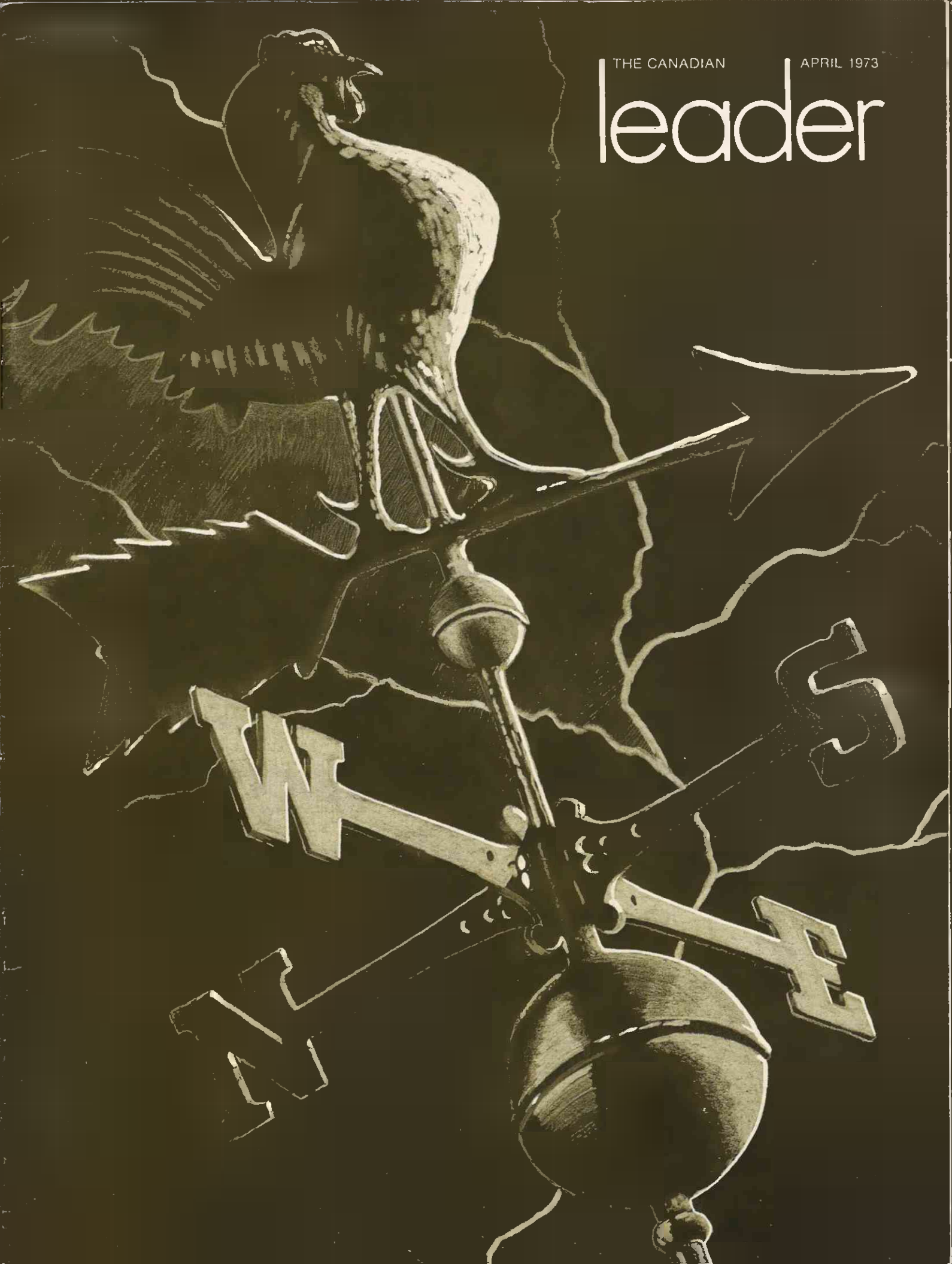
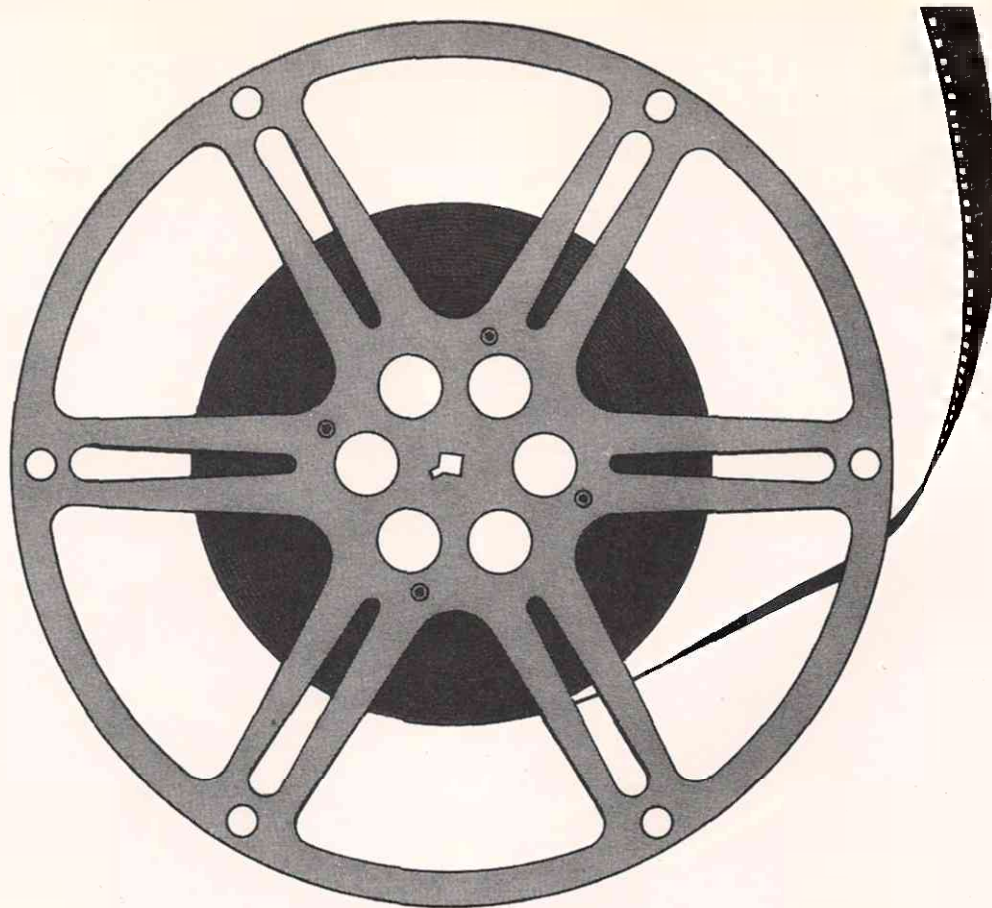


THE CANADIAN

APRIL 1973

leader





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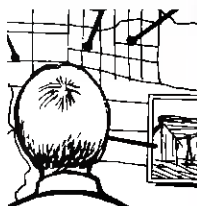
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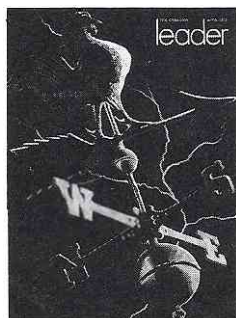
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

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MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER

Weather plays a very important part in our daily lives. It dictates what we wear, and when we wear it. It can ruin our plans or be the crowning touch to a special occasion. Despite man's scientific and technological advances, he has been able to do very little about controlling the weather that so effectively controls him. In this issue, we begin a special, four-part series on the 'whys' of weather that will help you to explain to your boys something of this fascinating subject. **Cover by Bruce Rawlins.**

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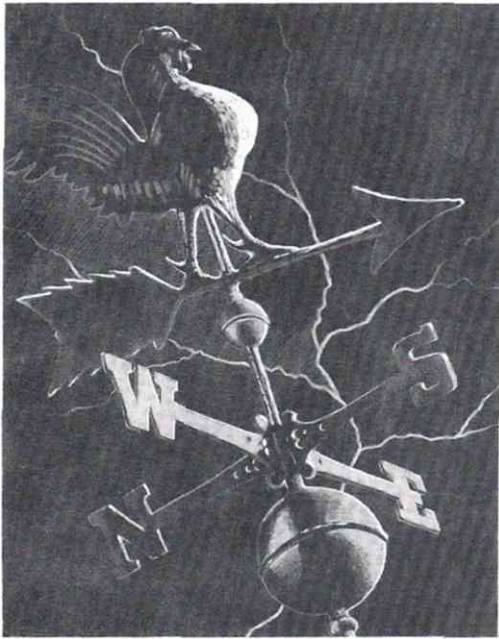
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Weather Forecast One



By J.A. (Al) Craig

Halifax to Vancouver: Sunny prospects for this series of four articles on weather — understanding basics; getting more detailed in each succeeding article; all leading to a rising barometer of interest in this fascinating subject; keyed to the appropriate stars, badges and awards.

Weather Forecast One will blanket the country with 10/10 coverage on winds, the hydrologic cycle, predicting the weather, available resources; relationships to stars, badges and awards; and a weather glossary.

Weather Forecast Two (May issue) will zoom into the atmosphere to explain clouds, their formation, classification, precipitation and the meaning of their scudding messages.

Weather Forecast Three (June/July issue) will zero in on weather maps and how to read them; cold fronts, warm fronts, and how they affect our weather.

Weather Forecast Four (August/September issue) will explain weather measurements, basic instruments and how your boys can make simple, weather-measurement instruments.

"Everyone talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." That's an old cliché, and the reason "nobody does anything about it," is quite simple. There isn't much we can do.

The weather we all experience is caused by three things, all interacting with each other: the air, the sun and the movement of the earth.

We live at the bottom of an ocean of air that rises above us, gradually thinning out, until at about 200 miles above the earth there is almost no air left. We humans can only climb or fly to about 10,000 feet before we start to feel the uncomfortable symptoms of the scarcity of oxygen in the air. All this air contains a number of gases (oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and others),

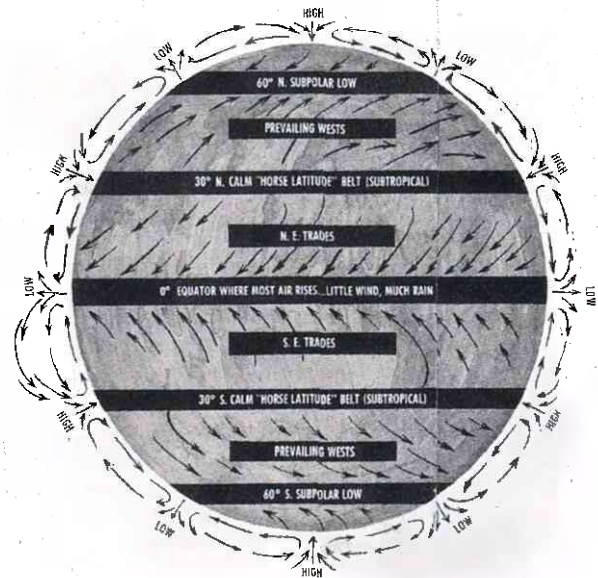
moisture in the form of water vapour, and a lot of fine dust.

The air rests on the earth with a weight of about 15 pounds to a square inch at sea level and exerts a pressure equal to this weight. When air over a certain place heats up, it expands. As it expands, it gets lighter and the cooler air that surrounds it flows in under it. As the warm air rises there is less air above to press on it, and so its pressure becomes lower. Differences in temperature cause differences in pressure, and these pressure differences in turn cause the air to move. And air that moves over the earth's surface we call wind.

It is, of course, the sun that heats the air — mostly by first heating the earth, which then heats the air above it.

But the sun doesn't heat the air evenly. The air over desert land gets hot quickly; it takes the air over the ocean longer to warm up. At the equator, it's very hot; at the poles, it's very cold.

Since, generally speaking, cold air masses push warm air masses out of the way, you might think that the wind would always blow from the North Pole to the equator. But, because the earth rotates from west to east like a top around its own axis, air movements are thrown off their direct courses. The final result is that in the north the polar easterlies prevail while in North America, north of the 30° latitude, the prevailing westerlies move the air from the Pacific to the Atlantic.



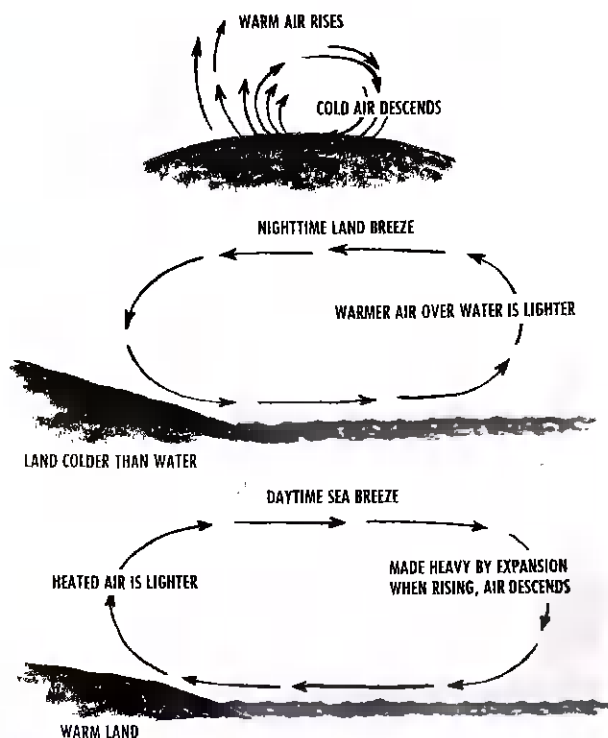
World Wind and Pressure Systems

This global chart shows the general wind systems of the earth and how the circulation of air from warmer areas creates general, low-pressure zones as the warm air rises. As it cools off, it descends because it is heavier, causing zones of high pressure.

The chart is fairly self-explanatory, but notice how the wind systems seem to veer to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and veer to the left in the Southern Hemisphere. And notice how the wind belts generally head away from the zones of high pressure toward the low-pressure zones.

These global wind and pressure systems act about the same as the smaller local movements of the air that are more easily observed.

HOW WINDS ARE CREATED



MOISTURE — THE HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

The most important thing about the weather is the moisture that it brings to us. The wind could blow night and day, the temperature could rise and fall, and high and low pressure could take place, but if no rain fell, we would be in real trouble.

Fortunately, in addition to a wonderful air-conditioning system, we have a wonderful water-circulation system. The water vapour that forms clouds and precipitation begins, for the most part, over the oceans of the earth, although some comes from lakes, streams and "transpiration" of green plants.

Most of the rain falling over land areas is transported hundreds or thousands of miles from its source in the form of water vapour. On reaching the earth as rain the water flows in rivulets and streams to the rivers or percolates into the ground to replenish the ground water supply that also feeds the rivers.

