

THE CANADIAN

MARCH 1973

leader



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INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Canadian Scouting has been invited to participate in the following international events. Those interested may receive further information by writing to their national office in Ottawa.

During 1972 thousands of Canadians participated in Scouting events held in Scotland, Barbados, Germany, England, Finland and the United States. Many Canadian Scout councils and groups acted as hosts to visiting Scouts from other countries.

Already, spaces have been filled for a previously announced International Camp being held this summer in Sweden.

Some schools in Canada look upon this kind of experience as a valuable part of a young person's education and willingly grant the required time off.

Switzerland — "Jubika 73," July 22 to August 10, 1973: fiftieth anniversary of International Scout Centre at Kandersteg. Open to Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, Scouters.

Portugal — 6th International Jamboree, August 18 — 26, 1973: golden jubilee of Scouting in Portugal. Open to Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, Scouters.

Columbia, South America — 3rd Pan-American Jamboree, December 8 — 15, 1973. Open to Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, Scouters.

Philippines — 5th National Jamboree, December 28, 1973 to January 7, 1974. Open to Scouts, Venturers, Scouters.

Australia — 10th Australian Jamboree, December 28, 1973 to January 7, 1974. Open to Scouts and Scouters.

Scouters are urged to make this information known to the boys and their parents.

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THE CANADIAN leader

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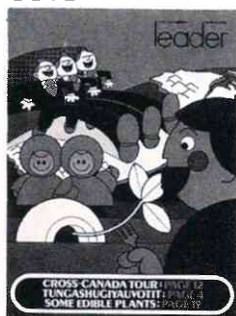
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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

BEATRICE LAMBIE, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER



When we couldn't locate a suitable cover photo, we asked artist Bruce Rawlins to come up with a cartoon job, incorporating a few of the stories contained in this issue. As usual, he came through with flying colours. We're not sure how the National President, Deputy Chief Scout and Chief Executive will appreciate his interpretation of their *Trans-Canada Tour*, but Bruce Hopson, who authored *Some Edible Plants*, described the effort as "cool." Along with Al Craig's report of his pre-Christmas trip North, all three stories are recommended, good reading.

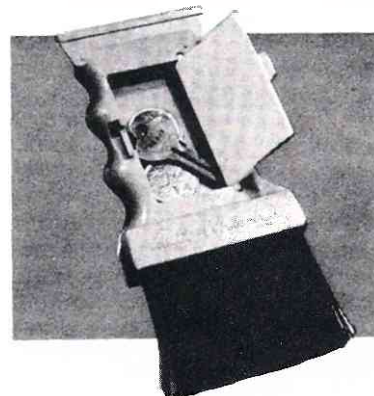
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TUNGASHUGIYAU VOTIT

by J.A. (Al) Craig

I had never been in the Arctic and when an invitation was extended by Scout Commissioner Mel Bryan of the Northwest Territories Council for two members of the National staff to visit Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung, I was both excited and pleased, as was my companion, Larry Wilcox of Program Services.

The purpose of the trip was to visit with Scouters in these areas, discuss their problems and concerns, then provide training for them.

We "Southerners" soon found we were woefully equipped for travel in the Arctic, so proper clothing had to be obtained. To purchase all the necessary items would have been too expensive so the inevitable scrounging began. Thermal underwear was borrowed from one friend; a parka and pants from another; skidoo boots from another. This, supplemented by the purchase of heavy wool socks and warm gloves and mittens, completed our travelling gear. At least now, we were assured, we wouldn't arrive dressed like "dudes" from the South.

Preparing for the training was another challenge. How do you prepare yourself to train Scouters when you don't know what their problems are, or even whether they will be pack Scouters, troop Scouters or committee personnel? Our approach to this was to arm ourselves with basic resource material, handbooks, training notes, filmstrips and tapes. The design and content of any training would have to be "played by ear" once we had a chance to meet the people and find out what their needs were.

Research was another must. To reinforce our knowledge of the Arctic we had to research the areas we planned to visit and bone up on the culture, people and problems they face. Here we found the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development a goldmine of information. They were generous in supplying a wealth of background material to the Arctic, its people, customs, problems and potential. Particularly useful were the two- and three-page briefs on Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung which spelled out in detail the history, location, geographical features, climate, population and industry in each of these communities. Much useful data on Scouting in the Arctic was obtained from the Lavern A. Burkhardt study, "Scouting in Canada North."

Our Northern adventure began with a delay. The scheduled flight out of Montreal on Friday morning, December 8, had to be scrubbed due to a violent snowstorm in Frobisher Bay that made landing impossible and it wasn't until the next morning at 9 that we were actually on our way.

While our three stewardesses were the typical pretty, pleasant and efficient young ladies one finds on all airlines, they certainly were dressed differently. No mini-skirts are evident on the Arctic run and we soon learned the reason why the young ladies wore heavy slacks, parkas and warm boots.

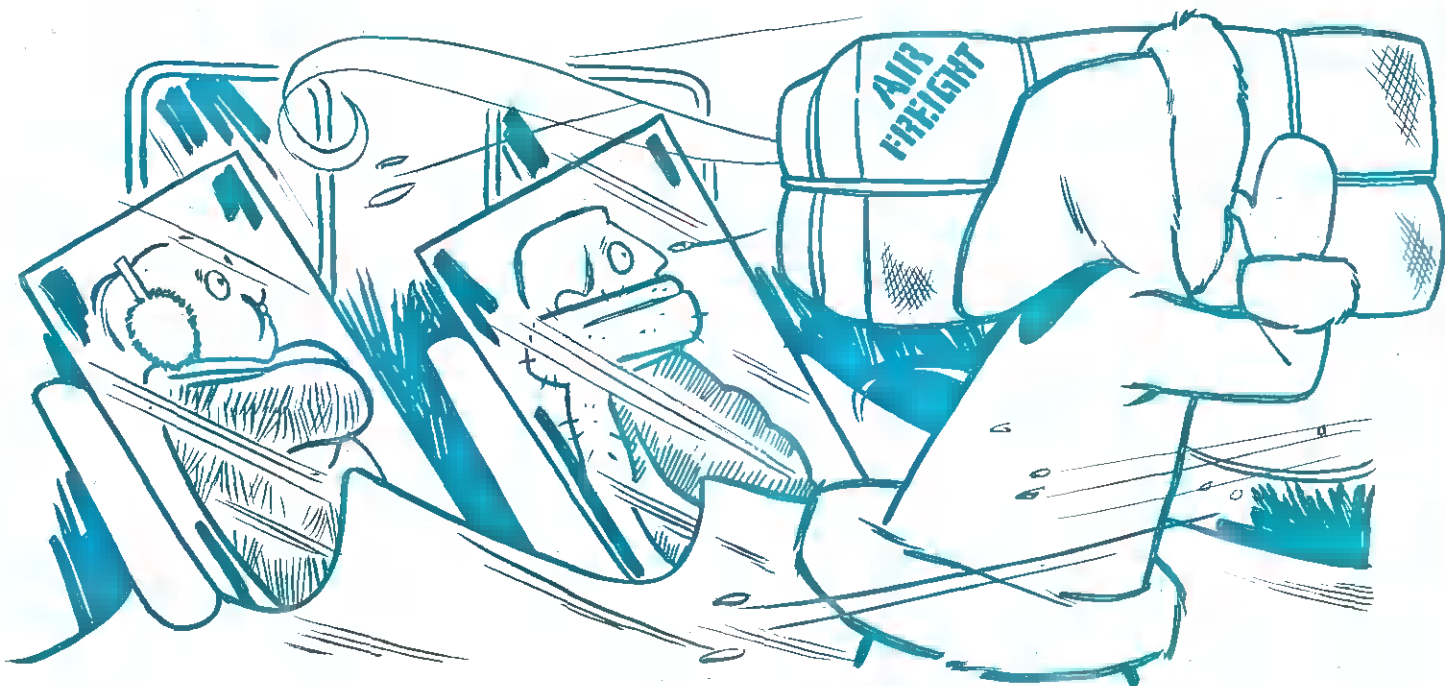
Prior to departure from Montreal an extra load of freight had been stacked and lashed down in the passenger compartment for an unscheduled stop at Fort Chimo enroute to Frobisher. The unloading process took an hour to complete and, with the huge cargo doors of our Boeing 737 open wide for this length of time, the temperature in the aircraft soon dropped to 25 degrees 'below.' It wasn't long before we had to move around to keep warm.

Airborne again and flying over northern Quebec at 29,000 feet and 560 mph, we had a magnificent view of the very rugged country and its vastness. Small hamlets became fewer the farther north we flew and, once past the tree line, no signs of any habitation were visible. Hudson Strait wasn't completely frozen and channels of water crisscrossed the strait between huge pans of ice.

Frobisher Bay was cool when we arrived. With the wind-chill factor added, it was only 55° below zero. Taking away the chill was the warm greeting we received from Frido Profoehr, Troop Scouter, and Don Maeers, Cubmaster of the 1st Frobisher Bay Group.

We were impressed immediately by the size and numbers of the jet-black ravens hovering around the area. These cheeky birds act as scavengers and, since they make very poor eating, they seldom are hunted or molested.

Arrangements had been made through Archdeacon Don Whitbread for our stay in the Anglican Church Guest House. This cosy, two-room cottage was very comfortable and even contained a small kitchen stocked with food. Mrs. Whitbread and her son made us welcome and supplied us with homemade bread. Her son became



WHAT ARE YOU
HAVING FOR LUNCH?

I DON'T KNOW!
I CAN'T FIND
MY PLATE!

"our man, Friday," and looked after all our needs. Unfortunately, we never met Archdeacon Whitbread. He was called away suddenly on church business and left the morning we arrived.

Later that afternoon we met with ten Scouters and other interested people and had a general discussion about their problems and their training needs.

The 1st Frobisher Bay Group has an Inuit chairman and three other Inuit members. We spent 2½ hours meeting with these men: Simonee Alainga, Chairman; Harry Kilaruk, Akeshook and Oolooleektuk. All our discussions were carried on through our young interpreter, Methusthelea.

One thing we learned from our discussions with these Scouters was that they call themselves "Inuit" which, literally translated, means "the people." Eskimo is a Cree word given to the people of the North and means "raw flesh eaters."

Scouts of the 1st Frobisher Bay Group act as ushers at the church service in St. Jude's Anglican Cathedral where the greeting is either: Welcome, *Bienvenue* or *Tungashugiyauvotit*.

This unique church is built in the shape of an igloo and is furnished in Inuit style to reflect the multi-cultured nature of the area. The lectern represents an Inuit komatik (sleigh), standing on end with an ice spear down the centre, and the altar rails are large komatiks laid on their sides. Colourful panels, all handmade by native women, form a beautiful backdrop for the church. These panels were made in many different outlying communities and donated to the church.

The "complex" in Frobisher Bay is a fascinating place. Perched high on a hill overlooking the bay, this eight-storey building is not exactly what one would expect to find in the Arctic. Mainly an apartment, it also contains the hotel, restaurant, boutique, supermarket, gift shop, offices and a swimming pool. The apartments are like apartments in the South but one notices there are no balconies — and no streams of traffic hustling by. From the complex, enclosed tunnels branch off to the housing areas and they are a necessity in stormy weather.

One of the most difficult things to adjust to in the Arctic is the sudden change in the hours of darkness and light. It seemed strange to look out just after lunch and see the street lights on and all in darkness.

The Northwest Territories Government runs a hostel in Frobisher Bay where Inuit boys and girls from all over the Arctic live while receiving an education at the local schools. These young people range in age from 12 to 22 and they are learning skills to help them get jobs in the many businesses and industries developing in the Arctic. We met with Mr. John Nuyens, the newly appointed administrator, and were able to lay the groundwork for a group of interested adults to get together to try to satisfy

some of the needs of the Inuit residents in the Venturer and Rover age ranges.

Our plans to travel to Pangnirtung to meet the Scouters there unfortunately had to be cancelled. The three hundred-odd people in "Pang" were only about 200 miles away but they proved impossible to reach. No commercial flights were scheduled and the earliest RCMP flight would be six days later. We could not wait for six days with no definite promise of getting out of "Pang," so we had to cut short our trip.

The flight home was different — in many ways: taking off in night-like conditions when it was only 2:30 p.m.; once airborne, looking out the port side, or east, where there was total darkness; then looking west where the sun had just set but had left a brilliant red band of afterglow against the blue sky — a picture hard to describe.

Some of our fellow passengers livened up the trip home, too. We noticed several of them (who had been feeling very happy in the airport terminal) weren't with us when we boarded. It seems the RCMP felt they had better "sleep it off" and they weren't allowed on board. Our crew consisted of two very capable stewardesses and a burly steward. We found out later why. A large group of the passengers were miners coming out for the Christmas holidays after a long stay in the Arctic. A few of them had a head-start on the Christmas cheer and, after being deprived of female companionship for so long, some were inclined to be a bit amorous. Our two stewardesses proved able to the task and handled their charges with great patience, diplomacy and tact — backed up by our burly steward.

We southerners don't realize how lucky we are — at least as far as food prices go. All food is flown into Frobisher Bay (except for the two summer months when boats can get in and food prices are slightly lower), and air-freight rates are 25¢ a pound. Whole milk (when available) is \$1.25 per quart; locally baked bread: 70¢ a loaf; Cokes: 35¢; and other canned beverages are \$4.25 a case (that's 12). We wondered at the absence of salads and cole slaw. When you consider a half cabbage can cost \$1.85 you soon realize why cole slaw is a special treat, not often enjoyed. We had wondered why old Arctic hands, like Bert Mortlock, had advised us to take fresh fruit and vegetables with us as gifts for our hostesses. Our small supply of cabbages, green beans, brussel sprouts and oranges sure made a hit with the ladies.

Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. we were back in Dorval, to be greeted by a wet, windy snowstorm that seemed to have become worse when we finally arrived home in Ottawa. Gee, it was great to be back "down South" where it was only 25 above but the wet cold seemed to chill you to the bone, and where a salad doesn't cost an arm and a leg.



National Competitions



By R.J. Roberts

The judging for the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola rifle-shooting competitions has just been completed, and the awards will soon be made to the winning individuals and teams. Those people who took part can be proud of the scores achieved (see box below) and the accuracy of their shooting.

As you can see, however, only two groups of people entered the competition for the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola trophies and, so far, we have received only one entry for the Amory Adventure Award — from the 5th Burnaby Burrard Venturer Company — and none at all for the Nicholson Trophy. All of these awards are available to any Venturer company wishing to compete and the requirements appear in every copy of the new *Canadian Venturer Handbook*.

The reasons for writing about the national competitions are to encourage more people to consider the possibility of entering such competitions and to consider how the competitions can become a part of the regular programming of almost any company. *The Canadian Venturer Handbook* sets out the rules for four major trophy competitions and, looking at them, it seems as though there is something for everyone in one or another of them.

Amory Adventure Award

The former British High Commissioner to Canada, Viscount Amory, donated this award in the form of a plaque with a reproduction of Jacques Cartier's ship, *Grande Hermine*, and the Canadian space satellite, *Alouette*, mounted on it. In making the award available, he stipulated that it be awarded annually to the Venturer company which displays the most initiative in conceiving, planning and executing an out-of-doors adventure activity.

The competition is open to all registered companies and must be planned and carried out by the members, without adult help. The activity must last a minimum of seventy-two hours. An illustrated log must be submitted by the participants and contain the details of why the activity was chosen, its purpose, how it was planned and a day-by-day record of the route taken, type of country, trails, flowers, birds and animal life.

Historical features should be listed: battlefields, ruins, historical routes; and a description provided of human life, agricultural or industrial development and local crafts, if any. Photographs, maps, sketches and leaf specimens should also be included.

