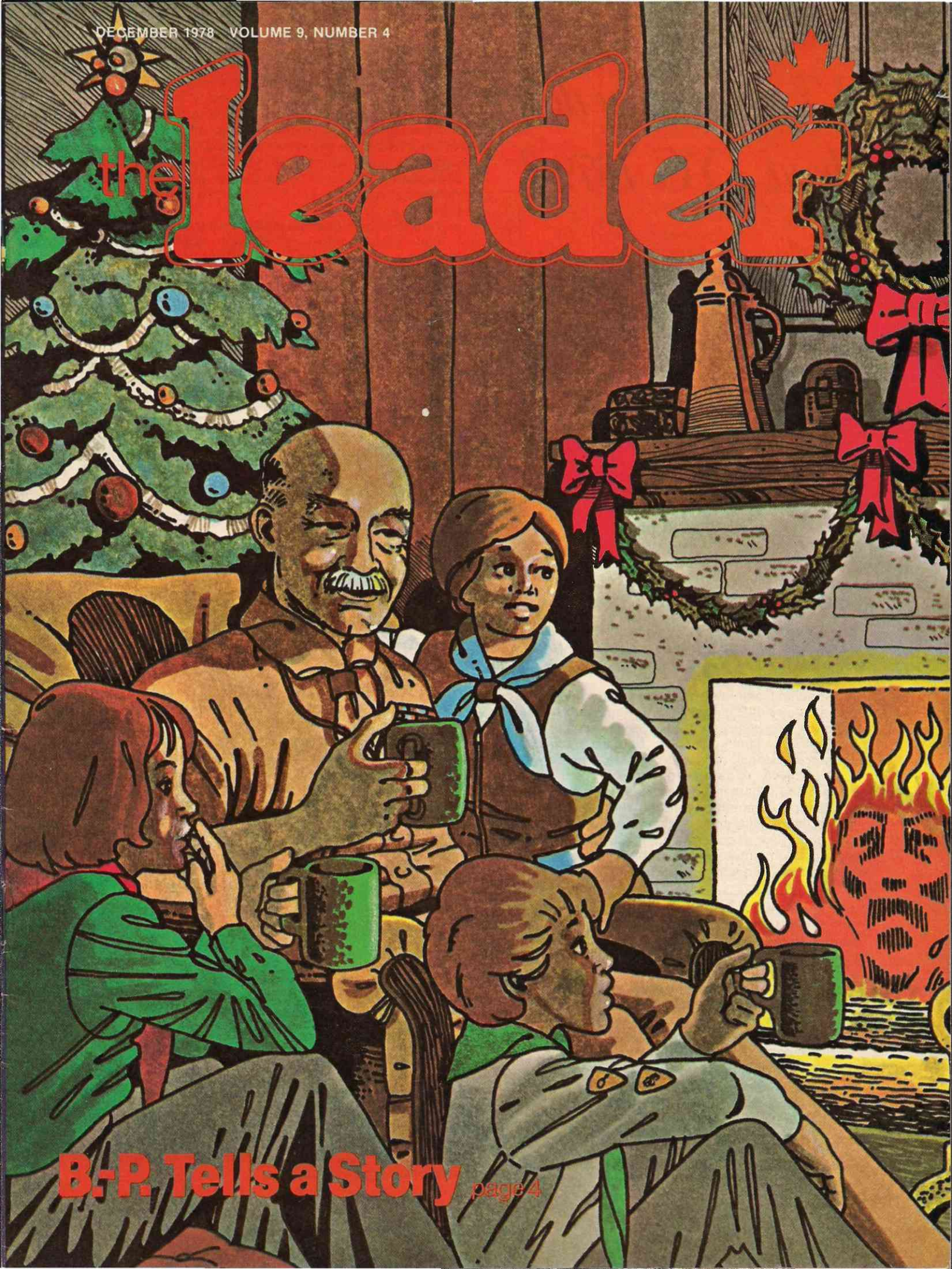


the

# Leader



**B.P. Tells a Story** page 4



# What are you doing about IYC 1979?



by Pat Horan

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The United Nations has declared 1979 as the International Year of the Child and UNICEF CANADA has been asked to take the lead in supporting and promoting this event.

A Canadian Committee has been set up which includes representatives of Boy Scouts of Canada and Girl Guides of Canada. Churches, schools, service clubs, fraternal organizations, family service bureaux, universities, labour, professional, recreation and government groups are all involved. A number of these are our partners/sponsors and together we may be able to develop joint projects for the benefit of children and youth.

Doing things *with* and *for* children and youth is to be encouraged. As a general statement of purpose the Canadian Committee adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which reads:

*The right to affection, love and understanding. The right to adequate nutrition and medical care. The right to free education. The right to full opportunity for play and recreation. The right to a name and nationality. The right to special care, if handicapped. The right to be among the first to receive relief in times of disaster. The right to learn to be a useful member of society and to develop individual abilities. The right to be brought up in a spirit of peace and universal brotherhood. The right to enjoy these rights, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national or social origin.*

The major thrust of IYC '79 is to encourage local community and minority groups to identify and take action in implementing those rights. Scouting has a challenging role to assist its members plus other children and youth in Canada and other countries, to secure those rights. Scouts Canada, as one of the largest youth organizations in the country, can get involved in a number of ways:

- Councils and districts could use the theme around their annual meetings, through their publications, in training sessions, at conferences.
- Extend a welcome hand to boys with handicaps — either as a full member or as an outpost member of a patrol/six of a regular group.
- Full participation in "Trees for Canada" with proceeds going to help youth in the third world.
- Other ecological projects — cleaning up streams/repairing playgrounds/planning "activity" playgrounds.
- Working with partner (and other groups) on their projects, to encourage the growth of children and the improvement of their community.
- Through training and other means, making our leaders aware of those things that lead to the full growth of children.
- Trick or Treat — reminding the Cub/Scout participants of the use of monies received plus providing a fun program.
- Book Exchange program — an excellent project for Venturers/Rovers to co-ordinate for their local community and Scouting groups.
- Involvement of parents in Scouting, especially with a helping hand to one-parent families and parents of children with handicaps.
- UN Day/Universal Day of the Child; Cubs/Scouts to participate in uniform at school and community celebrations
- Tapping into or even coordinating one or more proposed "Cultural Festivals" sponsored by other organizations including photographic contests, arts and crafts displays, 8mm film records (of special camps), essays (on Scouting's role), song festivals, etc.
- Youth Forums on district/regional levels involving Scouts/Venturers to look at opportunities facing youth and then take steps to achieve them — in cooperation with youth of other organizations. "What does it mean to be a citizen when you're 14, not 40?"
- Pen Pals (using tape recordings).
- Twinning — both within and out of the country. By individuals and by groups.
- Outdoors — bring along a non-Scout friend: — a boy with handicaps — a boy from another cultural group.
- Camping day for non-Scout members, especially disadvantaged non members.
- Hostelling experiences to meet youth of other organizations, cultures and locations.
- UN Day and program at Scout/Venturer meetings to let our members participate and learn more of this great organization.
- Special campaign such as "Every Scout a Swimmer" in cooperation with the Red Cross/YMCA and thus encourage our members to develop a skill and build themselves physically.

And likely there are, or will be, many other ideas suggested by your boys or colleagues or in information from other organizations. X

# the leader

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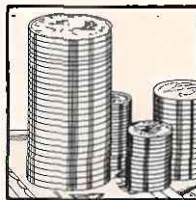
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**JAMES F. MACKIE,**  
Editor

**BETTY RAPKINS**  
Assistant Editor

**MICHEL PLANT,**  
Editorial and Advertising



## COVER

A cosy fireplace with a roaring fire, a well-dressed Christmas tree, steaming hot chocolate and B.-P. on hand to tell a ghost story — the perfect combination for the holiday season. What? The face in the fire? Oh, not to worry, that's only old Count Rollo the Roysterer but if you would like to know more of Rollo and his dastardly deeds, just turn to page 4.

# supply services news

by Bill Johnson

As 1978 draws to a close, the Supply Services staff wish all readers of **The Leader** a Very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. Our association with our membership continues to be happy and rewarding and we look forward to 1979 with real enthusiasm.

In October we asked all leaders, by way of a full-page ad, to **support your local dealer**. We hope everyone remembers to order Christmas goods early and give your dealers a fair chance to answer your needs.

We are pleased to welcome **two new dealers** to our family — Woodward Stores Limited, Shopping Centre, Penticton, B.C.

and Michael's Family Clothing, Rossland, B.C.

Both these dealers have put in large stock of supplies and are anxious to meet Scouting's family. Drop in and see them soon.

We have experienced minor difficulties in obtaining some sizes of **grey shorts and longs**, particularly in size 26, so if one of your boys is not showing up in full uniform it could possibly be that he has not been able to obtain them. By the time you read this, stocks should be up to par.

If you haven't bought that new coat this winter, hurry down to your local outlet and ask to have a look at our **new line of parkas**. The quality is excellent and you will be pleased with the price.

O.K. you **Winter Sports** enthusiasts, it's your turn. **THINK SNOW.**

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# B.P. Tells a Story



In the December 1932 issue of "The Scouter" (U.K.), the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, varied from his usual Scouting message to write the following ghost story. In the United Kingdom, ghost stories are very much a tradition at Christmas, hence such well-known ghostly tales as Dickens "A Christmas Carol". Meant to be read aloud, by flickering firelight, to the accompaniment of roasting chestnuts and steaming mugs of cocoa, you might like to incorporate this tradition into your own Christmas meeting with, perhaps, your boys bringing along their own favourite ghostly yarns to read aloud in the shadowy semi-darkness.

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## The Mystery of the Mice Tower

Regarding our Scouts Camping Ground at Kandersteg in Switzerland, many Scouts have been there, and many more will go there, to all of whom the Mice Tower in the Camp Ground will be known. Since this is our Christmas Number, I venture to give a story of the Mice Tower in place of my usual homily on Scouting.

I was trying to make out the meaning of the words *Gott behuete dieses Hus und all da Gehen in und us*, which were carved upon the beam above me, in the living-room in the timber-built house of the curé in Kippel. I had, in the course of a hike through Switzerland, wandered into the Loetschen Valley, a quaint backwater of civilisation which, until the railway tunnel pierced the surrounding mountains, had been cut off from the rest of the world except for a pass of 10,000 feet which was impassable for five months of the year. So the inhabitants were themselves quaint and original in their ways and customs.

When I came into the agglomeration of ancient brown wooden houses which, with wonderful picturesqueness and awful smells, constituted the village, I was surprised to find no one about; the whole place seemed deserted. At last I hit on an aged priest coming out of the church, and in reply to my question where were the inhabitants, he pointed to a notice pinned on what proved to be the mayor's house. This directed the families named in the margin, one and all, to go this week hay-making on the high meadows on the mountain. The various people concerned were not mentioned by name

but, as the custom was, were indicated by their family totem signs. The old priest proved himself an interesting informant on this and many other points connected with the life and history of the valley. Finally he kindly asked me into his house to have a cup of coffee.

When, in the course of our talk, I told him I had just come from the neighbouring valley of Kandersteg, he grew quite excited and told me he had only recently unearthed among the old church records a very interesting document relating to Kandersteg. It purported to be the statement of a dying man as taken down by a priest of that time, in the year 1638.

The place had derived its name from an unwelcome swarm of mice which infested it. So much was this the case that a haunch of beef which had been left in the tower one night was found next morning to have been entirely consumed by the mice. This suggested to the blood-thirsty tyrant the fiendish idea of hanging a victim in an extreme case in such a way that, when spread-eagled, one foot should remain on the ground. He argued that the mice would then attack the victim and gradually devour him from the foot upwards until death released him from his sufferings.

Another painful form of execution devised by Count Rollo was that of hanging his victim head downwards from a window in the tower until he died, and this punishment he had meted out on May 14th, 1631, to Johann Kostler. Young Albert Kostler, driven to fury by the death of his father, gathered together a number of young

Continued on page 36

# SKI-SKATE OB

In our recent readership survey, a number of those answering asked that successful items used in back issues of *The Leader* be reproduced. This "Ski-Skate Obstacle Race" appeared in the December, 1967, issue and drew many good comments.

The obstacle courses can be enlarged and perhaps your boys would like to suggest additions such as relays, team events, etc.

This program can be run for your section alone, or you may wish to invite others to take part. It is a lot of fun and will get your charges out into the fresh air and help to make winter more enjoyable.

Here's a rugged physical fitness test. Your Scouts will have a big time measuring themselves against the obstacles shown here. It will take plenty of fitness, stamina and agility to run the course.

The skating course has direct competition values; Scouts can compete against each other on a time basis and teams can compete on a relay basis. Ski courses are run on a time basis only.

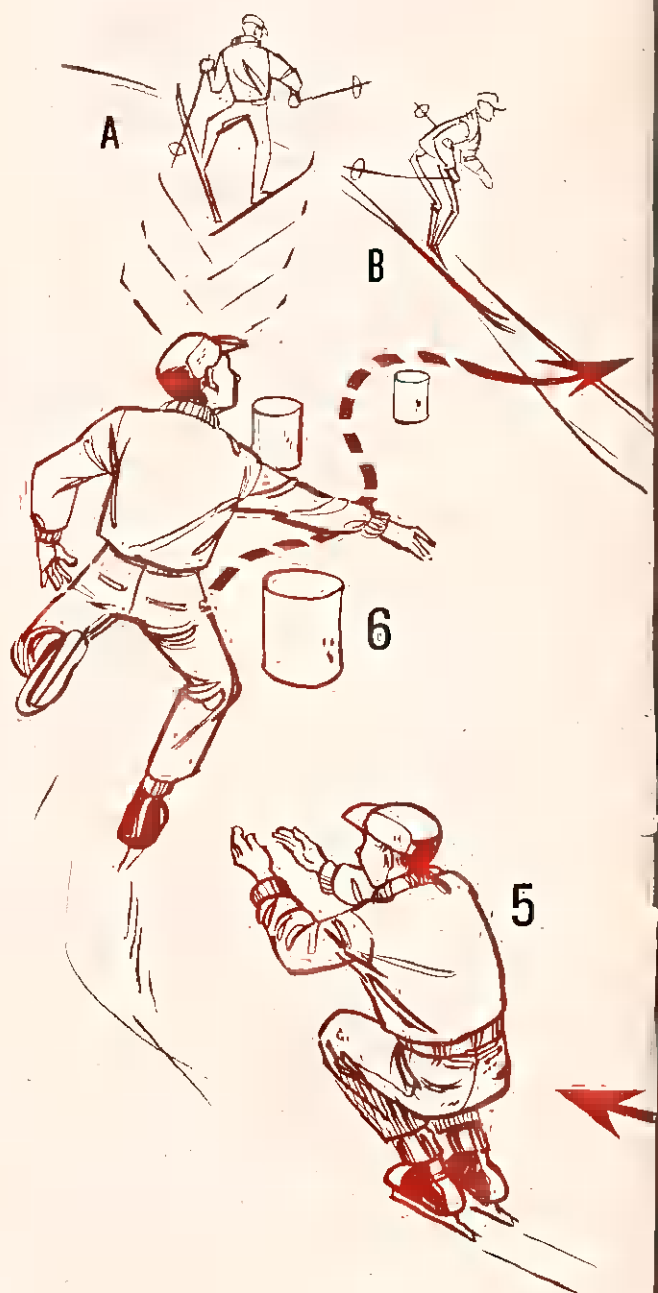
The ski-skate courses mentioned here can be easily improvised, but when run on facilities used by the general public, care must be taken to erect the obstacles in such a way that they will not become hazards to others, and to see that the public is safeguarded at all times. Of course, they must be removed after the races are ended. The skating course may be built circular style so that the stop watch can be at both the start and finish line or it can be a straight line with identical obstacles in each lane so that two or more Scouts may race at the same time and be judged on the basis of who reaches the finish line first rather than by the use of a stop watch.

## Skating obstacles

1. Climb over an obstacle such as a picnic table.
2. Skate under an obstacle such as a pole or rope on high-jump stands.
3. Jump over an obstacle such as a small log.
4. Wiggle through an open-ended barrel or auto tire (this must be held by another Scout).
5. Shoot the duck for ten yards (see illustration).
6. Slalom glide — weave between obstacles on one foot.
7. Straddle glide — straddle objects, two feet wide.
8. Pick up handkerchief and deposit in bucket.

## Skiing obstacles

- A. Climb a small elevation.
- B. Schuss downhill.
- C. Ski under object such as yarn marker with streamers.
- D. Slalom through a six-gate course.
- E. Try a small jump. X



# OBSTACLE RACE





# CUB SECRET AGENTS



by Bob Butcher

Any Cub leader who occasionally checks the Wolf Cub program objectives to see if his programs are doing what they are intended to do, will discover that part of his responsibility in working with Cubs is "to satisfy their curiosity and need for adventure". There are many ways to satisfy a need for adventure but in these pages I want to focus on a specific one I will call "Spycraft".

