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by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

We have received enquiries as to why the Scout Badge Book has been discontinued. The demand was too small to justify its being produced and the information was duplicated in The Canadian Scout Handbook.

Here's a new item that will help you sharpen things up a little; a carborundum pocket Sharpening **Stone**, $3" \times \% \times \%"$ with case. (50-107, \$1.75)

This new item will help leaders with their handicraft projects: a book of 48 sheets of 9" x 12" heavyweight paper, in assorted colours, for making toys, models, cut-outs etc. We call it Construction Paper. (71-224, \$1,95)

Now a Chief Scout's Award Ring is available for those who have received the award. It features an attractive enameled miniature of the award mounted on sterling silver, in half sizes 7 to 91/2. (67-000, \$19.25)

Two new Pack-O-Fun Books are available for 85¢ each. 20-618 Make it with Ice Cream 20-619 Craft with Small Wooden Objects

There has been an absence of complaints or suggestions received in recent months by Supply Services. Please let us know what we can do to service you better.

A trademark of Scouting is a neat, correctly uniformed member. Be sure you and your boys enhance this image when in uniform, while representing Scouting at any function.

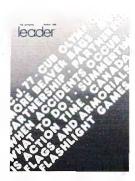
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COVER

One of the most difficult jobs in the preparation of a magazine is the choice of a cover subject. Occasionally it jumps out at you before you actually go looking for it, but in the majority of issues, you really have to work to come up with something attractive and eye-catching. This month, happily, we had to choose between two good cover suggestions from our designer and decided on this one because it gives equal prominence to our many fine articles.

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by R. E. Milks

Activities Catalogues to be Printed

That's right! Two Jamboree Activities Catalogues will be produced — one for Scout patrols and one for Venturer companies. These catalogues will be sent to patrols and companies so that they can pre-select and pre-register for activities. Patrols and companies that fill out and return the registration form in their catalogue, listing the activities that they have chosen, will be guaranteed participation in these activities.

Not all activities listed in these catalogues will require pre-selection or pre-registration. There will be a wide variety of activities offered on a first-come, first-serve basis. It will be up to the companies and patrols to choose these activities at the Jamboree.

However, for those activities that require advance registration, each patrol or company will receive a coloured token,— one per patrol or company. These are the admission tickets to the activity. It is recognized that people can change their minds and provision will be made for swapping tokens — possibly through the use of the 'supermarket' bulletin board. To ensure that your patrol or company is kept informed and is assured of receiving a copy of the Activities Catalogue, complete the form on page 22 of this issue and mail it to your local Scout office.

Jamboree Activities

The activities listed below are only a partial listing of the activities which will be available at the Jamboree. At this time, January 20, 1976, the Jamboree Program Committee has just completed its first planning meeting. Additional activities are now being explored and decisions will soon be made on many of them. Details on all activities will be included in the Activities Catalogues.

Universal Activities

These activities will be available to both Scouts and Venturers.

Beach Activities — swimming, campfires
Obstacle Courses — designed to test abilities of all
ages

Team Sports — equipment for a wide variety of sports
— possibly some_traditional 'native'
sports

Craft — Sand Candles, Shell Craft, Fly tying, Kite building and flying

Nature Trails — with naturalists available

(R) Fishing Boats — a fleet of tuna clippers to take you out fishing.

Scout Activities

R. Clam Digging Day

R. Raft Races on Darnley Basin

R. Island Bus Tour

R. Orienteering Race

R. Archery

R. Day Hike

Venturer Activities

R. Visit to oyster beds

R. Visit peat moss processing plant

R. Canoeing on English River

R. Overnight Hike - choice 1 or 2 nights

R. Island Bus Tour

R. Clam Digging

R. Orienteering

Note: R. designates activities that will likely require pre-registration. Do not try to register now! Wait for the Activities Catalogue!

Special Events

Planning is underway for the Jamboree ceremony—not an opening or closing ceremony, but a gathering of all participants. The possibilities of bringing in top name entertainers for entertainment in the evening is being explored.

Religious services will be made available for all participants.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION

The basic unit of the Jamboree — in fact, both a Scout and a Venturer Jamboree (two Jamborees) — is the Scout patrol or Venturer company (five to nine members) and a Scouter.

The only requirements for participation in the Jamborees are:

- Scouts, Venturers and Scouters must be registered members.
- Each participant must have two weekends overnight camping, including preparing meals and using the camping gear as recommended for the Jamboree.

The Scouter who participates with the unit will certify that these requirements have been met.

Lightweight Camping

More information on lightweight camping will be featured in future issues of *The Canadian Leader* magazine. Advice will be given on the selection of lightweight camping equipment.

Supply Services is currently selecting tents and dining flys. They are investigating the possibility of providing a 'kit' and bulk materials so that enterpris-

ing groups can make their own equipment. Tables will be provided on the site. The committee is exploring the feasibility of having dishpans, coolers and collapsible buckets for sale on the site.

Several lightweight stoves are being tested. One interesting kit includes a set of pots with the stove. (See page 10, this issue). There will be more about these items in the near future.

Plans are being made to have fuels for stoves available for purchase on the site. This will mean that those travelling by public carrier will not have to carry fuel with them.

It is planned to have larger, two-burner stoves available at each sub-camp headquarters for loan to units — for a clambake?

Lightweight camping is not difficult. But it may require some adjustments for those accustomed to large tents. This is why the requirements include the necessity for two weekend camps.

Scouters can start preparing for the Jamboree by building into their plans, borrowing or purchasing lightweight camping gear and practising lightweight camping. Don't leave it until just before the Jamboree! Plan early, help units get experience so that they can enjoy the Jamboree.



L. to R. Abe Zemel, Supply Services; Don Swanson, Director Camping and Outdoor Activities; Larry Halliday, Jamboree Program Committee.



Committee meeting at the National Office.

Rev. Don Laing, Special Events checks locations of places in P.E.I. with Fred Rumsey, committee member.



Robbert Hartog, Chairman Jamboree Program Committee points out location of Jamboree activities to Chester Hull, Jamboree Planning Committee Chairman



Photos by Proulx Bros. Ottawa

PARTNERS



Working Together to Serve Youth

by Pat Horan **Director of Sponsor Relations**

TELL US — TELL US YOUR STORY — TELL US WHAT YOU WANT US TO DO!

This is the first in a series of articles designed to show the positive and growing relationship between Scouting and Church and Community Partners and how such relationships may effect the local level.

On October 21, 1975, at the National Office of Boy Scouts of Canada, David A. Purves, National President, chaired a Community and Scouting Seminar attended by 21 delegates representing Scouting and 11 organizations active in Scouting in local communities.

The seminar was designed to provide an opportunity for delegates to become better acquainted with each other and their operations; to exchange views on how they may work together to better support leaders and boys of Scout groups operating under Community Partner auspices and how to expand such work.

Delegates represented the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Boy Scouts of Canada (National and Ottawa Councils), Canadian Association for Mentally Retarded, Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, Canadian (and Ontario) Home and School/Parent Teacher Federation, Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, Kiwanis International, Knights of Columbus, Lions International, Ontario Ministry of Education, Optimist International and Royal Canadian Legion. Regrets were received from the Association of Kinsmen Clubs, National Federations of Women's Institutes and Rotary International.

As part of the orientation to Scouting operations, Chief Executive J. Percy Ross spoke about Scouting in the '80s and a visual presentation was shown on Scouting Today. The operations of N.H.Q's Program, Communications and Supply Services were reviewed.

Moving into a wider field, Pat Horan, the Director of Sponsor Relations, spoke of the scope and variety of joint activities currently carried out in local communities between Community Partners and Scouting. These included:

- actual sponsorship of some 2,400 Scout groups
- financial assistance for Scouts/Venturers to attend Nordiamb
- projects to build or repair camp and other Scout council facilities
- development of cooperative aids to support and expand Scouting
- Skate-a-thon and Ice Capades cooperative money raising projects
- grant to pay for All God's Children, a film on Scouting for boys with handicaps
- growing awareness of community education moves (especially in Ontario) whereby school facilities are made available for use by local groups.
- Working together a) on matters relating to ecology, pollution control, environmental development, b) to provide more opportunities for boys with handicaps to become Scouts, c) to do more to assist youth in depressed areas of cities.

Among the many items of interest discussed, four major areas of concern emerged:

a) Communications

Parents and representatives of Partner groups need to be told of the importance of their job. Scouting has undersold its message that it is a program resource for Community Organizations/Groups to use to meet the needs of their youth or youth they would like to reach. The aids - film strips, films, P.R. materials, The Canadian Leader, pamphlets — provided by Scouting need further and constant promotion on a face to face basis. A message on the theme what Scouting can do for you needs to be developed and widely used by both Partner and Scouting personnel. Delegates emphasized the need for Scouting to -TELL US! TELL US YOUR STORY - TELL US WHAT YOU WANT US TO DO!

b) Membership

The life of all voluntary organizations depends on members - getting them, recognizing them, supporting them and keeping them.

Recruiting and retaining members go together. Membership is concerned both with opening new clubs and strengthening existing clubs. Losses (or dropouts) are normal and should be recognized in any membership drive.

A delegate recommended a 30% ADD PROGRAM which provides for a gain of some 10% to 13% while allowing for a normal loss of 17% to 30%. Delegates agreed that active recruitment is essential for any dynamic organization.

c) Scouting for Boys with Handicaps

Recreation work with handicapped youth is an interest shared by Scouting, service and fraternal clubs, churches, schools and other groups and by the many organizations involved in rehabilitation. Today, in Canada, there is a growing move to integrate youth with handicaps into regular activities and Scouting is one of the pioneers and leaders in this

All God's Children, a film on Scouting for boys with handicaps was previewed and warmly received. This film was provided through a grant from the Ottawa Rotary Club.

d) Back Home Action Steps

As a result of the day-long discussions and final evaluation, the following ACTION STEPS were deA resumé of proceedings to be developed and circulated to delegates and a report provided to National Council by Dave Purves.

Photographs, stories, articles, newsclippings, reports on (Scout) activities to be collected and shared, for possible use in publications of

Partner groups.

Scout groups are to be promoted as part of the youth work of Partner groups with programs provided by Scouting to serve the needs of their boys, leaders and families.

Scout groups to be encouraged to work more

closely with their sponsors.

At Annual Charter Renewal time, Scouting personnel bring newly appointed incoming officials of each Scout group up to date on their roles and responsibilities.

Community Sponsored Scout groups should be recognized as such. Thus it is the 3rd Cornwall (Optimist) Group, the 52nd Ottawa (Crestwood Home and School) Group, the 7th Brandon (Elks) Group. Recognition is as important to the sponsor as it is to Scouting.

Kiwanis Action Steps

- · Kiwanis International personnel will write to all Canadian club presidents to commend those who sponsor Scouting and encourage the others to do the same.
- Steps will be taken to update the pamphlet on Kiwanis and Scouting.

Action re Scouting for Boys With Handicaps

A further meeting will be held between Scouting and rehabilitation personnel to outline means

Photos by Proulx Bros. Ottawa



Pat Horan, Ottawa, Director of Sponsor Relations, Boy Scouts of Canada (BSC); Dave Purves, Winnipeg, National President, BSC and Alf Percival, Ottawa, Past International Vice President of Optimist International discuss plans of cooperation at The Community and Scouting Seminar hosted by Boy Scouts of Canada, at the National Office, Oct. 21, 1975.



L to R: Tris Coffin, Montreal, Past International President of Lions International; Dave Purves, National President, BSC; from Lions District A4, Morley James, Governor and Percy Reid, Cabinet Secretary-Treasurer.

to strengthen and expand Scouting for boys with handicaps.

- Arrangements made to encourage Scouts/ Venturers with handicaps to attend CJ '77.
- Work to be completed on Leader Guide to Scouting for Boys with Handicaps.

Elks Action Steps

- Survey of Elks sponsored groups to be completed. Results and tentative action plans submitted to national body with possible follow-up presentation at National Meeting in July 1976 -Edmonton.
- Fact sheet to be developed.

Home and School Action Steps

- National Federation to continue to support and encourage local associations to continue their work in using Scouting as an outreach educational program.
- Ontario Federation to meet with Ontario Scouting personnel to develop promotional and support plans.

Optimist Action Steps

- International office personnel to be informed of seminar and results expected.
- Displays on Scouting to be held at every district/ zone meeting and considered for International Convention (June 26 — Washington),
- Delegate will speak on Scouting whenever and wherever he can.

Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs Action Steps

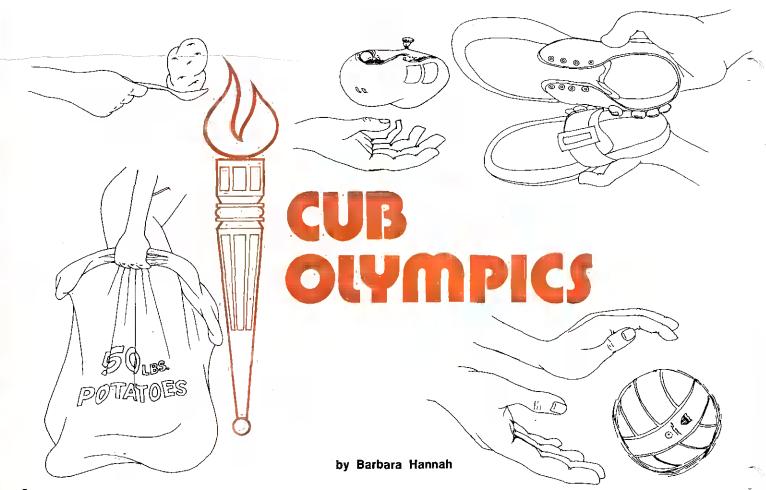
- Report on Seminar to Youth Committee and Annual Convention (August 1976 — Edmonton),
- Update and reproduce fact sheet.
- Share ideas and contacts on fire prevention programs designed for teenagers.

Knights of Columbus Action Steps

- Report on seminar to Supreme Board of Directors.
- Speak on Scouting at district and state levels.

(Continued on page 35)





The layout of this special one-day event comes to us from the Windsor District. It is entitled OLYMPIC DAY and is a 'fun' type of outing in which every boy, in every Cub pack, could take part, regardless of his capabilities.

RED EVENT

- Obstacle Course
 1. To start (Cubs must jump 2½ ft. (0.7 m).
 - 2. Crawl under a canvas.
 - 3. Do five push-ups.
 - 4. Go between five cans without touching.
 - Balance a spoon on nose for 15 ft. (4.5 m), if 'dropped, start over.
 - 6. Roll a football 10 ft. (3 m).
 - 7. Walk a Monkey Bridge.
 - 8. Run backwards for 15 ft. (4.5 m).

GREEN EVENT

Potato and Spoon Race

Each boy of each team has a spoon and a potato. Place the potato on the spoon with arm extended. **WALK** to a line and **RUN** back, pass potato and spoon to next person. Winner receives ten points, loser receives five points.

Water Balloon Relay

Cubs line up 5 ft. (1.5 m) apart. The first Cub throws the balloon to the next Cub on his team. Once the balloon reaches the end of the team, throw it back to the front of the line. A point is awarded for everytime a Cub catches the balloon. If it breaks it does not count.

Ball Under Chin

One Cub puts a ball under his chin. The next Cub in line takes it with his chin. Once the ball reaches the end, the last Cub runs to the beginning and starts passing it along again. Winners receive ten points; losers, five points.

YELLOW EVENT

Observation Game

Cubs are in two teams. Each team sets off to make a trail between point A and point B. When the teams both reach point B, they switch and follow the other team's trail to point A. The first group back is declared the winner.

BLUE EVENT

Potato Bag Race (Hopping)

Cubs at the head of each six climb into potato sacks and hop to line and back, then pass the sack to the next Cub. Winners receive ten points; losers, five points.

Hurdles

Cubs hurdle over bales of hay to end of course. On return they somersault after each hurdle. Winners receive ten points; other team receives five points.

BLACK EVENT

Shoe Scramble

Cubs remove their shoes and put them into a circle at the opposite end of the course. One of the leaders mixes them up. Cubs then run in rotation to a pile, find their own shoes, sit down, put them on (complete

9

with laces tied) and then return to their six so the next boy can go. First team squatting with hands on heads and all shoes fastened, wins. Winners, ten points; other teams receive five points.

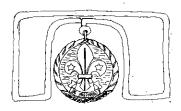
Under and Over

A ball is given to the first Cub in each six who passes it to the second boy (over his own head); the second boy passes to the third (through his legs); the third passes the ball over his head and the fourth between his legs, etc., until the ball reaches the back. The Cub, at the back of the six takes the ball and runs to the front of the line and begins again. When the last boy in the six is back in his original position again, the team is finished. First six kneeling down wins, receiving ten points; all other teams, five points.

> OVER UNDER OVER UNDER NO.5 X OVER ₩0.6 Х UNDER.

TIN CAN BASKETBALL

Divide the group into two teams. Each team must attempt to score in the other team's basket. The ball must be passed (tossed) rather than bounced, from one member of the team to the other.

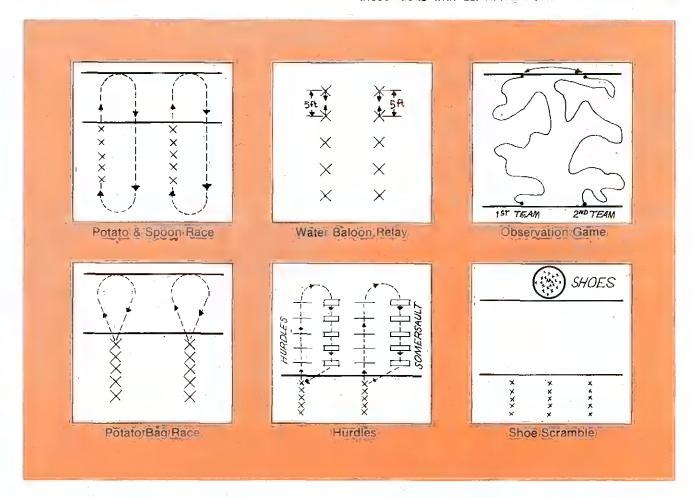


With the 1976 Summer Olympic Games being held in Canada this year, you will probably choose to set up tests that will help your boys earn the Young Olympians of Canada badge. (This is a stage badge.) However, there will always be New Chums and perhaps, some older boys too, who have joined your pack rather late in the season and may not be as proficient as the others. Therefore, this Cub Olympic Day should include ALL members of the pack (and it is most important that no one be excluded) allowing them to help their team in its efforts to win.

You might consider making fun trophies (from found or natural objects) to present to the winners of each event. Do make sure there are a few spares so that once the event is finished, no team leaves empty-handed, (Find something positive in their per-

formance that rates recognition.)

Our thanks to the Windsor Scouters for sharing these ideas with us. HAVE FUN!

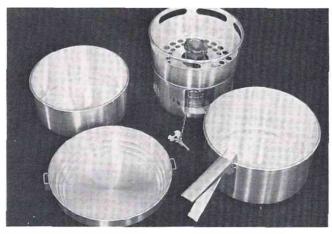




by Don Swanson

In July 1977, the biggest lightweight camp in Canadian Scouting's history will take place when approximately 1,500 Scout patrols and Venturer companies converge at the birthplace of Confederation— Prince Edward Island.

With the emphasis on lighweight, no-trace camping, we would like to introduce to you, over the months, a number of stoves and equipment that fit the bill. This month we will take a look at the combined Sigg Tourist Mess Set and Svea Stove # 123U, a compact, lightweight, easy-to-use cook kit.



1. The Sigg Tourist Mess Set consists of one 2½ pint and one 3½ pint pot; one lid-pan; a two-piece combined stove-housing, a windscreen/pot support; a pot gripper and a strap to hold everything in place when packed. The photo above shows the stove within the stove-housing with the windscreen/pot support in place.



2. Here we can see the stove within the stove-housing without the windscreen/pot support. The stove has a fuel capacity of half a pint and will burn for approximately 45 minutes. It will boil one quart of water in just over six minutes.

Use only naptha or white gas as fuel. Note there is no pressure pump; the stove relies on the natural tendency of naptha to vaporize and produce pressure plus a wick to draw fuel to the burner head.



3. When refueling, remove the stove from the windscreen and fill the tank 2/3 full. This leaves room for the necessary expansion. The Coleman ® funnel being used here has a moisture filter (that piece of felt-like cloth) to remove impurities and water from the fuel. Make sure the burner is OFF (turn clockwise).



NEVER REFUEL WHILE STOVE IS IGNITED.

4. The stove requires priming or preheating. This is done by drawing a small amount of fuel from the tank into the eye dropper (10¢ at a pharmacy).



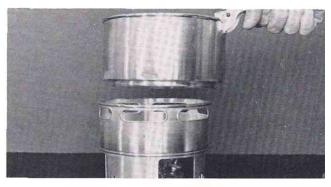
5. Replace the fuel tank cap and trickle the fuel into the depression at the base of the burner head (you can see the hollow in the above photo). I let the priming fuel flow down the vaporizing tube. BE SURE THE BURNER IS OFF. Priming your stove warms the vaporizing tube and builds pressure in the tank.



6. Ignite the fuel in the depression and let it burn. This is important as insufficient prewarming will result in an orange flame instead of the desired blue color and will bake the wick inside the burner head. Insert the key and turn counter clockwise. (If you turn the burner on before the priming fuel is burned off, you shouldn't need another match.)

When the stove is sufficiently preheated, opening the

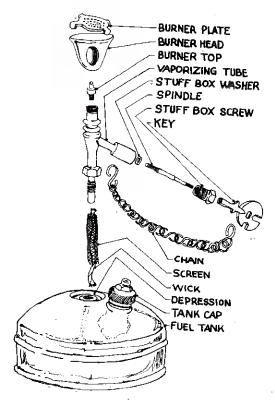
burner will result in a hissing sound and the burner will ignite. It will burn with a blue flame and make a roaring sound. Leave the key detached as it will heat up if left attached to the burner. (It's fastened to the stove with a chain so you can't lose it)



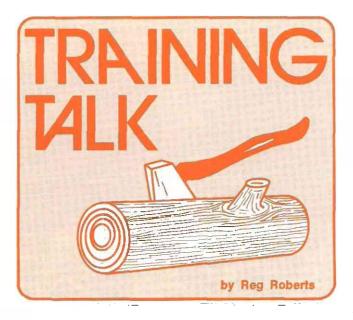
7. Now fit the windscreen/pot support onto the stove-housing and you're ready to start cooking. Each pot is grooved to lock into the pot support. The pots can be used as a double boiler and the pot-lid can serve as a small pot if needed. (The lid is inadequate as a frying pan.) The gripper is designed to clamp over the lip of each of the parts of the set.

The combined Sigg Tourist mess kit and Svea stove #123U sells for \$23.95 (Black's 1976 catalogue). The set weighs about 40 oz. and the pots and stove will nest for packing. Two sets plus a couple of 8" — 10" frying pans should outfit a patrol with all the cooking gear needed (not counting spatulas, spoon, etc. — of course). Various fuel containers are available. The one shown in this article is a Sigg spun aluminum and sells for about \$3.75 (Black's 1976 catalogue).

PARTS OF THE SVEA # 123U



Tip: Tighten the burner plate with a pair of pliers by bending the four tabs.



Turning on to Scouting

One of the things we have taken pride in as members of the Scouting family, is our ability to get along with each other, and why not, we do have a membership of over 200,000 boys and 35,000 adults, so we should get along — shouldn't we?

Yes, we do get along together well for such a large family, but you know as well as I, that sometimes there are things that frustrate us, and occasionally someone you know does express dissatisfaction over something that has happened in Scouting, and as a result they are unhappy and sometimes upset.

The reasons for dissension are many and varied and happen at all levels of the organization. Too often they develop from some very small situation, and, like a sliver in your finger, if removed immediately results in momentary pain but if left in, festers and swells, becoming extremely painful.

Many of us have been in Scouting for years and thoroughly enjoy the challenge, opportunities, and pleasure we get from working with young people and adults.

If asked what turns us ON about Scouting the items above would be listed. We might also mention getting an introductory interview soon after joining; having a member of the service team regularly visiting our pack or troop and really helping in the operation of the program. We might also say we enjoy a well run camporee or training event, or an annual meeting where everyone is given a chance to express their opinion; where everyone feels comfortable and happy with the treatment they receive.

For the most part, people tend to be happy in an organization that expects a high level of performance and sees that they receive credit for achieving such high performance.

People are pleased when given a chance to contribute to setting objectives in the organization. Helping to plan how their goals will be achieved usually commits people to seeing that they are carried out in the best possible way.