For the company that chooses to compete for the Amory Adventure Award, the many hours of planning and preparation for the event could make extremely interesting programs prior to the adventure being carried out.

Having decided on the type of activity, a location must be chosen, routes planned and maps of the area checked. Transportation has to be laid on and funds raised to cover the costs involved. Members of the company should be designated to handle such things as preparing the menus and deciding on the type of food to take along; others will examine the route for historical areas that should be checked out.

Someone should be responsible for keeping the notes for the log and another member for the photography. Everyone should pitch in on the fund raising and the planning of equipment required for the adventure.

Planning such a trip can also involve any number of outside resource people. A qualified photographer could be invited to discuss the finer points of picture taking. Someone familiar with the area in which you intend to travel could talk to you about that aspect of the trip. A visit to the library might reveal all kinds of historical areas that you might wish to follow up.

As you can see, the decision to try for the Amory Adventure Award can generate all kinds of interesting program ideas.

The Drummond Trophy

This trophy was made available to members who, as individuals, take the top scores in .22-calibre rifle marksmanship each year. Sergeant Peter W. Drummond, now in his 80's, has been a long-time friend of Scouting and was a distinguished rifle shot on many Canadian rifle teams.

The regulations for this award are set out in the *Handbook* and, again, provide a wealth of program ideas for most any company. While every area of Canada may not have a standard range for rifle shooting, most will have, either in town or at some Scout camp.

If a range is not available, a worthwhile project could be to search for an area where one could be set up. This should be done through the local police force or by checking with a gun club, hunter-safety association or an officer of the Lands and Forests Department. Making these arrangements is an important part of the company program and, for the company just beginning an interest

in rifle shooting, the whole area of gun safety must be carried out. Who is the local expert in shooting? Will the police help? Is there a gun club you can join, and how many practice hours of shooting can you get?

The price of guns will vary, of course, and resource people should be consulted to get the best information about which type of rifle is best for your company and how many rifles you will need. Since that may depend on finances available, how about a fund-raising drive to earn the money to pay for one, two or more.

An interest in rifle shooting can lead to competitions with other companies or other teams outside Scouting. **The Pepsi-Cola Trophy** was presented by that Company for team competitions within the Scouting organizations.

This trophy is awarded annually to the team of four with the highest total score with .22-calibre rifles and DCRA targets and, again, provides a Venturer company with program ideas — such as travelling around to compete with other companies or teams of shooters.

The Nicholson Trophy was made available to Scouting by Commissioner L.H. Nicholson, MBE, RCMP (Ret.), former Deputy Chief Scout, and is for a different kind of shooting. This time it's for shooting wildlife with a camera.

In this competition, Venturers are encouraged to take pictures, either as a company or as individuals, of animals, fish, birds or insects that are "live" and in their "wild" state, and the possibilities in Canada for this type of activity are almost unlimited.

Fortunately, we live in a land where wildlife still abounds and, by preserving some of this wildlife on film, we can keep a record for some time to come without harming any of the subjects.

Program ideas in this area are many — learning to handle a variety of different cameras can be explained by resource people. If a company is really serious, a dark room could be built and equipped and used to develop the pictures you take, thereby introducing yet another side of photography to the members.

Any number of projects can be set up for the members, such as learning camera techniques, attending photographic-club meetings or exhibitions, displaying one's own pictures, planning trips to capture elusive animals

or birds on film and, of course, submitting the best of your shots for entry in the Nicholson Trophy Competition.

As stated earlier, only one entry was submitted in 1972 for the Amory Award, none for the Nicholson Trophy, and only two companies submitted targets for the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola Trophies; and yet I am aware of a number of activities that would have made excellent entries for the Amory Award, and I am sure that a number of companies are involved in photography or rifle shooting.

In each of the awards, those qualifying teams have their names permanently engraved on the particular trophy or plaque, receive individual achievement shields or certificates and are written up in the pages of this magazine. In addition, of course, the participants are very much involved in the excitement and adventure of preparing for the awards, which can often mean many hours of company programs.

Why not have your company consider entering one of the competitions for 1973? The rules are in the *Handbook* or can be sent on separate sheets by requesting them from the address below.

Make sure all Venturers are aware of these national competitions and what they need to do to become involved. It could lead to a whole new outlook in Venturer activities.

TO: Venturer Services
Boy Scouts of Canada
P.O. Box 5151
Station 'F'
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3G7

Please send me the rules of competition for:

- ☐ Amory Adventure Award ☐ Pepsi-Cola Trophy
☐ Drummond Trophy ☐ Nicholson Trophy

My name is _____

Address _____

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**BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA
1972 NATIONAL COMPETITION IN .22 MARKSMANSHIP
DRUMMOND TROPHY (INDIVIDUAL)**

MAX 300

1st	ERIC TEOSE	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team, Montreal, PQ	300-26X
2nd	ANDRE PEDRICKS	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team, Montreal, PQ	299-26X
3rd	KALEV RUBERG	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team, Montreal, PQ	298-23X
4th	MARK TEOSE	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team, Montreal, PQ	298-21X
4th	ARNIE LUIK	Estonian Kalev Scouts "B" Team, Montreal, PQ	298-21X
6th	JAAN RANNU	Estonian Kalev Scouts "B" Team, Montreal, PQ	296-19X
7th	VELLO LEITHAM	Estonian Kalev Scouts "B" Team, Montreal, PQ	294-19X
8th	ROBERT RAITARE	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team, Montreal, PQ	292-20X
9th	VELLO TAAL	Estonian Kalev Scouts "B" Team, Montreal, PQ	292-18X
10th	NORMAN JACK	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	283-13X
11th	RALPH DAVIES	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	280-8X
12th	JIM OLIVER	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	278-9X
13th	GRAHAM DOWLING	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	275-7X
14th	PAUL SCHMITT	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	273-9X
15th	TOM COLEGRAVE	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	260-2X
16th	KEVIN MACDONALD	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	247-3X
17th	DOUG STRATTON	1st Bannatyne Venture Co. Winnipeg, Man.	190-1X

PEPSI-COLA TROPHY (TEAMS OF 4)

MAX 1200

1st	Estonian Kalev Scouts "A" Team	Montreal, PQ	1195-96X
2nd	Estonian Kalev Scouts "B" Team	Montreal, PQ	1180-77X
3rd	1st Bannatyne Venture Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	1116-37X

Danger!

Don't

Touch!

September 25, 1972

President, Boy Scouts of Canada
Sudbury District Council
Box 274, Sudbury, Ontario

Dear Sir:

RE: Scout and Cubs find dynamite
Lake Road off Highway 545

On Saturday, September 16, at approximately 12 noon, while observing the site where blasting of rock took place the day before, Randy, James and Bobby Tunney (a Scout and two Cubs) found a stick of dynamite lying on the ground beside the road.

Having been instructed previously with the Cubs and Scouts, by Sgt. Walford of the Copper Cliff Police, on the dangers of explosives, the boys placed moss over the dynamite and reported it to their dad. He notified the O.P.P. at Sudbury who, in turn, called the Warren Detachment. Constable Weise arrived promptly, very cautiously removed the cap and placed it in a well-padded can. He took the stick of dynamite on the seat beside him and mentioned he would not be able to talk on his radio set.

He stated that the fuse and dynamite could have been set off by percussion or by anyone using a two-way radio and that it was very dangerous, lying as it did, beside the road. The constable took the boys' names and ages and thanked them.

We are proud that the boys acted as they did, not tampering with the explosive and possibly preventing injury or death to themselves or someone else.

Yours truly,

(signed)(Mrs.) S. Zanetti

Group Committee Secretary
1st Copper Cliff Boy Scout Group Committee

8

By Beatrice Lambie

Would you recognize a blasting cap if you saw one? If not, take a long look at the illustrations on these pages. These are blasting caps...very useful in the hands of experts but highly dangerous in the hands of anyone else.

Recently, a boy found an electric blasting cap and took it home to do some experiments. One of his ideas was to connect the wires to a flashlight battery. As soon as he did so, the cap exploded, inflicting extremely painful and serious injuries which will leave him maimed for the rest of his life.

Another young boy took a cap home and left it in his basement. Later, his curiosity led him to play with the cap again. Suddenly it went off in his hand, leaving him permanently handicapped.

Such injuries can be prevented. Anyone who finds a blasting cap should report it at once to a policeman or a fireman. If you're not an expert, there's only one safe rule to follow: Don't touch!

KNOW WHAT BLASTING CAPS LOOK LIKE DON'T TOUCH

REPORT YOUR FIND PROMPTLY

If you are a Scouter or other youth leader, plan to introduce and discuss the subject to make it interesting and relevant to the young people's daily experiences. Emphasize the importance of reporting a find to proper authorities.

If everyone can identify blasting caps and understand the hazard they pose, tragic mishaps can be eliminated.

It is especially important that school-age boys and girls be taught that these metal tubes are potentially dangerous. They are tools, not toys, and young people must know it!

Blasting caps are needed to set off the dynamite used in mining, quarrying, oil prospecting, land clearing, building railroads, highways, bridges and dams. Without dynamite and other commercial explosives, construction would be much slower and more laborious. Some jobs would be practically impossible. Since dynamite was specially invented to give a high explosive that could be handled safely, it is relatively insensitive and needs a heavy shock to set it off. Blasting caps provide that shock.

The typical blasting cap is a metal cylinder about the thickness of a pencil. It might be anywhere from 1¼ inches to 5 inches in length, usually silvery in colour although some copper types are still in use. The caps are filled with a very sensitive and extremely powerful explosive.

One type of cap has an open, hollow end. It is prepared for use by inserting in the open end a length of fuse having a similar thickness. When the fuse is lit, it burns up to the cap and fires it. In practice, the explosion of the cap makes the dynamite go off.

Another type is the electric blasting cap, which has two coloured wires protruding from one end. These caps are detonated by means of an electric current.

While all these caps can be used safely by those who are properly trained, it is surprising how easily a cap can be detonated by accident: a blow from a hammer or stone; the heat of a match; pulling out the electric wires; picking out the explosive with a pin or nail. Any of these can cause a cap to explode without warning.

Each year in Canada experts use several million blasting caps to set off many millions of pounds of explosives. Yet accidents are rare. This is because trained people know how to do the job and they take the necessary precautions. One rule is never to blast during a thunderstorm; atmospheric conditions might induce a stray current in a blasting cap circuit and unexpectedly set off a cap. Radios and transmitters in the area must be turned off for the same reason.

People who handle caps and other explosives take many other precautions. There are strict laws controlling the manufacture, storage, shipping and use of all types of explosives. The manufacturer especially is required to follow the most exacting requirements — with buildings, machinery, personnel and safety procedures.

Contractors, too, must operate according to government regulations. They are required to lock up all their explosives, to exercise caution in the storage and use of these products, and to account for every item in their stocks.

Even the location of the storage building, known as a magazine, and the quantities allowed to be stored inside, are governed by rules which take into account the minimum distances from houses and highways.

Every precaution also is taken during the handling of explosives and blasting caps. Friction or shock of any kind is avoided. Smoking among the handlers is forbidden. To prevent an accident from causing a major explosion, explosives and blasting caps are kept apart until the last possible moment.

In spite of all these precautions, now and then the unexpected occurs. Criminals sometimes steal stocks of caps and explosives. Some are carelessly left where people can find them. Often a youngster doesn't recognize the cap or realize that, when a cap explodes, the metal case is shattered and the metal particles are hurled about at tremendous speeds. The force of the blast and the flying metal combine to make the blasting cap very damaging in its effects.

The force is so great that one small cap can shatter a sturdy two-by-four as though it were a matchstick.

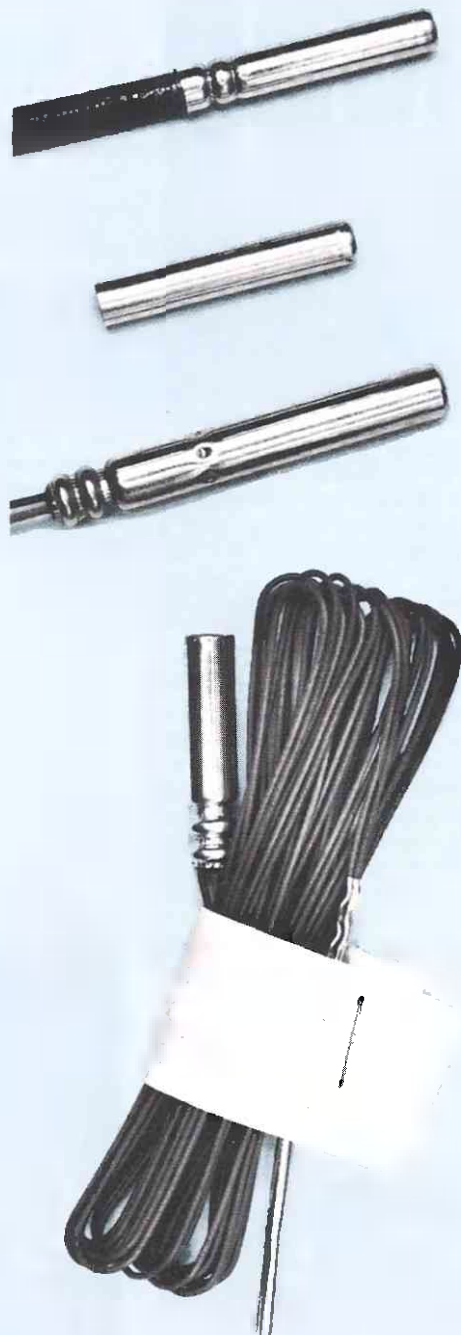
Films that might be borrowed from C-I-L to complete a program for youngsters on the subject of explosives are "Blasting Cap — Danger!" and "Don't Touch." All films in the C-I-L Film Library are 16-mm sound and may be borrowed by organizations in Canada which have access to a 16mm SOUND projector and an experienced projectionist. The only cost to the borrower is the prepayment of parcel post or express charges on the return of the films to the film library.

Bookings are closely scheduled and films must be returned promptly. Write to:

**Canadian Industries Limited
Film Library
P.O. Box 10
MONTREAL, Que.**

Please indicate in your letter the type and estimated size of audience, and the exact dates for which films are required. Requests should always be made at least three weeks prior to delivery date.

WE THANK Canadian Industries Limited and the Institute of Makers of Explosives for use of their material in this article.



Commonly used blasting caps — actual size.

Top to bottom:

blasting cap with fuse;

blasting cap without fuse;

electric blasting cap showing part of the two wires;

electric blasting cap showing complete coil of wire.

NOTEBOOK

THE EDITOR'S



In 1964, the year after I joined the staff at National Headquarters, I was assigned to represent NHQ at the 2nd Prince Edward Island Jamboree. I looked forward to the trip with a great deal of anticipation for two reasons: one, it was my first official assignment outside Ottawa and, secondly, I had spent a number of very enjoyable summers on the Island while still in school and welcomed an opportunity to go back. My arrival at the Jamboree site, Camp Buchan, which is located on Northumberland Strait, was marked by a torrential rainstorm which turned quiet country roads into great masses of slippery, red mud and made prospects for a successful camp look grim.

But then the sun came out and in no time an efficient camp staff had things running smoothly again. What followed was a wonderful six days which I still look back on with a great deal of pleasure.

Which all leads to the fact that today's mail included a release with detailed information about the **3rd Prince Edward Island Jamboree**, to be held at the same Camp Buchan, Point Prim, from July 29 to August 4. The Jamboree cost is reasonable and a great program has been planned.



