

THE CANADIAN

APRIL 1976

leader



WE NEED YOUR HELP

The Scout Subcommittee is looking into the development of what might be called "skill booklets". These would be similar to the booklet *Fun With Ropes*.

Each booklet would focus on one subject and consist of 30 to 40 pages.

We need your help in two areas:

- suggested topic areas
- order of importance

The committee has identified four possible subject areas and titles:

- Scout Idea Book: Containing sketches and ideas on building items such as patrol boxes, pack boards, woggles and camp stoves.
- The Patrol Goes Camping: How to select lightweight camping equipment, tips on use and care of lightweight equipment.
- Scout Cookbook: suggested menus, recipes and meal preparation.
- Map and Compass.

Please indicate if you find these useful and indicate order of importance by numbering from most impor-

tant (#1) to least important (#4). Add any additional titles or subjects which you feel would help you and your Scouts.

TITLE/SUBJECT

IMPORTANCE

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We need your suggestions, ideas and comments by April 30, 1976.

Please mail your replies to:
The Scout Subcommittee,
National Headquarters,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Postal Station 'F',
P.O. Box 5151,
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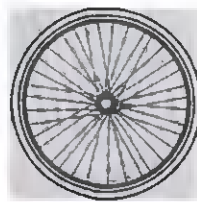
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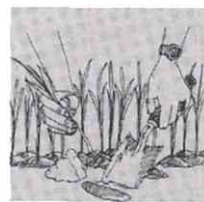
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SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

CJ '77 — Supply Services will have CJ '77 approved lightweight camping items available, including tents, cooking equipment and other camping needs. **See back cover for more information.** Groups are encouraged to get their equipment early, to improve their lightweight camping skills during the summer.

THE CANADIAN

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER

While, in some parts of the country, there is still snow on the ground, the weather is moderating and it's almost hiking time again. If your boys have been confined most of the winter, now is the time to plan a Saturday, or even a weekend hike. For a few tips, turn to page 10 and remember to watch for the May issue which will detail some specific hike themes.

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We must increase the price of the **Cub Jersey** to \$7.25 effective March 1, 1976, due to increases in cost of labour, material, transportation and other production costs. A question often asked is: *Why don't we increase the prices of non-essential catalogue items as a means of offsetting increases in uniform, badge and literature prices?* These items constitute 90% of our sales — uniforms 70%, literature 12% and badges 8%. Although we are always searching for ways of reducing or holding down costs we are sure you will understand that we must be realistic in inflationary times.

The **3rd Council Shop Managers' Conference** was held at Oshawa District's Camp Samac, March 16 to 18. Representatives from 23 council shops across Canada attended. Two days were devoted to training sessions to improve service.

Two new items: **Flint and Steel Set** from BSA — a cloth, carrying bag with flint and steel tinder (53-104, \$2.75); **Scouts on the Water** handbook by Percy W. Blandford, about water activities for leaders (20-463, \$4.25) (See Editor's Notebook).

These items have been discontinued:

55-937 Four-piece flatware set

20-241 Science Experiments for Children book

20-355 Worship Service book

39-250 Navy and lemon neckerchiefs.

As a shot from a black powder musket rang out across the Kaministiquia River, 2,600 tourists and parents witnessed the first of 90 canoes coming around the bend in the river and approach Old Fort William. Scouting's version of the historic **Great Rendezvous** came to a thrilling climax that July 1.

After ten months of planning, the Port Arthur District Council's *Rendezvous Committee* watched the results of their efforts. It looked as if the clock had been turned back 150 years for these Scouts and their leaders.

Retracing the route of the voyageurs is a natural activity for Scouts of this area. Thunder Bay and Northwestern Ontario were the settings for many events in history. With the Northwest Company's headquarters at Fort William being situated at the head of the Great Lakes, all voyageurs of the 19th century had to bring their furs to this spot for them to be transferred to larger vessels for the trip to Montreal and then to Europe.

But the *Great Rendezvous* was a dream come true for Port Arthur District Commissioner Gordon Duffield. The two previous years, a smaller contingent of 'voyageurs' made this trip, but this year launched the largest group yet — 90 canoes!

In September 1974, the *Rendezvous Committee* was formed and the planning began. Brochures with an invitation to the *Rendezvous* were printed and distributed. The most important factor was safety and a unit system was designed — consisting of three boys, one adult and two canoes, completely self-contained, emphasizing 'no-trace' camping. In the meantime, other subcommittees under co-chairmen Russ Vestor and Ralph McMunn tackled the problems of land transportation, radio communications, public relations, coordinating the staff at Fort William and many other items. The help of the Lakehead Amateur Radio Club was enlisted and radio communication was set up along the 150-mile canoe route. The Thunder Bay Militia volunteered to look after all land transportation and logistics, under their commanding officers Lt.-Col. Dean Botcher and Capt. John Litt. The staff at Old Fort William was pleased to have Scouting's *Rendezvous* as part of their July 1 celebrations.

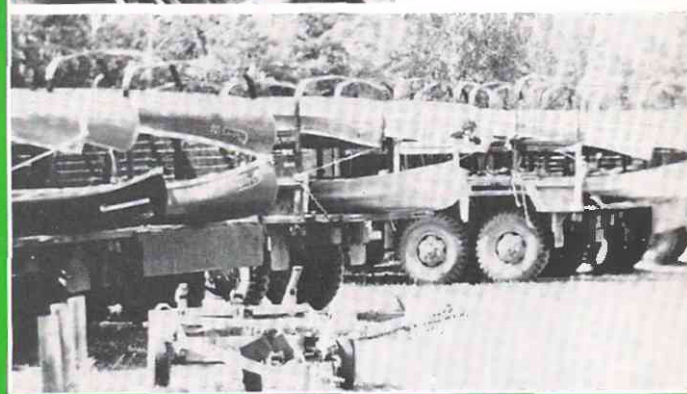
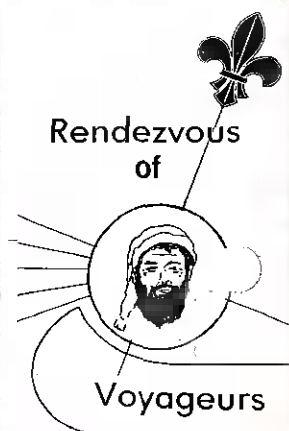
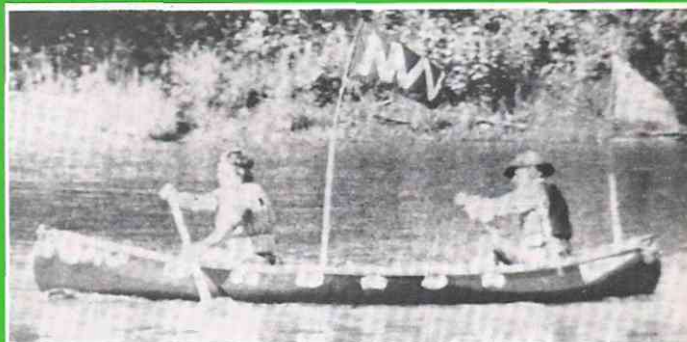
Scouts and their leaders from Thunder Bay, Pass Lake, Nipigon, Mississauga, Long Lac, Caramat, Willowdale, Dryden and St. Vital arrived at the Great Lakes Paper Company Camp No. 226 on Friday, June 27. You could see the look of excitement and anticipation in the eyes of the boys as they set up camp and introduced themselves to other Scouts. As the units arrived at the check-in centre, they were assigned to one of four brigades, each brigade under the direction of an experienced brigade commander. Once the tents were set up and the canoes stored for the night, the boys headed for their first glimpse of the magnificent Dog River.

The Adventure Begins

Early Saturday morning, the group slid the canoes into the water of the Dog River, beginning the four-day trip to Fort William under sunny skies. Twice that morning, the Scouts had to rope their canoes through two sets of rapids, one with a nine foot drop. After ten hours of steady paddling, they made camp along the banks of the river, the same way the voyageurs did over 150 years ago.

Day Two, the four brigades headed down to the mouth of the Dog River to cross the west side of

Dog Lake. A silent Scouts' Own was held while at drift in the canoes. At the mouth of the river, the canoes were met by strong southerly winds and two to three foot waves. After making little headway, the brigades waited ashore most of the afternoon for the wind to subside. As expected in Northwestern Ontario, the wind decreased in the early evening and the canoes were off again — 12 miles to go at a speed of two miles an hour. As the Scouts headed for the south



The Great Re

end of Dog Lake, the waters settled from three foot waves to a smooth glass-like expanse in minutes. Looking back at the 90 canoes dotting the lake as the long rays of the setting sun picked up the brightly coloured crafts was a sight to remember. The boys were tired, but they made up for it in determination and teamwork, landing at their campsite 2 a.m., Monday morning.

For many of the canoeists, it was their first ex-

perience paddling in the dark. For two hours, the brigades had to follow the running lights of an Ontario Provincial Police boat and a boat from the Lakehead Amateur Radio Club. Ten minutes after the canoes landed and the weary canoeists bedded down for the night, you could hear a pin drop — it was that quiet.

During the night the Rendezvous Committee and the brigade commanders decided to cancel the third day of the voyage and give the boys and their leaders a well deserved rest, as some had been paddling for 16 hours before reaching the campsite at the south end of Dog Lake.

As it happened, the Scouts awoke later Monday morning to the sounds of thunder and heavy rainfall. By noon, the skies cleared and sleeping bags were hung up to dry. During the afternoon, the brigades were transported to Kakabeka Falls by the militia to the intended third day campsite. While at Dog Lake, the boys took advantage of the sun to sleep or swim. Once camp was set up for Monday night, the canoes were moved by the militia from Dog Lake to the Kaministiquia River for the last day's voyage to the Great Rendezvous at Old Fort William.