On the other hand, there are those areas of Scouting affairs that turn people OFF. Most situations are not major ones, but, if left unattended or repeated often enough seem to aggravate far more than should be allowed.

Some leaders never receive visits from a service team member; others may call a member of the district staff seeking advice and be told "I'll call you back." Six weeks later they are still waiting for that call. Sometimes it's a matter of being asked to do a job without criteria as to what is required and then being chastised when the end result is less successful than expected.

As I mentioned earlier, often people are not consulted about the objectives set for the area of operation they happen to work in and feel neglected because they would liked to have offered their ideas. It's even more frustrating when objectives are set by someone else and you have to carry them out.

It's important then, to find methods to improve the way we work together if Scouting is to continue to be the type of organization where members get along well with each other as we believe they do.

Scouting, like any other large organization, is stronger when the resources of all its members are used to their best advantage. When people are consulted about possible changes, when comments, suggestions and concerns are listened to and taken into consideration in the process of planning for the future, everyone benefits.

Perhaps it's a good idea for each of us, at our own level of the organization, to ask members — boys and adults — what turns them OFF, then make some attempt to solve those problems and concerns. In this way each will benefit and be able to add to the list of what turns them ON to Scouting.

Scouting and the Community

For the last few years we have stressed the value of making use of the resources of our committees to help prepare better programs for the various sections of the Movement. When planning training courses it is customary to bring in 'outside' experts to talk with participants about a wide variety of specialized subjects that will help leaders provide interesting programs for their boys.

This effort has paid off in many different ways. Now we have solid contacts with the community; people outside Scouting see us as a sound organization with worthwhile values that provide opportunities for youth to grow towards adulthood in the best possible way.

Using outside resources people have provided adults in Scouting with an inventory of knowledge and skill that is valuable within the organization and that will continue to be of use in the future.

However, it seems that Scouting has, in its own right, a backlog of knowledge and skills that could be shared with the community and I wonder if much of this is being done — if so, in what areas?

For instance, we have been designing and playing games since the very beginning of the Movement. Our campfire singing and knowledge of skits, songs and stunts is probably second to none. Have we ever considered planning an evening for the various people who work in community recreation programs and showing them how we do it?

Many communities have programs on leadership skills for young people, particularly those who supervise summer camp programs in many different areas. Have we even considered having our trainers volunteer to put on such a training program?

Across Canada we have numerous people, who, through their long hours spent with packs, colonies, troops, companies and crews, come to an understanding of how to relate to, get along with and understand the needs and interests of youth today. Who better, then, to share this knowledge with others in the community interested in this field?

Our camping program has been criticized for some camping practices that were not compatible with the environmental concerns being expressed. But we have corrected bad habits and learned new ways to camp. Many of our old ways are still fully acceptable and widely used. Why not share them? Why not arrange a community program of camping skills for family and weekend campers? Show them how to repair and waterproof tents, offer helpful camping tips for cleaning propane stoves and lanterns, and how to set up a campsite in an easy and efficient manner without devastating the surrounding countryside. Such knowledge would be welcome and may serve to put Scouting back into the picture as an authority in such areas.

I know that a lot of service work is done by the boys and adults in Scouting, but I think it is important that we also share with the community some of the expertise our boys and leaders have.

Some of you may already be carrying out such projects. If so I'd like to hear of them. Some of you may choose to try such a project in the future. I'd be interested in those also.

As a beginning, draw up a list of the training skills you have in your district or area, then share them through your local newspaper, bulletin boards or by circulating them to other organizations. Knowing what you have to offer might encourage requests for your help.

Let's make use of our training skills as a direct aid to the community. It would be welcome and it

134 Park Lawn Rd. Toronto M8Y 3H9/255-3421

could also encourage our leaders and boys to learn how to put their skills across.

Keeping Up-to-Date

I sat in on a training event a few weeks ago put on by an active group of trainers. Each one of them knew their subject and worked with the participants in a friendly and informed manner.

Occasionally, however, I had an uneasy feeling that I couldn't quite name until the closing session of the course when I was able to pin down the problem.

During the wrap-up, various members of the staff summarized the weekend, urging the participants to continue their learning by using this resource or that, visiting other packs to pick up new ideas and of course, reading the basic books, which were on display.

Much of the material printed for our leaders is as valuable to them today as it was 50 years ago and it's appropriate to refer to this material and provide handouts that leaders can use. It is also important to keep our material updated as new changes take place and new policies emerge. It is this material that should be passed along rather than something that is out of date or practices that are no longer used.

It's also frustrating as a participant at a training event to search for suggested books only to find they are no longer available and have not been in stock for years.

Trainers have an obligation to present the most up-to-date, readily obtainable reference material that we have available. If photocopies of printed material can be made and shared, we should try to do this, but at all times, we must be sure that the material is relevent to each of our programs at the time we use them.

It's up to us to constantly keep up with the times — how else can we expect those we train to do so? So, in planning your next training event do be sure to check over the material you will be using and make sure it's up-to-date.

TROOP BADGES





by Bob Butcher

It has come to our attention that Beaver leaders across Canada feel that Beaver articles should contain program ideas that will be of use to them. In the Aug./Sept. 175 issue of The Canadian Leader Reg Roberts wrote an article called Beaver Bags - a collection of ideas chosen from assorted Beaver bulletins from many councils. This article goes "back to the well" or rather back to our file of games, crafts, songs, stories, and nature ideas that we have accumulated through the sharing process. I must apologize at the outset for not giving credit to the originators of the following material but our clippings don't always identify which bulletin they came from. Many of the ideas are picked up and reprinted in one council bulletin and another so, what may appear to be original may actually have come from a different source. If you have any program ideas you are using and think other leaders may have fun trying, send them along to me, to share.

SONGS -

Fire's Burning

(To tune of London's Burning) Fire's burning, fire's burning, Come closer, come closer, Little Beavers, little Beavers, Come sing and be happy. (Once mastered try-singing as a round)

Brush Your Teeth

(To tune of Row, Row, Row your boat) Brush, brush, brush your teeth, Morning, noon and night, See your dentist twice a year, And you will be all right.

Soap, soap, soap and towel, Towel and water please, Busily, busily, busily, busily, Scrub your dirty knees. (Can anyone make up a verse for Comb, comb, comb, your hair?)

We Are Beavers (tune: We Are The Redmen)

We are Beavers. Soft and brown, Sharing work To build our home.

Chorus: Slap, slap, chop, chop, We are such a happy lot, We are the Beavers, Busy little Beavers, Eager, happy Beavers, Slap, Chop.

We build our home, With logs of wood, Mud and sticks, To make it good. (chorus) We have time; To play in the sun, Sharing work, Is how it's done. (chorus)

On The Bus

The wheels on the bus go round and round Round and round, round and round, The wheels on the bus go round and round, All through the town. (Actions - hands rotating one around the other) The people on the bus go up and down Up and down, up and down. The people on the bus go up and down All through the town. (Actions — Children raise and lower shoulders) The driver on the bus says, "Please move back,

Please move back, please move back," The driver on the bus says, "Please move back", All through the town.

(Actions -- having fingers curled and using thumb point behind them)

The bell on the bus goes ding, ding, ding,

Ding, ding, ding, ding, ding, The bell on the bus goes ding, ding, ding,

All through the town.

(Action - raise hand and pretend to pull cord for the bell)

The baby on the bus goes wheh, wheh, wheh; Wheh, wheh, wheh, wheh, wheh,

The baby on the bus goes wheh, wheh, wheh, All through the town.

(Actions — Children rub their eyes while singing.) The horn on the bus goes beep, beep, beep,

Beep, beep, beep; beep beep;

The horn on the bus goes beep, beep, beep, All through the town,

(Action - Children push one hand in front of them like they're hitting a horn.)

The driver on the bus says, "Money please, Money please, money please,"

The driver on the bus says, "Money please,"

All through the town.

(Actions — Children hold out their hand as if they are taking the money.)

Beaver Prayer (has been used in opening ceremonies) God be near us, God please hear us, We are Beavers Who love you now. God be near us Help and cheer us, Lead us in this blessed hour.

GAMES

Marshmallow

Beavers line up in lodges. At the far end of the room in front of each line hangs a number of marshmallows threaded on a string, one for each Beaver in the line. Each boy in turn, runs to the string, eats his marshmallow without using his hands and returns to start the next Beaver. The game ends when all the marshmallows are eaten.

Passing the Hat

Beavers form a circle with all but one wearing their hats (make sure names are on all hats!). On the signal "one" each Beaver reaches to his left, removes the hat from that Beaver and on the signal "two" places it on his head. Gradually speed up the count of "one-two" then abruptly stop. The Beaver without a hat drops out but only until a few are out when they then start their own circle. As one circle diminishes the other increases until you are back to one circle or until the game has run long enough. Reverse direction from time to time.

Everyone stands in the Dam formation. A large rubber ball is used. One Beaver is in the centre of the circle with the ball. He tosses it up in the air and at the same time calls out the name of another boy. That boy must run into the circle and catch the ball no later than the first bounce. (Or second bounce if this proves to be too difficult.) He gets to be "it" if he catches the ball.

Farmyard

Beavers are in a large circle around the room. Each has been allotted a secret name of some animal, two Beavers to each animal. On a signal each makes his appropriate noise and tries to find his partner. Pairs when found go and sit down.

Numbers Lineup

Even up the size of the lodge and give each boy in a lodge a large card with a number from 0 to 6 (or whatever the size of the lodge). Send each lodge to a different corner and mark a line in the middle of the room. A leader stands at the line and calls out a number (e.g. 142). At this, the boys from each lodge with the correct numbers run to the line and stand in correct order to form the number. The game can be varied by signaling simple arithetic steps such as "Seven plus three take away four". What is the total?"

CRAFTS

Japanese Painting

Take a piece of paper, drop paint onto it and with a straw, blow gently in all directions, turning the paper as well. Different colours can be added. Older or more skilled boys can be encouraged to blow more specific shapes such as trees. Help all of the boys name their creations.

Walnut Sailboats

Use half a walnut shell for the hull. Use bits of plasticine for ballast and to anchor the toothpick mast. Add a sail of coloured paper and have Beavers race them in a dishpan of water by blowing on the sail.

Walnut Walkers

Any walnut animal can scamper quickly down a smooth slope. Half walnut shells are used for the body. Bits of felt make eyes, ears, noses and tails. Pieces of straw from a broom can be used for whiskers. When the animals are finished put a marble under each and watch them scamper down a board or tilted table.

Self Portraits

Give each Beaver a crayon and a brown paper bag of the size that will fit over his head. With the boys wearing the bags, call out what they are to draw on the bags, (eyes, nose, mouth, ears, etc.) Then have half the Beavers remove their paper bags to look at. the others, then change so the other half gets to look as well.

Puzzle Cups

Take four disposable cups, a shoe box (id and four marbles. Cut two pieces from the rim of each cup larger than the size of a marble. Glue the cups upside down to the inside of the shoe box lid. Decorate with paints or crayons. Place the marble in the lid, then try to get one marble in each cup.



Flashlight games are fun. An ordinary treasure hunt becomes an exciting adventure if held at night with only a flashlight to aid a player search for the required articles.

Many boys begin to feel cooped up as spring approaches and this may be the best time to introduce these games to your group. During March, dusk still arrives early and most of your meeting will take place during darkness.

Flashlight games offer versatility and variety. If your meeting hall is small, take the games outdoors. If your indoor facilities are adequate, just turn out the lights. When the weather is poor, indoor flashlight games will make the boys forget whatever weather prevails outdoors. And, of course, these games are perfect while at camp, around the campgrounds.

But whatever the situation, remember safety first. Take no chances; clear the area as well as possible and warn your group of boundaries set up beforehand.

Another watchword is 'plan ahead'. Advise the boys ahead of time, so they can bring their own flashlight equipment with a new battery and bulb, to be on the safe side. It might be a good idea for the leaders to bring a few spares, just in case.

Once a Flashlight Games Night is planned, even ominous weather can't postpone it —just carry on indoors — lights out of course!





KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOUR

This game helps the players learn each other's names and at the same time have some fun. It's a good 'ice-breaker' for the first night at camp.

