

Three new Scout departments have opened in Ontario: Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. Shoppers' World Mall, **Brampton**; Debbie Lynn Shoppe, **Sudbury**; Pullen Sports, **St. Thomas**.

We wish to extend our thanks for the understanding of those customers who had to wait longer than usual for their requirements due to the **postal strike**.

Scout-Guide Week '76 provides an opportunity to recognize the valuable work done by Scouters, committee members and other supporters of Scouting. **Awards and gift items** appear on pages 8, 9 and 10 in the Supply Services Catalogue along with **banquet** items on page 10. Order early.

The Scout department in **T. Eaton's Co.** in Moncton will close Jan. 31. Supplies are still available at **J. D. Creaghan Co. Ltd.**, 795 Main St., Moncton.

The **World Crest** (03-315) 50¢, 3" in diameter, may be worn on windbreakers and other garments but not on uniform. The **World Membership Badge** (01-422) 30¢, 1½" diameter may be worn on the uniform. It, however, is available only from Scout offices.





by Bob Milks

*Nordjamb was one of the greatest experiences in my life! The only thing that will surpass it is when 15,000 Canadian Scouts, Venturers and Scouters join me on Prince Edward Island.*

Lieutenant-General W. K. (Bill) Carr  
National Commissioner  
Boy Scouts of Canada.

### The Jamboree Logo

Lightweight camping — camping in harmony with the environment. These are integral parts of the 1977 Jamboree. What better way to recognize them than to have the Jamboree logo in the shape of a lightweight or hike tent?

The green triangle depicts the rich colour of the foliage and fields of the island. The one large oak and three small oak trees are taken from the provincial Coat of Arms. They symbolize the province and its three counties.

The wall of the tent is flag red, implying the national scope of the Jamboree and the fact that it is being held in eastern Canada.

The lettering is reddish-brown, the colour of the soil of Prince Edward Island.

Watch for this symbol! It will be used in future articles, bulletins and posters so that you can keep up-to-date on Jamboree plans.

The National Council of Boy Scouts approved the report of the Jamboree Planning Committee, chaired by Chester Hall. Here are some of the highlights of

this report. Watch for further details. But, most of all start now to plan with your Scouts or your Venturers to attend the 1977 Canadian Jamboree.

### Dates

The Jamboree will operate over ten days, from Sunday, July 2 to Monday, July 11, 1977. Arrivals will be staged over a three-day period — July 2, 3 and 4 and departures over the three-day period of July 9, 10 and 11. A six-day Jamboree program for participants (exclusive of arrival, settling in, clean-up and departure activities) will be presented between these dates.

The dates were chosen for these reasons:

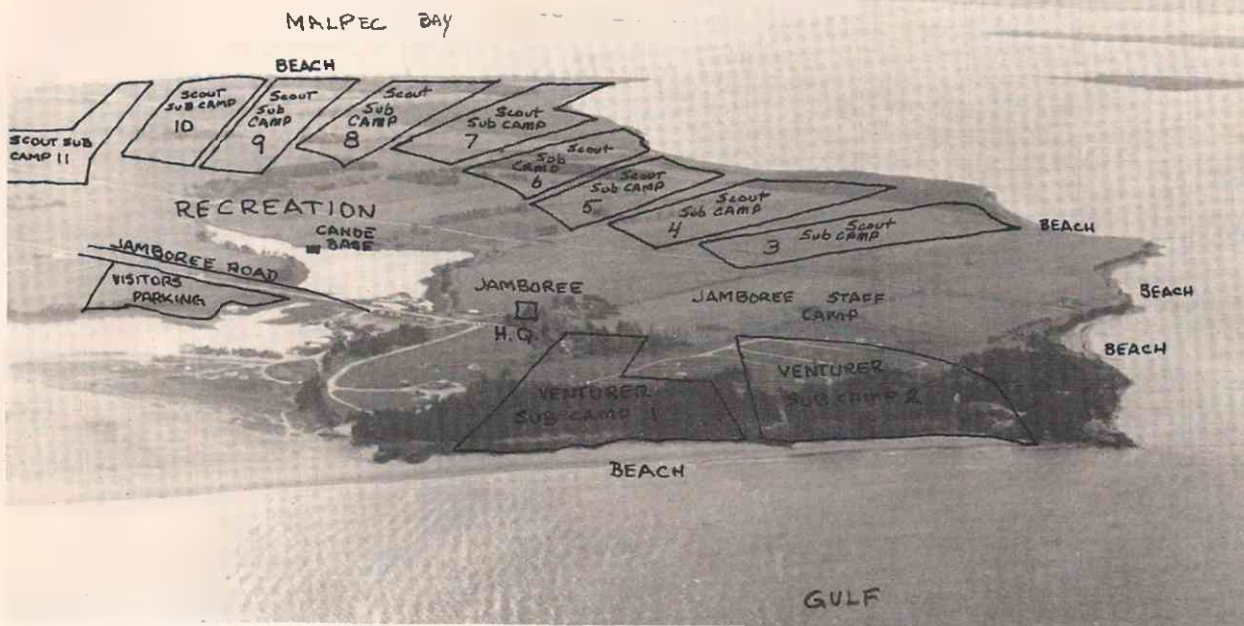
- The Jamboree can commence as soon after schools close as possible.
- The site at Cabot Park, P.E.I. has been made available for our exclusive use at that time, prior to the height of the tourist season.
- Beginning on the July 1 weekend reduces the amount of time from work required by a Scouter to take his patrol or company to the Jamboree to a maximum of one week and one day.
- Experience has proven that eight or nine days, including arrival and departure, is the most reasonable time period for a boy's interest to remain high at a Jamboree.

The three-day arrival and departure schedule is made necessary by the availability of transportation.

### Location

Cabot Provincial Park near Summerside P.E.I. Five hundred acres of open and wooded areas, rolling land facing a mile of magnificent beaches, reserved for our exclusive use.

VIEW FROM WEST TO EAST



### Qualifications to Attend

Any registered Scout or Venturer may attend if he fulfilled some designated qualifications as to experience with and use of lightweight camping gear. The responsibility for achieving the qualifications will lie with the troop Scouter and Venturer advisor level.

There will also be some designated qualifications in lightweight camping experience for Scouters.

### Scouts and Venturers

Separate sites and programs for Scouts and Venturers will be provided within the boundaries of Cabot Park. Each program will be appropriate to the age of the participants.

Participation will be restricted to male members only.

Boys taking part in the Venturer program at the Venturer site must be registered Venturers.

The 'free-time' portion of each Jamboree day and such program items as ceremony and religious services will provide the opportunity for Scouts and Venturers to be together. The purpose of this is to allow Scouts to realize there are Venturers and hopefully, to enthuse the Scouts about the older youth program.

### Unit of Organization

The unit of organization for the Jamboree will be a Scout patrol or a Venturer company consisting of a minimum of five and a maximum of nine boys plus one Scouter.

An exception might be to suggest that, for the purpose of **travel only**, to and from the Jamboree, Scout patrol or Venturer companies, or both, might be formed into contingents originating in a region or province.

### The Jamboree Program

The Jamboree location lends itself admirably to all kinds of program possibilities, both on site and out of camp. One of the features is a mile of sandy beaches. A fleet of school buses has been arranged for, so that tours around the central part of P.E.I. including Charlottetown and Summerside can be included. Water and boating activities are natural program items.

### Camping in Harmony with the Environment

This phrase is included in the policy of Boy Scouts of Canada regarding camping and the out-of-doors. Another phrase currently in use is 'no trace' camping. It is recognized that a large gathering of campers on one site for a number of days makes both these practices difficult to carry out. Nevertheless, the opportunity should be taken to learn how to do both, and practise modern camping techniques even if we do not fully achieve 'living in harmony' and 'no-trace' camping at the Jamboree.

### Camping Equipment

Participants are to provide their own lightweight camping and cooking gear. Information and guidance will be given (watch for future articles in *The Canadian Leader*) on the design, selection and purchase or making of lightweight gear suitable for use at the Jamboree. Participants are expected to use their equipment in pre-Jamboree training so that they will be able to use it skillfully at the Jamboree.

It is assumed that the group, troop or company will underwrite the cost of the equipment. It is not just 'Jamboree equipment' but equipment that can be used to go lightweight for years to come.



## Story

In Chapter III of *Friends of the Forest*, the story is told of how the Beaver named Keeo is struck by lightning.

"As the lightning flashed down, and then away, a strange glow came around the huge beaver. At first, the other beavers thought that the lightning had blinded them all because, as they looked at Keeo sitting on the log, he seemed to have a shine about him, almost as if he were silver. They were worried because they thought he had been badly burnt. But the more they looked, the more they saw what really had happened. He had actually turned completely silver. Keeo himself was stunned. He felt so strange. He knew something had changed him. As he looked down at his fur he saw that he had turned completely silver, but that wasn't the strangest thing of all. He was thinking thoughts he never had before. He felt the strangest feeling come over him. He knew with great surprise, and then delight, that he was thinking not only like a beaver, but also like a human being. He could think like people in the cottage down the creek. He felt very important, and called all the other beavers over to tell them the news. He told them in beaver language of how he seemed to be able to think like a man. In front of all his friends he even spoke a few words of human talk, to show them that he could, indeed, do it."

This chapter of the story introduces the character Keeo in a Beaver Colony and sheds some light on the role he played in the Beaver Program.

## Role

Keeo is an older Cub who is an important member of the leadership team. Because he is closer to the age of the Beavers he sometimes may be able to see things from the boys' point of view more easily than the adult leaders can. He also serves as a link between the Beaver and Wolf Cub programs. He wears his Cub uniform and a silver neckerchief with a Keeo badge on the point to indicate his special position within the colony.

## Selection

For those colonies able to use the position of Keeo, let's consider what to look for and how to go about making a choice. While it may be temptingly convenient to ask the boy down the street, careful thought should be given to the selection of a boy or boys to fill this role. If there is a Cub pack in your group, talk to the Cub leaders. Explain to them the role of Keeo. Invite them to visit one of your meetings to see where Keeo fits in. These leaders know their Cubs and will be able to help you find a good Keeo.

In making your selection the following points should be considered.

- Keeo should be warm and friendly and able to get along with the Beaver age group. A bully is not acceptable.
- He should be reliable when counted on to do a job.
- He should be a responsible boy and able to set a good example for the Beavers.
- He should know how to work with others and how to communicate with them.
- He should be an older Cub. A young Cub may be too close to Beaver age and more prone to participating as a Beaver rather than as a leader.

- He should be able to express himself and be capable of responding to needs expressed by others.
- Keeo must be able to gain satisfaction through giving and not just getting.
- He should join in gathering activities, and work with lodges.

by Bob Butcher



In selecting and using Keo it would be useful to let him know from the beginning that he is to fill his role for a set period of time only. This may vary from colony to colony but will probably be for one Beavering season.

It might be useful to have an agreement with him that if he doesn't like his job after a month, or if in

the other leaders' eyes he is not performing as expected, he can be excused.

### Training

As a member of a leadership team, Keo is entitled to some explanation and guidance on what his job entails and how he should go about it. Take the time to see that he becomes familiar with all aspects of the program and with the story *Friends of the Forest*.

Be sure to tell him what his duties will be. Make him fully aware that he is part of a leadership team and that he will be called upon to share in the planning of the colony meetings and programs. Some Keos attend regular leader sharing sessions. Being close to Beaver age they have some knowledge of what Beavers like to do.

### Duties

When your Keo is selected and trained, he should be employed in a variety of ways. Apart from helping with games, crafts and stories, here are some of his special functions.

- Keo as a Cub is involved with his own program as well as Beavers. He can inform his Cub leaders about Beavers and the Beaver leaders about the Cub program.
- Keo introduces the busy Beavers (seven-year-olds) to Cubbing in order to help make their transition from colony to pack much easier.
- Keo participates in the "Swimming-Up" ceremony and escorts the Busy Beavers up the river to the Cub pack.
- Keo sets an example of what each Beaver can become as he grows; a Cub and later a Scout. Keo understands and lives the Beaver Promise and Law but with a deeper understanding than the Beavers.
- Keo is a link with Beavers and Cubs at joint functions, such as a Christmas party, a picnic or other group outing.

If selected, trained and utilized carefully Keo can be a great asset to your colony which can result in a closer relationship between the colony and the Cub pack within your group.

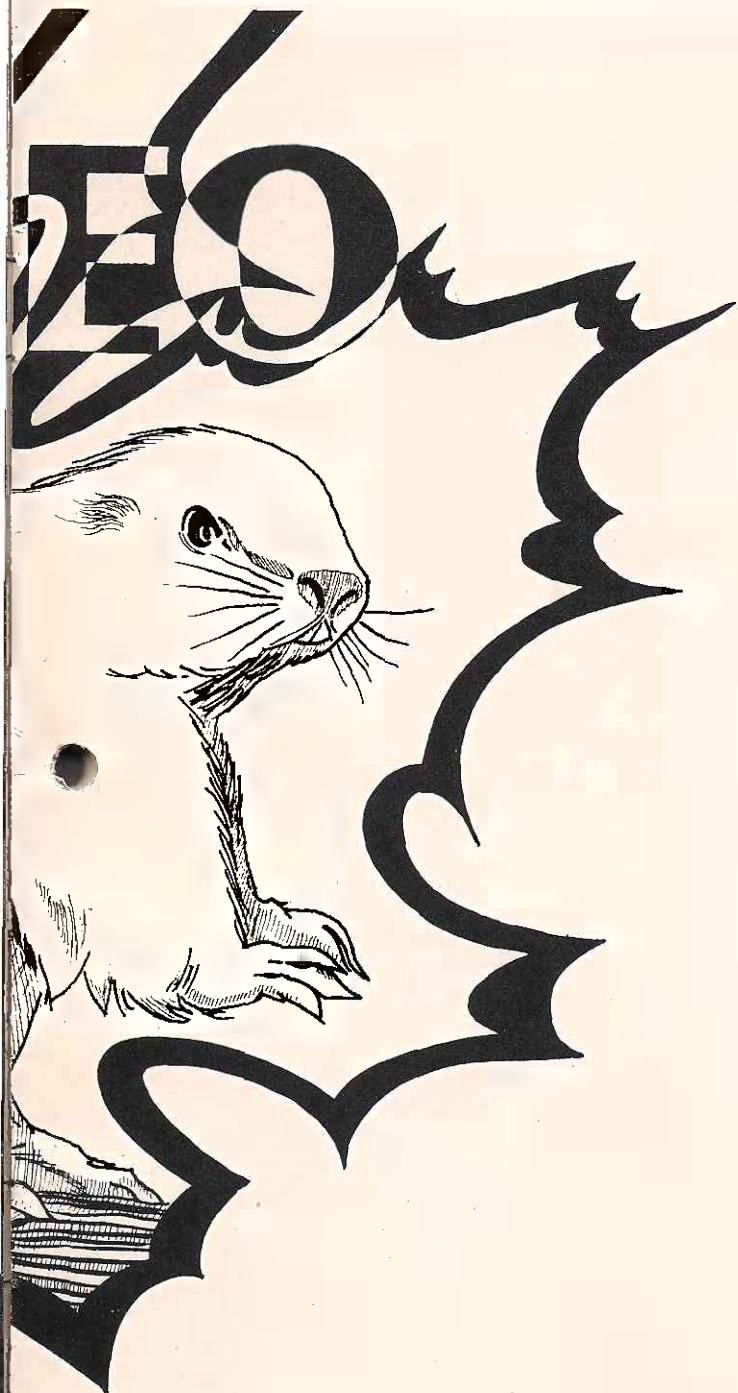
### Leadership

Filling the role of Keo can be an important growing experience for a Cub. In the colony he has the opportunity to work with a team of adults in program planning and to see the results of his work in the colony meeting. Here he has the chance to develop and use his leadership skills in helping Beavers do things for themselves in accordance with their readiness and abilities. It is an opportunity for him to make a contribution to the Scouting Movement of which he is a part.