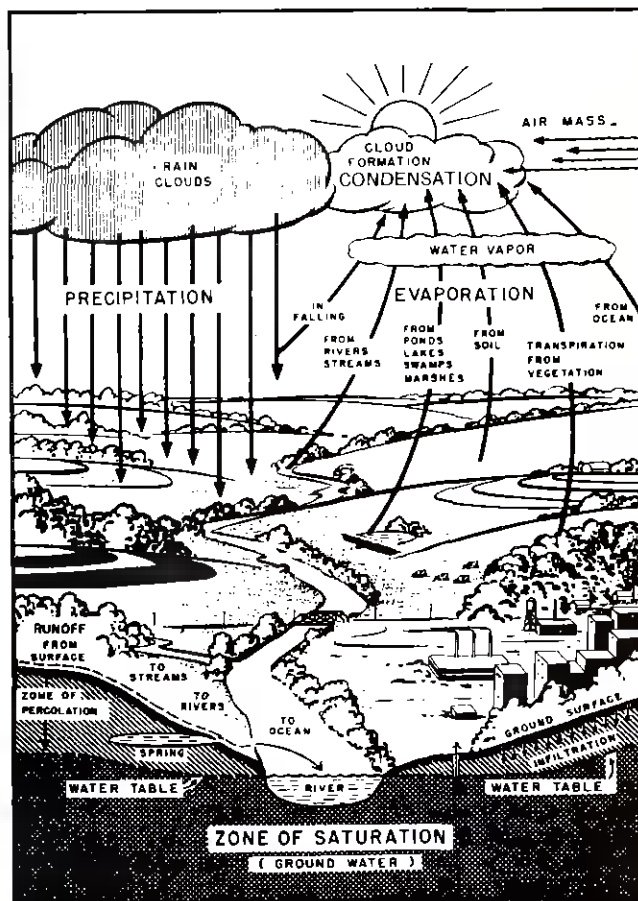
Thus, most of the water that was evaporated from the ocean eventually finds its way back to the oceans. This chain of events — evaporation, transpiration, water-vapour transport, condensation, precipitation, runoff, percolation and streamflow — is known as the hydrologic cycle.

PREDICTING THE WEATHER

Since ancient times people have watched the skies and made predictions about the weather. Many of these predictions were put into the form of short rhymes. Some have been proven false but many have a scientific basis in fact even though they may not always be right.

*"Rainbow at night — sailor's delight
Rainbow at morning — sailors take warning."*

Right! A rainbow is formed in rain clouds in the opposite direction from the sun. In the evening the sun is in the west, therefore, the rainbow is in the east. Since



weather generally moves from west to east, the rain clouds have already passed. On the other hand, a rainbow forming in the west in the morning indicates that rain clouds are on their way.

*"Evening red and morning gray,
Help the traveller on his way;
Evening gray and morning red,
Bring down rain upon his head."*

Right! When the sun shines clear and reddens the western sky there must be no heavy clouds for a long distance to the west. Also, the normal dusty atmosphere allows the red rays of sunlight to come through to a greater extent than the blue rays. Since the weather usually comes from the west to the east, this indicates fine, dry weather for some distance in the direction from which our weather is approaching. If then, as is likely, the following night is clear, the earth will radiate heat, and the moisture in the air will condense on the dust particles and cause a fog. This makes the "morning gray." So, both "evening red" and "morning gray" indicate the same condition: clear, dry weather which "helps the traveller on his way."

On the other hand, when the western sky is banked with dense clouds, it gives "evening gray." Then, on the following morning, the rising sun may shine red through fogless, dusty atmosphere. It may also light up the under surface of the cloud sheet which has spread over the sky during the night. In this case the dry weather is evidently to the east, and the wet weather with the thickening clouds is near at hand in the west, and will "bring down rain upon his head."

*"A ring around the moon means rain.
The larger the ring, the nearer the rain."*

Right! The ring is a halo formed by the moon shining through cirro-stratus clouds, forerunners of unsettled weather.

(Continued on page 6)

"When the clouds appear like rocks and towers,
The earth's refreshed by frequent showers."

Right! Cumulo-nimbus clouds are forming and they generally bring rain.

"March comes in like a lion;

Goes out like a lamb,"

or the reverse wording of this well-worn cliché cannot really be relied upon.

Records kept in Halifax, N.S., for a ten-year period show that March came in quietly and departed the same way seven times; once it roared in and roared out again; twice it came in like a lion and departed in a very lamb-like fashion. A 20% accuracy factor is not a very high average.

STARS AND BADGES

The study of weather can be related to the following:

CUBS

- Black Star Tests 7, 10 and 13
- Green Star Tests 4 and 6
- Tawny Star Tests 4 and 11
- Carpenters Badge
- Observer Badge

SCOUTS

- Conservation Badge
- Engineering Badge
- Science Badge
- Troop Specialty Badge

VENTURERS

- Activity Award in the area of Exploration and Personal Interest
- Outdoorsman Award

RESOURCES

You can find more information on weather in:

- *The Cub Book* — pp. 18-19, 24-25, 57-60, 122-124
 - *Canadian Scout Handbook* — pp. 153-160, 296-297
- and from the Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario:
- *A Guide to the Weather Map Series for Students*
 - *What You Can Do About the Weather*
 - *Weather Facts and Fancies*
 - *Sounding the Upper Air*
 - *Weather Signs*
 - *Clouds*
 - *Tornadoes*
 - *Weather and Radar*
 - *Weather Satellites*
 - *Is Lightning Really Dangerous?*
 - *Determining the Wind Direction*
 - *Measuring Rainfall*
 - *Measuring the Air Pressure*
 - *Measuring the Wind Speed*
 - *Hurricane*
 - *The Weight of the Air*
 - *Cloud Charts*

FOR FURTHER READING

BOOKS:

- Understanding the Weather.* By O.G. Sutton, Penguin Books Ltd., New York, N.Y.
- Weather Ways.* By Harvey Johnston. Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont.
- The Way of the Weather.* By Jerome Spar, Educational Society, Mankato, Minn.
- Radar Observes the Weather.* By Louis J. Batton. Science

Study Series, Doubleday Anchor Books, Garden City, New York.

Nature of Violent Storms. By Louis J. Batton. Science Study Series, Doubleday Anchor Books, Garden City, New York.

The Challenge of the Atmosphere. By O.G. Sutton. Harper Modern Science Series, Harper Brothers, New York.

ELEMENTARY TEXTS:

Weather Ways. By Harvey Johnston. Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont.

A Course in Elementary Meteorology. By D.E. Pedgley. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England.

Descriptive Meteorology. By Willett & Sanders. Academic Press, New York, N.Y.

Atlantic Hurricanes. By Dunn & Miller. Louisiana State University Press.

CLIMATOLOGY:

Climatological Atlas of Canada. By M.K. Thomas. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

Climate of Canada. By C.C. Boughner and M.K. Thomas. Reprinted from Canada Year Book 1959 and 1960; The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

PAMPHLETS:

Weather Engineering for Profit. Weather Corporation of America, St. Louis, I, Mo.

What You Can Do About the Weather. Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont.

Making the Most of the Forecast. Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario.

Meteorologists. Science Research Associates, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Careers in Weather Forecasting and Meteorology. Institute for Research, Chicago, Ill.

Meteorologist. Chronicle Guidance Publications, Inc., Moravia, N.Y.

PERIODICALS:

Weather (monthly). 49 Cromwell Road, London S.W. 7, England.

Meteorological Magazine (monthly). Meteorological Office, London, England.

Weatherwise (monthly). American Meteorological Society, Boston, Mass.

WEATHER GLOSSARY

ALTO — Latin prefix used to describe clouds — means "high."

ANEMOMETER — An instrument that measures the velocity of the wind or the miles per hour it is travelling. Most weather bureaus use "knots" (nautical miles per hour) for reports to ships and aircraft and also because "knots" are internationally understood.

ANTICYCLONE (See CYCLONE) — Movement of the winds around an area of high pressure. In the Northern Hemisphere this is always in a clockwise direction.

BAROMETER — a) ANEROID — An instrument that measures the air pressure and its daily or hourly changes. The type generally found in the home, it uses a thin metal, sealed box.

b) MERCURY — An instrument that measures the air pressure and its changes just like an aneroid barometer. However, it works with a column of mercury in a long glass tube.

BEAUFORT SCALE — A scale from 0 to 12 used to designate the wind force. Named after Sir Francis Beaufort, it

ranges from 0 — calm wind, less than 1 m.p.h., to 12 — hurricane winds of over 75 m.p.h.

CIRRUS (As a prefix, CIRRO) — Latin word used to describe cloud shapes; means "featherlike."

CLOUD AMOUNT — Expressed in tenths and refers to the amount of cloud visible at the time of observation. A 10/10 sky is 100% covered with clouds; 5/10 cloud cover would have half the sky visible.

CORIOLIS FORCE — Named after one of its discoverers, it is the force that causes winds (in the Northern Hemisphere) to turn to the right (clockwise) because of the earth's rotation.

CUMULUS (As a prefix, CUMULO) — Latin word used to describe cloud shapes; means "in a heap."

CYCLONE (See ANTICYCLONE) — Movement of the winds around an area of low pressure. In the Northern Hemisphere this is always in a counterclockwise direction.

FRONT —

- a) **COLD** — A mass of cold air which forces warmer (and lighter) air to rise as it advances.
- b) **WARM** — A mass of warm air which, when it meets colder (and heavier) air, rides up over it.
- c) **OCCLUDED** (or **OCCLUSION**) — when a cold front overtakes a warm front so that the warm air is forced aloft, an occlusion is formed.
- d) **STATIONARY** — Any front that is not moving.

HIGH — A pressure centre where the pressure decreases in all directions as you go out from the centre.

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE — The cycle that occurs when the sun warms the earth and the water; evaporation takes place; moisture forms into clouds; clouds drop precipitation (rain, snow, hail, etc.); water seeps back into the soil or falls into lakes, rivers or the sea and is fed back into the cycle again.

HYGROMETER — An instrument for measuring the difference between two identical thermometers; one at air temperature and one kept cooler by the evaporation from a wick suspended in water attached to it. Using the difference in readings and a special table, moisture (or relative humidity) in the air can be measured.

ISOBARS — Lines drawn on a weather map that join places registering the same barometric pressure. (see **MILLIBARS**) They are much like contour lines on a map that join places the same number of feet above sea level. And like contour lines where the closer they are together the steeper the ground is, the closer the isobars are together is where the most wind will be found. Plotted on maps at four millibar intervals starting with the 1,000 millibar isobar.

LOW — A pressure centre where the pressure increases in all directions as you go outwards from the centre.

MARETAILS — Wind-blown cirrus clouds that look like the tail of a horse.

MILLIBAR — A scientific measurement of the height in inches of a column of mercury in a barometer. One inch equals 33.86 millibars.

NEPHOSCOPE — An instrument for measuring the direction clouds are travelling.

NIMBUS — Any cloud that produces rain.

PIBALS (See **RAWINS**) — Measurements made of the upper winds up to 20,000' using balloons (contraction of "pilot balloons").

PRECIPITATION — Any form of moisture that falls from the sky — rain, snow, hail, sleet. Measured in inches.

PROGNOSTIC (or **PROG**) — A weather map drawn to show the weather picture as it is expected to look at a given time in the future.

RADIOSONDE — A weather balloon that carries aloft an ingenious radio transmitter that sends back reading of temperature, pressure and humidity as it rises.

RAIN GAUGE — An instrument for measuring the amount of rainfall. It measures in terms of the sheet or layer the rainfall would make if none drained off or was otherwise lost. Recorded in inches to the nearest hundredth. Any amount too small to measure is called a trace (T).

RAWINS (See **PIBALS**) — Measurements made of the upper winds up to 50,000' using radar devices.

STRATUS (As a prefix, **STRATO**) — Latin word used to describe cloud shapes — means "in a layer."

SYNOPTIC — Meaning "having the same outlook or viewpoint." Weathermen refer to Synoptic Time: the regular six-hour intervals at which all stations make observations. Synoptic Observations: the regular reports sent in by all stations and observers across Canada. Synoptic Charts: weather maps prepared from these synoptic observations.

THEODOLITE — A telescopic device used to follow and track balloons used in PIBAL observations.

WEATHER FORECAST — A prediction of the future weather for a definite period and for a definite area or region.

WEATHER REPORT — A statement of the weather conditions as they actually exist at some definite place at some definite time.

WIND VANE — A device which indicates the direction the wind is blowing from.

TROWAL — Contraction for "trough of warm air aloft" and shown with a special symbol on a weather map.

CREDIT

Material for these articles was gathered from many sources.

We are indebted to the Atmospheric Environment Service for their generosity in supplying a wealth of their material for use in these four articles.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



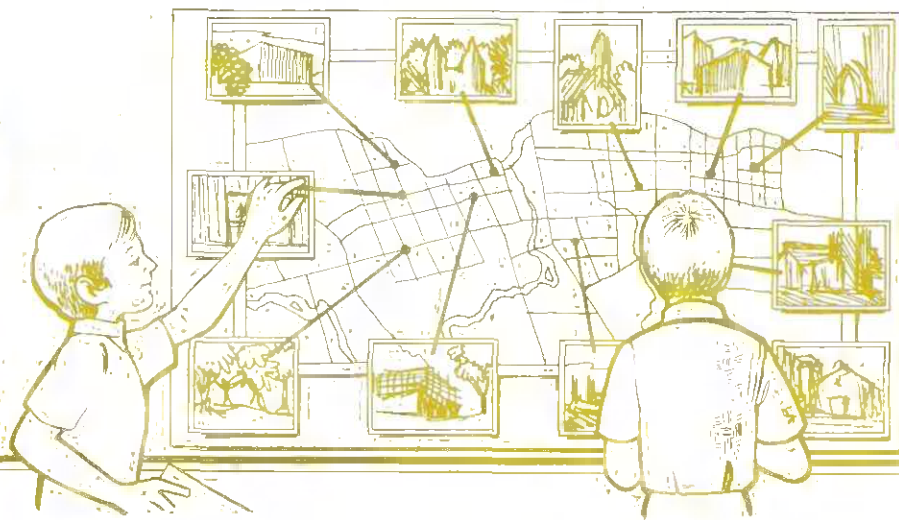
AL CRAIG was a Cub and Scout with the 77th Toronto Group. During the Second World War, he served as a navigator with 425 Squadron RCAF in Canada, Britain, North Africa and Italy.

Al returned to Scouting when his two sons were Scouts with the 6th B Troop of Scarborough. After service as a DSM and a member of the training team in Scarborough South District, Al joined the professional staff of the Greater Toronto Region in 1964 where he serviced the districts of Danforth,

High Park, Seaton and Trinity Stanley Park. When Cathedral and Trinity Stanley Park were merged into York Garrison, he took over the servicing of this new district.

Al and his family came to Ottawa in 1967 when he became a member of the Publication Services, National Headquarters. He is now Director of Printing, Production, Communications Service, National Headquarters, and edits "Training Talk" for *The Canadian Leader*.

THE WAY OF THE PIONEER



**By Don Swanson,
Director of Scout Program**

Their first year in Scouts — eager, smiling, talking a-mile-a-minute, pushing, shoving and shyly quiet — these are the faces and actions of the new boys. Some have come from the Cub program and some have never been in Cubs. The boys we are looking at are eleven to twelve years old and tend to be in grade six level at school. These are the youngsters who are about to set out on the way of the pioneer.

One of the difficulties facing a Scouter is how to identify the interests of boys and convert them into activities utilizing the badge scheme as the framework and guide. On first sight, the range of badges and the multitude of requirements can appear to resemble an impassable jungle that has little to do with the interests of kids. "Where do I start, and how?" Two or three tips can help.

