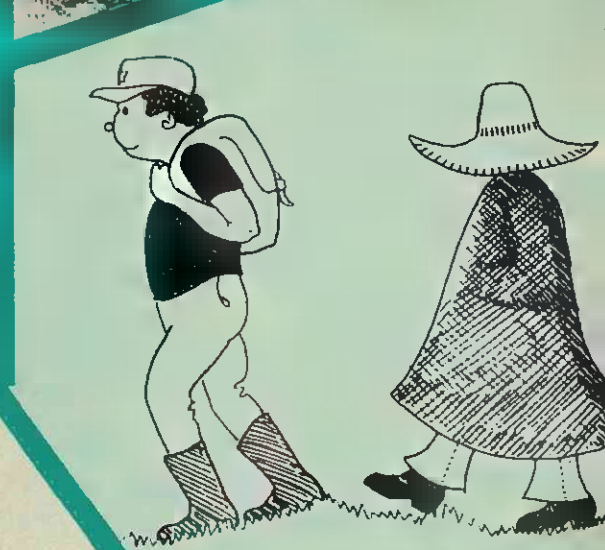
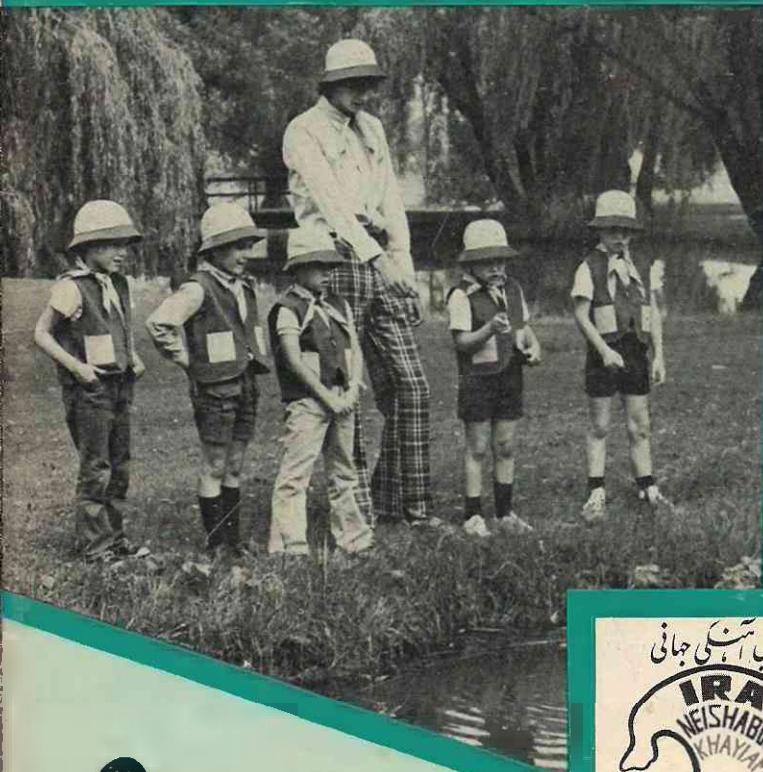


the Leader



Subscription Price Increase

In a time when price increases are a daily occurrence and unfortunately almost a way of life, **The Leader** magazine has, for seven years, managed to maintain the same yearly subscription price, for registered members of Boy Scouts of Canada. Regrettably, we must now increase our price from the current \$2, to \$3 a year.

The last subscription increase was implemented in January, 1970, and since that time, the magazine has absorbed a number of increases in printing and postage charges (the most recent being the April 1 increase of 20-25% in Second Class postal rates) but has managed to maintain the \$2 rate through increased support from the National Council, higher advertising revenue and increased subscription rates to non-members of Boy Scouts of Canada.

While maintaining the \$2 price, the magazine has grown in size. In 1970 it contained 240 pages; in the last volume there were a total of 412 pages — a 72% increase. Through the additional pages, we feel that we more adequately serve the five program sections, service teams and non-uniform members with program support material.

The popularity of **The Leader** also assisted in the price maintenance, because as circulation increases, the unit price drops. Since 1970, the circulation has grown by nearly 60% from 25,500 to 40,600 in March of this year.

The increase will become effective June 1, 1978, for all new and renewed subscriptions. The increase does not affect the arrangement whereby the National Council provides the magazine to section leaders (Cubmasters, etc.).

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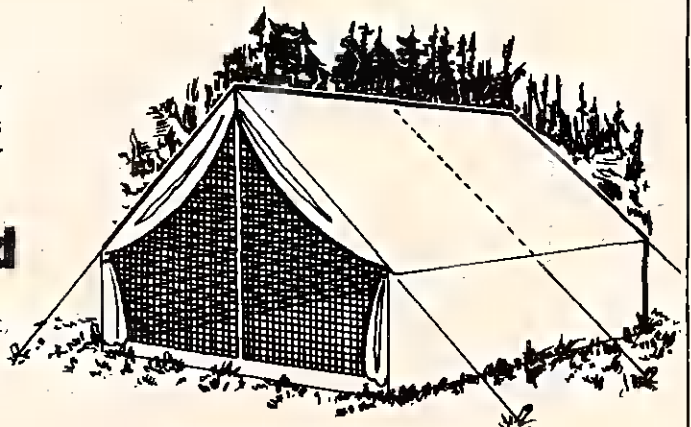
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CAMPER-HIKER SPECIAL
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the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

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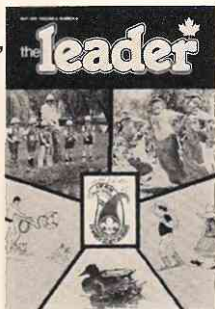
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BETTY RAPKINS
Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT,
Editorial and
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COVER

As usual, this month's **Leader** contains a variety of interesting program ideas. Our full colour centrefold pull-out should be placed in a spot where all the boys who are interested in going to the Jamboree will have a chance to see it. Watch the June/July issue for an interview with the Jamboree Camp Chief, Dr. Hossein Banai.

supply services news

by Bill Johnson

Through travels across the country, correspondence and discussions with visitors to the National Office, we are able to get a pretty good picture of what is wanted in the field with regard to **uniforms and equipment**. If you feel that your voice is not being heard, let me assure you that a great deal of time is spent reviewing concerns and working with suppliers to improve our products. For example, during the past year, we changed pants manufacturer to improve the standard and changed leather goods supplier to overcome quality problems. Meetings are going on regularly with our shirt manufacturer to correct sizing problems, to re-style the ladies' blouse and to overcome an obvious washing problem. Every concern or complaint we receive is checked thoroughly. We appreciate your comments and encourage leaders to let us know if they find a problem with our goods.

Our two advertisements in this issue concentrate on **camping equipment, sleeping bags and cook kits**. These are two samples of new items being selected for our 1978/79 catalogue. The three new sleeping bags are made exclusively under our label and are the start of what we hope will develop into a full line of top quality bags, from the light summer style to subzero Arctic models.

We are often asked **why we discontinue certain items** and on almost every occasion that we do, someone will write in and ask why we dropped such a popular product. There are basically two reasons why we discontinue an article. First, and most frequent, is that the sales have dropped to the point where it is economically impractical to have it manufactured or produced. The second reason develops when our source ceases to produce, as is the case with many books we bring in from England and the United States. However, we do appreciate comments and suggestions and if enough people indicate interest in an item just discontinued, serious consideration is given to reinstating it. ^

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

by Betty Rapkins

Scouters' Conferences are not only fun but they provide an opportunity to meet with others and participate in a learning/giving experience. If your province, region or district do not presently hold an annual Scouters' Conference, perhaps after you read this report of Toronto's well-planned event you might wish to hold one too.

Due to limitations of space, it's impossible to provide all the information but we know that if called upon, Toronto will be pleased to assist you in any way, in the light of their experience.

4 Saturday, November 26, 1977 and I leave Ottawa on the Early Bird flight amid the season's first purposeful flurry of snow. I am one of the few early birds, it seems, and get first choice from the entire range of in-flight magazines. The 55 minute journey is thus soon over and I settle my white fur hat firmly onto my head and stride out through Toronto airport.

"She will be wearing a large white hat and a long black coat and clutching a copy of **The Leader**," the editor has told Regional Field Executive Bob Painter, by telephone, when the arrangements were made. It is like a scene from

the "The Yellow Hand Gang". Will the beautiful (?) Russian spy make contact with the tall stranger, as planned? Luckily she does and we are soon joining close to 800 other enthusiastic members of the Scouting fraternity at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education on Bloor Street.

Bob is kind and helpful and leads me directly to the Auditorium in time to obtain towards-the-front seats for the opening ceremonies.

What a very good idea — and a sound to stir the senses — to have the Pipes and Drums of the Metropolitan Police Band of Toronto come swirling on stage. Conference Chairman, Fred Foster opens the ceremonies, followed by an invocation by Director of Field Services, Lionel Pye and we all sing *God Save the Queen* and *O Canada*. Then we settle down to listen to the band and to enjoy the guest speaker. Incidentally this enjoyment isn't just because he's my boss and the editor of this magazine, but because he really is a very good speaker. Even if he *does* take me entirely unawares by introducing me to the audience — who seem quite well-disposed towards this strange, blushing lady waving her notebook at them from the body of the hall!



Photos by Harold Hird, Scouts Toronto.

Then off we all go to the 2nd floor conference area clutching our session timetables. Many obviously know each other well, and most know where they're going, but I'm a bit overwhelmed by such a purposeful sea of faces and wondering how I'll ever sort everything out and report back with a coherent set of notes to transcribe onto these pages. I needn't have worried though, because the 7th Annual Regional Conference of Scouts Toronto, was obviously masterminded and organized by people who really knew what they were doing, and everything soon fell into place.

So, for those of you who may be planning your own regional conference, I'd like to share with you some of the ideas, and behind the scenes efforts, that went into making the day such an outstanding success.

I talked with Field Executive Ron Rochester, the staff support for the Conference and he explained how, during the spring of the previous year, the Regional Commissioner had asked Fred Foster, Cubmaster 6th Toronto Pack and Chairman, Scarborough South Area Scouters Club, to chair a committee to get the 7th Annual Conference under way. He chose a further nine people and this committee consisted of:

Fred Foster	<i>Chairman</i>
Roy Hockings	<i>Regions Representative</i>
Ron Rochester	<i>Regions Representative</i>
Betty Kenn	<i>Beaver Representative</i>
Joan Beeton	<i>Cub Representative</i>
Bill Byers	<i>Scout Representative</i>
Tom Mungham	<i>Venturer Representative</i>
Paul Samson	<i>Rover Representative</i>
Mary Lemyre	<i>Scouting Aux. Representative</i>
Juris Livitis	<i>District and Group Committee Representative</i>

Eight of these were volunteers and two were staff members. The very first thing they did was to book the hall because, if really good facilities are wanted and locally available, then it is usually necessary to book up at least a year in advance.

Once the Institute was booked, the next step was to send out questionnaires to find out the subjects Toronto Scouters would most like to see covered at the Conference. Based on these replies, a wide variety of topics was chosen, which really did include something for everyone. Suitable speakers were then contacted and these all offered their services on a voluntary basis, mostly

from among Scouting circles but including a few outsiders as well.

The committee continued to meet once a month, excluding the summer holiday break, and produced a 24 page booklet which served the double purpose of putting everyone in the picture and as the participants' admission to the conference.

Since I found this booklet a real life-line from the moment I arrived, I'd like to reproduce here some of the key features which made it so useful. It started off with the program timetable — so everyone had a clear idea of where they should be at any given time.

Program

8.00 a.m.	Registration	Lobby
8.45 a.m.	Opening Ceremonies	Auditorium
	Band Concert	
	Keynote Speaker	
9.45 a.m.	Sessions begin	2nd Floor
11.40 a.m.	Cafeteria Opens	5th Floor
1.40 p.m.	Cafeteria Closes	5th Floor
3.25 p.m.	Sessions Close	2nd Floor
3.30 p.m.	CJ'77 Movie	Auditorium
	Campfire and Closing Ceremonies	
4.15 p.m.	Conference Closed	

The Chairman's letter of welcome came next, followed by lots of information regarding registration, the guest speaker, session details, the opening and closing ceremonies, car parking facilities, etc. During registration, a meal ticket was available, worth up to \$2.50 towards the purchase of any items on the menu — which was also given in detail in the booklet. This saved a lot of last-minute decision-making delays in the inevitable, but reasonably brisk, midday meal queue.

Incidentally, the use of the Institute for Studies in Education, with its spacious conference area, modern auditorium and 5th floor dining facilities, for 350 at a seating, all helped to make the accommodation of so many a relatively smooth operation, a point to bear in mind if you are planning to have large numbers at your next conference.

It was particularly helpful to devote the back page of our booklets to a ground plan of the 2nd floor conference



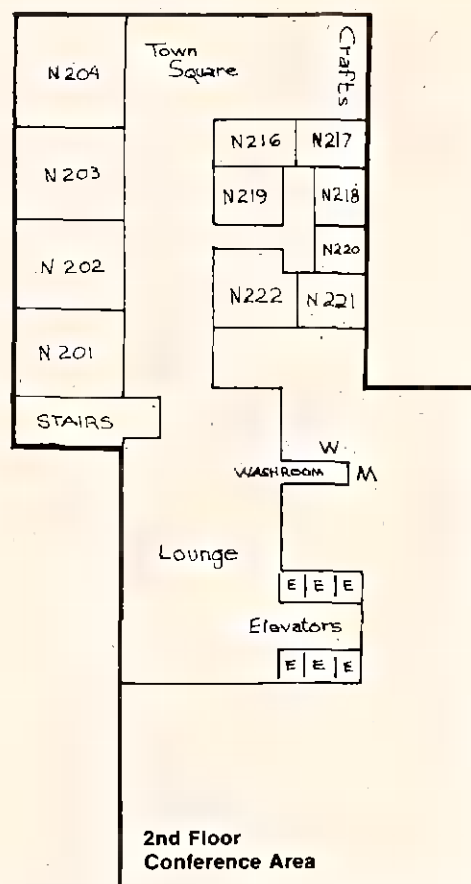
area, which is shown here to give some idea of the extent and scope of space and activities available.

The Town Square proved to be a lively spot, constantly full of people either meeting long-lost friends, or watching and asking questions about the many stalls and displays all around.

Being something of a craft nut, I made a purposeful bee-line for the craftwork and was immediately roped in by fellow enthusiast, Dorothy Parsons, Akela of the 4th Weston Cub Pack, to make an on-the-spot magnetized owl from a section of fir cone. (I'm pleased to say he weathered the journey home, Dorothy, and is even now staring inscrutably at me from my refrigerator door, holding up a chart showing exactly where I'm supposed to be sewing on my son's Scout badges!)

Wandering around the Town Square and pausing at a variety of stalls, I got to meet all sorts of keen, friendly people from eighty-year-old Mrs. Laura Lehman who, as I write this, I'm sad to learn has recently passed away of a heart attack after a lifetime of devoted service with the Ladies Auxiliaries in Greater Toronto Region, to brown-eyed Stephen Gallo, enthusiastic Team Leader of Scouts Toronto Search and Rescue. If you want to learn more about Scouter Gallo's "great adventure in Search and Rescue" then you can purchase his very detailed handbook on the subject for \$3.00. Contact him through the Greater Toronto Region, 316 Bloor St. W., Toronto M5S 1W5, for further information.

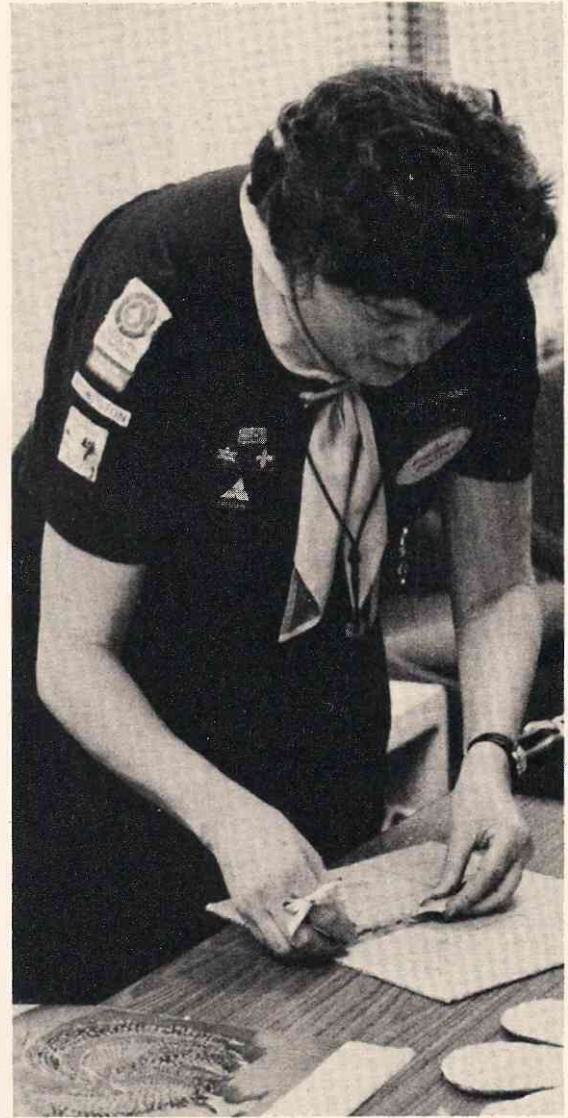
With so much to see and such a wide variety of folk to talk to, I missed the first 9.45 to 10.25 session but with the aid of the timetable printed on the centre pages of our booklets I was soon able to map out an interesting day for myself.