**FOOTNOTE:** Thanks to Dick Blakeney and Elsie Clements of the National Capital Region for contributing ideas for this article.

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BOB BUTCHER joined National Headquarters as Director, Beaver and Wolf Cub Programs in November. Previously with National Capital Region, he was employed as Assistant Executive Director for two of the 8½ years he was there. His experience includes staff support in field services, training, camping and the Beaver program.





# Canada

PART I

## It's Flags, Armorial Bearings and Floral Emblems.

**"It is a goodly land; endowed with great recuperative powers and vast resources as yet almost undeveloped; inhabited by populations moral and religious, sober and industrious, virtuous and thrifty, capable and instructed — the descendants of a choice immigration, of men of mark and courage, energy and enterprise in the breast of whose children still should glow the sparks of the ancestral fires."**

While these words of Edward Blake were spoken nearly 85 years ago and tend to be Victorian in their theme, they still do a pretty good job of describing this country and its people.

Canadians do have an appreciation and an interest in their ancestral beginnings, as evidenced by the amount of time and money they are spending each year to find out more about the history of their country and the part their individual families played in its development.

8. A wealth of history can be found in our national, provincial and territorial flags, armorial bearings and floral emblems and because the Cub Blue Star Test 3 and the Scout's Citizen Badge require that boys know more on the subject, we plan to run a series on such things over the next few months.

We regret that we cannot present them in colour but will describe the colours and where they are used, and suggest that this could also be researched by your boys. Individual items could be drawn and coloured as a project in connection with the tests. Complete drawings could be used as cards for decorations at a special event such as a Mother and Dad Dinner, or for this relay game:

Make full sets of cards showing all national, provincial and territorial flags, arms and flowers (you might also add provincial map outlines). Also make a set of cards bearing the names — Canada, the provinces and territories. These are placed around the meeting room.

The boys are lined up in relay formation and a full set of picture cards placed, upside down, in front of the number one players. At "go" the first boys in line take the top card and must run to the appropriate 'name' card, place it in front and return to tag number two, and so on.

For example, if the card chosen by one of the boys shows a Pitcher Plant, he would place it in front of Newfoundland.

We begin the series with the Flags and Arms of Canada.

The following is a description in non-heraldic terms of the Arms of Canada granted by the proclamation of November 21, 1921.

The shield is in three divisions. The first and second divisions comprise four quarters: the first quarter being the Arms of England, namely on a red background three gold lions walking and shown full face; the second quarter being the Arms of Scotland, namely on a gold background a red lion rearing on left hind foot, within a red double border decorated with fleur-de-lis; the third quarter being the Arms of Ireland, namely on a blue background a gold harp with silver strings; and the fourth being the Arms of royalist France, namely on a blue background three fleur-de-lis. The third division of the shield contains the Canadian emblem, namely on a silver and white background three red maple leaves joined on one stem.

On the royal helmet, draped in a mantle of white and red, is the crest consisting of a wreath or ring of twisted white and red silk on which stands a crowned gold lion holding in its right paw a red maple leaf.

The supporters are a lion on the shield's right holding a gold printed silver lance from which flies the Union Flag. On the shield's left is a unicorn, with gold horns, mane and hoofs, and round its neck a gold and chained cornet of crosses and fleur-de-lis.





and it holds a similar lance flying the banner of royalist France, namely on a blue background three fleur-de-lis.

The Arms are surmounted by the St. Edward's Crown. Below the shield is a blue scroll, inscribed with the Latin motto: *A mari usque ad mari*, taken from Psalm 72: "He shall have dominion also **from sea to sea**, and from the river unto the ends of the earth", upon a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lilies.

It is probable that the first flag to fly over what is now Canadian soil was the English flag of the 15th century, the St. George's Cross. It was carried by John Cabot, a Venetian, sailing under English colours, who reached North America in the last years of the 15th century.

However, the honour of being the first flag to fly over settlements in Canada should go to the flag of Royal France, which was raised by Jacques Cartier at his first landing at Gaspé Harbour in 1534.

Created in 1606 as a royal symbol, the Union Jack probably was flown shortly afterwards at early settlements in Newfoundland. It came into use with British settlements in Nova Scotia after 1621. The present Union Jack was proclaimed in 1801 for use on His Majesty's "forts and castles" and ships, although in the years that followed it had a wider display, in Canada, as elsewhere. The Red Ensign may have been used fairly widely in Canada from Confederation, but after 1904 the place of the Union Jack as a national symbol was reaffirmed. On December 18, 1964 Parliament approved resolutions recognizing the continued use of the flag as a symbol of Canada's membership in the Commonwealth of Nations and of her allegiance to the Crown.

The Red Ensign was created in 1707 and remains the national colours of British merchantmen. Its use in Canada was first authorized in 1892 by a British Admiralty Warrant providing that the flag with Can-

ada's shield in the fly, should be worn on Canadian merchant ships. In 1924 a Canadian Order in Council provided that the Canadian Red Ensign be displayed as a distinguishing device at Canadian government building abroad. Another Order in Council in 1945 authorized the use of that flag on Federal buildings inside and outside Canada until Parliament took action for the formal adoption of a National Flag.

The National Flag adopted by Parliament was proclaimed by Her Majesty the Queen on February 15, 1965. It is a red flag of proportions two by length and one by width, containing in its centre a white square the width of the flag, with a single red maple leaf centred therein.

Red and white are the colours for Canada, officially declared and appointed by King George V on November 21, 1921, in a proclamation of Canada's Coat of Arms recommended to His Majesty by the Canadian Government.

The maple leaf seems to have been regarded as a Canadian emblem as early as 1700, if not before. It was used for decorative purposes during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860; it appeared in the Coat of Arms granted to Ontario and Quebec in 1868 and, as the distinctively Canadian symbol, in the Coat of Arms of Canada granted in 1921. For many years the maple leaf has also been used extensively as a symbol and mark of identity by the Canadian Armed Forces.

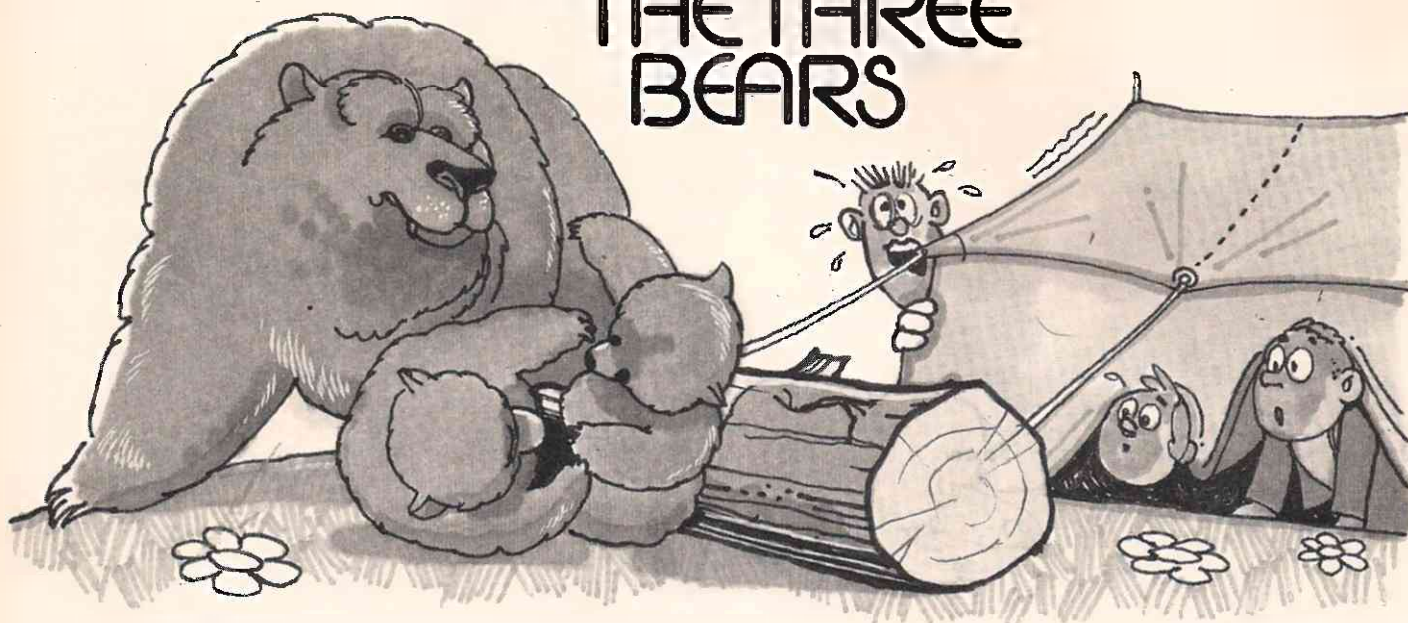
The leaf in the flag design is stylized or conventional in form, as is common when things found in nature are incorporated into flags, banners and arms.

*Our thanks to DOLLCO, printers of The Canadian Leader, for allowing us to use art and written material from a book they prepared in 1967 for the Centennial celebrations.*

**NEXT MONTH: the flags, armorial bearings and flowers of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.**



# THE CUBS and THE THREE BEARS



by Eliot Humby, Cub leader, 2nd United Pack, Nfld.

Our 1975 Cub camp seemed plagued with problems from the start. Finding a campsite caused delays and confusion right up to the last day. We were finally given space in the Alexander Bay campsite. But this left much to be desired. The water supply wasn't too far from the camp, but the toilets — that was something else! You almost had to estimate ahead when you'd need to use it and give yourself plenty of time to get there.

We had to find a cook who was brave enough to venture into the woods and cook for 20 Cubs and their leaders. It wasn't until Raksha threatened to cook that things really started to move. Akela, realizing Raksha was serious, knew something had to be done fast, and so he went on bended knee to Jack Hedge. Jack, understanding our predicament (he couldn't let this happen, not even to a wolf Cub pack) agreed that he and his wife would cook. Raksha's feelings were hurt slightly, but she took it well and didn't hold it against anyone . . . at least outwardly, anyway.

The next thing was to get the gear ready. Baloo was elected quartermaster because of his voracious appetite while in the outdoors. With the problems overcome (little did we know . . .), Akela set out bright and early Friday morning, with an advance party to set up camp. Most of the hard work was done when the other leaders and Cubs arrived. The boys were assigned tents and told the rules of the camp.

Our first evening was fairly quiet although we did have a few visitors early in the evening while the Cubs were away for a swim. A small welcoming committee made up of a brown bear and her two cubs were on hand to greet Akela and Baloo on their return from town, where they had been getting supplies.

The visitors soon got the feeling that they were not wanted and, when they weren't treated to an evening

meal, dragged Baloo's sleeping bag and mattress outside the tent. They returned in the morning for further revenge, by tearing a hole in his tent. No place was sacred. They loped into Akela's tent and ate the apples and candy bars that were in Kaa's knapsack.

The Cubs bedded down fairly early for the first night — much earlier than usual. It must have been the layout of the camp. The trees between each tent made it hard to travel around in the dark and they were tired after a hot day and their swim. Even though they were in their tents early, voices could be heard until late that night. Up to this point the boys didn't know about the furry visitors. The leaders thought it best not to tell them. It was one thing to have five scared leaders in camp, but adding 20 frightened Cubs would just make matters worse.

The leaders realized they would have to stay awake just in case their visitors returned for a bedtime snack. By midnight all the supplies were locked up in the cars and the leaders sat around drinking tea. The only sounds heard were when someone fell asleep and his head hit the table, followed by Bagheera shouting to him to stay awake. I think his shouts were really to frighten away the visitors while trying to hide his own fear. Nevertheless, he mustered enough courage to stay awake alone for two hours until 6 a.m., when he had to admit that he couldn't keep his eyes open another minute and called on old Baloo to relieve him. So, Baloo, armed with a hunting knife in his belt and two toothpicks, patrolled the campsite until 7 a.m. when the cooks arrived. Half an hour before that, one of the bear cubs came nosing about and got caught in the trap that had been set for the mother bear. Mrs. Bruin must have thought this a mean trick for after a strong show of displeasure, we were forced to release her young one into her custody.



It didn't take long for the smell of bacon and eggs to get around the campsite, and one by one the Cubs started the long trek to the bathroom to wash up for breakfast. This was one meal Bagheera wasn't going to miss, so Baloo, not being a very big eater in the morning let him have his helping too. While everyone tucked away a nice hot breakfast, Baloo sneaked away to the leaders' tent for a badly needed nap.

After breakfast, Bagheera and Kaa took the Cubs to the field for a game of soccer while Akela and Raksha went to town, to pick up a few items and to make arrangements for the afternoon's boat trip.

Lunch consisted of chicken legs and chips with gingerbread for dessert with juice or hot chocolate. Baloo didn't mind giving up breakfast but there wasn't any way anyone was going to get his dinner — not even Mrs. Bruin and her family who had returned. She insisted for awhile, but after viewing the situation and seeing she was outnumbered decided to retreat and return later when the hungry mob would be gone. Shortly after the Cubs and leaders had gone down to the playground, she made another appearance with her cubs and started an argument with the cook. This time she won. Jack offered her some assistance by tipping down the garbage tins (I think his wife talked him into it). Then they sat in the car while he took pictures of them. We doubt the quality of the photographs since Jack was shaking so much.

The boat trip proved interesting and everyone enjoyed it. When we arrived at Happy Adventure, the turnabout point, they served the typical Newfoundland dish of fish and brewis. None of the pack ate, since hamburgers were on the supper menu, but for Bagheera, who had not eaten since breakfast, the temptation was too great. So, while all the Cubs sat around and watched, he consumed a plate of fish and brewis without even looking up.

On the return trip, the Cubs spent the time dancing to Newfoundland music played over the loudspeaker. They all took a liking to the pretty naturalist who led the dancing. Even Akela was seen giving her the eye when he thought no one was looking.

Back at camp we were informed by park wardens that our furry friends had returned but there wasn't much left for them to eat at that point. One had tried chewing on an air mattress pump but it wasn't very tasty and discarded it on the trail. It was long past supper time so the cooks quickly stirred up a very



pleasant aroma around the campsite, or, as the warden put it "all through the park." No wonder the bears spent all their time with us — they couldn't resist the temptation.

With supper taken care of, it was time for campfire but due to the hot weather a Coleman lantern substituted for a fire.

This had been a long day for the Cubs so after the closing vesper song everyone slowly headed back to the tents with Kaa leading. As we drew near the campsite, the reflections of the lantern soon told us that Mrs. Bruin and family were waiting for us. The slow walk forward became a mad rush backward that almost trampled Akela to the ground. Recovering from this, and determined to uphold the tradition of Akela being a great, brave, pack leader, he soon drove the bears away and assured the Cubs that everything was safe. It wasn't until all the tents and woods were checked again that they agreed to return to their tents. I think they were more excited than scared.