What nine or ten year old has not dreamed of being a spy or secret agent, carrying highly sensitive information to his colleagues without being detected by "the enemy"?

Baden-Powell, the Founder of Scouting, was certainly aware of the sense of adventure these activities generated and he passed this on in some of his writings.

Those of you who have read about B.-P. in *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* will have learned that he was sometimes engaged in "intelligence" work, but few of you will have had the opportunity to read his book entitled *My Adventures as a Spy*, published in 1915. In it B.-P. relates many of the assignments he was faced with and describes a number of the techniques and skills he employed to complete them without being caught.

In the balance of this article I will try to identify a collection of activities that you can try with your Cubs, both from B.-P.'s writings and from other sources. Hopefully they will further stimulate you to research some additional activities from your own sources.

## Disguises

Baden-Powell writes: "The matter of disguise is not so much one of a theatrical make-up — although this is undoubtedly a useful art — as of being able to assume a totally different character, change of voice and mannerisms, especially of gait in walking and appearance from behind.

"A spy has to practise to be able to show an impediment in his speech one day, whereas the next a wiggle of an eyelid or a snuffling at the nose will make him appear a totally different being."

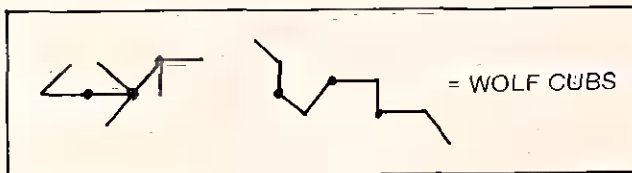
B.-P. then goes on to recount how he avoided the ordeal of yet another interview by a journalist at a train station by diving into the waiting room, putting on another cap and scarf and tottering back to his train with an invalid shuffle, going right past the waiting reporter without being suspected.

Here are some disguise tricks Cubs can try:

- Wear an arm in a sling and later hide it in a pocket.
- Roll up a towel and wear it across the shoulders underneath a coat, to change the shape of the body.
- Create a false limp by putting a small stone in one shoe.
- Walk with a stiff leg by strapping a ruler or a stick to the back of one knee.
- Change appearances by slicking the hair down or parting it differently.
- Wear the empty frames of old eyeglasses or sunglasses.
- Make the shape of the face more lumpy by putting wads of cotton wool in your cheeks.
- Change from a brown hat to a red toque and add a red scarf.

## Codes

While codes and cyphers are technically different, for the sake of simplicity we'll consider them here as the same, that is a device for conveying a secret message. B.-P. describes a kind of hieroglyphics frequently used by his men in the South African War. It can be read easily by anyone who knows the semaphore code (see *The Cub Book*, page 57). The message is constructed with lines representing the letters, joined by dots, such as the following:



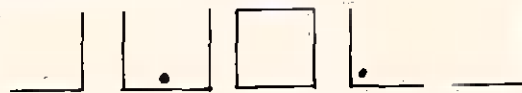
Here is another type of hieroglyphic code that is simple to use. Start with a "coder-decoder chart" such as the following:

A	B	C	J	K	L		
D	E	F	M	N	O		
G	H	I	P	Q	R		

	S			W	
T	U			X	Y
	V			Z	

By employing the shapes of segments of the chart in which the letters fall, the message can be concealed to all but those who know how to "break" the code.

AKELA becomes:



M	O	W	D	E	F		
G	L	I	H	J	K		
A	B	C	N	P	Q		

	R			V	
S	T	X	Y		
	U			Z	

If this code becomes too easy to break, such as when everyone in the pack has twigged it, it is quickly made more difficult by rearranging the letters in the "coder-decoder chart". This is often done by starting with a "keyboard" and then filling the leftover spaces with the remaining letters of the alphabet.



AKELA then becomes:



Another type of code involves using an ordinary book as a source of words for a message and using a series of numbers to represent where, in the book, the words can be found.

Let's use, as an example, *The Cub Book* (Sixth Printing) as our source. The following numbers represent in order the page — paragraph — line — and word.

For example: 57-2-2-11 leads you to find the word AKELA (on page 57, 2nd paragraph, 2nd line, 11th word).

Only by using *The Cub Book* (or very sophisticated code breaking techniques) can the code be broken.

Now try this:

1-1-1-8  
46-1-2-9  
113-3-2-10  
256-1-1-7

### Pictures

Baden-Powell was a master when it came to secreting information in pictures that he would sketch, while observing in the field. To divert suspicion from himself, he was often so bold as to openly show his drawings to anyone stopping him or following him. One of his most notable examples occurred as follows:

"I went armed with most effective weapons for the purpose, which have served me well in many a similar campaign. I took a sketchbook in which were numerous pictures — some finished, others only partly done — of butterflies of every degree and rank, from a 'Red Admiral' to a 'Painted Lady'.

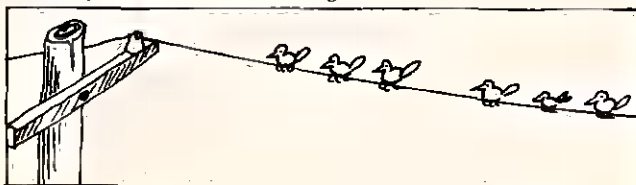
"Carrying this book and a colour-box, and a butterfly net in my hand, I was above all suspicion to anyone who met me on the lonely mountainside, even in the neighbourhood of the forts.

"I was hunting butterflies, and it was always a good introduction with which to go to anyone who was watching with suspicion. Quite frankly, with my sketchbook in hand, I would ask innocently whether he had seen such-and-such a butterfly in the neighbourhood, as I was anxious to catch one. Ninety-nine out of a hundred did not know one butterfly from another — anymore than I do — so one was on a fairly safe ground in that way, and they thoroughly sympathized with the mad Englishman who was hunting these insects.

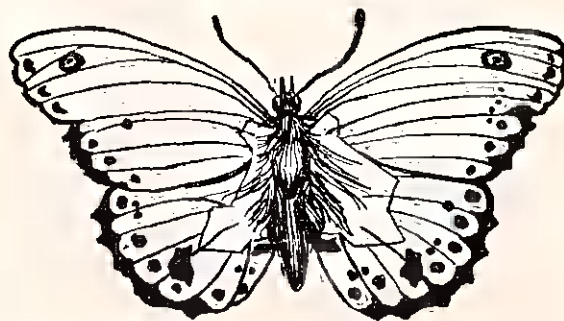
"They did not look sufficiently closely into my sketches of butterflies to notice that the delicately drawn veins of the wings were exact representations in plan of their own fort, and that the spots on the wings denoted the number and position of guns and their different calibres."

There are other ways of secreting messages in a picture. For example, a sketch of a neighbourhood could show a number of birds sitting on a wire. If small or big birds are grouped in certain ways, they can spell out messages in morse code. (Page 57 of *The Cub Book*.)

Can you read the following?

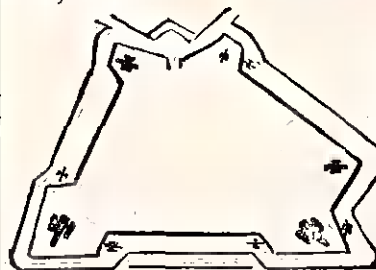


From "My Adventures as a Spy"



### OUTLINE OF A FORT IN A SKETCH OF A BUTTERFLY

This sketch of a butterfly contains the outline of a fortress, and marks both the position and power of the guns. The marks on the wings *between* the lines mean nothing, but those *on* the lines show the nature and size of the guns, according to the key below.



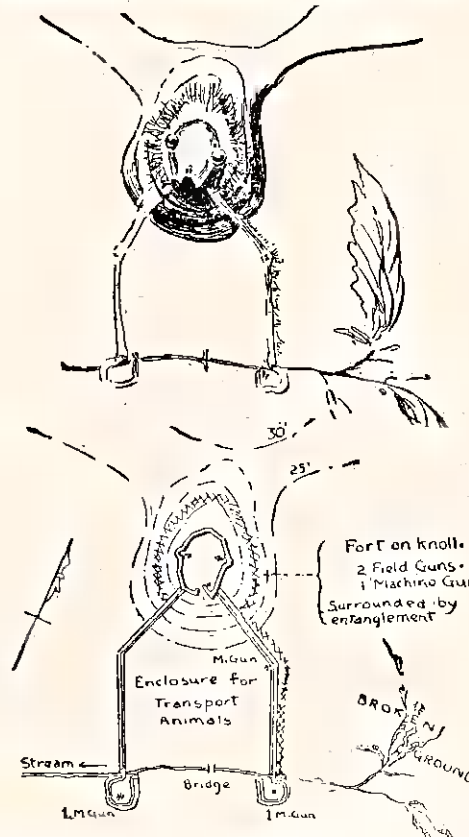
The marks on the wings reveal the shape of the fortress shown here and the size of the guns.

FORTRESS  
GUNS.  
FIELD GUNS.  
MACHINE GUNS.



The position of each gun is at the place inside the outline of the fort on the butterfly where the line marked with the spot ends.

### CONCEALING A FORT IN A MOTI'S HEAD



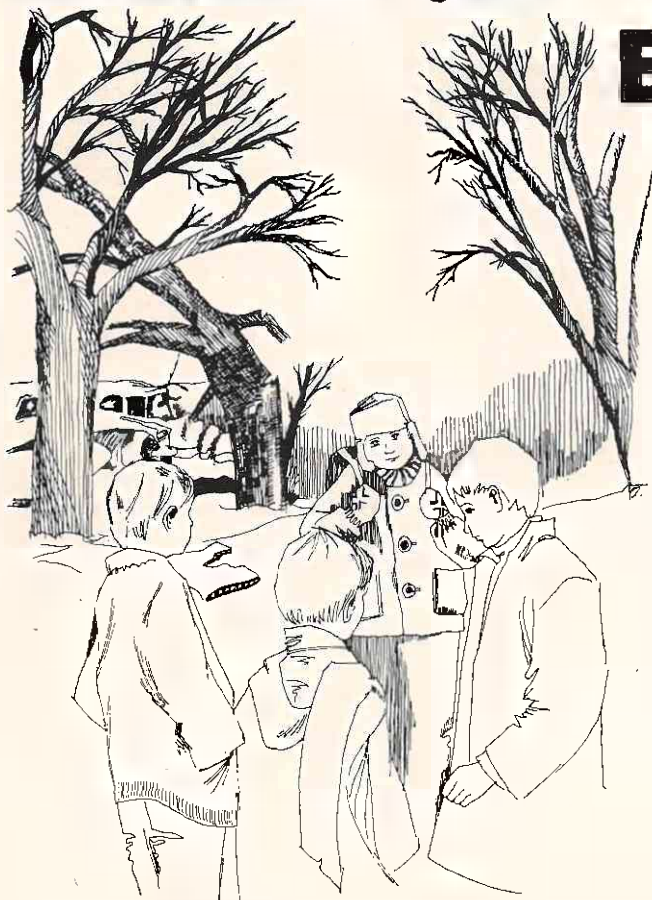
(Continued on page 30)



# WINTER

# SURVIVAL

## EXERCISE



10

This exercise was given to us by a Nova Scotia Scouter who told us it was used very successfully in his area.

He mimeographed the exercise in two parts. One page contained the introduction and the listing of the fifteen items salvaged from the aircraft. The second, three pages, contained first the correct ranking of the items and then the reason for the rankings.

After the boys did their personal rankings, Scouters reviewed the reasoning behind each one. The exercise, when correctly used, should assist your boys in planning for winter and survival outings. You may wish to plan an actual outdoor adventure based on the theme.

### Winter Survival Exercise

You have just crash-landed in the woods in Southern Manitoba. It is 11.32 a.m. in mid-January. The small plane in which you were travelling has been completely

destroyed except for the frame. The pilot and co-pilot have been killed, but no-one else is seriously injured.

The crash came suddenly before the pilot had time to radio for help or inform anyone of your position. Since your pilot was trying to avoid a storm you know the plane was considerably off course. The pilot announced shortly before the crash that you were eighty miles north-west of a small town that is the nearest known habitation.

You are in a wilderness area made up of thick woods broken by many lakes and rivers. The last weather report indicated that the temperature would reach minus 32 degrees in the daytime and minus forty at night. You are dressed in winter clothing appropriate for city wear — suits, street shoes and overcoats.

While escaping from the plane your group salvaged the fifteen items listed below. Your task is to rank these items according to their importance to your survival. You may assume that the group has agreed to stick together.

- Compress Kit (with 28 feet, 2-inch gauze)
- Ball of steel wool
- Cigarette lighter (without fluid)
- Loaded .45-caliber pistol
- Newspaper (one per person)
- Compass
- Two ski poles
- Knife
- Sectional air map made of plastic
- 30 feet of rope
- Family-size chocolate bar (one per person)
- Flashlight with batteries
- Quart of 85-proof whiskey
- Extra shirt and pants for each survivor
- Can of shortening

The correct ranking of the survivors' items was made on the basis of information provided by an instructor for three years in survival training in the reconnaissance school in the 101st Division of the U.S. Army, and later an instructor on wilderness survival.

- 11 Compress kit (with 28 feet, 2-inch gauze)
- 2 Ball of steel wool
- 1 Cigarette lighter (without fluid)



- 9 Loaded .45-caliber pistol
- 8 Newspaper (one per person)
- 15 Compass
- 12 Two ski poles
- 10 Knife
- 14 Sectional air map made of plastic
- 7 30 feet of rope
- 4 Family-size chocolate bar (one per person)
- 6 Flashlight with batteries
- 13 Quart of 85-proof whiskey
- 3 Extra shirt and pants for each survivor
- 5 Can of shortening

#### 1. Cigarette lighter (without fluid)

The gravest danger facing the group is exposure to the cold. The greatest need is for a source of warmth and the second greatest need is for signalling devices. This makes building a fire the first order of business. Without matches something is needed to produce sparks to start a fire. Even without fluid the cigarette lighter can be used to produce sparks. The fire will not only provide warmth, it will also provide smoke for daytime signalling and firelight for night-time signalling.

#### 2. Ball of steel wool

To make a fire, a means of catching the sparks made by the cigarette lighter is needed. Steel wool is the best substance with which to catch a spark and support a flame, even if it is a little bit wet.

#### 3. Extra shirt and pants for each survivor

Clothes are probably the most versatile items one can have in a situation like this. Besides adding warmth to the body they can be used for shelter, signalling, bedding, bandages, string when unravelled, and tinder to make fires. Even maps can be drawn on them.

#### 4. Family-size chocolate bar (one per person)

To gather wood for the fire and to set up signals, energy is needed. The chocolate bar would supply energy to sustain the survivors for quite some time. Because they contain basically carbohydrates, they would supply energy without making digestive demands upon the body.

#### 5. Can of shortening

This item has many uses — the most important being that a mirror-like signalling device can be made from the lid. After shining the lid with the steel wool, the survivors can use it to produce an effective reflector of sunlight. Other uses for the item are as follows: the shortening can be rubbed on the body to protect exposed areas, such as the face, lips and hands, from the cold. In desperation it could be eaten in small amounts. When melted into an oil the shortening is helpful in starting fires. Melted shortening, when soaked into a piece of cloth, will produce an effective candle wick. The can is useful in melting snow to produce drinking water. Even in the winter-time, water is important as the body loses water in many ways, such as through perspiration, respiration, shock reactions. This water must be replenished because dehydration affects the ability to make clear decisions.

#### 6. Flashlight

Inasmuch as the group has little hope of survival if it decides to walk out, its major hope is to catch the attention of searchplanes. During the day the lid-mirror, smoke, and flags made from clothing represent the best devices. In the cold, however, a flashlight loses the power in its battery very quickly. It must, therefore, be kept warm if it is to work, which means that it must be kept close to someone's body.

#### 7. Piece of rope

The rope is another versatile piece of equipment. It

could be used to pull dead limbs off trees for firewood. When cut into pieces, the rope will help in constructing shelters. It can be burned. When frayed it can be used as tinder to start fires. When unravelled, it will make good insulation from the cold if it is stuffed inside clothing.

#### 8. Newspaper (one per person)

The newspaper could be used for starting a fire much the same as the rope. It will also serve as an insulator; when rolled up and placed under the clothes around a person's arms or legs, it provides dead-air space for extra protection from the cold. The paper can be used for recreation by reading it, memorizing it, folding it, or tearing it. It could be rolled into a cone and yelled through as a signal device. It could also be spread around an area to help signal a rescue party.

#### 9. .45-caliber pistol

This pistol provides a sound signalling device. The powder from the shells will assist in fire building. The pistol's advantages are counter-balanced by its dangerous disadvantages. Anger, frustration, impatience, irritability and lapses of rationality may increase as the group waits to be rescued. The availability of a lethal weapon is a real danger to a group under these conditions. Although it could be used for hunting, it would take a highly skilled marksman to kill an animal and then the animal would have to be transported through the snow to the crash area, probably taking more energy than would be advisable.