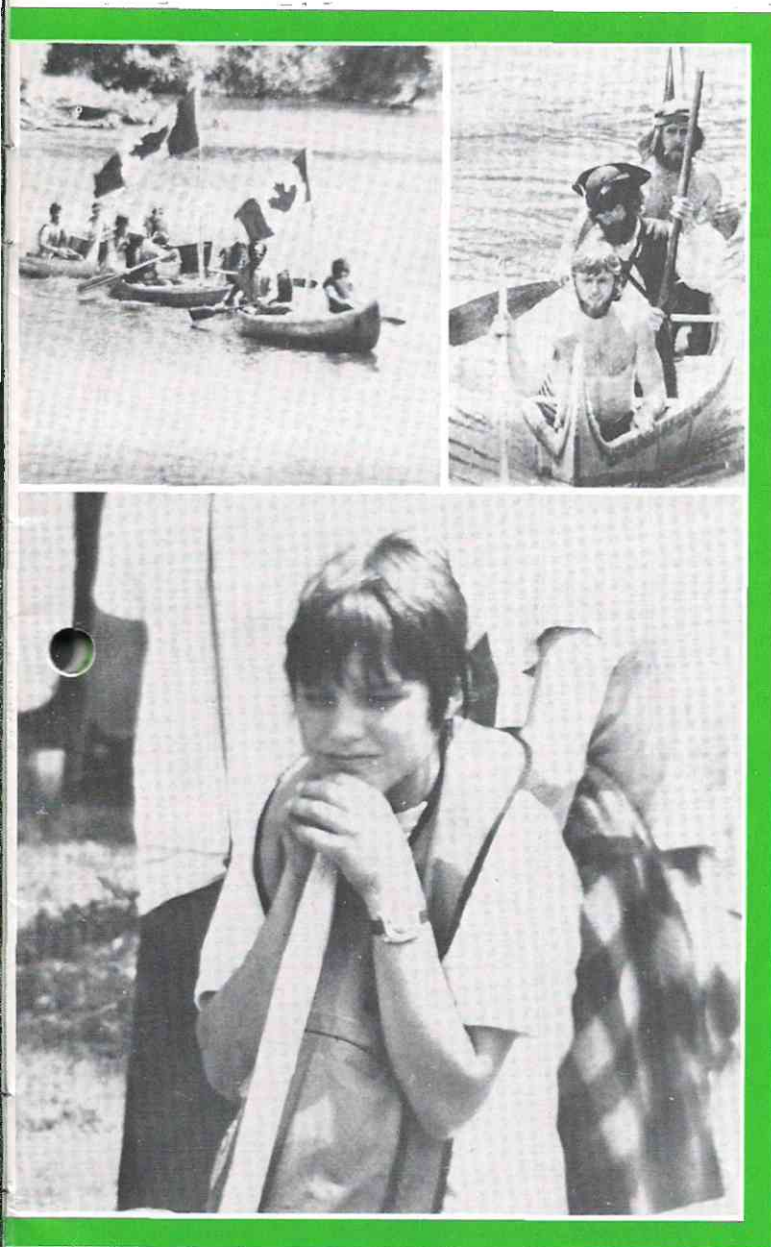
Day Four dawned sunny and hot. The four brigades hit the river and headed downstream for the fort. In the 'old days' when the voyageurs arrived at the fort, weary after many days of canoeing and portaging, they were rewarded with a loaf of bread, a piece of butter and a gill of rum. Today would be no different.

As the arrival time of the voyageurs approached, hundreds of tourists and parents lined the banks of the river in front of the fort to see the canoes approach the landing. A shot from a black powder musket shattered the still air and the first two brigades of canoes came around the last bend in the river led by Rendezvous Chief Gordon Duffield. While Mr. Duffield was being welcomed by Fort Manager William Lee, the brigades went downstream and then swung back upstream, four abreast to the Naval yard, landing to the cheers of the people lining the bank. As the first two brigades landed, the last two, led by Rendezvous Chief Dan Person, made their pass of the Fort. It was a stirring scene — canoes landing four abreast, 'voyageurs' jumping out of their canoes dragging them ashore. The 90 canoes were beached and stored in 11 minutes. After all the canoes had landed, the modern day voyageurs were piped through the main gate of the fort by the MacGillivray Pipe Band.

Once inside the gates, the brigade re-formed and the brigade commanders Bill Elyk, Rey Anderson, Tom Tinsley and John Shaley, presented each member of his brigade with a Rendezvous neckerchief and then, with a poplar branch dipped into water from the upper Dog River, christened boys and leaders official 'Dog River Rats.' Following a prayer by Rev. Mark Conliff, who also made the trip, the feast began.

Each voyageur was given a loaf of bread fresh from the fort's ovens, a piece of butter, and a gill of a specially concocted non-alcoholic beverage made to resemble rum, from two large kegs made up by the fort's master cooper.

In 1821, the voyageurs made a last Great Rendezvous to Fort William. Scouting has picked up the tradition and will carry on in 1976 with another enactment of the Great Rendezvous at Thunder Bay, Ontario.



By Norman Bell

ne endezvous

by Charles Cotton

Trees have always made a large contribution to our economy — particularly to the Indians and the early settlers. Look around you when you travel and you will see the wonders of God's creation. Trees can be very interesting. Trees, like people, have definite characteristics and habits. Some flourish in wet, swampy ground, while others require well-drained, up-land terrain.

To know and recognize our trees requires observation and study. Often we only depend on the leaves to identify a tree, but remember the admonition, "By their fruits ye shall know them." All trees bear fruit and seeds, but before the fruit appears, they have flowers. Often the flowers are very inconspicuous.

The flowers of a larch or tamarack may be found as early as the end of March or early April. Not only is it surprising to see a tree in bloom so early but the flower is quite a little beauty. The fruit, seeds in cones, may often be edible by birds, animals and humans. Trees may be easily recognized by other means than the flower and leaf. For instance, the bark, spring buds, general shape and location will help identify a tree for you.

Rainwater and melting snow often dissolve valuable elements and compounds such as potash and phosphorous, carrying them down deep through porous soil, thus making them unavailable in the top soil. Tree roots reach wide and deep; a pine tree sends down a tap root almost equal to the height of the tree and thus it is able to gather up these nutrients to become a part of the tree.

Fallen leaves should be allowed to decay and restore the top soil rather than being burned.

The roots of some trees such as the willow will reach for water. They can do extensive damage to sewers and foundations if the roots are allowed to grow close to buildings. Big trees can pose quite a threat to buildings if they are so close that they can fall during a storm.

Special Properties and Uses

The hardest woods: maple, yellow birch, beech, red oak and white oak, make the best fuel and are used for flooring, furniture and plywood. For wood carving, try soft or red maple, butternut, black cherry, bass wood, poplar and sumac. Apple wood makes a good mallet head.

For tool handles, use hickory, white ash, iron wood, hop-hornbeam or oak. The first two are useful for making skis or bows for archery.

In the fall, you can gather the following nuts and dry them for Christmas: butternuts, beech and hickory. In the spring, tap a maple tree or try a yellow birch for syrup to put on your pancakes next winter.

Elm, because it is tough, is used as supports in mines. The bark of the hemlock has a high tanning content and may be used to tan leather.

Cedar was used extensively for fencing and telephone poles. The green foliage is extracted for its valuable oil. The inner bark of the yellow birch twigs may be chewed for the wintergreen flavour. The Indians made their canoes and baskets from the bark of the white birch.

To make baskets or chair bottoms, look for a black ash in swampy ground. Cut a log without branches or knots and remove bark. With a sharp axe, make nicks at the circumference of one end of the trunk. With a wooden mallet, pound the whole length of the log. Then strips may be peeled off the log, the thickness of one growth ring of the log. The strips are rolled until needed. Soak several hours before using.

Native Trees

EVERGREENS

Pines

The white pine is probably the most valuable of the conifers. It is slowly being depleted in many areas. As lumber it commands a high price. The lumber is white, soft and durable. The tree has long needles in clusters of five (W.H.I.T.E.). It thrives on sandy soil and sends down a long tap root. A few years ago the white pine could be found growing to a height of more than 100 ft. and more than three feet in diameter.

The jack pine is abundant in many areas and is used for lumber, pulp and paper. The green cones are often crescent-shaped. The red pine is usually found on rocky terrain and may be identified by the needles that are in clusters of three (R.E.D.).

Spruce

There are several varieties of spruce and they can only be distinguished after some experience. There is good demand for the lumber, and since the fibres are so long it is in demand for making pulp and paper. The needles are about half an inch long and have a cross-section that is almost triangular. A single needle will roll between your thumb and forefinger. (Canada balsam and hemlock needles are flat and will not roll.) The needles form around the stem to give the ends of the stem a rounded appearance.

Canada Balsam

The Canada balsam is probably the most common of all the conifers. It is used both for lumber and for pulp and paper due to its long fibres. It is often used as a Christmas tree because of its gothic shape, tall and slender. The needles are flat and their under surfaces are lighter green in colour. They extend to the right and left, giving the stem a flat appearance.

Hemlock

Although the hemlock can be used as lumber, it is inferior to the spruce, since it has a tendency to split with the grain. The lumber may be recognized by its reddish tint. The tree grows to a good height and has a distinctive, characteristic shape. The needles are similar to the balsam but are only half the length. The cones are quite small.

Larch or Tamarack

This tall, slender tree thrives in moist to wet soil. The lumber resists rot and for this reason is used as railway ties. Although the tamarack has cones and needles, it is not really an evergreen but a deciduous tree which sheds its needles each year. The cones are smaller than the spruce and the balsam. The wood is resinous and makes good fuel for a campfire. In late March and early April it produces a pretty, small, purple flower.

Cedar

The common cedar tree has a preference for "wet feet" and is most often found in swampy areas. The red cedar, found in the Kingston-Peterborough area

is used for lead pencils. The cedar has cones but no needles. The foliage is composed of green overlapping scales which are extracted for its oils.

Juniper

Our native juniper seldom grows much higher than a shrub. The juniper has needles with sharp points and fruit in the form of a berry. The berry has a mucous substance and a small pit, like a cherry stone. The juniper has no cones and is found growing among stones and on poor land.

CHARLES COTTON, a Hawkesbury, Ontario Scouter prepared a pamphlet for amateur naturalists and interested Scouters entitled TREES INDIGENOUS TO EASTERN CANADA. Since many of the trees are also found in other parts of Canada as well, we felt it would be of interest to leaders across the country.



of Canada

YOUNG OLYMPIANS OF CANADA



Looking for something to compliment and enhance your summer camp program during the year of the Summer Olympics? Young Olympians of Canada have the answer in their new Campers' Award program, and it's yours for the asking.

This summer is the summer of the Olympics and while not everyone will be able to attend the Games being held in Montreal, they can participate in the Olympic spirit while at camp.

The Young Olympians of Canada are offering a Campers' Award program which is "designed to provide camping organizations with the opportunity to tie in with the Olympics...through the YOC program." The program will not alter any plans already made by camp organizers but can be incorporated into it. It is one way of helping young campers identify with the uniqueness of the Summer of '76.

Many of the 60 sports and cultural activities included in the program can easily be worked into your Cub or Scout program. Not only can the boys achieve the Campers' Award at the end of the session, but they can progress with their own star and badge work.

The Program

The Campers' Award program flourishes under the guidance and encouragement of camp leaders. Once a camp director decides to participate in the program and applies, using the Registration form provided, he or she receives the necessary booklets, registration sheets, posters, new YOC Campers' Award crest and other support material, explaining the program in detail. Each young camper is issued a Campers' Award Scoring Booklet. The instructions

tell each participant how the scoring works and what sports and cultural activities are included.