First, the Pioneer Award requires the earning of four bronze-stage badges and provides six to eight months of activities. Second, each achievement badge has a purpose or focus. Third, any boy working toward his Pioneer Award must complete some form of outdoor activity, such as a water cruise, camp or hike.

As a Scouter planning the program, these three tips provide me with the following information:

1. The purpose or focus of each achievement badge helps me convert boys' interests and needs into activities.
2. Activities may be carried out to meet badge requirements but, for planning purposes, the focus of an achievement badge and the content of each badge provide me with suggestions for activities.
3. Each achievement badge provides me with a kind of theme or focus, with a number of activities related to that theme.
4. Outdoor activities are a key element and provide the method by which many badge requirements can be completed.
5. Each boy within a patrol, working at the bronze-stage, can reasonably plan and expect to achieve the Pioneer Award within the program year.

Let's take the three tips and the information provided by the tips and trace a thumbnail sketch of a patrol's year of programming.

Let's set the stage

The boys are new to the troop. They range from eleven to twelve years of age and tend to be in the grade six level of school. They have been formed into a patrol and

have elected a patrol leader who will hold office for three months. During the troop meeting, a short patrol meeting is held. The Scouter assigned to the patrol discusses with them some of the things they want to do in Scouts. The boys suggest the following: camping; hiking; visits to places like the fire and TV stations; games; campfires; helping people who need help; knowing what to do if there's a car accident; swimming; learn how to find your way in the woods; what to do if lost; and the new patrol leader indicates he'd like to learn how to be a patrol leader.

Our next step is to convert the list of interests into activities, using the badge scheme as a guide and framework. Sorted out, our list looks like this:

Boy Interest	Badge
Camping	Campcraft
Hiking	Exploring
Visits	Citizen
Games	
Campfires	Entertainer
Helping people	Citizen (service)
Accidents	First Aid
Swimming	Swimming
How to find your way	Exploring
How to be a PL	Arrowhead badge

As a Scouter, I realize that the list of interests could have been extended with just a little prompting and a bit more time. It wasn't necessary as I have enough direction to see the way of the pioneer for this patrol.

At the next patrol meeting, the requirements for those badges were discussed. Alternates were identified and the boys made choices with the help of their Scouter. It was decided to complete the Citizen and Exploring Badges by Christmas and then tackle the Arrowhead and First Aid Badges at the beginning of the new year. The Campcraft Badge would be picked up around April and completed by the end of June.

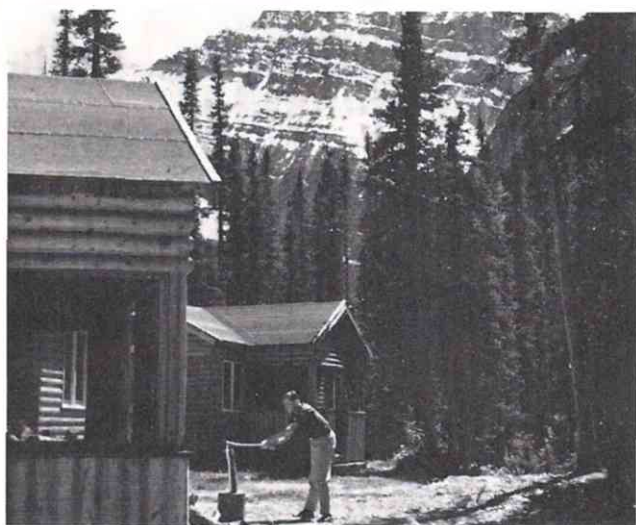
The Scouter assigned to work with this patrol decided that the Explorer Badge could be tackled as a project centering around the hike (requirement #7). The Citizen Badge involves learning about the Canadian flag, first aid, knowledge of community through use of maps and visits, working with others and service. Without too much effort the Citizen Badge also could be developed into a project package.

Some patrol meetings were separate from the troop meetings while others took place on the troop-meeting night. The patrol's program from September to Christmas follows:

Meeting	Activity	Month	Meeting	Activity	Month
1 Citizen Badge	Scouts from patrol working at gold stage instructed bronze-stage Scouts how to hoist and break the flag. Information obtained from the Queen's Printer on the Canadian flag. Patrol assigned responsibility for handling flag break at troop meetings for the next four weeks. <i>Kim's Game</i> devised by Scouter consisted of six sketches of the Canadian flag. Each sketch had an error, such as not enough points on the maple leaf, too many points, maple leaf too small, red portion too wide, etc. Patrol assigned one minute to view sketches and then each Scout must write errors noted. Winner: the one with the most correct.	September	5 Explorer Badge	Each Scout presents his report on area chosen at meeting number two.	October
			6 Explorer Badge	Chinook carrier completed. Hike planned for first Saturday in November.	October
			7 Explorer Badge	Patrol hike. Patrol leader provided with a map showing route. Scouts required to: a) collect six types of wood; b) pick up any litter on trail; c) upon arrival at destination carry out Explorer Badge requirement number five (lay and light a fire). Fire to be used to test wood collected. Demonstration by the Scouter of the sharpening and proper use of a pocketknife. Each Scout required to make a fuzz stick. Before heading home, the Scouts who have qualified receive their Explorer Badges (bronze-stage).	November
2 Explorer Badge	Work commenced on the construction of a "Chinook Carrier" (see <i>The Canadian Leader</i> , May 1971, page 11). Each Scout selected one of the items in requirement number two. Each to be researched and a report presented to the patrol in two weeks.	September	8 Citizen Badge	Patrol meets with another patrol. Two activities take place: a) a soccer game; b) a compass game (see Supply Services Catalogue, item No. 54-125).	November
3 Citizen Badge	A check of the "Application for Membership" forms (Cat. No. 94-353) provided the name of a parent interested in photography. After advice from their Scouter, two Scouts approached the adult and secured the parent's help. Photographs were taken of all the places noted in the badge requirement number three. While taking the photographs the patrol visited the local seat of government.	October	9 Citizen Badge	Patrol assists local services club by manning tables at a pocketbook sale.	November
			10 Citizen Badge	Based on the patrol's knowledge of the community, a tour lasting two hours is planned. As no visitors are available, the boys invite their mothers. The tour will take place the following Saturday.	November
			11 Citizen Badge	"The tour" Mothers end the tour by serving hot chocolate and cookies.	November
4 Citizen Explorer Badges	A personal kit, and how to pack it, demonstrated by the Scouter. A short compass game (see "Three-legged Compass Walk" in <i>Be Expert with Map and Compass</i> by Bjorn Kjellstrom). A large map of the community is mounted on plywood. Pictures taken by the patrol in meeting number three are fastened around the outer edge of the map. Lengths of coloured string lead from each picture to a pin placed in the appropriate point on the map. The map is presented later to the group sponsor who had indicated earlier that such a map would be of use.	October	12 Citizen Badge	The "forms" provide a parent who has first-aid training and will instruct the boys. The patrol calls on him and arrangements are made to commence first-aid training next week.	November
			13 Citizen First Aid Badges	First items in first aid are: — one method of artificial resuscitation; — how to clean a wound; make and apply a dressing; — understanding the importance of getting help.	November
			14 First Aid Badge	Presentation of the Citizen Badge (bronze-stage) to those patrol members who qualify. First-aid instruction.	December

(Continued on page 31)

Hostels and Hostelling



Mount Edith Cavell Hostel, Alberta

By Dennis W. Lewis
National Executive Director
Canadian Youth Hostels Association

In North America YOUTH HOSTEL often means different things to different people, depending upon what a hostel is in a person's mind. In Europe, on the other hand, people generally know exactly what it means because either they have a hostel in their community or they are members themselves.

"Hostelling," however, is many things to different people. A girl who is off on a trip to Rome or skiing in Germany, the group backpacking on a weekend trip on the Columbia ice fields or the school class on a field trip in Vancouver are all hostelling. "Hostelling" is similar in nature to the outdoor activities in Scouting. The hostel is a place to stay, to meet new friends, sing and enjoy a community feeling; hostelling is the activity.

It is regrettable to those in recreation that the words, YOUTH HOSTEL, were used to identify transient, welfare-type houses that have emerged in North America. Some of these were described by various people as crash pads, hippie joints and welfare houses. While some did deserve this title, others were unjustly criticized because they provided good service to kids on the road in Canada.

The so-called, transient, hostel development in Canada was also criticized in Europe recently for creating what many called the "Welfare Attitude" among young Canadians. This doesn't mean, of course, there isn't a need for some kind of transient housing or accommodation; however, the use of the word, "hostel," in Canada can be misleading.

During the high period when transient hostels gained all the publicity, the International Youth Hostel Federation maintained their position with the Canadian Youth Hostels Association that their hostels would continue to meet minimum standards of the world body, and focus upon recreational and educational activities, and provide low cost, QUALITY, supervised accommodation for individuals, groups, school children and families. This is why CYHA did not join with the operation of transient-type hostels.

The Canadian Youth Hostels Association was formed in Canada to provide a quality type of facility and activity. CYHA is a member of the International Federation which offers over 4,500 hostels in 48 countries throughout the world and, therefore, must meet IYHF minimum standards.

The Canadian Association presently operates 53 permanent hostels across Canada, and also offers a wide range of recreational activities, such as cycling trips, canoe trips, European tours and language-training-school adventure holidays; downhill and cross-country ski weekends and packages, snowshoeing, sailing, orienteering, mountaineering — including climbing courses, charter-flight programs, backpacking trips, hikes and city field trips and social activities. Training clinics are also held for ski groups, climbers and canoe trippers.

CYHA has six regional offices, four local area offices and five stores that sell outdoor equipment to members.

Offices are located in Halifax; St. John, N.B.; Quebec City; Montreal; Ottawa (excluding the National office); Toronto, Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton; Vancouver and Victoria. The Quebec operation is completely bilingual in order to serve the needs of that province.

CYHA hostels in Canada are generally of two types: city and recreation. Early in its development, the Association concentrated more on recreational-type hostels in or near parks and recreational areas. In recent years, however, more emphasis has been placed on the larger centres and cities to provide services to school groups, individuals and those who arrive in groups, by cycle or other means, to enjoy recreational and educational facilities and opportunities the cities have to offer. There are still gaps across the country where CYHA needs to establish hostels to cover major routes and cities but, without government grants and/or private support, a private agency cannot do this overnight.

Many North Americans also have the mistaken idea that Youth Hostels are a most recent development. The beginning dates back to 1909 when Richard Schirman, a young German schoolteacher, took his school class out



Climbers on ice and snow, Rogers Pass area, Alberta

into the country as a break from their homes located in the industrial area of the Rhur; from this beginning the hostel association was formed.

The German Youth Hostel Association still carries on the tradition of serving classes of school children who spend a week away from home with their teachers; the association even provides classrooms and special facilities for school groups.

Canada and the United States are really "underdeveloped countries" in terms of this kind of youth-hostel development, but CYHA is growing rapidly both in membership and in expanding facilities.

It should be noted that CYHA hostels also cater to families and that the hostel is **INTENDED FOR USE WHILE EXPLORING THE VICINITY OR TOURING; IT ISN'T A BOARDING HOUSE.**

CYHA hostels are located in cities such as Vancouver, offering 200 beds in small dormitories suitable for groups, with a private room for the leaders. Low overnight fees and meals are available. Special packages for groups are also available. Another hostel at Whistler Mountain in British Columbia offers excellent skiing in the winter; boating, fishing and hiking in the summer.

There are 15 hostels in the Rockies in Alberta, stretching through Banff and Jasper National Parks. A number of Scout and Cub groups have used these facilities for several years now.

A hostel located in downtown Montreal, with resident house-parents, offers 88 beds in small-room dormitories; others include cabins and old farmhouses near ski and hiking areas; another in Quebec is quite popular with cyclists.

Groups may use CYHA facilities, providing the leader holds a Leader membership; this means individuals do not have to be members. **ALL CYHA MEMBERSHIPS ARE INTERNATIONAL AND ARE VALID ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.**

The membership categories are Junior, Senior, Leader, Family and Life.

In Canada the cost of overnight accommodation per person ranges from 75¢ to \$3 a night, depending upon the facility. This also varies with the programs and activities. If combined in a package, meals may be included. For information and details regarding the location of hostels, local activities, programs and location of hostels throughout the world, contact the office closest to you.

CANADIAN YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION OFFICES

National Office

333 River Road
Vanier City, Ottawa
Ontario K1L 8B9
Telephone: (613) 746-0060

Prairie Area Office

1854 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Pacific Region
1406 West Broadway
Vancouver 9, B.C.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Maritime Region

6260 Quinpool Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia

St. Lawrence Region

1324 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal 109, Quebec

Great Lakes Region

86 Scollard Street
Toronto 185, Ontario

Mountain Region

455 - 12th St. NW
Calgary 41, Alberta

Northwest Region

10922 - 88th Avenue
Edmonton 61, Alberta

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

New Brunswick Division

Box 2032, Station C
Saint John, N.B.

National Capital Division

270 MacLaren Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Provincial Capital Division

P.O. Box 7294

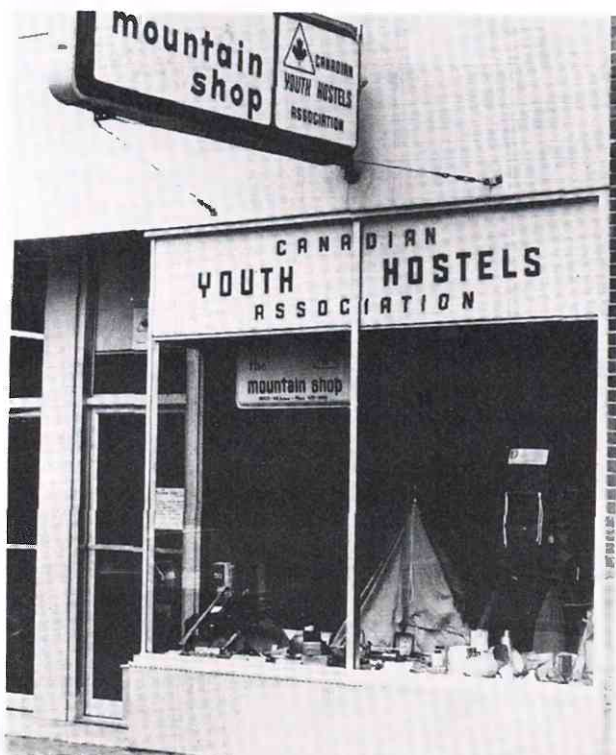
Charlesbourg, Quebec

Vancouver Island Division

Room 106, 1951 Cook Street
Victoria, B.C.



Great Lakes Canoe Trip



The Mountain Shop in Edmonton, Alberta, one of the five stores owned and operated by the Canadian Youth Hostels Association for the sale of walking and camping equipment. The other stores are in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver.

EAST GOES WEST

By Victor Bodé,
Scouter, Third Ottawa Scout Troop

"Thanks for your hospitality — I hope we can do the same for you some time." These words of Lew Davies of the 12th Capilano Scout Troop, at the end of a week's visit to Ottawa in 1971, were the seeds which were to germinate and bear fruit a year later when 20 boys and three leaders of the 3rd Ottawa Scout Troop flew to Vancouver on June 17, 1972. A week was spent there, with a side trip to Victoria and a weekend camp, before returning 13 days later via CNR.