Another interesting event to be held this summer will be the **1st Northwest Territories Jamboree**, set for Fort Smith from July 3 to 9. Invitations have gone out to "southern" provinces to send contingents and this could be a real adventure for your boys. We're looking forward to telling you the stories of both Jamborees in a fall issue.



The newly appointed commander of the Canadian Military Component in Vietnam may be known officially as *Major General Duncan A. McAlpine* but to many of the early and pre-teen group in the *Briargreen — Trend Village* area of *Ottawa*, he is still just plain Akela. Dunc has been in Cubbing for many years and when I helped form the 128th Trend Village-Briargreen group in 1968 and became its chairman, he was among the first to volunteer to take one of our three proposed packs.

When he moved to Gagetown, New Brunswick, to take command of the Canadian Forces base there, he was keen to maintain his association and went so far as to ask me for a letter of introduction to the Gagetown group committee.

When he returned to Ottawa to the post of director-general, postings and careers, at national defence headquarters, he again became associated with Scouting in Briargreen. He later became associate assistant deputy minister for personnel at national defence headquarters.

Dunc has a real feeling for the welfare of people, young and old, and no better leader could have been chosen for this important and delicate position in Vietnam. He is shown here at a 1969 group parents' night, with one of his Cubs from the 128th.



B.P.P. Correction

On page 42 of the recent revision of B.P.P. under the subheading "Section, Council & Initial Training" delete the words "or who hold council appointments." Future shipments will be amended.

Some years ago, Boy Scouts of Canada entered into an agreement with Ralph Reader, the originator of the famous "Gang Shows," concerning the presentation of Gang Shows in Canada. That agreement is still operative and it is reprinted here for those who may be considering a Gang Show in their area.

Agreement - Mr. Ralph Reader holds the copyright on all "Gang Shows" material. He is very willing to permit the use of this material by Scout groups but only under the following conditions: (1) 80% of the songs and script used in a show entitled "Gang Show" must be Ralph Reader material; (2) all applications to produce a "Gang Show" must be sent through provincial headquarters to the National Office, Ottawa; (3) applications will contain the following: (a) a copy of the script to be used; (b) the name and qualifications of the person who is to direct the show; (c) an outline of the financial arrangements for the show and (d) particulars of other arrangements such as type of theatre or auditorium, capacity, and the number of shows to be given, etc. It is also important that district, region or provincial offices are aware of the financial obligations being assumed in staging a "Gang Show."

Mr. Reader has pointed out that a "Gang Show" should aim for professional quality and should be presented to the public as a first-class production worth every cent of the price of admission in entertainment value, rather than be presented as a group of amateurs putting on a show for the express purpose of raising Scout funds. It has been agreed with Mr. Reader and The Scout Association (UK) that they will **not deal directly with any groups or districts in this country** wishing to stage a "Gang Show" until approval for holding the show has been given by the National Office, Boy Scouts of Canada.



For the last three years the Scout Union of Finland has held a rugged, 100-mile expedition in the Kainuu district of that country called Finn Hike. In 1972, Finn Hike III had a Canadian participant, Bob Holmes of the 68th Ottawa Company. What follows is a short report by Bob of his adventures: "I left Canada on July 25 with an overnight stop at Baden-Powell House in London, then via Stockholm and Copenhagen to Helsinki where we received a warm welcome and a quick tour by our host families. From Helsinki we travelled north for ten hours by bus to Kajanni,

the land of the midnight sun, very close to the Arctic Circle. The group consisted of 15 Italians, nine Germans (three girls), five Belgians, two Scots, five Japanese and me. We had four Finnish leaders between the ages of 18 and 26. In Kajanni, we were joined by three members of the Finnish Border Patrol, who kept eager Scouts from wandering into the Soviet Union. We hiked cross-country through evergreen forests dotted with hundreds of fresh, clean lakes. The main obstacles we met were numerous patches of swamp made up of water-laden moss. Some of the larger lakes had farms and cottages along the shores. The friendly Finnish farmers invariably offered us the use of their inevitable sauna. It was a shocking but relaxing experience to plunge into an icy lake from the 200 degrees of the sauna. No wonder the Finns are tough! After ten days of rugged walking and rowing cumbersome boats, our weary group welcomed the sight of the modern motor coach which took us back to Helsinki. The expedition was a roaring success and we all agreed to meet again in Oslo in 1975."



Early in December, I spent a few days visiting the National Office, Boy Scouts of America, in North Brunswick, New Jersey. As usual, hospitality and cooperation abounded and my time in the Magazine Division was well spent. As a result of a fair number of enquiries, I explored the possibility of our membership receiving their magazine, *BOYS' LIFE*, at preferential rates. We came to a tentative agreement and should be able to provide more information shortly. In the meantime, **please, do not write *BOYS' LIFE* directly**, unless you wish to pay the full, non-member subscription price. Any enquiries should be addressed to the writer.



The first "official" Scout camp (Brownsea was experimental) was organized by Lord Baden-Powell in August, 1908, at Humshaugh, close to the ancient Roman wall, five miles north of Hexham, Northumberland, England. The Founder selected 30 boys to put into actual practice many of the ideas he had incorporated in *Scouting for Boys* which had been published earlier that year. This photo, which is remarkably clear considering its age, shows the camp flag break, with B-P. in the right foreground.

From the *Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities' newsletter*: "A little learning-disabled boy I happen to know intimately had been struggling for some time with a Cub-test requirement: to 'sing or recite *O Canada*.' Finally, in an effort to exercise a change of pace (and, I might add, to offer him a 'success experience!') I suggested he re-tell me his First-Aid test requirements — of which he was quite confident. As a starter, I asked him, 'What would you do if I fell down and skinned my knee and it needed first aid?' He pondered a moment, looked at me and replied, 'Kiss it!'"

Last summer, twenty Windsor, Ontario, boys with a history of juvenile problems were rounded up by the Windsor Police Youth Bureau but, not because they were in trouble again. This time it was to attend "Cop Camp" which was held by the Windsor Scout Council at their Saugwin Scout Reserve near Mount Forest. This unique camp, which has operated for four years, gives the 11- to 13-year-old boys an opportunity

they would not have otherwise, to participate in activities such as archery, water sports, canoeing and arts and crafts. Staffed by volunteers from Scouting, the Police and social service agencies, the camp is financed by the Police Association and Parks and Recreation Department of Windsor.

There must be at least a hundred great titles for this *Kingston Whig-Standard* photo and anything from "A Dream Comes True" to "UGH!" would probably do nicely. In any case, you're looking at a winner in the person of 13-year-old Dennis Warren. Dennis is a member of the 1st Westbrook Scout Troop which held a pie-eating contest and shoe-shine (and there's a great combination) at a local shopping centre to raise money for group activities. I wonder how Dennis felt later that night?



Cross - Canada

I would like to emphasize to you the great need for planning and self-evaluation, and I say that there is a great need, based on my personal experience going back some 14 months. Some of you may be aware that, when I took office in May '71, I suggested to Deputy Chief Scout Wally Denny and Percy Ross, the Chief Executive, that we should launch a cross-Canada tour. You may well ask why we undertook this trip.

I think, basically, our decision was made on three factors. The first was the general goodwill which, hopefully, could be achieved by calling on all the lieutenant-governors, church leaders, visiting all the provincial premiers, the mayors of the capital and principal cities on our way and, secondly, to attempt to increase and improve our public relations through exposing ourselves to the media of press, radio and TV, calling on community-fund officials, speaking to service clubs, meeting business leaders in the community and, thirdly, and I think most importantly, taking every opportunity to meet, thank and listen to as many of the 34,000 adult volunteers whom we can boastfully refer to as leaders of the Boy Scout Movement in Canada.

In the fall of '71, we started at the Ontario Provincial Adult-Training Centre in Blue Springs, which is in south-central Ontario, where we met with a gathering of all district and regional personnel from across the province. From there, we visited the Province of Manitoba: specifically, the cities of Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon. Next stop was the Province of British Columbia: the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby and North Vancouver. After a pause, we came east to the Atlantic Provinces, starting with Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown and Summerside; then Moncton, Chatham, Fredericton and Saint John in New Brunswick; in Nova Scotia: Halifax and Dartmouth. After recharging our batteries, we were westward-bound again, to Saskatchewan and the capital city of Regina, also Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. West again to Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Prairie, Red Deer and Lethbridge.

In the last week of September we went to Newfoundland and visited Stephenville, Cornerbrook, Grand Falls, Gander and St. John's. The two weeks from the 15th to the 29th of October took us through Ontario, covering the cities of Peterborough, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay.

In February of this year we visited Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke, the Laurentian Foothills District and the South Shore District.

Percy has been keeping score, and we have shaken hands with, and spoken to, over 4,500 Scouters, council and group committee members. We have attended events and seen in action: 6,000 Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. We have spoken to more than 800 community leaders through municipal luncheons, dinners and service-club addresses. We have met in various cities, through receptions, more than 500 key citizens. We have talked to 67 church dignitaries; seen 31 mayors; lunched, dined with or been received by ten lieutenant-governors, nine provincial premiers; have formally met with eight United Appeal groups and one foundation.

In the field of media we have been accorded 19 TV interviews, 35 radio spots, four open-line shows, 26 press interviews, and have met nine directors of other social agencies. We have worked with and been escorted to our various meetings by 34 members of the executive staff across the country.

I have told you about our trip because, perhaps for the first time in my Scouting life, I can speak with confidence and with the full knowledge that I know what I am talking about. I am convinced that the challenge we face today goes far deeper than the activities in which we engage...it goes to the very root of our being, the purpose for which we exist and the things in which we believe. And perhaps this is not such a bad thing...if it serves to make us stop, examine and perhaps re-evaluate, in the light of the world of today, the basic principles which brought us into being. Because values do change, and have changed greatly, since our Movement was born.

Percy Ross listens while visiting with the 99th Toronto Group, Regent Park School — Inner City.



Tour

By John Sharp, President
National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada

We listened closely to the many people we saw on our tour, and we realize, in this article, we could not begin to cover all the reactions and opinions received but thought you might be interested in some of the major concerns and the action taken, including passing along to the appropriate committees any feedback we received to keep Scouting in tune with the times.

Briefly, the problems we found are listed below, with an indication of the action that has been taken.

1. There appears to be a fear of using younger leaders.

During our tour we placed great emphasis on the use of younger leaders and their recognition. In many places across the country we were delighted to observe younger leaders in action, making positive contributions to Scouting. We indicated that people should be aware of the opportunity to use Scouters-in-training and activity leaders.

2. The servicing of leaders in the Scout program in the HOW area leaves much to be desired.

There was an indication that there is little or no help given to new leaders in some areas by present Service Teams. In some cases, servicing of Sponsors and Group Committees was non-existent.

We have reviewed our resource material for Group Committees and have re-written the key pamphlet, *Administering Scouting*, basing the re-write on a "How to" emphasis.

We will place a great deal of emphasis on the practical application of the programs in resources provided from the National level to make sure we support section Scouters. You will note the increased emphasis in *The Canadian Leader* magazine on this important area of support service.

3. There is great concern about the loss of boys between sections.

Some people think our age groupings are completely inflexible. This is not so.

Some answers to this problem can be worked out at the local level, and sometimes right within the group, by making sure section leaders pay particular attention to the boys moving into their sections and by having a follow-up procedure when boys stop attending meetings.

It was pointed out at our meetings by some section Scouters that the proper application of the present programs, using a great deal of imagination and including a large amount of outdoor emphasis, was one answer to the problem. We would suggest that you discuss this matter at your next Scouters' meeting.

4. Communications

This was one of the reasons we undertook the tour. Certainly, information from the National level is not reaching the grass roots. There seems to be the same problem with information from Provincial, Regional or District Councils reaching the Group level. Neither is it coming back up the

chain. The involvement of the membership in decision making is terribly important. We must talk to more people to make them feel part of the team.

In too many cases, people at the working level were not aware of program, publications and other resources available. At the National level we are studying this problem and will endeavour to correct it.

Since the tour started we have looked hard at the whole field of communications, restructured our National Committee and the staff to support the Committee, prepared for our first Public Relations Seminar in March, and now will endeavour to improve the whole area of communications, which includes relationships with our many publics.

5. Community Service

In our meetings with people outside Scouting, we tried to indicate the many ways in which Scouting could serve the community, realizing, of course, that, through *The Canadian Leader* and in our handbooks, we must guide the membership with up-to-date ideas about how they can be involved in meaningful community service.

(Continued on page 14)



At Hamilton Scout House, Wally Denny, Percy Ross and John Sharp take a look at a miniature totem pole made by local Scouts.

— Photo by courtesy of *The Spectator*, Hamilton.



Wally Denny is shown visiting with Cubs and Scouts of the 56th Toronto Group, St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church.

6. The Boy Scout Program

Revisions in *The Scout Handbook* and *The Troop Scouters Handbook* were requested and we were able to point out that, rather than have one tremendous change after a long period, in future we will adopt the policy of continual revisions to keep all section programs up to date.

As you may know, from reading *The Canadian Leader* and possibly being involved yourself, we have carried out a survey of the Cub program and we are now in the midst of a survey of the Scout program, involving boys and troop Scouters. From the results of the surveys, we will up-date and improve the handbooks and other support material.

7. Recruitment of Adult Leaders

This was the most successful thing we saw in some areas and the most dismal failure in others. We must strive to involve top men, deeply and actively, because it is only through top people that we can reach other top people.

An excellent pamphlet, *Seven Keys to Recruiting Volunteers*, is recognized as the most useful tool we have devised to date to help with the recruitment of leaders. If you are having problems, pick up this free pamphlet at your Scout headquarters and follow the steps.

8. The Training Program was criticized as too much WHY and not enough HOW.

Much of this criticism was seen to be related to the changes in training that took place in 1968. Arising from the 1971 review of these changes, many modifications are now being made to overcome the weaknesses identified. The new training notes, the accreditation of trainers and much greater emphasis on trainer development are among some of the recent steps to bring about improvement.

9. Many of our councils are agencies of United Appeal or Red Feather and it was evident in some communities that the cooperation between adults in the United Appeals and Boy Scouts of Canada was extremely good. Some even had what might be called "interlocking directorates." In other cases, the president of the local United Fund and the president of the local Boy Scouts Council did not even know each other. Where this situation exists, it is a disaster. It is the duty of every adult volunteer at the Council level to make sure he knows his opposite number of the local United Appeal and to do everything toward working together.

10. We found, as we moved across the country, a tremendous difference in the terminology used. This made it extremely difficult to understand what each particular area meant by the particular terms used. We should try, at least, to follow a pattern and thus avoid the difficulty which arises when everyone creates his own terminology.

11. The National Finance Policy requires updating. A new policy is under discussion through extensive field consultation and should be approved sometime this year.

12. We should have a badge to link sections. As you know, this badge has been provided for linkage between the pack and the troop, and we are now designing the badge for the link between other sections.

13. Need for major sponsors to place more emphasis on Scouting. In 1973 we will be discussing this subject with all major sponsors.

14. Venturing

There was great concern about the Venturer program and, as you know, we have now produced *The Canadian Venturer Handbook* and a training program for Venturer advisors.