Over 60 activities are listed and are usually already a part of the camp program. Each activity is issued a time unit based on its fitness value. For example:

dance — five minutes for one circle

sailing — 15 minutes for one circle

hiking — 30 minutes for one circle

creativity (crafts) — 60 minutes for one circle

When a camper completes a unit, say crafts, he records it in the booklet, filling in one circle with the activity code. If he has worked on crafts for two hours he fills in two circles.

A camper can achieve bonus points by trying special activities such as skits, competitions, a cabin or tent of the day, a confidence course or a sleep out. There is a maximum of four bonus points for any one Camping achievement. The exact value of points — 1, 2, 3 or 4 is awarded by the camp leader after he or she has considered one or all of these factors: agility, endurance, skill, strength, discipline and technical merit. No points are ever deducted and no one loses, since the emphasis of this program is reward for PARTICIPATION, not winning.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT AWARD			
Time	Code Letter	Activity Name	Idea
5 min. for one circle	DA	Dance (Creative & Traditional)	The more you do, the more you enjoy it! Develops poise and balance.
	W	Wrestling	Get dad to referee a match with you brother or your friend.
		Orienteering	Jogging, while following directions over trails and streams. Did you find proper finishing point?
10 min. for one circle	O	Badminton	Practice at home or school. Play with a friend.
15 min. for one circle	BO	Boxing	Fill a garbage bag with rags and punch it with rope and punch it.
	BX	Equestrian (Horseback Riding)	Visit a riding stable and ride a horse.
	EO	Fencing	Be safe! Join a club for instruction and practice.
	FC	Gymnastics	Do hand stands, sit-ups, etc. with someone as a spotter.
	GY	Special Category Sking-Handicapped	Little girl everyone! Requires well.
	SP	Tennis	Get to it!
	T	Table Tennis	
	TT	Weight Lifting	
	WL		

SELF-IMPROVEMENT		
Time	Code Letter	Activity Name
30 min. for one circle	CR	Croquet
	BCY	Bicycling
	FS	Figure Skating
	MT	Mountainbiking / Hiking / Camping Activities
	TF	Track and Field (Training & Competitive)
45 min. for one circle	BL	Bowling
	GL	Golf
60 min. for one circle	AR	Archery
	SH	Shooting
2 hours for one circle	AS	Alpine Skiing (Downhill)

The camper's name is then recorded on the YOC Campers' Award Record Sheet and the Award crest is presented during a special ceremony, at the end of the session, that emphasizes the importance of participation.

The YOC Campers' Award Scoring Booklet is very much the same as the basic YOC booklet with the cover reflecting the camping theme. Two pages are devoted to camping by YOC program integration. The bonus category is explained in full for participants. On the back page there is the registration form for the Bronze Award.

The campers complete the number of circles in the booklet (maximum 150) depending on the length of the session. For one week, a goal of 50 circles is suggested and for a three to four week session, a goal of 150.

A new crest has been issued especially for the Campers' Award program. The crest retains the basic oval design of the YQC crest. The maple leaf is green with a green inner oval and green Olympic rings on a white background. The lettering is stitched in black. The border is 'fray-proof' and the crest is washable.

For more information complete the form and mail it today!

REGISTRATION FORM



Summer of 1976 Campers' Award Program

Please forward Young Olympians of Canada Campers' Award Program booklet and crests. I estimate that members of this organization will register for the YOC program. I have enclosed a cheque or money order payable to the Canadian Olympic Association for the amount of \$ to cover the 25¢ for each camper estimated to participate in the program.

SEND _____

ATTENTION OF _____

ORGANIZATION_____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PROV. _____

POSTAL CODE _____

SIGNED _____

APPOINTMENT _____

Mail to: Canadian Olympic Association
Olympic House, Cité du Havre,
Montreal, Quebec,
H3G 2R4.

T AWARD (Cont'd)

leas

rganize a family game. It's easy.

his is distance riding for leisure enjoyment - not a race

Can you write a figure 8 on the ice while standing on one foot?

Comfortable clothing and footwear is very important. Change shoes if necessary to prevent blisters

(For long distance running events)
(1 circle for each five minutes)

How about making your own pin setting up a "lane" in your bow?

Learn to hit the bath in a spot before you try to hit it later

It's best to join a club, summer camp for sports and supervision.

Never play with a real gun at a dad and as the safest

Includ

KEEP A GOOD RECORD

When you have completed one of the activities write the code letter in one or more of the circles.

I am completing the circles on this page to earn the:

NAME OF SPECIALTY AWARD: _____

AWARD _____

All circles filled in? Good Work!
Fill in the circles on the next page too!
If you wish to earn another Specialty Award

14

There's nothing like a fine spring day to bring out the wanderlust in all of us. And what better way to satisfy this feeling than by planning a great outdoor activity, like a hike, for your group?

Hikes provide an excellent opportunity to take time out on the trail to quietly look and listen — to appreciate the realities and contrasts of our environment.

Since hikes must have a purpose, besides getting from point A to point B, they should be carefully planned in advance. Many times the spur-of-the-moment *How about a hike this Saturday?* will result in a wasted day due to lack of foresight and planning.

Spontaneous enthusiasm, however, should be used to its best advantage. Get your group to help with the planning. Have them help choose a theme or to combine several themes. Let their imaginations roam, corraling the impracticable.

Depending on your group, their ages and interests, hikes can range from easy training in the outdoors (simple nature observation, fire-building and cooking a light meal) to more challenging excursions that include building a bridge across a stream, constructing a shelter or dealing with (unexpected but planned) accident simulation.

Once you've chosen the type of hike you'll go on, make an outline with the boys. Include the destination, schedule and, if possible, a mapped route. Your schedule should include departure time, estimated arrival time, allotted time for cooking, cleaning up, rest stops and approximate time of return. It should, however, be realized, that the schedule is not 'iron-tight' and there is room for spontaneous changes in plans. Leave a copy with someone who is staying behind in case of an emergency.

If this is the first hike of the year, prepare your group during the meetings before the scheduled date. Go over the hiking section in your leaders' handbook for ideas. Scouts can re-read their *Canadian Scout Handbook* for tips on hiking such as proper footwear, safety, clothing and other items they may have overlooked.

Stress the necessity of proper equipment, its care and use. For groups who will be backpacking, see *The Canadian Leader*, April 1972, *Most of Canada Beckons*, for tips and diagrams on backpacking.

During the meeting before the hike, go over the type of clothing that should be worn, reminding the boys about raincoats or ponchos, suitable shoes, sweaters or jackets. If it rains and your group is prepared, no one will mind a little inclement weather. If your theme requires added items such as wrist watches, plastic bottles or magnifying glasses, this is your chance to remind your group. Finally, check that first aid kit!

A hike we will

by Velma Carter

No group should set out on a hike without proper first aid supplies (see page 30, this issue).

No one should begin a hike on an empty stomach and supplying energy on the trail is just as important. Your first consideration in choosing your food should be nutrition; then food, light in weight but giving the proper nutrients and finally, the ease of preparing a meal. Two of your options are dehydrated foods or food pre-measured and pre-packed at home. Avoid carbonated drinks and milk. 'Quick energy' foods such as raisins, apples and dates are handy to carry in reserve.

It's a good idea to have your group meet at one point and start off together. Since a hike is not a race, make sure there are frequent and short rest stops. This gives the boys a chance to look around and enjoy nature, the weather (in most cases) and the company. Spring is one of the most interesting seasons for hikers because there are such contrasts to be seen, heard and smelled.

If yours is a young group, suggest games to be played along the way to prevent boredom. This can include signalling, first aid, collecting, tracking or observation. Keep the rules of the games simple, thus saving you from trying to gather the group together again to explain the rules.

Hold a Bike Hike

A bike hike is an exciting project that any pack or troop can plan — the length depending on the experience and stamina of the boys.

Start by planning a one-day hike — this can lead to weekend jaunts as everyone's conditioning improves. Light, ten-speed bikes are ideal for this type of event but you'd be surprised at the durability of a properly cared for, single-speed bike.

Keep the bike hike fun. A long, tiring trip will dampen everyone's enthusiasm for another. When choosing a destination — a zoo, museum, campsite or historical site — keep everyone's ability and bike



king II go !

in mind. Check road maps for less travelled side roads that offer pleasant scenery and for approved bike paths. Plan to start and finish in daylight hours, keeping daily travel to ten or 15 miles — but don't be afraid to modify this according to your group's ability.

Each boy should travel light — with raingear, lunch, a water bottle or flask and personal gear. Proper clothing is important. Lightweight, close-fitting clothing saves weight and reduces effort. Layer sweaters and windbreakers. They can be worn or removed to fit the temperature of the day. Cycling shoes, soft-soled casual shoes or sneakers enable easy foot action.

Have the boys share the tools, pump, first aid kit and extra tires (unless someone is to follow by car). Have everyone carry his own small pack rather than one individual carry it all. When packing, distribute the weight evenly. Keep it as low as possible. The higher the weight, the higher the centre of gravity and the more unstable the bike will become. For this reason don't advise backpacks. Try bicycle saddle bags or a day hike bag.

Hold a planning meeting. Use a map so that everyone knows where they are going and what to expect. If possible, give a copy to each boy. Time should be allowed for stops, little emergencies like a flat tire or a spur-of-the-moment snack break.

Review the rules of the road.

While on the road, keep the riders in single file on the extreme right of the road. It would be wise to have the last cyclist carry a warning sign for motorists signifying a procession of cyclists. Space patrols or sixes at least 100 yards apart to avoid the danger of bunching large groups of cyclists. Maintain a bicycle-length between each bike. Increase the interval to ten lengths while going downhill. Don't hesitate to walk up some of the steeper hills. The idea is to cover ground steadily — not to engage in a series of breathless sprints.

Never start a ride on an empty stomach. Eat spar-

ingly at the first signs of hunger or drink lightly before getting thirsty.

Here are a few suggestions that each boy can carry or wear:

- windbreaker or jacket
- cap, hat or (for long hair) headband
- sunglasses
- raincoat or poncho
- sunburn lotion, lip balm
- small first aid kit

Here are a few theme ideas to use on your hikes. Inventing imaginative titles will win the enthusiasm of the boys:

Soil Detection

- Find as many examples of soil erosion in the community, camp or the edge of town, as you can. (Prepare the boys before the hike so that they will recognize the signs of erosion on the trail).

- Examples: bare patches of soil, muddy creeks, streams or rivers

- Take along plastic or glass containers and collect water from a muddy stream, or river. Let the water evaporate and see what is left.

Beeline Hike

- Hike along a compass bearing without deviating from the course, no matter what obstacles are in the way — a stream, bluff or building. The idea is to go around the obstacles and still hit the objective.