#### 10. Knife

A knife is a versatile tool, but it is not too important in the winter setting. It could be used for cutting the rope into desired lengths, making shavings from pieces of wood for tinder, and many other uses could be thought up.

#### 11. Compress Kit (with gauze)

The best use of this item is to wrap the gauze around exposed areas of the body for insulation. Feet and hands are probably the most vulnerable to frostbite, and the gauze can be used to keep them warm. The gauze can be used as a candle wick when dipped into melted shortening. It would also make effective tinder. The small supply of the gauze is the reason this item is ranked so low.

#### 12. Ski poles

Although they are not very important, the poles are useful as a flagpole or staff for signalling. They can be used to stabilize a person walking through the snow to collect wood, and to test for the thickness of the ice on a lakeshore or stream. Probably their most useful function would be as supports for a shelter or by the fire as a heat reflector.

#### 13. Quart of 85-proof whiskey

The only useful function of the whiskey is to aid in fire building or as a fuel. The danger of the whiskey is that someone might try to drink it when it is cold. Whiskey takes on the temperature it is exposed to, and a drink of it at minus thirty degrees would freeze a person's stomach and do considerable damage to the mouth. Drinking it warm will cause dehydration.

#### 14. Sectional air map made of plastic

This item is dangerous because it will encourage individuals to attempt to walk to the nearest town — thereby condemning them to almost certain death.

#### 15. Compass

Because the compass may also encourage some survivors to try to walk to the nearest town, it too is a dangerous item. The only redeeming feature of the compass is the possible use of its glass top as a reflector of sunlight to signal search planes. X



# SCOUT GUIDE

By Bob Milks

There are several changes in the operation of Scout Guide Week for 1979. It has been agreed by national representatives of both organizations that no special theme or poster would be developed for Scout Guide Week, 1979.

Instead both organizations would focus their efforts in producing section posters which could be used in Scout Guide Week promotion and displays.

Another change is that, while Scouts will continue to use Scout Guide Week on its material, the Girl Guides may use Guide Scout Week. In joint efforts, it will be desirable for local representatives to agree on one wording that is acceptable to both organizations.

The **Out Is In** promotional materials of Scouting have been designed so that they can be used for Scout Guide Week. For instance:

- The small posters come with self-adhesive lettering which includes Scout Guide Week. These can be used in Scout halls and meeting places.
- The large posters also come equipped with self-adhesive lettering including the words Scout Guide Week. These would be more suitable for mall displays.
- The 'How To' sheets show how the posters can be mounted for effective displays.
- The repro sheets also include the Scout Guide Week logo.

In addition to these specific items, the whole of the **Out Is In** promotional and publicity material can be used — the TV promos, TV slides, radio spots, repro sheets, magazine ads and newspaper ads.

Scout Guide Week pamphlets are available from council offices. These pamphlets primarily give the background to and general information on Scout Guide Week.

## Local Activities

What will your group be doing to celebrate Scout Guide Week? Some groups make this a real highlight of the year. Will yours be one of them?

Consider holding one or more of the following:

- Birthday Party — February 22.
- Family fun night
- Parent and Scout Banquet
- Concert
- Ecumenical service or church parade
- Winter carnival
- Community service projects
- Pancake breakfast
- Father and son campout
- Ice fishing competition
- Winter sports day
- Skateathon



Remember that, during the winter, Scouts are not too readily seen. It is dark when they go to meetings and even then they wear heavy clothing that covers up their uniform.

Scout Guide Week offers us the opportunity to let people know that Scouting is alive and well and flourishing — despite the weather.

## Council Activities

Many councils have annual agreements with shopping malls for Scout displays during Scout Guide Week. Give a little thought to these displays. One way to get some ideas is to visit other displays and take notes of good and bad features. Build on the good ones and make sure that you don't duplicate the bad ones.

Feature **Out Is In!** Use the promotional and publicity materials. Use the slides in the How To Kit to introduce a slide story on outdoor activities for all sections.

Use newspaper ads, magazine ads and repro sheets to obtain local coverage in dailies, weeklies and house organs. Many councils have worked with local papers to produce special Scout Guide Week supplements. Explore this idea — there is a lot of work involved but the resultant publicity can be worth it.

Give copies of the **Out Is In** repro sheets to local newspapers. The Scout art they receive from major clipper art firms is dominated by Boy Scouts of America art. It is not unusual to see pages on Canadian Scouting in Canadian papers feature American Scouts. Try to encourage them to use the new line drawings of Canadian Scouting in action in the outdoors.

Place radio spots and TV promos in local stations. Use the **Out Is In** slides for locally produced TV promos.

# WEEK '79



## Summary

Scout Guide Week can be a tremendous event or it can just pass us by. It will only be successful if we start now to plan for it.

Scouting depends on community support for its continued existence. It won't get that support unless we tell the community what we are doing.

Scout Guide Week is one of those times when we can let our community know what we are doing. The support that we get is well worth the effort that we put into it. X



BOB MILKS has been a member of the executive staff for 25 years — for the past 11 years he has been Director of Public Relations at the National Office. Bob is married, has three children and two grandchildren and particularly enjoys square and round dancing.

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PROVINCIAL  
BADGES  
DISTRICT  
BADGES  
CAMPOREE  
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BADGES  
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# BEAVER GAMES

by Phyllis MacLaurin



## SHARING! SHARING! SHARING!

We are back to share some more games from our resourceful Beaver Bag. Many games have been sent in over the past months and hopefully these will provide new inspiration for new and experienced leaders, for indoor and outdoor programs.

We wish to thank all those who have contributed their ideas and hope you will continue to share with us, so keep your Beavers busy and your pen scratching!

### In the Pond

Beavers in a circle around leader just outside chalk line. On order "In the pond" all jump in. On order "On the bank" all jump out. If order "In the pond" is given when all are in, none must move and, vice versa, "On the bank" when all are out must be ignored. Two mistakes and you fall out.

### Call Ball

Everyone stands in Dam formation. A large rubber ball is needed. One child is in centre of 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.

### Building the Dam

Beavers are divided into equal teams. Beavers in each line stand with legs apart. At the signal, the last Beaver begins to crawl through the tunnel to the head of the line. As soon as he has started, the next Beaver follows. The first line to have all its members crawl through, turns and starts back.

### Lost Beaver

One Beaver is sent out of the room in an unobtrusive manner; the leader then announces that he sees someone is missing and asks for a description of the missing boy, to give to the search party.

### Balloon Bust

Boys are partnered off. Each pair is given a balloon which is then secured to an ankle of one of the boys. The balloon should float out about two feet. When the signal is given each pair of boys tries to break the other pairs' balloons while trying to protect their own. NO hands allowed. Boys hold each other's waist with inside arms and use outside arms for balance.

### Around the Beaver Pond ( — tune: Mulberry Bush)

1. Here we go round the Beaver Pond,  
The Beaver Pond, the Beaver Pond,  
Here we go round the Beaver Pond,  
So early in the morning.
2. This is the way we slap our tail,  
Slap our tail, slap our tail.  
This is the way we slap our tail,  
So early in the morning.
3. This is the way we gnaw down trees,  
Gnaw down trees, gnaw down trees,  
This is the way we gnaw down trees,  
So early in the morning.
4. This is the way we pack the mud,  
Pack the mud, pack the mud.  
This is the way we pack the mud,  
So early in the morning.
5. This is the way we go to sleep,  
Go to sleep, go to sleep.  
This is the way we go to sleep,  
So early in the morning.

- Actions:**
1. Swim round in circle
  2. Tail slap
  3. Gnawing position
  4. Lodging
  5. Sleeping motions.

### Colour Quiz

About ten minutes playing time. The leader starts the game by picking out a colourful object in the room and saying: "I am thinking of something yellow". The

Beaver who guesses correctly then gets a turn to pick an object.

### Shoe Scramble

Put everybody's shoes in a pile and mix them up. All the boys stand behind a line or up against a wall some distance from the shoes. At the leader's signal, they run to the shoes and try to find their own and put them on.

### Potato & Spoon

Beaver teams in file; each Beaver in turn runs to a given point and back, carrying a potato in a large wooden spoon. The spoon must be held at the end with only one hand used. A tennis ball on a book may be used, or a snowball for winter fun.

### Paper Bag Handshake

As every Beaver arrives, give him a small paper bag and a rubber band to hold the bag on. Tell him to put it on his left hand and shake hands with everyone while wearing the bag.

### Who is Knocking at My Dam?

Beaver sits on chair at centre of circle (eyes closed). One Beaver is chosen by the leader to go behind the chair and knock. The Beaver sitting on the chair says: "Who is knocking at my Dam?" "It is I". Beaver has three guesses.

### Marble Game

Using a cardboard box, cut three triangular holes at the bottom of your box. Using three marbles, give each boy a turn to see who can get the most in. *Don't stress winning*, but make sure everyone has a turn.

### Passing the Beaver Hat

Beavers form a circle with all but one wearing their hats (make sure names are on all hats). On signal 1 each Beaver reaches to his right, removes the hat from the Beaver and on signal 2 places it on his own head.

### What Time is it Mr. Wolf?

One boy has a turn to be Mr. Wolf. All the other boys line up at the end of the room. The wolf faces the wall. They walk slowly towards him asking him: "What time is it Mr. Wolf?" The wolf repeats the different times but when the wolf says 12.00 he chases them all before they can get back to the wall. Whoever he catches also becomes a wolf and helps catch the other boys. This game can continue as long as the boys enjoy themselves.

### Law and Promise

Here is an idea you might try to test Beavers' ability to read, learn the Law and Promise or just to put pictures together. On heavy cardboard draw a beaver. On the other side print, in as many lines as you wish, the Beaver Law. Do the same for the Promise. You could make several of these. Then cut each cardboard in strips (5 or 6).

Boys assemble these strips and try to get them correct (within time limit).

### Chopper Learns His Manners

Beavers and leaders stand in circle, holding hands. Leader in the centre chants questions. Beavers answer by shouting NO or YES. Each time Beaver says NO or YES he stamps one foot.

Q. On your way to Beavers did you wash your face?

A. Yes Hawkeye. Yes Hawkeye. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Q. On a crowded bus, would you give up your seat,

wear a Beaver smile and stand on your feet?

A. Yes Hawkeye. Yes Hawkeye. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Q. On a Beaver Day do you walk in late, with your shoes all mud-caked?

A. No Hawkeye. No Hawkeye. No. No. No.

Q. In Beaver games do you push and shout, and pout when you are out?

A. No Hawkeye. No Hawkeye. No. No. No.

Q. When you are in school, do you copy and cheat, tell tattle tales and cause a lot of grief?

A. No Hawkeye. No Hawkeye. No. No. No.

Beavers give appropriate answer to each question. You can make up others as you go along.

### Sharp Eyes

Have one of the leaders stand at the front of the room. Tell all the boys to look closely at him. Then tell the boys to close their eyes and turn around. The leader must then do some small thing to change his appearance, e.g. remove woggle, remove hat, turn up pant leg. The boys then look at the leader and try to guess what is different.

### Sense of Touch

Beavers stand in a circle with hands behind them and eyes closed. A number of articles pass from hand to hand behind their backs. The game is to identify these articles by the sense of touch only. After they have been all the way around, Beavers are asked (secretly) by leaders how many articles they can remember. Suggested articles — comb, ring, key, scissors, pencil, thimble, pocket knife, flashlight.

### Spool Ring Toss

Glue spools together to make a stick, for the ring toss game. Use old jar rings as tossers. Mount the spools on a cardboard base.

### Stick Out Your Tongue and Touch Your Nose

Ask how many can stick out their tongues and touch their noses. Have them try, then show them how its done, by sticking out your tongue and touching your nose — *with your finger!*

### Christmas Bell Game

Christmas will soon be here, so here's a game to share with your Beavers.

Have the Beavers stand in a circle. Choose one Beaver to be IT and stand him outside the circle. (He has the bell.) The Beaver that is IT should then move around the circle while the children sing:

Ring the bells for Christmas,

Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling,

Ring the bells for Christmas,

Ting-a-ling.

As the Beavers sing, IT picks a Beaver in the circle, rings the bell behind him, drops the bell, and runs. The Beaver who is chosen picks up the bell and tries to catch IT by running around the circle. If IT reaches the empty place in the circle before he is caught, the Beaver who lost his place becomes IT.

### Sharing Games

Ask each Beaver to bring a game (i.e. *Tip-it*) to a special games night. Each Beaver would be responsible for his game. They would all take turns sharing their games with one another. This may require that you use only a few games at one time.

**Have Fun — SHARING! SHARING! SHARING! X**





# training talk

by reg roberts

This month  
Reg writes about ...

## Advancement & Creativity

### Advancement

The following article is a reprint of one which appeared in the Greater Toronto Region's "Scouting News" and I am grateful to the author, Bill Henderson, who is the Assistant Executive and Program Director for the Region, for permission to reprint.

Bill was particularly concerned that two points came across to the readers. The first is that section leaders make the transition from one section to another smoother and easier for boys, and second that the only badge or insignia that makes a boy a Beaver, Cub, Scout, Venturer or Rover is his section membership badge and not all the other badges.

I think you will recognize that in many instances when a boy does advance he arrives in his new section in a brand-new uniform without any visible signs of having been in Scouting previously. All too often we tend to treat these "new" boys as strangers who have to go through a form of initiation, sometimes almost like a "hazing" period until they become "one of us".

Well, it's true that they are entering a new phase of development in their lives and in some respects they should pay their dues as new members, but really would they not become integrated into their new section in a more satisfactory manner if they had some of their old credentials to show for their service and if the new section truly showed them that they were welcome?

If we believe that Scouting is a place to build character and to form habits of lasting quality, then the habit of making others welcome and making life easier for others is one that can begin at the advancement period for every section. The article that follows suggests some ways.

From time to time during the Scouting year, boys and young men reach that magical moment in their life when it is time to advance to new challenges and new opportunities in the next section. There is no precise way of measuring that moment. We cannot go strictly by age, by when a boy has accomplished some level of achievement or when it is convenient for ourselves. There are guidelines in the handbooks for minimum and maximum ages, of course. However, as Scouters we must be the ones to recognize that he has accomplished all the growth attainable in our particular program and when it

is time to offer him a new challenge in the next section.

What can we do to make the transition easier? Boys are not caterpillars who spin a cocoon and emerge as butterflies, they are humans who change gradually. We must, therefore, make every effort to make the change as smooth as possible. A little extra concern and help just at this moment in their lives is of immense importance to them. The dividends to both boys and Scouting are large.

Before carrying out advancement ceremonies between the colony and pack, the pack and troop, the troop and company and the company and crew, let us make every effort to ensure that the boys know each other, that the younger boys have a feeling for what the new section is doing in its program of activities and, most important, a feeling that they are wanted. About a month before the ceremony, more if possible, have the new boys participate in an outing or two with the older boys of the new pack, troop, company or crew. Here they will get to know each other in fun activities which can demonstrate the new section's program and enable them to look forward to joining this older section; fun activities where the new and older boys get to know each other as human beings (with strengths and weaknesses which complement each other). Aim these activities at the younger boys' physical and mental capabilities, not that of the older boys. Involve the older boys, Activity Leaders, and Scouters-in-Training in the planning and operation of the program. Activities of a joint nature should be held four or five times throughout the year to create a desire in the boys to advance to the senior sections. It is important also that boys and leaders get to know each other as people who are friendly, helpful and fun individuals.

When a boy advances from one section to another, bear in mind that he has already been invested into the worldwide Brotherhood of Scouting, and has been made a member of Scouting in the province, the region, the area and the group. He is therefore entitled to continue to wear the insignia of this membership, i.e., the world, provincial, regional, area and group badges, including the group neckerchief. So, let's not strip him of all this insignia, making him feel inferior by having to start from scratch in each section. Let's help him make the transition easier by having him continue to wear all this insignia and, on investiture into the next section,

present him with the link badge and membership as a Cub, Scout, Venturer or Rover, i.e., his membership badge for his new section.

Advancement ceremonies should be held regularly throughout the year, rather than just once. Hold them whenever your boys arrive at that magical moment when they are ready for new challenges and opportunities. Such ceremonies can be held on any occasion when there are joint activities with the other sections. The person who will recognize the moment and put the advancement process into operation, is the leader of the section in which the boys are now meeting.

Advancement ceremonies for each section are outlined in the colony, pack, and troop Scouters' handbooks and the *Rover Handbook*. Page numbers are as follows:

**SWIMMING-UP** — *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook* — Page 17

*The Cub Leaders' Handbook* — Page 110

**GOING-UP** — *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* — Page 114  
*Scout Leaders' Handbook* — Page 113

**ADVANCEMENT** — Troop to Company —  
*Scout Leaders' Handbook* — Page 112  
— Company to Crew —  
*Rover Handbook* — Page 87.