One player is designated to be IT. He takes his place in the centre of the players, sitting in a circle in the dark. IT suddenly flashes his flashlight on one of the players and asks "Who are your next door neighbours?" And then he flashes the light on the nearby neighbours. If the player who was asked the question, can't name both neighbours correctly, he becomes IT. If he does name them correctly, IT asks him "How is So and So?", naming either of the players. If the reply is "OK", the players remain seated, but if the answer is "Not so good", all players must change seats. While everyone is shifting IT tries to get a seat. If he succeeds the one without a spot then becomes IT.

NOTE: Until everyone is sure of the names, IT must give them time to learn the names of their neighbours before they shift.



TEST YOUR SENSES

Players sit around in a circle so that objects may be easily passed in the dark from player to player.

When explaining the game, the leader should try and create an air of mystery, a ritual-like atmosphere, to add to the fun of the game. Get all the players to whisper each sense in the order you want, See, Touch, Taste, Smell, Hear. After they whisper this, the leader says, "Now we'll chant the senses softly until we're sure of their order."

Fifteen mysterious objects are to be passed around the circle in three series each containing five objects, the first of each series is to be identified by Sight, the second Touch, the third Taste, the fourth Smell and the fifth Hearing. The players must maintain absolute silence throughout the game, concentrate and try to remember the names of all 15 objects.

With the lights out, the leader passes the flashlight first, next an object to be identified by touch followed by something to be tasted, next by something to be smelled and then something to be heard (an old cow bell?). The leader continues to pass the objects in the established order. After the first series of five objects, start a second series beginning again with a flashlight. The third series is also started with another flashlight.

When all 15 objects have been passed, assign each player a partner and together they must write a list of the 15 objects passed in their exact order. The pair that prepares the best list is declared winner.

NOTE: Objects for touch: matchbox, button, wool, candle, thimble etc. This also makes a great Halloween game using the old stand-by's; wet, stuffed rubber glove, cold spaghetti, peeled grape, etc. Objects to smell: sachet powder, herbs and spices such as mint leaves or chill powder. A small piece of cloth could be soaked in a liquid with a distinctive smell, such as the newer scented shampoos, strawberry, lemon, cucumber etc.



YOU CAN SEE IT - CAN'T YOU?

This game can be played indoors or out.

Show the players the article to be hidden. Explain the game and then ask them to leave the room or standby in a designated spot, if outdoors.

Hide the object 'in plain view', that is, place it in an out-of-the-way spot where it may be easily seen when a player flashes his flashlight upon it if standing in just the right spot.

When the object is 'hidden' call the players back to start the hunt. As soon as a player sees the object, he sits down. The hunt continues until everyone spots the object and is sitting down.

NOTE: A flashlight is needed for each player or team them in pairs with one flashlight a pair.

VARIATION: One player with a flashlight hunts

for the object while the group watches, yelling out HOT, COLD or WARM as the player gets closer or farther from the hidden object.

MONKEY SEE, MONKEY DO

This is a good outdoor campfire game. Select one player to be IT and provide him with a flashlight. Send him some distance from the campfire. Select another player to be Monkey No. 1, and then recall IT to the centre of the circle. Monkey No. 1, unseen by IT, starts some silly motions, such as making faces, ape-like scratching, crossing and uncrossing his legs, moving his arms, legs or head in a funny fashion, etc. The other 'monkeys' must copy Monkey No. 1 while IT tries to see who is starting it all. When Monkey No. 1 is discovered, they trade places, and a new Monkey No. 1 is picked while IT is sent away from the campfire.

NOTE: Select lively players to be *Monkey No. 1* as much of the success of the game depends on him.

FLICKER RELAY

Line up patrols or sixes in relay formation, providing the player at the head of each line with a flashlight. At the word GO, the one at the head of each team flashes his light and passes it to the second player who flashes it and passes it to the third and so on until the light reaches the last player. The player at the end of the line leaves the flashlight on and runs to the head of the line. At the head, he turns the flashlight off, hands it to the first player who passes it back as before, meanwhile remaining in his place. This way the race continues until the person who was originally at the head of the line returns there a second time.

NOTE: To make it a 'steam-off' game too, you can provide extra running. Have each player run forward, with the flashlight on, touch a designated object a certain distance away, before returning to the head of the line, to hand the flashlight to the next player.



NIGHT TREE HUNT

This game can be tied in with nature lore taught earlier in the day or Black Star Requirement No. 6.

PREPARATION: One of the leaders must sneak into a wooded area and tack ten numbered cards to ten trees, noting the name of each tree and its corresponding number. In the meantime another leader arranges the players in pairs, with one flashlight per pair. Each pair also needs a piece of paper and pencil.

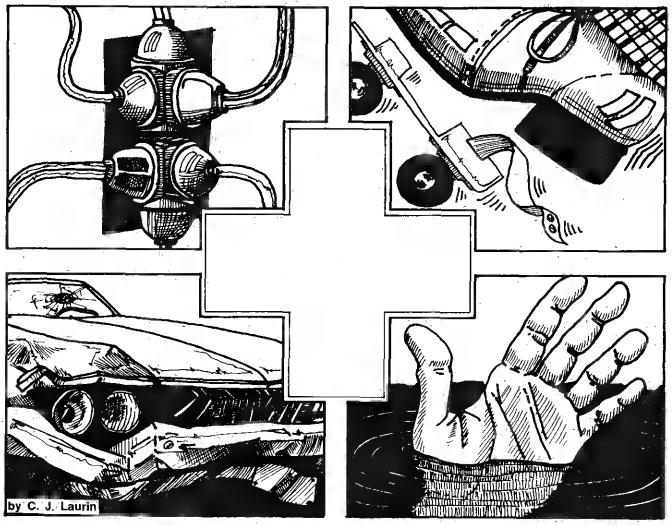
The hunt begins! The teams scatter and try to locate numbered trees without letting the other teams see. If players find a tree but don't know its name they write down its number and bring in one leaf. If they think they know the correct name, they write both number and name.

SCORING: Each team receives a point for each tree found and an additional point for each tree named correctly.

NOTE: Tell the players the boundaries of the area in which the numbered trees are located. You can also set a reasonable time limit on this game depending on terrain and distance.

When ACCIDENTS occur,

What to do!



There is no mystery about the practice of elementary first aid — it simply helps to minimize the effect of an accident or sudden illness.

It is much better to prevent or avoid an accident than to have to treat the injuries resulting from it. Developing a continuing consciousness of injury causing situations is more than half the battle in avoiding them. You can help yourself and those around you to acquire an awareness of possible trouble by gaining some idea of the types of accidents that occur most frequently.

Let us first deal with common kinds of accidents resulting in death during the last year.

For every one fatal accident, 30 more result in hospitalization or medical treatment for the casualties, and another 300 accident victims required some form of first aid.

The need for awareness of common accident causes is clearly apparent. Gain that awareness and you will save yourself pain and money. You probably know most of these facts, **but** have you related them to yourself? Accidents don't just happen to other people.

They can happen to you, too — it is well worth your while to learn how to avoid them.

Traffic accidents are the most common and account for about half the loss of life with accidents in the home second, causing 20% of all accident fatalities. Drowning comes next with nearly 10%.

There are some important lessons in a more detailed breakdown.

Over 60% of traffic fatalities occur in vehicle collisions or running off the road. Keep your car in good condition, drive defensively and use your safety belts. You will greatly reduce your accident risk.

About 25% are pedestrian fatalities. Most of these are children under 15 and adults over 55. Develop a healthy respect for pedestrian safety precautions, and never allow children to run or play in the streets. Don't jay walk, wear light coloured or reflective clothing when walking at night. Face oncoming traffic, look both ways before stepping off the curb. You know these safety rules. Apply them to yourself.

The most frequent cause of accidental death in the home is falling. Falls from regular or improvised

ladders, falls downstairs, falls in bathtubs and tripping over rugs, all occur with distressing regularity.

Keep stairs well lighted, equipped with safe handrails, and clear of all the miscellaneous objects usually put there to be carried up or down. There should be handrails and non-skid mats beside bathtubs and the bottom of the tub should have non-skid strips or a mat.

Never use ladder substitutes, such as chairs, stools, counter tops, boxes, etc. Keep all ladders in good repair, use only on sound footing, and treat them with respect.

Small mats, rugs, or carpets on a slippery floor are a real menace. Don't ever use them without non-skid backing, but even with this backing they are a major hazard for the elderly.

The next most common home fatality is from fire. Becoming conscious of the danger is the key to safety because then you will see things differently. Be sure your electric wiring is adequate for the load it has to carry. Look at each area of your home and your habits with stoves, fireplaces, Christmas trees, etc., through the eyes of a fire chief looking for fire hazards.

Unless you are different from most people, you'll find a lot of these hazards to remove or at least reduce. If you want more help, call on your local fire department. Your own fire fighters will usually be only too glad to inspect your home free of charge.

Always remember that a neat house seldom catches fire. But in case fire does break out, make sure everyone knows what to do, and particularly be sure that everyone in the house understands the best way to get out. Make your emergency plan right now.

A major danger, mainly to young children, is suffocation. Young children must never be left alone in the home. Dangerous materials, such as plastic bags, must be kept out of reach and never used in or around a crib. Don't leave tiny toys, pins, buttons, beads, etc., where a child can reach and swallow them

Poison is an important cause of fatal accidents and most result from sheer carelessness.

Household poisons are dangerous to all members of the family.

In Canada, products which are poisonous, flammable, explosive or corrosive are required to carry a hazard symbol showing the type and degree of danger.

Watch for these labels and take adequate precautions.

Home accidents stem from much the same situation in urban or rural areas. But there are two hazards to the farmer that are greater than to the city dweller, and they are increasing steadily. These are the hazards of operating machinery and using agricultural chemicals. More deaths from accidents involving machinery occur on the farm (40%) than in all industry (35%).

It is usually harder and takes longer to get medical aid in rural areas and it is therefore more than ever important for the farmer, his family and employees to have a good basic knowledge of safety precautions and at least emergency first aid.

The last of the common causes of accidental death is drowning. About 25% of all drownings involve water craft. Wear life preservers, never overload a boat and don't stand up in small craft.

Don't swim alone, observe water safety rules, water-skiing safety regulations, and learn mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Accidents such as these can happen to you. Become safety conscious!

The Basic Approach

There is no mystery about the practice of elementary first aid. It simply helps to minimize the effects of an accident or sudden illness and, on occasion, to maintain life until more skilled help or a doctor, arrives. Most people are anxious to do what they can to help in an emergency but knowledge of a few basic principles and procedures can make their efforts much more effective.

First aid is no substitute for medical treatment. Even a fully trained first aider is **not** a junior medical practitioner, but only a layman with special skills.

The first general rule of first aid is:

In case of serious accident or illness obtain medical aid as quickly as possible. The chance of full recovery is directly related to early medical or surgical care.

Print in clearly legible figures, the phone numbers of your police department, fire department, doctor, hospital, emergency organizations and poison control centre, if any, and keep them beside your phone or phones. You can also keep emergency phone numbers in the glove compartment of your car.

For your own safety always carry personal identification and address, wear a medic-alert bracelet if you have any condition that those treating you in case of accident should know about, and if you have had your blood typed, carry a card indicating your type.

We have to assume that medical aid will be available within a few minutes — or at the worst an hour or so. Therefore, the most useful approach is to carry out common sense, easily learned, emergency measures until help does arrive. There are three things to aim for:

- 1. Preserve life.
- Keep the effects of the injury from growing worse until medical help arrives.
- Relieve pain and distress.

Obviously #1 must always come first. But where do we start?

The first reaction of any layman inexperienced in first aid when encountering the victim of an accident or serious illness is one of helplessness, uncertainty as to what to do, and perhaps revulsion and nausea.

You are not much use to yourself or anyone else while you feel that way. A few simple steps will help you get rid of those reactions and start treating the casualty.

a) Do not panic. Consciously pause for a moment to size up the problem and pull yourself together. Taking a few deep breaths will help.

b) If others are present, take control of the situation and have someone go, or send, for medical aid. They should be able to describe the situation and give the number of casualties. If some person more qualified than yourself is there, they will come forward.

c) Consider whether the victim or victims must be moved before treatment, to prevent further danger to them, or to you.

Doing these simple things will help you calm down and be able to get on with the job.

Observe a basic rule at all times: Unless it is essential for safety, do not move a casualty until you are sure of what is wrong and what to do.

What is "essential for safety" must be left to your judgment. Such situations as danger from fire, electricity, machinery, cave-in, flood, gases, falling debris,

high speed traffic in a blind area, etc. are good examples.