SESSION TIMETABLE

Hospitality Room - N203
Committee Room - N220
Crafts - Town Square

Room No.	9:45 - 10:25	10:35 - 11:15	11:40 ——— LUNCH ——— 1:40			1:55 - 2:35	2:45 - 3:20
			11:25 - 12:05	12:15 - 12:55	1:05 - 1:45		
N201	What's new with Beavers	Ethnic Scouting	Beaver Ceremonies	Learning to Backpack	Beaver Outings	Games for Beavers	Skits and Playacting for Cubs and Scouts
N202	Jungle Lore	Community Resources for Cubs & Beavers	Cub Ceremonies		Outdoor Cubbing	Camping with Cubs	Special Pack Programs
N204	Rovers and you	Rovers and you	Rovers and you		Rovers and you	Rovers and you	Rovers and you
N216	Take 5 with the President	Take 5 with the Commissioner				Take 5 with the President	Take 5 with the Commissioner
N217	Scout Conservation	Scouting Auxiliary Meetings	Value of Scouting Scouting Auxiliaries	First Aid in Camp		Arranging Exchange Visits	Fund Raising Ideas and Organization
N218	How to visit a Section		Legal and Medical	Auxiliary Relationship & financing	Duke of Edinburgh Award		Legal and Medical
N219	Venturer Outings/endeavours	The Exceptional Boy in Scouting	Scout, Venturer and Rover Worship Services	The Role of the Service Scouter	Scouting can serve your Community better	How Auxiliaries help area events	Backpacking for Venturers
N221	The role of the S.I.T.	Group Committee meeting format	Dealing with people	Rechartering procedures		G.T.R. Camping facilities	Right Person for the right job
N222	Search and Rescue	Scout Troop meetings and programing	Community resources for Scouts, Venturers & Rovers	Learn about our youngest Brothers	Increasing your Section Membership	Lightweight camping	Winter camping
Aud. Pt.	Canoeing Basics	Advanced Canoeing for S, V and R.	Campfire Introductory	Orienteering	Indoor Games	Venturees	Campfire Advanced



As you will see from this copy of it, the choice was wide. I took a stab at **"Community Resources for Cubs and Beavers"** which was absolutely packed. So I sat on the floor and learned from Elizabeth Durno of the Learnxs Press, all sorts of information about great adventures to be had in and around Toronto. So often we tend to overlook all the wonderful local resources we have available in our own backyard — wherever we happen to live — and a good example of this, from my own personal experience, is that I used to plan day trips into distant big cities with my own children, to tour the big museums. Then, one day, in our hometown, we happened to wander into the small museum above the library and there, to the children's absolute glee, was an ancient skeleton of a chap complete with rusty dagger through his heart, dug up by a local drain digger. Somehow, because it happened close to home, it seemed much more real and thrilling than all those big city exhibits.

So for those of you wondering what to do with your boys, don't overlook all the many local possibilities. Your library would be a good place to start, plus any big industry in your area. Study the yellow pages, read books, pore over maps, borrow films, etc. It's surprising how much you will discover.

My next choice was **"Beaver Ceremonies"** and this had me roped in for a spot of role-playing as a Beaver parent as we acted out typical ceremonies. Borden Giles, our leader, answered a lively range of questions and I came

away with one especially fascinating piece of information — that for 6¢ you can buy a wooden nickel from The Bank of Commerce.

After lunch I joined **"Outdoor Cubbing"** in which three leaders, John Todhunter, Mel Particka and Jim Penny gave us lots of useful information and practical ideas on all aspects of Cubbing out of doors, from regular pack meetings to special events and hikes.

Then on to **"Rovers and You"**, a most imaginative presentation complete with play acting and colour slides. Full of atmosphere, this session, and very well thought out with the slides projected onto an opaque white screen which suddenly became semi-transparent showing real boys acting out real ceremonies in the background.

Because of growing concern over weather conditions, we decided to forgo the campfire program and return to Ottawa on an early flight. But we did just manage to sit in on part of Frank Serio's **"Skits and Playacting for Cubs and Scouts"** before whisking away to the airport.

Just before I left, in the general crush, I couldn't help overhearing an eager Scouter in hot pursuit of a small lady Akela who was darting keenly from one session to another.

"How can I flirt with you," he was saying crossly, "If you will keep dashing about?"

Like I said, Toronto's 7th Annual Regional Conference on Scouting really did provide something for everyone. A



LET'S GO

"Are the Cubs getting noisier each week or is it just that I'm getting older?"

"Do you want me to be diplomatic or truthful?"

"Truthful."

"Well then, yes, to both."

"Thanks. And since we can't do anything about my advancing age, do you have any suggestions as to why the boys don't seem able to sit still for more than two seconds?"

"You know what I think?" interrupted Dave. "I think they're getting bored. I remember when I was a Cub, I used to get fed up with playing the same games each week, especially this time of year."

"And did anyone do anything about it?"

"Well yes, I think we used to go on a hike about the end of March."

"A hike! But everything outside is mud!"

"So?"

"Did you walk along the road?"

"No, we went over the fields."

"Mud and all?"

"Mud and all."

As we tramped down the side road to the first field we were to cross, my mind went over that conversation. It had followed a particularly noisy pack meeting three weeks before when everything we had planned had fallen through.

We had mulled over Dave's idea for a while and then decided that a change of scene might be just what was needed. So there we were, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, starting off on a three-mile hike.

Our destination was a wild area known locally as The Fox Dens. There, we planned to cook lunch over an open fire, play games and generally commune with nature. The day was to end at three o'clock with a quick scramble up the hill where several cars would be waiting to take us home.

Dave and Brian, alias Baloo and Bagheera, our two activity leaders, had planned the whole thing, partly because it had been their idea, but mainly because they had hiked across these fields before.

We must have looked a motley crew. We had emphasized that old clothes were the order of the day and the parents had taken us at our word. Floppy hats,

battered boots and old rain capes made us look like a refugee camp on the move.

The first gate appeared. Everyone hopped over with ease and headed towards the far side of the field.

"My boots leak!" shouted one of the Cubs as we waded through a swampy part.

"Maybe the water fleas will bite your toes," suggested his companion helpfully. There was a pause as we calmed down the Cub and patched the leak.

I should mention here that climbing is not my strong point. This being the case, I was rather proud of the nimble way I had hopped over the gate. However, the fence at the other end of the field was a different matter. The trouble was it wasn't really a bona fide fence, it was just four strands of wire strung between posts placed at even intervals across the field.

I surreptitiously watched as Dave, Brian and the Cubs climbed over. Well, everyone did the same thing so obviously you just had to follow the pattern.

Several minutes later, after numerous attempts, I was still in the first field gazing desperately over the fence at the disappearing pack. Well, one last try and then I would have to yell for help.

Probably the thought of such degradation spurred me on, for this time I did far better except that somehow I found myself in a horizontal position across the top wire, frantically swaying to and fro.

Now all would have been well if one of the Cubs hadn't looked back.

"Hey Baloo!" he yelled. "Look at Akela. She's stuck!" All heads turned. By this time I had forgotten about the degrading part as I was too busy trying to stop myself from upending backwards over the fence. It was the sight of the whole pack on its way back to 'help' me that spurred me on to make a final effort and, with a hefty push forward, I found myself on all fours on the right side of the fence.

I could have forgiven their delighted grins if it hadn't been for one evil minded Cub who, as we approached the next fence, suggested, "Let Akela go first. Then if she can't get over again we can all help her!"

We squished and squashed along for what seemed like eternity. Every so often we would all stop and stare dutifully as Dave or Brian pointed out something of interest. The swamps seemed to get deeper and the hills higher as we trudged along but finally around noon we



A-HIKING

by Judy Evans

reached our destination.

We had checked out the area ahead of time and picked the spot for our campfire, a small clearing between two wooded hills. The boys set off in search of dry twigs and wood for the fire. In the meantime, Brian was busy preparing the ground for the campfire and Dave had unaccountably disappeared. Ten minutes later he was back and, going over to where his rucksack was lying, he took out two long, nylon ropes. Looking at the Cubs, who by this time had finished their wood gathering and were standing around, he said, "I've found a tree up there that is perfect for a rope swing. Who wants to come and help me set it up?"

In a body they raced off. All was quiet for a few minutes until a series of blood curdling yells split the silence. Brian and I raced up the hill to find Dave hanging by his arms from a tree branch about ten feet from the ground. A rope, which had been thrown over the largest branch, was securely attached to his left foot at one end and was being hung onto by 20 grinning Cubs at the other.

It turned out that Dave had rigged up the pulley system so that the boys could haul him up the tree to tie the swing on the branch. What he hadn't counted on was the Cubs themselves. Once they had him up there at their mercy they were not going to let him down in a hurry. However, the arrival of reinforcements changed their minds and slowly they lowered him to the ground.

Lunch was next on the agenda, hot dogs (what else!) with all the trimmings. Everyone was hungry by this time and the air was soon filled with mouth watering smells. The boys sat around on logs, happily ignoring Dave who was lecturing them on the evils of stringing their leaders up.

The afternoon program started with a scavenger hunt. The boys divided into sixes and set off with their lists. They had been told not to go near the swamp area to the south of us, but as usual, two Cubs decided that the rules didn't apply to them. By the time we noticed them, they were well into the forbidden area busily examining a large rotten tree trunk.

They disappeared behind it for a moment and then suddenly emerged again and ran towards us, chased by two large Canada Geese. Apparently they had stumbled onto a nest with an egg in it and both parents home.

In spite of the fact that this was an accident it gave us an

excellent opportunity to bring home the importance of leaving wildlife alone. As we pointed out, few birds will attack you when their eggs or young are threatened, but it is just as important to preserve the nest of a Cardinal or Blue Jay as it is to avoid the home of a Canada Goose.

Free play had been planned for the remainder of the afternoon and the boys used up their time in a dozen different ways. The tree swing was popular and also the mud slope that they could run or slide down, adding to the dirt they were already caked in.

The time flew and all too soon we had to pack the equipment and take the swing down. Dave, who was still smouldering from his ill treatment of that morning, blew his whistle to summon the pack. Lining them up in front of him he said,

"Now, we are going to take the rope swing down and I am going to need you guys to pull me up to the branch again. Now all repeat after me, 'On my honour as a Cub, I promise to do exactly as Baloo tells me'."

Solemnly they all repeated it and then trooped off to the tree swing.

Well, I had to see **this**, so I quietly followed behind. Once more Dave threw the rope over the branch, put his foot in the loop and was hauled up by the Cubs to where the swing was tied on. I noticed that they were whispering among themselves but, as they were following his instructions to the letter, I didn't interfere.

The knots were untied and Dave glared down at the pack.

"O.K., now you guys, no monkey business. Just remember you promised to do exactly what I tell you. Now let me down!"

Bang! Simultaneously the whole pack let go of the rope and Dave came hurtling to the ground. Luckily he landed on a pile of leaves but, by the time he had got his breath back, there was not a Cub to be seen!

Three o'clock! By this time we were tired, damp and very muddy. The most welcome sight on earth had to be that line of cars waiting at the top of the hill to take us home.

It had been a good day. The Cubs haven't stopped talking about it yet. Dave has forgiven them (I think), for he and Brian are busy planning another hike for this spring. I'll be along on that one too, properly equipped this time with a rucksack, boots and a pole for vaulting the fences! X

CUB



by Jim Sharp

Winter is over, and once again the call of the outdoors is even more tempting, with longer evenings, warmer temperatures and nature blossoming after the long, cold months.

What better time than now to get your boys out for some good open air fun, whether you live in a city or in the rural areas of Canada. Hikes, rambles, day outings and visits to places of interest are all program ideas that should be on the agenda for your program planning meetings.

One outdoors program item often forgotten by Cub leaders is the Wide Game. A Wide Game is a game played on a large scale, which can take up quite a lot of time, and is held out-of-doors. What better idea for a pack meeting night, or activity on a weekend outing or at summer camp!

Here are four Wide Games, each of which can be played in a city, park or in the country. Other ideas can be found in the *The Cub Leaders' Handbook and Games Galore*, both available from Supply Services or through your local Scout Shop. And of course your best source for game ideas is your imagination and your boys' imaginations!

Sheep Rustlers

Equipment: Cotton wool, red powder paint, 2 colours of wool.

The pack is divided into two teams, "Sheep Rustlers" and "Farmers". They are identified by different colours of wool tied to their arms.

The Rustlers have stolen the Farmers' sheep in the night, and set off for their hideout. On the way, the sheep leave a trail of wool rubbed off on twigs, posts, etc. Some of the Rustlers have been hurt and leave a trail of blood (red powder paint).

After the Rustlers have had a start, the Farmers wake up, realize their sheep have been stolen and follow the trail of wool and blood. In due course, the Rustlers realize they are being followed and decide to find a good hideout for an ambush.

The excitement of this game is the fact that the Farmers do not know where they will be ambushed. When the Farmers arrive, the Rustlers spring out and a battle follows. Anyone with broken wool is dead. Finally a truce is declared and all agree to live peaceably.

Note: The leader following with the Farmers should warn them that an ambush is likely and a battle will take place, otherwise some Cubs, taken by surprise, may get too heated and the battle will be too realistic.

The Zulu Boy

One Cub is the Zulu Boy who is painted white and turned out into the bush to be hunted by the tribe.

Instead of being painted white, in our game he wears a white cocked hat made of paper, which he must not take off during the game.

At a certain hour he is sent out into the jungle to hide himself. The jungle is the country or streets for 600 yards in any direction round a well-known spot, such as the church, or school, or tall tree, etc.

He is given ten minutes to start, in which time he must get away and hide himself. Then the tribe (or pack) are told off into pairs, and are let loose in different directions to hunt him. They can track him, or ask passers-by if they have seen a boy wearing a white cocked hat, and if they find him they can chase him until they capture the hat.

But the pairs of hunters must be together to do it; he cannot be captured by a single Cub.

The white boy must not hide in any inhabited building unless a rule is made allowing it, but he may ride in any transportation he wishes, and he must keep his hat on at all times.

If he succeeds in keeping his hat on for an hour, uncaptured, he wins the game.

Burglary!

Before relating this story, I must make the point, as a result of our experience, that the police should be informed well before the event takes place.

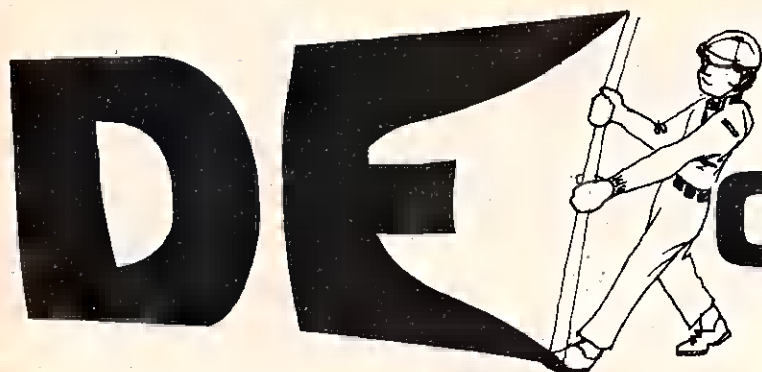
Our group is attached to a church, and the church officer had only recently joined the church, so his car was not well known. It was a very ordinary car. The Cub leader approached this very worthy gentleman and invited him to take part in a robbery, to which he readily agreed. He also had no difficulty in persuading three Venturers to join the gang. The Cub leader provided each of the latter with a stocking to put over his head, and some suitable items of equipment — a tool kit, executive case and so on. He then drove them to some houses near an area of waste ground, and rang the doorbell of one, picked at random. He enquired of the lady of the house whether she minded being burgled — she did not know the Cub leader and was a little surprised, but must have been mildly reassured by the fact that he was in uniform. She reluctantly agreed that the Venturers, in scruffy clothes and wearing the stockings over their heads, should hide behind her back gate. This they did, clutching their equipment, while the church officer sat outside in his car, engine running, trunk and side doors open.

Meanwhile the Cub leader had returned to the pack and told the boys to go to a particular field ready for a wide game there. Their only route took them past the burgled house. As soon as the unsuspecting Cubs were within a few yards of the car, the church officer blew the horn frantically; the burglars came dashing out of the house, threw their "loot" into the trunk, and shot off down the road, with a wild shrieking of brakes and slamming of doors. The Cubs stopped and watched in utter amazement. The car swung round the corner and back to the church for a good laugh about it all.