### Setting a Climate for Creativity

How creative are you? Scouting as a Movement was born out of an innovative idea by a man who had the ability and opportunity to try new things and to try to be different from others around him.

Every week, section leaders are called upon to work with each other in the design of interesting and enjoyable programs and, together with section members, provide that certain spark that makes an ordinary event, extraordinary.

Trainers, too, in preparing sessions must look at content material that they have shared with others many times before and try to get the same stuff across without it appearing "old hat" or stale.

Having the ability to be creative, to come up with new and innovative ideas, is something that most of us have the potential for. What we often require, however, is the climate and atmosphere where creativity is encouraged and can take place.

To set a climate for innovation it is necessary to know something about creative individuals and some of the obstacles to creativity.

### Creative people generally:

- are sensitive to people and surroundings
- have mental flexibility
- have independence of judgement
- have tolerance for uncertainty or unclear thinking
- have an active and far-ranging imagination
- have ability to put a lot of random thoughts together
- have a restless urge to try new ideas.

### Obstacles to individual creativity:

- lack of self confidence
- resistance to change

- inability to look over the next hill
- conformity to old ways
- lack of opportunity to do new things.

### Obstacles to group creativity:

- lack of clearly defined goals
- leadership style that restricts new ideas
- communication problems
- inability to make decisions
- poor participation in creative thinking
- vested interests in established ways of doing things.

The next time you come together with your leadership team, service team or fellow trainers take a look at some of the ways you can attempt to be more creative. Are there new ways of doing things? Have you checked all possible ways or are you limited to the same old ways?

### Help each other to:

- remove some of the obstacles to innovation
- take some training in productive thinking
- become more aware of each others' creativity
- encourage new ideas and ways of thinking
- brainstorm for a while and see what results emerge.

Remember that in Scouting we are essentially trying to provide satisfying programs with and for young people, and supportive training skills for the leaders. But they don't have to be handled in the same old way every time.

How creative are you? — I'd like to know.

This little squib appeared in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the Interamerican Scout Committee. It suggests some useful guidelines for your consideration.

### THERE ARE TEN THINGS FOR WHICH YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY WHEN PUT INTO PRACTICE

1. Have goodwill toward everyone.
2. Never speak badly of anyone.
3. Put in a lot of thought before making a decision.
4. Be quiet when you are angry.
5. Don't refuse to be of service when service is possible.
6. Help the unfortunate.
7. Confess your own errors.
8. Do not provoke arguments.
9. Have patience with others.
10. Don't believe gossips.

A final note for this year and, since this is the Christmas issue, an enjoyable one. To all of you who give your time and energies to the development of young people, my best wishes for the festive season.

Travelling around the country as I do, I have made many new friends this year and renewed many old friendships. I continue to be impressed by the fine people who come into Scouting.

I hope these articles are helpful to you in your work, whether as leaders working with a section, members of a service team providing ongoing support to section leaders, trainers helping people to grow in knowledge and skill or as committee or council members providing the back-up support which is so necessary.

It's been my pleasure to serve you and I wish you the merriest Christmas ever. X



# FUND RAISING IDEAS



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by Jim Mackie

**Money! Money! Money! How many times each day do you talk about it or, to be more accurate — the lack of it? At home, at the office, over coffee with the neighbours and certainly with your fellow Scouters.**

Large sums of money are required to help the Scout Movement make a worthwhile contribution to the training and development of young people. At various levels of the Movement, various methods are used, including financial campaigns, United Appeal participation, apple days, door-to-door sales, Trees for Canada and the list goes on and on. However, whatever means are employed, from national to group level, the most important thing to keep in mind is that the methods we use to raise funds must in no way bring the Movement into disrepute.

Before beginning any fund raising plans, read carefully Section XI of By-laws Policies & Procedures — FINANCE, and if you have any problems or doubts, contact your local Scout office.

The recent readership survey certainly indicated the need for more information on, and suggested means of, fund raising. In fact, requests for more help in this area were higher than for any other "written-in" request.

Because of this, we have done our best to gather, as quickly as possible, as much appropriate information on the subject as we could. What follows comes from a number of sources, including a very fine packet of material produced by The Scout Association (UK) entitled "FUND RAISING — a collection of ideas for raising funds".

## Where to start

1. *Decide why you need the money.* This could be for anything from the weekly operation of the group, to the building of a headquarters or camp, to the finances needed for an extended summer camp.
2. *Decide how much money you need.* Not just for this minute but for the next two or three years perhaps. Good budgeting practices can mean a better Scouting experience for your boys. Having consulted your group committee, set a target and stick to it, remembering of course that fund raising should not interfere with the regular Scouting program.
3. *Next decide on the form the fund raising will take.* This could be any one, or a combination, of the suggestions listed at the end of this article but before making a final decision, again consult and receive the full support of your group committee.
4. *Form an organizing committee.* This can be made up of group committee members, parents, Scouters and perhaps a local person with some expertise in fund raising.
5. *Preparations.* Prior to the first meeting, ensure that the proposed activity is legal, meets the requirements as listed in B.P. & P. and any local regulations. Then:
  - a. *Choose the date(s).* Allow plenty of time for any necessary advertising, printing, procurement of sales items, etc.
  - b. *Decide on location(s).* If you are presenting a show or need a distribution centre, ensure space is available and reserved.
  - c. *Publicity campaign.* This could be as simple as a few posters in local stores, churches and schools or a more extensive campaign where brochures are delivered door to door, or releases sent out to the media.
6. *Involvement.* Decide who will take part and pick reliable people for specific responsibilities such as publicity, transport, etc.

## The Activity

There are certain basic requirements common to most fund raising events:

- The need to have one person in overall charge, assisted by a good team.
- Good publicity before the event.
- A reliable product to sell or service.
- Efficient and careful administration and good planning.
- At whatever level from region to group, the full support of members.
- The appointment of a safety officer to handle fire precautions, mark exits and handle first aid, should the event entail the gathering together of a large number of people.
- Arrangement for the collecting and safeguarding of the monies raised, both during and after the event. For the protection of all, this should involve more than one individual.
- The prompt payment of all monies owed and the issuance of a full financial statement so that all may know how much was raised.

## Fund Raising Ideas

Here is a list of seventy fund raising ideas. If you have

any sure-fire dollar earners and they are not listed here, please drop us a line so that we can pass them on to other readers in a future article on this subject.

1. Trees for Canada.
2. Scout calendar sales.
3. Sponsored litter clearance.
4. Fairs and fêtes.
5. Rummage and white elephant sales.
6. Candy/popcorn sale at local sports events.
7. Pig, chicken, etc., roast.
8. Fashion show.
9. Teen or adult dances.
10. Sponsored walks.
11. Sponsored swims.
12. Sponsored skating.
13. 50/50 sales.
14. Retail selling of greetings cards, pens, candles, candy, etc.
15. Collection and salvage of: newspapers & magazines, old rags, coat hangers, potato sacks, apple boxes, bottles, copper batteries.
16. Making and selling of handicrafts.
17. Washing, polishing cars.
18. Planting and weeding gardens.
19. Run refreshment stands at fairs.
20. Raise and sell window plants.
21. Baby-sitting bureau.
22. Grass cutting, tending gardens.
23. Snow shovelling.
24. Caring for pets while owner is away.
25. Removing ashes and garbage.
26. Caddy at golf clubs.
27. Cleaning windows.
28. Painting fences.
29. Fruit and berry picking.
30. Raking leaves.
31. Selling bait for fishing.
32. Hobby shows.
33. Scout, Cub concerts (gang shows).
34. Delivering packages.
35. Doing errands.
36. Delivering hand bills and telephone books.
37. Home cooking sale.
38. Musical shows.
39. Making and selling of well-made wooden toys.

40. Christmas tree sales.
41. Collect pine cones (and other material) for sale, for seed, handicrafts.
42. Certain types of fern or peat moss for sale to local florist.
43. Bean supper.
44. Banquets (with help of parents).
45. Showing of films.
46. Pocket book exchange — sell to bookstore.
47. Selling bars of candy, popcorn, at theatres (in isolated areas).
48. Tree planting for forestry companies.
49. Making Christmas candles.
50. Wood chopping bees.
51. Odd jobs for companies or municipal council — jobs that will not put anyone out of work, e.g. cleaning streets, parks, memorials:
52. Tree farms.
53. Sale of household "fats".
54. Shoe cleaning stands.
55. Group assessments, parent "memberships".
56. Public appeals.
57. Municipal grants.
58. Sundry bequests and donations.
59. Ice stampedes.
60. Collection, sale of used stamps, etc.
61. Special auctions.
62. Collecting labels, register sales slips from stores.
63. Carving householder name signs.
64. Operating parking lots.
65. Coat checking at dances, banquets, etc.
66. Collect and sell used uniforms.
67. Sand bag sales (for cars during icy season).
68. Fertilizer sale.
69. Pancake breakfast.
70. Pet show.

Properly organized fund-raising events can help your boys understand the value of money and realize that the fun of Scouting may not be enjoyed without some effort. Everyone should be encouraged to help because everyone benefits.

And a reminder that before you begin any planning, you should once again read Section XI of B.P. & P. and discuss your plans with your group committee and next senior council. X

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— Cases	\$ 1.00	Chocolate Covered Almonds	6 dz/cs	4.00	24.00
— Cases	\$ 2.00	Chocolate Covered Almonds-Twin Pack	3 dz/cs	8.00	24.00
— Cases	\$ 1.00	Almond Nougat Rolls	6 dz/cs	4.00	24.00
— Cases	\$ .50	Peanut Butter Cups	8 dz/cs	2.40	19.20
— Cases	\$ 3.00	Holiday Elegance Candles	5 dz/cs	12.60	63.00
— Cases	\$ 3.00	Animal Antics Candles	5 dz/cs	12.60	63.00
NEW — GIFT CANDLES — NEW					
— Cases	\$ 5.00	Christmas Adoration Gift Box	4 dz/cs	24.00	96.00
— Cases	\$ 5.00	Christmas Journey Gift Box	4 dz/cs	24.00	96.00
— Cases	\$ 5.00	Assorted Holiday Elegance Gift Box	4 dz/cs	24.00	96.00
— Cases	\$10.00	Christmas Adoration — Twin Candle Gift Box	1 dz/cs	42.00	42.00
— Cases	\$10.00	Christmas Journey — Twin Candle Gift Box	1 dz/cs	42.00	42.00
— Cases	\$15.00	Twin Adoration and Almonds Gift Box	1 dz/cs	60.00	60.00
— Cases	\$15.00	Twin Journey and Almonds Gift Box	1 dz/cs	60.00	60.00
— Cases	\$ 3.00	Cocoa Butter "Skin Care" Soap	8 dz/cs	4.00	32.00
— Cases	\$ 4.00	Currier & Ives Frosted Glass Candles	4 dz/cs	16.80	67.20
— Cases	\$ 4.00	Darling Kids Frosted Glass Candles	4 dz/cs	16.80	67.20
— Cases	\$ 4.00	Majestic Pedestal Frosted Glass Candles	4 dz/cs	16.80	67.20

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10 members	10 sets of labels	\$125.00 Profit
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\* All labels displayed on this page are shown actual size.

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Yes, our group wants to raise money selling Personal Address Labels. Please send us our complete **PROFIT PACKAGE** today so we can get started right away.

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Name of Your Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, Province & Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT! We must know....**

How many members in your group will be selling labels? (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_

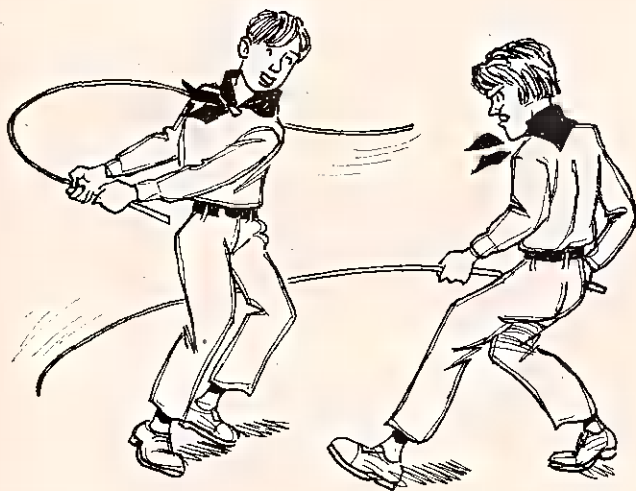
How many sets of labels does your group plan to sell? (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_

## TRIVIA

- Hand each member of the patrol a 3 metre length of 2-ply sisal twine and hold a competition to see who can be the first to snap it by applying the principle of the lever.
- For each patrol a postcard, a pair of sharp scissors, a strong elastic band and a good supply of sisal twine. The task: one man holds the card while the others, working from outside a radius of (say) five metres; cut it in two with the scissors. It must be a clean cut.
- Get each patrol to devise a two-minute item for an indoor pentathlon to be held at next week's troop meeting.
- Commission the Court of Honour to design a "Night Estimation Course" in which Scouts will go round in teams of three, estimating height, width and distance of given features in the locality. Flashlights and improvised equipment may be used. The patrol leaders should have ascertained the correct measurements in advance so that they can judge the accuracy of the answers and award points.
- Give one patrol the use of a battery tape-recorder and send them out to record any six outdoor noises they think should be identifiable by the rest of the troop.
- We are told that the incidence of colour blindness is on the increase. Devise a form of Kim's Game in which colour is the theme.

Readers will be familiar with that fine old troop room game called "Ankle Tap" — a form of quarterstaff play in which the aim is to catch your opponent round the ankles without lifting the tip of the weapon off the deck.

If extra long, whippy willow wands are used, the whole nature of the game is changed and it becomes "The Gosfield School Threequarterstaff Game". It is perhaps less robustious than the Robin Hood version, where the whole purpose of the quarterstaff was to clobber the other fellow silly. The extreme pliability of the Gosfield variant,



The threequarterstaff game.



however, makes it much more subtle and temperamental in action. The point is that you initiate your blow at the butt-end and then have to wait until it reaches the tip, by which time your opponent has been able to take evasive action and launch his own counter-attack. The threequarterstaff, in fact, is to the old-fashioned Robin Hood weapon as the rapier is to the cudgel. What's more, if you make it a rule that the tip should never be raised above waist level it is quite safe in action.

Great sport. Do give it a trial.

## RANDOM INTELLIGENCE

- Elm wood is usually regarded as the worst possible wood for burning out of doors — and the very *best* slow-burning wood for an open hearth fire indoors.
- To estimate your distance from the centre (\*) of a thunderstorm, count the number of seconds between seeing the flash and hearing the thunder. (I'm told that the best way of doing this is to say "One thousand and one, one thousand and two" and so on. Sound travels at the rate of one mile in five seconds.) (\* *Jargon-watchers please note how the temptation to say "epicentre" has been resisted.*)
- All things being equal, a tree should be felled uphill.
- "A stew boiled is a stew spoiled." Simmer it gently.
- To avoid the daily chore of drying your safety razor blade, simply wash the whole razor in hot water under the tap and keep it in a glass jar of methylated spirits.
- When stalking a wild creature at close quarters, avoid looking it directly in the eye.
- A cable-laid rope consists of three right-hand (hawser-laid) ropes laid up left-handed.
- Always coil a rope in the direction of the lay.
- When amputating a dead or diseased branch from a tree, remember to undercut *first*.
- When manning a two-handed crosscut saw with a partner, the rule, as you know, is *pull, don't push*. A good plan is to cup your hands round the handle of the saw without engaging the thumbs.



A nice little problem for the next patrol corners time.

"Two boxcars have been parked on a loop line off the main railway track, one on either side of a low foot-bridge under which the boxcars are able to pass but which is too low to take the shunter engine.

"The shunter is faced with the task of reversing the position of the two boxcars in relation to the bridge. How should he proceed?"

Don't look now, but you will find the solution in the right hand column.

Tessa-next-door, our friendly neighbourhood Girl Guide, has very kindly sent us a postcard from camp to say that they survived the thunderstorm which blasted a tree in the neighbourhood the other night and, despite continued bad weather, are having a smashing time. Her patrol is well ahead of the others and think they must be overworking themselves so have decided to ease off a bit. They have made a bedding rack and a tripod with a draining board and on Sunday they went to church in uniform. The sermon was alternately boring and funny because the vicar came from another part of the U.K. and nobody could understand a word. Future plans include a visit to the famous bird sanctuary at Minsmere and to Sizewell Nuclear Power Station. They have lots of challenges to do, such as collecting edible foods, making a weapon, laying a trail for half a mile and drawing six birds they have seen. "So you see," Tessa concludes, "I am having a lovely time".