Use common sense in relation to yourself as well as the casualty. Remove the cause of danger. For instance, in case of electric shock the current entering the victim must be shut off before you touch him. In a gas-filled room hold your breath and open or break a window before attempting to deal with the casualty. In a traffic accident park your car clear of oncoming traffic and place warning flares if you carry them. Circumstances are never the same but becoming a victim yourself won't help anyone. Use common sense and don't end up with two casualties.

Having taken any precautions necessary to avoid an extension of the accident, you should try to determine what is wrong with the casualty and what treatment you can give to preserve life and prevent the effects of the injuries from growing worse.

If the casualty is conscious, he can probably give you indications to what happened and what is wrong. Witnesses may tell you the circumstances of the accident or sudden illness, or the position and location of the victim may well indicate the most likely type of injuries. Always look for a medic-alert bracelet indicating a medical problem.

In any event, you should remember that the purpose of emergency first aid is primarily to save life. The most common preludes to death in accidents or illness are failure of breathing, severe bleeding, shock and unconsciousness, and you must check for those first. But before you start learning the simple steps to take in those situations, you should read these overall common sense principles of casualty care.

a) Be as calm and methodical as possible in your approach to the victim. If he is conscious, reassure him that you will help. This lessens his anxiety and is a very real benefit.

b) Be gentle. Don't handle anyone more than is necessary to give the treatment of which you are capable.

c) Do not allow people to crowd around.

d) Keep the patient at rest and warm. The principle here is to conserve body heat, but not to add heat. Unless damage is trivial don't attempt to help him to his feet.

e) If the casualty is conscious, has no stomach

wound, is not restless, excitable, talkative with hurried and laboured breathing, and demanding more air, you may give small sips of water, tea, coffee or other non-alcoholic liquids. These symptoms, plus extreme thirst, indicate internal bleeding and nothing must be given by mouth. If you're in doubt — give nothing.

f) Don't remove clothes unnecessarily but don't hesitate to cut clothing if required to give treatment.

g) Do not attempt to do too much. Do only what will save life and prevent the condition from worsening. Such treatment within your limited knowledge, will also be as much as is practical to relieve pain.

h) Treating the casualty for his injuries and following a) to g) above is all that can be done by an inexperienced layman to control or alleviate the shock developing from those injuries. But you should realize that shock in varying degrees is present in all types of injuries from minor to serious and can cause death. Proper and adequate treatment will lessen or prevent the worsening of shock.

i) If there is any doubt as to whether the victimis alive or dead, continue treatment until medical help arrives

With these general principles in mind, you should now learn

a) how to restore breathing

b) how to control bleeding

c) how to look after an unconscious patient

d) what NOT to do in case of a suspected neck or spinal injury, and to check for and recognize the signs and symptoms that indicate each of those conditions. You must check for these first, and deal with them, before you make any attempt to do more. This is the common sense approach of doing first things first.

C. J. LAURIN is Immediate Past Chairman of the St. John Ambulance Association and author of "HELP YOURSELF", a book that was written to help the untrained person to prevent or avoid accidents and to deal usefully with injuries resulting from those that do happen. (Copies of "HELP YOURSELF" are available from: Industrial Accident Prevention Assoc., 2 Bloor St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4W 3C2.)





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We will have one registered Scouter accompanying each Patrol/Company.

New Brunswick Provincial Council

Please keep us informed about Jamboree program and arrangements so we can prepare for it.

Name of Scouter organizing the adventure

Address to which information be sent

Please send this form to your Scout Office or your Field Executive — soon!

673.04

District, Que.



Muchas Gracias, Amigo

We acknowledge with thanks the following donations

to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund.
Kempenfeldt Bay District, Ont.
(Trees for Canada) \$1,281.50
Peel North District, Ont.
(Trees for Canada) 1,007.25
18th Bellview, Brantford, Ont. 20.00
Cobourg District, Ont. (Trees for Canada) 446.28
South Lake Simcoe District, Ont.
(Trees for Canada) 36.09
Rideau Lakes District, Ont.

Prince Edward County, Ont.
(Trees for Canada) 162.05
Humber Seneca District, Ont.
(Trees for Canada) 390.78
Pictou County District Council, Ont. 50.00

(Trees for Canada)

(Trees for Canada)	3,827.61
Samia District Ont. (Trees for Canad	
Greater Toronto Region, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada)	6,215.14
Lynn Valley District, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada)	138.64
Niagara District, Ont. (Trees for Canad	da) 905.74
Sydenham District, Ont. (Trees for Car	
First Wooler Scout Troop, Wooler, Ont	
Mississauga District, Ont.	•
(Trees for Canada)	2,275.32
Nottawasaga District, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada - additional done	ation) 65,25
St. Catharines District, Ont.	•
(Trees for Canada)	779.47
Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial	l.
Council (Trees for Canada)	5,800.00
Wallaceburg District, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada)	222.62
Gilwell and Training the Trainers	
Courses, N.B.	64.70
Malton Thunderbird District, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada)	60.10
Malton Thunderbird District, Ont.	25.00
Cornwall District, Ont. (Trees for Cana	ada) 209.87
Champlain District, Ont. (Trees for Car	nada) 614.80
Trenton District, Ont. (Trees for Canad	da) 181.96
Halifax-Cobequid District, N.S.	54.70
Hants West District Council, N.S.	42.93
12th Kitchener Group, Ont.	10.00
Sault Ste. Marie District, Ont.	
(Trees for Canada)	227.44
Nova Scotia Provincial Headquarters	29.77
South Georgian Bay District, Ont.	54.50
Peterborough District, Ont.	· ·
(Trees for Canada)	1,268,00
Guide-Scout Church Parade, Dorval	

125.00



As you probably know, this article is published simultaneously (more or less) in Ottawa and London.

It may now be revealed that ever since the staggering success of the first Nationwide Game in the U.K. a year or so ago, the brains on both sides of the North Atlantic have been trying to cook up an idea for a Transcontinental Wide Game - something that would actually bring Canadian, English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh boys into direct contact with each other - not physically, of course, but perhaps by trans-Atlantic telephone.

Now we are happy to announce that Scouter David Goss of Saint John, New Brunswick, has produced a brilliant plan - simple, exciting and workable! Before it goes any further, however, he is anxious to make contact with just one Scout troop in our European offshore islands who are willing to give

it a go in competition with his own lot.

Briefly, Dave's idea is that the two troops should be put in direct touch with each other via the Editors of THE CANADIAN LEADER (in Canada) and SCOUT-ING (in Eire and the U.K.) so that they can exchange information about themselves and their geographical location (e.g. town, country, suburban, seaside, lakeside etc.) and come to some arrangement about the

date and timing of the game.

With this information before them, each troop would then draw up a list of ten practical projects which they consider within the capability of their rival troop as part of the normal weekly meeting. These lists would be sent to the district commissioners on each side of the North Atlantic and their contents would not be revealed until a given hour on the day of the event. (Dave Goss is well aware that this, in itself, would create some slight problems, but is confident that they can be overcome.) Patrols would then be required to carry out as many of the projects as pos-



1 Stopped Telling My Pack The Jungle Book When I Found They Were All on Shere Khan's Side."



sible to the satisfaction of the district commissioner or his nominee in (say) four hours. At the end of this period one troop (by agreement) would put through a telephone call to the other so that the boys could chat each other up across the storm-tossed water of the North Atlantic.

Well, that's the idea. If it succeeds — and how can it not if the spirit is there? - it will trigger off something much, much bigger: the First Great Trans-Atlantic Wide Game:

Talk it over with your patrol leaders and if they are game, write to David Goss, c/o The Editor and your letter will be forwarded without delay.

Public Warning Number One

We wish to put on record that on November 9, 1975, we, John Sweet, took a 20 metre length of 12 mm diameter (11/2 inches circ.) polypropylene rope out into the garden and strained it like a fiddle string by means of the harvester's hitch between the clothes post and a convenient lamp standard kindly provided by the Waveney Valley District Council. We then used the free end to saw through the rope. The first and second strands parted simultaneously in 92 seconds. This caused the rope to slacken, thereby making our 'saw' less effective. Even so, the third and final strand parted in just under two minutes,

Fuller investigation into the behaviour of this rope in comparison with nylon, terylene and manila is pending. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that one of the properties of polypropylene is that it is reportedly less elastic than other ropes. This means that when used as the main hawser of (for instance) an Aerial Runway, the braking effect of the sag which would normally occur in other cordage is minimal. One result of this is that ultimate safety depends to an unusual extent on the efficiency of the braking system. In The Scout Association's (U.K.) official 'Aerial Runway Code' (which recommends the use of polypropylene among other ropes) one of the alternative brakes consists of a pick-up device on the hawser itself and is in effect a friction brake.

In our opinion, this is asking for trouble and as we ourselves introduced this brake (but not the rope) into 'Code' in the first place, let us be the first to warn all hands against it. It may still, of course, be used with other ropes, but not with poly-wotsit.

Happily, Gilwell are on to it and will no doubt report in detail when their research unit has had time to carry out full scientific investigation. Meanwhile, anyone who contemplates the erection of an aerial runway would be well advised to lay off polypropylene for the time being. If you must use the stuff, we'd forget about the pick-up brake if we were you and use the log-in-suspension thing instead.

he is bedded down snugly for the winter, presumably under some far-from-snug-looking heap of fallen leaves or garden rubbish.

Memo: Must remember to ask Jack Cox how and when hedgehog selects his winter quarters and what provision he makes, if any, for the rest of the family. Do they all shack up together in a tight, prickly ball or is it a case of every hedgehog for himself? Do hedgehogs make good fathers and mothers? How much, in fact, do we really **know** about the private life of the hedgehog, apart from the fact that he has fleas and is the grubbiest little perisher imaginable?

Perhaps Jack will know. Let's ask him.



"Sorry Men. Operation survival will have to be Postponed!"

As expected, our faux pas re the appointment of female Assistant Scout leaders brought in a sheaf of letters from chaps who are currently enjoying the services of such excellent personnel. Others please copy.

Two interesting points have emerged from the correspondence.

Point One: Scouts appear to respond with much greater alacrity to a lady a.s.l. than to her male counterpart — or even to 'Skip' himself.

Point Two: Lady a.s.l.'s are no more or less competent than their male counterparts, although it is admitted that the 'turnout presentation' seems to improve under their (non-directive) influence.

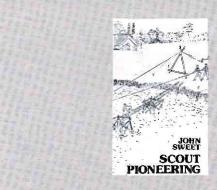
We suppose everything depends on whether or not the boys take to the personality concerned. For ourselves, we were deeply involved (emotionally) with our school teacher, Miss Welsh, at the age of 11 and would have followed her to the grave, although, to be sure, she gave us small encouragement. But what if Miss English had turned up on troop night?

Nature Note

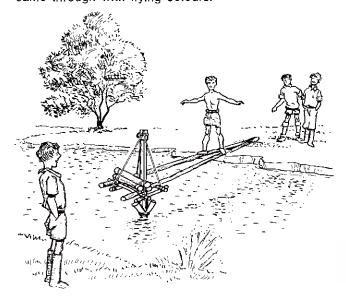
Punctually at 11:30 each night, up to and including November 23, our friendly but uncommunicative hedgehog turned up on the front doorstep of our Suffolk home for his supper of bread and milk. Now

EDITORIAL INTERJECTION

I'm sure John will have no objection to giving way for some news of his new book Scout Pioneering (Cat. # 20-470, \$3.95). Supply Services informs me that as of January, sales have passed 1,300 copies! If you don't have a copy, get one now. Well illustrated, it contains everything you want to know about pioneering.



Talking of pioneering, here are two new bridges. One—the Crawford Revolver—has not yet got off the drawing board. The other, as you shall learn, was actually field-tested at a very high level indeed and came through with flying colours.



First, however, the Crawford Revolving Bridge.

It was designed by a patrol during a weekend Pioneering Course at Hildenborough in Kent. We are indebted to Dick Tammadge of the 8th Tonbridge for this first glimpse of their sparkling new idea.

As Dick has pointed out, it owes a good deal to the Cambridge Rovers of long ago and their famous, Gilwell-approved Merry-Go-Round. The upright is supported by a tripod with a very broad base, well and truly butted into the bed of the stream. The upright is crowned with a pint-size enamel mug and from this is slung a small square platform with the footway of the bridge lashed to it and counterweighted with logs. The wayfarer walks along the footway and then uses his own weight and leverage to pivot it through 180° to reach the opposite bank.