The Cub leader meanwhile arrived at the scene of the crime, and the boys excitedly told him what they had seen, and he, in a very businesslike way, pieced together a description from their accounts. This was the object of the exercise.

Unfortunately, not everything went according to plan. Two neighbours and a passing motorist saw the burglary and called the police. Three police cars arrived as the

DE GAMES



boys were still giving their descriptions to the Cub leader. The policemen assured him that everything was under control and that the area was cordoned off, and congratulated the Cubs on their descriptions. But it took a lot of explaining before they accepted it was an exercise, and even then, they were not very pleased.

In view of the above, it is worth reiterating that the police should be informed well before the event takes place.

Pony Express

Equipment: Four sashes or neckerchiefs, two red and two blue. Two boxes to receive delivered letters. Supply of postcards or index cards, half bearing blue stamps half bearing red stamps.

The boys are divided into the Indians and the Pony Express Riders. The object of the game is that the Riders are attempting to deliver mail without being intercepted by the Indians.

Leadership should consist of at least one leader with the Indians and a minimum of two leaders for each of the two groups of Riders.

The pack is divided into three groups, one group of Indians and two groups of Pony Express Riders, the Red Riders and the Blue Riders. The boys are placed in the field as in the diagram. Their leaders are with them. There should be one Red leader and one Blue leader at each end of the field, wearing sashes or neckerchiefs of appropriate colours. Each boy on each side is to have a post card bearing the appropriate colour stamp. At "GO" the Riders are to attempt to get to the other end of the field to deliver their letters to the boxes.

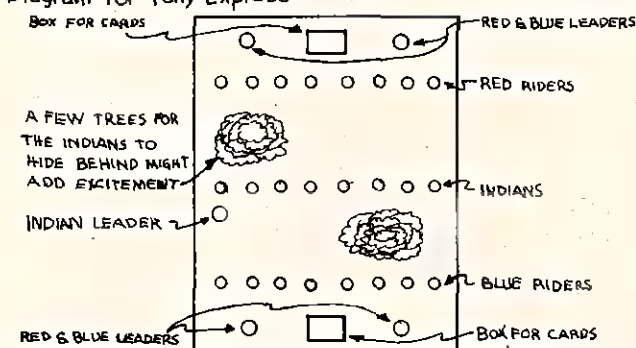
If intercepted by an Indian, the Rider forfeits his card and has to say his Cub Law for the Indian leader before

being allowed to get back into the game. He then goes to one of the leaders of his side, gets another stamped postcard, and again attempts to get through. When a Rider gets through the Indian ambush he puts his card in the mailbox and goes to the appropriate leader for another card to deliver to the other side.

And who are the winners? At the end of the game the cards in each set of boxes are counted, to see which group of Riders was able to deliver the most letters. Or did the Indians beat both sides by intercepting more cards than were delivered?

Note: This game could be used successfully with an American theme by preceding it with an explanation of the origin of the actual Pony Express. The wide game, Pioneers and Indians, page 61 of *Games Galore* could also be used in connection with this theme.

Diagram for Pony Express



Jim Sharp is chairman of the Wolf Cub Subcommittee of the National Program Committee. A



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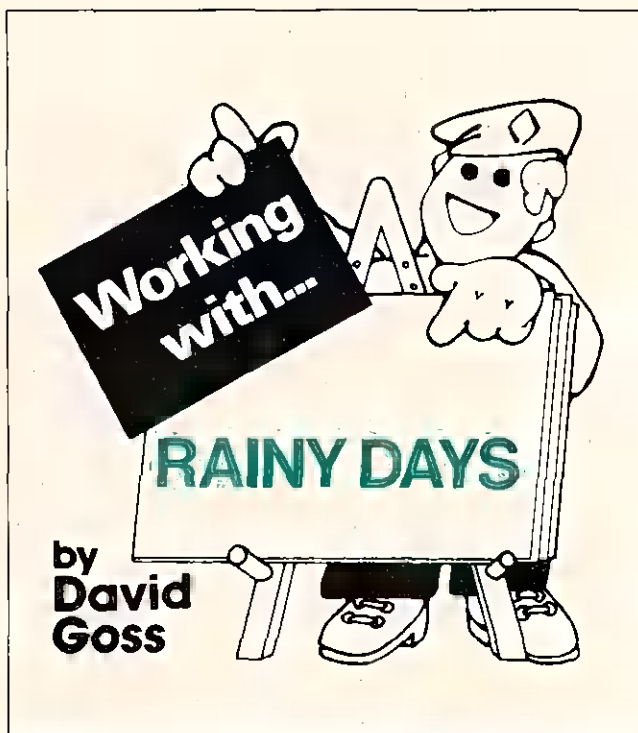
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Few of us like to think that rain will spoil our troop or pack camping plans. However, if the weather I've experienced during camping programs is any indication of what's normal, I would have to conclude that a plan for rainy day activities should be included on every camp's program — somewhere near the top!

Unfortunately, most Scouters seem to feel it's a bad omen to plan for rain and wait until it's coming down in buckets before they try to find an alternate program to keep boys amused when confined to tents or dining shelters.

Perhaps the ideas that follow will help you at camp. If you don't use them at this summer's camp, don't be tempted to integrate them into your normal program, because the value in any good rainy day activity, which must be carried out in the confined space of a tent, lies in it being a new idea, or a new twist on an old idea.

My suggestion would be to gather together the materials you need to carry out the ideas you think will work with your boys, and place them in a cardboard box, wrap the box in plastic, and label it "Rainy Day Box". Take this to camp with your other provisions. Then, when you're faced with a real rainy day at camp, break open the box and begin with the ideas listed below, in whatever order seems appropriate.



Before I begin the suggestions, please don't misinterpret my intentions in respect to confining boys to their tents on a rainy day. To me, this is always a last resort, and only after all the possible outdoor activities in raincoats and boots are exhausted or when the boys are too wet or the rain too severe or too cold. As much as possible, the normal camp routine should continue, but when it can't try:

Who is it?

Have cards containing the faces of a number of famous people for each patrol. Give the patrol a sheet of paper with numbers for each person on the sheets. Members of the patrol identify the people on their card, and then pass the cards to the next patrol. Later, pass the answers around.

Defacements

When the boys have finished identifying the people, have them alter each face by drawing in mustaches, beards, freckles, bumps, lumps, stitches, etc. Cross out the numbers with black pen and pass the cards again to see how many of the boys can still identify the famous folks.

Blindfolded

One Scout is blindfolded and is asked to perform some ordinary task; such things as sewing a button on a piece of cloth, lacing a shoe, tying a clove hitch, writing all the patrol members names on a sheet of paper, drawing the patrol tent, sorting a collection of nails and screws into piles, by size, etc.

Fests

Have each patrol member, in turn, laugh until he can laugh no longer, or whistle, sing, smile, frown, talk, or (and perhaps this shouldn't even be suggested as it may be in the realm of the impossible) keep quiet as long as he possibly can. The winners in each patrol will play off at the campfire that evening.

Still Life

A short game. One patrol member is chosen to be "the artist". All the others assume a comfortable posing position and sit perfectly still while the artist moves about studying them for the painting he is going to create. Should the artist note the slightest movement on the part of his subject, he taps him on the forehead and eliminates him from the game.

Famous Couples

The patrol make a list of all the famous couples they can think of. For instance — Adam and Eve, Donnie and Marie, Romeo and Juliette, and on and on. The patrol with the longest list is the winner. It may be useful to limit the field for the older boys to specific categories, such as — married couples, historical couples or biblical couples.

Code Work

A rainy day is a good time to practice the troop code. You don't have one? Well, one of the simplest is the S.A.C., or Sliding Alphabet Code, where "a" becomes the first letter of the day of the week. For example, pretend this is Thursday —

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

Thus the sentence — "Scouting is fun" is written "L V H N M B G Z B L Y N G 6 5". The 6 and 5 are simply fill-ins to make the last group come out to an even five characters. And if a letter is repeated, you simply use the number 2. For example, the word "Booth" would be "U H 2 A 0".

This code is easily written, easily deciphered, yet adds so much to wide games, treasure hunts, or just troop room

activities. A wet day at camp is an ideal time to teach and practice it.

Predicaments

Patrol "A" makes up a hypothetical predicament, writes it on a card and sends it to Patrol "B". Meanwhile "B" has done the same. For instance, basing the predicaments on home or camp emergencies, the following might be asked:

- Your Scouter has developed sudden chest pains. They are very sharp, and have come after a big meal. What should you do?
- Your little brother has just swallowed two dozen of your mother's iron pills. Is this dangerous? What would you do?
- The farmer whose land we're camped on has given us permission to go to the well near the barn to get water.

One night you smell smoke and, as you enter the barn, you see that a fire has started. How would you get the horses out?

Of course the boys will dream up all sorts of better ones than these. The only condition you should place on the predicaments is that those dreaming them up must know the answers.

Camp Newspaper

Provide a sheet of newsprint, lots of black markers, rulers, glue, etc., and ask your lads to produce a camp newspaper, with many newsy items. The paper should include at least one interview with someone outside their tent, one cartoon, a crossword puzzle, an imagined interview with B.-P., or one of their favourite heroes, etc. If you provide a piece of lined paper for each boy, with a suggested topic, and the paper is ruled into three newspaper-like columns, you'll get a neater job and one in which all will participate. Simply glue the smaller pieces of paper to the large sheet of newsprint for your complete paper, and add weather reports, daily words of wisdom, jokes and other fillers, as needed. These make great souvenirs for a leader to keep.

Police Report

Challenge your patrols to produce an accurate description of the troop Scouter which would enable the local police to find him, if he were missing. At the same time the other patrols are doing one of the group committee chairman, the group chaplain, or other persons all the boys know well. Then, have these passed to the other patrols who, when they read the descriptions, try to identify the individuals being described.

Cooking

Provide the boys with tea biscuit mix, jam, milk, plastic containers for mixing, a can of sterno and some foil. Challenge them to rig up an oven, mix up the tea biscuits, place a dot of jam in the centre, wrap it in foil, and bake it in their makeshift oven over the sterno. Leave the details to the boys as to how they rig up an oven. What they are baking is called *jam fritters*, and they are so good every boy will want one or two, so be prepared.

Camp Crest

A rainy afternoon might be a good chance to get the boys busy designing a camp crest. This will not take everyone's interest, so you might run it in conjunction with some of the other suggestions.

Crossword Puzzles, Mazes, Hidden Word Games

There are many books on the market with these diversions. Find a good one and buy a number of copies so that each group can work on the same puzzle. Toss one into each tent, along with a pencil, to see which patrol can finish the same puzzle first.

Skits

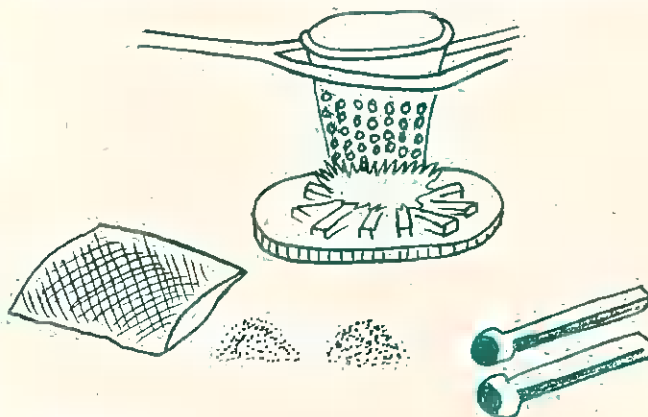
Wouldn't it be great if some troop invented a really new skit? Why not challenge your lads to do this?

Songs

Have the boys write new words to an old, well known tune. The theme should be suggested to them, perhaps a song about camp life, or about their city, town or province. Of course, it goes without saying that the boys will be expected to present their song at the first opportunity, preferably the next troop campfire.

Smallest Cup of Tea

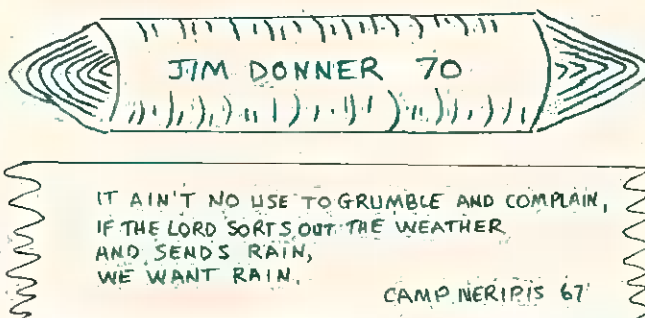
Provide the boys with a thimble, a 50¢ piece, a box of wooden matches, a tea bag, a bit of powdered milk and a bit of sugar. Challenge them to fill the thimble with water, to light a fire on the 50¢ piece (which has been wrapped in tinfoil to avoid damage to the coin), burning only the box of matches. The object is to boil the water, add a few grains of tea, a bit of milk and sugar and call the Scouter when the tea is ready to serve, to act as official "taster".



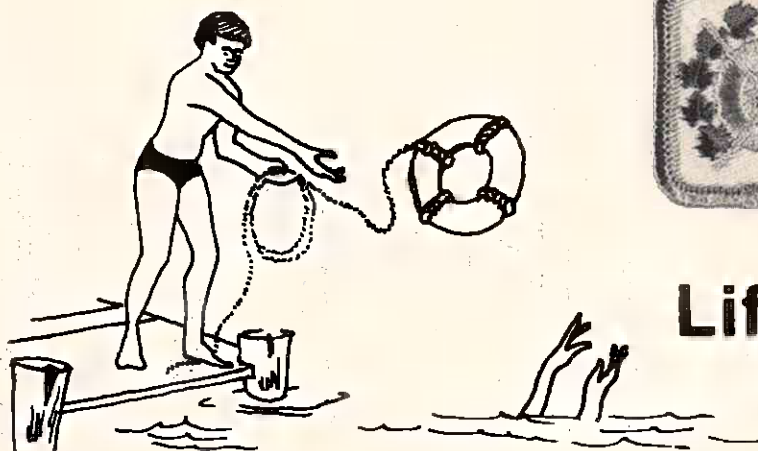
A Crafty Idea

Give each tent a box of alphabet macaroni, some white glue and one or two popsicle sticks per boy. Have them do the following — (The popsicle sticks are dipped in glue and the glue is placed on the back of each letter to fasten it.) Write a message to another patrol using a firm sheet of cardboard on which to glue the letters. A short message is best, about 20 words. When the message is passed to the other patrol, they are blindfolded and try to decipher the message by touching the letters with the ends of their fingers only (like reading braille.)

Other ideas you can try include making mementos of camp, with the camp and boy's name glued onto dry sticks, fungus, sawed circles from pine limbs, or heavy cardboard. Some boys might even undertake to write favourite poems, or make up a poem. Other ideas include making up motto cards, like "It ain't no use to grumble and complain, if the Lord sorts out the weather and sends rain, we want rain". The individual macaroni can easily be coloured with felt pens and a picture in the background will complete a craft that will be a nice memento of your rainy day in camp.



And that's what these ideas have been all about. A rainy day in camp need not be the highlight of your program, but there's no need for it to be a disaster either. X



Revision to the Scout Life Saving Badge

by Doug Campbell

The badge requirements for the bronze, silver and gold Scout Life Saving Badge are based on standards set by the Royal Life Saving Society Canada. Over the past few months the Royal Life Saving Society Canada has reviewed its standards and has made some changes. In reviewing their program they have done away with the Elementary and Intermediate awards. They are replaced with a three stage scheme called the Life Saving I, II, III Awards.

The fourth edition of the *Canadian Scout Handbook* will carry the necessary revisions concerning the Life Saving Badge. Scouters who have earlier editions of the *Canadian Scout Handbook* should cut out the following requirements and paste them into their handbooks.

LIFE SAVING BADGE — BRONZE STAGE

Aim: The aim of this badge is to emphasize the basic rules involving minimum risk to the rescuer. It is recommended that Scouts hold the Life Saving I Award or have taken similar training.

Prerequisite: None.

The bronze stage of the Life Saving Badge is based on the Canadian Life Saving Manual of the Royal Life Saving Society Canada.

Scouts who have earned, or earn, the Royal Life Saving Society Canada Life Saving II Award are eligible to wear the bronze stage Life Saving Badge. Scouts may earn and wear the bronze stage Life Saving Badge on completion of an examination by Scout examiners recognized by the Royal Life Saving Society Canada. In this case, they are not eligible for the Life Saving II Award. Whether the examination is conducted by the Royal Life Saving Society Canada or Scout personnel, the following tests must be completed.

1. Demonstrate Rescue Breathing in two situations:
 - victim and rescuer on land
 - victim in the water, rescuer on land.
2. Demonstrate the proper care of a bleeding victim as outlined by the evaluator.
3. Simulate in the water the appearance of a victim who is a poor or weak swimmer and one who is a non-swimmer.
4. Demonstrate defense methods from front and side, assuming ready position and reassuring the victim after each defense.
5. Demonstrate a stride entry and a front roll entry.
6. Demonstrate a head first surface dive to a depth of 2 — 3m. or yds. followed by an underwater swim of 3 m. or yds.