This is confirmed by a much fuller report to her parents, which I have been privileged to read. Clearly all the joys and sorrows of a typical Guide camp have already occurred, including a foreign body (thought to have been deliberately implanted) in the dregs of a (male) visitor's mug of tea, a midnight feast at six o'clock in the morning, an infant camp follower who managed to get lost in a flat field, sundry bouts of hay

fever, etc., lots of marvellous meals (all described in great detail) and a macabre incident during the night when one member of the patrol, still fast asleep, sat up in her sleeping-bag and began to rehearse her O-level "French Conversation".

The interesting thing is that just a year or two back Tessa went through the motions of "crying to come home" on visitor's day, at her first Guide camp, and might never have recovered from that traumatic experience if her father hadn't put his foot down.

When we wrote that piece some months ago, drawing attention to the danger of zipping up the doors of sleeping tents, so that fresh air is excluded and the inmates spend the night stewing in their own body-vapours, several readers, including at least three boys, wrote in to point out that zip-fasteners aren't entirely air-tight and that, anyhow, *some air can always get in under the door curtains and brailling.*

True enough, though whether the supply bears any relation to the demand is another matter. We say it doesn't. Even in the days of breathable canvas and tape fasteners on tent doors, the spectacle of white-faced boys *emerging miserably* into the cold grey light of day told its own tale. However, there is one sure way of establishing the truth of the matter. Try the nose test. The very next time you visit a zipped-up tent full of boys, just open the door and stick your head in near the roof. If that doesn't convince you, nothing will; but you will still have the problem of how to convince your boys.

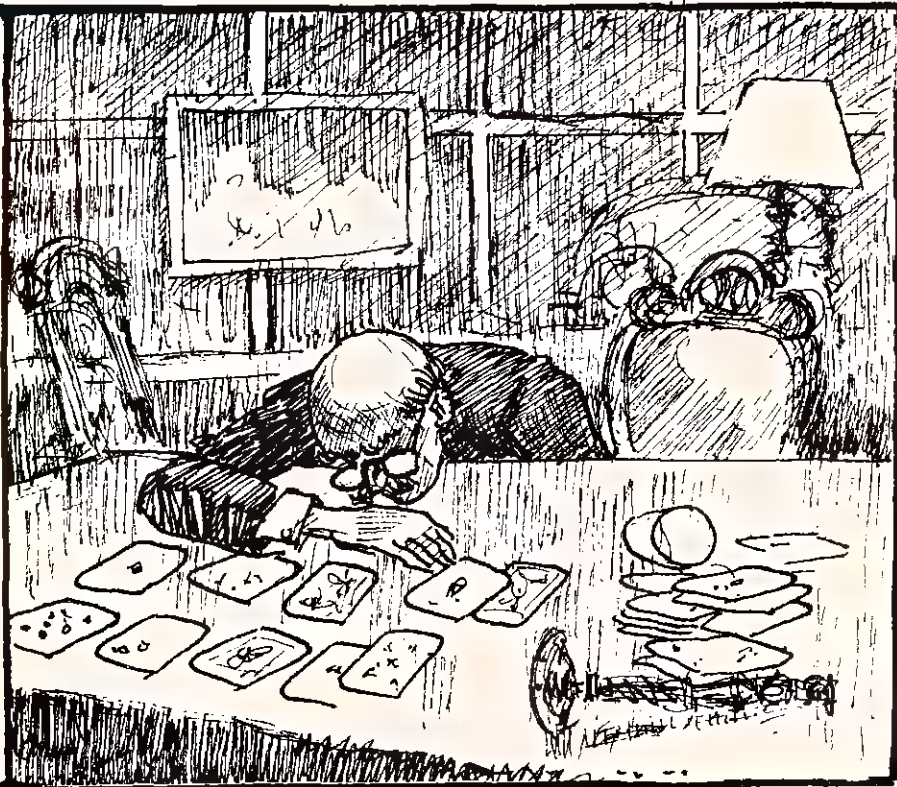
#### BOXCAR SOLUTION

In the railway siding problem, the engine driver would back up the siding and push boxcar A under the bridge. He would then move round to the other side of the loop and push boxcar B under the bridge so that he

## MURDER MOST FOUL

The Colonel was playing 'Patience' in his study when someone clobbered him from behind with a brass candlestick. It became clear that he must have regained consciousness for a while before he died, because his fingerprints — in his own blood — showed that he had handled the playing cards.

What did the cards tell the police?



could couple it with boxcar A. He would draw both boxcars down to the main track, then back down and uncouple boxcar A. Boxcar B would then be pushed back up the loop and under the bridge. The engine would then return to pick up boxcar A and push it back up the loop to the position originally occupied by B, after which the engine would tootle back to pick up B and draw it into position.

### A Note from Mum



*'It says will we please excuse Bernard from British Bulldogs because he's all they've got!'*

And now gentlemen, just a few tips at random, which you are invited to stow away at the back of your mind so that you can trot them out at an appropriate moment. In this way you will quickly earn a reputation for knowledgeability and/or inventiveness which is so necessary if you hope to maintain the ascendancy over your boys.

*Clove hitches* should always be locked — either with a half-hitch, or by tucking the end into the lay, or by turning the tail-end around the part you are working with, as in a lashing.

*The correct way to climb a rope ladder* is sideways, with legs straddling one of the ropes.

*Back-breaker mousetraps* in cardboard shoe boxes sealed with tape make excellent land mines in stalking games, when buried under a light coverlet of fallen leaves.

*To make red water paint*, crush a sliver of red brick to flour and emulsify.

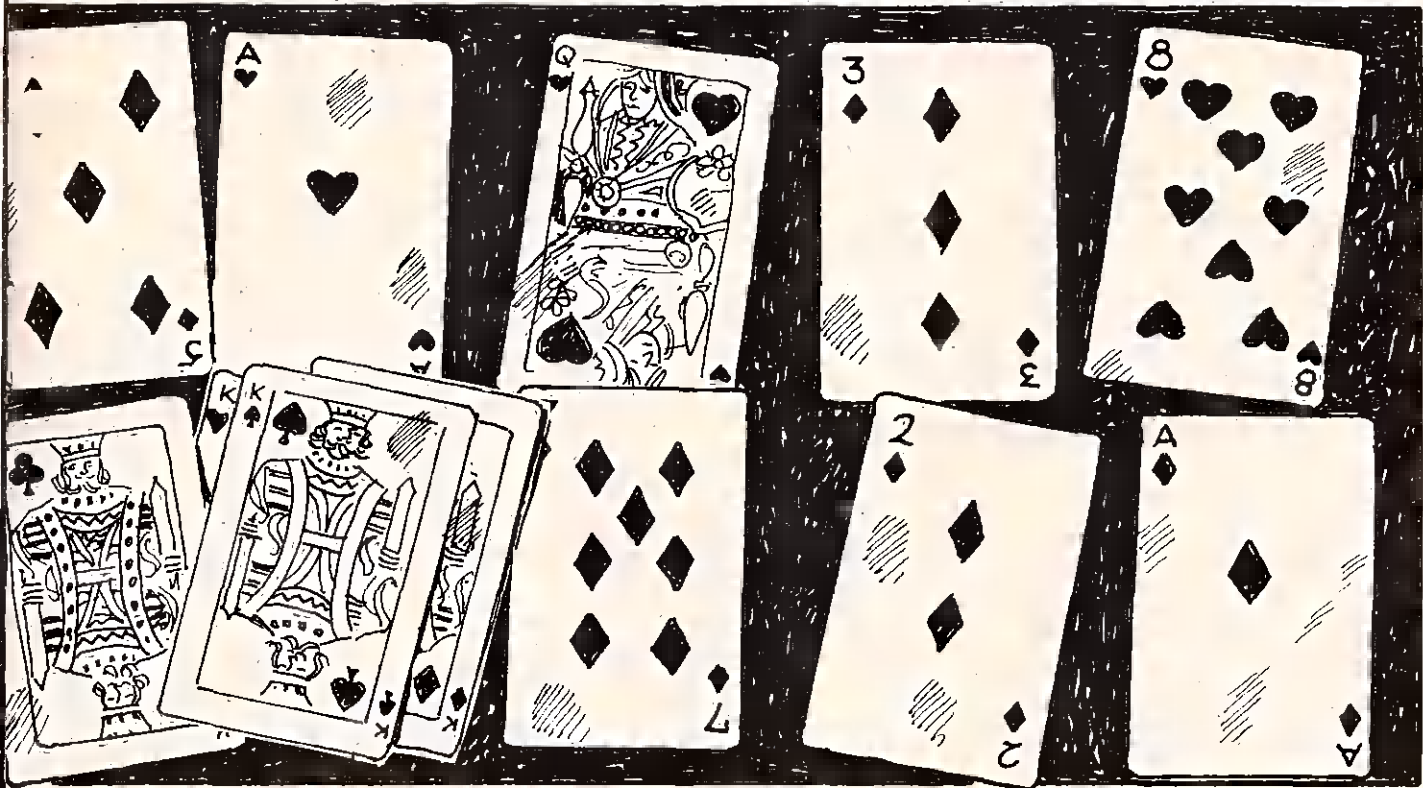
*An inter-patrol string burning* is much better fun if a billy-can of cold water is suspended in such a way that it will be triggered off when the string burns through. The idea will be that the p.l. should sit directly under his own billy while his patrol, led by his assistant, strive desperately to burn through the string of a rival patrol before their captive leader is engulfed. The p.l. should be allowed to encourage his men verbally from the hot seat, but must not otherwise interfere. This should give an unusual note of urgency to the proceedings.

*Anybody who hopes to produce fire with flint*, steel and steel wool must make sure that he uses the finest wool available — double 0 or even treble 0 gauge.

*Try improvising a compass* by magnetizing one end of a sewing needle, spiking it in a cut-out cardboard arrow with the magnetic end protruding beyond the tip of the arrow, and suspending it on a thread in a small bottle.

*You can make tent canvas windproof* by wetting it. *If your troop is lucky enough to own a wet sandstone*, you can easily make it treadle-operated by fitting a hinged footboard to the handle. (Don't ask me how. A child could do it.)

In "Murder Most Foul" the Colonel had obviously used the cards to spell out the name of his murderer. There is only one slight complication in the code he has used. I won't insult your intelligence — or rather the I.Q. of your boys — by spelling it out for you.  $\wedge$





# ? THE SCOUT ? ? QUIZ ?

by Phil Newsome

Have you ever wondered what activity to use between the main course and dessert at the parent and son banquet that would keep everyone busy? Have you ever found yourself searching for a quiet activity to use at the district camporee just before lights out? "The Scout Quiz" may be just the answer. It could even be expanded to a district event similar to the popular C.B.C. television program, *Reach for the Top*, with each troop sending their best patrol.

The questions included here are only a start and can be expanded to include a review of all the programs of Boy Scouts of Canada, as well as the history of your local group, district, region, or provincial council. No matter how you choose to use "The Scout Quiz", the benefit to the boys is a better understanding of Scouting, its history and program.

Why not give it a try right now — you may surprise yourself? How about using it at your next troop meeting?

## EASY STARTERS TO GET YOU GOING

1. Is Scouting the biggest uniformed youth Movement in the world?
2. What was the name of the first Scout book?
3. How old must a boy be before he can join the Cub section?
4. A Scout troop is divided into small groups of boys. What are these groups called?
5. What does the abbreviation P.L. stand for?
6. What is the Scout motto?
7. How many degrees are there between North and East?
8. What is the difference between a burn and a scald?
9. What are the main points of the compass?

## SCOUTING HISTORY

1. Who founded the Scout Movement?
2. In which country did Scouting start and in what year did it begin to organize itself properly?
3. What is the title of the famous book in which the term Boy Scouts first appeared?
4. What is the supposed origin of the Scouts' left handshake?
5. Why did the Founder of Scouting choose the badge which, in some form or another, is worn by most Scouts throughout the world?
6. What is the explanation of the three fingered sign or salute given by Scouts?
7. Where is Brownsea Island?
8. Why will the Island always be associated with Scouting?
9. What is the connection between the date February 22, the Founder of Scouting and the World Chief Guide?
10. Where is the grave of B.-P. to be found?

## WORLD SCOUTING

1. Who is Chief Scout of the World?

2. Where are the offices of the World Scout Bureau?
3. In how many countries, territories and islands does Scouting exist? Over 100; over 150; over 200?
4. Name at least three European countries where Scouting does not exist in the form that we know it.
5. What is the name of World Scouting's highest award?
6. How often are World Scout Jamborees normally held?
7. In what country, and when, was the first Jamboree held?
8. Which was the last Jamboree attended by B.-P.?
9. How many Scouts are there throughout the world — about twelve million, thirteen million or fourteen million?

## CAMPING

1. A first-aid kit was found to contain roller bandages, lint, dressings, cotton wool, triangular bandages, tweezers, safety pins and a pair of scissors. What essential item is missing?
2. What does a good cook make sure is always on the fire before he sits down for his meal?
3. You have only one match left in a box. In your tent you have a candle and an oil lamp. Which do you light first?

## PIONEERING

1. When tying one spar to another with rope what do we say we are doing?
2. What is the term used for stopping a rope-end from fraying by binding it with this cord?
3. Which knot is used when joining the ends of two ropes of different thickness?
4. Which knot would be used for taking up the slack in a rope without unfastening the ends?
5. What temporary measure can be taken to tighten a loose axehead?
6. How much earth is there in a hole measuring a foot square and a foot deep?

## ACCIDENTS

1. You have developed a nosebleed. How would you treat yourself?
2. A friend has scalded himself and a big blister begins to appear which is filled with fluid. Should you try to release this fluid?
3. A person complains of feeling faint. What can you do to help him?
4. A victim of a road accident may or may not have received an injury but will almost certainly be in a state of shock. What are his chief needs?
5. What are the differences between bleeding from a vein and bleeding from an artery?
6. The pulse or heart beat can be felt at the wrists. Where else can it be clearly felt?
7. What treatment should be given for (a) a wasp sting and (b) a bee sting?
8. In which part of the body is the bone called the radius to be found?

(Continued on page 31)

# packsat

by Bob Butcher

The following is an extract from a letter sent by **Akela Margaret Taylor of Ottawa** to her **Wood Badge Course Leader Tim Ray**. Tim was kind enough to send it to us as he thought it worth sharing with other Cub leaders who may be "in the throes of trying to decide whether to take Wood Badge training". I pass it along because I think it outlines some of the many possibilities which open up to a leader as a result of an advanced training experience.

"At the moment, I feel in a much better position to begin the pack year. I had great hopes of the Wood Badge Part II, as I felt that I needed more enthusiasm and inspiration to renew my spirit for the year ahead. I obtained it. Cubbing was brought alive in a very exciting way and the Wood Badge was a very worthwhile experience. It was good to be able to compare notes and get ideas from other leaders.

"The pack has expanded rapidly; nearly doubling in size. The boys are lively, polite and are very enthusiastic.

"We now have thirty Cubs, (there were originally ten). Some are going to Scouts and, thus, we will be introducing a going up ceremony to the troop. The new parents are very keen and many have offered their help. Quite a number have done a great deal already. There are now five 'Old Wolves' — all with strong personalities. We are all excited at the prospect of the coming year.

"We have begun by creating some jungle atmosphere (the boys' own creation). Pack, sixers' councils and 'Old Wolf' meetings to discuss plans, have all been held and ideas put into action. The sixes work well together and the Cubs are showing leadership. The 'Old Wolves' are able to be in the background quite often.

"The programs for the coming year are all planned in detail but can be changed on very short notice if something exciting turns up. We (Old Wolves) all have the programs and are responsible for our particular fields of interest in the program, so that I can be away on business or someone can fall ill without creating a stressful situation for the others. Parents are always aware of my travel dates. Help will also come from Rovers and troop Scouters. The church is providing resource, as a result, I have not found any strain this year. I am fully confident that the other 'Old Wolves' can cope, although the sudden influx of new Cubs created a great deal of paperwork. Now I know where things stand and a parent has taken this over.

"The pack adventure this year, or should I say excursion into a field not available to all, will be ham radio. A new 'Old Wolf' and a new parent are radio hams, so the Rovers will assist the pack in signalling, and we hope to get onto the air or be silent participants if this

cannot be arranged. I am quite excited. I will have to brush up on my Morse Code.

"So far this year the boys have settled in, are responding well to steam off, quietness, crafts, yarns, are keen on badges and stars and have produced good ideas and shown that they can work in small groups, producing the leadership themselves.

"The pack service or communal good deeds are visits to elderly ladies who are rather housebound, thanksgiving gifts of fruit, singing later in the year. I was amazed at the respect paid to the ladies by the Cubs, some of whom can be very thoughtless. Feedback has been very positive both from the Cubs and the ladies.

"Planning will be kept up during the year, well in advance, with analysis of programs by all involved. Outside visits of various sorts, (e.g. fifteen Cubs went to see the Queen. It now means more to them when they promise to do their duty to the Queen. The person signifying all that is good in Canada is no longer just a word), hikes, camps, National Art's Centre and, I hope, weekly programs and special nights containing as many objectives as possible, participation with the Rovers and Scouts.