Historic Hike

- Hike along a historic trail or hike to a historic spot or museum.

- Study the history of the destination before the hike and pass it along to the boys or have little quizzes if they have been prepared.

Conservation

- Take a commonly used trail or for a spur-of-the-moment idea, the one you're on.

- Clean it up and get rid of hazards like loose rocks that might cause a sprained ankle; barbed wire; dead overhanging branches that might fall in a heavy wind; rotted planks and boards in steps and bridges that can be replaced; broken bottles and bottle caps.

Cooking without Utensils

- Each boy plans his own meal and method of preparing the food.

- Suggest aluminum foil, flat rocks, kabobs, twist on a stick, steak on coals, potatoes baked in mud, corn on the cob cooked in the husks, etc.

- Remember, no canned goods or prepared meats like weiners.

Watch May's issue for more hike ideas!



QUEBEC

The customs and traditions of Quebec go back to the days of French exploration and settlement and are apparent in the Arms, flag and floral emblem.

The Arms and armorial bearing were adopted by Provincial Order in Council, Dec. 9, 1939.

The shield is divided into three segments. In the upper section are three fleur-de-lis in gold on an azure field, indicating the French origin. Below is a lion in gold on a scarlet field representing unity with the Crown. The lower section shows three green maple leaves on a gold field emblematic of Canada.

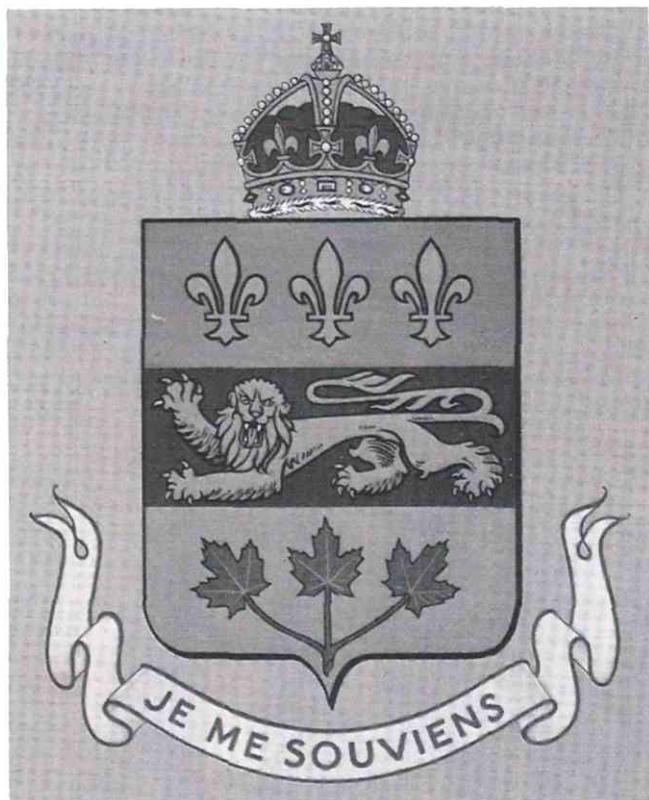
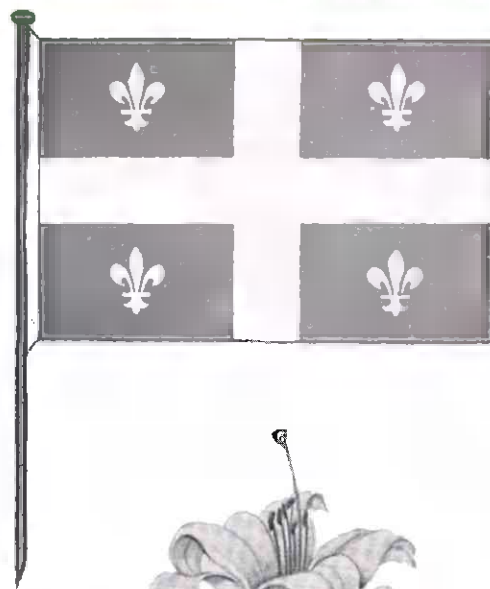
Below the shield is a scroll argent bearing the motto *Je Me Souviens* meaning *I remember*. The shield is surmounted by the Royal Crown.

The provincial flag was designated the official flag of Quebec on Jan. 21, 1948 and has a simple but striking effect. It bears a great white cross on a sky blue field, dividing the area into four sectors. In each quadrant is a white fleur-de-lis.

The official name of the floral emblem is the *Lilium Candidum* but it is also known as the Madonna Lily, Annunciation Lily, Lent Lily, the Bourbon Lily and St. Joseph's Lily. It appears in the Arms of the Dominion of Canada with the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. Easily cultivated, it is pure white. It was officially adopted by Quebec as the floral emblem in 1963.

Can

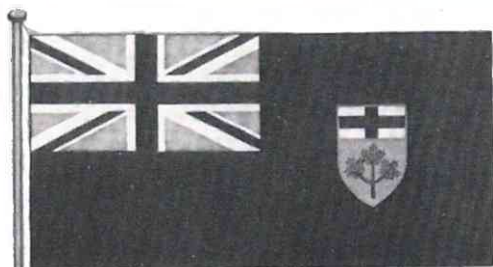
Its Flags, Armorial Beari



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PART 4

ngs and Floral Emblems.



ONTARIO

The shield of Ontario was granted by Royal Warrant, May 26, 1868. The crest and supporters were granted by Royal Warrant, Feb. 27, 1909.

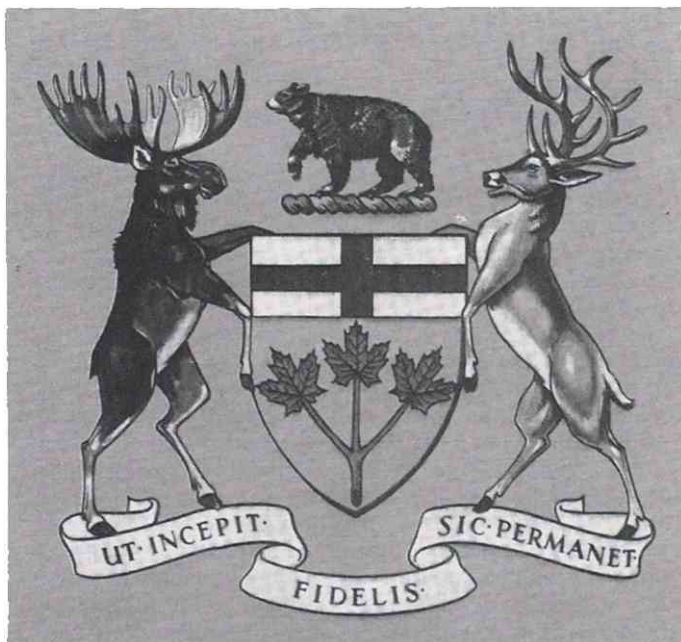
The shield and crest denote the new world while the original shield bears in the upper part, the cross of St. George and in the lower section a sprig of maple leaves on a green field. Above the shield is a bear and on either side are animals characteristic of Canada. On the dexter, or right side is a moose and on the sinister or left side, a deer.

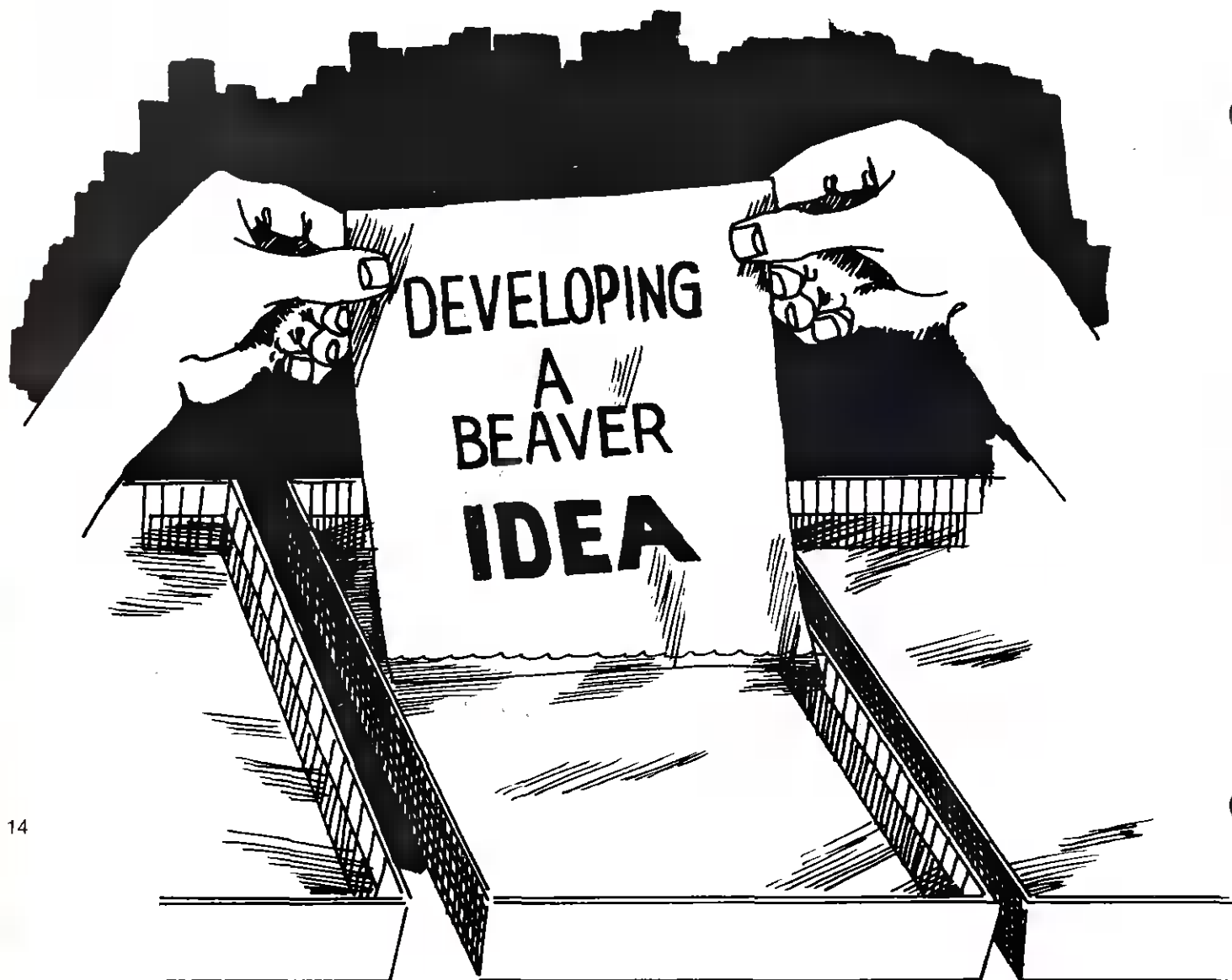
Below the shield is a scroll argent bearing the motto, in Latin, *Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet* meaning *Loyal in the Beginning, So it Remained*.