Nothing wrong with that in principle. Dick Tammadge and his men hope to put it to the test shortly. Meanwhile, there'd be nothing to stop your lot from having a go.

Do keep us posted.

"We of Bransholme," writes Group Scout leader Peter Eldon, "would be the last to upset the ancient and honourable tradition that pioneering projects should have as their principal aim the depositing of the district commissioner in the pond, the stream or the nettles. However, on this occasion the bridge was required for an even more exalted personage. During his visit to Humberside, the Chief Scout of the United Kingdom, Sir William Gladstone, looked in at our district campsite, Bail Wood. He was to leave for his next port of call by helicopter, which, by kind

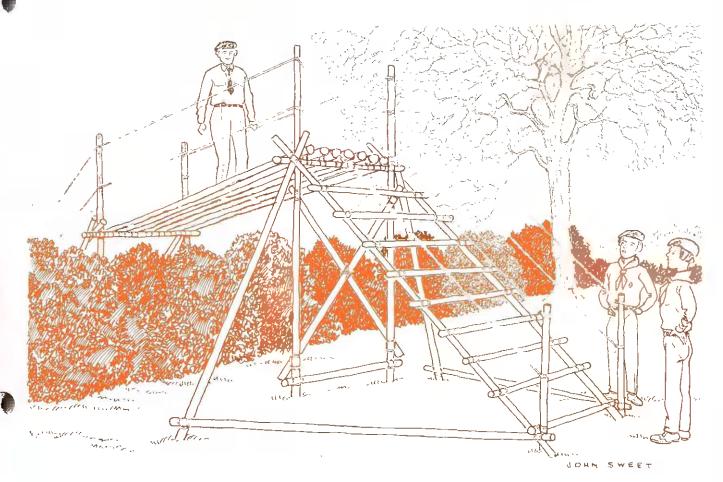
permission of the farmer, was to land and take off from an adjoining field, the only gate to which was several hundred yards down the road. Bail Wood's paddock is separated from this field by a considerable hawthorn hedge, a deep drainage trench and a stout fence on the far side of the ditch. It fell to our lot to build a bridge by means of which the Chief was to reach his helicopter. The walkway needed to be ten feet above ground level and about 16 feet long in order to clear all hazards.

"The good old double-lock? Yes, that's what we thought, but on reflection we decided that on that scale and at that height and above that array of hazards and for such a Very Exalted Personage, it might be a trifle precarious. So we came up with the construction you see here (somewhat purified, as our available spars were not coniferous and not very straight!) Essentially each end consisted of two eccentric 'A' frames, so angled that the corresponding long legs were parallel and held together—and apart—by the series of 'step' spars between them.

"The proof of the pudding being in the eating, I am happy to be able to confirm that the bridge was utterly stable and rigid. After the departure of our V.E.P., all the members of our group in camp — 33 of us — were photographed on the bridge at once and it didn't even creak."

Now that's the sort of thing we love to hear. Not just slavishly copying some diagram you've seen in some book, but applying the established principles of our craft to the building of a unique structure, tailormade to fit the existing circumstances.

Nice work, Bransholme. Other troops please copy.



25

SUMMERTIME AGIII

by Doug Campbell

Summer time is action time to Venturers. Although it is only March, the hot, lazy days of summer will be here before we realize it. That's why you should start to plan a super summer activity for your company, right now.

There's plenty of planning and a lot of hard work involved to make an event a success. Let's take a look at what kind of activity your group might choose.

With Canada's numerous challenging rivers and lakes, a canoe trip would seem obvious. You could plan an extended canoe trip, in an unexplored area for nine to 12 days. Canoe trips take skill, so it would be a good idea to give some canoeing and camping instruction beforehand. Take a few weekend trips before the 'big one'. Make sure the area will provide adventure for your company.

Local libraries, tourist bureaus and local canoe clubs will provide resources.

Hiking and backpacking have become popular hobbies today and most Venturers own their own equipment. Your company might try to retrace some historical trails, gathering historical data, taking pictures of natural surroundings and learning about the people who first pioneered Canada. Information on historical trails can be found in libraries, museums, mining reports, public archives and tourist information bureaus. This type of activity will provide an opportunity for everyone in the company to become involved with the planning.

Today, more and more Venturers own ten-speed bikes. Another activity is a bike hike of nine to 12 days, exploring the surrounding countryside near your community, or biking to some popular tourist attraction away from your community. Remember, biking is a healthy and inexpensive mode of travel. A program can be designed on bike repair and maintenance before the trip.

With school out, Venturers will have time to learn new skills. The summer provides the opportunity to learn some "super-skills" such as sky-diving, mountaineering, and orienteering. If your company is interested in a special activity, the planning should start now. Cost and qualifications should be known before the summer, so if special requirements are needed Venturers may use the springtime to work on them. Why not investigate local clubs, groups and associations that specialize in some super skill?

University and Summer Jobs

As advisors know, many Venturers look for jobs for the summer. One project would be to start investigating the availability of summer jobs. They should investigate job requirements, type of employment and duration. The company could build a file and as the time approaches for job hunting, this list can be referred to. A good resource is the Canada Manpower office in your area.

Today many Venturers are confused concerning the aspects of going on to university or college. The company may want to start a resource file on educational institutions and what they have to offer. Venturers could write to various institutions seeking information on courses, costs and requirements. Invite a resident student from a local university to talk to the Venturers about campus life and living away from home.

Fund Raising

With summer programs being planned, fund-raising to support them should be underway now. There are many ways in which to raise money. The most important guideline is that quality, whether it be in the form of service or goods, be given for the money asked. The 3rd Bell's Corners Venturer Company, Ottawa, sent us a description of a fund-raising drive



Nepean Fire Chief Keith Davidson advises Venturers Mark Dobson (left) and David Webster on which fire extinguishers to sell.

in which they sold fire extinguishers door-to-door.

Their project had two main purposes: to better protect homes against fires and to raise funds for the company. Planning and conducting the drive took 2½ months. But, the time and hard work paid off in good community relationships and bolstered company funds.

Due to the size of the project, it took a project chairman and two or three others to coordinate the drive. They contacted a fire extinguisher distributor and their local fire department for advice and support. Below is the outline the 3rd Beli's Corners Venturer Company used to carry out their project:

Meeting No. 1

 Appoint chairman who will look into distributors and get prices.

 Contact local fire chief for advice and approval of project and product.

Meeting No. 2

- Recruit two or three people to help work with the chairman.

— Committee sets up: ideas for the drive, liaison with the fire chief, and suggested prices and targets. **Meeting No. 3**

— Company reviews and refines the approach to be used for the drive.

— Company sets dates, advertisement program and targets. Company and individual target should be realistic. To start, it is suggested five extinguishers per Venturer, multiplied by the number of members, equals the company target.

Meeting No. 4

— Set up an article for local newspaper. Have a picture taken with the fire chief.

— Decide who will write the article and when it will appear.

- Draft an announcement flyer for delivery to homes in your fund-raising area.

Meeting No. 5

By now the following items should be completed:

• the newspaper article

announcement flyers ready for delivery

· map routes given to each Venturer

• if possible, a demonstrator for each Venturer

a brief discussion on good salesmanship.

A Venturer delivers the flyers on his route the day the article is to appear in the newspaper. That day starts the drive. Each Venturer is responsible for delivering his flyers, going door-to-door selling fire extinguishers, collecting a deposit for each unit, placing his orders, delivering and collecting the balance of money. Selling the fire extinguishers should be done for a least 20 days or until all the fund-raising routes are covered.

The fund-raising committee and the company treasurer should set up procedures for receiving funds

and paying the bills.

Accounts of what is ordered, sold and paid for is the responsibility of the committee chairman. He presents a report at the end of the campaign, which should show a total amount for fire extinguishers ordered, sold and paid for, plus individual tallies for each Venturer. He should also send letters of thanks to the fire chief and distributor.

How successful can this project be? The Bell's Corners Venturer Company sold \$4,000 worth of merchandise and made \$1,400 profit. Some last hints:

• The door-to-door flyers should be attractive and have all the necessary information on it.

• Get a slogan. Bell's Corners used Buy Your Home a Gift for Christmas.

• Be sure to get a deposit for each unit, such as \$5.00.

RESOURCE BOOKS

Advisors today understand that Venturers face many problems as they go through adolescence. To help you better acquaint yourself with and understand these problems, we recommend two books:

You and Your Teenager, published by Award Books, New York. This is a resume of ideas written by doc-

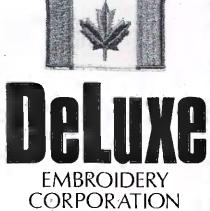
tors, social workers and educators.

Between Parent and Teenager, by Dr. Haim Ginott,

published by Avon.

If you have read any pertinent books on this subject, why not let us know about them? There are probably advisors across the country who may wish to build a personal library on how to work with teenagers. If you would like to recommend a book please write to Program Service, VENTURER PROGRAM, P.O. Box 5151, Stn. F. Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7.





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MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS & EMBLEMS

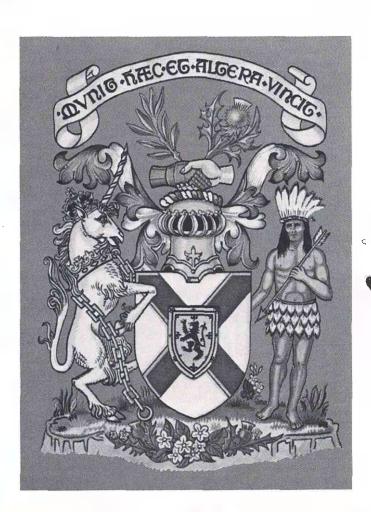
Armorial Ensigns were granted to Nova Scotia in May, 1868 and Arms, as shown here, were granted

on January 19, 1929.

One of the most elaborate of all the official provincial Arms, the centre of the design is a white shield crossed with blue bands (St. Andrew's Cross) on which is mounted a smaller, golden shield with a lion in red. Surmounted on the shield is a red and gold royal helmet wreathed in blue and white. Above the helmet is a mailed hand co-joined with a naked hand above which are a laurel and a thistle. Above all is a scroll with the motto: Munit Haec Et Altera Vincit meaning "One Defends, the Other Conquers."

Supporting the central shield is a unicorn on the right or dexter side. The unicorn bears an imperial crown and golden chain with fleur-de-lis. On the left or sinister side is an Indian representing the New World, holding an arrow. Below the shield is a terrace strewn with grass, mayflower and thistle.

The floral emblem of Nova Scotia is the Mayflower (Trailing Arbutus). This trailing shrub with its shining evergreen leaves and delicate flower is the most cherished of Canadian flowers and was used on coins before Confederation.



Its Flags, Armorial Beari



29

ada Floral Emblems.



NEW BRUNSWICK

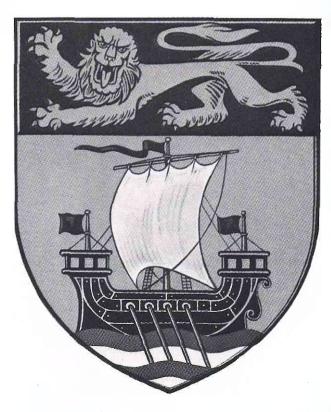
The Arms of New Brunswick were granted in 1868, have three main parts and consist of a great shield at the bottom of which is a blue and white sea. On the sea is a ship under sail with oars in action. The ship has red ensigns fore and aft and flying from the topmast, and the great sail is white. The ship is dark and the background is gold.

The upper section of the shield shows a golden lion on a field of scarlet with right forepaw raised and looking to the front. This symbolizes unity in the crown and the ship the early prominence of the ship building industry. The ancient galley was used on original coinage of the province.

The flag of New Brunswick was taken from the armorial bearings and is a literal adaptation functually designed to fit the purpose of the flag. It was adopted officially by proclamation on February 24, 1965.

The floral emblem of New Brunswick is the Purple Violet. Royal in colour and lavish in profusion, the purple violet and related species are found everywhere in the woods, meadows and marshes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

NEXT MONTH: the flags, armorial bearings and floral emblems of Quebec and Ontario.