It wasn't long before the tired boys were all asleep. The leaders knew that with the bears still around someone would have to keep watch again all night. Sleeping bags were moved up to the cooking tent which was closer to the boys and Raksha locked herself in her car (because of the bears, she said). Soon noises were heard in the woods behind the cars and we found our visitors waiting to move in. It took a lot of persuading to get them to move on but eventually Mrs. Bruin led a retreat. She was last seen tearing off down the trail with Baloo in hot pursuit. Then we heard the trap door shut and found that she had given herself up and was sitting snugly inside. She must have realized that this was the safest place to be until things cooled off. With the mother bear safely tucked away, the leaders managed a few hours of sleep. It seemed we were asleep for only a few minutes when we were awakened by the sounds of pots and pans being knocked about. The bears! No, we sighed gratefully, only the cooks preparing breakfast.

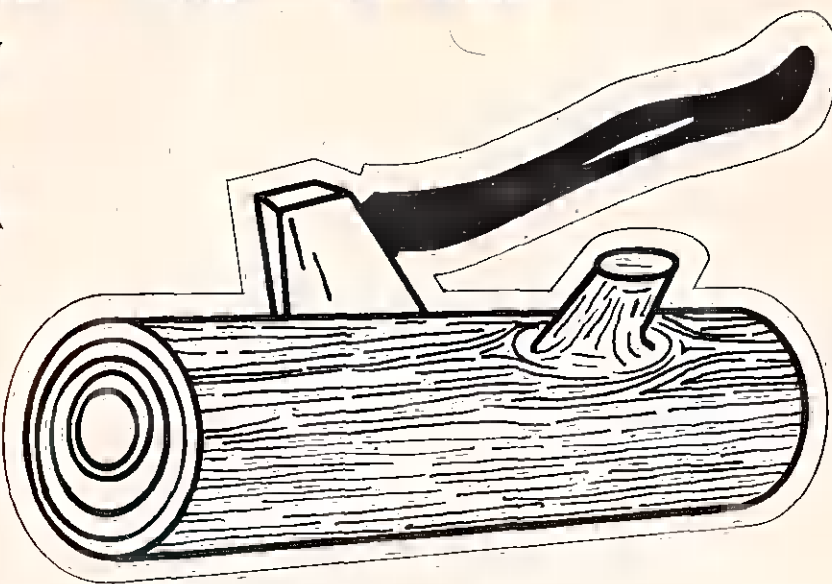
When parents began arriving later in the day to pick up their boys, they were treated to hair-raising accounts of our experience with the bear family.

For many of the Cubs, this was their first Cub camp and I am sure they gained something from it. For others, this was their last as they would be going on to Scouts. But whatever the case, I know that this is one camp they will remember for a long time and there is nothing that can arouse the interest of leaders in Cubbing, more than a successful camp.



# TRAINING TALK

NOW  
NOW  
NOW



IT'S FOR EVERYONE!

12

by Reg Roberts

Beginning with this issue **Training Talk** will take on a new and somewhat different style and format and will appear in each issue of the magazine rather than four or five times a year as in the past.

Our regular readers of these pages would probably recognize that most of what has been written in **Training Talk** was written exclusively for trainers and that trainers in many instances are viewed as specialized people in Scouting doing a specialized job.

It is true, of course, that some people in Scouting do spend most of their time training adults and I am sure this will continue to be the case. It is also true that many people not referred to as "trainers" also train whether it is adults in uniform, group committee personnel or boys.

It is therefore my hope to use this space for the benefit of all people in Scouting who, in one way or another, help in the training of someone else, so that such persons can do a better, more enjoyable job in Scouting and at the same time improve their own skills and knowledge.

The foregoing is intended to convey to you my belief that training is really everybody's business and that in every aspect of our daily lives we are either training someone or are ourselves being trained. It follows, of course, that at least some of the things we learn or some of those things we help others to learn could have been learned another way or a better way, or just a different way and again, it would be my hope that through **Training Talk**

we will be able to present not just new and innovative ideas but also information about the various methods people have for doing the same things.

To do this requires the help of many people because it's the ideas of those who read this article that I hope to use in future issues.

What kind of training information you would like to see discussed? Are there any training problems you would like to have resolved or have you solved some training problem, which you would like to share with others?

Again, bear in mind that when talking of *Training* we really are talking about all areas of our Scouting life that brings people together to learn from each other. It might be something related to enabling group committees to understand their relationships to section Scouters or how a Beaver leader can help small boys recognize the significance of the Beaver Promise.

It may be a matter of helping Wolf Cubs become more proficient in tying knots or reporting on a trip to the observatory, or it could be something to do with visual aids for a Venturer advisor's Wood Badge course. Knowing what the interests of you, the readers are, will help us to write the kind of articles which will benefit you.

Asking you to write an article on some aspect of training is another way of increasing reader interest. Some experiences that may have proved to be a good one for learning for yourself or others will often ap-



peal to, or have implications for others if shared with them. We can help you share those experiences with others through these pages.

Your involvement in a training event either as a trainer or a participant may raise questions still unanswered or may have answered questions you feel others could benefit from. It would help if you wrote them out and sent them along.

In addition to what has been said so far it would also be my hope that new training aids can be discussed or new ways of using old ones. Some think the days of the chalkboard as a training aid have long since given over to the flip chart, overhead projector, and video tape recorder/player, and yet the chalkboard is still a valuable aid through its simplicity.

We would like to hear of the aids you are using particularly if they are new or if they are adaptations of older aids used in another way.

One other area that bears mentioning at this time and hopefully one that people will choose to respond to, is that of the books, periodicals, charts and other written resource material which is produced to support the section programs, the group committees or the training course that you are involved in.

Is the material appropriate, valuable — the kind of material you can understand? Can it be improved, if so how? Are there empty areas in Scouting literature that need filling or do we have too much? Any aspect regarding written material that could be better explained should be mentioned and we will try to do just that, so think about it and let us know.

I said at the beginning that training is everybody's business and I believe it is. I believe that one of the major factors in Scouting is that of helping people grow and I also believe that in the years since Scouting began in Canada we have done a remarkable job in doing that. We can continue to help people grow, to have fun and to become or continue to be, valued and respected members of their community. I hope Training Talk will help.

### Conference on Adult Training

This conference known to most people as C.A.T. was reported at some length in the June/July issue of *The Canadian Leader* and I don't intend to rehash it again. Suffice to say that it was viewed as a major training event in Canadian Scouting in pointing the direction that training should take in the next five years.

Following up on the conference it was agreed that regular reports of the action taken on the conference recommendations would be made. This is the first of many which will appear as the work progresses.

The recommendations of the conference members fell into many different areas of our Scouting operation and required action at many different levels of the organization. Scouters at the group level, group committees, council members, staff people, service teams, sponsors and others. At this time, action has already been taken to implement quite a few of the recommendations across the land.

Other recommendations fell into specific areas and since these areas could be seen as having an impact on the future of training in Canada and would require the continual effort of all areas of Scouting, it was decided to form task groups to look at the recommendations and to plan and carry out the study required for the most appropriate and efficient implementation.

These recommendations fell into three specific areas 1) Service Team, 2) Trainer Development and 3) Trainer Plan. As a result of a request sent out to each of the provinces we now have task groups set up in each province designing the best ways of introducing the recommendations of the C.A.T. conference members to Canadian Scouting.

It is likely that during the lifetime of each of the task groups (from January 1, 1976 to May, 1977) many of you will become aware of their work and indeed be asked to provide some input. Any assistance you can offer will be extremely valuable in the completion of the work.

The task groups working on Service Team Development are in Ontario and Quebec. Trainer Development Task Groups are established in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario and those looking at the Trainers Plan recommendations are Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

As you can see each of the tasks is being looked at by more than one provincial group and it is hoped that in this way any geographic or provincial differences will show up with the final results acceptable to all provinces.

Each of the task groups has a specific purpose set out for them. For those working on Service Team Development it is to develop improved methods that will be acceptable across the country, for the recruitment, training, resources and recognition of personnel for service teams at all levels of the organization.

These task groups will be looking into those areas that help councils to recruit the most appropriate people to become service team members and having recruited them, to train them to do the best possible job of providing service to those people or groups that require such service. It is also essential that having recruited and trained such people they'll be provided with the best possible resources to carry out their function and that, as with all personnel in Scouting, they be suitably recognized for their efforts.

The Trainer Development Task Groups have been asked to develop a program acceptable across the country for the selections, training, evaluation and accreditation of people to participate as trainers in all of Scouting's programs.

So again, we are seeking to provide for councils, ways of selecting and training personnel to be trainers; ways of helping them to look at the way they are doing the job and finally recognizing them for the job they do.

The third set of task groups will be looking at our training plan and examine our Adult Training Policy to make recommendations that will improve its effectiveness. The hoped for result is a training policy which will benefit both the trainee and the trainer, to help both to do a better job of helping people grow.

The job that each of the task groups have to do is not an easy one, nor is it one that will be accomplished overnight. It is, however, something which can only have a long term, beneficial effect on the kind of Scouting we bring to all people; boys and adults who choose to belong to Boy Scouts of Canada.

**Training Talk** will continue to up-date you on the C.A.T. task group progress and will look forward to hearing from you in this or any other training regard.

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REG ROBERTS, formerly Director, Beaver and Wolf Cub Programs, National Headquarters, has been Director of Manpower and Training since July, 1975.

# Smoke Now

by Velma Carter



He sits there, staring at the unlit cigarette he's holding, knowing he must make the decision to light up or not. If I don't he reasons, the others will scoff, they'll think I can't handle it, but if I do start to smoke . . . well, do I really want to face the consequences, maybe not tomorrow, but 30 or 40 years from now? It tastes terrible, makes me cough. But my friends smoke . . . maybe I'll just pretend to inhale.

How many young adults must face the decision to smoke or not, constantly pressured from both sides by adults and friends? How many are facing this decision right now? And how many can be helped by you, as a leader?

We're all familiar with the hazards of cigarette smoking. We can't live in today's society without being warned of the results — disease, disability and death. Pretty harsh consequences for persistent cigarette smoking; but results supported with facts, figures and statistics compiled over the past 35 years.

A leader's problem is how to convey the stark realities of cigarette smoking to youngsters and young adults without completely turning them off with lectures and scare tactics.

Canadian statistics show that the number of people smoking has increased only in proportion to the increase in population. Figures based on 1973 statistics and published January 2, 1975 by Health and Welfare Canada show that 53% of Canada's population are non-smokers. Figures to be released at the end of 1975 will show if the trend continues. From 1965 to 1972 there has been a downward trend in the number of men, 15 and over who smoke, with a rise in the number of women now smoking. Accordingly, there is a sharp increase in the number of teenage girls smoking with the number of boys levelling off.

More and more people are aware of the implications and consequences of smoking. But the American Public Health Association estimates that, in the United States, over 3,500 youngsters start to smoke **each day** and that one million of those now in school will eventually die of lung cancer.

We must realize that whether a young person starts to smoke depends on his or her intellectual maturity and ability to balance the health factors against social pressures and influence of peers.

Someone who starts to smoke in their teens may not fully feel the effects to their body until they are in their 40's. An athletic person will feel the effects much sooner. Statistics have shown that the heaviest smokers are those who started to smoke in their teens. What starts off as a gambit to be 'with it' may become an uncontrollable habit — a ball and chain to be carried for life.

The result of smoking is not 'just lung cancer'. Independent medical research shows it's other diseases too — heart disease, bronchitis, emphysema and blood vessel diseases such as arteriosclerosis, either caused or made worse by habitual smoking.

## Some Facts

- The risk of dying of lung cancer, heart disease and emphysema is much greater if you are a cigarette smoker.
- Heavy cigarette smokers lose 8 to 10 years of their life compared to a non-smoker.
- One-third of all property fires in Canada during a year were due to smoking, the largest single cause of fires.



# Pay Later....

- A pack-a-day smoker spends nearly \$15,000 on cigarettes in his lifetime.

- The sooner the habit of cigarette dependency is broken the better the individual's chances are to avoid premature death from this cause.

- Cigarette smoke contains nicotine, several cancer producing or irritating substances and carbon monoxide gas.

- A smoker is unable to smell and taste as well as a non-smoker due to chemical damage to the olfactory cells and taste buds.

- An estimated minimum 10,000 Canadians die unnecessarily each year because of cigarette induced diseases.

Fitness has always been emphasized in the Scout Movement. Facts show that just one cigarette lowers the temperature of your skin; immediately upsets the flow of blood and air in and out of your lungs and speeds up your heartbeat. As Lord Baden-Powell said in his book, **Scouting for Boys**, "Every Scout knows the Scout Law. But there is an extra point to that Law which is not written but is understood by every Scout. It is this, 'A Scout is not a fool' and that is why Scouts do not smoke while they are still growing boys. Any boy can smoke — it is not such a very wonderful thing to do. But a Scout will not do it because he is not such a fool."

To effectively help the boys you come in contact with, a leader must realize the efforts to educate young people outside of Scouting. Nearly all health programs in high school cover the topic in science, biology or health education. But recently more efforts have been made to reach the younger children, emphasizing the positive aspects of keeping the body healthy rather than issuing a strict edict 'do not smoke'. If it is forbidden it is even more enticing.

For example, this year two school boards in Ottawa will offer new teaching aids, made available by the Canadian Cancer Society, to reach children in the elementary grades. Children from kindergarten to grade four will be introduced to **CELLY, kid's best friend** — a healthy living cell in the body who reacts unfavourably to cells who smoke and want to be his friends. In large, picture-book form, the story of **CELLY** shows children that smoking will not necessarily win them friends.

Another booklet for children, published by the Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association called **No Smoking, Lungs at Work**, explains how the lungs work and how damaging smoking can be to them. It converts medical facts into simple ideas the children can identify with: "You can clean your teeth. But nobody can wash out your dirty lungs."

Health and Welfare Canada, the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, supports local and provincial activities along with the various advertisement campaigns to make the public aware of the hazards.

The Canadian Cancer Society offices across Canada offer pamphlets and posters with supporting Canadian

and American statistics. There are many other associations and groups that contribute to educating the public by holding seminars on smoking and providing information; the number depending on your locale.

## What You as a Leader Can Do

- Set an example. If you smoke, don't light up during a meeting or outing, or while in Scout uniform.

- Tell it 'like it is'. Don't lecture. The effects on health, fitness, life expectancy and cost are self-evident. A decision based on conviction will withstand the test of time.

- Everyone wants to be accepted. Many start smoking to make an impression on their friends. Explain smoker's breath and the offensive odor of nicotine.

- The price of cigarettes is not likely to go down. Relate this in terms of savings — a new record player in three months, a television set in a year, a new 10-speed bike.

- Ask doctors and health educators to come and speak to your group. Avoid the formal lecture idea; make it a comfortable meeting. Visual aids and films are effective ways of getting your point across.

- Have a local athlete, a favourite of your group, come and talk to them. Does he smoke while in training? How would it impair his performance and in some cases, his livelihood?

- Be ready for intelligent questions with intelligent answers. How would you answer this question? What about air pollution? Isn't that a contributing factor to lung cancer and related diseases?

## Resources

The Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada has an excellent selection of information available upon request — posters, pamphlets, stand-up signs, news releases and even book covers. Besides covering the medical facts, some pamphlets give helpful hints on how to quit smoking, and avoid overeating.

Health and Welfare Canada has a list of audio-visual aids available to the public. Each film title listed has a brief description of the film's contents, the level of audience it is aimed at, price, length and distributor. It's a quick way to review and choose the proper film to show your group.