Ontario adopted the Red Ensign as its official flag in 1965 with the Ontario Coat of Arms added to the red field.

The floral emblem is the White Trillium which blooms in April and May. Considered the showiest wild flower in the eastern hardwood forests, the blooms are very sensitive to light and usually face in one direction following the sun in its course across the sky. It is against the law to pick the Trillium in Ontario.

NEXT MONTH: the flags, armorial bearings and flowers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.





by Bob Butcher

One method of program planning that many colonies use is that of developing an entire colony meeting around a central idea. I'm not just referring here to a special festive theme such as Easter or Halloween but to almost any idea that can be developed with a little imagination.

Let's have a look at how we can develop a simple idea into a program. For example, the theme *food*: sit down, preferably with the other colony leaders, and try to list as many things related to food that you can think of, that might be appropriate to build into a program. This "brainstorming" technique calls for a rapid flow of ideas without stopping to accept, reject or discuss the merits of each. **FOOD**: candy, macaroni, crackers, nutrition, growing, cooking, beans, beanstalk, golden eggs (can you see a story idea emerging?), peanuts, Chinese. That's only a short list from one person in a few minutes. You can do much better when you share the experience with others.

The next step is to choose some of the items from your list and try to dream up ways to make use of them with a group of young boys. It's not necessary

to consider all of the items on your list. Let's explore a few possibilities here.

Candy—How about putting a candy inside each of a number of balloons, blowing them up, tying them in a row on a string and using them in a relay. Each boy runs up to the string, breaks the balloon and keeps the candy inside.

Macaroni—It can be strung on strings to make jewelry, stuck on cardboard to make pictures and it comes in many shapes and sizes. Some of it is even coloured. How about that old song "On Top of Spaghetti"?

Beans—You can hide a bag of white beans all over the pond, inside and out, and have the Beavers hunt for them. You can grow them on blotters. You can bake them for a colony outing.

Beanstalk, golden eggs, and sour grapes—These all bring to mind fairy tales that can be told to Beavers or possibly even be acted out in a little play by the boys.

Peanuts—These can be hunted like the beans. I know one region where they're known as goofle-bird eggs. Of course there's another song, one of those that goes on forever, called "Found a Peanut."

Chinese—How about stories or discussions on how foods of other countries differ from our own?

Now that you've got the idea let's take some of the items and pull them together into a colony program. It might look something like this.

1. Gathering Activity: Find all the beans.
2. Opening Ceremony and Feed the Beaver.
3. Song — On Top of Spaghetti.
4. Game — Candy in balloon relay.
5. Craft — Create pictures with cardboard, glue and different shapes of macaroni.
6. Game — Potato on spoon relay.
7. Tell a story about food in another country. (Support with pictures, etc.)
8. Start growing beans on blotters and discuss how things grow.
9. Song — "Found a Peanut."
10. Closing Ceremony.

Now we have a possible program and you will see we have used only a fraction of the list of ideas we developed. We have many more left over for another time. In planning our programs it is important that we keep in mind our four principal themes in Beavering; nature, learning to play together, creative activities, and spiritual fellowship. Perhaps we should check our sample program against this yardstick. Are the four themes present in some way? Can we modify it in some way so that they are? It is not essential that all themes be present in all programs but we should be aware if we are tending to forget any one more often than we should and try to compensate for it.

Following are a few more sample programs, in varying stages of development, built around different central ideas. In case you find one or more of them familiar, some of them have been taken out of provincial or regional bulletins.

Sit down as a leadership team and try putting together a few of these on your own. Then please share them with me so that we can continue to keep good ideas circulating.

I should emphasize that this is merely one method of planning a colony meeting, not all meetings need be built around a central idea. Successful Beavering depends on leaders' planning creatively in a variety of ways and sharing helps to maximize that success.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Gathering Activities
2. Opening Ceremony
3. Feeding the Beaver
4. Story time: The Little Engine that Could
5. Discuss the story.
6. Finger play: The Engineer:
I ride in an engine (point to yourself).
The whistle I blow (pull the whistle cord).
I do all the things that will make the train go,
"Whoo, whoo," says the whistle,
"Chug, chug," says the wheels, I'm the chief
engineer till I'm called for my meal (pat chest proudly).
7. Creative Movement: Form a long line. Make sounds and movements like a long train. Zig-zag like the train is going through the mountains.
8. Craft: Make an engine out of milk cartons. (See diagram).
9. Game: Musical trains — the leader places all the trains that the children have made on a large table, except for one. She then plays some music and they march around the table. When the music stops, everyone tries to get a train. All the children march around the table until there are no trains left.
10. Closing Ceremony.

SEEDS

ACTIVITY: planting seeds in egg shell; as plant grows, it can be planted directly in ground in egg shell planter.

MATERIAL: egg cartons, half shell; seeds, different shapes and sizes; soil, spoon, newspaper, water.

DISCUSSION: a) seeds, growth, nature, why plants have seeds, b) rate of growth, differences in seeds, could relate to differences in people, c) animals that eat seeds, d) seeds that we eat.

CREATIVE EXPRESSION: Boys act out farmer, seeds, rain, sun, growth of plants.

CRAFT: Make pictures using seeds, sunflower seeds, beans, peas, (lima beans are best because they are large enough for the boys to handle).

Make abstract designs or outline simple pictures by gluing seeds on paper.

FUN: Make popcorn and eat it. Do boys realize corn is a seed and comes from cobs of special corn?

GAMES: Nature Names — Beavers sit in a circle, each is given a name of a seed — beans, corn, parsley, etc. The leader tells a story about each of these things; make it ridiculous and funny. As each boy recognizes his name he must jump up, turn around and sit down again. If two or more boys have the same name, you can see who jumps up first.

NATURE

Trees, flowers, growing, birds, animals, insects, rain, wind, sunshine, spring, leaves, outdoor sounds, smells, colours, clouds.

FLOWERS: Plant a packet of flower seeds near the pond. Pick wild flowers and press them.

TREES: Look at buds coming into leaf. Explain yearly cycle of trees; keep a chart showing leaf development from small bud through to fallen leaf in autumn.

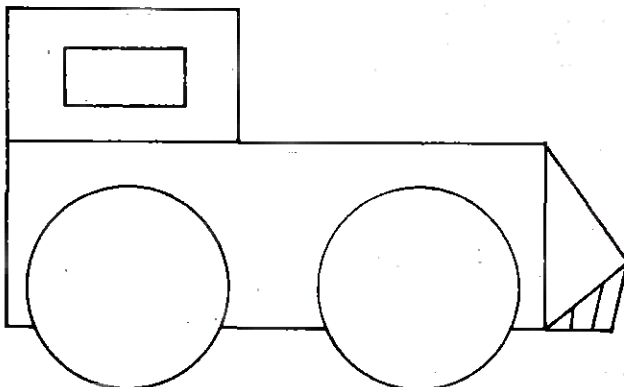
SPRING: Explanation of what happens in spring.

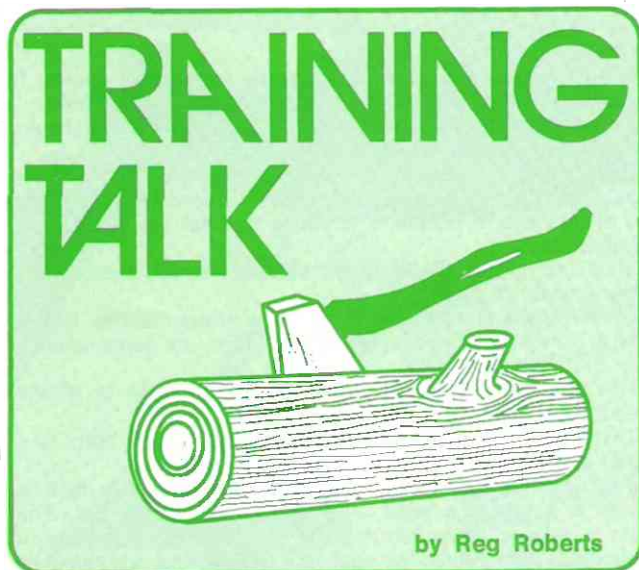
BIRDS: Hang a bird house near your pond. Identify a few species of birds. Talk about the migration of birds.

OUTDOORS: Take a lodge of Beavers on a nature walk. Take a trail group of Beavers on a nature walk.

COMMUNICATION

Talking, gestures, singing, signalling, flags, animals, birds, insects, smoke signals, radio, t.v., satellites, signs, pictures, drums, tailslap.





Training Notes

Until recently, trainers were offered some 33 separate training documents (called units) covering a variety of subjects. Over the last few years the demand for most of these documents has decreased, as much of the material became incorporated into new or revised handbooks, or because new programs were no longer new and therefore, no longer required material to help with their implementation.

With the introduction of *The Cub Leaders' Handbook* and the *Scout Leaders' Handbook* last fall, the soon to be released *Rover Handbook* and a revised edition of the *Venturer Advisor's Kit*, the material is now more completely covered than in the training documents.

The following training aids are still considered valuable to trainers and will continue to be made available:

- Helping People Grow
- Teaching a Skill
- Notes to Leaders of Wood Badge Courses
- Putting Words to Work
- Guide to Training Activity Leaders and Scouters-in-Training
- Creative and Outdoor Activities for Pack Scouters
- Problem Analysis and Decision Making
- For Those Who Help Others
- Discussion Group Guide
- Guidelines to Pack Scouters' Wood Badge
- Guidelines to Troop Scouters' Wood Badge

A new training note called *Guidelines to Venturer Advisor's Wood Badge* will be released soon.

Further training notes will be developed as the need arises and on the suggestion of trainers and council personnel. If you have any suggestions on a 'note' which will help you do a better job as a trainer, please let us know.

Learning Opportunities '76

Each year the National Council offers a number of training experiences designed to meet the need for specialized training in the organization. Other similar events are offered at a provincial level. In 1976 seven such events will be offered with the possibility of two more events, one in Manitoba and one in Newfoundland. Please direct your enquiries to your local Scout Office or the address listed.

Group and Leadership Development Course

This course focuses on developing sound relationships, person-to-person communication skills, knowledge of group work, skills or group leadership, and leadership skills appropriate to service teams, district staff, trainer and senior council positions. Its major goal is to help participants observe and understand what is happening in groups and develop new skills to help committees, Scouters' groups, learning groups and other types of groups, be more effective.