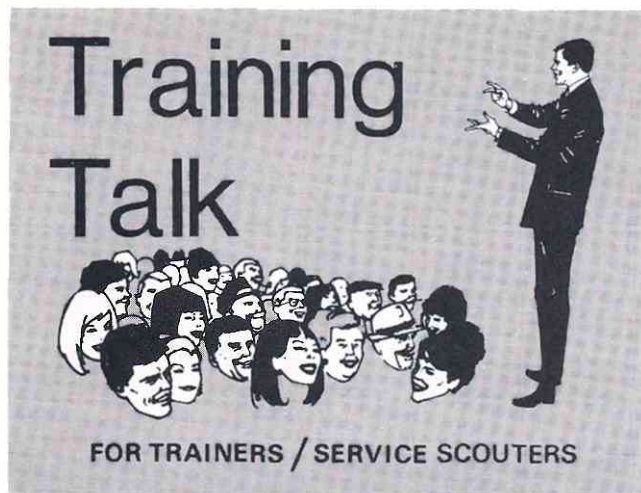
These are a few of the areas of concern we have seen and heard about and which we will try to correct. We are sure there are many more aspects that are bothering you and will perhaps come up for discussion in the future. Please don't let them fester. We need to hear from you about whatever is happening — every aspect at every level. If we are doing something wrong, we want to know about it — and if you are doing something wrong we want to be able to tell you about it.

The purpose of the tour was to help with communication so that we can be aware of problems and, together, keep Scouting up to date and able to answer the needs of the youth of Canada.



Wally Denny, Ontario Provincial Commissioner
C.H. Clark, Ontario Premier William Davis,
John Sharp and Percy Ross meet at Queen's Park, Toronto.

— Photo by courtesy of the Ministry of Industry & Tourism, Toronto.



**Edited by Al Craig for the
Adult Training Subcommittee**

10

'...PLAN THEIR OWN TRAINING?' - by Tom E. Albion

At the time it was proposed it seemed like a revolutionary idea, and the response was predictably negative. After all, why change a system that was working so well? The leader training program in the council was working like a well-oiled machine. For the past several years, in spite of leader turnover, 25% of all registered leaders had completed Wood Badge training and over 80% had completed basic training.

It took a lot of courage for the members of the training team to make the decision that it was time for a change.

The time was the summer of 1968 and the place was London, Ontario.

The reasons for making a change were many. The most important was the shift in emphasis to a more boy-centred program in Boy Scouts of Canada. Sparked by an observation made by research teams some years earlier, that "the Boy Scouts know a lot about Scouting — but very little about boys," the program committee had adopted a new approach to program development, placing greater emphasis on the needs and interests of boys. This change in emphasis had produced an expanded Wolf Cub program in 1965; the Venturer program in 1966 and a new Boy Scout program and leader training scheme in 1968.

The training team in London recognized the necessity of amending the traditional approach to leader training if maximum results were to be achieved from the ideas embodied in the new programs. Explicit in all the new programs was the opportunity for individual Cubs, Scouts or Venturers to choose the elements of the program best suited to their own needs and interests. The progressive, lock-step system of training no longer applied to boys; the problem now was how to make the new idea acceptable to leaders.

"Experience is the best teacher," is more than a well-worn cliché. How could leaders be expected to have confidence in the ability of boys to make good decisions about program activities, if they, themselves, were not permitted or trusted to make their own decisions about their training needs? It was at this point the key question was asked, "let them plan their own training?" The answer was a reluctant and hesitant, "yes."

The training team, once having made the decision, went to work on a proposal designed to decentralize responsibility for introductory and basic training and to provide local Wood Badge courses within three years as

soon as qualified trainers became available. As the proposal developed and the resultant benefits were recognized, the enthusiasm of the training team for the project increased.

The next major step was to obtain the approval and support of the commissioners. This proved to be surprisingly easy. Two of the commissioners and their staffs were ready to start immediately. Three others felt they would be ready to go in three months, with support from the training team. The remaining two commissioners were doubtful if they would be able to pick up the responsibility for training in their areas in the foreseeable future.

Part of the initial proposal prepared by the training team was a training course for all members of the district staff, designed to help them to understand their role as trainers, to increase their skills in training methods and to support their initial efforts as trainers.

Not all the problems were inherited by the district staff. With the implementation of the proposal, the role of the training team changed. The members of the team now found themselves functioning as consultants and their biggest problem was to learn how to behave as consultants. Because of their experience as trainers, the natural reaction was to take the initiative and run the training course. They found it difficult to sit back and wait to be asked for advice and help.

As it was to be expected, there were some mistakes made in the initial offerings of training. Some of the commissioners were disappointed in the responses to the courses offered. Some of the theory developed by the training team in preparing a proposal didn't work out in practice. But the surprising thing was the number of new approaches developed that proved to be very successful.

Introductory training, which the training team had seen as a "one to one" situation, didn't work. Out of several unsuccessful attempts, the initial "one to one" interview was coupled with a dinner meeting for all new leaders. The involvement with other new leaders, the exchange of questions and ideas and the social aspect of the occasion proved very conducive to increased enthusiasm and participation. This idea, passed along to other commissioners, soon became common practice.

The initial basic training courses, offering the four required training units, didn't prove very popular. One of the reasons given was, "we need more practical help with games, songs and ceremonies." One division solved this problem with a "one for them and one for us" system. Each session included one part on "how," such as games, campfires, rambles, and one part on **Working with Boys** or one of the other training units required in basic training.

Cuborees, camporees and other special activities were used as leader-training vehicles. Members of the district staff quickly recognized the valuable experience and the satisfaction new leaders gained when they undertook a

(Continued on page 18)

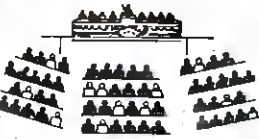




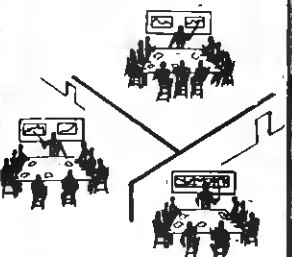
MEETINGS, GROUPINGS, METHODS — Pick a Winner Every Time!

The selection of the most suitable type of meeting, kind of grouping and presentation method are vital considerations in any training situation. Your selection should be made with full consideration of your purpose and situation.

Using the following charts by Hugh Gyllenhaal, you can make a selection based on purpose.

A sign of good trainers is their ability in the selection and use of a range of alternative types of meetings, kinds of groupings and presentation methods.








TYPE OF MEETING

If This Is Your Purpose	This Type	Has These Features
To hold official meeting of organization with annual reports, etc.	CONVENTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ usually general session plus committee meetings ▲ mostly information-giving and voting on official business ▲ generally accepted traditional form of annual meeting
To plan, get facts, solve organization and member problems	WORK CONFERENCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ general sessions and face-to-face groups (15 or less) ▲ usually high participation ▲ provides more flexible means for doing organization's work
To train each other to gain new knowledge, skills or insights into problems	WORKSHOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ general sessions and fact-to-face groups ▲ participants are also "trainers" ▲ trainers can be brought in, too
To share experience among "experts"	SEMINAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ usually one face-to-face group ▲ discussion leader also provides expert information
To train in one particular subject	CLINIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ usually face-to-face group but may have general sessions ▲ staff provides most of training resources
To train in one or several subjects	INSTITUTE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ general sessions and face-to-face groups ▲ staff provides most of training resources

KINDS OF GROUPINGS

To give orientation or information to total group, transact official business	GENERAL SESSION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ includes total meeting group ▲ useful for demonstrations, speeches, lectures, films ▲ can be sub-divided for limited face-to-face group activities
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If This Is Your Purpose

To take official action	PLENARY 
To work on specific problem—produce facts, findings, recommendations or actions	WORK 
To consider special interests of various members by means of exchange of opinions, experience, and ideas <small>EXAMPLES: "Let's plan our golf tournament." "How can we get more members interested in this banquet?" "Can we get an expert on this subject to address us?"</small>	SPECIAL INTEREST 
To consider special interests of members with similar on-the-job situation <small>EXAMPLES: "As salesmen, we should..." "Just among us dealers, I think..." "We trainers need to do something about..."</small>	OCCUPATIONAL 
To apply new information, or new skills, to practical situations <small>EXAMPLE: "Let's try out this new approach we just learned—in a home office situation."</small>	APPLICATION 
To help new members get acquainted, explain conference mechanics and plan of operation <small>EXAMPLES: "What about getting mail?" "Where can we go after hours?" "What's the schedule?"</small>	ORIENTATION 
To give participants opportunities to react, make suggestions, etc. <small>EXAMPLES: "What happened in the other session?" "Did it confuse you, too?" "I think it's a fine conference."</small>	OFF-THE-RECORD 

PRESENTATION

To present expert information, provide inspiration, give a point of view	SPEECH 
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the Church and Scouting

— partners in action, serving youth and their families



The purpose of *The CHURCH and SCOUTING* bulletin is to acquaint clergy, leaders, chaplains and sponsor representatives with developments in strengthening the partnership between churches and Scouting. Comments, suggestions, reactions, news items will be welcomed. Please address all correspondence to Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa K2C 3G7. May we suggest you share your copy of the bulletin with others. Additional copies are available on request.

A TRIBUTE

Under the inspired direction of Bert Mortlock, a former Director of Relationships and Information Services at National Headquarters, a bulletin called *Scouting in the Churches* was developed and, at its last issue, was going to some 10,000 readers. Letters on file and personal comments from a number of sources point out the contribution that bulletin made to developing greater understanding and closer relationships between churches and Scouting.

For a number of reasons, mainly economic, it is no longer possible to continue with *Scouting in the Churches*. Congratulations are due to Bert and his bulletin and it is hoped that *The CHURCH and SCOUTING* will continue, in a different way, the impact made by its predecessor.

SCOUTING and the CHURCH belong TOGETHER

We like the way the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A. summarizes the way in which we feel the Church and Scouting go so well together. Adapted for Canada, it looks like this:

THE CHURCH —
is people in families

THE CHURCH —
is people whom God loves

THE CHURCH —
is people whom God loves
and who...

- know He loves each one of them
- know Jesus died for their forgiveness
- know God forgives them for Jesus' sake
- accept God's forgiveness by faith in Jesus
- respond to God's forgiveness with works of love

THE CHURCH —
is people led by God's Spirit
to put
God first
Others next
Themselves last

THE CHURCH —
provides the **reason**
for putting
God first
Others next
Oneself last

THE CHURCH —
provides the Religion-in-Life program to help boys grow into men who are close to God and the church, and grants the emblem to boys who complete the program

SCOUTING —
is boys/youth in families

SCOUTING —
is boys/youth growing into men

SCOUTING —
is boys/youth growing into men
who promise to do their best...

- to do their duty to God and country
- to help other people at all times
- to develop themselves
 - physically
 - mentally
 - spiritually
 - socially

SCOUTING —
is boys who **promise**
to put
God first
Others next
Themselves last

SCOUTING —
provides a natural **setting**
in which boys can put
God first
Others next
Oneself last

SCOUTING —
supports the church in promoting the Religion-in-Life program among boys and has approved the wearing of the various emblems on uniforms

IDEAS ON WORKING/SHARING TOGETHER

SCOUT PEOPLE — need a speaker for your conference/workshop/Scouters' Club? Contact the local synod/diocese/congregation/ministerial association.

CHURCH PEOPLE — need a film, filmstrip, speaker, discussion-group leader for your meetings/youth conferences/ministerial-association meetings? Contact your local Scout office.

WE COMMEND the *Inner City* film for use at meetings where concern is expressed about the challenge facing churches in the inner city. It can be used by Scout people as well for there are a number of sequences adaptable to Scouting, showing how to reach people in the inner city. Available from Distribution Services, United Church of Canada, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 28; rental fee \$4.

PROBLEM SOLVING AND DECISION MAKING (Cat. No. 96-103) is one of a series of inexpensive, practical Training Notes of use to any group of adults involved in tackling problems. Available from any Scout office; cost \$1. Ask for a list of units.

WHO AM I? PERSONAL RESOURCES BANK; FUTURE SHOCK are sets of leadership training kits, creatively designed for small discussion groups to look at areas of concern to the church, to Scouting, as well as other groups. Available from United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto 7, for about \$2 a kit. Highly recommended.

RELIGION IN LIFE — A LEADER'S KIT, adapted and brought up to date by Rev. John Anderson, Secretary for

Youth Work, is now in its third printing and is proving very successful for leaders of United Church-sponsored groups. Write to John at United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto 7, for a copy.

EVER HEAR of a religious graffiti sheet? Write us for a copy or write to Rev. Gerry Cooke, Baptist House, 217 St. George, Toronto, for price on quantities. Good for display, conferences, training sessions, etc.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Boy Scouts of Canada, is now working closely with the Rev. Don Laing on the implications of his study, *Scouting in the United Church*. This will likely be a key topic at the forthcoming Church Relationships Conference in April. Incidentally, although dealing wholly with United Church groups, Don's findings apply equally well to most other church-sponsored groups.

CHURCH PEOPLE — make Scout leaders full and welcome members of the leadership corps of your church. They, too, are helping to serve the needs of youth and families of your church.

THE CRUSADERS — thanks to the Rev. B.T. Parkinson, we receive copies of his *Directions for Crusading*, an idea-filled bulletin to assist the leaders of Pentecostal Crusaders International in their youth program.

GOOD LUCK to Art Claxson — Art was one of the delegates from the Anglican Church who attended the 1972 Church Relationships Conference. This year he moves on to other challenges.

LET US KNOW OF FURTHER WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN WORK AND SHARE TOGETHER IN ORDER TO BETTER SERVE THE NEEDS OF BOYS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE 16th NATIONAL CHURCH RELATIONSHIPS CONFERENCE?

The 16th National Church Relationships Conference will be held April 25/26, 1973, at the National Office of Boy Scouts of Canada in Ottawa.

It is expected that the conference will move toward being more of an evaluative, participating type of workshop where delegates may share their experiences, both personally and organizationally, of what they are doing in their work with youth and families.

Among other areas to be covered are the following:
— delegates will be asked to review critically some of the findings emerging from the study of *Scouting in the United Church*, conducted by Rev. Don Laing, and to comment on a number of proposed, and underway, action steps arising from the study;
— as a result of discussion and follow-up action from the 1972 conference, there will be an opportunity to preview and comment on what is hoped (at the time of writing) to

be a number of new filmstrips on church sponsorship;
— discussion regarding the proposed **All Sponsor Conference** for 1974 will be sought;
— the emerging "needs approach" to sponsors will be clearly identified, clarified and critiqued;
— answers will be sought to three basic question areas —

Where are we now?
Where do we want to go?
How do we get there?

and some action steps will be proposed and reviewed with others, probably arising from the discussion.

Prior to the conference, delegates will be asked to identify their major concerns which will then be used to develop the agenda. If any reader has any major concerns about the area of church sponsorship, write to the national office of your church or drop us a note.

TAKE TIME TO...

In his Christmas message for 1972, J.A. Plourde, Archbishop of Ottawa, included the following lines from an unknown source:

Take time to think;
it's a genuinely human process.
Take time to read;
it's a precious source of knowledge.
Take time to work;
it's the price of success.
Take time to relax;
it's the secret of eternal youth.
Take time to make friends;
it's a sure road to happiness.
Take time to laugh;
it's the music of the soul.
Take time to give;
it's the safest guard against selfishness.
Take time to pray;
it's the oxygen of the soul.
Take time to believe;
it's the foundation of hope.
Take time to love;
it's the will of God.
Take time to be loved;
it's a grace from God.

THE JOKE CORNER

Minister: "So your mother says your prayers for you each night, eh? What does she say?"
Youngster: "Thank God he's in bed."

A GOOD SLOGAN

The Lutheran Council in the USA used the slogan, "Scouting, a ministry that touches...", as its opening in a letter to pastors to encourage them to more deeply involve their Scout members in congregational activities such as reading the scripture lesson, assisting ushers, serving as acolytes, greeting worshippers, and so on.



Many of our readers will remember **Bert Mortlock**, former Director of Relationships and Information Services at National Headquarters and editor of *Scouting in the Churches* bulletin.

In Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on Sunday, September 10, 1972, Bert formally entered his third career by being ordained as a Deacon in the Anglican Church by the Right Reverend Wm. J. Robinson, Bishop of Ottawa.

Our photograph shows Bert with Mrs. Mortlock and son Jamie at Government House after he had been awarded the Silver Wolf by His Excellency, the Governor-General and Chief Scout, at a ceremony in November, 1972.

Rev. B.H. Mortlock lives at 91 Clarendon Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 0P8.

WORLD SCOUT COMMITTEE HAS AUDIENCE WITH POPE PAUL VI

Pope Paul had this to say as part of his greeting to the President and Members of the Boy Scout World Committee:

"Yours is a great responsibility. We live in a world that is undergoing change. It is a world in which people all too easily lose sight of enduring values, in which the purpose of life can become obscured. Some even turn their backs entirely upon their duties to their fellowmen. Through your training and example, numberless young people are able to gain a true perspective, and the values which Scouting puts before them will help them to become worthy leaders of tomorrow's world."



HOW CAN WE HELP?

We note from a recent issue of the *Presbyterian Record* that a new slate of representatives is active on the NATIONAL COORDINATING BODY for co-educational youth groups in the Presbyterian Church.

These energetic young people serve their synods' young people (age 14 — 28) not only by representing them but also by supporting youth groups through helping them obtain ideas, discover resources, provide or identify leadership-training opportunities both within and between synods.

How can Scouting help the NCB in its task?

SALVATION ARMY — PARTNERS IN ACTION

Thanks to Major Ted Brown, Territorial Scout Director of the Salvation Army, here are the names and addresses of the 20 Divisional Scout Directors of the Salvation Army across Canada. Working with and through these dedicated young people, we can continue to help more boys to grow through a Scout experience under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

Northern British Columbia Division:
Brig. William Carey,
Box 490, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Southern British Columbia Division:
Capt. Lorne Dixon, 301 East Hastings St., Vancouver 4, B.C.

Alberta Division: Capt. Barbara Williams, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Room 404, 10102 - 101st Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan Division: Capt. Gary Venables, 208/2505 - 11th Avenue, Regina S4P 0K6

Manitoba & Northwest Ontario Division: Capt. William Ratcliffe, 301 - 400 Colony St., Winnipeg 2.

Western Ontario Division: Capt. Peter Roed, Box 875, Postal Station 'B', London 14, Ont.

Mid-Ontario Division: Capt. Robert Dyck, Box 577, Belleville, Ont.

Southern Ontario Division: Capt. Jim Johnson, 28 Rebecca St., Hamilton 21, Ont.

Metropolitan Toronto Division: Capt. Clyde Moore, 171 Millwood Road, Toronto 7, Ont.

Quebec & Eastern Ontario Division: Capt. Douglas Moore, 2000 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal 105, Que.

New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island Division: Capt. Joy Rennick, Box 876, Saint John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Division: Maj. Donald Hollingworth, 1329 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S.

Newfoundland Division: Maj. Ralph Stanley, 12 Springdale St., St. John's
Capt. Kevin Rideout, P.O. Box 267, Springdale, Nfld.

"SCOUTING is a program that helps THE CHURCH serve boys!"

Scouting is looking at its role as a partner to community organizations, such as the local church, that wish to sponsor a Scout section. Somehow or other, it seems that the emphasis has shifted more to serving the needs of Scouting than to serving the needs of the local church.

And yet the latter can be accomplished effectively and efficiently and in such a way that the needs of the former are also served.

To do this, Scouting must

- help the local church to identify its needs, to solve its problems;
- lose itself (or find itself) in serving the identified needs of the local church;
- recognize that generally it can better serve the local church than the boys of the church, a later step;
- recognize that it charters the local church, it doesn't charter a meeting place;
- see itself as a community resource with unique experience available to serve the needs of the youth and the families who belong to the local church.

If this is so and acceptable, then Scouting must

- make an effort to know all about the Church in the community: the way it operates, its communication patterns, its key officials (especially the clergymen — the “door-opener”), its special challenges and its programs (if any) to serve the needs of its members and families.
- must get to know the “customer” — the Christian Education or other adult group who are aware of the needs and interests of the youth and families in the church. And can relate these to the church’s Christian Education and outreach objectives.
- must be prepared to work with church officials and groups and ask, “What can we do to help you in your work with your boys and youth and their families?”
- must be prepared to sit and discuss the total situation and share its tremendous knowledge and expertise in volunteer recruiting, training, programming, etc., to assist the church to get Scouting going, **if that is what is desired**, but also to assist the church in any other way with its own church programs if that is how the church wants to go.
- must be prepared to provide full, effective, follow-up service in the way of resource materials, staff contact, service, training opportunities.
- must help the church to see that Scouting is there to serve the needs of **their** boys, **their** leaders, **their** families; and, therefore, the local church’s annual report should include the number of **their** boys/adults

who are in **Scouts**, the names of **their** boys who earned awards, the number of **their** boys/leaders who went to camp (regardless of whether it was a church camp or a Scout camp), the number of **their** families who are affected by Scouting, and so on.

- must, at levels above the local church, see that this approach is recognized and, if accepted, carried out so that the total church sees Scouting as a program that helps that church serve **their** boys and leaders and **their** families.

To do this, cooperation is required at all levels which will lead to and reinforce action at the local church level — where the ultimate and real impact is made.

At the coordinating level (diocese, synod, presbytery) above the local church, the "Top Men" must be aware of the approach, accept it and actively support it within the church concerned. Through meetings, conferences, visits, telephone calls, they need to encourage their colleagues to use Scouting to accomplish church goals in youth and family work. The local church must keep them aware of the impact Scouting is making (or not making!) — the number of boys being served, the number of adults involved in leadership and other volunteer capacities, the number of families affected through the participation of sons, wives, husbands, etc. This information is then shared with national officials for the church's annual report (and only incidentally as part of Scouting's annual report), for the primary contact and impact of the boys, youth, adults and families involved is with the local church concerned.














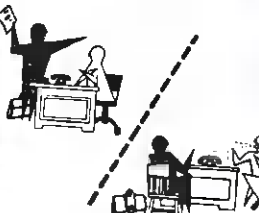
If the **Scout** section is seen as primarily belonging to the local church and is looked at as an **integral** part of the Christian Education program — like the Sunday or Church School; if Scout leaders are seen as full members of the local church's leadership corps; then the church (with the help of Scouting) will be more likely to take the initiative in keeping that **Scout** section alive and thriving.

Scouting must be seen as a resource program that may help the church reach its objectives in Christian Education and outreach programs — a resource to help the local church meet the needs of **their** boys, **their** youth, **their** camp, **their** leaders, **their** families; a resource program that is available nationally and yet can provide skilled back-up service locally. As such, Scouting must be willing to lose itself in the operation — but, ultimately, both the church and Scouting will gain through this realistic, cooperative partnership.

What do you think of this approach?

TRENDS IN CHURCH SPONSORSHIP 1964 — 1972

[illegible]

Type	Has These Features	If This Is Your Purpose	This Method	Has These Features
SESSION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ includes voting members only ▲ takes care of official business 	To present complex technical info, such as organization structure, processes, etc.	SPEAKER WITH VISUALS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ more thorough and more certain communication but slower and more costly ▲ usually creates greater interest than speaker only
GROUPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ mixed membership from total group—10 to 15 per group—to permit efficient operation ▲ may meet once or several times ▲ report usually expected 	To present information from several points of view	SYMPOSIUM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ two or more speakers—each usually makes short talk ▲ speakers can help audience get full understanding of specific subject ▲ chairman summarizes and directs questions ▲ audience usually does not participate verbally
REST GROUPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ composed of those interested in subject ▲ usually no action required, but findings may be reported ▲ size varies widely; best if kept small 	To present information, often controversial, from several points of view	PANEL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ panel participates — each states views and holds discussion with one another ▲ panel members usually rehearse briefly ▲ discussion is guided by moderator ▲ questions and commentary with audience
VAL GROUPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ composed of those interested, with similar on-the-job problems ▲ usually no action required, but findings may be reported ▲ size varies widely; best if kept small 	To develop several opposing sides of an issue	FORUM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ two or more speakers take opposing sides on an issue; address audience rather than each other ▲ moderator summarizes points of view and leads discussion ▲ audience usually limited to asking questions
ON GROUPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ mixed membership from total group, or by occupational interest ▲ may use trainer to suggest practice methods ▲ usually no more than 10 ▲ no reporting 	To help audience analyze individual or group action in "natural" setting	SITUATION PRESENTATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ members of group present role play, vignette or case-study (example: showing problems of coordination in staff meeting) ▲ commentator may call attention to specific points as play progresses ▲ audience gains a common experience for discussion afterwards
ORD GROUPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ mixed membership from total group ▲ officially scheduled "bull session" ▲ no reporting but is informal channel to conference staff 	To dramatize the outer or inner forces that clash in a human situation	CONFLICT PRESENTATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ members of group present role play or staged skits ▲ "ghost voice" or "after ego" talks out loud to show inner thoughts of each character (example: outside pressures on two people in conflict) ▲ audience gains insights into problems through emotional appeal
ON METHODS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ communicates greater volume of factual information ▲ useful for symbolic leadership of the organization 	To demonstrate techniques or skills and show relative effectiveness	SKILL PRESENTATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ members of group (or live actors) demonstrate several ways of handling a situation (example: ways to sell difficult customer) ▲ audience observes, discusses advantages and disadvantages of various approaches

responsible part in planning a successful Cuboree or camporee. To ensure their first efforts would be successful, experienced district leaders were always near at hand to provide help and advice when needed.

Who were the trainers who developed these imaginative and successful methods of providing training? They were the district Cubmasters and district Scoutmasters who served the Scouters in their own sections and knew their needs, strengths and weaknesses. A great deal of the success of the program came from using course participants with special skills and talents as resource persons wherever possible.

How did members of the district staff acquire these skills in working with people? Most of them already knew how to work with leaders as people and, when freed from the constraints of tradition and organization, responded naturally and successfully. These natural talents were supported and enhanced by an informal training program carried out by members of the training team over the winter of 1969-70. This informal training program was supplemented by participation in National Training Institutes and training courses for trainers offered by the Ontario Provincial Council. Added impetus was given to trainer development when the council hosted Part II Wood Badge courses in 1971 and 1972. Both years a large course staff was recruited and considerable time devoted to developing the skills of the staff as trainers and helping to increase their understanding of the adult-leader, training philosophy. The investment of time and resources paid off. Not only were there more leaders participating in Part II Wood Badge training from the council but district staffs, having participated as trainers on the course, were now using their new skills in the Part I training program.

The results: 84 leaders have completed Part I training this year, 25 leaders have participated in Part II training, 5 leaders attended advanced training courses offered by the Ontario Provincial Council and two more leaders attended the National Training Institute. These are the tangible, statistical results.

Less tangible, but more important, is the new attitude in the council towards leader training. Everyone is involved — everyone feels responsible. There is enthusiasm among members of the district staff as they feel the satisfaction that comes from helping other leaders do their job better. There is an increasing, mutual respect between members of the district staff and Scouters as they work together. Leader training is effective, flexible, adaptable, readily available, relevant and fun. What more could you ask? Let them plan their own training? Why not?

The list of National Film Board offices in Canada has already been changed since they supplied us with the list for publication in "Training Talk" No. 9, January 1973.

The London office should read:

National Film Board of Canada
366 Oxford Street East
London, Ontario
N6A 1V7

The phone number as published is correct.

FIREMAKING AND SHELTERS — 16 mm., colour, sound, 11 mins.

This well-done film depicts a co-ed group of young people (in the Venturer-Rover age range) working in the woods with an experienced woodsman. Under his direction they locate a good campsite, clear it, erect a shelter of poles and evergreen boughs, construct a fire

reflector and build a fire. The woodsman then demonstrates how to start a fire using the Indian bow and drill method.

Technically the film is clear, well-demonstrated and easy to follow and understand.

While this film shows a survival situation, it introduces the basics of shelter building and fire lighting that all sections could use as an introduction to outdoor activities.

Available from Moreland-Latchford
43 Dundas Street West
Toronto 102, Ontario
No. 25-792

AN INTRODUCTION TO SNOWMOBILING — 16 mm. colour, sound, 10 mins.

This award-winning film is exceedingly well done and is ideal for any group planning this exciting, outdoor activity.

An experienced snowmobiler takes a young boy through the basics of the mechanical workings of a snowmobile, equipment needed for mechanical breakdowns and safety, operating procedures, safety precautions, rules of courtesy and respect for game and property, trail signs, clothing to wear, as well as explaining the techniques for starting, stopping, turning, travelling over all kinds of terrain and climbing and descending hills.

This film is a dandy for anyone planning to take a fling at snowmobiling.

Available from Moreland-Latchford
43 Dundas Street West
Toronto 102, Ontario
No. 23-768



SNOWMOBILING TRAIL AND SAFARI — 16 mm., colour, sound, 13 mins.

This film makes an ideal follow-up for AN INTRODUCTION TO SNOWMOBILING as it enlarges on basics and shows how a safari of snowmobiles prepares for a cross-country trip over unknown countryside.

The need for extra equipment for safety and maintenance is well stressed, along with the correct (and safe) procedures for crossing roads and highways.

Problems that can be encountered on a cross-country trek away from the usual facilities are well explained. Also shown are precautions to take, and detailed explanation is given of the necessary extra equipment to carry on a journey such as this.

Available from Moreland-Latchford
43 Dundas Street West
Toronto 102, Ontario
No. 23-769

SOME EDIBLE PLANTS

...and How to Eat Them

By Bruce Hopson

"What's for lunch?"

"Burdock stalks marinated in birch sap with a side order of dandelions."

"Yech."

Well, like caviar, it IS an acquired taste. Next time you want to go on a really lightweight, weekend camp or hike, leave the ground beef, potatoes and tinned-this-and-that at home, and feast on the profusion of wild plants, commonly referred to as weeds, which you will find in the bush, or even in your own backyard. You never know when the lowly weed may save your life. Then, paradoxically, they are no longer weeds.

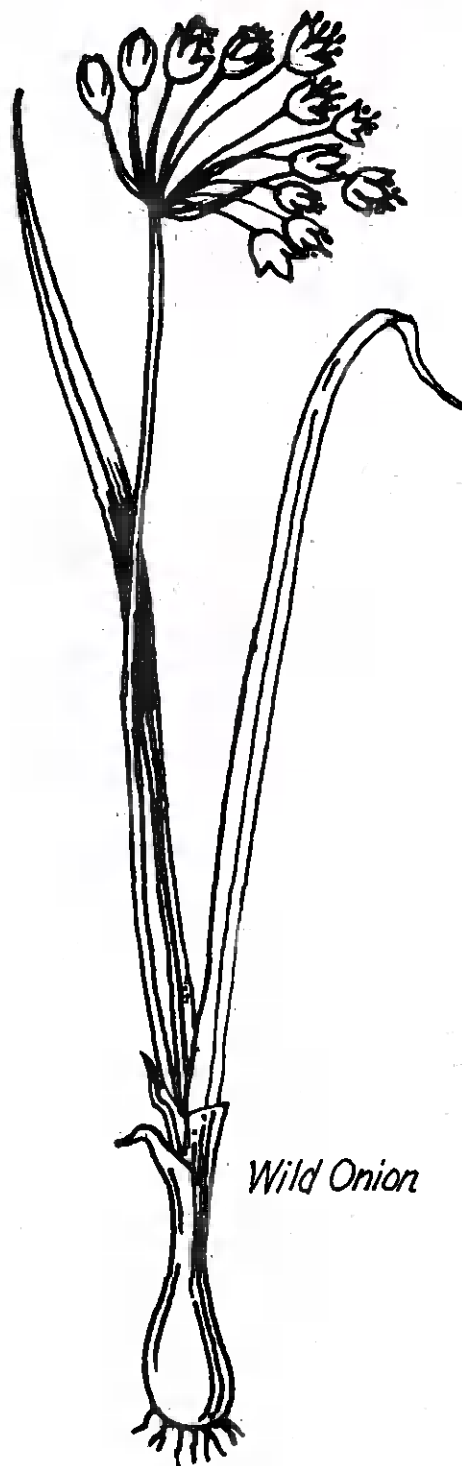
There are literally thousands of species of edible plants in this country and no attempt will be made within the confines of these pages to list them. Rather, I would like to share with you some of the plants I have tried and enjoyed.