A Smoking and Health Reference Publication listing is also available from Health and Welfare Canada. It gives names of good reference books and reports including the final report of the Le Dain Commission's findings on the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

The best way not to get hooked on cigarettes is never to bite. But just because a person does not smoke will not guarantee immunity from illness and disease. It just gives them a better chance for a healthy and active life. The odds are stacked against a smoker and who wants to be a loser?

Our thanks to the Canadian Cancer Society and Health and Welfare Canada for information provided.

# B-P.

# TELLS A STORY ON SIGNS



16

When a Scout has learned to notice "signs", he must then learn to "put this and that together", and so read a meaning from what he has seen. This is called deduction."

Here is an example which shows how the young Scout can read the meaning from "signs", when he has been trained to it.

Old Blenkinsop rushed out of his little store near the African Kaffir village.

"Hi! Stop thief!" he shouted. "He's stolen my sugar. Stop him!"

Stop whom? There was nobody in sight running away.

"Who stole it?" asked the policeman.

"I don't know, but a whole bag of sugar is missing. It was there only a few minutes ago."

A police tracker was called in — and it looked a pretty impossible job for him to single out the tracks of the thief from among dozens of other naked footprints about the store. However, he presently started off hopefully at a jog-trot, away out into the bush. In some places he went over hard stony ground but he never checked his pace, although no footmarks could be seen.

At length the tracker suddenly stopped and cast around, having evidently lost the trail. Then a grin

came on his face as he pointed with his thumb over his shoulder up the tree near which he was standing. There, concealed among the branches they saw a man with the missing bag of sugar.

How had the tracker spotted him? His sharp eyes had seen some grains of sugar sparkling in the dust. The bag leaked, leaving a very slight trail of these grains. He followed that trail and when it came to an end in the bush the tracker noticed a string of ants going up a tree. They were after the sugar, and so was he, and between them they brought about the capture of the thief.

I expect that Old Blenkinsop patted the tracker on the back for his cleverness in using his eyes to see the grains of sugar and the ants, and in using his wits to see why the ants were climbing the tree.

## The Lost Soldier

A cavalry soldier was lost in India, and some of his comrades were hunting all over to find him. They came across an Indian boy and asked him if he had seen the lost man. He immediately replied:

"Do you mean a very tall soldier, riding a roan horse that was slightly lame?"

They said, "Yes, that was the man. Where did you see him?"



The boy replied, "I have not seen him, but I know where he has gone."

Thereupon they arrested him thinking that probably the man had been murdered and made away with, and that the boy had heard about it.

But eventually he explained that he had seen the tracks of the man.

He pointed out the tracks to them, and finally brought them to a place where the signs showed that the man had made a halt. Here the horse had rubbed itself against a tree, and had left some of its hairs sticking to the bark, which showed that it was a roan (speckled) horse. Its hoof marks showed that it was lame, that is, one foot was not so deeply imprinted on the ground and did not take so long a pace as the other feet. That the rider was a soldier was shown by the track of his boot, which was an army boot.

Then they asked the boy, "How could you tell that he was a tall man?" and the boy pointed to where the soldier had broken a branch from the tree, which would have been out of reach of a man of ordinary height.

Deduction is exactly like reading a book.

A boy who has never been taught to read, and who sees you reading from a book, would ask, "How do you do it?" You would point out to him that a number of small signs on a page are letters. These letters when grouped form words. And words form sentences, and sentences give information.

Similarly, a trained Scout will see little signs and tracks. He puts them together in his mind and quickly reads a meaning from them which an untrained man would never arrive at.

From frequent practice he gets to read the meaning at a glance, just as you do a book, without the delay of spelling out each word, letter by letter.

### Instances of Deduction

I was one day, during the Matabele War in Africa, out scouting with an African over a wide grassy plain near the Matopo Hills.

Suddenly we crossed a track freshly made in grass, where the blades of grass were still green and damp, though pressed down — all were bending one way, which showed the direction in which the people had been travelling. Following up the track for a bit it got on to a patch of sand, and we then saw that it was the spoor (footprints) of several women (small feet with straight edge, and short steps) walking, not running, towards the hills, about five miles away, where we believed the enemy was hiding.

Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track. There were no trees for miles, but we knew that trees having this kind of leaf grew at a village 15 miles away, in the direction from which the footmarks were coming. It seemed likely therefore that the women had come from that village, bringing the leaf with them, and had gone to the hills.

On picking up the leaf we found it was damp, and smelled of native beer. The short steps showed that the women were carrying loads. So we guessed that according to the custom they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, with the mouths of the pots stopped up with bunches of leaves. One of these leaves had fallen out; and since we found it ten yards off the track, it showed that at the time it fell a wind was blowing. There was no wind now, that is, at seven o'clock, but there had been some about five o'clock.

So we guessed from all these little signs that a party of women and boys had brought beer during the night from the village 15 miles away, and had taken it to the enemy in the hills, arriving there soon after six o'clock.

The men would probably start to drink the beer at once (as it goes sour in a few hours), and would, by the time we could get there, be getting sleepy and keeping a bad look-out, so we should have a favourable chance of looking at their position.

We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations, and got away with our information without any difficulty.

And it was chiefly done on the evidence of that one leaf.

So you see the importance of noticing even a little thing like that.

### Sherlock Holmes

Dr. Bell of Edinburgh is said to be the original from whom Sir Arthur Conan Doyle drew his idea of Sherlock Holmes.

The doctor was once teaching a class of medical students at a hospital how to treat people. A patient was brought in, so that the doctor might show how an injured man should be cared for. The patient in this case came in limping, and the doctor turned to one of the students and asked him:

"What is the matter with this man?"

The student replied, "I don't know sir. I haven't asked him."

The doctor said: "Well there is no need to ask him, you should see for yourself — he has injured his right knee — he is limping on that leg. He injured it by burning it in the fire — you see how his trouser is burnt away at the knee. This is Monday morning. Yesterday was fine, Saturday was wet and muddy. The man's trousers are muddy all over. He had a fall in the mud on Saturday night."

Then he turned to the man and said: "You drew your wages on Saturday and got drunk, and in trying to get your clothes dry by the fire when you got home, you fell on the fire and burnt your knee — isn't that so?"

"Yes, sir," replied the man.

I saw a case in the paper once where a judge at the county court used his power of "noticing little things", and "putting this and that together". He was trying a man as a debtor.

The man pleaded that he was out of work, and could get no employment.

The judge said: "Then what are you doing with that pencil behind your ear if you are not in business?"

The man had to admit that he had been helping his wife in her business, which, it turned out, was a very profitable one. The judge thereupon ordered him to pay his debt.

### Example of Practice in Deduction

A simple deduction from signs noticed in my walk one morning on a stormy mountain path in Kashmir. **SIGNS OBSERVED:** Tree-stump, about three feet high, by the path. A stone about the size of a cocoanut lying near it, to which were sticking some bits of bruised walnut rind, dried up. Some walnut rind also lying on the stump. Farther along the path, 30 yards to the south of the stump, were lying bits of walnut shell of four walnuts. Close by was a high sloping rock, alongside the path. The only walnut tree in sight was 150 yards north of the stump.

(Continued on page 18)

At the foot of the stump was a cake of hardened mud which showed the impression of a grass shoe.

What would you make out from those signs?

My solution of it was this.

A man had gone southward on a long journey along the path two days ago carrying a load and had rested at the rock while he ate walnuts.

My deductions were these.

It was a man carrying a load, because carriers when they want to rest do not sit down, but rest their load against a sloping rock and lean back. Had he had no load, he would probably have sat down on the stump, but he preferred to go 30 yards farther to where the rock was. Women do not carry loads there, so it was a man. He broke the shells of his walnuts on the tree stump with the stone, having brought them from the tree 150 yards north — so he was travelling south. He was on a long journey, as he was wearing shoes, and not going barefooted, as he would be if only strolling near his home. Three days ago there was rain, the cake of mud had been picked up while the ground was still wet — but it had not been since rained upon, and was now dry. The walnut rind was also dry, and confirmed the time that had elapsed.

There is no important story attached to this, but it is just an example of everyday practice which should be carried out by Scouts.

#### Patrol Practices in Deduction

Read aloud a story in which a good amount of observation of details occurs, with consequent deductions, such as in either the *Memoirs* or the *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. Then question the boys as to which details suggest certain solutions, to see that they really have grasped the method.

Make tracks on soft ground of different incidents — such as a cyclist meeting a boy on foot, getting off his bicycle to talk to his friend, then setting out again. Let the boys study the tracks and deduce their meaning.

Place on a tray a collection of articles which might come from a man's pockets. Ask the Scouts to deduce what kind a man he was, his interests, etc.

## GAMES IN DEDUCTION

### Strangers

Get some people who are strangers to the boys to come along as passers-by in the street or road, and let the boys separately notice all about them. After an interval ask each boy for a full description of the passers-by as to appearance, peculiar recognizable points, and what he guesses their business to be.

Or let each boy have two minutes' conversation with some stranger, and try to find out what he can about him in that time by questioning and observation.

### "Crime" Deduction — Detective

Set a room or prepare a piece of ground with small signs, tracks, etc. Read aloud the story of a crime up to the point when the signs are made and let each boy in turn examine the scene for a given time, and then privately give his solution of it.

The very simplest schemes should be given at first. They can gradually be elaborated.

For instance, have a number of footmarks and used matches by a tree, showing where a man had difficulty in lighting his pipe, etc.

For a more finished theme take a mystery like that in *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* called "The Resident Patient". Set a room to represent the patient's room where he was found hanging, with footprints of muddy boots on the carpet, cigar ends bitten or cut in the fireplace, cigar ashes, screw-driver and screws etc. Put down a strip of newspapers for "stepping stones" on which competitors shall walk (so as not to confuse existing tracks). Let each Scout (by patrol) come in separately and give him three minutes in which to investigate. Then give him half an hour to make up his solution, written or verbal.

### "Track the Assassin"

The assassin escapes after having "stabbed his victim", carrying in his hand the "dripping dagger". The remainder, a minute later, start out to track him by the "drops of blood" (represented by confetti) which fall at every third step. His confederate (the umpire) tells him beforehand where to make for. If he gets there without being touched by his pursuers, over eight minutes ahead of them, he wins.

18.



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

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The existing (unconfirmed) world record for solving the following problem is held by an unknown school-girl who came up with the correct answer in three minutes.

Try it on your patrol leaders at the end of their next p.l.'s meeting.

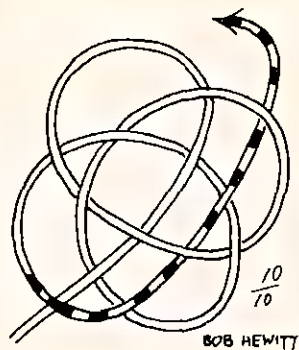
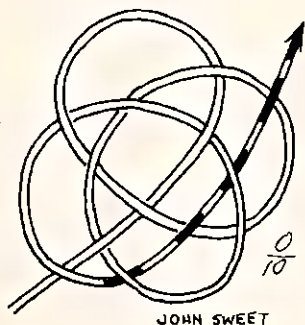
"My aunt gave me a bag of oranges. I ate half of them plus half an orange. Later I ate half of the remainder plus half an orange. For breakfast next morning, I had half of the remaining oranges, plus half an orange, then I ate half the remainder, plus half an orange, for a snack and found that I had eaten the lot. At no time had I carried over a broken orange from one picnic to the other. How many oranges were in the bag my aunt had given to me?"

Our old friend Major Bob Hewitt (who was well known to Canadians in the Maple Leaf Region when he was the U.K.'s field commissioner with the British Scouts in Western Europe) has written a respectful note to the Editor pointing out that we must have got our cord in a twist in our diagram on the Jack Blunt version of the turk's head (Winter Workout, November).

Oh dear. This is the second time Bob has succeeded in putting us on the carpet. His last letter to the Editor was to complain that we'd got hydrogen mixed up with our oxygen, which he described as 'highly dangerous.' You might have thought, since Bob is a bit of a pal of ours, that he'd have slipped us a note along the desks, but not a bit of it. Up goes his hand. 'Please sir, I think I should respectfully point out sir, that Sweet has got his hydrogen mixed up with his oxygen sir,' — as a result of which, of course, poor young Sweet gets six of the best.

Well, of course, Major Hewitt is quite right. No blame to Jack Blunt. Jack had left his diagram (circa 1951) unfinished and we'd 'improved' it getting our unders and overs slightly confused.

Ever so sorry. Apologies to everyone, especially Jack Blunt. Here, for the record, is Major Hewitt's corrected diagram.

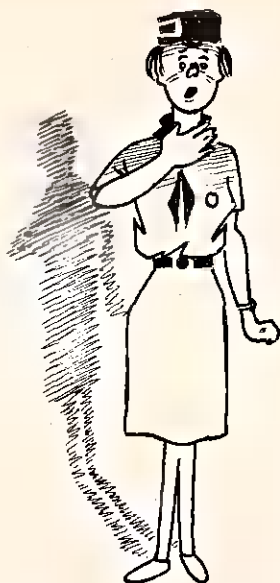


Not long ago the Editor of SCOUTING magazine very kindly sent us a copy of the 6th Edition of what must surely be the most comprehensive book of games ever published.

It started life in 1947 as *64 Observation Games*. Ten years later it had grown to *101 Observation Games* and then went through two editions under the title *666 Games* (1962 and '69) and so to *1201 Games* (1972) and now, finally, to *1251 Games*.

The compilation was the devoted work of our old friend Mr. Frank C. Brown of the YMCA Boys' Division, Tirupattur, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, in India. It is printed and published in that great country, so we fear it might not be readily available in the United Kingdom. However, we are desperately anxious that the copy we have should not remain unused on our bookshelves, so we have decided to present the book to any troop prepared to give a guarantee that they will put it to good use. All you have to do is to write to this department, c/o The Editor, undertaking to devote the whole of one troop meeting to games selected from the book and thereafter to write to Mr. Brown at the above address, telling him how it went. The games cover the widest possible field of activity — Sense Training, Team and Relay Games, Cycle Sports, Partner Contests, Potted Sports and so on right down to Campfire Games and Teasers, so there should be plenty of variety in the program. Write now, before some other lot beats you to it. The book will go to the first troop to apply.

Talking about games, one category which is missing from the entire literature on the subject, even from Frank Brown's most comprehensive offering is 'Scouter-participation Games' — that is to say, games in which the role of the leader is rather more active than is usually the case. A typical example is 'Whirling Jackstay.' That's the one where the Scouter stands in the middle of the circle and whirls a weighted line at floor-level while the boys jump over it. It's quite a subtle game, really, because with practice a skilled Scouter can actually select his victims by varying the speed and height of the jackstay so that it mows



### 'THE SIXERS' COUNCIL SAY THEY HAVE A SMASHING IDEA FOR A SPECIAL PACK MEETING—"BRIDE OF DRACULA"'

down the over-confident athletic types while sparing gentle clodhoppers. We, ourselves, when young, were pastmasters at this operation. In our hands this crude apparatus, consisting merely of a worn-out-boxing-glove stuffed with back-numbers of the parish magazine, became an instrument of great delicacy, enabling us to mete out shock therapy where it was most needed. Many a worthy citizen in the north country today sits spooning his breakfast cereal in the bosom of his family unaware of how much he owes to the good old jackstay, and to me.