"I have observed the Wood Badge Part II ideas on small group interaction happenings in the pack ('Old Wolf' meetings, six activities), give and take with hardly any autocracy appearing at all, leadership moving amongst the groups as interests change. I have always been interested in human behaviour and enjoy observing the interactions which occur. The pack year started with a bang, with a going-up ceremony to Scouts. Then parents, mostly of new chums but some old ones too, visiting with the pack and finishing with a very short campfire. Interesting to see which parents could unbend and join the Cubs in the grand old Duke of York actions; losing all inhibitions — 'it's a cat — it's a dog', was a huge success. The Cubs wanted more. Two parents (two families) have made a wood-box and lights and a moon. With the artificial fire I hope to have some good jungle evenings.

"There are ideas obtained from the Wood Badge which I am not going to attempt this year. There are more years ahead and 'Old Wolves' as well as Cubs need new horizons. I do not want to try too much this year and become 'over-what-ever'.

"Compared to this time last year, I am much more confident. My thanks to you and the team for giving up your time so that I could find the needed enthusiasm and guidance to run a fun program and work more efficiently on records, etc.

"I sincerely hope that I can practice what I learned at the Wood Badge Part II." X



# The Grizzly

National Film Board Photothèque

## Canadian Wildlife Series

28

The grizzly (*Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord), a sub-species of the circumpolar brown bear, has always been something of an enigma. A large body of folklore and tales has grown up around this much talked about and feared, but little understood animal. This large North American carnivore was first mentioned in the journals of the North American explorers by Hearne in 1795. But not until the 1960's did extensive studies in Canada and the United States make the grizzly bear and its habits better known.

The bear family includes seven basic types found in the northern halves of both the western and eastern hemisphere, and in South America. The North American brown bear, including the grizzly, is one of the three types of bear found in North America. The other two are the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus* Phipps) and the black bear (*Ursus americanus* Pallas). The grizzly was first thought to be unique to North America and a different species from the very similar European brown bear. But even though the grizzly has certain unique characteristics, it was reclassified in 1953 and assigned to the same species as the European and Asiatic brown bear.

*Ursus arctos* is divided into two races in North America: the widely distributed grizzly which reigns over the majority of the range and the larger but more restricted big brown bear of Alaska. The Kodiak bear of Kodiak Island, Alaska, and the barren ground grizzly of the tundra are different enough to be considered third and fourth North American sub-species by some scientists.

Historically the grizzly was numerous south into California and Mexico, and ranged across the western half of North America approximately to the eastern boundary of Manitoba. After their many dangerous encounters with individual grizzlies, Lewis and Clark thoroughly described and acquainted the western world

with this animal in their journals of 1805. Since then the grizzly's range has been gradually constricted to north-western North America. The majority of grizzly populations are now in Montana, western Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and Alaska. The grizzly exists in Idaho, Wyoming, and in northern Utah, but in very reduced numbers. A relict population apparently survives in northern Mexico.

### Physical characteristics

The grizzly ranks with the polar bear as the largest terrestrial North American carnivore, and like the polar bear has a prominent hump over the shoulders formed by muscles of their massive forelegs. The grizzly's unique features are its somewhat dishd face, and extremely long claws. Its colour ranges from nearly white or ivory yellow to black. Generally grizzlies have light or grizzled fur on the head and shoulders, a dark body, and even darker feet and legs. The body shape and long fur tend to make grizzlies look heavier than they actually are. Although bears have been known to weigh as much as 1,200 pounds, the average male weighs 600-800 pounds and the female somewhat less.

### Life history

Young grizzlies are born in a winter den usually during January or February. They are very small, weighing about 14 ounces (400 grams) and measuring less than 10 inches long (223 millimetres). The common litter size is two young, but it can range from one to four. The young grow very rapidly and when they leave the den with the mother in spring weigh around 20 pounds. They continue gaining weight rapidly in the summer, and enter the winter den approaching 100 pounds. Usually they remain with the mother until June of their second year.

Bears mate in June, probably not until they are three or four years old or older. Most records on the life span of bears come from animals in captivity. However, age can be determined by the number of layers in the cement holding the bear's tooth in the socket. By counting these layers — one layer appears for each year of the grizzly's life — it has been established that bears in the wild will live up to 25 years.

The grizzly is less active after breeding season and grows fatter on the abundant summer foods, which helps it to survive the winter in its den. The females usually den first, entering in either October or November, depending upon the weather and the bear's condition. The males are more likely to stay outside the den until well into December and often emerge from it as early as February or March. The females, especially those with offspring, tend to stay in the dens until the young are fairly well grown in late April or early May.

Contrary to popular belief, grizzlies are not true hibernators. True hibernation requires a significant drop in body temperature and respiration rate, whereas the grizzly's body temperature drops only a few degrees and his respiration rate is only slightly below normal. Also, true hibernating animals such as ground squirrels fall into a deep winter sleep but grizzlies, like black bears, do not. At most they are lethargic and can even be active all winter.

#### **Food habits**

Another misconception about the grizzly depicts him as a ferocious cattle killer. In fact, he is omnivorous — plants or vegetation make up most of his diet — and the cattle killers are very rare.

Upon emerging from their dens in the spring, grizzlies tend to frequent avalanche slides where the vegetation is first exposed, and there they are often observed digging for roots. During June and July both grizzlies and black bears graze on a wide variety of leafy plants in open areas of the forest. The onset of early summer and fall brings grizzlies a regular diet of berries.

Throughout the whole of their active seasons grizzlies do not pass up an opportunity to catch and eat ground squirrels, and in the alpine areas they will expend tremendous amounts of energy trying to dig out a single ground squirrel, often without success. Newly-born elk, moose and deer sometimes fall prey to the grizzly's appetite, but once these young animals are several weeks old they have little difficulty evading the bear. Grizzlies do occasionally kill full-grown deer, moose, elk, caribou and cattle, but this is not very frequent. They have an excellent sense of smell and can locate a dead animal from tremendous distances. A grizzly generally remains in the vicinity of the carrion until it is completely gone.

The grizzly's omnivorous tastes are responsible for the well-known sight of the grizzly prowling in garbage pits. Unfortunately, grizzlies who discover garbage pits may also find themselves confronting man, and the results can be tragic. Furthermore, garbage is not a healthy diet as the high sugar content in human foods causes a high incidence of tooth decay and gum disease in the bear's mouth.

#### **Parasites and diseases**

On the whole, grizzlies are not reliable hosts for parasites. Their few internal tape worms and round worms are mostly eliminated during the winter dormant period when the bear's digestive system is inactive, and the animal usually carries only a few external fleas and ticks. Moreover, infections from wounds received either in hunting or fighting are very rare, and the

grizzly living in the wilds is a relatively disease and parasite free animal. But bears kept in captivity often exhibit diarrhoea, tuberculosis, typhus and arthritis.

#### **Movements**

The grizzly is a solitary animal. Its home range varies in size but usually is from three to ten square miles. The females, especially the mothers, roam outside this range less than the males. The nature of the bear's home territory greatly affects the extent of its movements. In mountainous areas bears follow the steeply-walled valleys, whereas those in alpine tundra such as that of northern British Columbia are able to range more widely. Grizzly movements can be traced by tagging studies or, more recently, by attaching small transmitters to the animals. These devices indicate that grizzlies sometimes range up to 65 miles. They have also shown that bears which have become addicted to eating garbage will return up to 50 miles to a dump where they have previously learned to feed.

The natural nomadic and anti-social tendencies of grizzlies clothe their movements in mystery. But, it is known that they prefer to travel along fairly well-defined trails which have become well worn over the years.

#### **Relation to other animals**

The grizzly matures late and produces its young only every other year. Its size enables it to rule over our native fauna without challenge from other animals. It has no natural enemies. The biggest threat to its territory is man.

#### **Relations to man**

A grizzly seldom looks for trouble. Its size allows it to avoid fights with other animals and, if at all possible, a grizzly will avoid contact with man. The grizzly is not as persistent around garbage dumps as the black bear, but occasionally its taste for garbage will give rise to trouble. If cornered a grizzly can ferociously defend itself and its territory.

#### **Management and hunting**

Grizzlies are hunted primarily as game animals, though each year some are killed as predators or when they become a threat to man. The bears are hunted throughout western Canada in both spring and fall. In spring, when it has just emerged from the den, a grizzly will reward a hunter with a sleek, soft hide. In fall, the hide is thicker, since the bear is putting on underfur as a protection for its winter sojourn in the den. When an occasional grizzly begins to prey on domestic stock, conservation officers capture or kill the offending individual.

The relative scarcity of the grizzly plus its value as a trophy animal will necessitate more understanding of the animal and greater care in its management if the species is to survive. A truly wilderness animal, the grizzly can survive only in relatively undisturbed areas. Man is the biggest threat to the grizzly, not so much through sport hunting as through the continual eroding of its habitat by the increase of human population.

The grizzly is a magnificent animal. It is only through better understanding of the animal and its requirements that we as Canadians can ensure the grizzly will comprise more of our Canadian heritage than a picture in a book.

**From the Canadian Wildlife Service's HINTERLAND WHO'S WHO series. Reproduced by permission of the Minister of Supply Services Canada. A**



# CUB SECRET AGENTS



(Continued from page 9)

## Catching Spies

There are certain give-aways that enable one to catch a spy (or result in being caught as a spy) which are useful to know.

B.-P. pointed out that "A man may effect a wonderful disguise in front, yet be instantly recognized by a keen eye from behind. This is a point which is frequently forgotten by beginners".

B.-P. also tells of an occasion when he himself was caught out by carelessness. He had found his way inside a fort to observe the Emperor who was about to visit. At the last minute he decided that security would be too tight, so he left the fort as he had entered. He writes: "Then as I walked back along the road in the dark I noticed the lights of the Emperor's cortege coming toward me. As the first carriage passed me I did the worst thing in the world I could have done at such a moment — I turned my head away to avoid being recognized in the lamplight. My actions made the occupants of the first carriage suspicious. They were some of the staff officers of the Emperor."

"In a moment they stopped the carriage, rushed at me with scarcely a word, seized and hustled me into the carriage with them and drove back to the fort again." (In order not to leave you dangling, I should report that B.-P. later escaped.)

Explore with your Cubs, ways of identifying others or discovering whether they are being followed. Can they identify other Cubs from behind, at a distance? What are the clues that give them away?

Sprinkling a light dusting of flour in a doorway or hall will pick up footprints of anyone approaching or listening at a door. A strand of hair glued across a crack in a doorway or carefully placed on a desk of papers will be an indicator when either is disturbed by a foreign agent.

## Stars and Badges

In using this spycraft theme in your programming, it would be useful to try to relate some of the activities to star and badge requirements, so that Cubs can not only experience a sense of adventure but receive recognition as well. Here is a partial listing of some of the possibilities.

Green Star Requirement No. 1 — Learn and tell something about Scouting and the life of Lord Baden-Powell.

Green Star Requirement No. 5 — Show that you are able to send and receive a message using a well known code or secret code you make up yourself.

Green Star Requirement No. 12 — Follow a trail using a compass, compass directions, a map, clues or a combination of these.

Green Star Requirement No. 13 — Lay out a simple sketch map showing main buildings in your area.

Tawny Star Requirement No. 8 — Write a story, skit, poem or limerick.

Tawny Star Requirement No. 7 — Make and use a simple periscope.

Artist Badge — Requirements 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6.

See also *The Cub Book*, page 210, on fingerprinting and page 213 on secret hiding places.

For additional ideas to build on what appears on these pages, I would recommend a book entitled *The Knowhow Book of Spycraft* by Falcon Travis and Judy Hindley and published by Usborne Publishing.

If your local library or Scout library is fortunate enough to have a copy of B.-P.'s *My Adventures as a Spy*, you will find that fascinating too. X

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# THE SCOUT QUIZ

## ANSWERS

### STARTERS

1. Yes, by far. More than in all other uniformed youth organizations put together.
2. "Scouting for Boys" written by the Founder and published in fortnightly parts.
3. Seven and a half to eight years of age.
4. Patrols.
5. Patrol Leader.
6. Be prepared.
7. 90. There are 360 degrees in the complete circle of compass; to each quarter i.e. North to East is 90 degrees.
8. A burn is caused by dry heat, from fire or hot metal, contact with electric current, friction, acids, etc. A scald is caused by wet or moist heat such as boiling water, steam, hot oil or tar.
9. The four principal points — North, South, East and West.

### SCOUTING HISTORY

1. Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell (later Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell) known the world over as "B.-P."
2. England, in 1908
3. "Scouting for Boys".
4. African tribal warriors carried their shields in their left hand. When greeting one another they removed it thus rendering themselves defenceless, and signifying peaceful intentions. Another explanation is that the left hand is the nearest one to the heart.
5. It is the arrowhead symbol on a map indicating true North. B.-P. chose it to remind Scouts of their duty to "show the right way to others".
6. The three fingers represent the three parts of the Scout Promise.
7. In Poole Harbour, Dorset, England.
8. It was here that B.-P. first tried out his ideas of Scouting for boys, at a small camp of 20 boys in 1907.
9. It so happens that both B.-P. and his wife Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, were born on this date.
10. At Nyeri in Kenya, East Africa. B.-P. died on 8th January, 1941, just a few weeks short of his 84th birthday.

### WORLD SCOUTING

1. Nobody. The title was bestowed only upon B.-P. and it died with him.
2. In Geneva, Switzerland.
3. Over 150.
4. Russia, Poland, East German, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Albania, Hungary. They are all Communist dominated countries where Scouting is forbidden or discouraged.
5. The Bronze Wolf.
6. Every four years, in the year before the Olympic

Games which are also four yearly.

7. England, in 1920, at a place called Olympia in London.
8. The Fifth World Jamboree held in Holland in 1937.
9. About fourteen million.

### CAMPING

1. An antiseptic lotion.
2. The washing-up water.
3. The match.

### PIONEERING

1. We are lashing them together
2. Whipping.
3. The Sheet Bend.
4. The Sheepshank.
5. Immerse it in a bucket of water to swell the wooden haft inside the head. Only to be done as a temporary measure until a proper repair can be done.
6. None.

### ACCIDENTS

1. Sit down with your back resting against something. Hold your head slightly forward, breathe through the mouth and apply finger pressure just below the bridge of the nose. Even after the bleeding has stopped do not try to blow your nose for some time.
2. No. Leave it well alone but keep the blister protected from the air with a bandage.
3. Get him to sit down; loosen his collar and any tight clothing or belt around his waist; put his head down as low as possible between his legs; fan his face and if water is available bathe his forehead.
4. Rest and warmth. If he is conscious and can swallow give him fluids such as strong tea or coffee, or just plain water, but NO ALCOHOL.
5. Blood coming from a vein is darkish red and flows from a wound in a steady stream. Blood from an artery is bright red and spurts out from the side of the wound nearer to the heart.
6. At the back of the cheek bones immediately in front of the ears; on both sides of the jaw bone half way between the chin and the ears; in the space between the fifth and sixth ribs. There are also other spaces but these will do for a start.
7. a) Apply an acid such as vinegar, lemon or onion.  
b) Apply an alkali such as ammonia, baking soda or washing soda. Bees frequently leave their stings in the flesh so try to remove it with tweezers before applying the alkaline lotion.
8. In each forearm.

### How did you do?

40-45 Excellent — Showoff  
35-40 Very Good  
30-35 Good — Need to review the handbooks  
25-30 Back to Gilwell





## EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Boy Scouts of America recently completed a spectacular 30 second television spot that involved some 1.5 million dollars worth of talent, for which they paid not a cent. The cast included **James Stewart, Henry Fonda, Mark Spitz**, former president **Gerald Ford**, Montreal Olympic Decathlon Champion **Bruce Jenner**, Astronaut **James Lovell**, **Arthur Godfrey**, **Richard Roundtree**, **David Hartman**, **Hank Aaron**, **Paul Winfield**, Canadian impressionist **Rich Little**, newscaster **Howard K. Smith** and **Willis Reed**. All former Scouts!

In the audio portion, Mr. Ford advocates the formation of more Scout troops and each of the celebrities, dressed in Scout uniform, recites a few words of the Scout oath.

An off-shoot of the commercial is a poster of Mr. Ford, in uniform, with the words: "When you help start a Scout troop, there's no guarantee one of the Scouts will grow up to be president.

"But you never know."

In **Niagara Falls**, a Scouter who has given continuous and faithful service to Scouting since 1910, was recently honoured by the Stamford Lions Club.

**Lind Somerville**, 84, was roasted by his fellow Lions and, in addition to receiving a special citation from the people and government of Ontario, signed by the Premier, was told that the children's park in the area would be renamed the "Lind Somerville Park", in appreciation of his community service over the years. An appropriate plaque, which will be installed at the park, was presented to Mr. Somerville at the roast.