1. CAT-TAILS offer a year-round source of food, and all parts of the plant can be eaten in one form or another. It will be found in most marshy places, often in roadside ditches. Here are some things you can try.

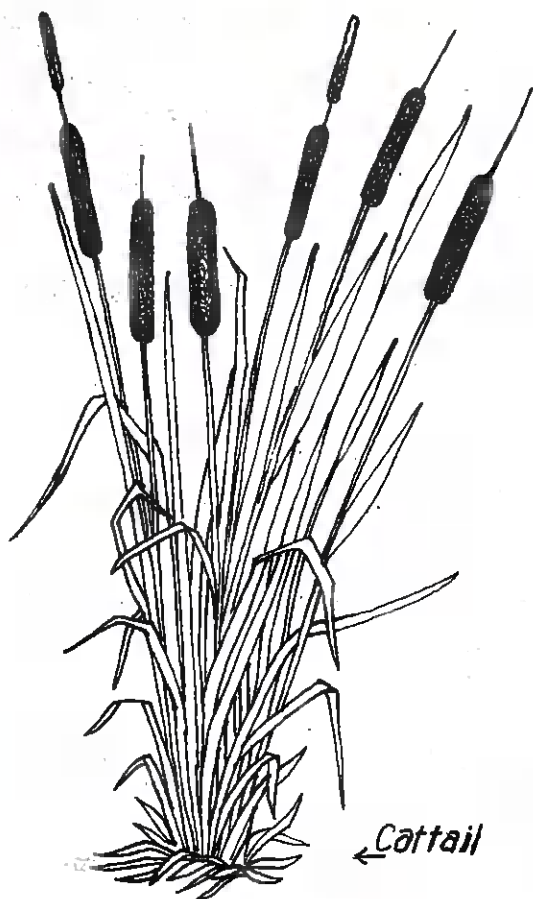
Take the inner stalks, clean them in water and boil them in salted water. They are something like asparagus. You can also add them to that ordinary, bland, tinned stew which often crops up at camp, to produce a rather more succulent meal. For a breakfast, take the roots, scrape and clean them with your knife and cut them into itty-bitty-size chunks. Put them in a pot with some water and boil until they acquire a thick, porridge-like consistency. It's not quite like "Good Olde Porridge," but then, nothing is, is it?

The pollen which forms that brown cigar-shaped clump at the top of the stem is delicious. You can eat it raw or grind it between two stones into a flour. To gather the pollen, hold the flower spike over a pot and give it a few sharp knocks with a spoon or your hand. The pollen will fall off into the pot. You can make a "damper" with cat-tail-flower flour by assembling 40 parts ground pollen with one part salt, one part baking powder and 12 parts of water. Mix it all together with a knife and then work it with your hands, quickly and lightly, or the dough will not rise. Pull off portions of dough about egg size and, between your hands, mold a pancake about one-eighth of an inch thick. Put this onto a hot, dry stone and bake it in front of the fire. If you must, you may use an iron frying pan in place of the hot stone. The dough will rise to about an inch and will take about five minutes to cook. If it does not rise, you may rename the product "Cat-tail Crumpets" and eat them with hemlock tea, which you can make by steeping a handful of hemlock needles in a pot of hot water for about ten minutes. By the way, hemlock — the tree — is NOT poisonous.

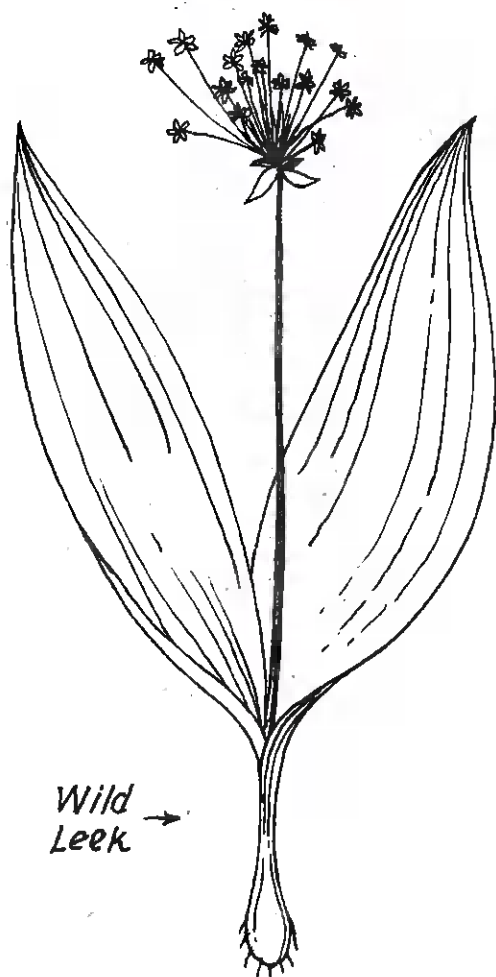
The pollen also makes an excellent soup thickener for those who take dehydrated soups to camp. Cat-tails also make good torches because the pollen is very inflammable. In a pinch, you can use it for firelighting.



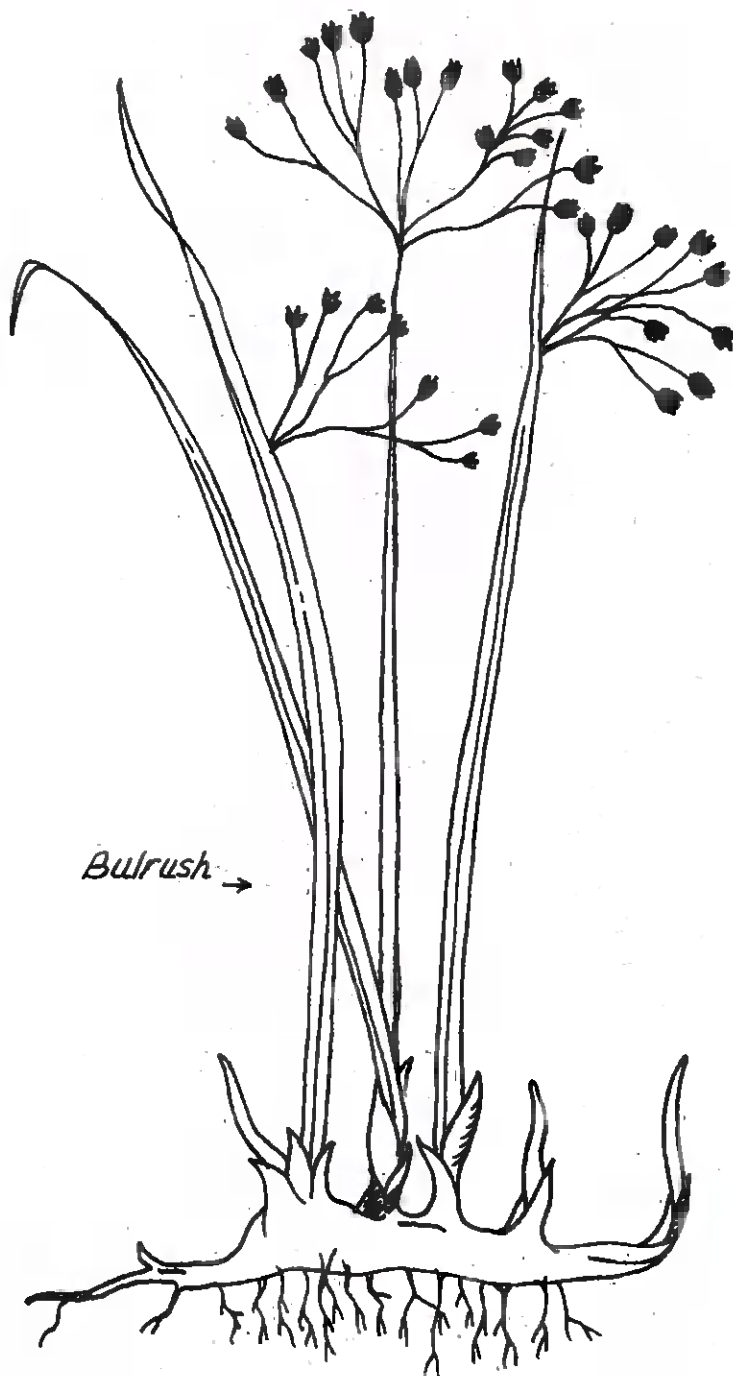
Wild Onion



Cattail



Wild Leek



Bulrush

2. **BULRUSH** is another year-round food found in marshes and around the margins of lakes and rivers. The tender new shoots found at the base of the stalks are excellent either raw or cooked.

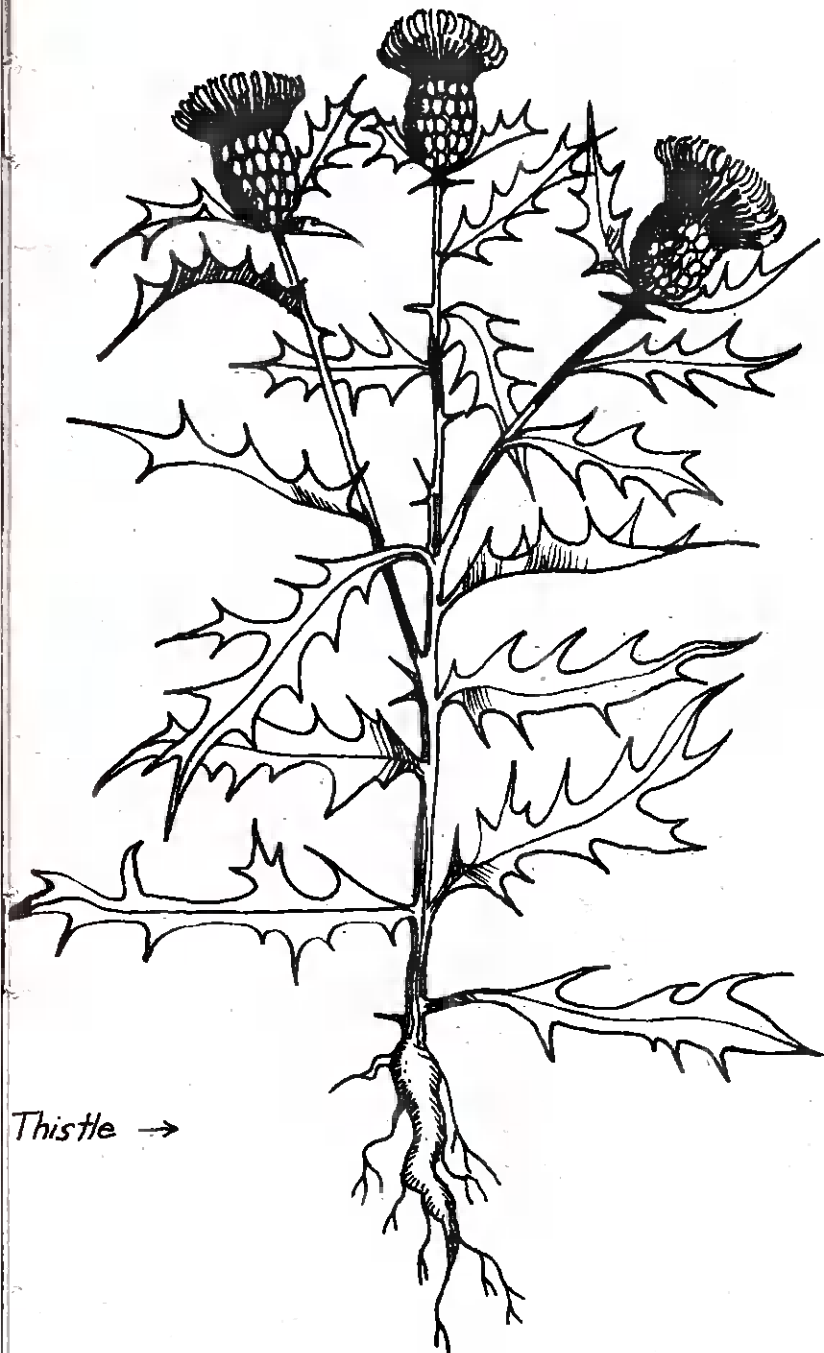
You may roast the roots like potatoes. Clean them, wrap in foil or big basswood leaves and place them in hot coals for a couple of hours. Remember to remove the little root hairs; otherwise they get annoyingly stuck between the teeth. Hardwood slivers make good tooth-picks.

A lovely, sweet flour can be made by scraping the roots and drying them in the sun. Pound the roots into a flour and use it as a cat-tail-flour substitute.

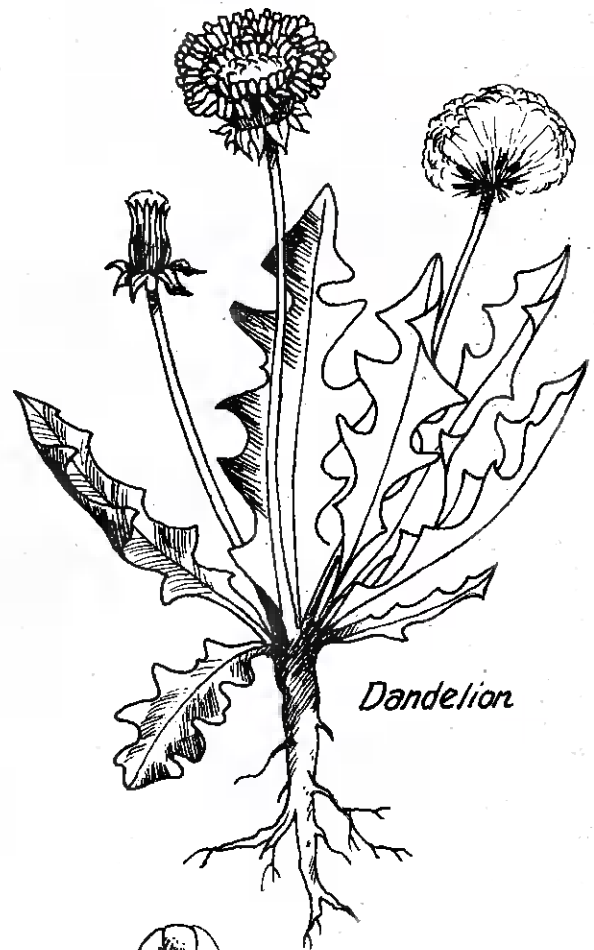
3. **DANDELIONS** can be found everywhere and are delicious little pests. The young leaves can be eaten raw. Old leaves are quite bitter but you can boil the bitterness away and add them to stews or anything that requires

resurrecting from the realms of blandness. You can use the roots to make a coffee substitute. Dry and grind the roots between two stones and use a level teaspoon per cup of coffee.