The course, to be held August 20-28, is open to men and women working in key committee, council, service team or trainer jobs. A limited number of places are available to people outside Boy Scouts of Canada. Initial registration is required by April 20, 1976. Cost for members attending with council approval is \$90 total. For those outside Scouting, the cost is \$175, plus travel. The location is not yet set. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.

Camping and Outdoor Activities Course

This event focuses on developing sound practices in camping and outdoor activities and on the further implementation of Scouting's Camping and Outdoor Activities policy. It is designed for key program personnel who would be expected to share their acquired knowledge and skill through the operation of training events of a similar nature in their own council.

The location, which is not yet final, will be in an outdoor setting suitable for practising no-trace, lightweight camping. The course will be held August 22-28. Initial registration is required by April 20, 1976. Cost for members attending with council approval is \$90 total. For people outside Scouting, the cost is \$175, plus travel. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station F, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.

Identifying Training and Program Servicing Needs Course focuses on team building, identifying training needs, identifying the needs of sections requiring council service, developing training and council-service activities to meet identified needs and evaluating performance.

Open to trainers and service-team personnel/commissioners' staff members, this course will be held at Bishops University, Lennoxville, Que., September 1-6. Cost is \$60, plus travel. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 2001 Trans-Canada Highway, Dorval, Que., H9P 1J1.

Regional Institute — British Columbia

Dealing with team development, developing trainer skills and service-team operations, this course is for service-team personnel and trainers. It will be held at the Naramata Centre for Continuing Education, Naramata, B.C., May 16-23. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 719 West 16th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V5Z 1S8.

Working with Groups Course — Ontario, will be held June 26-July 2 at Blue Springs, Acton, Ont. Designed for trainers and service-team personnel, this course focuses on understanding what happens in groups, developing empathy with and concern for others, awareness of the impact of one's behaviour in a group and the skills of group participation and discussion. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 9 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ont., M4T 1E2.

Methods and Needs Course — Ontario, to be held at Blue Springs, Acton, Ont., July 17-24, offers a practical course for trainers, focusing on the skills of identifying needs and planning training events, prac-

tising trainer skills, and criticizing and evaluating activities. A variety of training methods are demonstrated. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 9 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ont., M4T 1E2.

Regional Institute — Saskatchewan, (July 25-31) at Cypress Hills Provincial Park, southwest of Swift Current is for trainers/service-team personnel. This course focuses on understanding approaches of youth programs, adult learning principles and Scouting's adult training program, training design skills and service-team operations. Direct inquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 508-12th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 0H2.

Service Team Visits

As a member of a service team or district staff, do you look upon section visits as a necessary chore to be completed every so often? As a section leader do you see such visits as a necessary evil that you have to put up with a couple of times a year? Or, do you welcome the visits as a valuable opportunity to improve the relationships between the section and the members of the service team and to improve your respective knowledge and skill?

The latter view is, of course, the way a visit from staff or service teams should be seen and it's a view that can do much to strengthen the operation of a section while at the same time allowing the district or region to fulfill a worthwhile function — that of providing service to the section.

How it's handled is important for both parties, and first impressions can often set the stage for all the visits that come after. This form of on-the-job training can be one of the most satisfying ways of learning new methods of operating a section and one of the simplest ways of putting sound ideas across.

It should not seem as though the service team does all the giving; sometimes it's quite the opposite. The well run section with creative, imaginative leadership can provide all kinds of new and useful ideas to the service team member who, in turn, can file them away

for the future when they can be shared with some other section whose leaders are less creative or even struggling to get going.

Service team visits are an opportunity for the sharing of information, ideas and skills as well as times for the discussion of problems and the unloading of beefs and gripes. Both the section leader and the service team representative should be open and friendly and aware that, from the start, each has much to contribute, and each has much that can be learned.

A relationship begun in this manner will not be confined solely to those times when an actual visit to the section takes place, it will also flourish through meetings at training events, cuborees and camporees, and also via phone calls, from time to time, to touch bases, clear up a situation or discuss a mutually interesting subject.

One of the major barriers to good relationships between section leaders and service team members, seems to be related to the service team visit being viewed as an inspection tour following which a report goes back to 'district' with the section leader not knowing what is in the report or what is supposed to happen after it's made:

I believe it should be made clear to section leaders and service team personnel just what the purpose of the visit is intended to achieve and if indeed, there is a reporting back system, just what it consists of. More will be said of other aspects of service team visits in the next issue of **The Canadian Leader**, however, knowing that some aspects of visits do cause concern should be sufficient for service team members to begin to look at their approach and for section leaders to review how they receive these visits, when they are made.

Service team visits can be extremely beneficial to both parties. The new skills, information exchanged and good relationships that can be built, are sufficient reasons to make a start and keep them going.

17

High Adventure

Here's your chance to get your Scouts or Venturers involved in exciting, challenging outdoor programs. Participation in these accredited programs will provide opportunities to advance their outdoor skills while seeing their country and meeting new friends. Have you and your boys experienced the Arctic? . . . tasted salt spray? . . . felt the bite of cool, clear mountain air? . . . thrilled to the rush of white water followed by the quiet? . . . Any of these are available to you — why not get full details through:

Wilderness Rendezvous,
c/o Mr. Bill Betts,
Stedman Store,
Rosetown, Saskatchewan.

Wilderness Encounter,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Calgary Region,
Box 3247, Station B,
Calgary, Alberta.
T2M 4L8



Northern Canoe Opportunities,
508 - 12th St. E.
Saskatoon Saskatchewan.
S7N 0H2

Focus On Water,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Prince Edward Island Provincial Council,
P.O. Box 533,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Adventure Auyittuq,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Northwest Territories Council,
Baffin Region,
P.O. Box 449,
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.
X0A 0H0

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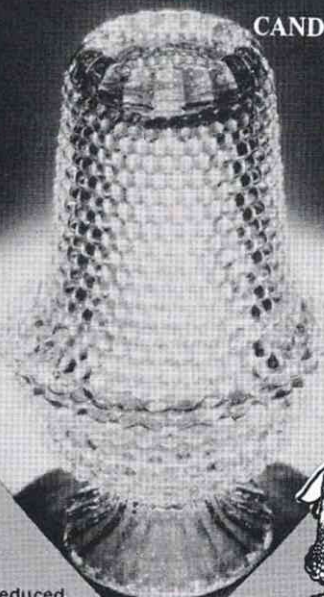
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SERVICE, CYCLING & SAFETY



by Doug Campbell

Bicycling is an exhilarating sport and hardly needs any promoting these days. What does need promoting is bicycle safety. In 1974, more bikes were sold in Canada than cars — about 1,250,000. But with the rise in bicycle sales there has also been a rise in bicycle deaths. Every year more than 150 Canadian children are killed in bicycling accidents. More than 5,000 suffer serious injury.

These facts shouldn't keep youngsters from using their bikes, but it should make them aware of the dangers involved while riding. A bicycle is not a toy. On the road it demands the same respect and responsibility, according to law, as a car.

Many government and community agencies have started programs to educate young people in cycling safety and maintenance, with great success. Experience shows that bicycle safety training can cut accidents by 50%.

Perhaps it is time Boy Scouts of Canada became involved in bicycle education, since 80% of our membership owns bicycles.

Venturer companies and Rover crews searching for service projects within their community might consider bicycle education. This article outlines how companies and crews can become involved in a service program of teaching young people the rules of cycling and bicycle maintenance.

Companies and crews taking on the project should realize, from the start, that such a project involves detailed planning for it to be a success and thus be committed to see it through to the end.

The following outlines emphasize the time required to learn cycling skills and to carry out the bike course. It also shows how to set up a course for testing bicycle skills and a course for a bike rodeo. The time spent with the young people includes three evenings and one Saturday. Therefore, a company or crew must be prepared to set aside two months to complete this project successfully. Who will benefit

from this service project? Companies and crews can start by contacting local colonies, packs and troops. Perhaps the course can be run when the sections are meeting.

The Outline

Step One: Resources pertaining to cycle safety and maintenance. It may be necessary for members of the company or crew to learn these skills before becoming involved in the training program. Does anyone know a bicycle mechanic?

Step Two: Once the company or crew feels that they have sufficient skills to conduct such a course, they should contact local groups to find out if there is any interest in this area. Remember that the bicycle instruction course can be tied into several proficiency badges which can be earned by the boys. Many leaders will welcome your offer.

Step Three: With a positive response, contact your local police department to ask for their support in your project. Local forces usually will support such a project actively.

Step Four: Hold a meeting with members of your section and the police resource person, to set up a 'plan of action' concerning the bicycle course.

Step Five: Once you have prepared an outline, share this with the section leaders with whom you will carry out the program. Get them to commit themselves to the time that you will need out of their program.

Step Six: While preparing the course, the company and crew members should familiarize themselves with the material. Once everything is GO, then you become actively involved in conducting the program. Remember, part of the program will involve skill testing time and a bike rodeo.

(Continued on page 20)

RESOURCES

Most communities have some sort of bicycle education program which usually is conducted by a department of the local police force. Time should be allowed in your outline to seek both human and practical resources for putting on the cycle course.

You will also find other resources at local libraries, cycle clubs and bicycle shops.

The first resource source you might try is your provincial department of transport. Most departments have set up programs which are already being used in local communities.

Another resource is the Canada Safety Council which offers a bicycle safety course kit, that can be purchased, containing flip-charts, posters and crests.

Other resources include those found in some of the badge requirements for both Cub and Scout programs. In the Cub program there is the Cyclist Badge and in the Scout program there is the Sportsman Badge. Perhaps some section leaders will allow your crew to become examiners in this area. The cycling course could result in the presentation of either Cyclist or Sportsman awards.

Course Outline

The following will give you an idea as to the specifics in conducting a cycling course. The course includes three instructional meetings and one meeting held outdoors on a Saturday for skill testing.

The first meeting is devoted to hand signals, street signs and signal lights. Remember that children up to the age of nine confuse the difference between right and left.

The second meeting deals with the highway safety code. **REVIEW THE RULES OF THE ROAD.**

1. Obey all traffic signs.
2. Signal turns and stops.
3. Ride in the same direction as other traffic.
4. Ride in single file, close to the right curb.
5. Left turns are hazardous — take extra precaution.
6. Walk your bike across busy intersections.
7. Use a carrier, to keep hands free and on the

handle bars.