TREES FOR CANADA

Syd Young

THE HEART OF THE TREE

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seeds and buds of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain,
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvests of a coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see —
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants, in sap and leaf and wood,
In love of home and loyalty

And far-cast thought of civic good —
His blessing on the neighbourhood

Who in the hollow of his hand

Holds all the growth of all our land —
A nation's growth from sea to sea

Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.

H. C. Bunner, in the "Century"

This little poem, probably better than any other means, typifies the thoughts of over 55,000 members of Boy Scouts of Canada from coast to coast last year. This number of Beavers, Wolf Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, leaders and other adults planted close to 2 million seedlings in '75.

GET GOING FOR GROWING

Interest and enthusiasm for Trees for Canada '76 are running high. Already, orders for support materials are being received and they will be available in council offices early in March.

National Council supplies free, to all participating groups and sections, resource material which assists in the organization and operation of Trees for Canada. Let's take a look at these individually and briefly describe them.

 Organization Booklet — gives 12 steps in organizing Trees for Canada at all levels.

 Pledge Cards — these are used by boys when soliciting pledges. The card is a record of those pledging and the amount pledged per tree. Boys use this card later when collecting pledges.

3. Thank-You Card — A small card left with pledges, to pledgers thanking them for their support.

 Authorization Card — this is shown by the boy when collecting pledges. It shows the number of trees planted and is authorized by a designated person in the council.

 Planting Instructions — a handy folder containing tips on planting methods and general instructions for planting day.

6. Crests — a colourful emblem presented to each participant on or following planting day.

Promotion materials are also provided for the committee in charge of this important aspect of Trees for Canada. The kit includes:

• TV slides for showing over local TV outlets.

Radio and TV spot announcements for distribution to these media.

 Press releases for distribution to daily, weekly and periodical press.

Fact sheets for distribution to the news media.

 Repro sheets for use in local bulletins, displays and by the media.

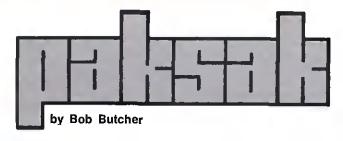
Communication Guide — outlines ways to publicize Trees for Canada in the community with many ideas for special promotions.

You as a section Scouter or group/section committee person are the key in enthusing members of your section in getting involved with Trees for Canada. It's a natural link to many of the badge requirements and you'll find many ways to tie in the scheme with your program from now 'til planting day.

Use the materials provided, cooperate with your local council organization and you'll have a real program plus — conservation, community good turn, great p.r., assistance to less fortunate Scouts through the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund and extra income for your own group for those special projects.



on Roels, Niagara Falls, On



Swimming-Up

The following poem in the Calgary Region bulletin caught my eye as it raises some important questions for Cub leaders.

Ode to Cub & Beaver Leaders

Beavers are eager to swim-up to Cubs, Leaders are moody, each other they snub, Please do remember we're not a boys' club, A Brotherhood should keep its members with love. Together we keep them, apart we will flub, Share their tomorrow make a Beaver a Cub!

Are you aware if there is a Beaver colony in your group or in your vicinity? Do you know who the leaders are? Have you met with them? Have you any idea what kind of program they are exposing their boys to? Do you know how many 71/2 year old boys they have that will be ready to swim-up to Cubs soon? Do you know what a swimming-up ceremony is and how it works? Do you know who Keeo is and what role he plays? By knowing the answers to these and similar questions, Cub leaders can help avoid the problem of membership drop-out between sections.

Diamond Jubilee Crest

In the February issue we mentioned the special Diamond Jubilee Crest that has been produced in aid of celebrations for Cubbing's 60th anniversary.

The crest is shown on the back page of this issue in the Supply ad and will undoubtedly become a real collector's item. It is available now through Scout dealer or Supply Services for 65¢ (catalogue #04-460). We remind you that it is not a uniform item but that it can be worn on a jacket or campfire blanket.



Far-Out Sharing

Recently Reg Roberts visited the Maple Leaf Region in West Germany and during his trip met with a number of Beavers leaders serving Scouting with the Canadian Forces in Europe.

One of these leaders, Sharron Jefford asked if the leaders of any colony in Canada might be interested in corresponding with Sharron's colony in Germany,

She would be interested in knowing what Beavers in Canada are doing and getting some ideas on crafts, games and songs that she could share with her boys.

If you are interested in twining your colony with Sharron's please write to:

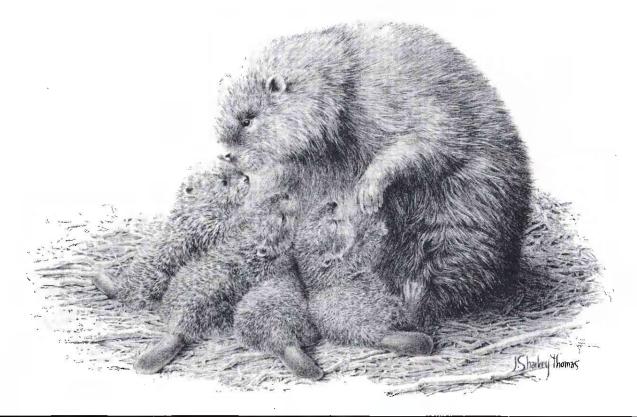
Mrs. Sharron Jefford, Box 277, Canadian Forces Europe, P.O. 5056

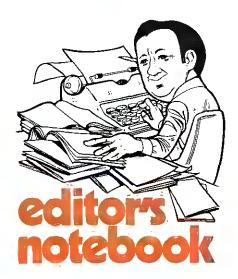
Nature Prints

Mr. Joe Thomas, husband of Pepper House Fine Arts Ltd., artist J. Sharkey Thomas and her Box 549, Manotick, Ont.

partner in the Pepper House of Fine Arts has come forward as a true friend of Beavering. He has volunteered to send, free of charge, to any Beaver colony that wants one, a 9"x12" print called "Beaver Family", suitable for framing and hanging at your Beaver pond. The artist is a talented wildlife painter and Pepper House is devoted to the production and distribution of fine art prints in the nature field. For your colony's copy of "Beaver Family" pictured in this column write to:

Mr. J.P. Thomas, Director,





A few days ago, I returned to the office after a week at home with something that could, I guess, come under the general heading of 'the flu.' While scientists in the area claim to have isolated the guilty germ and have given it a fancy title, by any name it was a dreadful business and a pain in the well, just about any part of the anatomy you care to mention. I really didn't know I had so many places that could ache that way.

My first day back at work began with a hair-raising drive over icy roads. The effort required just to keep the car straight and a safe distance from other vehicles, was sufficient to drain what little strength I had left home with.

Once safely in the confines of 1345 Baseline Road, many of my fellow workers went out of their way to welcome me back and tell me how terrible I looked. This was information that I really didn't require, having already had to look at myself in the mirror while shaving and thus being fully aware of my appearance.

Then came the last straw!

On my desk I found a small package which contained a brand new, long service pin that brightly proclaimed 30 years of service as a leader! At that point, I added old age to my many other complaints, real and imagined (I am a member in good standing of the hypochondriac society) and was ready to give up and go home.

However, as the week progressed driving conditions improved, my rink won its curling match, strength returned and the pin took on a more positive meaning.

I began to remember the dividends received for the investment of 30 years — the many good people, adults and boys, I had

met and the solid friendships formed.

It is strange how quickly the years fall away when you sit and reminisce with one who has shared many good times with you.

I had such an opportunity recently when an old friend from Halifax spent a few days with us.

When I was troop leader (at that time, the senior Scout in a troop) in the 1st Armdale, Ernie Legg arrived to become an assistant Scoutmaster and stayed for some 32 years, eventually taking over the troop. When I became Cubmaster, we continued to work closely on group activities.

While Ernie is not the best correspondent, he has a talent for keeping track of the boys we knew and during his visit he brought me up to date on the where-abouts and doings of many of them. It was a pleasure to hear how well they have done and I figure that had I been in Halifax during my fight with the flu bug, could have had more than a half dozen doctors to call on who once knew me as Akela.

The point of all this is that we also found that the 1st Armdale will be 40 years old this fall and decided that a reunion and birthday party were in order. So Ernie's first job on returning to Halifax was to contact the present group committee chairman (an ex-Cub of mine and Scout of his) and get him busy gathering the 'vets' together.

Chief Executive Percy Ross has made a point many times when writing to members of the executive staff that is relevant here — we do not always appreciate the wealth of untapped talent and resources that we have at our disposal. Many prominent people of today will readily admit the debt they owe Scouting and frankly, I think it's time we started collecting.

An anniversary celebration is an ideal time to look for the assistance of these people and to get them involved again. Not necessarily as leaders on the group level, but on a regional, district, or group committee, service team or commissioner's staff.

Most local Scout offices keep registration forms that go back to the founding of groups; ask to have a look at your group's file, you may be surprised at the now familiar names you will find.

I mentioned in an earlier column that a sure sign of an organization's age is when people begin writing its history. Lately there have been a number of such efforts, mostly written with a local flavour.

Ron T. F. Thompson, now of Victoria, recently completed an illustrated book called *Early Cub* in which he remembers his Wolf Cub days, beginning in 1915, in and around Winnipeg.

Mr. Thompson comes from a Scouting family. His father, Frank W. Thompson was first a Scoutmaster, founding the 1st Assinibola Troop in 1915 and later became known in Manitoba and throughout Canada as "Akela" Thompson as a result of his efforts to organize Cubbing in his province. Ron's brother Don, a prominent Winnipeg lawyer, has been involved since his youth and served as President of the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada from 1967 to 1969.

"Early Cub" Ron Thompson started out as an unofficial mascot in his father's troop and was a charter Cub when it all began officially, in 1916.

While this publication will be of particular interest to Manitoba Scouting, it has some general appeal in that it details how Scouting survived and grew in those early days.

Mr. Thompson published this mimeographed book at his own expense and will supply copies, at cost (\$3.50) to members, past and present. If you are interested, write him at the following address: 308 — 1060 Pakington, Victoria, B. C., V8V 3A1.

ofe

From World Scouting's NEWS-LETTER It is not uncommon for Girl Guides to provide support for a Scout event — especially food, but it was a turnabout at Carlisle, England when two male Venturer units supported a sponsored walk by Rangers. Picking up a challenge in SCOUTING magazine to walk across any one inch topographical map in a single day, the Rangers obtained sponsors to raise money in order to convert an old schoolhouse into a Guide activity centre. The girls started at 5:30 a.m. and while not all completed the 30-mile route, all made it to their schoolhouse halfway across the map. The Venturers manned the checkpoints and cooked the lunch served at the

school . . . In India, the 26th Open Rover Crew of Pali-Marwar adopted the polio immunization program as its 1975 service project. Beginning in August, the Rovers began administering oral vaccine to children three months to five years old and immunized 15,000 children In Seoul, Korea, a group of Scouts and senior Scouts worked for two months planning a charity bazaar. With the profits, they bought 25 boxes of gifts like shoes, clothing, candy and food for the children of the Salvation Army orphanage of Seoul. Then on Harvest Moon Festival Day they presented the gifts to the orphans and spent the day teaching them songs and games The 2,400 United States Scouts who participated in the 14th World Jamboree in Norway were encouraged to invite new friends from other countries that they met at NORDJAMB to visit them in the United States this summer as part of their "1976 Bicentennial Scout Exchange." The visitors will be responsible for their own round-trip travel and will spend two to three weeks in Scout homes, Scout camps and at special events celebrating the country's 200th anniversary.

The New Brunswick Provincial Council will once again be holding their provincial jamboree at Woolastock Provincial Park which is located 17 miles from Fredericton. Their third provincial jamboree was held there in 1972 and having visited that event I can tell you they have chosen not only a beautiful campsite but one that provides the many natural facilities required for an event of this size. If you have an opportunity to attend with your boys, don't hesitate, because in New Brunswick they really know how to plan a jamboree.

The 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled will be held at the Centennial Park, in the Borough of Etobicoke, Metro Toronto, from August 3 to 11 and Boy Scouts of Canada will provide a service corps of 350 boys, aged 14 and over, plus 50 adults to assist the disabled athletes and spectators, assist in operation of events and provide general support where needed.

It is expected that 60 nations will send 1,700 competitors, 1,100

in wheelchairs, 300 blind and 300 amputee athletes to participate in such events as swimming, basketball, lawn bowling, fencing, table tennis, archery, rifle shooting, volleyball, weightlifting and track and field.

We hope to have a story on the event and the part played by the Scouts, for a fall issue.