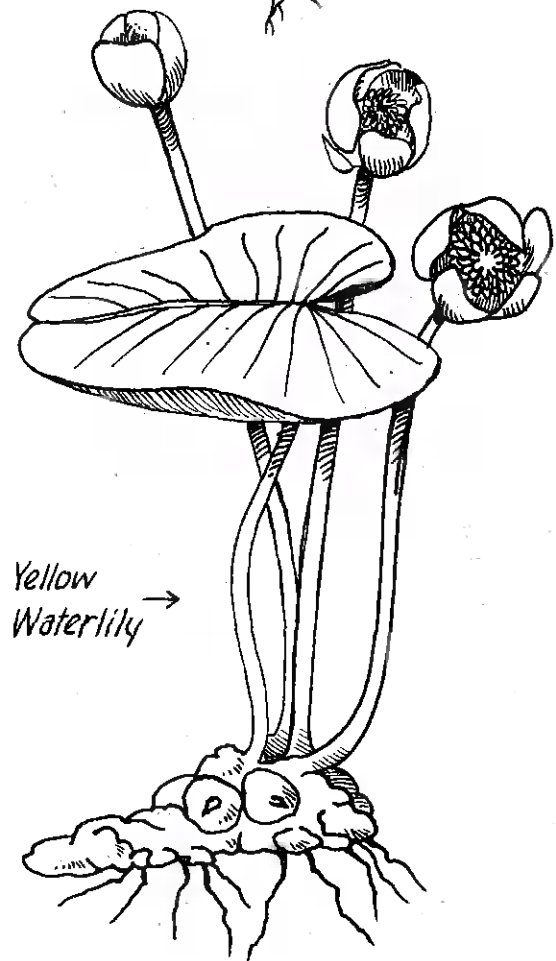
4. **YELLOW WATERLILIES** — go out to the local marsh in your canoe and find some waterlilies. Yank them up from the water, roots and all. The roots are edible when boiled or roasted. The flavour may be quite strong but this can be remedied by changing the water while boiling. You may also scrape them thoroughly and bake them with meat, in foil or basswood leaves. By far the most enjoyable use of this plant is the luscious popcorn you can make from the seeds. Remove the seeds from the flower and put them in a pot with some fat. Cover the pot and put it close to the fire. Alternatively, wrap the seeds in foil. They will be ready in minutes and are absolutely scrumptious.



Thistle →



Dandelion



*Yellow
Waterlily* →

5. **THISTLES** are everywhere and plentiful. After the prickles have been removed from the leaves, they can be munched raw or cooked. The stems are covered with a tough skin but can be quite tasty after this has been peeled off. Cut the stems into pieces and boil in salted water.

6. **WILD ONION** — both the root and stem can be eaten and are very nutritious. My favourite recipe is for onion rings. Slice the onions about one-quarter of an inch thick and immerse them in ice-cold water to keep crisp. Grind some bulrush flour and take each onion ring, dip it in the flour and fry in a pan of hot fat. The flour gives the onion a sweet flavour. They can, of course, be eaten raw, added to stews and soups or boiled whole with thistle stems and cat-tail roots.

7. **WILD LEEKS** smell much like wild onions but are much stronger in flavour. The leaves are best added to a salad of dandelion and thistle leaves. The bulbous root can be used in any recipe calling for chopped garlic or onion. This plant is most easily found in the early spring just after the snow has gone. It grows densely in patches of moist, shady soil.

This is a mere smattering of the edible plants available in Canada. Concentration has been placed on plants rather than berries, nuts and seeds. Mushrooms have been omitted because they are in a realm of their own and choosing the right mushroom is somewhat of a skill. With leafy plants, very few are poisonous. When in doubt, test it by boiling and then placing a small amount in your mouth for a few minutes. If it tastes unpleasant or acrid, don't eat it.

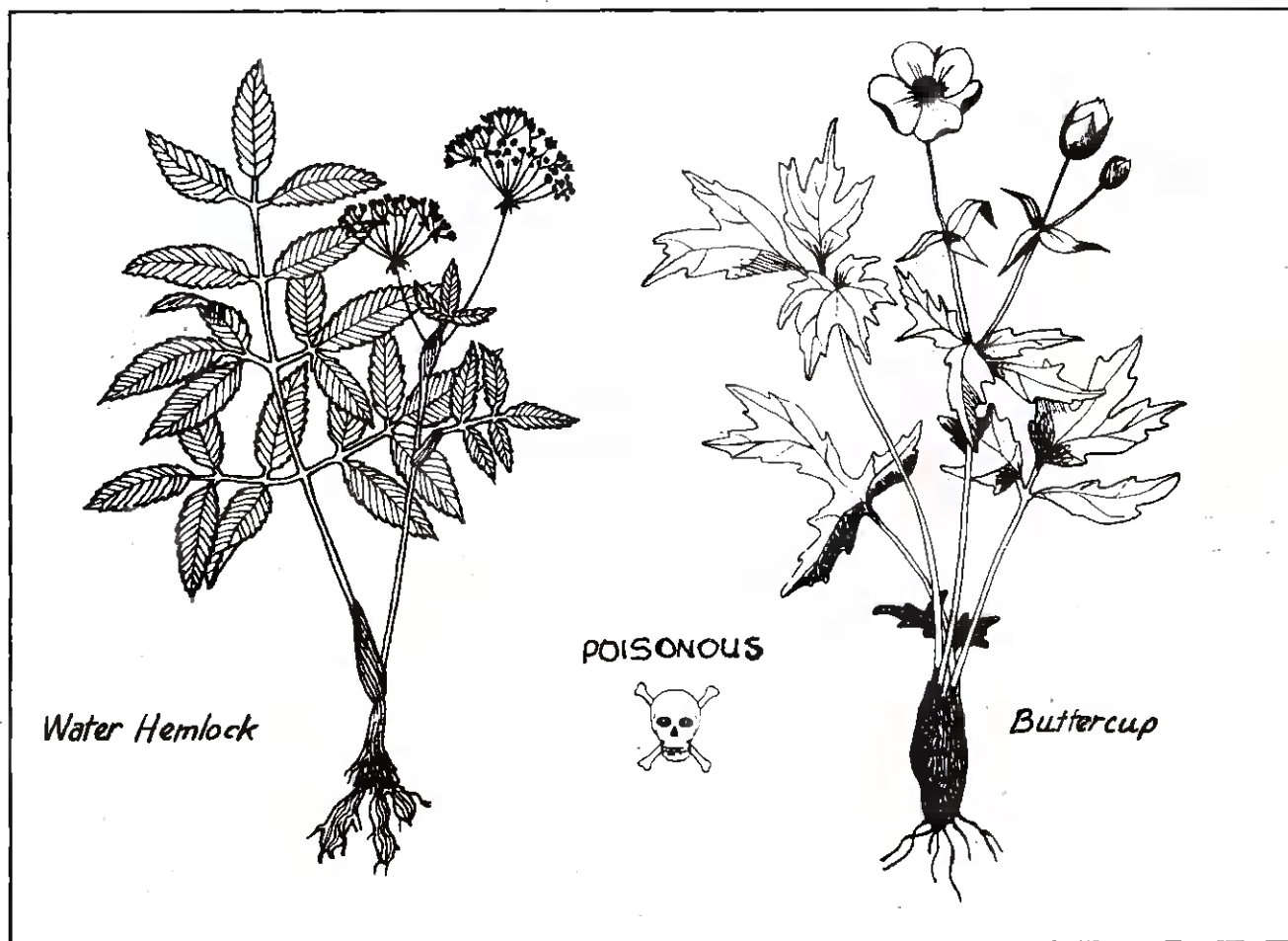
There are two common **poisonous plants** which merit some attention because of their profusion. First is the **buttercup** which contains a strong alkali that can severely inflame the digestive tract.

The second plant is the **water hemlock**, a most deadly and dangerous plant. There is no known antidote for the poison which is found throughout the plant. A quarter-inch piece of the root, which contains the highest concentration of the poison, is sufficient to kill a cow. The plant is a member of the parsnip family.

"Living off the land" is included as a requirement for both the Silver and Gold stages of the Campcraft Badge but, apart from knowing how to survive in an emergency situation, living off the land can become an integral part of your weekend expeditions and summer camps. It does not cost anything and it certainly provides an adventure in cookery and eatery.

Wild plants are also very good for you in terms of nutrition. For example, dandelions contain over 20 times the Vitamin A that is contained in a glass of tomato juice. Rose hips from the wild rose contain over 20 times the Vitamin C found in orange juice. The roots of most plants contain high amounts of carbohydrates and incomplete proteins in the starch which the roots store. You could live a long time on cat-tails and dandelions alone, although it might become a little boring.

If you are interested in pursuing the subject of edible plants, there is an excellent book on the market entitled *The Edible Wild* by Berndt Berglund and Clare Bolsby, published by Pagurian Press, 10 Whitney Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario. This book provides a guide to over fifty wild plants, trees, mushrooms and shrubs found in Canada and there are many excellent recipes which can be used both in camp and in the home kitchen.





One Scout leader who combines the spirit of the Try-Anything-Once Club with a proper appreciation of his responsibilities to the parents of his boys is Mr. Allen P. Smith of the 36th Halifax. Anxious, as ever, to deny his Scouts no worthwhile experience, he nevertheless hesitated to run the risk of dismembering any of them by playing that rough, tough, Australian game, "Human Football," as described in our October outburst. Eventually he solved his problem by paying a fraternal visit to another troop and then hanging about in a marked manner until the resident Scouter — obviously a polite man — invited him to run a game.

Thus it was that the 1st Armdale became the first troop in Halifax Region to pioneer "Human Football." (**Editor's Note** — As a former troop leader of the 1st Armdale, John, I can attest to the fact that they have a reputation for leading the way in new and exciting programming. And having said that I now sit back and wait for a flood of mail from Halifax and vicinity.) Five rounds were played and two tries scored for the loss of two trouser buttons, one nickel, and much surplus energy. Mr. Smith writes to say that his own lot will probably have a bash shortly, but it seems pretty clear that he is still a little reluctant to commit himself. It may be, of course, that the boys of the 36th are tougher and more ruthless than the Armdale group, and therefore more likely to commit grievous bodily harm upon each other; or it may be the other way round, so that what was OK for Armdale might be much too robust for the gentler, kindlier, nicely-brought-up boys in Mr. Smith's Troop. At this distance (2,000 miles, give or take a mile or two) it is impossible to say.

Elsewhere in Canada the game was tried out briefly at the Woolastook District Camporee, where, according to our man-on-the-spot, District Commissioner David Goss, three rounds were found to be as much as the spectators could stand. This tallies with reports from other parts of the Commonwealth, in which much is made of the nervous strain of watching this game. Apparently the boys themselves are quite happy with it. It's the Scouters who chicken out.

Speaking of the TAO CLUB, Dave Goss has taken up the idea and adapted it as a means of giving his boys something to do between troop meetings. Projects are available on demand but, once accepted, must be carried out as a point of honour. His project Number One was the manufacture, to a given specification (with optional

variations), of Hallowe'en masks for the Haunted Cellar Project. The know-how was set out attractively on a single, duplicated sheet with diagrams and full technical details. A miniature trophy was awarded for the best design, and all competitors received credit points towards the "Troop Specialty Badge." It sounds like a lot of fun, and the latest news from New Brunswick is that it went like a gun.

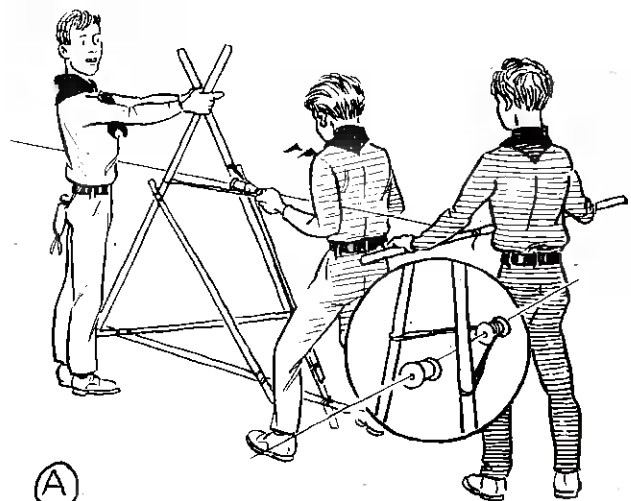
✱

The Abington Guided Missile Launcher, illustrated here (A), may be new to some readers of this column. As you see, it is a form of mini-pioneering, requiring nothing in the way of equipment other than a few light spars, sisal twine for lashings, a hank of strong sailtwine, and such oddments as elastic bands and discarded spools. For even quicker results, try using canes lashed with elastic bands. Just the job for a 20-minute fun-rouser on a winter troop night. Only the launching devices need to be pre-fabricated, and this is best done during coffee break at the patrol meeting.

Two launching pads as per diagram are set up as far apart as it is possible to go indoors, or at least 100 feet apart out of doors, with a taut line of strong sailtwine (or equal) between them, so that the guided missile (a spool) can be shot at the speed of light from end to end. The firing mechanism is merely another spool with two strings of strong elastic bands secured to the sides with insulation tape. For best results when firing, the missile and the launching device should be drawn back together and released simultaneously. Left to themselves, boys will always opt for the impact method, which generally causes the missile to disintegrate, so powerful is the force generated by our simple, ancient-British device.

For the history book, the existing world record of 76 yards (69 metres) was set up in the year 1964 by a Patrol from Italy at the Essex International Jamboree near Southend-on-Sea, world famous for its pier and the excellence of the winkle-picking at half-tide. Counter-claims from Canadian members of the TAO Club (enroll now!) will be considered on their merits.

23



✱

We are never quite sure whether or not word puzzles have any appeal for boys, but you might like to try one or two of these on your patrol leaders when you think you have them in a mellow mood.

1. What have these two words in common? — "FACE-TIOUS" and "ABSTEMIOUS."

(Continued on page 24)

2. Where will you find this queer question: "QWERTYUIOP?"

3. Re-arrange this phrase to make a single word: "AS IN RED GLOW."

4. What's odd about this sentence: "ABLE WAS IERE I SAW ELBA."

5. Add three vowels to the letter "D" to make a word of three syllables.

6. Three of a kind: what are they? —

- (a) Sackbut. Shawm. Rebec.
- (b) Monty. Boney. Nosey.
- (c) Percheron. Palomino. Pinto.
- (d) Truck. Gaff. Tabernacle.
- (e) Amundsen. Hillary. Wright.
- (f) Chubb. Yale. Combination.

7. In this Word Square, ten boys' first names are buried. To find them, start with any letter and move from square to square in any direction except diagonally.

E	C	U	R	B
R	I	A	N	A
B	C	H	A	D
E	L	D	R	E
O	N	A	D	A

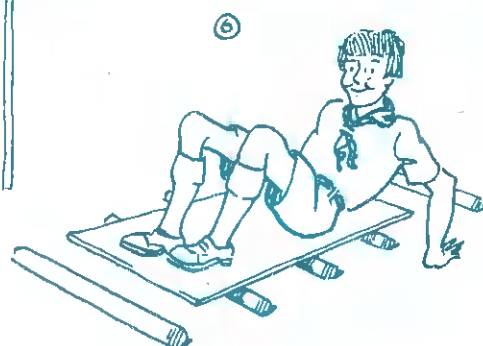
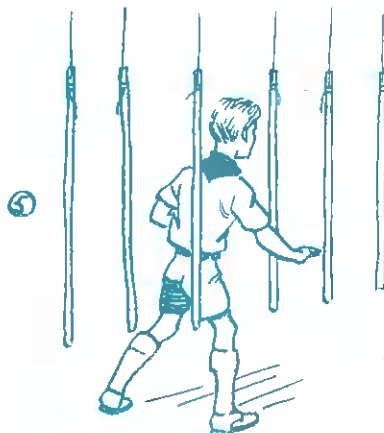
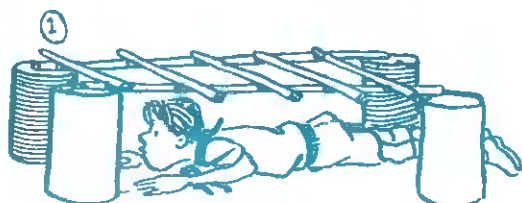
(Note: If your boys show any interest in this last puzzle, you might like to offer a small prize for the best Word Square of five letters a side, containing twelve or more names. We feel sure it can be done but our own efforts so far have bogged down at ten.)