Among his many talents, **Lord Baden-Powell** could sketch and paint, quite professionally, with either hand. In cooperation with the World Scout Bureau, UNICEF will, for the first time, include a set of B.-P.'s watercolours in its familiar greeting card sales program for 1979, as a special **International Year of the Child** project. While they will be distributed through normal UNICEF channels and national committees, they will be for sale exclusively by Scouts, in support of UNICEF health, nutrition and education projects for children. There will be five designs of wild animals of Africa, two of each in a package of ten. For more information contact your local UNICEF office or **Canadian UNICEF Committee**, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ont., M4S 2L8.

### The Mystery of the Mice Tower

Our lead story this month had me all set to race home and drag out my photographs of the Mice Tower at Kandersteg, to search for tell-tale signs of those grisly iron staples let into the outer wall. I also found myself remembering without pleasure, I must admit, a delicious trout I had eaten on a recent visit to Kandersteg, that came from the waters of the Blausee Lake, which I decided immediately had shared space at one time with the earthly remains of Count Rollo. Until, that is, I read B.-P.'s footnote to the story (and could almost hear the great man chuckling...).

*Note. — The probability is that Count Rollo's Ghost will NOT be seen because there never was a Swiss proverb that "Little pigs nevertheless make good pork," nor was there an Albert Kostler, nor even a Count Rollo the Roysterer, though there IS the Mice Tower and the Blausee! So, I'm sorry, but the whole yarn is a fake.*

B.—P.

**David Graham** is a Rover with the 12th Kitchener, who also works with Cubs and Scouts and according to his Computer Science teacher, **Douglas W. Brown** (Cubmaster — 1st Elmira) is a budding expert in the field of computers. Mr. Brown wrote recently to tell us of David's recent achievement.

He developed a document called "The Cub Chart Program" which was a computer program, in the **Fortran** computer language, to assist pack leaders like himself in planning parts of their meetings and to supply a quick reference of the boys and their accomplishments.

The document, which is a fair sized packet and one, I must admit, that completely confuses me, was entered in a student programming contest sponsored by the Canadian Information Processing Society. For his efforts, David won first prize.

Confusing as it is to those of us not involved in the world of computers, according to Mr. Brown those who understand the Fortran language could make good use of the package in the operation of their packs.

If you are interested, why not write Mr. Brown at 5 South St. W., Elmira, Ontario, N3B 1K9?

This photo, which is provided by courtesy of **The Spectator, Hamilton**, shows only part of the largest youth parade held annually in North America. Each year over 10,000 members of the Scout and Guide Movements in the Hamilton area show off their strength to the community. In addition to members from every program section of the two Movements, the parade contained 18 marching bands.

This year's parade, the 40th, was reviewed by **Lieutenant General Chester Hull**, National Commissioner, Boy Scouts of Canada.



From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER**... The members of the Victoria Branch of the **Australian Scout Association** undertook an ambitious community service recently when they decided to raise enough money to buy four new ambulances for the people of their state. When collections were all in,

they found they had a total of \$28,000 (US) which was matched by the state government and enabled them to purchase three standard, four-berth ambulances plus a mobile intensive care ambulance. The cheque, with the ambulances present, was presented to the premier of Victoria and the event was well-covered by the media... A young couple were vacationing this past summer in a small chalet near the alpine village of Cluses, **France**. Their small dog often chased small game through grassy knolls which bordered a 400 metre cliff. One day the dog disappeared and they assumed that he had fallen over the cliff to his death. He had fallen over the cliff but had landed on a small ledge two yards long and only one foot wide. At night, the people of Cluses could hear the barking of a dog but no one knew just where he was. Finally, after eight days, someone spotted the dog on his ledge through binoculars and called upon the Scout mountaineering team of the village for help. One of the team members was lowered to the ledge, where he put the dog into his backpack and then rescuer and dog were hauled back to the top... In **Nepal**, one of the most important Hindu festivals is "Sivaratri". Tens of thousands of pilgrims from Nepal and neighbouring India come to the Pashupatinath Temple in Kathmandu to pray to Lord Shiva. Each year about 300 Scouts and 100 Guides volunteer to help the pilgrims. The first shift camps in tents at the temple and gets up at 3 a.m. to help the many pilgrims who wish to pray at sunrise. The main task throughout the day is crowd control with Scouts stationed every 20 feet along the roped lanes. In the temple they take the pilgrim's flowers and other offerings and place them in the inner shrine. In return they give the pilgrims flower petals and red sinour powder to mark on their forehead. They also guard the shoes left outside the temple and help strangers find lodging and food. Officials report that their youth and politeness are important assets in keeping the crowd flowing smoothly and preventing people from pushing ahead of others... A late winter snowstorm in **South Wales** brought traffic to a standstill with drifts of up to ten feet. The hospital of Llandough was expecting three emergency patients, being flown in by helicopter from the snow-bound Vale of Glamorgan, but there would be no way for the helicopter to land safely after

dark. The hospital phoned the village Scout group for help at 5.40 p.m. Within 15 minutes a party of Venturer Scouts, patrol and assistant patrol leaders, Ranger Guides and Scouters arrived at the hospital gates armed with a variety of flashlights and lanterns. They ploughed their way through the snow and formed a large circle of light in the hospital car park to guide in the helicopter. When it arrived they helped unload the patients and rushed them into the hospital.

The executive committee of **Boy Scouts of America** decided recently to move their national office from North Brunswick, New Jersey to the Dallas/Fort Worth area of Texas. The new office will be located in Irving, Texas and is expected to be operational by July, 1979. The North-east Region Headquarters and the Supply Division's Eastern Distribution centre will remain in New Jersey.

In a recent Editor's Notebook we noted that the new Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the **Hon. Jean-Pierre Cote** had had a long association with Scouting that went back to boy membership. It would seem that he still intends to maintain his contact, as he recently agreed to be Patron of the Boy Scouts of Canada in Quebec.

Log peeling has begun for the construction of an accommodation and training building at the **Greater Victoria Region's Camp Bernard**, near Sooke, B.C. It's being built

through the Federal Government's **Katimavik** youth program and is scheduled for completion by the end of March, '79.

The youth program is devoted to participation in community projects for non-profit organizations, Canadian unity, the promotion of English and French as the official languages of Canada, teamwork through group-living workshops and learning the basics of handicraft, first aid and various other skills.

Thirty youths from many different parts of Canada and their leaders arrived at Camp Bernard in the first week of July. They set up camp on the 300 acre Scouting property where they have been afforded the use of its living and recreational facilities. This particular group spent three months at the camp before rotating to other parts of Canada for the remainder of this year's program. They were replaced at camp by two other similar groups.

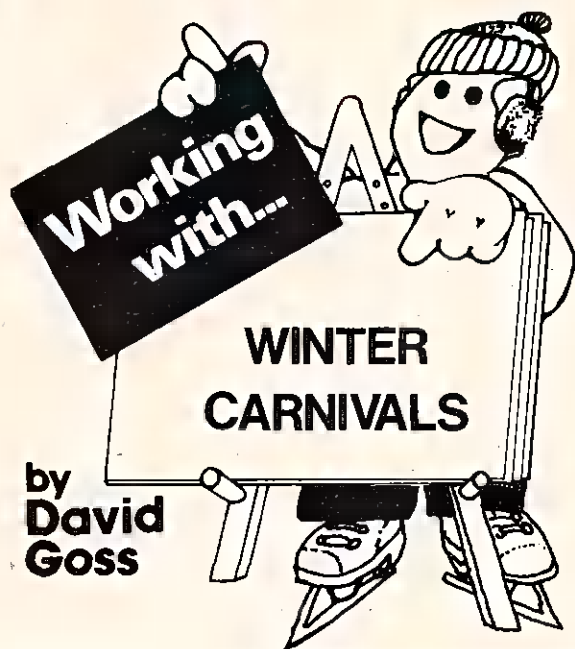
While living at Camp Bernard, each group rotates its numbers, 10 at a time, to undertake various other community projects.

The two storey construction at Camp Bernard will be an 1800 square foot, all log building which will ultimately be used for leader training, training conferences and as extra accommodation for special events at the camp. The logs, nearly 100 of them, are from trees on the property, selected by provincial government Ministry of Forests tree and soil experts.

Our photo shows novice log peelers Gaston Duchame, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, P.Q. and Julie B. Brown, Burnaby, B.C. working on some of the trees that will eventually be part of the new building.







There probably isn't a Canadian over pre-school age who hasn't been to a winter carnival. Even those Canadians who don't particularly like winter, relish the fun and excitement of the carnival atmosphere during the frigid months.

But even though carnivals are a regular winter activity, there seems to be little written down about the planning and running of these midwinter events. This article certainly won't answer all your questions, but it might get you thinking about joining in your community's event, or staging a carnival of your own.

If you join in your local celebrations, your experience as a Scouter will enable you to add some unique outdoor events the organizers may be overlooking. Too often, in my experience, Scouting is missing from such committees and shows up only when we are in need of something. Some of the events I've listed in this article are strictly Scouting activities that might help broaden the base of the local carnival.

For most of you, however, who are working week in and week out with packs, colonies, troops and companies, I'd like to suggest a different approach — a MINI WINTER CARNIVAL — involving the sections in your group, plus invited guests including other boys' groups, and girls' groups like the Brownies and Girl Guides. If planned correctly, and PLANNING is the key to the success of any carnival, the events of a weekend carnival will provide the program material for three or more weeks of group meetings prior to the event.

This is what I have in mind — A planning committee of Scouters meets to set up a program, a sample of which is shown below. The information is printed and distributed one month before the event, giving the sections plenty of time to hold the carnival weekend open, and to prepare for the contests. Guest groups to be invited are also given a month's notice. The Scouters doing the planning stay in close touch, and those delegated with the specific responsibilities of the various events report their progress at each meeting. A carnival is an event that requires many hands to operate smoothly, but it especially requires one strong individual who will assume an over-all chairman's role.

Others can be designated such roles as Outdoor Sports Chairman, Indoor Sports Chairman, Entertainment Chairman, King and Queen Contest Chairman, Canteen Chairman, Chairman of Religious Celebrations, Promotion Chairman and others as your activities require.

In the weeks prior to the carnival, your various chairmen should be out encouraging participation in the event(s) they are responsible for and ironing out the many details, so the events will run smoothly.

Let's look at a carnival program . . .

### WINTER WEEKEND CARNIVAL PROGRAM

For further information read the info beside each letter or see the leader.

- |                 |                     |  |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Friday</b>   | <b>A. 7.00 pm.</b>  | Selection of King and Queen Winter and their Court   |
|                 | <b>B. 8.00 pm.</b>  | Mock Fashion Show  |
|                 | <b>C. 9.00 pm.</b>  | Concert by Local Group   |
| <b>Saturday</b> | <b>D. 10.00 am.</b> | Building Snow Sculptures   |
|                 | Noon                | Judging of Sculptures  |
|                 | <b>E. 1.00 pm.</b>  | Snow Contests including — broomball game, toboggan pulling, tug-of-war, snow shoe racing, log sawing contest, travois race, cardboard sliding, flying saucer races, home built coaster races, snow golf, bronco busting and team weight pulling contest.           |
|                 | <b>F. 4.00 pm.</b>  | Indoor Events — ping pong championship, darts championship, shuffleboard championship, milk carton bowling, weight lifting contest, bean bag championship and eating contests.   |
|                 | <b>G. 5 - 7 pm.</b> | Movie for youngsters (no-one over ten admitted except parents).  |
|                 | <b>H. 8.00 pm.</b>  | Controlled dance for older Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, older Brownies and Guides — plus invited guests.   |
| <b>Sunday</b>   | <b>I. 2.00 pm.</b>  | "Talent Time" — an opportunity for each group to present skits, songs, stunts or demonstrations.<br>Liars Contest — judged<br>Poetry Contest — judged<br>Art Contest — judged<br>Bubble Gum Blowing Contest, Spelling Bee, Hula Hoop Contest, Kim's Game & others. |
|                 | <b>J. 7.00 pm.</b>  | Youth Church Service   |
|                 | <b>K. 8.00 pm.</b>  | Sing-A-Long and Cookies and Cocoa.   |

This Carnival is sponsored by St. George's Group Committee

Contact 123-4567 for details

There is quite a lot of information here and one way of distributing this is to provide a general poster, as the above shows, with all relevant information on sheets avail-

able from the leader in charge of each event. For example, additional information about "A" would be in the following format (and all other information would follow this format).

**Item A — Selection of King and Queen Winter and their Court**

*Leader in Charge* — John Doe Phone 234-5678

Contestants in this event must advise the leader in charge that they wish to enter the contest prior to January 15th. The leader will meet with all contestants to explain the activity. If you are entering you should: —

Have a pleasing personality!

Have an attractive appearance!

Have some talent you can demonstrate such as — singing, dancing, poetry recitation, piano playing, etc.

Contest winners will reign over the weekend activities and must be available for all events (except Saturday dance). The judges will choose three contestants from each group (i.e. 3 Cubs, 3 Scouts, 3 Guides & 3 Brownies) at a pre-judging on January 20th at 7 pm. in the Church Hall.

The Winners are Promised a FREE SUPPER at the local Hamburger or Pizza House.

The leader in charge of this event must make all arrangements to see that the event runs smoothly, including the pre-judging, prize arrangement, selection of judges and meeting with candidates.

Each "letter" receives a similar page, outlining the activities in as complete a manner as possible. In order to give you an idea of each event (and keep this article brief), I will give only the very basic sketch of each item, and hope that you will be able to fill the activity in to meet your local conditions.

**Item B. — Mock Fashion Show** — Selected girls modelling boys' fashions and (for the laughs) selected fellows to model girls' fashions. A good commentator is needed to describe fashions and models accurately.

**Item C. — Concert by Local Group** — By contacting your local musicians' union, you might be able to arrange for a group to do a benefit concert through the musicians' trust fund. New groups in the early formation stages are sometimes looking for an audience, so explore this possibility too. Sometimes performers at local night clubs will do a benefit show. Be flexible about the time, as you might have to have the music first and the King & Queen Contest last.

**Item D. — Snow Sculptures** are an old winter carnival custom. The library will have resource material on this which can be reproduced for the guidance of your group.

**Item E. — Snow Contests** — Some of these are self-explanatory, or widely known, such as broomball, snowshoe racing, log sawing contests, bronco busting, travois racing, but others need a short explanation. Toboggan pulling is a team relay where each member of the team must be pulled past the finish line by his team mates. Cardboard sliding is exactly that, sliding downhill on a piece of slippery cardboard. Plastic, cushion floor, garbage lids, and many other items can also be used. Flying saucers are those plastic slides that look like garbage lids.

The kids enjoy them and races on them are quite unpredictable and offer a lot of fun. Home built coasters are simply home-made racers (like the soap box derby type), built on top of slides or toboggans. You need the two categories in order to have fair races. Snow golf is the same as summertime miniature golf, except that the fairways are snow, the greens are packed down areas with a tin can frozen in the snow. The balls are ball hockey balls, hit with borrowed golf clubs. Team weight pulling uses a sled or toboggan and some cinder blocks. Teams line up (four to a team) to see how quickly they can pull six cinder blocks 100'. The fastest teams then play off, pulling eight blocks 100' and on and on until you have a grand champion.

**Item F. — Indoor Events** — These events are quite well known, and rules for most can be found in resource books at your library. In these games, and those above, do not lose sight of the fact that the games should be competitive, but they must remain good fun, with the emphasis being more on participation than winning.

**Item G. — Movie for the Youngsters** — If you have Beavers and younger Brownies and Cubs, some of the outdoor and indoor afternoon events may be difficult for them, so set aside a period of the carnival to show a movie for this age group. Alternatively, a puppet or magic show will go over just as well with this age group. Films are available from many sources, the best source of free film being the National Film Board, but you must contact them early. (For other sources refer to the article "Working With Beavers" **The Leader**, page 11, June/July 1978.)

**Item H. — Controlled Dance** — For members of your group only, plus invited guests. Be sure it is well chaperoned. Recorded music is fine; ask the kids to bring their own records and tapes.

**Item I. — Talent Time** — Each section should have been working to have a short display of their talent ready. It will help if you have a judge(s) to select the best and offer some suitable prize. Theatre tickets or McDonald's gift certificates are always incentives. Liars Contest — is a Tall Tale Contest. Contestants must pre-enter and must have told the story once to the leader in charge so that the leader will know that it is a good, acceptable story and the contestant can recite it well. Poetry Contest — can consist of contestants reciting their own poetry about the weekend's events, while the art contest can be any form of artistic endeavour on the theme of "Winter". The other contests are self-explanatory.