At the request of the National Capital Region Headquarters, the 3rd Ottawa were hosts to the 12th Capilano almost by accident, but the return trip was no accident. It represented a lot of hard work by the boys in selling approximately 7500 chocolate bars, washing cars and collecting waste paper, and passing over 100 proficiency badges (a requirement of the lads in order to participate in the venture). A lot of work by the advisors went on behind the scenes also, supervising the fund raising, negotiating approval of a cultural exchange grant from the federal Secretary of State, in discussion with the boys and parents, and in planning the itinerary with the Scout committee in Vancouver.

The budget of \$5000 seemed, at first, to be unobtainable and, indeed, if it hadn't been for Gordon Blue, our fund-raising chairman, and his efforts on the chocolate bar sale, it would have been. However, diligent work by the boys and their parents resulted in a net contribution of \$110 per boy (or his parents) which included a gift of a quart of Ontario maple syrup to each Scout host in Vancouver, a special neckerchief for the trip (which is now worn with pride by the 'veterans') and a camp shirt as "undress" uniform.

Saturday morning at 7, all boys and equipment were accounted for at Ottawa's Uplands Airport. A certain air of excitement was felt as boys said goodbye to their parents and were preboarded on the Air Canada DC-9 Jet. At 8 a.m. the plane took off for Vancouver and everyone settled down for the long plane ride — a first for some. After a short stop in Winnipeg, we arrived in Vancouver at 12:30 p.m. Here we were met by the Group Committee of the 12th Capilano Scout Troop who trans-



ported us to their Scout hall in St. Catherines Anglican Church. While introductions were exchanged, everyone was treated to an enormous supply of strawberry shortcake. As they were being billeted for the week, that evening we allowed the boys free time to get acquainted with their hosts. I stayed at the home of Vernon McAllen, the new Troop Scouter of the 12th Capilano.

On Sunday morning we attended a service at St. Catherines Anglican Church and again devoted the remainder of the day to free time. Many of the hosts took the lads sightseeing or to the Pacific National Exhibition.

Monday we travelled to B.C. Packers at Steveston where the boys saw fish being cut, cleaned and canned; a fishy experience for all! On returning to Vancouver we made a visit to Scout House on West Broadway Avenue in order that badges and other Scout souvenirs could be bought.

Tuesday was a rather dull, rainy, Vancouver day so, like good hearty Scouts, we decided to have a hike up the Capilano River canyon on the north shore. In the canyon we were permitted to see a new fish hatchery in advanced construction. Never had any of us seen so many fish in one place before. We hiked to the Cleveland Dam, which creates a natural reservoir for the city's water supply, and from here we took the gondola lift to the top of Grouse Mountain. Unfortunately, it was shrouded in clouds so the view wasn't very good — finding snow in June didn't dampen any spirits as everyone enjoyed a snowball fight. After walking through the clouds for a while and descending a winter ski run, eventually we went down the mountain on the chair lift.

Early Wednesday morning we hiked across the Lions Gate Bridge to Prospect Point in Stanley Park. Hiking along the seawall soon grew tiresome so after lunch at the Lumberman's Arch we rode the Stanley Park miniature railway and, as an added attraction, we rented ten-speed bikes for two hours in order to tour Stanley Park. Not being used to a ten-speed bike, I had difficulty keeping up with the lads and ended by crashing over a curb at the bottom of a long, long hill.

That evening we attended the district campfire at Gates Park where we had an opportunity to put on part of the program of skits and songs. It was here that we presented to the 12th Capilano a picture of Baden-Powell, autographed by all the 3rd Ottawa boys and leaders.

Thursday morning came early, finding us aboard a B.C. ferry to Victoria. While there, the Scouts toured the Undersea Gardens, the new Provincial Museum, the Canadian Pacific Empress Hotel and the Parliament Buildings. To the boys' delight, we had lunch aboard the *Princess Mary*, a ship converted to a fine restaurant. Some of us caught up on our sleep by riding the Talley-Ho through Beacon Hill Park. We returned late that evening to Vancouver, having supper aboard the ferry.

On Friday, we toured Chinatown, seeing the printing operations of a small Chinese newspaper, school and urban renewal projects, and the Chinese Musical Society. After gathering the boys from souvenir hunting, we had lunch at the Ho Inn as guests of the Chinese Benevolent Society. From there we went to the Centennial Pier where many of the boys were fascinated by the stevedoring operations. For supper that evening we ate at the Old Spaghetti Factory in famed Gastown.

Next morning, even though somewhat weary, we were off on an overnight at the district campsite, Camp Byng, near Sechelt on the Howe Sound. This involved another ferry trip and a ride in an old school bus. Since camping is one of our main troop activities, we had the opportunity to show off a little as good old camp delicacies were prepared among the many pioneering projects that were made to the approval of the other Scout troops. That evening we had a memorable campfire as we realized how far away from home we had travelled and how solid a comradeship had grown among us.

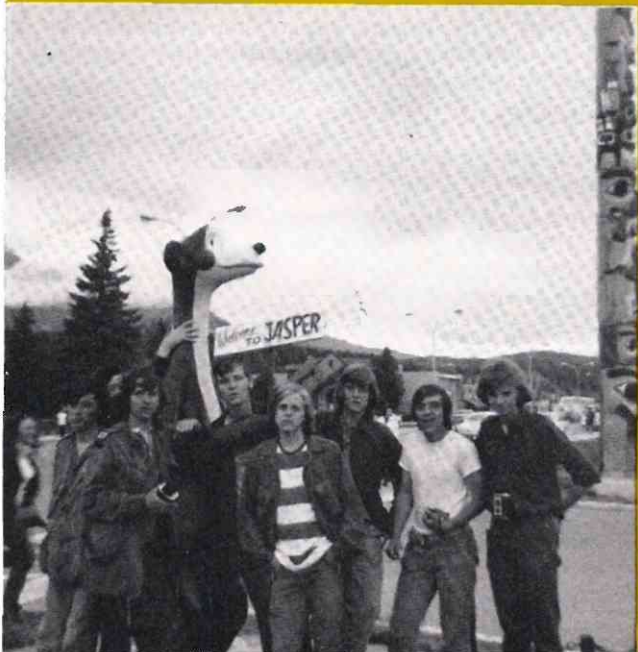
Returning to Vancouver on Sunday, we began preparing for our trip home. As a farewell gift, we presented

each of our hosts with a piece of Ontario Blue Mountain pottery. Amidst sad goodbyes, we left Vancouver aboard the CNR Supercontinental for a long trip home. Surprisingly enough, the lads took right to eating and sleeping on the train as if they did it every day.

Although the days were long on the train, there were a few, quite interesting, short stops. In Jasper, we dined for half an hour on the buddy system. While most were taking pictures of the Rockies, one pair got lost and made it back to the train just in time. At our stop in Saskatoon we were pleasantly surprised to be met by a large group of cheery Scouts, anxious to swap badges and stories. This was one of the places we had sent a letter inviting them to visit us on our way home. This experience helped to show both troops the vastness of the Boy Scout Movement in Canada.

Wednesday and Thursday passed uneventfully as we approached home. Thursday evening, June 29, in full uniform we arrived in Ottawa Station, full of stories for the large crowd of parents who had turned out to meet us. A week later we had a picture-showing night that resounded with the joys of a truly successful Scouting experience.

For Ben Bolton and Gregg Lenton, the two other leaders who accompanied the boys, goes much appreciation for the tremendous work of administering the trip and carrying out the behind-the-scenes work. It is no small feat for a whole troop to take off halfway across the country and get back safely on schedule, not to mention the years of experience and confidence that each boy seemed to gain.



Rover Jottings



By R.J. Roberts

In a recent edition of the *Niagara Falls Review*, I noticed an article under the bold headline, "Rover Crews Making Spirited Revival Here," and thought how good it was to have people read about really active Rovers doing important things in that community.

The subheading to the article was not as encouraging for it read, "but declining elsewhere," and I wondered if that is really the case or is it simply that people just don't hear from Rovers or get to know what they are doing.

The article itself is an excellent one and has many good things to say about the 75 young men involved in Rovering in Niagara Falls and what they are doing.

One particular crew is highlighted in the article, and a good picture shows three of the crew members hard at work rebuilding the inside of their Rover den next to St. Paul's English Lutheran Church in Niagara Falls.

The crew is involved in many other activities beside the building project and last year spent many hours providing service to their community. They also have the fortunate ability to combine their public-service projects with some fund raising, such as handing out 130,000 litter bags and being paid by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment for doing so. Together with other crews in the Niagara area they have assisted with car parking and taking admission to the Niagara Air Show for the past two years, again a form of service that also brought them some money.

The crew is called the **Sir Arthur Currie Crew** and, at the time of writing, had a membership of ten. Bill Blain, the treasurer of the crew, said the crew was started because the five who began it had enjoyed Scouting and wanted to continue with it. John Collucci, the mate, said he uses the Rover den as a home away from home and enjoys meeting the fellows, not only in his crew but in others as well.

In the area, a number of activities are held that involve more than one crew — Rover camps almost each week-end, regular sports' tournaments among the crews and an all-Ontario, 500-mile car rally that involves everyone each year.

Paul Kneeshaw, the crew advisor, talks of the aim of Rovering, "to develop character and responsibility as a citizen" and goes on to say that "you can't develop character and responsibility unless you are prepared to work at it." The Sir Arthur Currie Crew do work at it, so good luck to them for the future.



I received a letter a while ago with a snapshot of Neil and Jo Howson being invested as Rover Skippers of the **16th Tri Roc Rover Crew**, sponsored by Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The Tri Roc crew is a co-ed crew and Neil and Jo are Mr. & Mrs.

A tip of the Red Beret to the Rovers of the **1st Elmira Crew**: ten of them with their advisors joined a party of 100 fellow citizens from Elmira, Ontario, to travel to Elmira, New York, last July to assist the people there after floods had devastated the town.

There are many close ties between these two towns and each tends to help the other in times of trouble and to socialize in the good times.

Assigned in pairs to various homes, the Rovers helped to shovel out mud, dispose of wrecked furniture and household belongings and generally clean up the mess left after the storm.

The crew was appalled at the heavy loss sustained by the Elmira, N.Y. citizens, where many homes were completely ruined, moved off their foundations and considered a total loss.

The help of the Rovers was very much appreciated, as were the food, paper plates and dishes that they donated to the town's people.

If you are keeping your Rover Directory up to date, please note the following changes:

3rd Port Credit Crusader Service Rover Crew

60 Port Street
Port Credit, Ontario
write to Michael M. Fields

4th Oshawa Crew

722 Rowena St.
Oshawa, Ontario
write to Martin Esselink

The last word for this issue is around the 1973 Ontario Provincial Rover Conference, to be held August 3, 4, 5, 6, 1973, at Oshawa, Ontario. For further information, write to:

Provincial Conference
Box 452
Thornhill, Ontario

OR Ron Adams
72 Cabot St.
Oshawa, Ontario

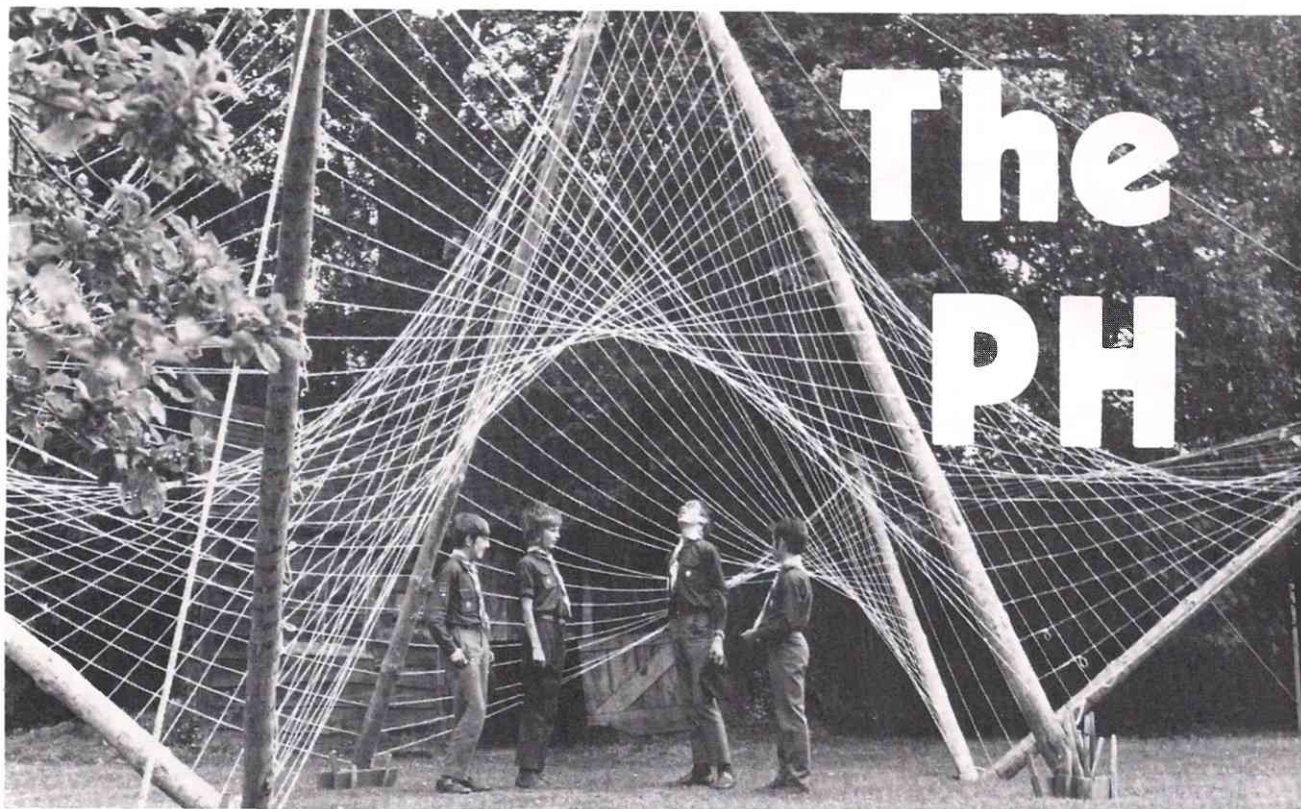


Photo by Lawrence D. Curtis, London, England.

First Scout: "What is it?"

Second Scout: "Dunno!"

Scouter (with pride): "It's our PH."

First Scout: "Your what?"

Scouter (becoming impatient): "Our Paraboloide Hyperbolique."

Second Scout: "Oh!"

Scouter (preening himself): "It's what the French call pioneering. It's a rope weave."

First Scout: "I bet we could build it in our troop. We only have five spars and two balls of sisal."

Second Scout: "Yes — and you get your sisal back!"

Scouter (with enthusiasm): "It's only wood, sisal and 68 one-inch-diameter screw eyes."

First Scout: "Yes, and a continuous sisal line tightened up."

Second Scout: "What's it used for?"

Scouter (with authority): "It creates atmosphere; interwoven with grass it could be used as a roof; it's aesthetic."

Second Scout: "Look at this one over here. It's like a chapel."

First Scout: "Now that's something. I could say a prayer there."

Second Scout: "So could I."

The conversation and photograph first appeared in **SCOUTING** (UK) magazine and is in the way of an introduction to a fascinating form of pioneering called PH. The PH is a rope weave.