7. Demonstrate the ability to perform reaching, throwing and wading assists while maintaining contact with edge or bottom.
8. Perform a rescue: appropriate entry with a buoyant aid; approach 20 m. or yds. to the victim; encourage victim back to shore while maintaining a safe distance and calling for assistance.
9. Swim continuously 300 m. or yds. in the following order:
 - 100 m. or yds. legs only
 - 100 m. or yds. front crawl or back crawl
 - 100 m. or yds. breast stroke or side stroke

SILVER STAGE

Aim: This badge is designed to give Scouts experience in dealing with the rescue of various types of victims. It is recommended that Scouts hold the Life Saving II Award or have taken similar training.

Prerequisite: None.

The silver stage of the Life Saving Badge is based on the Canadian Life Saving Manual.

Scouts who have earned, or earn, the Royal Life Saving Society Canada Life Saving III Award are eligible to wear the Silver Stage Life Saving Badge. Scouts may earn and wear the Silver Stage Life Saving Badge on completion of an examination by Scout examiners recognized by the Royal Life Saving Society Canada. In this case, they are not eligible for the Life Saving III Award. Whether the examination is conducted by the Royal Life Saving Society Canada or Scout personnel, the following tests must be completed.

1. Demonstrate on land the appropriate care of a victim suffering from shock.
2. Simulate in the water the appearance of an unconscious victim and a victim with an injury or cramp.
3. Demonstrate each of the following:
 - H.E.L.P. position (Heat Escape Lessening Posture) while wearing a personal flotation device or while holding on to a buoyant object — 3 mins.
 - front survival for 3 mins.
4. Demonstrate the eggbeater kick to show the basic co-ordination of the leg action. (Arms may be used for support.)
5. Demonstrate a stride entry and a shallow dive entry with suitable towing aids.

6. Demonstrate defense methods from front and rear, assuming ready position and reassuring the victim after each defense.
7. Demonstrate with assistance an appropriate method for removing an unconscious victim from shallow water.
8. Perform a rescue of a non-breathing victim in shallow water; return with the victim to dock or pool side while performing Rescue Breathing; rescuer to perform the appropriate follow-up.
9. Perform a rescue: appropriate entry with a buoyant aid; approach 20 m. or yds. to victim. Encourage victim back to shore while maintaining a safe distance and calling for assistance; rescuer to perform appropriate follow-up.
10. Perform a rescue of a poor or weak swimmer; approach 20 m. or yds. with a towing aid and tow victim to safety showing ability to avoid contact; rescuer to perform appropriate follow-up.
11. Swim continuously 400 m. or yds. in the following order:
 - 100 m. or yds. legs only
 - 150 m. or yds. front crawl
 - 150 m. or yds. breast stroke or back crawl

GOLD STAGE

Aim: This badge is based on standards of life saving achievement used throughout the world. It requires the Scout to possess the necessary physical strength, stamina and judgement to effect a body contact rescue. In addition, certain other items provide preliminary training for the more advanced personal skills and knowledge which are required in the higher awards and the National Lifeguard Service. It is recommended that the Scout hold Life Saving III and Senior Resuscitation Awards.

Prerequisite: Minimum age — 14 years.

1. Oral or written examination (or both) based upon:
 - aims of the RLSSC
 - an understanding of the RLSSC slogan: REACH, THROW, ROW, GO, TOW
 - the increased degree of risk to the rescuer as one experiences more complex rescue situations
 - the recognition of various types of victims in difficulty in the water
 - first aid care for victims of: asphyxia, bleeding, shock

- principles of respiration and circulation essential to the understanding of Rescue Breathing and how Rescue Breathing is modified for infants, injuries and specific problems created by environmental conditions (cold, uneven surfaces, etc.)
- an understanding of the purposes of the practical items included in this award.

2. Demonstrate Rescue Breathing with a subject of the candidate's choice or with a suitable device (mannequins or equivalent); also demonstrate variations when dealing with: infants, external haemorrhage, blockage regurgitation, etc.
3. Demonstrate in the water, the appearance of each of the following victims:
 - unconscious
 - non-swimmer
 - weak or poor swimmer
 - injured swimmer
4. Demonstrate:
 - a) defense methods from front, side and rear, and
 - b) ability to effect releases from firmly applied grasps from in front, side and rear, treading water throughout.

Break contact and assume a ready position at the conclusion of each defense and each release.

5. Demonstrate a foot first and head first surface dive to a depth of 2 - 3 m. or yds. Show ability to carry out a logical search of a specified underwater area at that depth.
6. Perform a minimum of four rescue situations in which each of the following types of victims are presented: a) non-breathing, b) weak or poor swimmer, c) injured swimmer. The rescuer must demonstrate the ability to deal with contact and non-contact rescues and to perform the appropriate follow-up in each rescue. At least two of the rescue situations must pertain to an open water situation requiring a minimum of 20 m. or yds. approach and 20 m. or yds. tow or carry.
7. Swim continuously 450 m. or 500 yds. within 18 minutes in the following order:
 - 75 m. or 100 yds., legs only
 - 175 m. or 200 yds., front crawl
 - 200 m. or 200 yds., breast stroke or back crawl.

15

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The Mallard



16

The handsome mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) is probably the best known wild duck in the world. It is widely distributed throughout North America, Europe, and Asia and has been introduced to many other parts of the globe. Even in the hearts of many major cities, half-tame mallards waddle ashore from park lakes to take food from the hands of visitors. Thousands of people who have never seen this splendid duck in the wild have admired it on these or other ornamental waters.

The mallard is found in Canada from south-western Quebec to the Pacific Coast, but is most numerous in the Prairie Provinces. It is not one of the more northerly breeding ducks, however, and in Canada reaches the Arctic Ocean only around the Mackenzie River delta. Rare or absent in the Atlantic Provinces and Ungava, the bird is replaced there by its close relative, the black duck.

Appearance

The male mallard in breeding dress is unmistakable. The glossy head and upper neck are brilliant green, but may show purplish reflections in certain lights. The green head is separated from the rich chestnut of lower neck and breast by a white collar that is incomplete behind. The rest of the underparts and sides are light grey.

The back and wings of the bird are greyish brown, and the whitish tail has black above and below it. Two central black feathers that curve back above the tail give the breeding drake its characteristic curly-tailed appearance. The bird has a yellow bill and orange legs and feet.

A distinguishing mark in the plumage is the purplish-blue speculum or window patch, carried at the back of the inner portion of the wing. It is visible when the duck is in flight. Bordered in front and behind by faint bars of black and conspicuous ones of white, the speculum is unlike that of any other duck. The white bars will separate the mallard from the darker plumaged black duck, whose similar blue patch lacks these markings.

The female mallard is a much less colourful bird. Its back is mottled brown, its breast heavily streaked with buff and darker brown. It is best recognized by the

bordered speculum, which is similar to that of the male. The bird has a greenish-yellow bill, sometimes blotched with black, and its legs and feet are orange. The white wing linings and the whitish outer edges of the tail are seen when the duck is in flight. In the mating season it is readily identified by the male companion. It is the noisiest of the pair and its loud "quack-quack" is similar to that given by farmyard ducks. The note of the female is a higher pitched "queck".

Food

The food of the mallard is largely vegetable material procured in the water or on the land. In the water, the bird feeds on emergent weeds and the tuberose roots of plants that grow in shallows. On land it turns to grain, other seeds, and green stuff. Animal matter is also taken. This is made up of molluscs, small crustaceans, and insects and their larvae. The mallard is credited with destroying quantities of developing mosquitoes.

Life history

Mallards are hardy ducks, wintering regularly in southern Ontario and southern British Columbia. Some will remain as far north as they can find open water. Even in Alaska, some birds are found throughout the colder months, and in Alberta mallards stay on the open waters of the North Saskatchewan as far north as Edmonton.

The great majority, however, migrate to the central and southern United States, where lakes and ponds are ice-free throughout the year. The mallards are essentially fresh-water ducks, although some may winter on coastal bays.

Mallards are one of the first ducks to arrive back on the breeding grounds in spring. They are adaptable and may nest near a lake, pond, river, or even woodland pool. Their preferred habitats, however, are the little reed-ringed sloughs and potholes which are so numerous in the wetlands of the prairies.

By late March or early April, the first of the mallards are back on the prairies. At this time, lakes and ponds are usually frozen and only melt-water fills the hollows of pasture lands and fields. The early arrivals are usually mated pairs, and for a few days the birds gather around the melt pools and seek waste grain in stubble.

As leads open in lakes and sloughs, more birds pour in and, among these, some are unattached. Now courting takes place. Three or more males may attend a female as she swims. The males sidle toward the female with heads bobbing. As they jerk up their heads, water sprays from their yellow bills. Occasionally, a male may rear itself to display its chestnut breast. These activities may be interrupted as the female leaps into flight. Now a wild chase ensues. Twisting and turning, the female leads her suitors, while each male tries to fly closest to her. An ardent male may try to grab her with his bill. Back on the water, a male is sooner or later accepted, and most displays are ended for the pair.

The female, accompanied by the male, now searches for a territory. With mated pairs the female invariably leads the flight. The territory of a duck, unlike that of a songbird, does not necessarily include the nesting site. It is an area of water with a shoreline, sandbar, or even floating log, where the birds may loaf or preen. It may be an area of lake or river, but is more often a pond or pothole fringed with cattails. Here copulation takes place, and here the male may await the female while she is laying. The birds find most of their food on the territory at this time. Although the female selects the territory, the male defends it from all other mallards.

The female chooses the nesting site. It may be close by the pond, but it is frequently at some distance and may be

far from water. Woodland mallards sometimes nest in trees using the old nests of crows, or other large birds, but these are most unusual sites.

Normally on the ground, the nest is little more than a depression lined with bits of rushes, grass, weeds, or other material close at hand. It is usually in good cover such as thick grass, or under a buck-brush, rose brier, or other prairie shrub. The eggs, which with different birds may vary in colour from dull green to almost white, are laid daily. Up to 15 may be deposited, but the usual number is between 8 and 12.

Incubation does not start until the last of the eggs has been laid. This ensures that all the ducklings will hatch at approximately the same time.

During the laying period, and particularly in the early stages of incubation, the female sheds down from her belly to line the nest. This grey down, with white centres, is pulled over the eggs when the duck is off to feed. It not only supplies warmth but hides the eggs from marauding crows, magpies, and other predators, which are quick to find uncovered eggs.

The female does all the incubating, which takes around 28 days. The ducklings emerge as handsome little balls of down. Their clove-brown backs are relieved by four yellow patches. Faces and underparts are also yellow, with the exception of a dark ear spot and a brown line through the eye.

As soon as the ducklings are dry, the female leads them to the nearest water. This may be a long and hazardous journey. Although the female may have nested near a pothole or slough full of spring melt-water, much of this water may have evaporated, leaving nothing but drying mud. On overland trips, straggling ducklings may get lost in the grass, or be picked up by predators.

The mallard is an excellent mother, however. She will stop at frequent intervals to collect and brood her young. If surprised by man or beast, she is likely to go flapping and squawking across the ground, as if injured. This feigned injury may not fool a man, but undoubtedly lures predators away.

Once on the water, the female leads her brood to feeding areas. The young find their own food, which at first probably consists of small crustaceans, such as water fleas, insects, and tiny plants like duckweed. Here the

female displays the same anxiety for her young. If molested, she will flap awkwardly away, while the ducklings patter for the shelter of the reeds.

The young gradually lose their down and grow their feathers. In about 10 weeks they have assumed a plumage that is much like that of the female. By that time, the female has abandoned them.

After the breeding season mallards moult into what is known as an eclipse plumage. The males are the first to undergo this moult.

Their new plumage is comparatively drab and difficult to distinguish from that of the female. Not until late fall do they regain their bright colours, which they carry throughout the winter.

When the females have left their broods, they too gather in the reeds to moult. They also become flightless, but the new plumage they assume is little different from the one they have shed. In the late fall the young gain the plumage of their respective sexes. The males, however, may not attain their full brilliance until their second year.

In late summer the birds gather in mixed flocks of young and old. Throughout much of the day they sit and loaf far from shore. As the grain ripens, the ducks make their flights to the feeding fields.

These flights are usually made in early morning and late evening, but in dull, stormy weather may occur throughout the day. They provide the western sportsman with his best duck shooting.

Throughout the ages, the mallard has benefited man by supplying him with eggs and flesh. It has long been domesticated, and many strains of our domestic ducks show their mallard ancestry in their bright colours.

Apart from its usefulness, the mallard is a beautiful bird that brings delight to many outdoor people. The bird watcher knows of few more thrilling sights than mallards dropping down with feet out-thrust to find the first spring water.

NEXT MONTH: The Raccoon
From the Canadian Wildlife Service's **HINTERLAND WHO'S WHO** series issued under the authority of the Honourable Jack Davis, PC, MP, Minister of the Environment. Reproduced by permission of the Minister of Supply Services Canada. X



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- Artists — We want artists who, from time to time, working from a story provided by us in galley form, will do the necessary layout and illustrations.
- Writers — We would like to develop a corp of writers who would provide one, two or more non-fiction articles a year, on the exciting program events taking place in their areas of Canada.
- Reporters — To send us just a paragraph or two on the who, what, where, when, why, of happenings in their area. Space limitations would preclude the use of all the material received but these brief accounts could form the basis for future feature articles, full of exciting program ideas.

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION
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The Leader,
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Station F,
OTTAWA
Ontario K2G 3H4

your invitation to IRAN

By Robert E. Milks

The XV World Scout Jamboree will be held in Iran from July 15 to July 23, 1979.

Twenty-five thousand 'Scouts' and their 'Scouters' are expected to attend from 114 countries around the world. Fifteen hundred of them will be the Canadian Contingent.

JAMBOREE SITE

The Jamboree will be held at the Omar Khayyam Scout Camp near Neishaboor in Northeast Iran. The OK Camp (as it is called by Iranian Scouts) has undergone tremendous development in the past few years — since the World Conference at its meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1975, approved Iran's bid to host the Jamboree.

The camp lies between a desert and the range of mountains that separates Iran from Russia and Afghanistan. Iranian Scouts have done a fantastic amount of work on this 1,000 hectare (2,700 acre) camp. They have cleared, by hand, rocks from the campsites, brought in soil and seeded the sites. They have planted almost half-a-million trees. They have developed their own orchard and vineyards and have started a tree nursery at the camp.

All of this required a constant source of water — so three dams were built in the nearby mountains to catch and retain the spring runoff. Canals carry this water to man made lakes — a lake for boating and a lake for fishing.

There are other features at the camp such as olympic-sized swimming pools, volleyball and basketball courts and a meditation area. Many other permanent facilities have been added to the site to be used by the Jamboree.

THE JAMBOREE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is the theme of the Jamboree — and it is a most appropriate theme. The Jamboree logo has Arabic script at the top and the four symbols at the bottom of this script give the Iranian year — 2538.



Iranian crafts and skills will be taught at the Jamboree. Two gymnasium-sized halls will be the Jamboree cultural centre — a place where visiting Scouts can learn a variety of Iranian crafts and skills.

Scouts will have the opportunity to visit Neishaboor and Mashad — two nearby cities. On the tour they will see villages that look like a page out of history. They can visit the tomb of Omar Khayyam in Neishaboor.