8. Don't carry passengers on a bike designed for one person.
9. Watch out for opening car doors.

The third meeting tests the participants to see how much they have learned over the last two weeks. This meeting can also be used to bring in a bicycle to demonstrate how to prepare the bikes for a bicycle inspection. Here are ten points to go over:

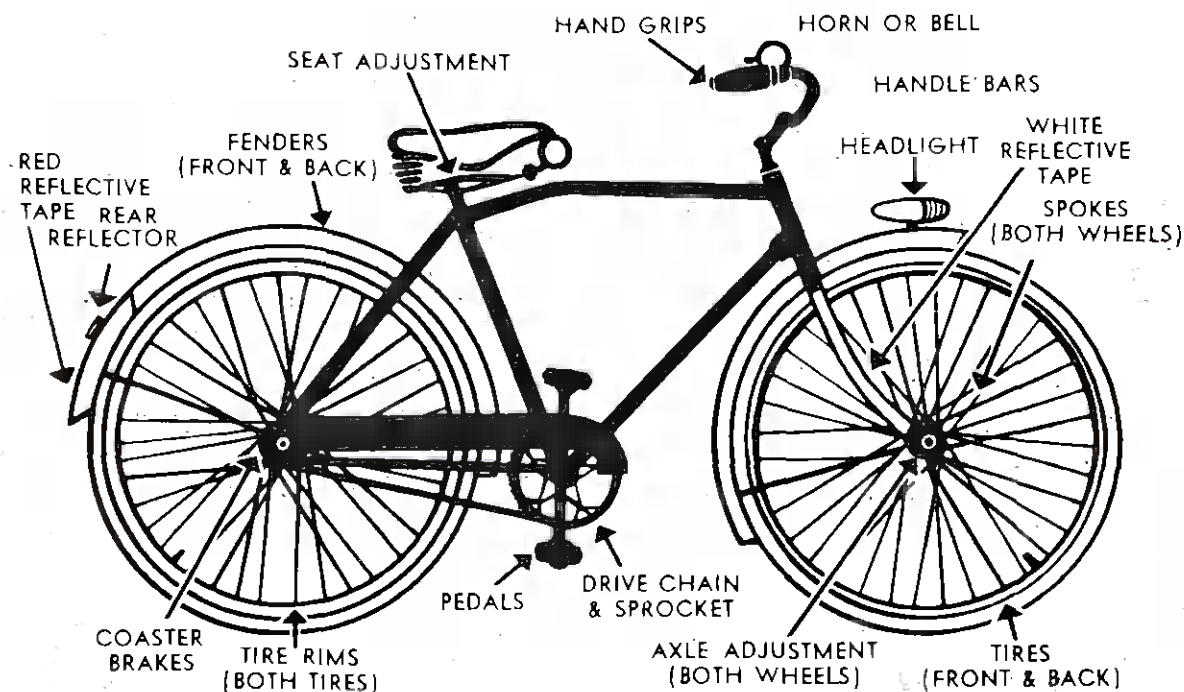
- Is it the correct size? Feet should touch the ground when seated.
- Do bell, horn and lights work? Is rear reflector the correct size and fastened tightly?
- Are the handlebars tight and comfortable? Are handle grips fastened securely? How about the seat?
- Are pedals fastened on and turning freely?
- Are the wheel nuts tight and fenders clear of the tires?
- Are the spokes equally tight? Any missing?
- If there are coaster brakes, do they lock up tight enough to make the rear wheel skid? They should.
- If there are hand brakes, are the brakes clamping on the rim and not the tire? Do the brakes stop smooth and fast?
- Are chain and gears clean and oiled?
- Does the wheel turn straight without wobble and are rims free of dents and warps?

Have the participants get into the habit of checking their bikes regularly. During your course stress the importance of caution while riding at night.

NIGHT RIDING

- White or amber light on front
- Approved red light or reflector on rear
- White reflective material on front forks, red reflective material on back forks — at least ten inches long and one inch wide
- Bright clothing

During this last meeting, inform the group of the outdoor meeting which will consist of a bicycle inspection and skill testing.



Skill Testing

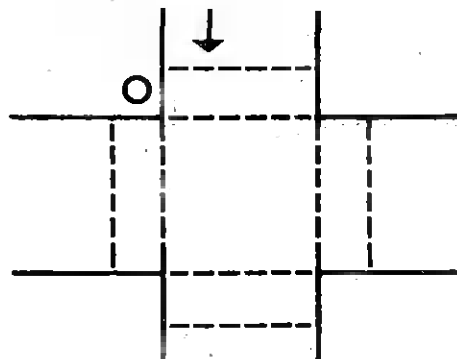


Balance Test

EQUIPMENT: Two white lines, or lengths of white string, six inches apart, 30 feet long, marked off in five-foot lengths.

TEST: Cyclist rides 30 feet without leaving the six inch space between the lines.

MARKING: 25 points for a perfect ride. If a cyclist leaves the course before reaching the halfway 15 foot mark, he loses all points. If he reaches the 15 foot mark, he is given 10 points and five points for any further mark reached.



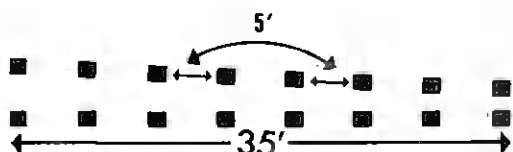
Stop Street Test

EQUIPMENT: Intersection laid out with white lines or lengths of white string. Crosswalks marked and a stop sign held by a judge.

TEST: When approaching through street, rider must:

1. Be on the right hand side.
2. Make hand signal correctly, to stop.
3. Stop behind crosswalk.
4. Look both ways and proceed if clear.

MARKING: 25 points for a perfect ride. Five points deducted for each error.

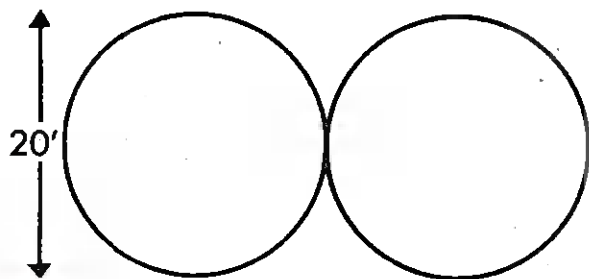


Diminishing Clearance Test

EQUIPMENT: A series of objects about handlebar height, placed in pairs over a distance of 35 feet. At the start they are placed 28 inches apart, and narrow down to 20 inches apart at the end.

TEST: The cyclist must ride down the centre without touching any of the objects marking the course.

MARKING: 25 points for a perfect ride. Five points deducted for each object touched.

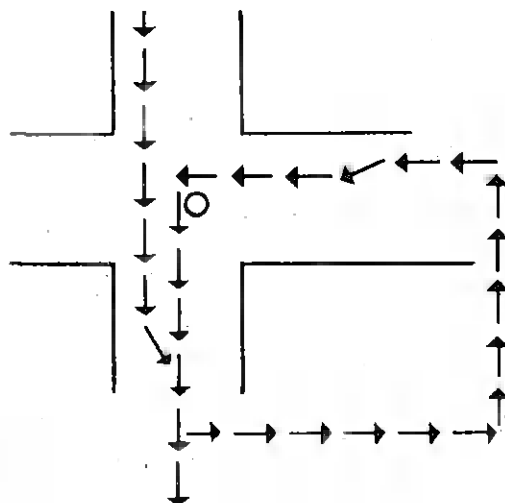


Change of Balance Test

EQUIPMENT: Two circles 20 feet in diameter, with an 18-inch path marked out.

TEST: The cyclist rides twice around in a figure eight.

MARKING: 25 points for a perfect ride. Five points deducted every time bicycle leaves the 18-inch pathway.



Single Obstacle Test

EQUIPMENT: Six or more automobile tires or cardboard boxes, spaced six feet apart.

TEST: Cyclist must steer around each object, passing each one on the opposite side to the previous one, keeping hands on the handlebars and feet on the pedals at all times.

MARKING: 25 points for a perfect ride. Five points deducted for every object touched, and everytime the hands leave the handlebars, or feet leave the pedals.

Traffic Procedure

EQUIPMENT: Same intersection as previous test, but a sign, (red on one side, green on the other) is held by judge.

TEST: The red sign is held up. Cyclist rides into the intersection, stops on right side. The green light is held up. Cyclist looks both ways, and proceeds if clear. He rides around course as indicated and into intersection again, where the green sign is being held up. He gets into the proper lane for a left turn, and makes a left turn.

MARKING: 25 points for perfect ride. Five points deducted for each error. (Improper stopping position, hand signals, turns, etc.)

(Continued on page 22)

Rodeo Course

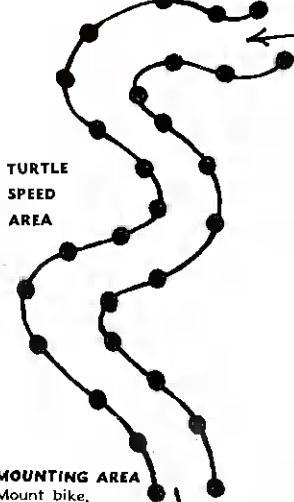
Ride as slowly as possible.

Instructor blows whistle when rider is even with any flag. Rider should stop before next flag.

Keep pedaling at comfortable speed until whistle blows, then stop without skidding.

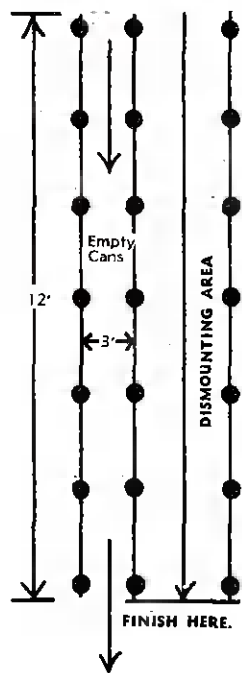
RIDING THE SPIRAL

Ride any speed. Put foot on X.



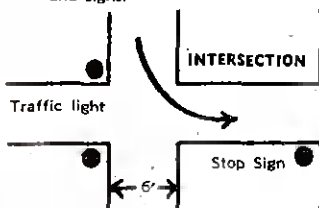
MOUNTING AREA
Mount bike, coast while turning head left and right.

START HERE.



Use arm signals.

Obey traffic lights and signs.



The fourth meeting is held outdoors, in a school yard, churchyard, vacant parking lot or playground. When scheduling the date, a Saturday or Sunday so parents and friends can attend, also schedule a 'rain date.'