Mind you, there are certain inherent dangers in the playing of this excellent game. One needs to be on one's guard against deriving sadistic pleasure from the infliction of pain and suffering upon one's trustful followers, while at the same time resisting the temptation to get one's own back on (for instance) some cocky p.l. who is currently rocking the boat at the patrol leaders' meeting. Do watch out, James. You too, Henry. It would be ironic in the extreme if in your efforts to train the characters of your boys you dealt your own a mortal blow.

Leaving that aside, the main purpose of the Scouter-participation game is to give the adult leader an occasional share of the fun. We shall be glad to hear of other games in this new category.

Talking of world records, may we remind you that the 3rd Peterborough, Canada, are still the champs at shooting a cotton reel down a taut line with a firing mechanism powered by elastic bands. Their record stands at the incredible distance of 203 yards (185.623 meters).

This leads us to suggest that it is high time our Movement got itself a mention in the Guinness Book of Records. (You might put the 3rd Peterborough up for a start — Ed.) Here are a few possibilities.

- producing fire by friction (time test)
- making fire with flint, steel and steel wool (time test)

- making the largest damper on an open fire out of doors
  - brewing the smallest pot of tea in a thimble with a single tea leaf
  - singing the most acceptable verses of 'The Quartermaster's Store' without repetition
  - shooting a Scout staff the longest distance with a firing mechanism powered by a discarded motor car inner tube (Existing world record, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, circa 1967 — 99 yards.)
  - with natural material found on the spot, laying up the longest rope that will hold together when held clear of the ground by its extremities.
- If you have any other bright ideas we shall be glad to pass them on.



### 'A NOTE FROM ERIC'S MUM, WILL WE PLEASE EXCUSE ERIC FROM BRITISH BULLDOGS TILL HE'S COMPLETED HIS KUNG-FU LESSONS!'

We don't know how it is with other geniuses, but occasionally we get flashes of inspiration which are so very good that we can hardly bear to part with them.

Not that we have any wish to deprive the readership — it's merely a sort of feeling that the sheer brilliance of the idea might overtax their powers of imagination and so lead to frustration and embarrassment.

We found ourselves facing this dilemma the other day when we were reading Jim Mackie's article about NORDJAMB and came upon the following sinister words: "The Canadian Scouts . . . told me that they were all for co-ed Scouting."

Yes, well, clearly the boys of the U.K. contingent were equally captivated by the presence of no less than 750 dolly-bird Nordic Girl Scouts at the Jamboree and the chances are that it is just a matter of time before our own association, true to its policy of putting off till tomorrow what everybody else has been doing for years, decides to jump on that particular bandwagon.

Which is where our F. of I. comes in.

Why wait for the blow to fall? Why not act NOW — and act, moreover, in a totally uncharacteristic and unprecedented fashion?



One of my favourite characters in literature is a girl in a school story by Hylton Cleaver who used garden shears to collect newspaper cuttings about her brother's exploits in the rucker field. She used garden shears simply because everybody else would have used scissors. She was that sort of girl.

Let us follow her example.

What we have in mind for you is an exercise in good, old-fashioned gallantry, as practised long ago by the Knights of the Round Table and other nut-cases such as D. Quixote, B. Brummel and W. Raleigh, to mention but a few. In the days before Women's Lib came in and courtesy went out.

We shall call it **The Canadian Leader Magazine Escort Service** and it will work like this:

Let us say that your local Guide company holds its weekly meeting on Thursday night. By Wednesday morning every Guide in the company will receive a beautifully engraved card, bearing the Guide and Scout badges and the following text:

**THE CANADIAN LEADER MAGAZINE\***  
**ESCORT SERVICE**

We, the undersigned, members of the .....  
Scout Troop, have the honour to inform you that we have been appointed your official escort during the month of ..... 1976.

In pursuance of our duties, as laid down by the Court of Honour of the aforementioned troop, we shall present ourselves at your front door in full uniform at ..... hours tomorrow evening, and shall report again at your meeting place at whatever hour is agreeable to you for the return journey.

Signed .....

\*Or your own troop name, if you prefer.

What sort of reception you will get from the Guides is for you to discover, but perhaps a word of caution will not be taken amiss.

For an assignment of this nature you will need, of course, to be spicker than spic and spanner than span. It would be terrible, just terrible, if the media got on to it and the three of you appeared on the tube after the six o'clock news looking like a rosebud caught between two weedy wet-the-beds. Come! The lesson of history is that this surly generation must inevitably give place — and that right early — to the New Age of Chivalry. Let us not wait to tag along behind the others. Let us take our courage in both hands, as our forbears did in 1908, and get ourselves out there in front once more.

Away with those scissors. Out with the garden shears!

Join **THE CANADIAN LEADER MAGAZINE ESCORT SERVICE** now!

**(EDITORIAL INTERJECTION: Look, squire. You know me. I'll print anything within reason, but don't you think this is stretching it a bit?)**

**SWEET:** With great respect, sir, I think you underestimate the hidden power of the Lunatic Fringe. Anyhow, would you not agree that our Movement has been getting a bit stuffy lately? Self-conscious, perhaps? Pompous, even? Perhaps the time has come for us to let our hair down.

**EDITOR (laughing merrily):** You and who else?

Exit **SWEET**, deeply hurt but hopeful that he will be in time to catch a consoling glimpse of Kojak on television.)

**AFTERTHOUGHT:** We have no intention of solving that orange problem for you but if you are stuck you might find it helpful to start at the end and work backwards.



**MAGAZINE**

**ESCORT SERVICE**



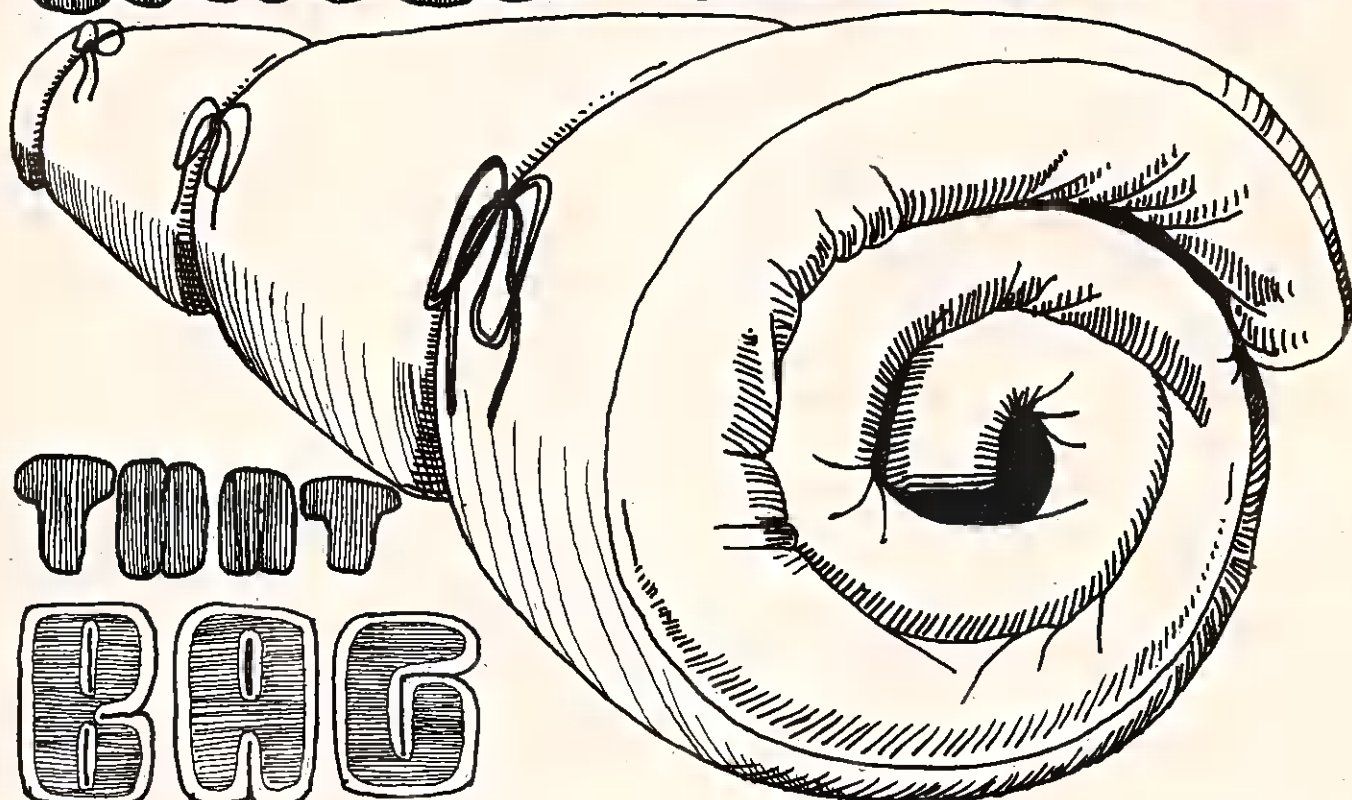
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Signed .....

# WATCH OUT FOR

## TWAT BAG



26

By Don Swanson

Getting a good night's rest is important to a camper — nothing will spoil the day's activities faster than if you're too tired to participate due to lack of sleep the night before. A well chosen sleeping bag will contribute to a good night's sleep if the bag is the right type for your needs and if it has been looked after properly. Last summer (*Canadian Leader*, Aug./Sept. 1975), we looked at choosing the right kind of sleeping bag, now let's look at taking care of it.

A sleeping bag should be stored, folded, loosely rolled, or if possible — laid out flat. The storage place should be clean and dry and allow circulation of air. Your sleeping bag should not be stored stuffed. This is particularly true for down bags. Each time your sleeping bag is compressed into the stuff sack, the down is forced to bend. Stuff sacks are small bags into which you stuff your sleeping bag. When the bag is removed from the stuff sack the down must straighten or unbend to restore the loft. Over a period of time this will effect the amount of loft and thus the warmth.

Protect your sleeping bag from snags and dirt. If it didn't come with a stuff sack, it's a good idea to get one. Stuff your sleeping bag into the sack by pushing the bottom corner of the sleeping bag down to the bottom of the stuff sack. Now work back along the sleeping bag, stuffing it firmly down into the stuff sack. If your sleeping bag doesn't seem to fit — assuming the stuff sack is large enough for your sleeping bag — start over; you haven't pressed the sleeping bag in hard enough. By the way, those tie tabs which have been sewn onto the foot of your bag

tend to encourage easy rolling of the sleeping bag. Continual rolling tends to permanently compress the down with a resulting loss of loft.

Keep your sleeping bag away from fire of any kind. A spark, a lit cigarette, hot ashes from a pipe — all will burn a hole in the nylon fabric instantly. Never dry a down-filled bag or a synthetic filled bag near an open fire. And don't use your stuff sack containing your sleeping bag as a seat or cushion.

During camp and upon returning home, air your bag. The air circulation will remove the body moisture. Important while on the trail, this is even more important when you're back home and ready to put your sleeping bag into storage.

Protect the fabric of your bag by putting a ground sheet between you and the ground if your sleeping bag is without a mattress of some kind. Sleeping bag fabric is pretty sturdy but sharp twigs, roots and rocks are tougher. A piece of four or six 'mil' polyethylene sheeting makes a good ground sheet and is inexpensive.

No matter how hard you try, eventually the combination of camp life, oils and moisture from your body and dust will make it necessary to clean your sleeping bag.

You have two options: clean it yourself or have it done by a commercial dry cleaning establishment.

Let's talk about dry cleaning first. Down has a natural oil which provides the resiliency to recover from being compacted. Improper cleaning will strip away these natural oils and destroy your sleeping bag's usefulness. If your cleaner uses a cleaning



agent made up of chlorinated hydrocarbons such as perchloroethylene (known in the trade as "perk"). don't let him even breathe on your bag. Perk will remove the natural oils and leave you with a useless sack of ruined down not worthy of being referred to as a sleeping bag.

Dry cleaning carried out with mild petroleum distillates such as Stoddard Fluid shouldn't harm your down-filled bag. Sleeping bags containing synthetic fillings such as Dacron Fiberfill II or Polar Guard can be dry cleaned but check the manufacturer's label to ensure advisability.

Thorough airing is important if you have your bag dry cleaned. While dry cleaners do take precautions to ensure the bag has been adequately aired — don't take chances. It's your life you're playing with. Improperly aired sleeping bags can, at least, result in a skin rash and at most, result in serious brain damage or death from inhalation of the fumes.

Some manufacturers recommend hand washing — no small task — but it is your other option. First a few cautions. Don't use detergents as most will remove the natural oils. Don't use a top loading agitation type of machine. Remember, your down-filled bag keeps the down in place with baffles (see "Selecting A Sleeping Bag" — *Canadian Leader* Aug./Sept., 1975). Rough handling of the bag with the water-soaked down will tear out the baffles leaving you with a useless envelope of down. Even though one manufacturer recommends using a double load tumble machine, this can be risky and may ruin your sleeping bag.

Remember not to pick up a water soaked bag. The weight of the water will remove those baffles faster than you can say "whoops — I forgot!!"

Now that we've eliminated the machines, let's get back to hand washing. You'll need a large tub — the bathtub is perfect (even if you have to kneel). Just put in enough water to cover the bag. The water should be lukewarm. Use Ivory Flakes (remember — no detergent). Work the suds through the bag with a gentle kneading motion. Do not twist or wring. Drain and rinse — repeating the process until dirt no longer appears in the suds.

Rinse several times in clear water. This is important to ensure that all the soap is removed. Soap will clump the down and cause synthetic filling to mat. When you have rinsed the bag, gently press out as much water as possible. **DO NOT WRING OUT** and **DON'T PICK UP THE BAG WHILE WATER SOAK-ED**. After gently pressing out the water, gather the bag into your arms.

There are two options for drying a down bag. One is to use a mesh hammock. The difficulty here is the time it will take — three or more days of sun and breeze with the problem of down clumps. These will have to be broken up by hand or you'll have a permanently lumpy sleeping bag.

The second option is to use a tumble dryer such as the large commercial types. It must have adjustable heat. You'll be using a low heat or just fluff-tumble cycle. (Heat melts nylon). Put the sleeping bag into the dryer and include a pair of clean sneakers (no laces). The tumbling of the sneakers will break up the clumps of down. Run the dryer as long as necessary to thoroughly dry the bag and then air outside if possible.

Most bags with polyester filling can be hand or machine washed. Because their construction is different than down-filled bags there is less chance of tearing internal baffles. However, it would be foolish to conclude that it's okay to just pick up a soaking wet polyester bag. The water-logged batting would place a great deal of strain on the construction and the seams with the possibility of tearing. Avoid the use of the top load agitator machine if using a machine — play it safe and use a front load tumble washer. Stick to a mild soap like Ivory Flakes and be sure to rinse well.

One last caution — don't leave your down bag out in the direct rays of the sun for extended periods of time. Prolonged exposure to the heat of the sun will likely result in the oils being dried out of the down near the surface. End result — less loft which means less warmth.

With a little care, your bag will last for years. Even with frequent use, you shouldn't have to undertake the task of cleaning your bag more than once a year.

27

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By Donald L. Judd

This is the concluding article in the series "From the 85th". Grid Fun is revived, a science night is proposed and a list of recommended references is provided.

# from the 85<sup>th</sup>

## Grid Fun

I first saw this idea several years ago in the **Canadian Boy** magazine and, in using it, have altered the format slightly and developed several different pictures. The practice gained helps the boys to readily accept the work in Green Star No. 8 (using a road map). It becomes a bit of a game to see how many points can be given before someone recognizes the picture.