There are a variety of shrines and mosques in these cities. The mosaics and architecture have to be seen to be believed. Camera buffs will probably be too busy recording these beautiful sights to really look around and see them.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

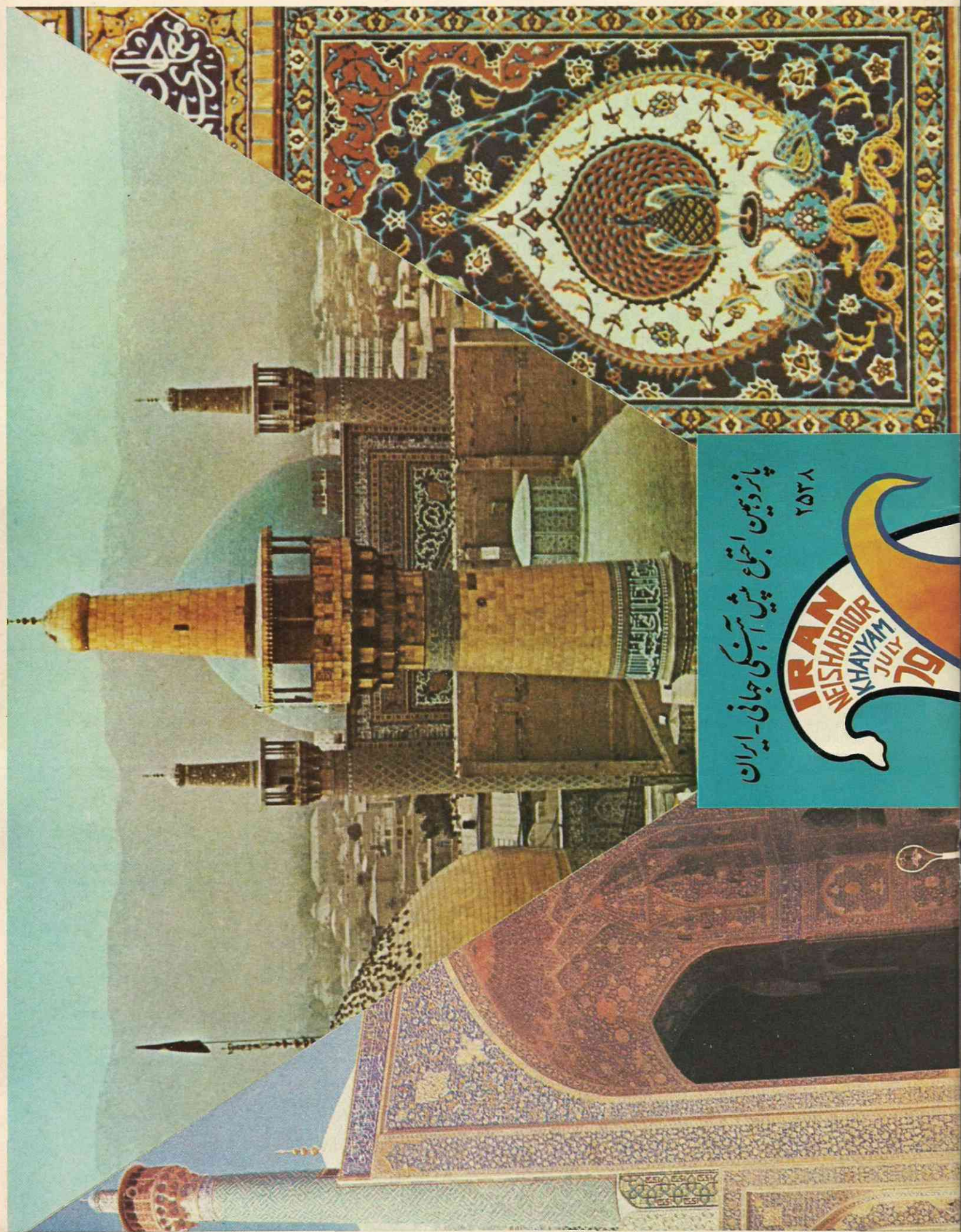
The Jamboree program will include the traditional pageantry associated with World Jamborees. Scouts in native dress, dancing folk dances and singing their countries' songs make a jamboree the equivalent of a tour of the world.

There will be time to meet Scouts from around the world, to participate with them in athletic events and in Scout skills. There will be water sports — swimming, boating and fishing. Sharing in the Jamboree community service project will mean that close to a million more trees will be planted in and around the campsite.

One of the highlights will be the introduction to Iranian food. One meal each day will feature Iranian food. To help troops with the preparation, arrangements have been made for an Iranian to show them how to prepare it. Other meals will be more familiar to Canadian palates.

CLIMATE

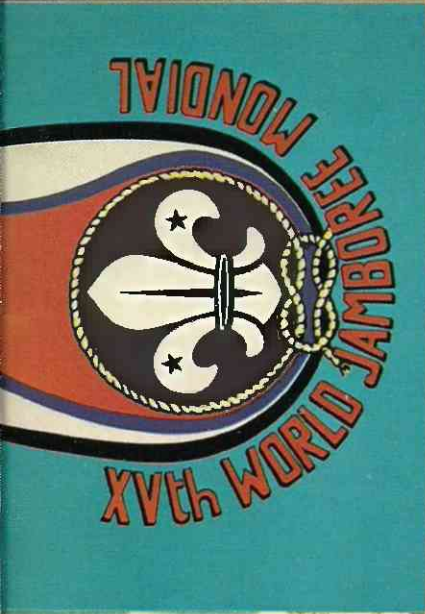
This part of Iran can be hot during the day — the temperature should range between 32° and 38° Celsius. Evenings are cool enough to make a sweater or windbreaker desirable.



پانزدهمین اجتماع پیش از هجری جهانی - ایران

۲۵۳۸





your invitation to JRAN

The chance of rain is minimal. However, it will be windy — so our experience at CJ'77 will prove useful.

The Jamboree Committee is looking at uniform items to ensure that the contingent will be comfortable during the Jamboree. More will be announced later.

SCOUTS CANADA CONTINGENT

The maximum number of participants from Canada is 1,500. This includes Scouts, Venturers, Troop Scouters and Contingent Staff. The Canadian Contingent will be organized into 37 troops of 36 Scouts/Venturers with 4 Scouters (one Scouter for each of the four companies in a troop). The 37 troops means a contingent of 1,480 Scouts, Venturers and Scouters. In addition, there will be a contingent staff of 20.

Five troops have been allocated to L'Association des Scouts du Canada.

Based on figures for Canadian participation at Nordjamb, the following figures have been developed for planning purposes. It should be noted that these figures are not quotas but guidelines to help us reach our target of 1,500 participants.

B.C./Yukon	220
Alta/Sask./Man.	240
Ontario	600
Quebec	280
(L'Association 200)	
(Scouts Canada 80)	
NB/NS/PEI/Nfld.	120
Maple Leaf Region	20
Contingent Staff/ Adult Service Corps	20

Total 1500

DEPARTURE POINTS

The Canadian Contingent will leave for the Jamboree from a number of departure points — Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal and, possibly, Halifax.

PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

All Scout and Venturer participants must be 14 years of

age but not have reached their 18th birthday on the first day of the Jamboree (July 15, 1979); be a registered Scout or Venturer; have experience in camping; pass a physical examination; and (after acceptance) obtain the necessary documents for entry into Iran.

All leaders participating in the Canadian Contingent should be well-qualified. They will be working with Scouts and Venturers for three weeks and camping in a different environment. It is essential that all Scouters have a good Scouting background and be experienced campers.

Some contingent staff will require specialized skills — such as the contingent doctor. Scouters may be recommended for contingent staff — but the final selection will be made by the Jamboree Committee.

COST

Everything possible will be done to keep the cost below \$2000.00 (for both youth and adults). The final figure will not be known until 1979. Included in this amount is transportation from departure points, food, tentage and other contingent equipment, pre-jamboree tours and possible home hospitality in Europe, and uniforms. Travel to and from departure points, spending money and items of a personal nature are extra.

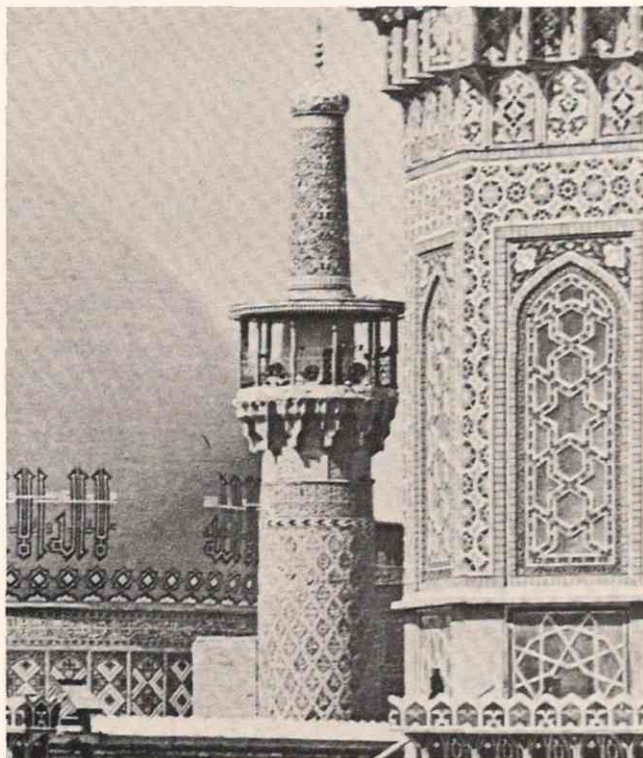
The following schedule has been approved by the Jamboree Committee for payment of fees. It may have to be adjusted to meet requirements of the travel agency or airlines.

December 1, 1978 —	\$100.00 with application
February 1, 1979 —	\$500.00
April 1, 1979 —	\$500.00
June 1, 1979 —	Balance

HOW TO APPLY

Application forms, along with procedures to be followed, will be available after April 15, 1978 to council offices.

This will be the first World Jamboree to be held in the Middle East. It will be a new experience for all Canadians in the contingent. Be part of the Canadian Contingent — send in your application now! X



Gather round and I will tell you what happened in an English meadow many, many years ago.

The troop leader's name was Fred and like the other boys in camp attended Chigwell School, in the county of Essex. As the troop was without a leader in those days, Fred was in charge. So far, so good.

We come now to the evening of the penultimate day in camp.

"Leaders come here," went the whistle and the four stalwart p.l.s at once stopped what they were doing and ran with alacrity in answer to the call.

"Fellows," said the troop leader, using the lingo that was current in those days, "let us play a jape (practical joke) on our chums."

Now if there was one thing more than another that the boys of Chigwell School enjoyed, it was the playing of japes on their chums.

"Ripping!" chorussed the p.l.s. "A splendid wheeze! What have you in mind, O Great One?"

There was a mischievous twinkle in their leader's eye. "Ha, ha," he chortled, "that would be telling."

So when the p.l.s rejoined their patrols, all they were able to say was that everyone should wear his warmest clothing to campfire, and take with him a groundsheet and blanket.

As the day had been a scorcher, the boys naturally thought the heat had gone to Fred's head, and many ignored the instructions.

The campfire ran its normal course, all the popular songs of the period were sung — then, as the sun sank to rest in the golden west and the nightingales took over from the day shift, the t.l. rose slowly to his feet and said:

"From this moment until six o'clock tomorrow morning the whole camp area, including the sleeping tents, is out of bounds. Goodnight. See you at breakfast."

And with that he shouldered his own groundsheet and blanket and, with never a backward glance, sauntered off towards the gate.

That is the end of this month's true story. Of course, all this happened long ago but you never know, perhaps it might still make a good jape for your next camp.



Here's another idea for a new sort of hazard for an obstacle expedition or camporee.

Cover a steep, grassy slope with a sheet of heavy duty polythene and peg it down securely. Place one injured rock climber (injuries may be stated for treatment before moving) at the foot of the slope. Provide ropes, a blanket and first aid items. The rescue party, at the top of the slope, should be handed the following brief:

"This man has been overcome by exposure but is otherwise uninjured (or if you wish, has the following injuries). He is lying on a narrow ledge at the foot of this ice-covered rockface and must be brought to the top with all speed and treated for his condition. The ice is treacherous and may cause an avalanche lower down the mountain if it is disturbed. You must operate in stockinged feet, and no implements of any kind, other than the equipment provided, may be used on the ice itself."

The ice slope was first tested as part of the annual Wayfinders Trophy Competition in 1969 and gave us some valuable experience. We found that on a gradient of about 45 degrees best results were obtained when rain was falling gently. When it stopped we tried to keep the surface of the polythene in an interesting condition by sprinkling it from time to time, but the water just ran down the sheet and soaked the rescue party and victims at the foot, while the upper slopes dried out immediately in the sun.

Somebody suggested that in future we might doctor the slope with axle grease and provide the rescue party with boiler suits but we aren't too sure about this and would welcome other ideas.

One thing we noticed at the competitions was that most of the rescuing was done by one or at most two people, while the rest of the patrol stood by watching. Another time it might be an idea to give them all something to do in the pre-rescue instructions.

Perhaps our good friends in Nova Scotia who are so famous for their annual Operation Alert would like to work this into future plans and let us know how it was received.



"WHAT HAVE YOU IN MIND, O GREAT ONE?"

Another "hazard" at the competition was this:

A channel about thirty feet wide was pegged out with sisal. Competitors were provided with one section of an aluminum extension ladder, a good supply of 3 ft. pickets, with lashings and a maul, one sixty foot rope, and one Scout staff, and the following brief:

"A creeping infection has attacked this channel and in exactly twenty minutes from now it will no longer be safe to set foot upon it. This gives you just twenty minutes in which to set up the foundations for a bridge which, with the section of ladder provided, will enable you to pass across the channel at a height of not less than 12 inches above the infected ground. You will then use the bridge to get as many men across as possible in the last ten minutes of the allotted period."

The obvious intention was that the boys should set up a series of pylons consisting of two pickets and a crossbar each, so that the ladder could be moved forward from one pair of pylons to another, and then hauled back by the rope. We had two circuits operating simultaneously, and by an odd freak of chance one set of patrols did adopt this principle, while the other set — all of them, without exception — elected to build a continuous bridge with ropes, pickets and ladder, and do a bit of tight-rope walking with the assistance of the Scout staff. It worked, too!

But we still can't understand why one lot of patrols followed one principle, and one lot another. The timing of the activity ruled out the possibility that patrols could have picked up the idea from each other. It really was a puzzler.

24

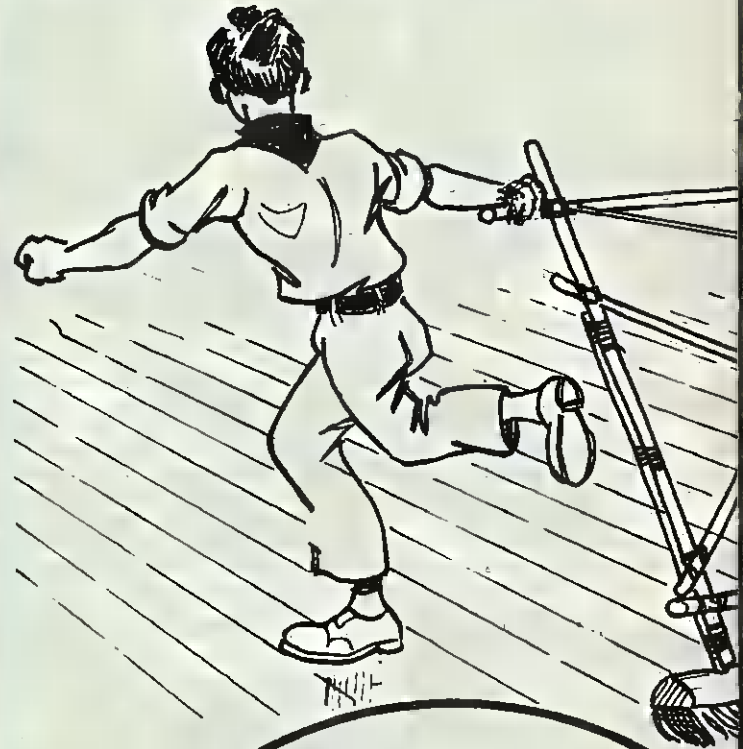
Meanwhile you will find one or two minor examples of tail twisting in this month's worksheet. The "Indoor Chariot Race", for instance, is just an attempt to make this exciting activity possible in the troop room. Whether or not the idea will work, as illustrated, is for you to discover by cautious, Scout-controlled experiment in fail-safe conditions — that is on floors that can take a bit of hammer if anything goes wrong, and with brooms that may be past their best but still up to the job. Note that a thorough job must be made of lashing the broom handles to the legs of the trestle. Indeed slipshod work at any point will surely spell disaster.

The thing we have called "The Problem" should be presented verbally to your patrol leaders, so that having solved it themselves without reference to the diagram, they can have the satisfaction of passing it on to their own boys. Nothing new about this one, either. It is actually a thing called "The Carousel" which I picked up from an Australian magazine some ten years ago, while still young.

"Piggy-back Pullaway" is merely a mounted version of the ancient oriental activity called "Chinese Tug" and the snake thing in the bottom right hand corner is just something I saw in SCOUTING magazine's Patrol Leaders Supplement and adapted slightly to fit into an empty space in the worksheet.

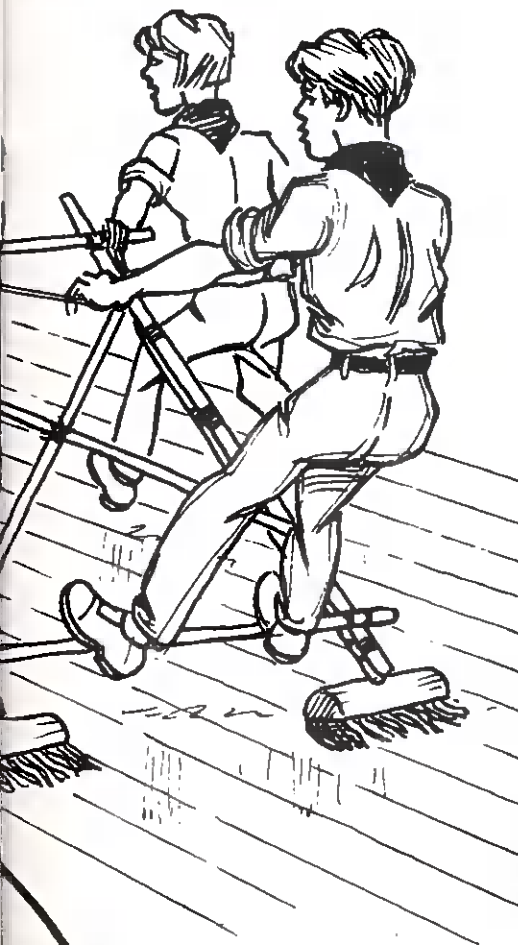
We shall be glad to hear from readers who have applied the Sweet Touch to other old ideas.