The method used in Training Tip No. 1 could be employed to make a Matabele Bolas for indoor target practice. The bolas, as you know, was used on the African veldt to bring down stampeding hartebeestes...or something...somewhere. Be that as it may, our suggestion is that having de-stranded a six-foot knotting rope for most of its length, you arrest the process a few inches from the ends of the rope and splice them together with two alternate tucks. This will leave you with a sort of handle with three long tails. Tennis balls are then slipped through the bights at the extremities and secured in position with strips of insulation tape. Stick up a target post of some sort or, better still, persuade someone to act as a moving target, and get weaving. With practice it will be found that the bolas will wrap itself snugly round the target in a most satisfying manner, sometimes with sensational results.

Do let us know what happens.

The time may be ripe for another of those excellent do-it-yourself Indoor Obstacle Expeditions in which the whole thing is devised, erected and conducted by the boys themselves while the Scouters retire to some quiet corner of the troop room to drink coffee and talk about the good old days. Each patrol should be made responsible for two "obstacles." The things in the illustration are merely suggestions to trigger off the imagination. Do let us know if your boys come up with any bright ideas.

THE DO-IT-YOURSELF OBSTACLE COURSE



1. Crawl under grill without upsetting balance of staves.
2. Blow light paper cone along taut wire.
3. Walk along line of squeeze bottles set directly under sisal string without touching either, while holding mug, brim full of water.

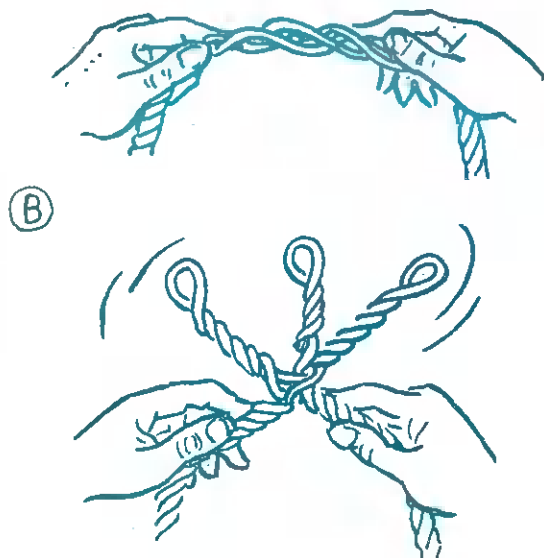
4. Walk given course on hardboard snowshoes.
5. Zigzag through curtain of staves suspended from rafters.
6. Navigate given course on hardboard raft, skating on rollers.

TRAINING TIPS

1. When teaching some ham-fisted youngster to make an eyesplice, a good plan is to start off in the middle of the rope by the method illustrated in diagram B. The great advantage of this is that there are no strand-ends to sprout troublesome whiskers to confuse the issue.

Grip the rope in both hands, press inwards and twist in opposite directions with the lay. This will cause the three strands to separate and twist back each upon itself, thus forming three "tails." You can then carry on with your eyesplice in the normal way.

Later, when the lesson is over, the rope can be restored to its original condition by unmaking the splice, and twisting and pulling to bring the three strands back into the lay.



2. When demonstrating the Deadman's Crawl, impress upon the boys that they aren't supposed to drag themselves along the rope, but rather to proceed like caterpillars in a series of forward heaves, raising their bodies clear of the rope at each heave while hands pull and feet propel them forward. They will find this much less exhausting, and it has the added advantage OF NOT LEAVING indelible rope marks on one's second-best trousers and windbreaker.

3. The best way to avoid self injury when whittling a stick with a sharp knife (and ALL Scout knives should be sharp!) is to sit on a fairly low seat with elbows resting on knees.

(NOTE: O.T.L. welcomes other Training Tips from readers.)

TROOPROOM PROBLEMS No. 3 MOUNTAIN MURDER

Seven men camped overnight on a Welsh mountain. They had four tents between them: one single and three doubles. Kim Carver slept alone. The others paired off thus: Frank Clinsow and John Starkman; Frank's brother Alan and Peter Grimes; Tom Wagstaff and Bob MacFarlane. In the morning they found that Kim Carver had been murdered. At some time during the night he had been clobbered with his own ice axe. Somehow he had managed to crawl from his tent, dragging most of the contents with him.

It became clear that the murder must have been committed by one or, more probably, two members of the party, for no one could have climbed the mountain and got away again during the hours of darkness, and it



would have been well-nigh impossible for one man to get out of a small mountain tent without disturbing his companion. So there must have been two in the murder plot.

Carver was a journalist by profession and it was known that he made a tidy income on the side by designing word puzzles for highbrow magazines. It was noticed that the oddments he had dragged from the tent were arranged in a crooked line in front of him. At one end of the line was his Silva compass; next, his electric torch-lamp; then his blood-stained ice-axe; and then the snarled-up coil of his nylon climbing-rope. It was almost as if they had been arranged like that on purpose. They were all smeared with blood.

Close to his left hand was his karibiner, or snap-link, and next to it the Ordnance Survey map of Snowdonia and his windproof anorak and, finally, — strangest of all — a screwed up currency note wedged in a crevice to prevent it blowing away. It was a fiver.

Nothing was disturbed until the police arrived by helicopter, by which time the leader of the party was able to name the two guilty men. They were spelled out clearly, he pointed out, in the way in which the items of equipment had been arranged by the dying man.

WHO WERE THEY?

Word Puzzles

- Both words have all the vowels in the same order.
- On the keyboard of a typewriter.
- "A SINGLE WORD."
- It's a "palindrom" — a sentence which reads the same either forward or backward.
- IDEA.
- (a) Obsolete musical instruments. (b) Nicknames of famous soldiers — Montgomery, Bonaparte and Oliver Cromwell. (c) Horses. (d) Parts of a flagstaff. (e) Famous first-timers (to the South Pole, to the summit of Everest, to fly a power-driven aeroplane). (f) Names of locks.
- Eric, Richard, Brian, Bruce, Ian, Leo, Noel, Baden, Dan, Leon.

"Mountain Murder" Solution

The murderers were Starkman and Frank Clinsow. The murdered man had used the articles of equipment to spell out their names thus:

S	—	ilva	C	—	ompass
T	—	orch	L	—	amp
A	—	xe	I	—	ce
R	—	ope	N	—	ylon
K	—	aribiner	S	—	naplink
M	—	ap	O	—	rdnance Survey
N	—	ote	F	—	iver

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NEWS



The **Cub Pencil** (60-106), listed on page 13 of the catalogue, proved to be an exceedingly popular item. Our supply, unfortunately, sold out before Christmas and we were forced to disappoint many customers. Our manufacturer informs us that he is still unable to obtain the metal rings for the pencil, which means that we must, reluctantly, discontinue this item, at least temporarily.

You can now recognize your group's participation in the sport of snowmobiling by presenting the newly introduced "**Snowmobiler**" activity crest — catalogue 04-419; price: 40¢.

A few customers have had the occasion to return **Individual Awards (61-414)** and other similar items due to the "engraving plate" being badly scratched or marked. In most instances the marks were found to be not on the plate but on the transparent plastic protection "skin" which is easily removed, leaving the plate intact with a smooth polish.

It will not be long before our feathered friends will return after wintering in the south. Why not welcome them with a "prefabricated home" made from our **Bird House Kit**, shown on page 12 of the catalogue.

We are pleased to announce a **REDUCTION IN PRICE** for the **Kub-Kar Kit (71-105)**, made possible by the growing demand. Its **NEW PRICE** is 79¢. This is just in time for the fast-approaching Kub-Kar Derby Season — so now is a good time to obtain your requirements.

The Kub-Kar Kit, shown on catalogue page 12, includes everything necessary for your boys to construct their own racer.

Camping is not far away. You will find *About Camping* an invaluable aid while making your plans. It details, in workbook fashion, items that need considering when planning long or short-term camps — catalogue 20-613; price: 65¢.

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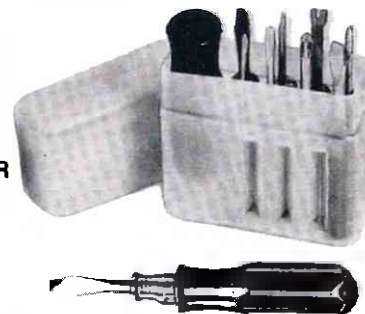
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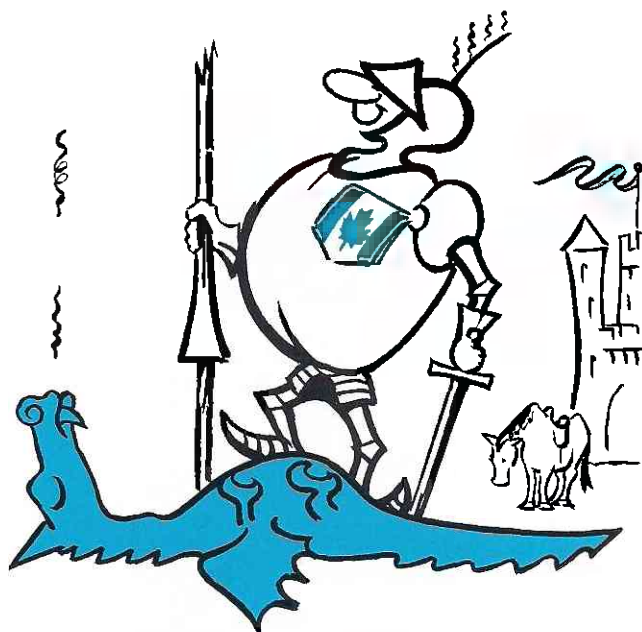
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SCOUTING METHODS

When a boy comes into Scouting, he comes face-to-face with the opportunity of "Scouting" for new knowledge. In some troops the boy is put in the corner and in a parrot-like fashion, and there the knowledge which he needs to learn is poured out to him.

This method may have its values, but it does not develop in the boy the ability to scout for new knowledge, the ability to search and hunt and adventure into new worlds for understanding.

A boy came to his Scoutmaster and asked him, "Mr. Jones, just what kind of leaf is this?" Scoutmaster Jones, on the verge of reply, caught himself and said, "Let's look it up together in your handbook." There ensued a few minutes in which John got a taste of actual practice in using his handbook in a way which would enable him to meet the next scouting-for-information situation that would arise in his life.

Success as a Scoutmaster is determined not so much by what we teach a boy, but by the way we encourage that boy to teach himself, to learn for himself. There are far too many situations in which a leader does something for a boy, but not enough mutual *Scouting-together* occasions leading into new worlds and new fields.

The relationship of the Scoutmaster to the patrol leader with whom he is working should be one of co-adventurer, not one who has already adventured and is handing down to his listener a secondhand experience. What you give a boy is of much less value than that which you help him dig out for

NOSE ROLL

Equipment required: one ball per patrol or team.

Teams in relay formation, with a ball in front of each team. On GO, first man in a team rolls the ball with his nose to a marked point about six yards away and brings it back to the starting point in the same way. The game is continued until all the boys have had a turn.

Touching the ball with any other part of the body is considered a 'foul.'

KNOT STEP

A length of knotting rope is required for each boy.

The boys line up along one end of the room with several assessors positioned along the line. The names of knots are called out and the boys must tie the knots as called. The assessors quickly check each knot and those who tied the knot correctly advance one step forward.

Winner is the boy who advances the farthest after all the knots. The winning patrol is determined by giving the winning boy 100 points, the second boy 10 points less, and so on. The points of boys in the same patrol are added together and the patrol with the highest score is the winner.

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CATTLE RUSTLING

This is an unusual form of British Bulldog and is best not played on a concrete floor.

With one boy (the Rustler) in the centre, the rest (the Cattle) line up across one end of playing area. Rustler nominates one of the Cattle, who attempts to get to the other end on hands and knees. To catch Cattle, the Rustler must turn them on their backs. Once caught, Cattle join Rustler in the centre.

If one of the Cattle gets through, the leader calls all the Cattle to stampede through.

The lights are turned off as each of the Cattle is called to crawl through, and are turned on as soon as the sounds of a scuffle are heard — or injury might result.

STORK TEN-PINS

Divide six or more players into two teams: one called Storks; the other, Hunters.

The Hunters use three large rubber balls. The Storks stand in a row on one foot, while the Hunters take turns rolling the balls and trying to hit the Storks' feet. The Storks dodge by hopping but, if both feet touch the ground, a Stork is considered hit. This counts one point.

Players change sides after one inning.

We thank *The Victorian Scout*, Australia, and the *Journal of the Maharashtra State*, Bharat Scouts and Guides, for their games' contributions this month.

himself. That is what is going to count twenty years from now.

We have a responsibility to the boys of continually providing them with the challenge and the opportunity to "scout," to search for new ideas, to "scout" for character and adventure, and to "scout" for real satisfaction. We need to think of these words "scout" and "scouting" as verbs, not merely as nouns.

Walter G. MacPeck in
Scout Leaders in Action
published by Abingdon Press,
New York

Reprinted with the kind
permission of the author.

A GOOD FISH STORY

A naturalist divided an aquarium with a clear glass partition. He put a lusty bass in one section and minnows in the other. The bass would strike every time a minnow approached the glass partition. After three days of fruitless lunging, which netted him only bruises, he ceased his efforts and subsisted on the food that was dropped in.

Then the naturalist removed the glass partition. The minnows swam all around the bass, but he did not strike at a single one. He was thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

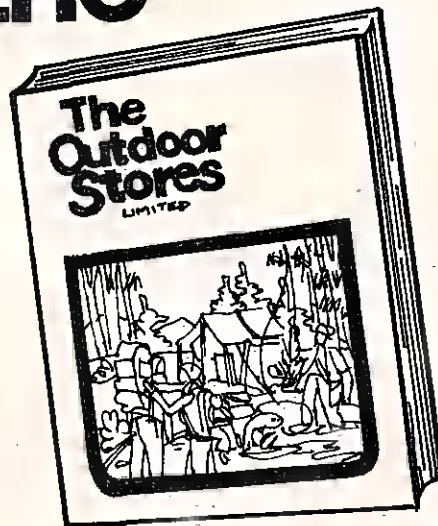
The Moral:

Take another shot at the glass partition.
Maybe it isn't there any more.

— Author Unknown

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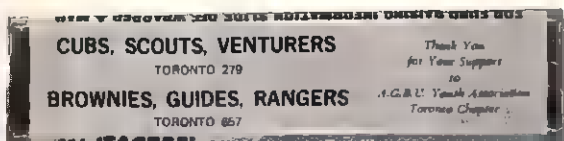
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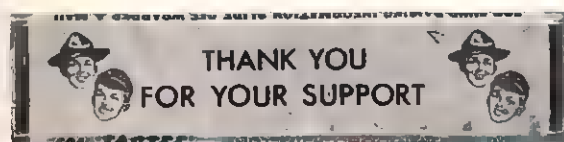
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