Each boy will need a pencil and a piece of squared paper (a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " squared,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $11$ " pad is best). A blackboard is a good idea to record the numbers as you call them so that someone can follow, if he gets a bit behind.

Have the boys spread out on the floor so that they can see the blackboard and instruct them to put the numbers from 1 to 40 along the long side, which becomes the top

of the grid. The alphabet from A to Z is placed down the short side of the paper. It is important to place both numbers and letters **in the lines** not in the squares. It also helps if one or two lines are skipped at the edge. The page looks like this.

Here are some suggestions to try.

### Canadian Flag

Border: Join: D5, D37, T37, T5, D5  
Join: D13, T13, and D29, T29

Leaf: Join: P21, Q17, P18, M15, M16, K15, K17, J17, L19, H19, I20, F21, I22, H23, L23, J25, K25, K27, M26, M27, P24, Q25, P21, S21.

### Wolf Head

Join: L12, I16, F16, D17, F18, H18, F19, E21, G21, H20, J22, K22, K26, M26, N25, N21, O21, O24, P24, Q22, Q19, R18.

Join: J21, K20, K21, J21

## Cub Hat

Join: P17, I21, Q22, P17, N13

Join: P17, P12, O9, N13, L14, K15, I19, I21, J24, L26, O27, Q27, Q22,

## Peace Sign

Join: B20, C24, E28, F29, J31, N32, R31, V29, W28, Y24, Z20, Y16, W12, V11, R9, N8, J9, F11, E12, C16, B20, Z20

Join: V11, N20, V29.

## How About a Science Night?

As I mentioned in an earlier article, I reserved badge presentations for the last meeting night in the month. For those special nights, I attempted to provide a program for the boys; science night always received enthusiastic response. I tried to keep the experiments simple enough that the boys could try them at home.

I began the evening by showing a series of drawings I had made using those on page 297 of *The Cub Book* as a guide. The optical illusions serve to illustrate the point that the eye can be easily fooled and that a scientist must be very careful interpreting his observations. Then on with the fun.

### No. 1: Air Pressure

Material: one empty gallon can (maple syrup, solvent etc.), hot plate or propane torch, one cup of water.

Discuss air pressure. Put the cup of water in the can and bring to a boil WITH THE CAP OFF! Boil one minute. Remove from the heat and immediately put the cap on tightly. Set the can somewhere out of reach but in view as the other experiments are conducted. Check occasionally to see what happens to the can and discuss the reasons.

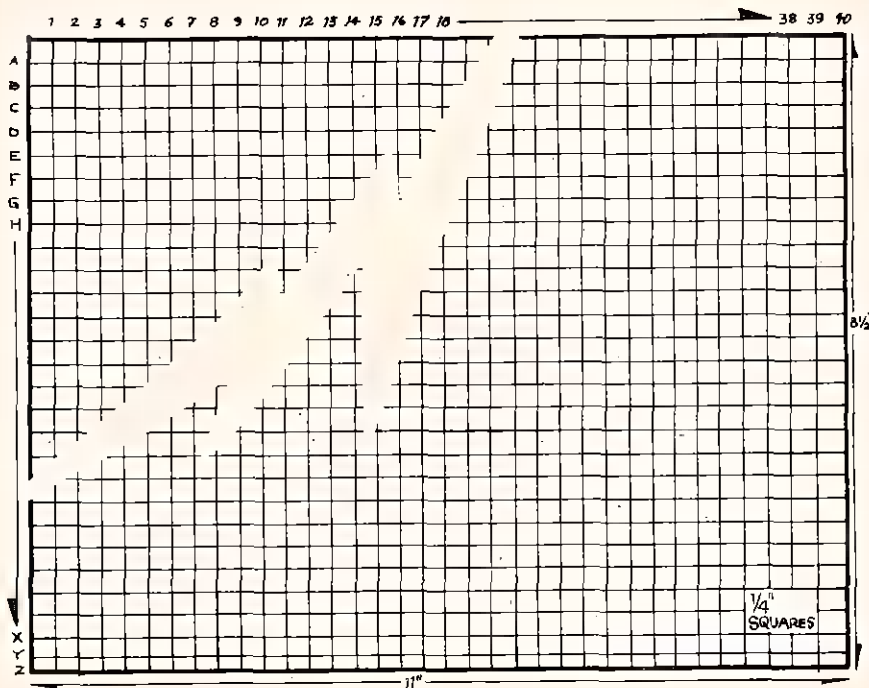
### No. 2

Material: 3 glass jars, (two with lids), a candle,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tsp. baking soda, 2 tblsp. vinegar.

Ahead of time, put the baking soda into one sealed jar and the vinegar into the other.

With a match, melt the wax on the bottom of the candle, and while still soft, stick the candle in the centre of one of the jars. The top of the candle flame must be well below the top of the jar.

Light the candle and demonstrate that the open jar containing the baking soda can be tipped right up to it without affecting the flame. Now mix the soda and vinegar. Let it froth approximately a minute and then carefully pour the invisible carbon dioxide (not the liquid) into the jar with the candle until it snuffs it out. You





can try rolling the carbon dioxide down a cardboard tube (it's heavier than air so it flows like invisible water into the flame. Discuss fire extinguishers.

### No. 3

**Materials:** plastic dishpan, small needle, eight inches of fine wire (#22 gauge), pepper shaker, eye dropper with a small amount of household detergent.

Fill the dishpan half full of water. Discuss surface tension. Make a two-pronged fork with the piece of wire and lay the needle across the fork. Have everyone hold his breath and carefully lower the needle onto the water. (Come on now — it will float as long as you're not using a darning needle!) Explain that surface tension holds it up.

Place a drop of detergent in the water as far away from the needle as possible. See if anyone can explain why the needle sinks and why detergents help get dirt out of clothes.

Using fresh water, repeat the experiment, but before putting the detergent in, sprinkle the surface of the water with a small amount of pepper.

### The Pack Scouters' Library

The Cub program comes alive because of the enthusiasm of the boys and the careful guidance of a good leader. To keep up the interest, the program should be varied and the leaders well prepared ahead of the meeting. One way to add refreshing new ideas is to participate in adult training sessions and another is to acquire

a good reference library. Some of the books I have found useful are listed below.

**The Cub Book:** This is a must for badge and star requirements.

**The Wolf Cub's Handbook:** Lord Baden-Powell explains the reasoning behind the white scarves for new chums on page 16 and 17.

**The Canadian Scout Handbook:** Our own Scout manual.

**The Field Book:** Boy Scouts of America; an excellent reference book for outdoor work.

**Knots and How to Tie Them:** Boy Scouts of America; available through Canadian Girl Guide supply services.

**Knots and Splices:** by Charles E. Gibson; an ARCO Mayflower Handybook, No. 500816.

**Your Own Book on Camp Craft:** A pocketbook, 671-77353-4 095.

**Fun with Science:** by Mae and Ira Freeman (Scholastic Book Services @ 55¢) for more ideas of fun science experiments.

**Games for Cub Scouts:** Boy Scouts of America. Supply Services No. 20-665.

**Games Galore:** Supply Services No. 20-667.

**Let's Celebrate:** Good ideas for Scout-Guide services, dedication of colours etc., Supply Services 20-357.

**Campfire Songbook:** A collection of songs popular around Canadian campfires.

**Cub Scout Songbook:** Boy Scouts of America, good for campfire ideas.

**Campfire Activities, Book ONE and TWO:** Girl Guides of Canada;

Training Dept., 50 Merton St., Toronto, Ontario.

And so, I've reached the end of the series. I hope that you've gleaned something to use in your own programs from these articles on some of the activities in the 85th. You might not wish to do them our way, but I hope you've become sufficiently interested by my description to at least try your own variations of some of them.

Good-bye and Good Scouting!

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

In the **Editor's Notebook** of November 1974, we appealed to readers to share information on exciting program ideas that were working in their area or group, with the rest of Canada through this magazine. One letter we received in response to the request was of particular interest. It was from a Cubmaster turned group committee chairman who offered to write a series of articles on his experiences in both positions. Shortly after, we met over lunch with Don Judd; he agreed to do ten articles, and "From the 85th" was born, first appearing in February, 1975 issue.

This article is number ten and with it, we regretfully conclude the series. We thank Don for his time, thought and effort and we know from correspondence from the field that his material has helped both active pack Scouters and group committee chairpersons. While he now no longer faces that dreadful monthly deadline, we hope Don will, from time to time, contribute more of his good, workable ideas.

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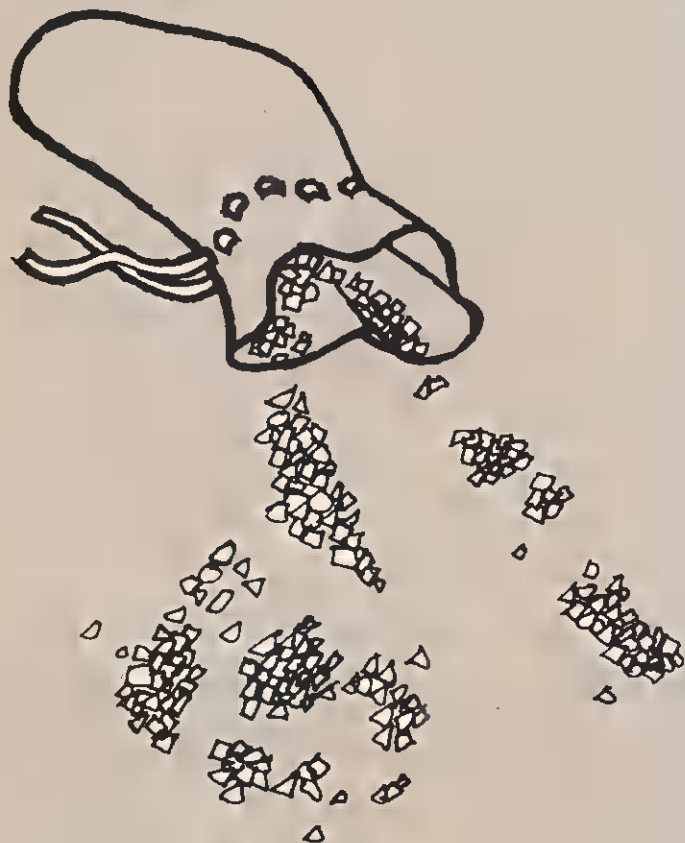
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# DIAMOND CHIPS FOR THE JUBILEE



30

by Barbara Hannah

During this time when pack Scouters are busy planning programs for 1976, some thought should be given to the challenges and program opportunities offered during the DIAMOND JUBILEE OF WOLF CUBS (1916-1976). Throughout the year, Scouters will be able to carry out special programs, which will probably be unrelated to the regular program and will be considered innovative and creative.

Have you told your boys about the significance of 1976? (See *The Canadian Leader*, November, 1975, page 10). Do they know it will be one, great party — and that it will last the whole year? Good! Then let's look at some ideas that could work into your plans for the year.

**Local councils** may wish to offer a challenge and set a goal for packs (with certificate, plaque, or even

a special outing for groups attaining that goal) to have a certain percentage of the Cubs in each pack attain either the World Conservation Badge for Wolf Cubs or one of the Young Olympians of Canada badges (stages) before the end of the year. This idea is included in the plans of one council at this time, with members of the council and service team personnel prepared to make individual presentations to those reaching the goal.

The council may consider having an enormous birthday cake displayed at a local shopping plaza (one of the local bakeries may wish to supply a cake at little or no cost, just for advertising purposes). The mayor, a Cub of 60 years ago and/or a newly-invested Cub could be invited to cut the cake. It could be shared with the local citizens for a small donation. Your council could use the donations to purchase a piece of hospital equipment to aid the rehabilitation of a youngster in your area. The boys could deliver handbills to advertise the advent. This activity could also include displays by other sections of Scouting. What a celebration!

The council might sponsor a special 'thanks' or 'challenge' day. This would be held at a local hall or central park/camp area where friends of Scouting, both young and old, (invited through an advertisement in the newspaper or notices delivered by the Cubs) could get together for a bit of fun and competition. Could a '34 member still say the Promise and Law in proper sequence! Could a Cub of '47 still tie a sheet-bend or reef knot and remember its uses? Who could lay and light a fire and be the first to burn through that pesky piece of string — would it be a Cub of '75 or '57! Who could find the secret message at the end of a compass hike first, the 'old' Cub or the new? This could be a total community celebration, well organized and well advertised — great P.R. for Scouting!

Many councils will be planning to enter floats and units in local parades. This is a great opportunity to bring the Wolf Cub Jubilee Year to the attention of the general public. One district is making such plans, and the district's Venturer Advisory Board have asked to be allowed to design and help build a special birthday float.

If your council is not actively involved in planning special events for 1976, why not ask permission to attend one of their meetings and present ideas to get them started? They may not be aware that '76 is a big year for Wolf Cubs all over the world — **MAKE THEM AWARE!**

**The ladies' auxiliary** might wish to prepare "Do-It-Yourself Birthday Kits" for sale or distribution. These kits could contain one baking cup, enough cake mix and icing for one cup cake, one birthday candle and some candy decorations. The kits could be used to raise funds for the Scout Brotherhood Fund.

**The local service team** could gather, develop and share special program ideas during a 'coffee cup' training/sharing session. Some groups may choose to work their programs alone, while others could team up.

Special district field days, fun days or a 1916 camp-out are some ideas that have great potential for total involvement. Perhaps a day or camp theme based on the Olympic Games could be developed.

The service team could gather old photos of pack activities, newspaper clippings, old printed campfire programs and put together a 60th Birthday Album to be kept in the library of the local Scout office.



Perhaps a district Scouts' Own service involving all sections of Scouting could be organized by the service team with the collection being slated for a special district 'good turn' project or the Brotherhood Fund.

A Diamond Jubilee Sixers' Camp could be organized on a district basis by the service team. Theme possibilities are many and varied.

The council could elect to name the first new pack instituted in 1976 as the Diamond Jubilee Pack, or give it the number 60.

Special tree planting ceremonies could take place as a kick-off to Trees for Canada Week and commemorate the Jubilee year.

A district environment day could be planned to have the pack and other sections involved in a gigantic 'litter pick-up' project. The day could be topped with a picnic and campfire celebration.

The council could invite all active and former Scouters to a mug-up campfire and reunion.

Districts could plan a Recognition Night where all Scouters would be honoured for service (bars, pins, training certificates, etc.) with special recognition going to the Scouters whose packs met and surpassed the goal set by the district. Some districts now do this on an annual basis, but it would be nice for a little extra to be built in to help with the celebrations!

The council could designate someone to research the history of the packs in the community. The information would make interesting reading for the general public.

District service team and council members could team together to arrange, where possible, an "International Rally" or "International Growl".

Link-up with local sections or those in other parts of the world. Some of the ideas mentioned under other headings could be included in this category. Here are a few that fit in nicely:

- special group celebrations with Cubs entertaining;

- Scouts hosting some of the older Cubs on a weekend camping outing; an opportunity to 'sell' the troop to Cubs;

- Scouts and Venturers holding a birthday party for the pack;

- Venturers devising and hosting a special day-long outing for the pack or sixers of the district.

#### **Pack Program Ideas:**

- Hold a special celebration on the birthday of the formation of your pack. Trace the history of the pack; find some of its former members and Scouters, former group committee members and ladies' auxiliary members and invite these people to attend a special celebration complete with a Scouts' Own.