INDOOR CHARIOT RACE

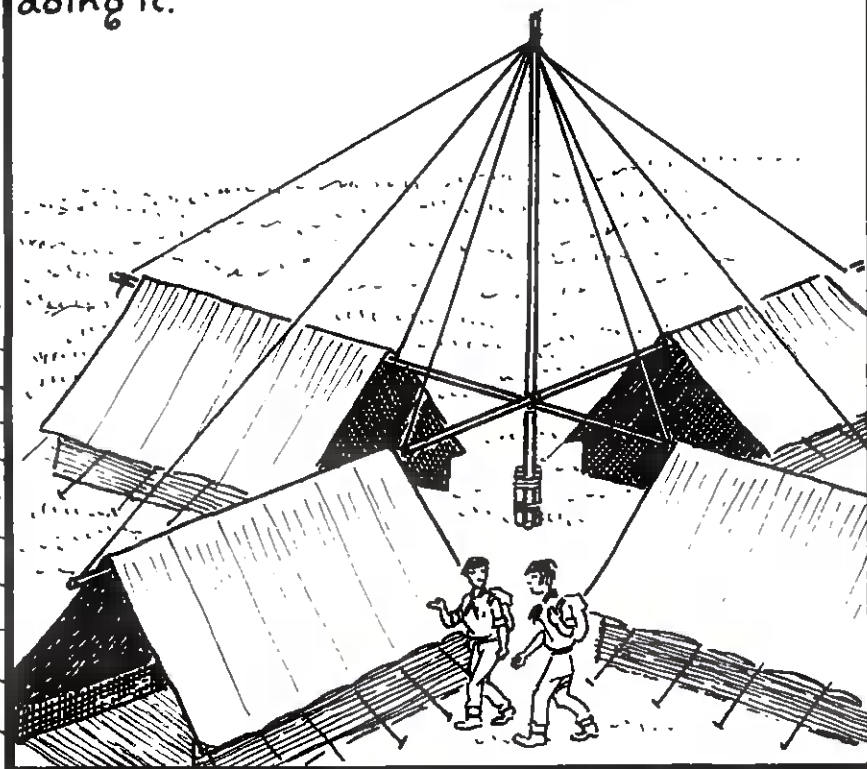


PIGGY-BACK PULLAWAY

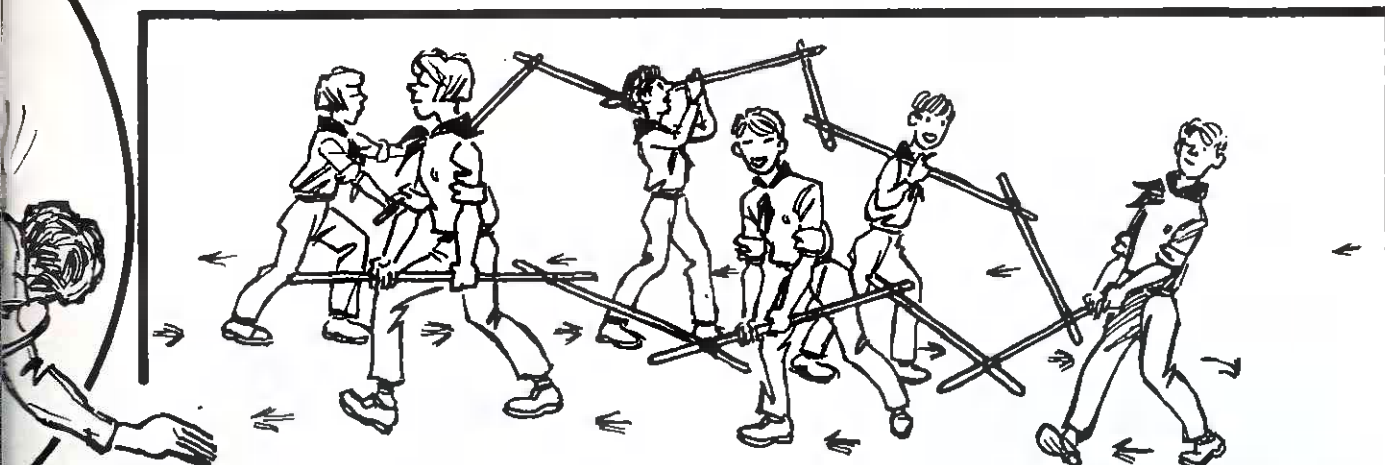




THE PROBLEM: You have four ridge tents to pitch and no poles – only three long spars which must not be cut. When Patrols have worked it out for themselves, here is one way of doing it.



25



Eleven staves are lashed together to make a 'SNAKE'. Alternate staves must not be handled, nor must the SNAKE be allowed to touch the floor as it is carried round a trail of arrows.



Beavers in Spring

by Bob Butcher

By now spring will have arrived in most parts of the country and Beavers and leaders alike will be anxious to conduct more and more of their activities outdoors. The outdoors in the springtime offers a very special opportunity to bring renewed emphasis to the nature theme of Beavers. Following are some ideas related to nature and the outdoors that you might want to try with your boys. Some of them may trigger ideas of your own to try. Let's see if we can all get the most fun out of this special time of year.

Grow Some Radishes

You may have discovered by now that Beavers like to grow things, whether it be sweet potato vines or carrot tops. How about suggesting that each Beaver grow a micro-mini garden either at home or near the pond? A square foot of soil and a pinch of radish seeds will produce a crop within about three weeks. That's quick enough for even an impatient youngster and he'll have the fun of presenting his harvest to his Mom to mix in her salad. Of course, there's nothing preventing you from a more ambitious endeavour if you want to plant on a larger or more varied scale. How about several climbing beans or a few cucumber vines around a pole?

Learn About Trees

How about adopting your very own colony tree? This could be one you obtain yourself from a nursery and plant in a suitable location or one that is already growing near your Beaver pond. Have your boys make friends with it, sit and observe how its branches spread from the trunk, watch how it sways in the breeze. They can notice how the buds have just opened into leaf and how they grow larger as summer approaches. How about a colony portrait gathered around the base of their special tree? Perhaps they can make some bark rubbings with paper and pieces of charcoal. Why not learn about what makes the tree grow and what harm can come to it by man's carelessness? How is this special tree different from the ones down the road? Are its leaves made differently? Does it have a different shape? Make up a song about your tree or have the Beavers draw pictures of it.

Discover the Birds

By now the birds will be nesting. See if you can spot some nests near your pond. Do there appear to be baby birds in the nest? Who tends the nest and who fetches food for the young? What kinds of food do these birds seem to eat? From pictures studied at your pond can your Beavers identify two or three of the birds common to your neighbourhood? Birds love a bird bath and different varieties will come close enough for you to observe them if you prepare one for them. A plastic garbage can lid, set a few feet off the ground, will do nicely. Perhaps this could be a project reserved especially for your white tailed Beavers. If you and your boys take a real interest in the birds, then perhaps you can give some preliminary thought to the making and setting up of bird feeders for the fall. This could then lead to a winter project of building bird houses for the return of the birds next spring.

Grow Some Giant Sunflowers

While this may take considerably more patience than a few radishes, Beavers can make believe they're in the same league as Jack of Beanstalk fame. These plants can grow to heights of three times that of the boys themselves with heads just as large. Not only that but they are bound to also attract some birds which will want to eat the seeds they produce. If these are grown in a colony plot, Beavers may have to wait until the colony starts again in the fall before they can truly appreciate the results of their efforts.

Press Some Spring Flowers

While you probably shouldn't be encouraging your Beavers to pick large quantities of flowers, it is certainly worth considering gathering a few specimens of wild flowers while on a spring hike and trying out some different techniques for preserving them. Flowers can be pressed between the pages of a thick book or catalogue or they can be done in a specially made press. This could be a project for your seven year olds. Take a couple of pieces of heavy cardboard about a foot square and finish the edges with masking tape to prevent them from tearing. Make slits near the corners of each piece and thread

heavy cord or ribbon through them so that the pieces can be tied together like a book. By alternating sheets of paper towelling between flower specimens, as they are collected in the field, the press can be filled, securely tied and then weighted down when the boys get home. After several days, specimens will be ready for mounting.

Cultivate Some Young Artists

Take your Beavers on an outing with pads of paper and pencils, charcoal, or crayons and let them draw some of the things of nature around them, perhaps some birds in a birdbath or trees in the woods. Discuss with them what nature means to them and the relationship of all living things. You might then consider an art show of the boy's handwork and invite all of the parents to share in the fun.

Study The Weather

At this time of year, when it's getting progressively warmer, you could begin to keep a weekly record of the temperature. Post these readings on a chart at the pond. By keeping track of other factors such as when it is raining, the temperature can be related to other factors too. Have your Beavers keep a daily temperature record at home. How about having your boys listen to a weather report at a colony meeting and then have a discussion on what the different readings mean? You might consider looking at this in tail groups so that your white tails can be introduced to the barometer and what it measures.

Discover Some Pond Life

Have you considered the possibility of taking your Beavers to a pond in your vicinity? Perhaps you can catch some tadpoles and bring them home in a container. Then the boys will be able to observe what changes take place over a period of weeks. What kind of vegetation grows around the pond? What kind grows in the pond? How many different kinds of insects can be found? Perhaps these too can be collected for later observation. Are there any pussy willows that can be gathered for a bouquet?

Start a Colony Rock Collection

While out on a spring hike have your Beavers gather some small samples of as many different types of rocks as they can find. At a later time they can provide the basis for many different topics of discussion. Why are some of them different colours? Do some feel heavier than others? Are they made of all the same material or do some seem to be composed of different substances in the same piece? Where were they collected from? If any were picked up along a river bank, are they worn smooth? Why would this be so? What kinds of minerals are found in rocks? This could lead to an exploration of the field of mining and refining of metals. Perhaps you can bring in an outside resource person who can enlighten the boys in this whole area. Then too, don't overlook the possibility of using your rocks as craft items. Paint faces on them and glue on ears and tails. They can then become truly "pet rocks".

Make Some Pine Cone Pictures

While out on a spring hike have your Beavers gather an assortment of pine cones. Be certain to inform them that these are not to be eaten even though they are the "fruit" of the tree. Do different kinds of evergreens produce different kinds of cones? Collect as many different ones as you can. Back in the pond you can make displays of them in a shallow box or a box lid. Arrange them in the bottom of the box and glue each one in place. If the names of the trees from which the cones come can be determined, then print the name under each cone. By attaching string to the back or corners of the box, they can be hung up as wall decorations in the Beaver's room at home.

Nature Hikes

If you are going to go on spring hikes it would be useful to set some rules with your Beavers and leaders beforehand, to ensure health, safety and courteous trail

practices. Here are some guidelines which I've taken from the Kootenay Boundary Region's "Woodpile".

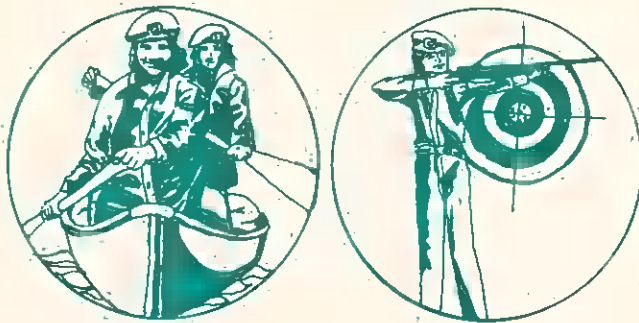
1. Hike only in places where you are welcome, and obey all "no trespassing" and other signs. Get permission to hike over farm fields or in woodlands. Close gates, don't damage crops and listen to the advice of the farmer or the woodland owner.
2. Smart hikers look where they step. Look out for such danger spots as old wells covered with broken or rotting boards, "sink holes", sudden steep drops in rocky places, and other dangerous grounds.
3. Never hike far from home alone. You have more fun when you hike with one or more pals, and you can help each other in case of any danger.
4. Some plants are poisonous to touch. Learn to know poison ivy, poison sumac, and other poisonous plants. Do not touch clothes that have touched poison ivy until they have been washed in hot, soapy water.
5. Do not eat strange berries, leaves, or other plant parts. Some mushrooms are deadly poisonous. One bite of the "death angel" mushroom could kill you.
6. If there are poisonous snakes or other dangerous creatures where you plan to hike, stay on open trails, do not hike in places that are known to be the homes of these and other harmful creatures.
7. Caves are often the hideouts of birds, animals, insects and reptiles. There may only be a skunk in the cave you want to explore — but do you really want to meet a skunk in a dark cave?
8. If you plan to cook a meal over a campfire on a hike, be sure to put it out when you are through. Most forest fires are caused through carelessness.
9. If you have planned your walk or hike near a stream or pond, be sure to dress appropriately — wear rubber boots. X

Kodak salutes Boy Scouts of Canada



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SUPER ACTIVITIES AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS



by Doug Campbell

Last year two thousand Venturers attended CJ'77. This was the largest gathering of Venturers ever held in Canada. For some Venturers though, they have the feeling that CJ was the crowning end of their Venturing experience. As advisors we must endeavour to challenge our Venturers to continue to plan and participate in adventurous, challenging activities for this summer. Whether it be a camping trip, a canoeing expedition or a bike tour, Venturers should have a super activity every summer. A super activity is an activity which is out of the ordinary scope of the regular company program. Although a company may do canoeing, in the summer it can have an extended trip of a week or more.

Some companies do not plan super activities because they claim their members get summer jobs. The answer here is to plan the activity to take place either right after school closes or just before school opens in the fall. Other companies indicate fund raising is a problem. The real problem though is the members' commitment to get out and raise the necessary funds for the trip.

Some companies say they do not know where to go or what might be available. One suggestion is that they write the Provincial Council in Newfoundland and Labrador concerning their "backpacking '78" program. This year the program is a hike in Gros Morne National Park which is located on the west coast of Newfoundland. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Newfoundland Provincial Council.

Another resource for some interesting activities is offered by the Canadian Hostelling Association, 333 River Road, Vanier, Ontario K1L 8B9. Their resource called "Adventure '78" outlines some tours and activities offered by the Association.

Companies might check with their Provincial Council for any information it may have regarding high adventure programs in their province.

Advisors promoting high adventure programs for the summer will find they will have no dropouts from any of the Venturers who went to CJ last year. The Venturers will be challenged with the planning and participating of their super activity. And this is what Venturing is all about.

Results of the 1977 National Competitions for Venturers

Scouts Canada are pleased to announce the 1977 winners for the Nicholson Trophy, Amory Adventure Award, Drummond and Pepsi-Cola competitions.

AMORY ADVENTURE AWARD — 1977

Awarded annually to the company which displays the most initiative in conceiving, planning and executing an out-of-doors adventure activity.

First Place

1st Georgetown Venturer Company
Georgetown, Ontario

CANOEING TO P.E.I. EXPEDITION

Second Place

4th Bay Ridges Venturer Company
Pickering, Ontario

COCHRANE — MOOSONEE EXPEDITION

Third Place

29th St. Helen's Venturer Company
Vancouver, British Columbia

THERE AND BACK — CJ'77 EXPEDITION

NICHOLSON TROPHY — 1977

Awarded annually by Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E., RCMP (Ret) former Deputy Chief Scout, for annual competition in wildlife photography.

First Place

Darin Graham
Kitchener, Ontario

Second Place

Alan Ayers
Airdrie, Alberta

PEPSI-COLA TROPHY — 1977

Awarded annually to the winning team of a competition in .22 calibre rifle marksmanship.

1st	Toomas Altosaar Markus Pedriks Tomas Pedriks Toomas Taal	Estonian Kalev Montreal, Quebec 1163-78X
2nd	Mihkel Vasila Andrus Vasila Mikk Molder Erik Luksep	Estonian Lembitu Toronto, Ontario 1073-30X
3rd	Robert Saarna Elmar Oiling Kalle Ludig Jaan Vaikla	Estonian Kalev Toronto, Ontario 1068-28X
4th	Jim Tolton Bill Heggie Kyle Taylor Jim Hyslop	81st Venturer Company Hamilton, Ontario 999-20X

DRUMMOND TROPHY — 1977

Awarded annually to the winner of a competition in .22 calibre rifle marksmanship by Sergeant D.W. Drummond, well known Canadian marksman and friend of Scouting.