Doug Scott, the climber who recently conquered Mount Everest is a former United Kingdom Scout who gained both the Queen's Scout Award and the Duke of Edinburgh's Gold Award. He attended the Jubilee Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield in 1957 and started climbing as a Venturer Scout.

Members of Canada's Maple Leaf Region whose fathers are with Canadian Armed Forces based at Lahr, in the Federal Republic of Germany, are fortunate to have the use of an excellent campsite which is located only a few miles from their homes, on the top of a high hill in the famous Black Forest. One of the Region's responsibilities is the maintenance of the camp and with the help of the members of the German Forestry Department, they keep the area clean and attractive.

On November 29, 1975, there was a special ceremony at Camp Langenhard to erect a sign commemorating the planting of 100 maple trees in the area, the previous year. Following the ceremony the forestry men led the boys on a hike through the Black Forest.

The World Bureau in Geneva has announced that the 19th Jamboree-on-the-Air will be held on the third weekend in October, 1976. This advance notice will give you plenty of time to plan for your group's participation in this annual event that links Scouts around the world through the amateur radio network. If you are interested in more information, contact Communication Services at the National Office in Ottawa.

Kenneth Purnell, 15 of Calgary holds the distinction of being the first member of Boy Scouts of Canada to get his name in the Guinness Book of World Records. At a banquet in 1973, "he completed all six recognized Scout knots" (as described in the book) in 10.9 seconds, which was evidentially one second faster than any previous recorded time. We are told that Kenneth accomplished the same feat, at home, in nine seconds.

John Sweet's reference to the 2nd Peterborough on page 24 of the January issue brought an immediate response from the 2nd's new troop Scouter, D. W. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt first of all pointed out that it was the 2nd, not the 3rd Peterborough, who held the record for shooting a spool down a line with a firing mechanism powered by an elastic band and then went on to report that the previous record of 203 yards was beaten on September 30, 1975 when they made 221 yards! And they're out to beat that mark,

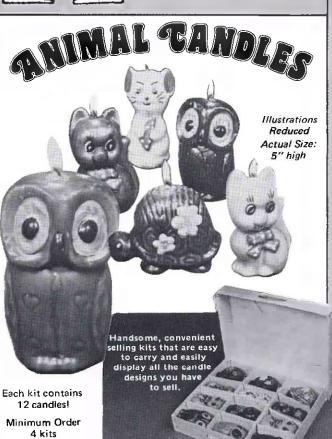


National Defence Photo, Canadian Forces Europe



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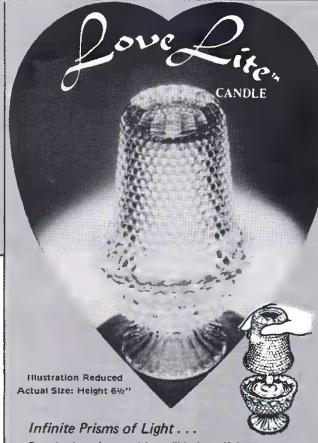
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35

PARTNERS

(Continued from page 7)

- · Meet with local Scout personnel
- · Promote Leadership Support Training Scheme.

Lions Action Steps

 District A4 officials to meet with Scout officials to get all Lions interested in Scout programs

Pamphlet on Scouting to be updated

- Improve communications at all levels and recommend greater participation on district/national levels
- Consider involving Scouting at meeting in Ottawa, March 13 14, 1976 and International Convention (Quebec City June 1976)

Royal Canadian Legion Action Steps

- Stimulate further interest in Scouting via national magazine
- Encourage invitations of interest especially at local levels
- Meet with Scouting personnel to examine and

clear up discrepancy between registration figures. Share results with field.

Action re Audio-Visual Aids

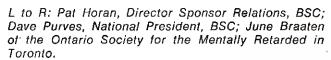
- All A/V aids produced by or available from Boy Scouts of Canada to be made known to Partner groups
- As new items are produced, such information to be shared with Partner groups.

Because of the annual turnover of officers in most community groups and the resulting need to maintain good communications and make new officers aware of and identify with the Community and Scouting thrust, it was agreed that meetings such as this Seminar be conducted as often as possible, biannually, if not annually.

It is also important that similar meetings take place between Scouting and Community Group personnel at all other levels — especially those close to the local or action level.

(Readers involved with Scout groups operating under Community Organizations are asked to write and share their ideas and experiences with The Editor.)

L to R: Pat Horan, Director Sponsor Relations, BSC; Dave Purves, National President, BSC; Jim Dark, Portage la Prairie, Director of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.











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Over the months we have received numerous requests from leaders to add a new category to our Campfire Book—RECIPES. Under this heading we will include easy-to-make meals the boys can handle on the trail or at camp. We'll deal with cooking for one or cooking for a group. You'll also find helpful hints on outdoor cooking.

We felt the March issue was an appropriate time to introduce our new category to you since many leaders are planning their camping programs and because of this have

devoted the four pages to it.

For those who have their index for the Campfire Book,

RECIPES will start from page 501 and continue.

If you have a recipe or cooking idea that's a hit with your group, or have some helpful hints on cooking outdoors, why not send them to us and we'll share them with leaders across Canada.

BREAKFAST

EGGS ON A RAFT

bread butter salt pepper eggs frying pan

Take a slice of bread and cut out a circle about 2 inches in diameter. Toast slowly and lightly on both sides, using a forked stick.

In the frying pan, melt a hunk of butter, put the toast in the pan and wait until it sizzles. Now break the egg and place it into the hole so the yoke stays put. Heat slowly and evenly.

Sprinkle salt and pepper over the eggs and then cover: It will be done when the top of the egg is white. If you have no cover, turn toast over when underside of egg is cooked.

FRENCH TOAST

milk salt pepper sugar

butter syrup or jam

Break eggs into a bowl or pie tin. Add one cup of milk, dash of salt, pepper and sugar. Beat or stir mixture with a fork. Saturate slices of bread, then put them in a hot frying pan with melted butter. Fry to a golden brown on both sides. Turn with a spatula. Use jam or maple syrup to accompany your French toast.

HELPFUL HINT: Cracked eggs can still be boiled if wrapped in aluminum foil to prevent the egg white from escaping.

DESSERTS

FRUIT GRILL

(suggested fruit) cherries
pineapple chunks bananas
plums melon

strawberries MARSHMALLOWS

Line a shallow baking pan with foil, leaving enough to fold across the top of the pan. Fill pan with suggested fruits. Allow one cup of fruit per person.

Arrange marshmallows on top of the fruit, (about four large marshmallows per cup of fruit). Fold foil over top of pan and heat on hot coals until the marshmallows begin to melt (about 15 minutes). Serve

plain or over ice cream.

JAMAICA BANANAS bananas (one per person) sugar

Put a ripe, unpeeled banana into the ashes of a good fire. Roast for about half an hour until the skins look black. Rake out the bananas and split them down the centre. Sprinkle the fruit inside with sugar and lemon juice. Eat as you like, with a spoon or your fingers.

ORANGE CASSEROLE

aluminum foil oranges sugar ice cream

Peel oranges and cut into even slices. Place in a baking tin in layers, sprinkling sugar between layers. (Brown sugar will add a nutty flavour.) Cover tin with aluminum foil and place over hot coals for about half an hour or until oranges are hot and juicy. Serve with ice cream.

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JAMGATTA '76



JULY 24-31, 1976

MARSHMALLOW TRICKS

Here are two ideas you can use when toasting marshmallows over the coals of the fire doesn't thrill your group the way it used to.

- Toast chocolate-flavoured marshmallows on a pointed stick and then place hot marshmallow between chocolate chip cookies.
- Stuff the centres of doughnuts with marshmallows. Run a pointed stick (or skewer) through the doughnut and marshmallow and lightly toast over the hot coals.

BAKED APPLE

apples raisins brown sugar cinnamon aluminum foil

Core an apple and place it on a square of aluminum foil. Fill the core hole in with raisins, brown sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Wrap foil around it and bake for tenminutes on the hot coals.

MUG-UP TIME - Hot Chocolate

Boil three quarts of water and add four small bars of plain milk chocolate, one chocolate peppermint patty and two large cans of evaporated milk. Mix all ingredients thoroughly.

(Increase or decrease amounts according to size of group — one person or entire camp. Serves approx. 18).

SCRAMBLED

butter eggs milk pepper salt bowl

Serve with toast and bacon. Melt butter in your frying pan.

Break eggs into a bowl, add one tablespoon of milk for every two eggs, pepper, salt and mix well with a fork.

Pour mixture into a hot frying pan, stirring gently until it lumps up.

Don't overcook the eggs or they'll turn out rubbery. Scrambled eggs should be light and fluffy.

POACHED

eggs toast salt vinegar

Fill a frying pan or pot with water, adding a pinch of salt and a tablespoon of vinegar (vinegar keeps the white together).

Break the egg into the boiling water. As the white is setting, baste the top of the egg with the water in the pot, using a spoon. When the white is well set, (top of the egg is white) gently slip the spoon under the egg and slide on to some toast.

HINTS FOR FRYING EGGS

Whether you like your eggs sunny side up, turned over, fried hard or soft, here are a few basic rules that will make them a success anytime.

- Don't have the frying pan too hot.
- Go easy on the grease.
- Don't overcook them.
- If you turn your eggs over to cook on both sides, salt the yolks before flipping over to prevent them from breaking.
- Always have the pan hot before dropping in the egg or it will run out too thin in the pan before it starts to cook.

Recipes - page 504

Recipes — page 502



by Pat Evans

Like everything else, Scouting has evolved over the years and things that were once intricate parts of the ritual, uniform and program have, for one reason or another, changed or disappeared altogether. Because these things are part of our history, and should not be lost, we have asked P.M.O. EVANS, the acknowledged expert on Canadian Scouting history to prepare a series of items that will be published under the heading of "Did You Know?" Your reaction to the idea would be appreciated.

Pat Evans retired in 1975 after 30 years as a member of the executive staff of Boy Scouts of Canada. He served in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and his final appointment was Assistant Director, Administration Services at the National Office. Pat was responsible for creating the National Scout Museum and while retired, is still responsible for its

operation and displays.

DID YOU KNOW . . . that one of the original Brownsea Island campers later lived in Canada for many years, until he died in 1973 at the age of 82?

Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, off the south coast of England, was the site of Baden-Powell's experimental camp where he 'put across' some of his ideas for the Scout program in a practical setting.

There were some 20 boys at the camp, divided into four patrols. There were four brothers, Rodney; one in each patrol. Their signatures, in boyish hand, appear on a piece of notepaper, headed SCOUTS CAMP, BROWNSEA ISLAND, POOLE, as George Rodney, James Rodney, Simon Rodney and W. Rodney.

George, the oldest, became Lord Rodney, a peerage created in 1782 for his namesake, George Rodney,

one of Britain's great naval commanders.

Lord Rodney farmed for many years in Alberta until

he retired in 1963 and moved to a new home near Victoria, B.C.

Although George was in at the founding of Scouting, that was his only experience. He indicated he enjoyed the camp but other interests occupied his very full life.

DID YOU KNOW ... that when Wood Badge training for pack Scouters was introduced, the Wood Badge granted upon successful completion of the course came equipped with a wolf's fang or claw instead of the customary wooden bead?

This practice did not last more than a few years, but it did spread from the United Kingdom to Canada. Frank Thompson, the father of the former President of Boy Scouts of Canada, earned such a Wood Badge which is now exhibited in the Scout Museum at the

National Office.

DID YOU KNOW ... that the Wood Badge once bore a small, ball-shaped, coloured wooden bead, threaded on a leather thong, and rested upon the knot which holds the lace together to form a loop?

Each bead was a solid colour, either green, yellow or red. Its purpose was to identify the type of course which the wearer had successfully completed. Green indicated a Scout Wood Badge Course, yellow denoted Cub training and the red meant a Rover Wood Badge.

The practice of issuing the Wood Badge so equipped, ceased in the late 1940's.

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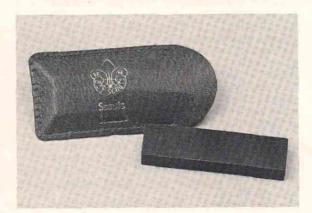
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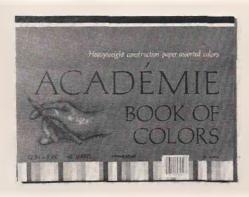
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