In order not to frighten the reader at the outset, we will merely give the PH a "descriptive definition" with reference to the accompanying drawings (page 16). The aim of the article is to specify some vague points and to show that the construction of the PH is within the capacities of a patrol and that this construction does not call for any particular manual skill but a little patience and attention.

Use of PH is the subject of considerable contemporary research, as much in the sculptural as in the architectural

fields. Several examples were used at the Brussels Exhibition. As far as Scouts are concerned, the official appearance of PH was in 1959 at the Loire-Vendée Rally in France.

The uses of PH are many and we will give only a few examples here. If sufficient interest is shown, more will be published in succeeding issues. PH can be used as a camp entrance; it has an aesthetic value, creating atmosphere and style as part of a campfire setting, and it can be used as a roof shelter when covered with tarpaulin or interwoven with grass or rushes.

Materials used in the PH are essentially Scout — wood, rope (sisal) and closed screw-rings.

The PH has three principles for composition and is not a muddle of ropes between two poles. Its beauty is due in part to the fact that this curved volume is made of straight lines. It corresponds to precise rules:

1. between two poles which are not on the same plane — that is, neither parallel nor meeting (figures 1 and 2);
2. these are divided at equal intervals by closed screw-rings: $ab = bc = cd$
 $a'b' = b'c' = c'd'$ (figure 3);
there must be the same number of intervals on the two posts, which does not mean, however, that $ab = a'b'$;
3. we lead a continuous rope, according to figure 3. This rope lays out a network between the two poles. For two straight lines, there are two solutions (figures 4 and 5).

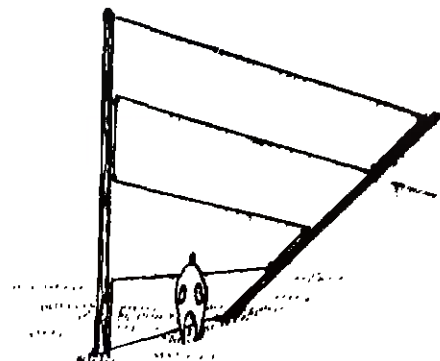
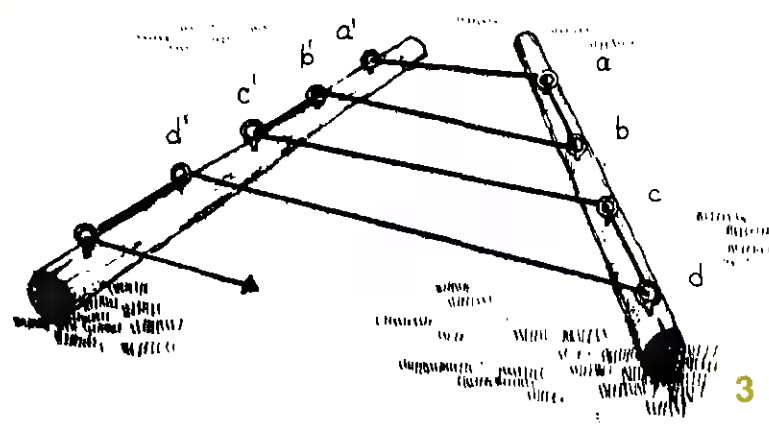
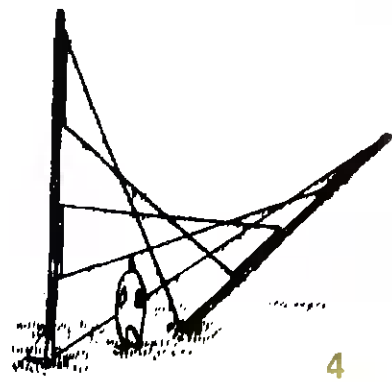
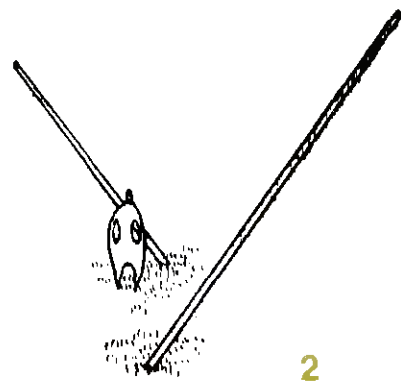
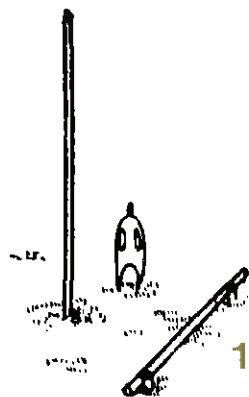
Figure 6 represents the network of a PH between two poles, ab and $a'b'$, which we shall call ab , $a'b'$ from now on.

Figure 7 also shows the PH network ab , $a'b'$.

Then we are shown (which we shall not do) that these two PHs have been confused. We obtain thus a PH with two networks in figure 8.

In figure 9 we have ab and cd , with ab and ef not on the same plane, which gives us two PHs with a common side, ab . Likewise: Figure 10 — 2 PH: ab , cd and ab , ef ;

(Continued on page 16)



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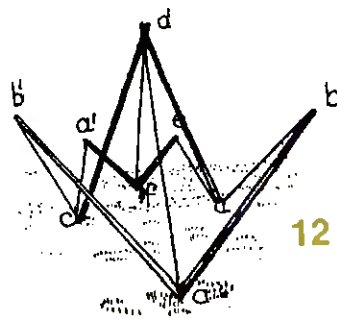
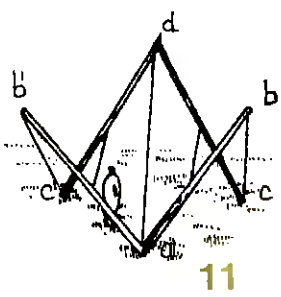
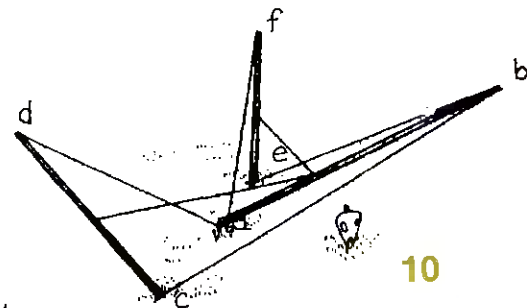
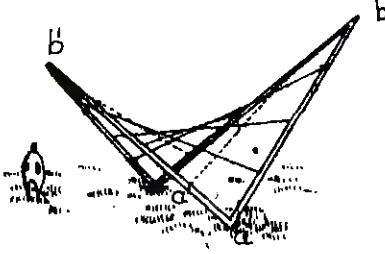
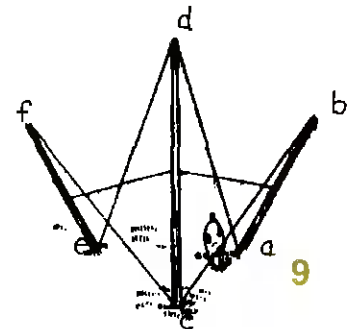
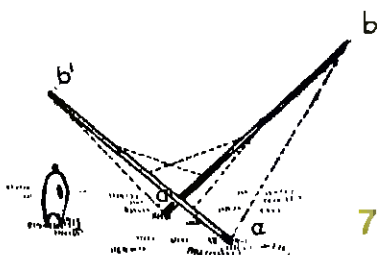
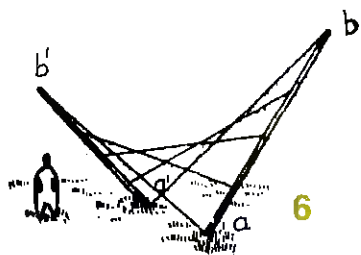


Figure 11 - 2 PH; ab, cd and ab', c'd'; **Figure 12** - 4 PH: ab, cd; ab', c'd'; cd, ef; and c'd, e'f. With these associations we shall avoid the use of dual networks in order to preserve the purity of volumes.

As a general rule, having no ladders in camp, we erect the PH on the ground. The construction is carried out in three phases:

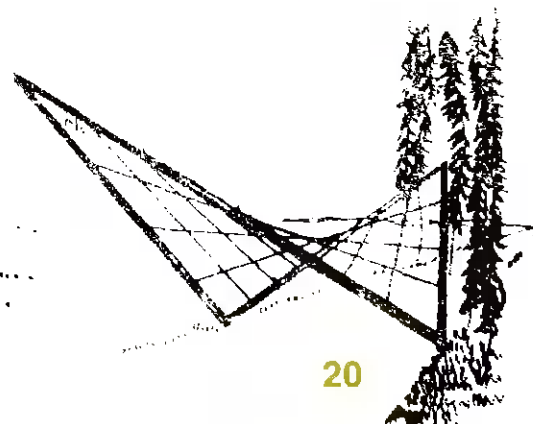
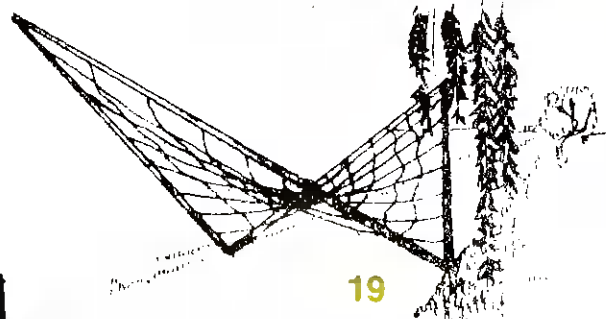
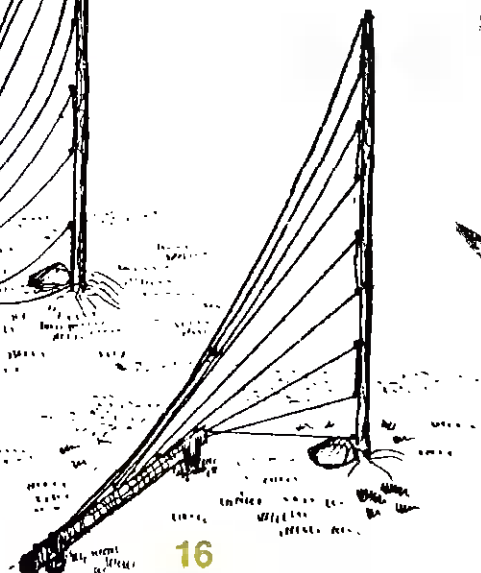
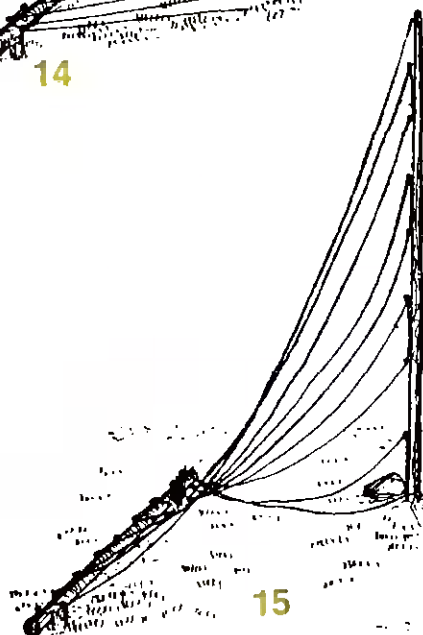
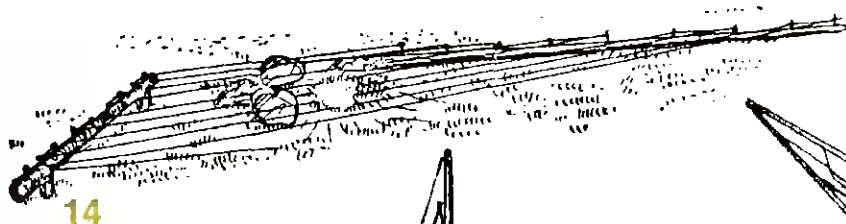
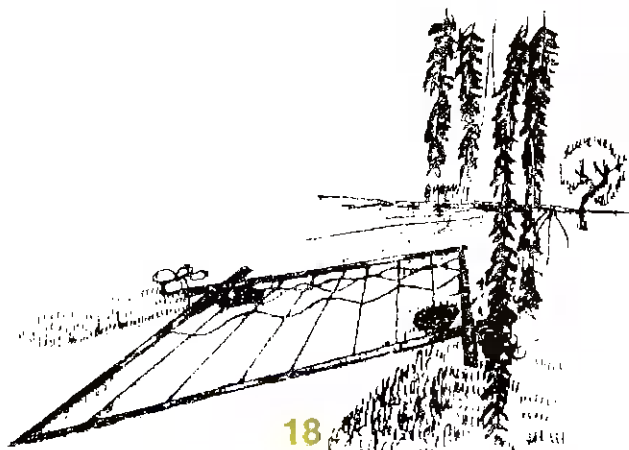
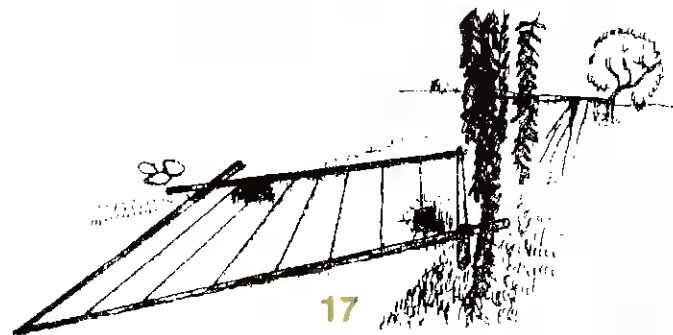
1. Passing the rope (figure 3).
2. Final placing of the poles.
3. Tightening the rope by pulling the running-cord in the screw-ring. This, the longest operation, is done by several boys.

THE FLAGSTAFF

1. Passing the rope (figure 14)
Horizontal pole: 2,50 m. (a screw-ring every 10 cm., 25 intervals)
Vertical pole: 4,50 m. (50 cm. in the ground, a screw-ring every 16 cm., 25 intervals)
2. The vertical pole is put in place (fig. 15).
3. The ropes are prepared, starting at one end (fig. 16).
It must be noted that a considerable quantity of metres of rope are recuperated.
Also to be noted is that the roof of the table (fig. 21) can be made with one network, and it obviously is not necessary to assemble this on the ground.

THE ENTRANCE

1. Pass the first network (fig. 17).
Pass the second network (fig. 18); notice that it is interlaced.
2. Place the poles in their holes (fig. 19).
3. Establish the networks, one after the other, starting at one end (fig. 20).



POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

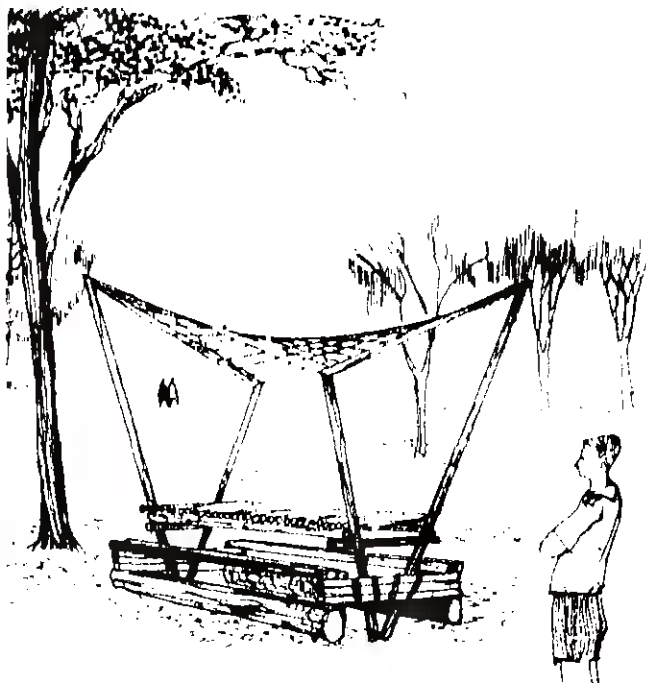
Here are other ways to take advantage of the same structure:

Fig. 21 — the roof of the dining shelter

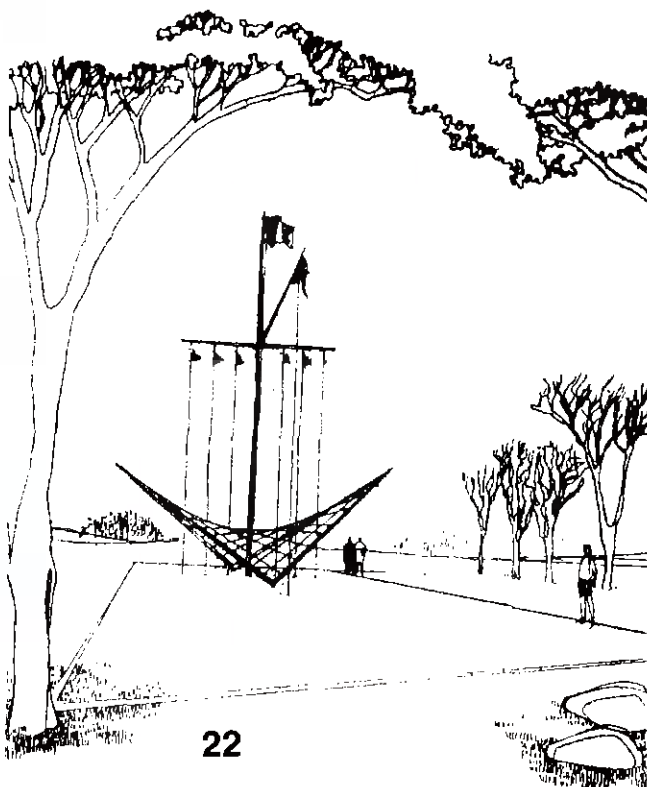
Fig. 22 — a flag pole

Fig. 23 — an altar

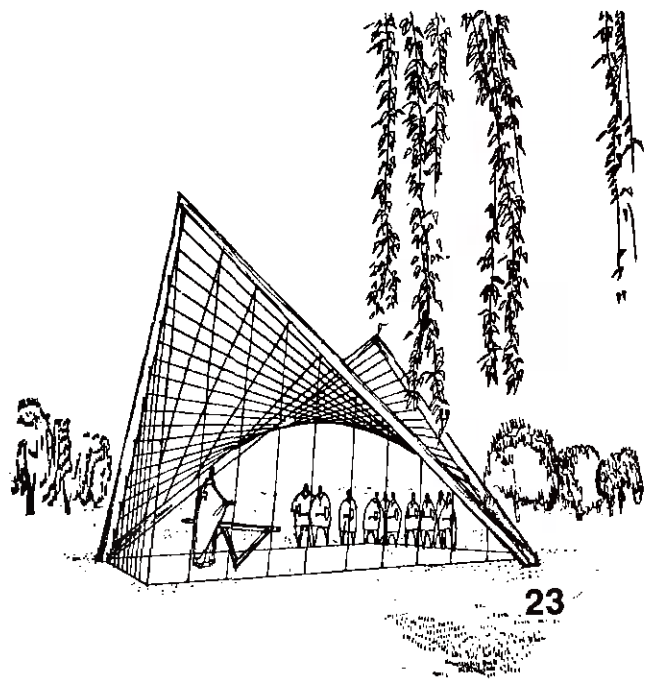
Fig. 24 — another dining shelter



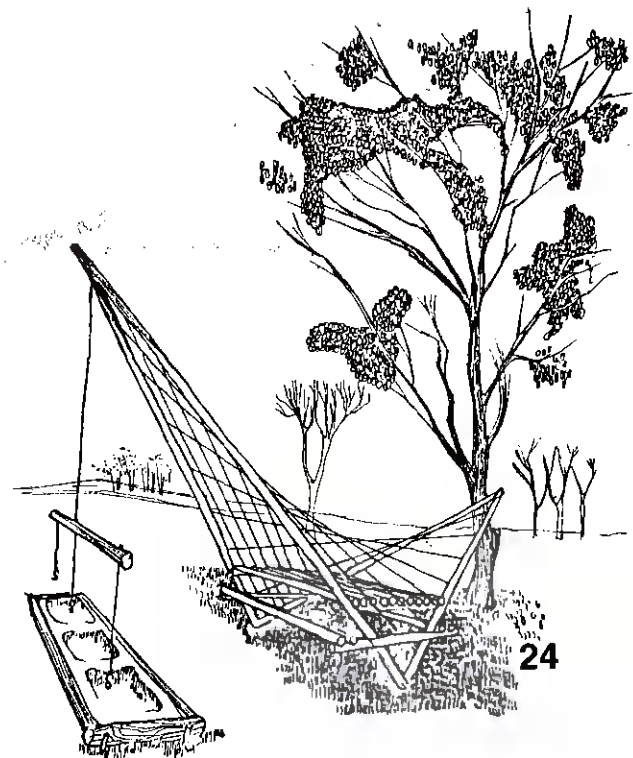
21



22



23



24

We would be interested in knowing what success you have with the construction of a PH pioneering project and would be especially interested in receiving photographs of your structures.

We also have plans of other PH structures and if you would like to see another article on this subject, please write and tell us so.

Our special thanks go to the Programme Service of the Boy Scouts World Bureau who prepared this material and to SCOUTING magazine (UK) for supplying the photo and the opening for our feature.



If you find yourself with ten minutes of program time to fill at your forthcoming troop meeting, perhaps your patrols would like to take the existing world championship away from the present holders, the Falcon Patrol of the 3rd Hitchin — a small but delightful country town in the county of Hertfordshire, England.

Provide each patrol with an eggshell, a large wire paper clip, and three of your largest coins of the realm. All they are required to do is to light a small fire on the coins and boil water in the eggshell. The wire can be used in any way they like. Only solid fuel may be used, e.g. matchsticks, dry pine needles and suchlike. They may assemble their equipment beforehand but will be working against the clock from the moment they start to use it. The world record stands at three minutes, fifty-eight seconds. Over here in the British Isles we think it is probably unbeatable. (Cover coins with foil.)

Over to you.



We have never been quite sure whether the stimulating effect of the so-called "Challenge Technique" is all that it is cracked up to be. Boys, we find, especially in this sophisticated generation, are naturally suspicious of any attempt on the part of the adults to "put them on their mettle" and perhaps too ready to suspect that they are being conned into doing something they don't particularly want to do. (Our early experience with the TAO Club, as reported in our summertime outburst, was a clear indication of this attitude of mind.) It may be, however, that they would react differently to challenges from their own kind.

You are invited to assist in a research project to prove or disprove this theory.

HOW TO PROCEED

1. Choosing your moment carefully, draw one of your patrol leaders aside and confide to him that in your opinion a rival patrol are getting a bit too big for their boots and need to be taken down a peg or two. (He is sure to agree.)

2. Suggest that he will be doing everybody a good turn, not least the rival patrol, if, by challenging them to mortal combat, his own patrol can wipe the floor with them and so restore them in good grace.

3. The nature of the "challenge" should be left to the PL himself. Obviously he will choose something which suits his own mob and has the other patrol at some disadvantage. (Yes, yes, we know that this is

pandering to the baser side of human nature, but you can't have everything.)

4. If he asks for suggestions, any of the following could be offered without prejudice: (a) Verbal-message relay race round a half-mile course (text provided by you). (b) Knotting Tournament. Fastest time round a series of bases at each of which a different knot (own choice) must be made. (c) Highest Human Pyramid in shortest time. Alternatively, **Mobile** Human Pyramid. (d) Five minutes each way at Handball. (e) Chariot Race with Scout-staff trestles. (f) Improvised stretcher race. Scouters as patients. (g) Target line-throwing. (h) Tug o' War, with car inner-tube inserted in the rope.

5. When it is all over, congratulate all hands publicly and suggest that a return match (losers' choice) would be fair.

6. Write and tell us if your patrol leaders come up with any good challenges.



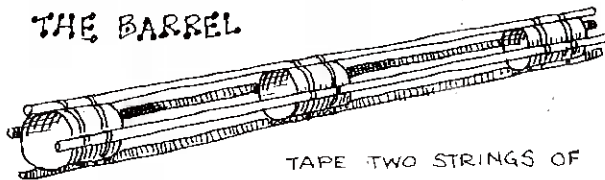
Weapons of assault are invariably and understandably popular with Scouts of all ages, and we make no apology for drawing your attention to our "Bouncing Bazooka." It first went into action in the Storm Hut at Gilwell in the course of a Patrol Leader Training Course, and should be quite safe to use in all but the more elegant troop rooms. Guaranteed to enliven any evening.

THE BOUNCING BAZOOKA



WITH A ROTARY CAN OPENER, REMOVE BOTH ENDS FROM THREE CANS AND SECURE THEM WITH INSULATION TAPE TO FOUR 4 FT. GARDEN CANES

THE BARREL



TAPE TWO STRINGS OF 4" ELASTIC BANDS TO THE SCREW CAP CUT FROM A LAVATORY CLEANSER BOTTLE AND ATTACH TO TOP OF BARREL

THE HOLSTER

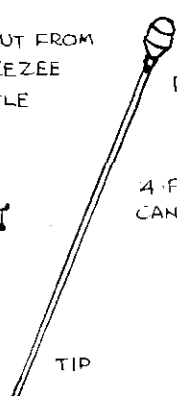


TOP CUT FROM SQUEEZE BOTTLE

TENNIS BALL

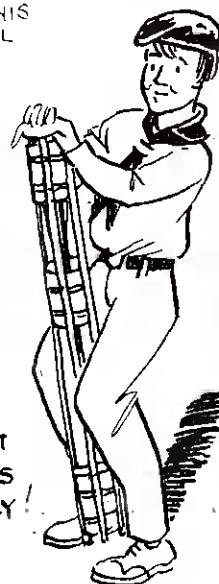
BUTT

THE BOLT



4-FT CANE

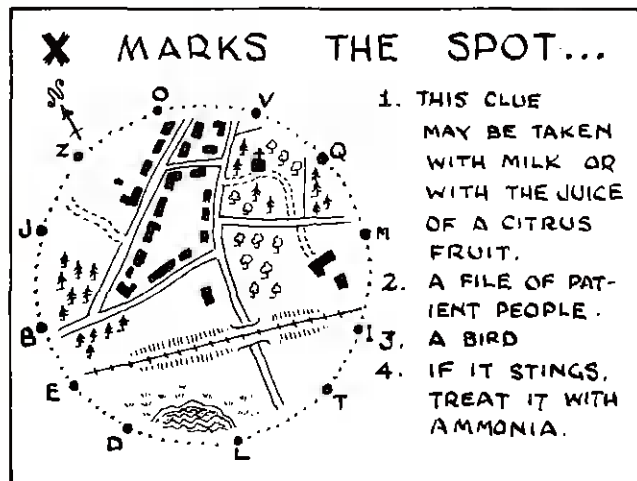
TIP



TO FIRE: LOAD THE BOLT INTO THE HOLSTER, PRESS RIGHT DOWN AND LET FLY!

On a fine night, winter or summer, almost any excuse is good enough to get the patrols out of doors for a health-giving canter.

Call up your patrol leaders, inform them that a bomb has been planted in the neighbourhood of the headquarters, timed to detonate at any minute, and hand to each of them a small sketch map of the area inscribed more or less as shown in the sample diagram. The bomb — planted in advance, of course — should be one of those cheap alarm clocks with the extra-loud tick-tock.



Another idea would be to issue stoves, matches, aluminum foil and wieners (one per head), and send them out to find a sheltered spot outside (say) a half-mile radius of the headquarters, where they may research the feasibility of foil-cooking on high-power stoves. (Note by J.S.: Strongly recommended. Never been known to fail...but there is always a first time, of course.)

Or why not break new ground by setting up a "Night Estimation Golf Course," using jamjar candle-lamps to mark the heights, widths and distances to be estimated? If you get a clear sky for it, you might well include a bout of constellation spotting.

With so many scientific advances being made in today's world, we are apt to forget some of the more basic items that have been popular Scouting activities over the years. Here are a few that you might like to try with your Scouts.

1. Fire by friction. (Claims for the World Record should be lodged with this department c/o The Editor, on or before May 10.)
2. Rope spinning, including the Hindu Crinoline.
3. Boomerang throwing. (Now enjoying a brief revival in East Anglia.)
4. Water divining with a hazel rod. (Nowadays our dowsers rely on artificial gadgets consisting of two L-shaped steel rods with copper sleeves on the short ends. You hold them by their sleeves with the long ends pointing forward in parallel and, as you pass over the unseen deposits of water, gold, uranium, or what-have-you, the two rods swing together of their own volition and cross exactly over the very spot where the treasure lies hidden. Just as efficient as the old hazel twig, we dare say, but not nearly so romantic.)
5. Haybox cooking.
6. Indian Smoke Signals — always good for a laugh, but apparently quite impossible in a country like England where the required "thermals" are either non-existent or non-cooperative. How is it with you?

7. Survival exercises which do not depend on commercially produced gadgetry.
8. Felling and logging timber without the use of a power saw.
9. The tradition of the daily good turn.
10. Almost any form of Scoutcraft which originated in the mind of the Founder and was first field-tested on Brownsea Island.

(Note by J.S.: No satire intended, we assure you, or at any rate not much. We just happen to think that far too many good ideas have been needlessly jettisoned because they are thought to be out of keeping with the technological age in which we live, or merely because cartoonists in the past have made fun of them.)

Culture, as all present will agree, has never been our strong point in Scouting and it may be that some thought should now be given to the question of raising the tone of our weekly troop meetings by the inclusion in the program of something borrowed from the gentler arts. All that hearty, hairy, he-man stuff is all very well, but the last thing we want to do is to rear a generation of morons whose minds have never been touched by the magic of Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven...

Here, then, for no extra charge, is a nice little two-part vesper in close harmony — not quite up to the standard of Johann Sebastian, perhaps, but just the job for rounding off a troop meeting and sending the boys homeward in a reflective and uplifted frame of mind. (That should make a nice change!) If, like myself and many other fine Scout leaders, you have the misfortune to be as nearly tone-deaf as makes no matter, do not despair. Indeed, this may be the very chance you have been looking for to make your number with the local Guider (the musical one with the blue eyes) by inviting her to come along and rehearse your lads in the singing of this tuneful number.

And just think what deep pleasure it would give us in our European off-shore island to know that our song of long ago was being echoed, however faintly, over the desolate wastes of the North Atlantic. You never know. Some kind person might even send us a tape-recording! We live in hope.