1.	Toomas Taal	Montreal, Quebec	298-26X
2.	Toomas Altosaar	Montreal, Quebec	296-22X
3.	Tomas Pedriks	Montreal, Quebec	288-15X
4.	Markus Pedriks	Montreal, Quebec	281-15X
5.	Mikk Molder	Toronto, Ontario	281-9X
6.	Jim Tolton	Hamilton, Ontario	276-7X
7.	Kalle Ludig	Toronto, Ontario	275-7X
8.	Elmar Oiling	Toronto, Ontario	275-6X
9.	Andrus Vasila	Toronto, Ontario	273-9X
10.	Robert Saarna	Toronto, Ontario	272-9X
11.	Mihkel Vasila	Toronto, Ontario	271-9X
12.	Bill Heggie	Hamilton, Ontario	255-4X
13.	Erik Luksep	Toronto, Ontario	248-3X
14.	Jaan Vaikla	Toronto, Ontario	246-6X
15.	Kyle Taylor	Hamilton, Ontario	242-5X
16.	Jim Hyslop	Hamilton, Ontario	226-4X
17.	Pat Murphy	Hamilton, Ontario	123-0X



HINTS FOR BETTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Our thanks to Kodak Canada Ltd., for supplying us with much of the following information and hints for better pictures, which may help leaders to encourage Cubs and Scouts to achieve their photographer's badge and Venturers to submit successful entries for the Nicholson Award.

Be Creative

The first thing to bear in mind, when taking photographs, is that the camera can't think. It needs one most valuable accessory before it can produce good pictures — and that is your creative mind.

What you must do to make good pictures is make creative decisions — on poses, lighting, composition and content. To make those decisions result in good photographs, you must educate yourself to a state of mind which makes most things appear as if you had just seen them for the first time.

Try to notice, during the course of a day or week, how the lighting changes your favourite view, when your pet dog's coat looks at its silkiest, or when the fruits of your hobby look at their most dramatic. Keep an eye open for appropriate or striking settings. Be aware of any unusual or colourful events taking place in your neighbourhood.

Remember that how you see things is how your pictures will look. So train your eye to scan its surroundings with this in mind, particularly when you are out of doors, hiking, camping and exploring the countryside. You will soon learn to either avoid or remove distracting influences or objects and to catch your chosen subject at just the right moment.

Remember that often by framing our picture we can add greatly to the pictorial effect. Stone arches, flowering branches, trees and fences have excellent potential as frames but, unfortunately, they are not always available. Then it is necessary for the photographer to look closely at the scene at hand to see what else could be utilized.

If you wish to add mood to your pictures, learn to capitalize on the weather — tossing branches in a rainstorm or ice laden power lines on a sunny morning in January. Remember that your world appears to you as it does to no one else. Learn to make the things you alone observe stand still for all to see.

We're Lucky We're Canadians

Here in Canada, we have a unique opportunity to capture the changing seasons in a dramatic way. The sapphire blue shadows of trees on sparkling white snow, under a clear azure sky. Those first welcome signs of spring. Bleached fenceposts along the dusty roads of summer. And, of course, our blazing autumn colours. Many of your pictures, in a lively season such as the fall, will be action shots. Try to shoot when the action is at its height, as in that instant when the football player leaps to catch a pass. Take the pictures when the action is moving toward you or away from you, rather than as it goes past, to minimize motion blur. Of course, it goes without saying that it is of primary importance to hold your camera steady. The second most important rule, because it is the one most commonly broken, is to make your subject fill the viewfinder. Learn to judge how close you can be to your subject and still be in focus, and then back up only if it is necessary to get everything in.

Canadian Venturers are particularly lucky in the wonderful range of wildlife within reasonable distance and ready to be photographed for that coveted Nicholson Award. If you would like further details of how to enter for this competition, aimed to encourage "hunting with the camera" then write to:

NICHOLSON TROPHY,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
P.O. Box 5151,
Postal Station "F",
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7 X

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training talk

by reg roberts

This month
Reg writes about ...

Discipline, National Training Events and the Adult Volunteer Committee

Discipline, National Training Events and the Adult Volunteer Committee

Discipline

One of the major areas of concern for those of you who responded to last year's **Leader** survey was that of discipline. When to apply, how to apply, even, should I apply it, were all questions that you raised.

It's not surprising then, that discipline is a difficult area to deal with and that we all have our own views on how it should be handled.

Most of our handbooks talk about discipline in various ways and so I would suggest you look at pages 56-58 in *The Scout Leaders' Handbook* and pages 121-122 and 126-128 in *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*, for further information.

Recently, however, I was looking at some material from a paper produced by the Quebec Council, in the form of notes for a yarn. I'd like to share some of the points with you.

1. Discipline is based on respect — the boys' respect for their adult leaders — the leaders' respect for them.
2. An adult should want the boys to *respect* him, not merely *like* him.
3. An adult leader who has the respect of boys, can more easily encourage their respect for law and order — for property — for society — and for other people.
4. Older boys want to participate in establishing limits and what the rules of discipline should be.
5. Discipline comes naturally in a warm, friendly and relaxed atmosphere, especially if the adults use common sense.
6. Boys want adult guidance — they want adults to take part, not to take over.
7. Scouting thrives on the positives — plusses and yesses, rather than donits, noes, nots and negatives.

Some Further Considerations

- A. When disciplining a boy, do not embarrass him by doing it in front of the whole section. By doing this, you lose the respect of all the boys.
- B. Be consistent in your discipline. Do not make statements you are not going to keep. Don't play favourites either. All members must be subject to the same rules.
- C. Do not become the "disciplinary figure" of the section. Find out the area's background, the types of parents and then decide the disciplinary standards that are appropriate.

D. Let the boys experience self-discipline — it is part of growing up.

E. Be careful in disciplining the younger boys as they are still very emotional.

F. Always isolate the discipline cases, as each boy is a different human being.

G. If you cannot communicate a disciplinary matter to a boy, let a leader who can communicate with that boy, handle the matter.

H. Remember, a boy who is constantly having problems may want some attention that he is lacking at home.

I. Self-disciplining as to leaders, pertains to the use of planning and making the program interesting so boys show up.

Those of you who may be giving a yarn on discipline on a training course, might consider the following role play situation and carry it out. Other leaders may choose to sit down together after a meeting and consider how they would handle the situations that appear below.

Role Play

As the topic of discipline is being introduced, two members, acting as boys, cause a disturbance by talking. The person who is leading the topic, acting as the section leader, stops and disciplines the two talkers. An argument occurs, with the end result being that the two talkers leave the meeting. Follow this role play with a discussion on how you would have handled this situation.

Case Studies

The following case studies provide opportunities for further consideration of some disciplinary situations.

Case Study #1

During the meeting you are having a quiet game. John has been playing along with the others but is seen to be cheating. This has always seemed to be a habit with him. Do you let it pass or do you discipline him right away, if so, how do you do it?

Case Study #2

You have made the point to all the boys about bringing their books with them to the meetings. The week before, you told them that they would go home if they forgot to bring their books next week. It is halfway through the meeting and one boy brings the point up and you find that nine boys forgot their books. Do you send them home? Do you discipline them? How do you discipline them?

Case Study #3

You are camping with your boys for the first time. All the boys are sleeping in a marquee tent. One boy tells you that

his \$2.00 has been stolen. The suggestion of 'search everyone' is brought up. What do you do?

Case Study #4

As with all sections, we all have the constant talker and the constant hitter. What do we do to discipline these boys?

I am sure each leader reading this article will have other areas of concern about discipline that could be acted out or considered in a case study.

Please let me know if you have any comments on this matter, or problems, that you would like to share with other readers.

National Training Events 1978

As in previous years, a number of training events are being offered nationally and by a number of provincial councils this year. Each is designed to improve the effectiveness of the membership in a variety of different ways. Should you have interest in participating in any of the following events, you should contact your local or provincial council for further details.

Group and Leadership Development Course

August 20-27, 1978. To be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, this course is designed to help key council members and trainers to a broader understanding of how groups develop and are maintained, and how leadership skills can help groups operate more effectively.

Workshop for Trainers of Venturer Advisors

July 9-15, 1978. To be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this workshop is designed to support those people who provide training for Venturer advisors, by bringing together key Venturer people, to broaden their skill and knowledge in the development and conduct of training events for Venturer advisors.

Scouting Skills and Program Enrichment Course

July 22-29, 1978. To be held in Summerland, B.C., this course will provide a variety of options for participants to choose from, so that they may learn new skills in such areas as — environmental concerns, canoeing, pioneering, orienteering, mountaineering, survival, nature lore, jungle lore and camping cooking, to name but a few.

These nationally offered courses and the workshop, will provide valuable additions to any participants' ability to present training in their own backhome situation.

British Columbia Provincial Training Institute

May 14-20, 1978. Penticton, B.C.. A course designed to permit participants working in small groups, to come to a better understanding of team development, leadership development and communication skills. This annual event has become very popular in B.C., resulting in highly improved trainers in every region.

B.C. Provincial Gilwell

June 18-24, 1978 at Camp Tweedsmuir, near Fruitvale B.C.

For the first time in B.C., leaders from all sections will be brought together from all parts of the province for a week of fun, fellowship and learning, which will result in improving the ability of all who attend.

Quebec Provincial Training Institute

August 30-September 4, 1978, at Bishops University, 80 miles east of Montreal.

This event is designed to improve the effectiveness of commissioner staff and service team personnel and to upgrade the skills of the provincial trainer. Joint sessions on group development and problem solving will be carried out through a series of exercises and case studies.

Saskatchewan Provincial Training Institute

July 22-29, 1978, at Anglin Lake Scout Camp, 40 miles north of Prince Albert.

Designed for district and regional commissioners, service team members, council members and trainers. This event provides a valuable opportunity to learn more about one's own area of the provincial operation, about how groups operate and about appropriate leadership styles.

Saskatchewan Provincial Gilwell

July 22-29, 1978, at Anglin Lake, Saskatchewan.

For all Beaver, Cub, Scout and Venturer leaders who hold Wood Badge Part I. Designed to provide leaders with skills to become more effective in their work with sections. A week of fun and fellowship.

Ontario Provincial Methods and Needs Course

July 15-22, 1978, Blue Springs, Ontario.

A practical course for trainers in which skills of identifying needs and planning for training events are dealt with. A visual aid workshop and creativity sessions will help in the development of a variety of training techniques.

Ontario Working with Groups Course

July 22-29, 1978, Blue Springs, Ontario.

This course is designed to help participants develop an awareness of the behavior and feelings of others, as well as their own, in group situations.

Manitoba West Part II Wood Badge

July 2-8, 1978. Cathedral Valley, south of Grandview.

This course is designed to help participants develop confidence in their role, increase their understanding of Scouting and the community and develop further skills in working with people, programming, and the use of a variety of resources.

New Brunswick Part II Wood Badge Courses

Beaver — May 26, 27, 28 and June 2, 3, 4, at Camp Medley, between Upper and Lower Gagetown, N.B.
Cub — June 9, 10, 11 and June 16, 17, 18 at Camp Odece, near Welsford, N.B.

Scout — June 9, 10, 11; June 16, 17, 18 and June 23, 24, 25 at Wine River, near St. Margarets, N.B.

For further information on any of these events contact your local or provincial councils.

Adult Volunteer Committee

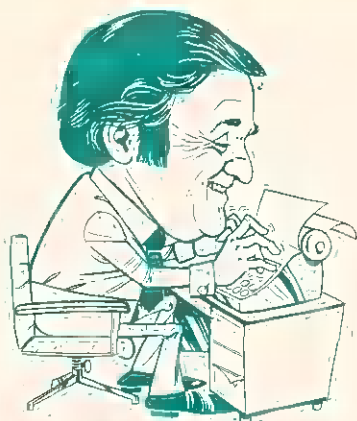
Beginning January 1, 1978, by order of the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, a new national committee was created.

This committee called the Adult Volunteer Committee, will work closely with the National Commissioner and the provincial commissioners to develop and recommend policies and procedures in the areas of selection, recruitment, recognition, maintenance and reassignment of all adult volunteers.

A major area of concern to which this committee will direct its attention is that of the non-uniformed adult in Scouting. In the past, a great deal of attention has been given to uniformed leaders in Scouting, but less to those who support the leaders at the group/section committee and council level. It is the intention of the National Council to have this new committee see that a more balanced approach is taken.

Work has already started, and councils now have available two new training documents: A) Guidelines for Training of Group/Section Committee Personnel and B) Guidelines for the Training of Council Members. These documents will help service team and training team members conduct training which will help the non-uniformed personnel have a better understanding of Scouting and be more effective in the positions they hold in Scouting.

Perhaps more importantly, the work of this committee will help all adults in Scouting recognize the benefits to be gained from closer co-operation between those who wear a uniform and those who do not. X



EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Some 1,000 Toronto Scouters, wives, husbands and honoured guests, were treated to the special speaking abilities of *On The Level's* **John Sweet**, when they attended the **Greater Toronto Region's** annual dinner and dance held at **The Sheraton Centre** on Saturday, February 18.

A great believer in audience participation, John began his speech by looking after two personal assignments. The first was to find a Scouter to deliver a parcel that his "friendly, neighbourhood Girl Guide — Tessa next door" in **Holton St. Peter**, Suffolk, England, had entrusted to his care, to get to her penpal in Mississauga, near Toronto. This accomplished, with any number of good people volunteering for the job, he moved on to item number two.

It seems a young neighbour lady, (Sweet: "very, very attractive, would be Queen of the May in H.S.P. if we had one") is coming to visit relatives in Scarborough, Ontario, later this year and John offered to arrange for her to meet with, and be given a personal tour of Scarborough's beautiful Civic Centre, by his "old and very dear friend" **Mayor Paul Cosgrove**. By coincidence, His Worship was sitting just down the head table from John and, prior to the dinner (when the two met for the first time), had agreed to go along with the plan.

Our photo by **Harold Hird** of **Scouts Toronto** shows the Mayor (left) shaking hands with John Sweet.

Also involved will be two *handsome* (John's word, not mine) Rovers, in full uniform, who will act as the young lady's personal escorts. Following the meeting with His Worship, (with appropriate press coverage, of course) the escorts will take the young lady off to dinner and here again I quote Mr. Sweet: "At a very ex-

pensive and posh place — as personal guests of the editors of **The Leader and Scouting (UK)** magazines!"

Which just goes to prove that when you associate with Mrs. Sweet's little lad, Johnnie, anything can happen and what's more it can cost you money.

So, although friend **Ron Jeffries** of **Scouting** and yours truly are going to finance the "posh" dinner for the very, very attractive lady from Holton St. Peter and the two Rovers (and if they eat like my 18 year old son, we are in real trouble), we're not even going to have the enjoyment of her company. Well, don't fret too much Ron, our wives probably wouldn't have let us go on our own anyway.

By the way, from that point on in his speech, John was more serious and at the conclusion of his remarks was accorded a long, standing ovation by a most appreciative audience. I am told that this is only the second time a speaker has been so honoured at this particular dinner. The first, and only previous recipient was the **Right Honourable John Diefenbaker**.

As this was being written (Feb. 28) I spoke with **Executive Director George Guest**, of the **Hamilton District**, who reported a record turn-out for their annual dinner meeting last evening, where John was again given a standing ovation for his efforts. I am afraid that by the time he reaches Ottawa for his two week visit with the Mackie family, he will expect us to give him a standing round of applause at every meal, including 11 p.m. tea and toast. Not to worry though. Be assured that our three

teenagers and a fourth nearly there, will soon bring him back to reality.

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . . To help Scout communications in its vast country, the Scout Union of **Brazil** has inaugurated a national, monthly, scheduled contact via amateur radio. Based on station **PY2AG** in Brazilia, regions, districts and even groups are encouraged to "go on the air" the last Friday of each month to exchange news between 20 and 22 hundred hours on the 40 metre band, 7090 KHz. . . . In a massive community service project, the Scouts and Guides of **Israel**, conducted a national census of blind people for the nation's welfare department. Scout groups, known as tribes, completely covered their neighbourhoods and discovered many blind people previously unknown to the authorities. . . . Some 250 Boy and Girl Scouts from Kathamandu, **Nepal**, participated in a community service camp some 30 kilometers from the capital. Services carried out included construction of drainage canals, cleaning temples and streets and conducting socio-economic surveys of villages. . . . The **III National Patrol Camp** of the **Peru Scout Association** was held in a small village on the Amazon River, to teach the Scouts about the life in such a village. The villagers shared their huts and kitchens with the Scouts and taught them logging, how to catch tropical fish for sale and commercial fishing. The community participated in the opening and closing ceremonies, campfires and a variety



show. The camp theme was "Nature Conservation" and of the 250 participants, 190 earned the world Conservation Badge. Other activities included the making and placing of bird feeding stations, water purification and classifying of plants and animals according to local names. . . . In cooperation with the postal department, the Boy Scouts of the **Philippines** issued their first souvenir card to commemorate their year-end national jamboree, carrying the jamboree commemorative postage stamp. Cards with the new stamp, mint or first day cancelled, are available for \$1.50 (US) from "J" Commemoratives/WS, Boy Scouts of Philippines, P.O. Box 1867, Manila, Philippines.

Patrol Leader **Bruce E. Doornebal**, aged 13, **Lacombe, Alberta**, was recently awarded the **Silver Cross** for his presence of mind and the gallant action he performed, by promptly going to the rescue of **Mr. Klass Huisman**, who had to run to and enter his car as it rolled down an incline into the waters of Buffalo Lake.