- Invite former Cubs and Scouters of the group to visit a pack meeting during the celebrations. Each person should be invited personally by one of the Cubs. Better still, the Cubs should make invitations for these people. For former Scouters unable to attend your celebration, a piece of the birthday cake in a small cake box with a special note attached is a good idea. The recipients will be surprised and pleased that you took the time to remember them. Have the Cubs make the necessary decorations for the big night.

- Plan special programs to include information on the ethnic groups that populate Canada — their dress, traditions, dances, etc. The local ethnic associations will probably be happy to help out.

- Some packs may choose to put special emphasis on community service this year (projects, outings, star and badge work).

- Some packs may 'adopt' a senior citizen for the year. This would include visits to and from an elderly person. The Cubs could learn about games that were played during his/her childhood, how the schools were equipped, if there were any. The 'senior' could reminisce and teach 'old' songs, etc.

This article will hopefully provide a few ideas to kick-off a great year of celebration but we want to know what you're doing in your pack and district. Keep us informed; send along write-ups, pictures, and clippings. If they arrive in time they may be featured in the magazine to help others with their planning — HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

BARBARA HANNAH is chairperson of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee.

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# DeLuxe

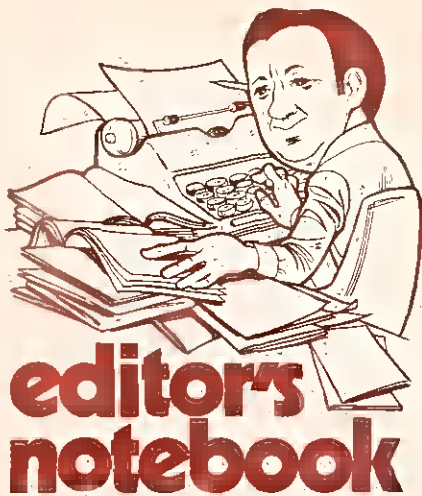
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As this is being written on November 3, Ottawa is enjoying a much appreciated taste of 'Indian summer'. But we know it is only the calm before the storm, with reports already coming in from across the country of snow and hail.

By the time this is read, (the postal strike permitting) the big holiday season should be over and the Christmas decorations packed away for another year. The one happy thought about this is that I will then be writing this column for a spring issue!

I am often reminded when I make such remarks, that a person should not wish his life away, but for me, the first three months of the year are the longest — snow, cold and darkness.

And speaking of the postal strike, as I did two paragraphs back, (and by the time you read this, I sincerely hope you are not) it is having quite an adverse effect on this magazine.

At the moment **DOLLCO** printers are holding 32,000 copies for the November issue awaiting a return to work; advertisers are not interested in buying space for fear of the non-delivery of their message to potential customers; new and renewal subscriptions are not arriving; John Sweet's articles are probably resting in a post office storage area in London because of the embargo on mail to Canada; wrappers from the 34 Scout offices across Canada are arriving spasmodically by express (two sets for the November issue never did make it) and all those fine articles prepared by Scouters on adventure programming, are not being mailed.

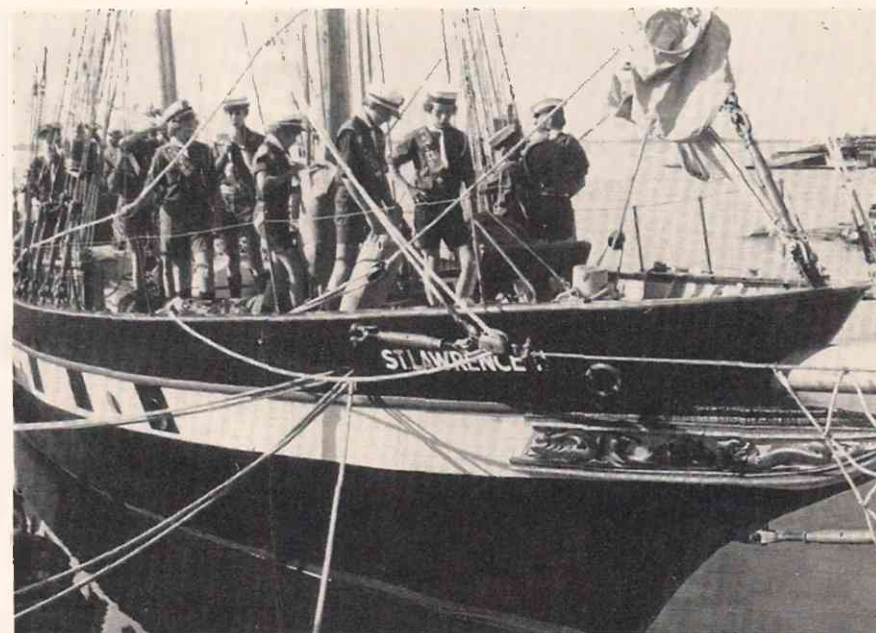
Anyway, I do hope that you had a good Christmas and that the new year will be a happy one, without too many strikes.

In 1970, the members of the **14th Niagara Falls** group began collecting **Dominion Store** cash register tapes to purchase a wheel chair for the Niagara Falls Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada. A collection box was placed at the entrance to St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, which sponsors the group, and all parishioners were asked to help. Four years later, in April, 1974 the chair was presented in memory of Scoutmaster **Ed Hopkins**, who was assistant Scout leader with the 14th at the time of his death in 1973.

With the publicity that they received from the presentation, the 14th was able to collect sufficient tapes in one year to buy a second chair which was presented to the MS Society in September, 1975, this time in memory of the **Rev. M. C. Weissbach**, pastor of St. Paul's for 43 years and chaplain of the group since it was chartered in 1949.

Participating in this worthwhile venture were the Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, Brownies, Guides and the congregation of St. Paul's.

During the summer, nine boys from the **Collins Bay Sea Scout Troop** and their Scouter, **Robert Foster**, boarded the brigantine, **St. Lawrence II** and took a weekend trip to the United States. They took part in the Independence Day celebrations in the Cape Vincent, Sacket's Harbour, New York area and while there, were allowed shore leave. A **Kingston Whig-Standard** photo.



Recently, **Mrs. Yvonne Fitzgerald, Sarnia, Ont.** wrote a letter to the Editor of the **Sarnia Observer** in which she asked for space to thank two anonymous Scouts who had come to her assistance when others did not.

Mrs. Fitzgerald was out walking when her feet became entangled in wire that was laying on the sidewalk, causing her to fall heavily to the ground hitting her head with sufficient force to cause bleeding.

As she lay there, cars passed by but no one stopped to offer assistance. On her own, she managed to regain her feet and as she was attempting to get home was approached by two boys who identified themselves as Scouts and offered their help. They saw her safely home where her husband administered first aid.

In the confusion the Fitzgeralds neglected to ask the boys their names.

Mrs. Fitzgerald concluded her letter this way, "I would like to say how much their good deed and capable knowledge was appreciated. It's good to know we have such young people willing and able to help."

Those of us at the National Office who were involved in the production of the new leader's handbooks are delighted by the reaction to the new publications from across the country.

The National President, **David Purves** and Chief Executive **Percy Ross** returned from a two week tour of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and



Newfoundland, and in addition to reporting on the vitality of the Movement in that part of the country, brought back reports of the general acceptance of the books and the new format.

It is our hope that you will begin adding 'how-to' features which appear in **The Canadian Leader** to your own copy of the handbook and that way it will grow in value.



Kub Kar races are also popular with Scouts as seen by this photo of **Robbie Hillier** and **Derrick Halliwell** of the **2nd Kingsville Troop**, Ontario. Since its introduction in the Supply Services catalogue, thousands of the vehicles have been sold and raced. The finals of an event make a great attraction for a Scout-Guide Week display in a shopping mall. For more information, contact your local Scout Shop or Supply Services. A **Windsor Star** photo.

And another addition to the growing list of **EVERY SCOUTER PLAN** councils. Our thanks to **OAKVILLE, Ontario** who notified us recently that from now on their Council will provide the magazine, on a regular basis, to all assistants.

If your council is not on the plan and your assistants are not receiving **The Canadian Leader**, why not ask why? You'll be helping your assistants, yourself and the magazine.

The monthly publication of **Canada Safety Council**, **SAFETY CANADA**, made note recently of a 45 RPM 7-inch record which was released last winter containing two specially prepared safety songs by former Bells' singer **Jacki Ralph**. The songs are recommended by

the Council for children in the four to 12 age bracket and copies may be ordered at a cost of \$1.00 each (plus sales tax in Ontario) from the Canada Safety Council Office at 1765 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, K1G 3V4.

Beaver and Cub leaders may be interested in obtaining copies for use during safety instructional lessons.

In **Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta**, the Beavers of the 1st Birch Colony took their motto of 'Sharing' to heart and shared their youth and enthusiasm with the elderly residents of the **Rivercrest Nursing Home**. Eighteen Beavers and three leaders visited the Home, did an opening ceremony, spent three hours talking with the residents, sang songs, served a lunch paid out of their 'Beaver Bank' and finished up with their closing ceremony. We are told that the recipients of the sharing were delighted with the visit.

**Kelly Malcolm** and his cousin, **Jerry Theissen**, both members of the **2nd Fort George, British Columbia** Cub Pack, were recently presented with the Interpreter's Badge. This in itself is hardly unusual but the reason for earning the badge is. The boys were taught the deaf-mute sign language by Kelley's mother, **Fran**, who is an assistant Cubmaster with the 2nd, so that they can communicate with her sister who is deaf.

We were informed in September by **Canada Post Office**, effective October 1, 1975, that in order to

guarantee the delivery of **The Canadian Leader** magazine to subscribers, all addresses **must** contain the correct postal code. We ask your cooperation in ensuring that your local Scout office, which supplies us with addressed wrappers for your copy of the magazine, is aware of your correct code.

In **Wabush, Labrador** the Scouts were given a course on hunter safety by the local Wildlife Officer. The course was conducted in the volunteer fire department meeting room and the emphasis was on gun safety.

While gun control has been on the minds of many for some time now, Scouter **Joseph Roberts**, who organized the course, points out that in Labrador, everyone has a snowmobile and, with the profusion of wildlife, which of course supplements the food supply of a family, everyone has a gun.

The object of the course was to make the boys more aware of the danger of fire arms and the safety required when handling them.

The big beaver himself was the centre of attraction of a gathering of 350 Beavers from the St. Catharines and Thorold area held at Camp Wataswikin earlier this year. The Beavers were on hand for one day at a weekend camporee held for over 300 Scouts from St. Catharines and the United States. In addition to seeing what their big brothers do at a camporee, they took part in a sing-song led by the king-size beaver. A **St. Catharines Standard** photo.







by Greg Perry

This fascinating and exciting ten-day expedition to the Queen Charlotte Islands, off the coast of British Columbia, took five months to plan — from November 1973 to the day we left, March 22, 1974. During these months our planning committee sent approximately 50 letters to various companies and people to tell them of our plans. The 29th Venturer Co., Vancouver (St. Helen's) thanks everyone who helped make this trip the success it was.

Our group, ten excited Venturers and two leaders, eagerly gathered at our Scout hall Friday morning to finish packing for our trip to the Queen Charlotte Islands. With some of our packs weighing 56 pounds, we boarded the plane at Vancouver International Airport for the 65-minute flight that would take us to Sandspit on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Our first stop was Graham Island. We arrived in a rented Volkswagen bus at Skidegate Village where we met local artists — Gordon Cross, who carved in gold and silver, and demonstrated his present project, a silver carving of a killer whale, and Ed Calder who had carved the totem pole erected outside the hospital in Charlotte City and another one in the Queen Charlotte Hotel Beer Parlor. Arrangements were then made to go to a campsite a few miles outside of Charlotte City and also to have Don Duncan, the best local fisherman, go fishing with us the next day.

We set up camp in the dark and cooked our first meal on the island.

The next morning, we were up at 7:30 to have a hearty breakfast and keep our appointment with Rufus Moody, another local carver. He was starting to carve a 36-inch mortuary pole with a plaque on top. He showed us more of his other work, carved argillite (clay) plates, pendants and carved ivory.

Then, off to meet Don Duncan and do some serious fishing. He led us to his favourite fishing hole while we took photos of the bald eagles along the way. We stomped through snow to the Yakoun River, where Dan showed us how to put roe on the hook without it falling off when we'd cast. Chuck Greig caught a 12-pound steel head and Ivor cleaned it. Dan continued with us from Juskatla to Port Clements.

We continued on to Masset where we set up camp with the 1st Masset Troop and had a delicious steel head fish dinner.

The next day we were up at six o'clock, had breakfast, packed our gear and left under grey skies, for a trip by boat up Masset Sound to Langara Island.

Approaching the northwest tip of the island, we saw that it was covered with sea lions. As we got closer, they all dived into the water — except the bull — he wouldn't budge. We were unable to land at the lighthouse because it was low tide and there was a fair swell. We did talk to the Keeper by radio; Vera Carr and her husband, a former Scouter. We followed the east side of the island to a little beach near Marchan Reef where we rowed ashore to the abandoned Indian village of Kuista. The local history was fascinating and only the holes dug by anthropologists disturbed its antiquity. We followed a trail over to Lepas Bay on the west side of the island. The breakers were smashing against the cliffs with a mighty roar at each end of the bay. Because a heavy westerly wind had come up, it took over half an hour to row the short distance back to the fish boat compared to the ten minute trip before.

We arrived back at camp at 10 p.m. to find the Masset Scouts had set up camp near our tents and had our fire going for us.

We spent Monday exploring Tow Hill and the beach.

Tuesday, we visited Haida (old) Masset. We learned more of the local history — how the native Haidas followed Juan Perez for a day before they would trade with him and other interesting occurrences which are stories in themselves. We met more local residents who were involved in crafts and the Haida language, and stopped to look at the last Indian totem pole carved, by Bob Davidson.

We broke camp at Masset and set up in a quiet mossy site at Tlell, on the northern part of the island.

Wednesday, John Steven, a forest engineer took us to see the only Golden Spruce in the world. He explained the efforts being made to reproduce such a tree. We hiked to the site of a canoe that had been chopped by the Haida before 1860. For some unknown reason, it had been shaped and then left. Two men with a Local Initiatives Program Grant were restoring the canoe.

Juskatla Log Camp was our next stop. We were issued hard hats and taken to tour the logging site. A great roast beef lunch was served at the Mess Hall.

We hiked along the beach back to our camp for we were expecting visitors. Pat McCue, a former Scout leader whose troop had folded, talked about



Scouting in the area — how easy it was to raise funds but how hard it was to find willing leaders. John Merriman, the Provincial Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officer, brought a stuffed snow owl for us to see and told us what had been happening in the area: new restrictions on deer hunting; how bear, raccoon, elk, beaver and other animals had been introduced to the island; the raiding of rare Peregrin Falcon nests; the rare flight of snow owls and other interesting news.

Thursday, we broke camp and were on the road by 9:30 that morning, returning to Skidegate Village.

At the village we went to watch Rufus Moody finish his pole and pick up the carvings we had bought. We said our good-bye's to our new friends and took our bus back to Skidegate Landing to wait for the barge which would take us to the South Bay Logging Operation. From there we went to Moresby Camp, a deserted townsite with only a few workshops left, and set up camp.

Hank Fitzpatrick, manager of Sewell Inlet Camp picked us up for the 1½ hour trip to the Camp, for our tour. Here we were greeted by Carol Drew, the Camp's personnel manager. She showed us around the camp and took us to the Mess Hall for another great lunch. Hank and Carol drove us to Newcombe Inlet.