GOODNIGHT: A VESPER IN TWO PARTS





TROOP ROOM PROBLEMS NO. 4

DOWN A CREVASSE

Traversing a glacier, one of a pair of mountaineers has fallen down a crevasse. Luckily his intrepid companion has managed to hold him on the rope and has driven his ice-axe into the snow to provide a makeshift delay, as per diagram. For the moment the man in the crevasse is safe, but he is rapidly turning into an icicle. The constriction of the rope round his chest will soon render him unconscious, but being a man of experience he has had the foresight to leave a long tail on his rope below the bowline, with a stirrup-loop in the end. By standing in this loop he has relieved the pressure on his chest. The man up top has plenty of spare rope, and in addition each man has an ice-axe and a karibiner clipped onto this waist-length. It will, however, be humanly impossible for the top man to draw his companion out of the crevasse unaided. For one thing, he is not strong enough and, for another, the rope has already bitten deeply into the ice on the lip of the crevasse and is rapidly being frozen in position.

What should the two men do (a) to increase their joint pulling power, and (b) to prevent the rescue rope from being locked in the ice?

One possible solution to this problem is given at the bottom of page 21.

NEWS FLASH

Another consignment of pebbles has just arrived from Canada — this time by courtesy of Mr. R.G. Campbell and family of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to whom our warmest thanks. They were collected by the Campbell children on the American shore of Lake Superior while on vacation. They will go into the tumbler as soon as we have garnered a full load. Unfortunately, it is impossible to isolate one lot of pebbles from another during the long-drawn-out tumbling and polishing process, but we shall try to identify one or two specimens when they emerge (in about a month from now) and shall have great pleasure in returning them to our Canadian friends with perhaps a few English (North Sea) pebbles for purposes of comparison.

Meanwhile, the gem-like stones from Terry Webber and Bob Hartlen in Nova Scotia are being circulated in England, and are acknowledged as being far superior to anything we have yet produced from our own beaches.

FORGOTTEN GAMES NO. 4

SPAR GOLF

Patrols in relay formation out of doors, each with a 10/12 ft. spar of about 4 in. butt. The first man in each patrol carries his spar out any distance he likes, butts it into the turf (or snow), then shouts "Go!" and takes his hands away so that the spar hangs in the balance. The second man must catch it before the tip strikes the ground. If he succeeds, the patrol moves out to that point, while No. 2 carries the spar forward and repeats the process for No. 3. If, however, the runner fails to catch the spar in time, the next attempt must be made from the same point. The patrol which covers the greatest distance is the winner.

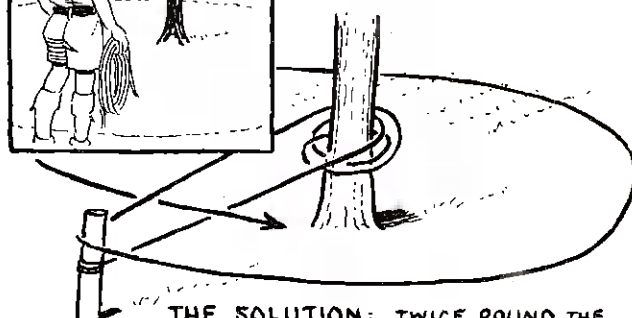


In October last year we suggested that you should exercise the minds of your patrol leaders by getting them to put a clove-hitch round a post from outside a radius of twenty feet. You might like to repeat the challenge, this time calling for a rolling hitch for a downward strain.

For your information only, the diagram reveals all.



THE PROBLEM: TO PUT A ROLLING-HITCH FOR A DOWNWARD STRAIN ROUND THE TREE WITHOUT ENTERING THE CIRCLE



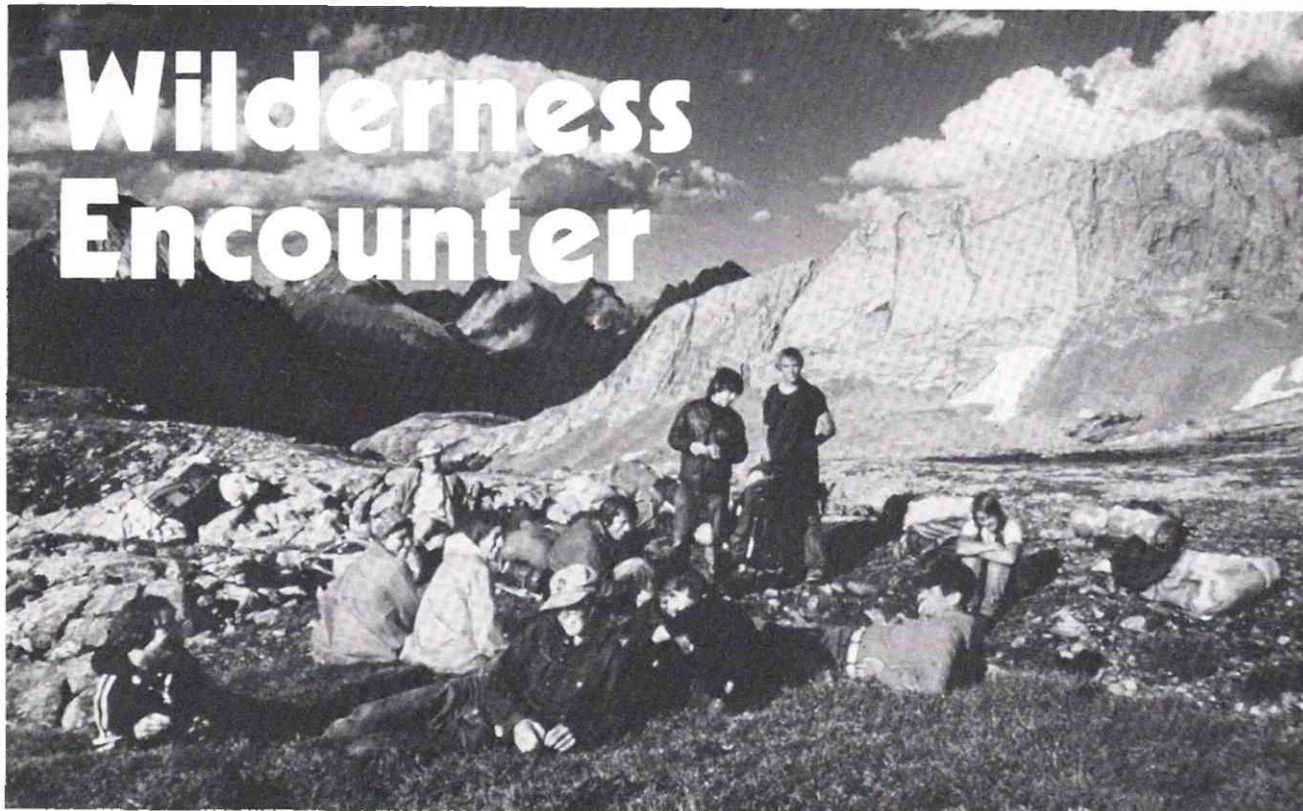
THE SOLUTION: TWICE ROUND THE TREE, KEEPING THE FREE END UNDER, THEN HOLD THE BIGHT ON THE PERIMETER SO THAT AFTER THE THIRD TIME ROUND THE END CAN BE PASSED THROUGH AND THEN DRAWN UP TIGHT

SOLUTION

DOWN A CREVASSE

The top man would secure one end of the rescue rope to the ice-axe and would clip his own karibiner onto the bight of the rope and lower it down to the man below so that he could transfer his ice-axe onto it. The top man would draw up the ice-axe and would bed it into the snow near the edge of the crevasse to act as a bearer for the rescue rope. He would again lower the bight to his companion, who would clip it onto his own karibiner on his waist-length. The rescue rope would thus run from the ice-axe anchorage, over the ice-axe bearer down to the man below, then back through his karibiner, over the bearer and so to the man on top, giving him a purchase of two to one, or roughly double his unaided pulling power. The man below could help by working the rope through the karibiner with his hands, and thus the rescue could be effected. (Note by J.S.: There may be a better way: for instance, by making use of both karibiners to give a mechanical advantage of three, or even four, to one. Over to you.)

Wilderness Encounter



By Ken Budd, Director

Teenagers need a chance to find out about nature. And nature is never better than in the Alberta Rocky Mountains, specifically Chester Lake in the Kananaskis Mountain Range, south and east of Banff.

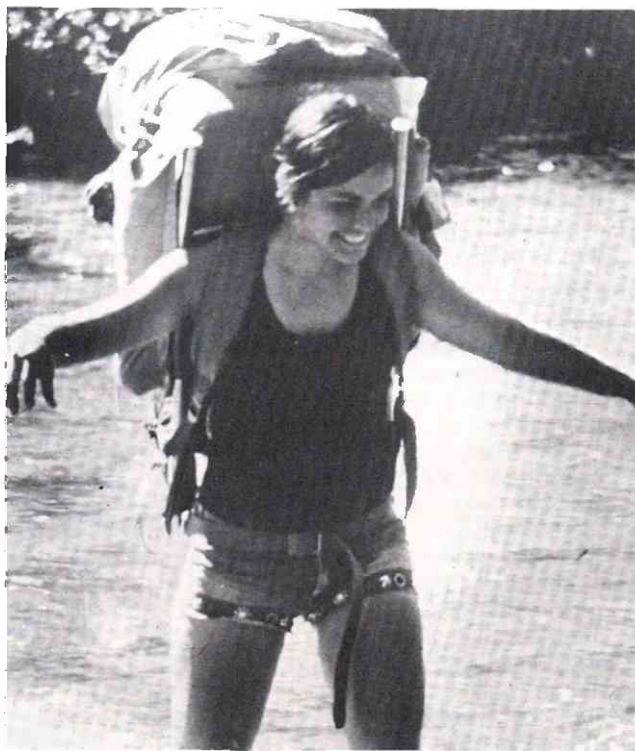
It is in this area that teenagers get a chance to experience fantastic mountain wilderness. Here, awesome beauty is measured by degrees. From the intricate artistry of a mountain flower, to the magnitude of a jagged carpet of mountaintops, a constant bombardment of beautiful creations startles the visitor experiencing a Wilderness Encounter.

The visitor on a Wilderness Encounter probably would be a teenager. He might be raw-boned and weak-kneed, with little experience in the out-of-doors, or a strapping kid who has spent most of his spare time camping or hiking. Then again, **she** might be a petite, young thing, new to this kind of experience; or the kind of a gal who has tagged along on her dad's camping trips since she was too young to remember.

Wilderness Encounter is a program offered by the Calgary Region. Glynn Brooks of the Calgary staff is the pioneer originator. Two programs now have been offered, with an increasing number of teenagers taking part each year.

Chester Lake, the area out of which Wilderness Encounter operates, has special meaning to Scouting. Mount Chester, that spires over Chester Lake, was named after "H.M.S. Chester" from the Battle of Jutland. It was on "H.M.S. Chester" that John Travers Cornwell served as a Boy Seaman. He was mortally wounded in the Battle of Jutland and remained at his post awaiting orders until the end of the action. Transferred to a hospital, he died a few days later. He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross and, as Jack had been a Scout, his memory was perpetuated with the institution of the Jack Cornwell Decoration (formerly the Cornwell Scout Badge).

Wilderness Encounter offers a variety of programs: for inexperienced boys or for highly skilled young men; for fragile girls or for very athletic young ladies; and co-educational groups, whether or not they are trained in the ways of the wilderness. In fact, soon there could be a young-married-couple program or even a family program. That is the kind of flexibility and direction Wilderness Encounter is moving toward.



A number of two-week sessions are offered throughout the summer. The first week of each session is spent at Chester Lake Wilderness Base. The second week is spent on the trail, enjoying the out-trip. The full, two-week session is recommended because a lot of learning takes place during the two-week span.

All improve their outdoor skills. They can cook a meal; read a map and compass; backpack all day; scramble up a mountainside, then slide down on their backside...on snow; and find food where there isn't supposed to be any. They can learn to cope with the loneliness and fear of a duo or solo survival experience. And more...much more. They learn to communicate with each other. Though their personalities are not always compatible, they communicate trust, opinions (without imposition), respect, honesty, happiness, and sometimes sadness. They're challenged! **They** learn to understand the wilderness and each other.

In addition to the myriad of adventures available during the week in base camp, participants encounter a whole set of different experiences when they choose their out-trip. Two alternatives are offered: a group may explore the true remoteness of the challenging Kananaskis Mountain Range — from forested valleys with pure mountain streams wandering through them, past magnificent waterfalls, up through carpeted alpine meadows to unbelievable vistas, the backpacker will trace game trails seldom travelled by man. The second alternative is equally exciting. Although the trails must be shared with fellow hiking buffs, there are few rewards as great as spending time under the guardian eye of the beautiful lady, Mount Assiniboine, the Matterhorn of the Rockies. Her many moods test the spirit and re-awaken the soul.

The philosophy of camping for Wilderness Encounter is to **leave no trace**, so that others may follow and enjoy the same beauty. It is this beauty that provides such fantastic photographic potential, with mountain flora firsthand, tremendous opportunities for studying wildlife and excellent chances for fishing.

Wilderness Encounter utilizes the experiences of Kurt Seel, park naturalist, as the chief resource person. He becomes highly involved during the staff training week. The staff is comprised mostly of university students who have experienced a Wilderness Encounter themselves,

are skilled backpackers, and have the necessary attributes to help make each participant's experience as meaningful as possible. The Senior Counsellors are assisted by a skilled secondary-school student and the program operates on a ratio of eight hikers to every Senior Counsellor.

The Calgary Region feels Wilderness Encounter is providing a meaningful experience for those young people seeking a deeper self-awareness and a greater environmental awareness of the alpine outdoors. They realize it because of the past testimonies of participants: the tug on the line when she caught her first fish; the incredible sound of the silence; the fascination of studying a bull moose or mountain goat firsthand; the softness of a glacier lily; the contemplation enjoyed by warm campfires; the ache of tired muscles; the fear and then the feeling of confidence when rappelling down a cliff face; the thrill of glissading on snow; and the shock of a swim in a cold mountain lake.

Further information about Wilderness Encounter may be obtained by writing to Glynn Brooks, Calgary Region, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 3247, Station B, Calgary T2M 4L8.



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NOTEBOOK

THE EDITOR'S



A fair amount of this month's column was written at an altitude of some 32,000 feet over the Atlantic Ocean, in the comfortable cabin of a Canadian Armed Forces Boeing 707 aircraft, which was flying me home after a busy twelve days in Europe. In fact, it was the same aircraft, number 701, that was used to fly the first contingent of the Canadian Observer Team to Vietnam, later in the month.

Prior to Christmas, I was informed by the Office of the **Director of Information Services** at National Defence Headquarters that arrangements had been made for me to fly to Europe on Forces' aircraft to do a story about Canadian Scouting on our bases there. Scouting, Canadian "style," is being carried on in five areas — **Lahr, Ramstein, Baden and Heidelberg** in Germany and **Brunsum** in Holland, and the grouping is known as the **Maple Leaf Region**.

In future issues, we plan to do a number of stories on the 600 or so boys and adults who are conducting a top-flight brand of Canadian Scouting, so many miles from home and under some strange and, at times, difficult situations, but for now a few random items.

My Sunday-evening flight to Germany from CFB Uplands began with an hour's delay due, evidently, to sub-zero weather conditions which had frozen the plumbing when the aircraft was taken out of the hangar prior to flight time (and I hope that this less-than-technical description of the problem will not distress my more learned friends who keep these aircraft flying). But, believe me, on an eight-hour flight, an absolute necessity is operational plumbing.