Bruce saw the car enter the water with Mr. Huisman inside and immediately ran the fifty yards to the car and attempted to open the left front door to get the man out, but was unable to do so. He did manage to get the left back door open and entered the car. By this time, Mr. Huisman was in shock and the water was up to his neck. Bruce pulled the elderly man over the seat back into the rear of the car and then out the door, where they were able to rest briefly before making it to shore.

Bruce will receive his well-deserved medal at a Government House ceremony in Ottawa, in May.

When the **29th. St. Helen's Anglican Church Venturer Company, Dunbar Point, Grey District, Vancouver-Coast Region** faced the problem of financing the way of their boys to CJ'77 in P.E.I. last summer, they decided to forgo the traditional methods of fund raising and try something new — they sold MANURE!

Cubs, Scouts and Venturers of the group took orders in a door-to-door drive and were so successful in their efforts that they had 1400 advance orders before the big sales day arrived. The Venturers also took on the responsibility for ordering the product, delivery, advertising and finance.

Ninety yards of manure were ordered for delivery at 7 a.m. on the Saturday morning and volunteers began filling to 60 lb. plastic bags which were then loaded into cars and trucks for delivery. By noon, when hard workers had bagged about half of the original load, another thirty yards arrived. At 5 p.m. the last of the plastic bags were filled, some 2400 in all, and a complete sell-out was recorded. The overall results, net profit of **\$3,000.**

At a time like this, one can't help but remember one of the memorable characters that appeared in Al Capp's famous cartoon strip, "*Li'l Abner*". Capp described **Big Barney Barnsmell** as a distinguished Dogpatch businessman, *with a certain air about him*, and the bag fillers of the 29th. probably fitted into the same category by the time the day was done.

Harking back to the time my older son went to work weekends in the local fish store and arrived home that first day with another unpleasant air about him, and remembering what his mother made him do, I can just imagine the many manure workers, both young and old, being instructed by mothers/wives to "undress in the back hall".

The 1978 manure sale is scheduled for the middle of March and, as this is being written weeks before, we have no up-to-date reports but can tell you that all sales slips from the '77 sale were kept and that the Ladies Auxiliary have been calling each customer to try and obtain repeat orders. Pamphlets have been delivered door-to-door and 120 yards of the sales item have been ordered from *the same source* (that's what the report I have says, and may I add, before writing a story like this, one *really*

needs to sing a verse or two of "Yield Not to Temptation". There are so many lines I would like to have used but. . . . Oh well!

Anyway, the selling price will remain at \$1.75 per 60 lbs. or 3 for \$5.00 and they expect to make more money this time around. Profits in '78 will help to send boys to the World Jamboree in Iran in '79.

The recent tragic air crash in **Cranbrook, British Columbia**, took the lives of two Scouters of the **6th. Cranbrook Group** — **Miss Judith Henderson**, Venturer advisor and **Mr. Ronald D. Riddell**, Scout counsellor. On behalf of Canadian Scouting, we extend our sympathy to the families of Miss Henderson and Mr. Riddell, and to the 6th. Cranbrook, on their great loss.

Thank goodness its nearly spring again and with spring comes a return to the outdoors for many packs. If you want to give your Cubs or Beavers a real fun-time, why not plan a Cuboree or sports day? Our *St. Catharines Standard* photo by **Leonard Page** was taken last June at the local camp, Camp Wetaskiwin, where some 400 Cubs and 540 Beavers participated in a weekend outing. One of the highlights of the Cub event was the gunny sack race. Showing how its done at the Saturday Cuboree were, from left, **Warren James, Bobby Schofield and Michael Denisko**. The Beavers gathered the next day and with some help from leaders, consumed 2,000 hot dogs and 15 gallons of orange drink.



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CASES	217	\$2.00 CHOCOLATE COATED ALMONDS-TWIN PACK	3 DOZ PER CASE	16.00	8.00
CASES	210	\$2.50 RADIANT CANDLES	5 DOZ PER CASE	18.00	12.00
CASES	211	\$3.00 ANIMAL CANDLES	5 DOZ PER CASE	21.60	14.40
CASES	212	\$3.00 HOLIDAY ELEGANCE CANDLES	5 DOZ PER CASE	21.60	14.40
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NO GIMMICKS. NO "SPECIAL" DEALS. You pay us only \$1.25 for each set of labels your group sells. We pay all postage. No minimum order is required. On orders for \$25.00 or more you can pay us after we have completed and mailed your labels.

YOU CAN'T MISS WITH THESE LABELS. We'll print any name, address and Postal Code, or any message, that will fit on the labels, maximum 4 lines, average of 30 characters and spaces per line, in crisp black ink on 500 snowy white deluxe size gummed labels. Labels are neatly cut to size and conveniently padded together always ready for easy use. And of course we guarantee complete satisfaction.

A QUICK NO RISK WAY TO RAISE MONEY. With our plan there are no bulky boxes to handle, no unsold merchandise to return, and no damaged or lost merchandise to lose money on. With our fund raising plan there are **NO headaches, NO risks.**

Look how well others have done...

Otterville, Ontario - 277 sets of labels sold in a community of just 800 people, giving a profit of \$346.25

Port Alberni, British Columbia - 970 sets of labels sold in a single evening of door to door canvassing.

Oromocto, New Brunswick - A profit of \$295.00 earned on sales of 236 sets of labels.

Islington, Ontario - 1,980 sets of labels sold in just one week by ninety 12 and 13 year olds.

Victoria, British Columbia - I recommend your service to anyone who wishes to participate in a quick and easy moneymaking project.

UNLIMITED USES.

Ideal for letters, notes, envelopes, postcards, parcels, cheques, coupons, records and tapes, etc. For almost anything - personal or business - that needs your name and address.

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Figure **YOUR** group's profits this way....

If you have	and each sells	your group earns
10 members	10 sets of labels	\$125.00 Profit
20 members	10 sets of labels	\$250.00 Profit
30 members	10 sets of labels	\$375.00 Profit
50 members	10 sets of labels	\$625.00 Profit

Fill in and mail the coupon today. We'll send you a fund raising **PROFIT PACKAGE** containing a big supply of Sales Forms, sales aids for each member of your group, a sample assortment of labels and our Step-by-Step Sales Plan.

**Get started now...
Mail Coupon Today!**

L. RASMUSSEN CO. LTD.
1558 Rothesay St., Winnipeg, Man. R2G 2H4
(204) 667-3979

* All labels displayed on this page are shown actual size.

MAIL COUPON TO: L. RASMUSSEN CO. LTD.

1558 Rothesay Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2G 2H4

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.

Name (please print) _____

Title _____ Area Code & Home Phone _____

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.) _____

SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES and GAMES



With thoughts of the 15th World Jamboree in mind, here are some verses from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet who was born at Neishaboor in Iran, way back in the eleventh century.

Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to
Flight

And Lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light.

Oh, come with old Khayyam, and leave the
Wise

To talk; one thing is certain, that Life flies;
One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies;
The Flower that once was blown for ever dies.

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint, and heard great Argument
About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same Door as in I went.

There was a Door to which I found no Key:
There was a Veil past which I could not see:
Some little Talk awhile of ME and THEE
There seem'd — and then no more of THEE
and ME.

Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and
slays.

And one by one back in the Closet lays.

Here are some outdoor games for those fine spring days and summer evenings.

UPSTARTS AND DOWNFALLS

There are three sides: Upstarts, Downfalls, and Middlemen. The game is played in a wood or a park. The Upstarts start up at one end; the Downfalls start down at the other end. The Middlemen start in the middle! Before beginning, each of the Upstarts is given a length of string. When the whistle goes, the Upstarts and Downfalls start from their opposite ends (anything up to a half a mile apart) and attempt to contact each other without being caught by a Middleman. As soon as they meet, the pair join themselves together by attaching the string to their right and left arm respectively. They are now — provided they remain joined — in the position of being able to catch the Middlemen, instead of being caught themselves, as they could be before they joined forces. Two points are awarded for each catch made by a Middleman; four points (two to each of the pair) are given for each catch made by an Upstart-plus-Downfall. Boys who are caught go back to base and start again.

WHISTLER'S CATCH

The pack starts in one big circle, out-of-doors, throwing the ball clockwise. If one drops it he must retrieve it and throw it in, but remains outside the circle acting as a fielder, hoping to catch some long shot when he will be able to return to the circle. When the whistle blows, the Cub who is holding or catching the ball at the time, moves *into* the circle, where he may leap about hoping to intercept the ball. If he catches it he may return to the circle. Soon there will be three circles, the Cubs in the original ring widely spaced and still trying to keep the ball to themselves.

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Canada Week

June 25-July 1

Put your heart into it.



Je l'ai à coeur.



WOLVES v. JACKALS

Each wolf has a prearranged opposite number among the jackals. The wolves advance in single file on a given route. Each has some peculiarity in his uniform, or carries something unusual. The jackals have taken cover along the given route before the wolves come along. The object of each jackal is to note the particular peculiarity of his opposite number as the latter passes, but without himself being seen by any wolf. Wolves may look ahead or to the flanks, but may not look behind. Any wolf who sees any jackal calls "Tabaqui hai!" ("There is a jackal!") The jackal so spotted must fall in with the wolves and continue with them to their destination. On the arrival there of the wolves, they remove their "peculiarities". The jackals are summoned by a sound signal, and the score is reckoned as follows. One point is awarded to the wolves for each jackal who has been spotted, and one point to the jackals for each who has not been spotted, provided he can say what was the peculiarity of his "opposite number". To save time, any jackal not spotted may follow the route after the "last wolf" has passed him. But he is in honour bound not to claim a point if he only notes his opposite number's peculiarity after he has left his cover to follow the route.

TAKE COVER

Cubs romp around field. At a signal all must disappear from sight before ten is counted. Anyone visible has name called out.

Games — page 246

The Ball no Question makes of Ayes and
Noes,
But Right or Left as strikes the Player goes;
And He that toss'd Thee down into the Field,
He knows about it all — He knows — HE
knows!

The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on; nor all thy Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all they Tears wash out a Word of it.

And that inverted Bowl we call The Sky,
Whereunder crawling coopt we live and die,
Lift not thy hands to It for help — for It
Rolls impotently on as Thou or I.

With Earth's first Clay They did the Last Man's
knead,
And then of the Last Harvest sow'd the Seed:
Yea, the first Morning of Creation wrote
What the Last Dawn of Reckoning shall read.

Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That Youth's sweet-scented Manuscript
should close!
The Nightingale that in the Branches sang,
Ah, whence and whither flown again, who
knows!

Think, in this batter'd Caravanserai
Whose Doorways are alternate Night and Day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his Pomp
Abode his Hour or two, and went his way.

Scouters Five minutes

page 438

patrol

by Bob Butcher

At this time of year, many bicycles come out of the garage or basement storage and boys take to the streets in great numbers. Perhaps this would be an ideal time to place some emphasis on safe bicycling practices and traffic safety, with the Cubs in your pack. Not all boys realize that the bicycle is not a toy, but a vehicle subject to the laws that regulate other vehicles. Cubs who learn how to operate a bicycle safely and with due regard to traffic laws, will likely be better and more courteous drivers in future years.

Here are a number of things you can touch on in your pack meetings.

Bicycle Maintenance

Do your boys know about the parts of their bikes and about how to keep their machines in proper running order? Teach your boys to make sure:

- the brakes hold;
- the pedals have good treads and turn freely,
- the wheels don't wobble and there are no broken spokes,
- the tires are firm and have no cuts or tears in them,
- the chain is tight and there are no broken links,
- the handlebars are tight and the grips don't slide,
- the frame is clean and polished,
- all moving parts are kept well oiled including pedals, chains, wheels and brake bearings,
- the seat doesn't wobble and is adjusted to the proper height.

Hand Signals

Make sure your Cubs know and use the proper signals for making right and left turns and for slowing or stopping.

Traffic Signs

Ensure that they can recognize and obey the road signs and traffic lights in your area.

Lucky Rules

Here are 13 lucky rules your Cub cyclists can learn.

1. Obey all traffic signals.
2. Drive on the right hand side of the road.
3. Ride single file on the street.
4. Stop before driving into the street from your driveway or a lane.
5. Walk your bike at busy corners.
6. Be sure to give the correct hand signal when you are going to stop or turn.
7. Carry parcels and books in your carrier.
8. Never ride two on a bicycle.
9. Never hitch a ride on another vehicle.
10. No trick riding on the streets or highways.
11. Be alert for vehicles about to pass you.
12. Your bicycle must be equipped with safety devices including reflectors and a light for driving at night.
13. Your bike must be in good working order.

Handling Skills

Try setting up and running a bicycle rodeo where Cubs can practise bike handling under all of the conditions they might encounter on the street or highway.

Resources

Contact your local police or traffic department to help with such a project. Many of them can provide booklets and pamphlets on bicycle safety, as well as posters of traffic signs and lights. Some of them may be able to help you run bicycle inspections and rodeos.

Don't forget your Cub book and be sure to give credit for the Cyclist Badge and Red Star Requirement #12 whenever requirements for these have been met.



The following is an extract from a letter received from Shirley Hall, a Beaver Leader in Musgravetown, Newfoundland.

"Last spring we found the eight older Beavers, (Grade 2) and soon to be eight, seemed to be noisy and restless at meetings. Two leaders (myself, one) spent a portion of four meetings teaching these boys to make macramé dog leashes. We used gold fishing cord purchased at a Leckie store. The two strands of cord were folded in half and attached to a swivel snap with half hitches. Each snap was tied to a chair with a small piece of string. The leash was made the

desired length with square knots, then folded over to form a handle and tied in place and ends burned. We were amazed at how quickly the boys learned to do square knots. They were quite pleased with their leashes. These boys swam up to Cubs in May and were invested last week.

"On September 22, T.V.'s, Mr. Dressup together with Casey and Finnigan came to Clarenville (25 miles away) for a one hour show. We hired a bus and took the 24 Beavers and four leaders (also some mothers and other children who paid their own way) to see the show. The bus fare and show tickets were paid out of Beaver funds. The Beavers thoroughly enjoyed this outing.

"December, 1976 we presented the play 'Christmas in the Forest', (Nov. '76 issue of **The Leader**). Parents and grandparents were invited. Santa paid a visit and distributed bags of goodies to Beavers. A delicious lunch followed, served by mothers — and we collected \$25.00 by passing a hat. We plan to do a play again this year.

"The Beavers enjoyed a trip to the Fire Hall, climbed on the truck, wore

hats and the firemen explained the equipment.

"The enclosed pictures were taken on a hike May '77 when we visited a sheep farm and saw 100 lambs. We hiked to a field, played games and enjoyed lunch. We hope to take the boys on a winter hike later.

"Our colony was the only one in this area. Since our trip to see 'Mr. Dressup', Clarenville mothers, who saw us there in uniform, have visited one of our meetings and have opened two colonies. Our neighbouring town, Cannings Cove, has asked us to help them form a colony.

"Thought you may be interested in hearing of some of our activities."

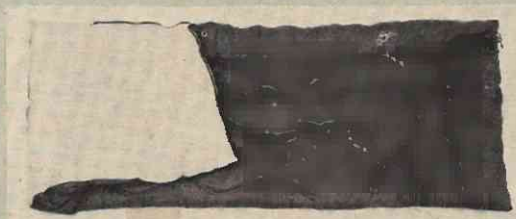
Thanks very much Shirley. Perhaps your *happenings* will generate some ideas for other Beaver leaders. It's good to see that you can effectively use tail groups in your colony and provide special projects for the older boys.

It's also good to see that your program involves some hiking and other journeys away from your local pond.

INTRODUCING!

THE HIKER

2 lbs. Polyester filling.
Outer cover: green poplin.
Lining: gold brushed acetate nylon.
Size finished: 29" x 70"
Cat. #52-614 \$24.95



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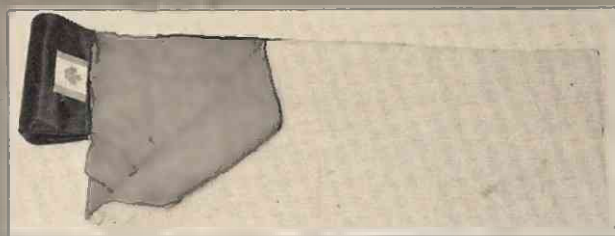


3 lbs. Polyester filling.
Outer cover: red nylon.
Lining: Printed flannel.
Size finished: 35" x 78"
Cat. #52-615 \$35.95



THE BACKPACKER

1 1/4 lbs. Polyester filling.
Outer cover: nylon. Lining: nylon.
Assorted colours.
Size finished: 26" x 72"
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These top quality, moderately priced bags are made for Scouts Canada with the boy in mind. The Backpacker is sized and designed to fit inside The Hiker or Trailblazer (including our JAMBOREE BAG #52-609 not shown — see Supply Services catalogue) producing an excellent Winter Robe. They are coming to your Scout Shop. Be sure to see them.

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