**Items J & K. — The church service and sing-a-long** will be a fitting closing to your Winter Weekend. Go whole hog and invite the Mayor to this event, and ask him to officially close your carnival. This is also a good time to invite other dignitaries such as the district commissioner and president.

This may sound like an extensive program for a weekend, and it is, but it is a worthwhile endeavour. You can subtract from this format, or add to it (for instance you could add an all night campout in front of your headquarters) as you see fit. Whatever you decide to do, rest assured you will not be alone, as many thousands of other Canadians will be out there trying to liven up the winter season with carnivals. X



## B.P. Tells a Story

men of the valley, and they planned together to rid the community of this monster.

Unfortunately for them their plot was discovered before it was ripe, and Albert was waylaid by Rollo's myrmidons and carried off to the Mice Tower. It was after nightfall when he was brought in and Count Rollo was at supper with his companions. He joyously gave the word for the young man to be hanged forthwith head downwards from the window. Quickly the victim's feet were tied together with the end of a rope, which ran up over the end of a beam projecting out from the window, and he was slung out into the darkness to die a lingering death, while Rollo and his friends kept up a noisy carousal immediately above him.

For a few moments he hung like this while his executioners returned to their feast, and then with a sudden plunge he fell heavily to the ground. The rope had been partially gnawed through by the mice. Fortunately at that point the ground was covered by a thick growth of heath. For a few moments he lay practically stunned, but he was not materially hurt and, on coming to, he realised this, and having unfastened his bonds he made his way cautiously in the darkness out of the camp and into the rocky cliffs close by.

By good fortune he came across a small cave, into which he crept. He found that it receded a good way into the mountain-side, and he followed it up, crawling on his hands and knees, until he felt himself secure from pursuit. Here he lay down to rest by a small runnel of fresh water. Some time later — it may have been several hours — he was alarmed to hear voices of men evidently searching for him. This caused him to explore even deeper into the recesses of the mountain, till he found himself out of reach of any sounds. Haunted, however, by the fear of re-capture, he continued to creep on and explore farther into the tunnel-like cave, in the hope that he might find another exit.

How long he struggled on he never knew; in the total darkness it might have been hours, it might and probably was days and nights. In the end, starving, weak and utterly worn out, when he had given up all hope, and had resigned himself to dying in peace rather than at the hands of torturers, he suddenly saw a faint gleam of light. Dragging himself onwards, he eventually emerged into what he afterwards discovered was the Loetschen Valley. Here he was found, and succoured by friendly hands, and he finally made it his home.

Probably from fear that any report of his being still alive might leak out to the Kander Valley, he never confided to a soul his identity nor his story, until eventually, on his death-bed, he confessed it to the priest. He now lies in the third grave on the left as you enter the narrow churchyard overhanging the river-valley at Kippel.

He asked me whether I had during my stay in the Kander Valley noticed, near the entrance to the tunnel, a small square tower. This, he said, was referred to in the document as "The Mice Tower". Certainly I had seen it, but had not paid it much attention on account of its insignificant appearance. But, muttering the old Swiss proverb "Little pigs nevertheless make good pork," he tottered off to the church to search the muniment chest for the paper. Meanwhile I waited, sipping my coffee and pondering on the inscription on the beam — "God protect this house and all who go in and out."

Presently he returned with the document and,

deciphering with some difficulty the crabbed characters on the time-worn paper, he read to me the following grim story. I give merely the substance of it, omitting the lengthy if picturesque detail.

A note by the father-confessor explained it was the dying confession of a man who had come mysteriously to Kippel some years previously, and had established himself there as a recluse, living in a small hut high up on the mountain side. Being now about to meet his Maker, and no longer fearing the vengeance of man, he confessed that he was the only surviving son of Johann Kostler, a former well-to-do farmer in the valley of the Kander. (His chalet is still to be seen in Kandersteg today.)

While this man, Albert Kostler, was yet a young man, the notorious Count Rollo, known as "Rollo the Roysterer," was tyrant of the valley. The Count lived in the old castle of Tellesberg perched high upon a solitary crag commanding the valley. From this fastness with his band of armed retainers he exacted from the inhabitants all that he wanted from time to time in the shape of food or money or cattle, etc. When his demands were not met with the promptitude desired, he inflicted imprisonment or torture or even death on the wretched peasant; so that the whole valley was terrorised.

The scene of these cruelties was usually the Mice Tower at the head of the valley, where his victims went through a form of mock trial before being condemned to the punishment which he amused himself in devising. The upper room of this tower was also the scene of wild orgies and carousals on the part of himself and his boon companions.

Count Rollo had had some iron staples let into the outer wall of the Mice Tower, to which his victim was triced up by the wrist and ankles in a spread-eagle position, and exposed naked for hours to the blazing sun in the summer and to the freezing wind in the winter. (These staples can still be seen on the walls of this harmless-looking building.)

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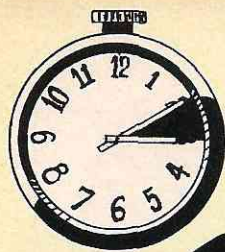
My host, having read the confession to me, went on to say that tradition maintains that Count Rollo the Roysterer, after a life of cruelty and debaucheries, came to a bad end — as bad men do.

The story went that he was investigating the Blausee, or Blue Lake, which lies below his castle, when a sudden rise of the water from melting snow in the mountains forced him to try to cross the lake on a fallen tree. In doing so he slipped and his foot became entangled and held, as by a vice, among the branches. The water, rising gradually higher and higher, submerged him inch by inch; and though his screams attracted his followers they were unable to do anything to save him before he was finally submerged and drowned. My friend had not himself been to the Blausee, but he maintained that on particularly clear days Rollo's skeleton can still be seen among the trees at the bottom of that wonderful blue lake.

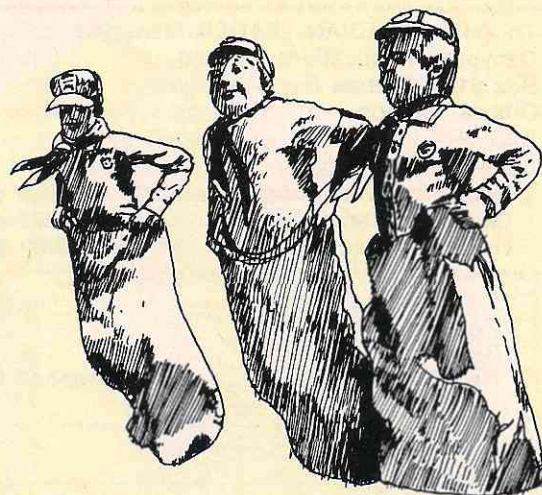
He also added that it is widely believed that between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, on September 13th every year, his ghost may be seen gliding round the Mice Tower, wringing his hands in an agony of remorse — or it may not.

(For conclusion see Editor's Notebook)





# SCOUTER'S 5 MINUTES & GAMES



## MERCURY AND THE WOODMAN

A Woodman was felling a tree on the bank of a river, when his axe, glancing off the trunk, flew out of his hands and fell into the water. As he stood by the water's edge lamenting his loss, Mercury appeared and asked him the reason for his grief; and on learning what had happened, out of pity for his distress he dived into the river and, bringing up a golden axe, asked him if that was the one he had lost. The Woodman replied that it was not, and Mercury then dived a second time, and, bringing up a silver axe, asked if that was his. "No, that is not mine either," said the Woodman. Once more Mercury dived into the river, and brought up the missing axe. The Woodman was overjoyed at recovering his property, and thanked his benefactor warmly; and the latter was so pleased with his honesty that he made him a present of the two axes. When the Woodman told the story to his companions, one of these was filled with envy of his good fortune and determined to try his luck for himself. So he went and began to fell a tree at the edge of the river, and presently contrived to let his axe drop into the water. Mercury appeared as before, and, on learning that his axe had fallen in, he dived and brought up a golden axe, as he had done on the previous occasion. Without waiting to be asked whether it was his or not the fellow cried, "That's mine, that's mine," and stretched out his hand eagerly for the prize: but Mercury was so disgusted at his dishonesty that he not only declined to give him the golden axe, but also refused to recover for him the one he had let fall into the stream.

**Honesty is the best policy.**

— from Aesop's Fables

Here are some games with a Christmas theme, to share with your boys.

## TRIM THE TREE

Divide boys into two or more equal groups. Line them up in relay formation. Attach a large sheet of paper in front of each group, on opposite wall. Give each boy crayon of a different colour. On signal, first boy runs up to his paper and draws outline of a Christmas tree. Next player draws in a stand or tub. Others follow, adding one ornament, light or decoration each. Last boy adds star to top of his tree. First team to finish trimming tree wins.

## JIGSAW

Cut up a supply of old Christmas cards into jigsaw pieces. Divide boys into pairs. Give each pair a jigsaw card in an envelope. First pair to assemble card correctly wins. Then let teams exchange cards and try again.

## SEARCHING FOR SANTA

Get a small toy Santa Claus and partially hide it somewhere in the hall. At the opportune time, announce that you have hidden Santa in the hall and they are to find him. The fun of the game is — when a Cub locates Santa, he should not give away the location but should keep on looking without saying a word and, in a minute or so, be seated and watch the others look. The last two or three Cubs will provide much entertainment.

## NEWSPAPER CHRISTMAS TREE

Give each Cub a sheet of newspaper. Explain that when the lights go out, they must tear out the form of a Christmas tree from the paper. Put lights out for two minutes. Have each six present best "tree" and then pick winner from that lot.



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**Have you  
 helped  
 Amigo?**

**CHRISTMAS CANDY HUNT**

Prior to pack meeting, hide pieces of cellophane-wrapped candy around hall. Tell the Cubs that these are hidden. They can pick up only one piece at a time and bring to their sixer before getting another. The six with the most pieces of candy in a given time wins.

**WHAT AM I?**

Leader makes a set of cards with something connected with Christmas written on each card, such as reindeer, mince pies, three wise men, etc. Pin a card to each boy's back without showing him what his card says. He must go around asking the other boys questions about the object on his card but they can only answer "yes" or "no". They, of course, will also be asking questions about their card. When a player thinks he knows what his object is, he can go and tell the leader and sit down if his guess is correct. This can also be played as a team game.

**SAVAGE CHRISTMAS PUDDING JUMP**

Cubs in a circle. The leader stands in the centre with a rope, on one end of which he secures a "savage Christmas pudding". This can be a football or bundle of newspaper tied in a brown cloth. He swings this round making the boys jump to avoid it. Reverse direction from time to time. Boys stopping the rope drop out.

**CONSCIENCE**

How can you best serve Him with the intelligence and power that He has given you? If you are in doubt, ask your Conscience, that is the voice of God within you. He will tell you at once what is needed of you. And it is generally to give of your good will, and to give it freely.

— from "Rovering to Success", by Lord Baden-Powell.

He that is down needs fear no fall,  
 He that is low, no pride;  
 He that is humble ever shall  
 Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,  
 Little be it or much:  
 And, Lord, contentment still I crave,  
 Because Thou savest such.

Fullness to such a burden is  
 That go on pilgrimage:  
 Here little, and hereafter bliss,  
 Is best from age to age.

*John Bunyan 1628-1688*

**A PRAYER OF THANKS**

Dear God:  
 Thank you for the birds that sing,  
 Thank you God, for everything.  
 Thank you for the sun and moon,  
 Thank you for the duck and loon.  
 Thank you for the food we need,  
 Thank you for the apple seed.  
 Thank you for the grass and trees,  
 Thank you for the buzzing bees.  
 Thank you God for EVERYTHING!

*Written by a Cub from Quebec*



Beaver leaders should now be aware of the availability of our newest Beaver publication *A Book for Busy Beavers*, catalogue #20-108.

The introduction of this new activity book now completes a series of three, so that boys can enjoy a new book for each of their three years in the Beaver program. While there are no restrictions on which book a boy should obtain in one

year, the series has been designed to be progressively more difficult from one to the next.

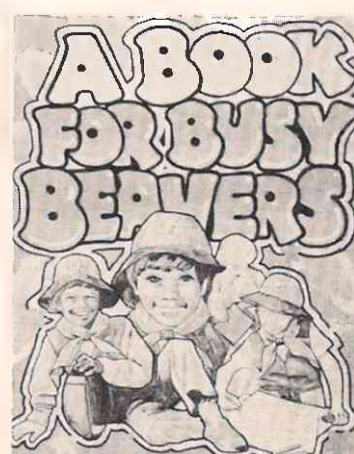
While these books are not essential requirements of the program, they are items which many leaders find useful in rounding out colony activities, and which many more boys and parents find enjoyable for home activities. X



The first: *A Book for Eager Beavers*, introduces the new Beaver to the story "Friends of the Forest" and to the leaders' names.



The second: *A Book for Growing Beavers*, provides a lot more challenge in the activities it contains.



The third: *A Book for Busy Beavers*, is the most challenging of the three and it serves the additional purpose of helping to familiarize Busy Beavers with the Cub program.

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## CAN YOU READ INTERNATIONAL SIGNALS?

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These flags are available as embroidered crests (1" square). Put your initials on your Jacket, Haversack, Tent or anything else. Some kids even put them on their bedroom door.

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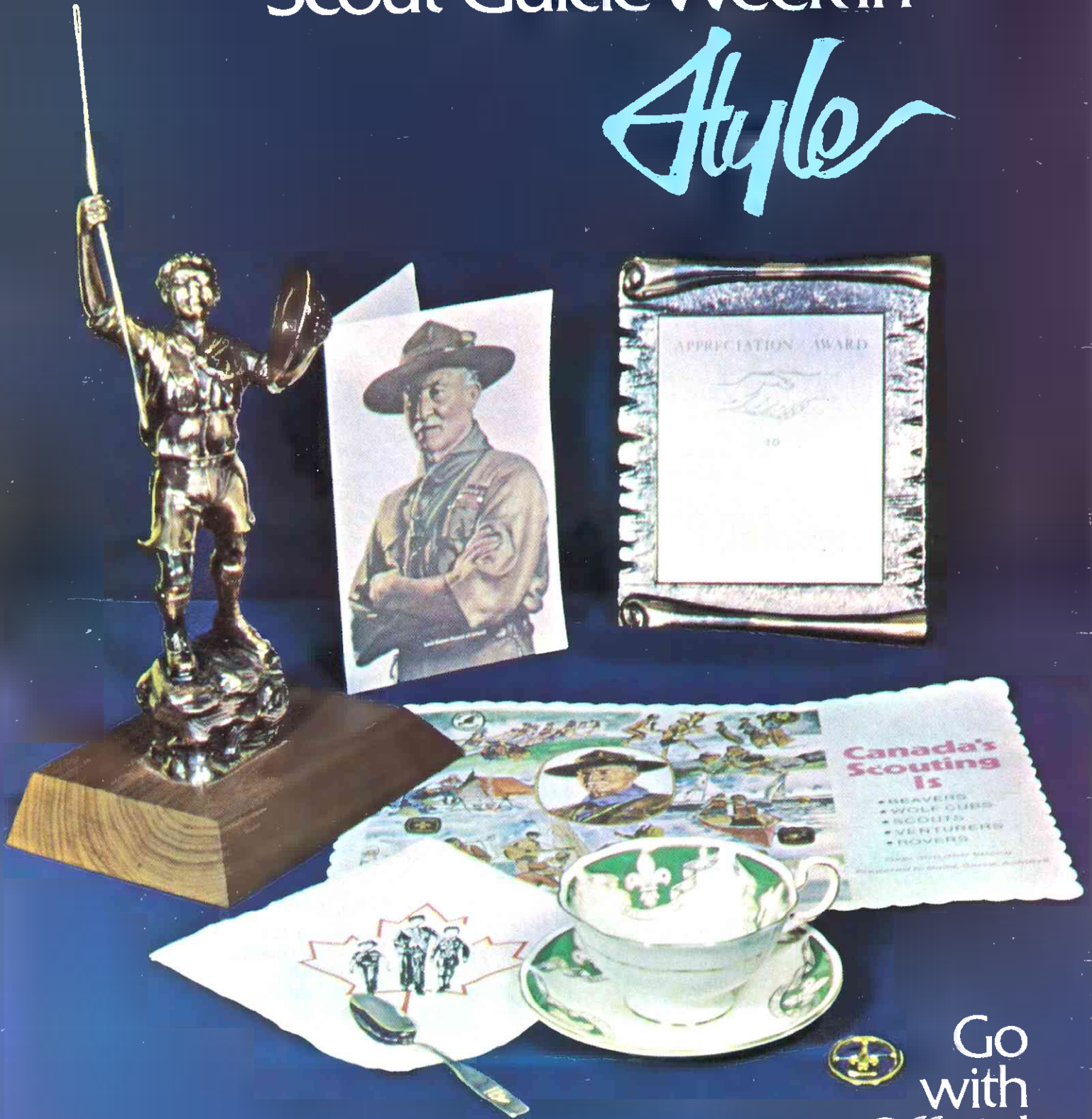
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