After an hour stopover at London's Gatwick Airport for refueling, it was on to Germany where the descent into Lahr airport was one which defies description.

Above the aircraft a clear blue sky, below a solid layer of cloud resembling an endless snow field and, on the horizon, the highest peaks of the Swiss and French Alps jutting up through the clouds. The higher areas of the famous **Black Forest** also projected through the clouds and clearly visible were the rolling fields, bare of snow, surrounded by the black-green trees, reminding me of the opening scene in the movie, *The Sound of Music*.

Near the ground, the trees were covered with a coating of ice from the freezing fog that blanketed the entire area for much of the time I was there. There has been very little snow in Germany this year, especially in the famous skiing areas.

Lahr has been the site of a military airport since World War I when the famous "**Red Baron**," Baron Von Richthofen, was stationed there with his fighter squadron. His personal hangar is still intact, despite the best efforts of souvenir hunters, and is known locally as "**Snoopy's Hangar**."

Much of the success of Canadian Scouting in Europe is due to the active support it receives from senior officers. **Major-General William C. Leonard, Commander of Canadian Forces Europe**, invited me to visit him in his office in Lahr and what I thought would be a ten-minute courtesy call became an hour's visit, with the General asking some very penetrating questions about Scouting today, and exhibiting a comprehensive knowledge of the Scouting activities of Canadians in Europe. He also told me that he was an **Honourary Field Commissioner**, Boy Scouts

of Canada, having been invested into that office by our International Commissioner, **Air Vice-Marshal Jim Harvey**, in June, 1972, at the Maple Leaf Region's major camping effort, **INTERCAMP**, where they hosted more than 850 Scouts and leaders from six European nations. General Leonard was one of a number of distinguished visitors who camped overnight with the Scouts. **Lieutenant Colonel R.G.A. "Art" Clare**, chairman of the Maple Leaf Region, accompanied me on my visit to General Leonard and is shown at the left in this *National Defence* photo. Art was receiving congratulations during my visit on having been one of seven persons serving with the Canadian Forces Europe to be awarded the new **Order of Military Merit**. In February, he was also awarded Scouting's **Medal of Merit**.

When I visited the **Lahr group**, I was treated to a local culinary delight — wild boar. Prior to spending the evening meeting with Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, the group committee and Scouters took me to dinner at a local *gasthaus* (restaurant). Assistant Regional Commissioner **Harry Tobin**, who hails from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought along a tape of Newfoundland jokes (be assured, all suitable for mixed company) prepared by a St. John's radio personality and played it as we ate. However, with the amount of laughing that went on, I am sure the German waitress was convinced it was an absolutely ribald party-tape.

It was like old-home week in Lahr. The group committee chairman is **Major Bob Crouch** whose Father, Bob Sr., is the Director of Customer Relations here at National Headquarters; and the committee's p.r. chairman, **Captain Gord Hilchie** (also the Information Officer in Lahr



who coordinated my visit), comes from Waverley, Nova Scotia, a community near the Halifax Regional Campsite of Miller's Lake, that I directed for some nine years. Gord's wife also is a cousin of a friend and former Ottawa neighbour. So I soon found it was a very small world. Incidentally, the wild boar was delicious.

During my day with the **Baden Group**, my hosts, Assistant Regional Commissioner "**Willy**" **Williams** and group trainer **Andy Anderson**, gave me a tour of the Base which included a visit to the *ground battle group* which is equipped with, among other things, a hulking, track-driven vehicle known as an **Armoured Personnel Carrier**. A number of the Baden Scouters work with the ground battle group and I was invited to take a ride in an APC. In short order I found myself looking very official with earphones and microphone, in the commander's seat and being told that I was the driver's "eyes." The driver, who seemed to have a more protected location than the "boss," operated on verbal instructions. This picture, taken by Willy, was to prove to my son, who is a model tank builder, that I was actually there.

In **Ramstein**, home of the Fourth Tactical Air Force, I met **Brigadier-General Joseph R. Romanow**, the senior Canadian officer, who is a long-time Scouter and was last in active leadership as a troop Scouter in North Bay. The Ramstein Group Committee and Scouters held a luncheon for me which Brigadier General Romanow attended and I was impressed that he knew all of those present by their first names. Ramstein has a large American com-

munity and General Romanow and his staff are seeking to maintain a Canadian 'identity' for the smaller Canadian community through the provision of their own school system, staffed by Canadian teachers, and such activities as Scouting and Guiding.

I was fortunate to have Regional Training Commissioner **Earl Pennington** with me on the 2½-hour drive to Ramstein (distances are described in time, not miles, in Germany). My military driver was a recent arrival from Canada and the trip was his first to Ramstein but, with Earl doing the navigating, we had no problems.

One of the most pleasant aspects of the trip was the number of boys and girls I was able to meet (because the Ramstein Group Committee, under the chairmanship of **Lieutenant Colonel A.P. "Al" Holmes**, looks after both Movements). Arrangements made by **Regional Commissioner Frank Kohler** and his staff ensured daily visits to packs, troops, companies and the Region's lone Rover crew in Lahr.

In **Brunssum, Holland**, there were not enough Canadian boys to form a Scout troop so, under the direction of Scouter **Lester Priestley**, they formed a patrol and, after securing the necessary permission from Ottawa and Boy Scouts of America, became a part of the American troop which is now called **AFCENT Inter-Troop 100**. The boys wear Canadian uniforms and follow our program but take part in regular troop meetings, special events and camps with the American boys. Les Priestley drove to Ramstein to meet with me and, after he had outlined his busy troop program, I asked him to prepare a full story for me. Look for it shortly. Les is shown in this picture, on the



left, with Brigadier-General Romanow and Ramstein Group Committee Chairman, Al Holmes, on the right.

Most of my visit, naturally, was spent in the company of fellow Canadians and it wasn't until I returned each evening to my German lodgings in Lahr and was greeted as 'Herr' Mackie that I was reminded I was in a foreign country. The **'Hotel Wacker'** was a comfortable, family-type hotel and, once I became accustomed to the *continental breakfast* (I completely confused the waitress the first morning by asking for orange juice, corn flakes and toast), a bed with no oversheets and blankets, only a "poof" (a type of down-filled comforter that takes on all the attributes of a sizzling sauna bath after you are under it for a few hours) and, finally, the bells of Lahr Cathedral which chimed on the quarters and hours just outside my window, all was well.

And, finally, to all members of the **Maple Leaf Region** who made my visit so worthwhile and interesting, my sincere thanks.



7th Canadian Rover Moot

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August 21st ...28th, 1974



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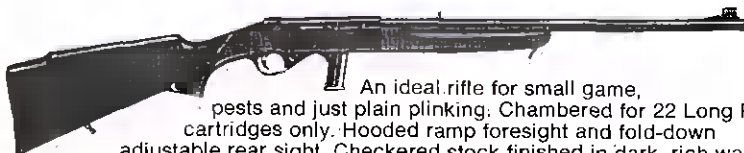
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A total of twelve events will make up National Training Institute — 1973.

Regional Events

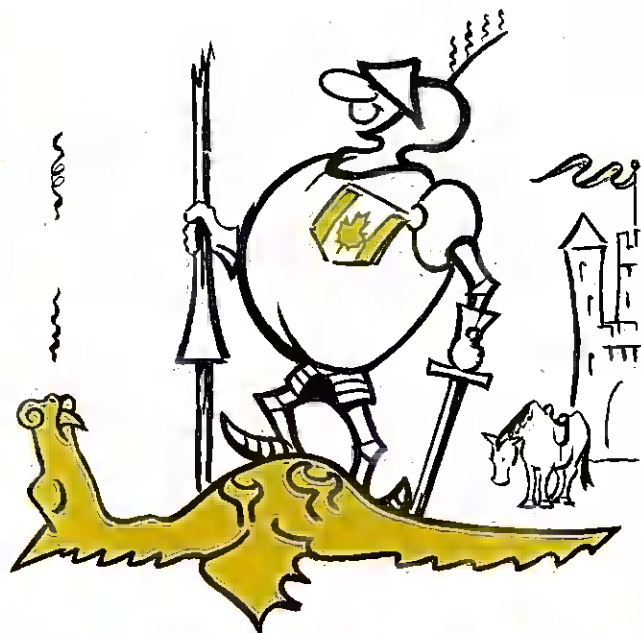
British Columbia Institute	Aug. 26 - Sept. 1
Alberta Human Relations Lab	Oct. 20 - 27
Saskatchewan Institute	July 29 - Aug. 3
Ontario Methods and Assessing Needs Course	July 28 - Aug. 3
Ontario Training Ontario- Trainers Course	July 6 - July 14
Quebec Institute	Aug. 29 - Sept. 3
Maritime Institute	May 30 - June 3
Newfoundland Institute	Mid-August

Central Events — Carleton University, Ottawa

Human Relations Lab	June 22 - 30
Weekend Human-Relations Lab	June 29 - July 1
Training Human-Relations Trainers Course	June 22 - July 2
Participative Training- Methods Course	June 22 - June 30

These events are designed for key committee personnel, service Scouters and trainers. As much of the training is relevant to men and women working in other organizations and the helping professions, several of the events are offered to people outside Boy Scouts of Canada, interested in participating. Full information may be received on objectives, content and application from the appropriate provincial office or the address below.

Administrator, NTI
Boy Scouts of Canada
National Headquarters
P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station F
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HELP!

Our need is desperate — for games, stories, skits and songs. We must have contributions from as many people as possible, as often as possible, or it will be necessary to eliminate this monthly feature.

HE CANNOT READ HIS TOMBSTONE WHEN HE IS DEAD

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work that man is doing,
If you like him, if you love him, tell him now!
Don't withhold your approbation
Till the parson makes oration
And he lies with snowy lilies on his brow.

For no matter how you shout it,
He won't really care about it,
He won't know how many tear drops you
have shed.
If you think some praise is due him,
NOW'S the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's
dead.

More than fame and more than money
Is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend!
For it gives to life a savor,
And it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.

If he earns your praise, bestow it;
If you like him, let him know it,
Let the words of true encouragement be said.
Do not wait till life is over
And he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's
dead.

— Anonymous

CRAWLING CRABS

Half of each patrol are placed at each end of the course. From one end the crabs start the race by supporting themselves on their hands and feet but with their backs to the floor. These boys move forward feet first.

The other half of each patrol at the other end will race in the same position but will move forward head first.

This is conducted as a relay race, first from one end and then the other until everyone has had a turn going in each direction.

A variation of the game is that the crabs may move sideways.

— from *The Victorian Scout*, Australia

CROCODILE RACE

Teams in lines squat down behind a starting line. Each member puts his hands on the shoulders of the boy in front of him. On "go," the team must hop together to a finishing line and then return.

If a team falls over or separates, it must return to the starting line and begin again.

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SPIES IN CAMP

Three or more patrols are needed. One patrol, distinguished by white bands on arms, act as Spies. Each is given a piece of firewood (not as a weapon). Other patrols are Guards.

The campfire is burning briskly. All Spies leave an area that has been designated as "Camp" — a given area around the campfire. They take positions at an agreed distance from Camp. Guards then encircle the Camp, at least 50 yards from the fire.

At "go," Spies try to creep into Camp and put wood on the fire; anyone who does so remains by fire. Guards can capture by taking away wood.

CROSSING THE ICE

The Cubs are going to race across the ice-floes to the Labrador shore.

Tear or cut shapes for the icefloes from newspaper and spread them over the floor in front of the teams. Some papers are large, some small, with one or two difficult jumps.

In relay style the first Cub of each team hops across and then waves on the next. If the sea is touched at all, that person must start again.

Winner is the first team to cross safely.

BRIDGE BUILDER

The weary traveller on a lone highway
Came at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.

The traveller crossed in the twilight dim;
The sullen stream had no fear for him,
But turned when safe on the other side
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Kind friend," said a fellow traveller near,
"You are wasting your strength in building here,

Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way;
You have crossed the chasm vast and wide,
Why build you a bridge at eventide?"

The traveller lifted his old, gray head.
"Kind friend, in the path I have come,"
he said,

"There followeth after me today a youth
Whose feet will pass this way.
This chasm, which has been as nought to me
To that youth may a pitfall be.

He too must cross in the twilight dim.
Kind friend, I am building the bridge for him."

— Anonymous

LOST, YESTERDAY

Somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered for they are gone forever.

Horace Mann

SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



Introducing "B.-P.'s Life in Pictures" — catalogue 20-306 (25¢) — a superior quality, comic-book-style, pictorial record of the life of the Founder of Scouting. Produced on glossy paper which accentuates the bright colours, this booklet will make a most attractive gift item. (It replaces *Adventures of a Scout*, 20-305, now discontinued.)

When ordering Award Ribbons (03-343) and Kub Kar Ribbons (03-344), will customers please list the number of each required, i.e., First, Second, Third, Merit or Driver.

We are forced to discontinue the **Cub Pencil** (60-106) and the **Scout Pencil** (60-107), listed on page 13 of our catalogue. The manufacturer informs us that it is impossible to obtain the necessary metal rings.

The following items also are discontinued:

Fun with Ropes and Spars Book (20-606)
Brown-and-Red diagonal neckerchiefs (39-214)
Azure with Lemon-border neckerchiefs (39-301)

Sorry to keep so many customers waiting for their **Gilwell neckerchief** — we are still awaiting their arrival from England where cloth problems are causing difficulties.

Venturers, we are having to change the style of the **Turkshead slide** (39-505) because of supply

problems. The new one is a press-button style and is most attractive.

Sales of **SCOUT CALENDAR '73** reached an all-time-high unit total of over 345,000, resulting in a gross revenue of about \$134,000, which was shared by Scout groups, district, region, provincial and national offices.

The year-by-year increases as shown below are an indication of the growing popularity of the calendar as a fund-raising item — more and more groups are using it each year.

Calendar	Copies sold
1968	185,000
1969	212,000
1970	223,000
1971	247,000
1972	291,000
1973	345,000

We are now busy planning Calendar '74 — it will be available in August. **MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW.**

THE WAY OF THE PIONEER

(Continued from page 9)

Here we'll leave the detailed program. The same format continued till June. At the group banquet, a beaming patrol were presented with their Pioneer Award. They had reached the end of the way of the pioneer. Each of these boys had participated in activities which resulted in recognition of their achievement. Learning-by-doing was the key, with best effort expected of each.

They were now ready to explore the route of the voyageur.

In the next two issues of *The Canadian Leader*, we will explore programming with boys working at the silver and gold stages.

THE WAY OF THE PIONEER has focused on the achievement badges. This has been deliberate as the achievement badge requirements were designed to be carried out individually, in pairs and by the patrol as a group.

THE WAY OF THE PIONEER has not included troop meetings but, rather, the patrol meeting only. In the final article, we will endeavour to tie the patrol meetings and activities into a total package including troop meetings.

Good Scouting and a challenging journey on the way of the pioneer.

31



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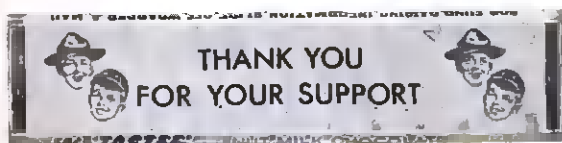
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