Ken Blower, Tasu Mine Manager and Larry Campanas, Scout leader in Tasu, arrived by boat and took us into camp for a tour of the seven-year-old mine. With our special glasses and hard hats, we toured the open pit mine sites and the mill where iron ore is separated into pellets and 'loose', and the copper extracted.

Larry showed us where to set up camp at their Scout hall. After dinner we played a vigorous game of floor hockey against some of the boys and miners. Then, we made use of all the facilities — showers, pool and sauna!

Saturday, we broke camp after a fast breakfast and later set up at Grey Bay. Jim McMillan, from the Department of Transport, dropped in to show us the LORAN-A Station. He explained that it is one of a chain of Long Range Navigational Aid Stations from California to the Aleutian Islands, using a specified wave length.



*Fossil hunting at Alliford Bay. (Fossil beside and above chisel.)*

During the late evening some of us sat around the campfire relaxing, but were interrupted by heavy rain.

Sunday, the sun shone, creating a mist that covered the ground everywhere we looked.

After our tents dried, we packed up and went to Alliford Bay to spend a few hours looking at the petrified wood, fossilized clams, leaves, fern and cycloids. We chipped away at some rocks, getting a good selection of fossils.

From there we went to Neil Carey's home at Puffin Cove (40 miles south of Tasu). He and his wife collect fossils and artifacts, a hobby that started while Neil was in the United States Navy. When he heard the details of our adventure he said we had seen more in ten days than most people would see in ten years.

On this note, we left and hiked down to Sandspit Airport to board our plane and arrived in Vancouver, later that evening, scuffy-looking but smiling.

To us, it was a successful ten day expedition — no time to be bored; each day filled with sights, sounds and people none of us will forget.

*GREG PERRY is chairman of the planning committee for the 29th Venturer Co. Vancouver (St. Helen's).*



*That's our group, ready to go with all our gear, at Vancouver International Airport. Trip members: Mark Bendall, Greg Fee, Jeff Fenton, Chuck Greig, Ivor*

*Langley, Greg Perry, Gary Pringle, John Shaw, Graham Stamper, David Wallin and the leaders: Lee Wilks and Drew Wood.*

# pak-sak

by Thelma Brister

As we celebrate the 60th anniversary of the official beginning of Wolf Cubs this year, some pack Scouters and their boys may wonder what it was like in those days when it all began. Here are some memories of a man who was a Cub in Ontario, 57 years ago. You may wish to use them to introduce a series of pack programs based on the theme "When Cubbing Began."

"My Tenderpad card, which I still have, signed by my Cubmaster, shows I was a member of the 2nd Pack, although it was the junior branch of the 3rd Troop. I never could figure out how that happened."

"We met every Friday night from 7 until 9 in the basement of the old church, our pack home. Dues were ONE CENT a week — 20% of my weekly allowance! The dues were increased to a nickel when you graduated to Scouts."

"I remember we had about seven 'sixes' with about seven boys in each. Each 'six' had its leader

and assistant — even then, designated by one or two yellow bands on the left arm of their uniform, if they owned one. Usually, it was only boys from wealthy families who had one. As Cubbing was in its infancy, there were no such things as hand-me-downs or used uniforms for sale, so the rich had uniforms, while the rest of us (the majority) had only parts. I remember buying green wool at Woolworths so that my mother could knit green turn-down tops to add on to black wool stockings. I also remember that I **owned a hat!** Each six had its own coloured neckerchief (called a scarf then). I was in the Brown Six and wore a brown scarf. Each six had its own den and ours was behind the piano at the end of the old raised stage.

"I learned to yell AH-KAY-LAH. I hadn't a clue what it meant (I found out later) but I sure could yell it! The Cubmaster always had control over us but I don't think that the discipline was ever harsh or strict. A meeting was usually evenly divided between games and instruction work. Inside games consisted of 'circle' and 'relay' types and the summer outdoor games were the 'Run Sheep, Run' sort. We had the occasional hike

to a local wooded spot on a Saturday morning, but as for trips to other (even nearby cities or towns) — forget it! When I was 12, however, I did go to a combined Navy Cadet and Scout camp."

"We used to have an annual Scouting evening. I recall rehearsing for a skit or item that the Cubs were putting on. We sat on the floor of the stage in three lines of eight, each line with our legs spread out and grasping an imaginary oar, and we sang the "Canadian Boat Song".

"One occasion, the whole pack along with the Scouts and Guides, went to a monster (or so it seemed) campfire for the entire district. It was held in late spring or early fall, but the reason for this special occasion was (and is now) unknown to me."

Our friend's memories are warm ones of happy times, fun and friendship. Let's hope when Cubs of 1976 look back in 57 years time, their memories of Cubbing will be just as warm and happy. Many thanks to the gentleman who shared his memories with us.

THELMA BRISTER is a member of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee.

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A report from the National Capital Region tells us of a trip taken by the 46th C.F.B. Ottawa South Beavers in May, 1975 to Petawawa, Ontario. The C.F.B. Petawawa colonies had extended the invitation to the Ottawa boys to share in their Beaveree.

Bright and early on a Sunday morning, boxed supper in hand, the travellers set out by bus on their

journey. After a juice and washroom stop along the way, the 20 boys and five leaders arrived at 9:30 to join in the activities.

The day was well planned by the Petawawa group, making it an enjoyable experience for the Beavers and very satisfying for the leaders, parents, Keeops and ladies auxiliary members who took part too.

A total of 72 boys and 20 adults rotated in groups through 12 "bases" where a variety of games and activities had been set up. These included such things as a "can walk" (see photo), potato sack race, wheelbarrow race, summersault roll and more.

Lunch was hot dogs, kool-aid and cookies. Afternoon snack was a drink and a bag of chips.

The parents meeting the boys on their return were amazed to see them wide-eyed and refreshed. What they did not know was that each and every boy had fallen fast asleep as the bus left Petawawa, and all had slept soundly until they made their supper stop on the way home!

We understand that planning is underway to bring Beavers from Petawawa to visit the C.F.B. Ottawa South colonies this spring.

We share this story with you early in the year so you will have time to thoroughly plan any similar ventures with your own boys.

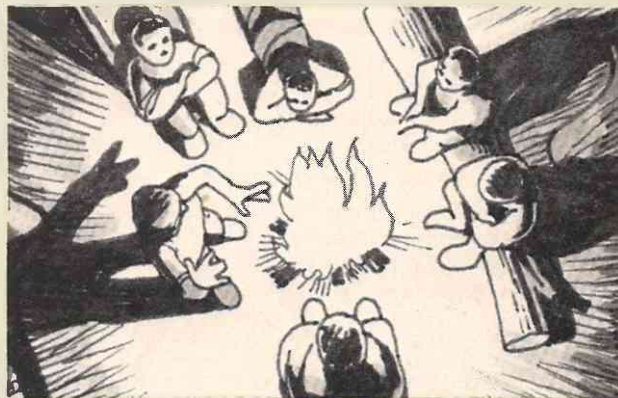
If you have any stories of your own to tell, please write us at **Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station "F", Ottawa, K2C 3G7.**

Thanks goes to **Nancy Schoenherr** of the N.C.R. Beaver Team for supplying material and photos for this column.





# SONGS & GAMES



## THERE'S A HOLE IN MY BUCKET

There's a hole in my bucket dear Liza,  
dear Liza.

There's a hole in my bucket dear Liza,  
a hole.

Then fix it dear Henry, dear Henry, dear  
Henry.

Then fix it dear Henry, dear Henry, my  
dear.

With what shall I fix it, dear Liza? etc.  
With a straw, dear Henry. etc.

But the straw is too long, dear Liza. etc.  
Then cut it, dear Henry. etc.

With what shall I cut it, dear Liza? etc.  
With an axe dear Henry. etc.

But the axe is too dull, dear Liza. etc.  
Then sharpen it, dear Henry. etc.

With what shall I sharpen it, dear Liza? etc.  
With a stone, dear Henry. etc.

But the stone is too dry, dear Liza. etc.  
Then wet it, dear Henry. etc.

With what shall I wet it, dear Liza? etc.  
With water, dear Henry. etc.

In what shall I fetch it, dear Liza? etc.  
In a bucket, dear Henry. etc.

But THERE'S A HOLE IN MY BUCKET,  
dear Liza.

(Repeat)

## COMPASS GAMES

### POINTS OF THE COMPASS

Equipment: one ball

The Scouts stand in a circle with positions corresponding to points of the compass. The player at one point has the ball, he gives a *compass direction*, e.g. North says 'South to West'. He then passes the ball to South and in turn South gives the instruction 'West to East' and then passes the ball to West and so on.

**Note:** There are two rules — a) the ball must not be passed until after the instruction has been given. b) the instruction should not cause the ball to be returned to the player giving the instruction.

### GLADIATORS

Equipment: 3 plastic buckets, 3 compasses, 3 staves

At the end of the hall stand three Gladiators and in front of each line up the troop in equal teams. Each Gladiator has a bucket over his head, a compass in one hand and a staff in the other. The Scouts in each team are Controllers and they issue orders to the Gladiators in alternation. The Gladiators can move one pace at a time, when they are ordered to do so and the Controllers must call out what direction the pace is to be made in.

The orders may vary and the Gladiators could be ordered to lunge with the staff or to crawl forward. A lunge consists of holding the staff vertically, at arms length and then lowering it gradually so as to strike another Gladiator on the bucket. The first Controller to 'knock out' all his opponents wins.

**Note:** Guard against any danger of suffocation from the plastic buckets.

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**Have you  
 helped  
 Amigo?**

**WATER TRUCE**

Two parallel lines, about six feet apart, are marked on the floor. Akela stands in "stream" at one end, and Bagheera, with a flashlight, at the other. Half the Cubs are on one bank, the rest on the other; they are the jungle animals coming down to drink; each Cub can act the part of an animal, howling etc. The game begins by Akela saying:

*"The pools are shrunk, the streams are dry,  
 And we be playmates, thou and I,  
 Till yonder cloud — Good Hunting! loose  
 The rain that breaks our Water Truce."*

The Cubs can drink safely as long as the sun (flashlight) shines, but as soon as the clouds cover it (flashlight off,) the rains have come, and the truce is over. The Cubs must then run to their corners before Akela catches them. The game can be fast and furious as the flashlight is switched on and off. If the flashlight comes on while a Cub is being caught, he can shout "Water truce!" and be released.

**CASTLE AND TUNNEL**

The Cubs form two concentric circles; each Cub of the outer circle has his partner. In the centre of the circles are some curtain rings (or other suitable objects) one less than the number of Cubs of the outer circle. On the word 'go' each Cub of the outer circle has to run around once and then dive between the legs of his partner and take the ring; jump on his partner's back holding it above his head. The Cub that does not get a 'ring' leaves the game. The two circles may then change places and the game carries on as before with one less 'ring' each time in the centre.

**GOD WE THANK YOU**

(Tune: *Frère Jacques*)

God, we thank You,  
 God, we thank You,  
 For this food,  
 For this food,  
 All of us together,  
 All of us together,  
 Thank You God,  
 Thank You God.

**PRAISE GOD**

(Tune: *Hernando's Hideaway*  
 or *Chim Chim Cheree*)

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,  
 Praise Him all creatures here below,  
 Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,  
 Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

**ALL NIGHT, ALL DAY**

**Chorus**

All night, all day  
 Angels watching over me, my Lord.  
 All night, all day  
 Angels watching over me.

1. Now I lay me down to sleep,  
 Angels watching over me, my Lord.  
 I pray the Lord my soul to keep,  
 Angels watching over me.

2. If I die before I wake . . .  
 Pray the Lord my Soul to take . . .

3. If I live another day . . .  
 Lord, take care of me always . . .



# High Adventure

Are your boys looking for high adventure? Have they ever tasted cold, clear mountain water, fresh from a snow-fed mountain stream? Have they ever smelled the freshness of the air at seven to ten thousand feet above sea level? How about alpine meadows — so thick with flowers you can hardly walk and so delicate that you would leave a sign of your passing in the meadow for years to come?

Do they want to paddle leisurely through the canoe routes of days gone by? .. Or perhaps they'd rather try shooting rapids, with the roar of the river running swiftly by — honing their skills with white water canoeing?

Perhaps they'd like to develop their back packing skills in among the leftovers of the ice age-The Cypress Hills? ... Or is the high sea with the smell and taste of salt water their idea of adventure?

Scouts and Venturers from across Canada saw these sights, heard these sounds, and experienced these activities last year at one of the Accredited National Outdoor Activities. This could be your Scouts' or your Venturers' year to experience **HIGH ADVENTURE**. Watch future issues of the *Canadian Leader* for details.



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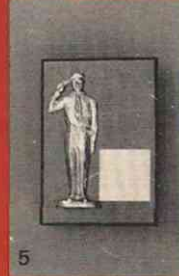
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# SCOUT-GUIDE WEEK

## (February 15 to 22)

Presents opportunities for recognition of valuable work by Scouters, committee members and other friends of Scouting.

Utilize one of the Scouting awards illustrated in Supply Services Catalogue, some of which are illustrated here.



**1. THANKS BADGE** — Convey your thanks with this brooch-style badge in oxidized silver finish.

61-517 ..... \$3.95

**2. CUB GRAND HOWL STATUETTE** — Handsome'y fashioned with bronze finish, mounted on walnut base 8" high.

61-515 ..... \$19.95

**3. B.P. STATUETTE** — Designed from original drawing by the Founder of Scouting. This two-toned modern bronze finish statue is mounted on a walnut base — with engraving plate 16" high.

61-516 ..... \$35.00

**4. STATUETTE** — Bronze figure mounted on 3 x 2" walnut base with green aluminum on walnut background — 6" high.

61-502 Cub figure ..... \$7.50

61-503 Scout figure ..... \$7.50

**5. FIGURINE AWARD** — Gilt figure on walnut background 3" x 5" with engraving plate and easel stand.

61-506 Cub figure ..... \$5.50

61-507 Scout figure ..... \$5.50

**6. PEN AND STAND** — Walnut base 5" x 3" emblem mounted on green-tint aluminum background.

61-521 Cub ..... \$6.50

61-522 Scout ..... \$6.50

**7. CLOCK AND PEN** — Walnut base 9" x 3" — gilt fittings.

61-527 Cub emblem ..... \$19.95

61-528 Scout emblem ..... \$19.95

61-529 Venturer emblem ..... \$19.95

**8. PEN HOLDER** — Walnut base 3" x 4" — no engraving plate.

61-524 Cub emblem ..... \$4.95

61-525 Scout emblem ..... \$4.95

**9. AXE AND LOG** — Show appreciation to your Scouters with this metal axe and log mounted on a 3 x 5" walnut base emblem on green-tint aluminum 5" high.

61-512 with pack emblem ..... \$7.95

61-513 with troop emblem ..... \$7.95

**10. PRESENTATION PLAQUE** — Attractive distinctive award for special occasions. Bronze figure on walnut ledge with green-tint aluminum engraving plate on walnut background 8" x 6".

61-504 Cub figure ..... \$8.50

61-505 Scout figure ..... \$8.50

**11. EMBLEM PLAQUE** — An individual award emblem on green-tint aluminum 5" x 3" with engraving plate and easel stand walnut background.

61-508 with Cub emblem ..... \$4.95

61-509 with Scout emblem ..... \$4.95



**12. APPRECIATION AWARD** — Scouters' well-known handshake inscribed on a 5 x 5" engraving plate mounted on walnut.

61-514 ..... \$9.95

or design and make your own trophy — see Catalogue page 9.

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