Before the scheduled date you should:

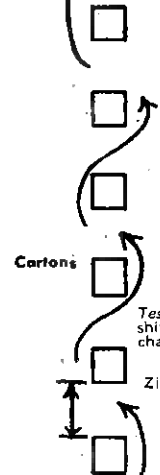
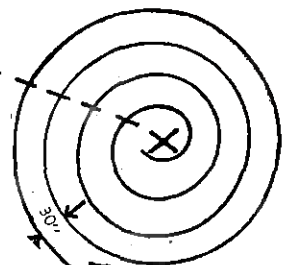
- Measure the size of the area.
- Make a scale drawing adapting the suggestions here to available space.
- Make a rough layout on area, using temporary markers.
- Try out the route with a bike and adjust where necessary.
- Complete the final markings.
- Mark paved area with chalk, whitewash or masking tape. On a soft surface like a playground, draw lines with a stick and fill with cheap flour or powdered lime. Other methods are rope or cord and stakes, gauze roll bandages and bent wire staples. On any surface, place empty cans along markers at regular intervals. These will call attention to violations. You will also need traffic signals, stop signs, six cardboard cartons, flags and whistles.
- Make simple traffic control signs. Put red and green circles on opposite sides of the carton. Mount the carton on a pole so it can be rotated to change circles. The 'stop' sign should be octagonal.

The event is executed in two stages; the bicycle inspection and the skill testing run. During the inspection, check the handlebars, brakes, saddle, pedals, wheels and reflectors. The skill testing examines balance, coordination and road safety knowledge.

For younger groups it is a good idea to promote the event as a bike rodeo. Here the boys can enthusiastically test their agility on a bike and have fun at the same time. In a bike rodeo, winners are selected for their skill in avoiding path lines, obstacles, making proper signals and staying in full control of the bike. Each boy starts off with 100 points and for each mistake loses five to ten points.

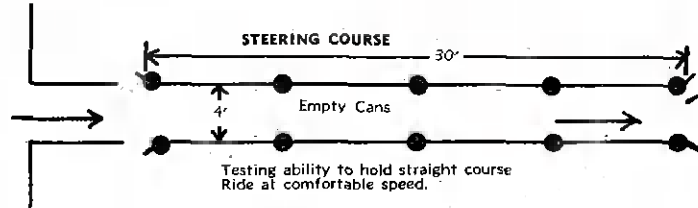
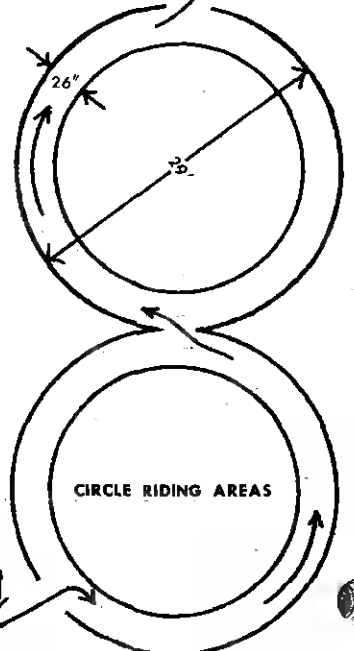
Remember to keep a bicycle repair kit on hand for the bikes and a first aid kit for the participants.

Once the event is over, some form of presentation should be made to the participants, perhaps by a local community official.



Testing ability shift balance changing direction

Zigzag Course



Testing ability to hold straight course Ride at comfortable speed.

One of the consolations of old age is that you are generally at home in the afternoon when the children's programs are on the box.

Some time ago, we saw one of these excellent shows in which the host masquerades as a zoo keeper, complete with uniform cap, and takes you on an educational potter around the pens, pools and paddocks. Arriving among the reptiles on this particular day, we were just in time to see great chunks of red meat being thrown to the resident crocodiles. All right for some, we thought — and then our attention was drawn to one great monster which appeared to be in splendid condition except that it had a badly deformed back. This, the guide explained, was due to a serious deficiency in its daily diet. All that red meat was fine, but in its natural habitat the crocodile would have devoured the whole carcass of its victim, bones and all, and this would have given it the calcium it needed to build up a good, strong spinal column. And if anybody needs a good, strong spinal column it is a dirty, big crocodile.

The moral of this story, as it might be applied to Scouting is clear.

At least we think it is.

Anyhow, you are quite capable of working it out for yourself.

Our recent suggestion that we should make a bid for a place in **The Guinness Book of World Records** was, as usual, received with moderate enthusiasm by the readership. You may remember that we put forward one or two ideas for consideration and invited you to come up with a few more. Up until now only one has been received. It was sent in by Mr. John Norfolk, Scout leader of the 3rd East Kilbride, to whom many thanks.

"How about the greatest number of people to take part in a tug-of-war?" he asks. "On June 21, 1975 my last group actually **broke** the rope. The occasion was our summer fete. I was serving with the 3rd Sevenoaks (Riverhead & Dunton Green) at the time and I suspect that our three packs, two troops and one company, with a total boy strength of 150, may have had something to do with it."



'Finally, your sealed instructions with the emergency phone numbers, mountain rescue, helicopter service, hospital, ambulance, t.v. rentals . . .'



By John Sweet

True. And so would the size and condition of the rope.

Still, it's an idea. Never mind about the rope. All you have to do is to beat the 3rd Sevenoaks' record of 75 a side.

Another suggestion is that you should make the longest (and strongest) length of three-inch circumference (24 mm diameter) hawser-laid rope — entirely with newspaper, and then prove its strength by holding a tug-of-war. We have just made a six metre length ourselves and so far it has resisted all our efforts to break it by direct pull — that is, with us on one end of the rope and Katrina and Kimberley (our neighbour's young daughters) on the other.

Do let us know if you do better.

Talking of record-breakers, Mr. Barry Gilbertson of the 1st Saltwood, Kent, England, whose wife Yvonne runs the pack and says her husband is a big head (we love these little domestic touches, don't you?) claims to have broken the world record for solving that little orange problem we offered you in January.

The situation was, you may recall, that you start off with an unknown number of oranges and dispose of them in four goes by eating half of what you have plus half an orange without at any stage carrying forward a broken orange from one 'go' to the next. What you have to work out is how many oranges you had at the start.

Before Barry (Big Head) G. entered the lists, the world record (unestablished) was three minutes. It is now down to 'just over a minute.'

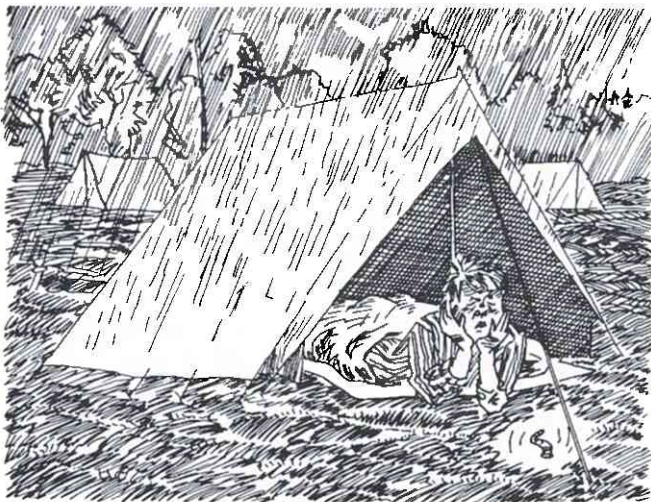
Barry reckons that there were 15 oranges in the bag at the start and proves it thus:

"First go (half the total number of oranges plus half an orange) $7\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 8$ leaving 7.

"Second go, $3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$ leaving 3.

"Third go, $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$ leaving 1.

"Fourth go, all gone!"



'Hail to thee, blithe spirit.'

How would it be if you got your boys to collect as many empty plastic squeeze-type bottles as possible, with the idea that they should telescope or weld them together with sticky tape (having first removed the tops and bottoms) to make the longest speaking tube along which a verbal message could be transmitted? How thrilling it would be to hear that a Scout headquarters had been fitted with a complete intercom system so that the overworked Scout leader could control the entire troop meeting without leaving his private cubbyhole!

And what's to stop you fitting your intercom system with a patent calling-up signal? For instance — we don't want to steal your thunder, but how would it be to have one (detachable) squeeze bottle at each end with a Scout whistle replacing the stopper? If the speaking tube is thoroughly sealed, a good blow at one end would surely cause the whistle to give a wee toot at the other. Yes? No?

Pioneering

Dick Tammadge of Tonbridge shares our interest in Scout pioneering and is always coming up with bright ideas for other people to try out. A man after our own heart.

How would it be (he asks) to attach a line to the running block of an aerial runway and carry it back, with plenty of slack, to the starting point on the skyline? The line should be exactly the right length to draw the travelling seat to a full stop at a safe distance from the sheerlegs at the bottom of the run, but — this is where Dick's brilliant idea begins to burgeon — the slack is partly taken up by a series of chain knots, the first one pulling out when the bosun's chair has travelled about two-thirds the length of the run. As the chain knots pull out one by one, the friction (argues Dick) should slow the seat down gradually until it is brought to a halt. That, at any rate, is the theory which you are invited to research.

We need hardly tell you that the men of Tonbridge have already come to their own conclusions about the sort of rope that should be used, but that is for you to discover for yourself. They also wonder how effective the brake would be on a really steep run.

Over to you.

Another idea from the Tonbridge Think Tank is a device called 'The Rolling Holdfast.'

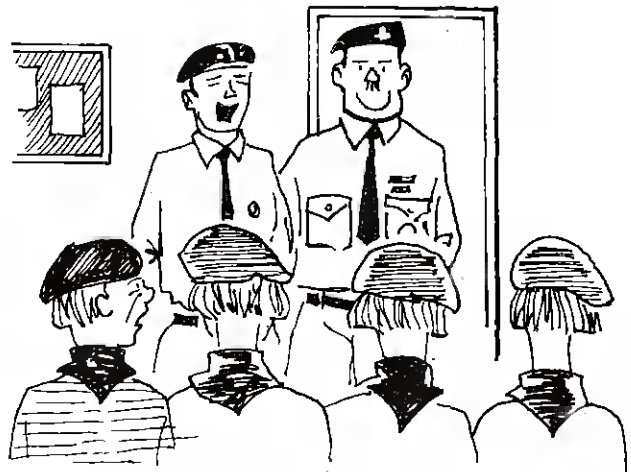
Now we must tell you that we aren't quite sure that we have got the hang of this idea and must leave it to you to carry out your research in safe conditions before a final decision is made.

As we understand Dick's description and diagrams, the idea is to fit a sort of shock absorber into the system between the sheerlegs and the log-and-picket anchorage by placing a fairly heavy log on the ground with the hawser brought over the top and tied off with some high-friction knot such as the timberhitch **on the back of the log**. The end of the rope should then be brought back under the log and secured firmly to the log-and-picket anchorage. In addition a number of rope strops should link the two logs together.

As Dick explains it, the advantage of this would be to build a certain amount of elasticity into the system, in that excessive shock-strain would cause the baffle log to turn slightly. This, in turn (because of the strops), would turn the hawser back on the second log. Furthermore, the first log would be lifted clear of the ground to take up the effect of the shock and would then settle again under the law of gravity to bring the hawser back (more or less) to its normal tension.

Our own unprejudiced opinion of this idea is that it is a gem of purest ray serene.

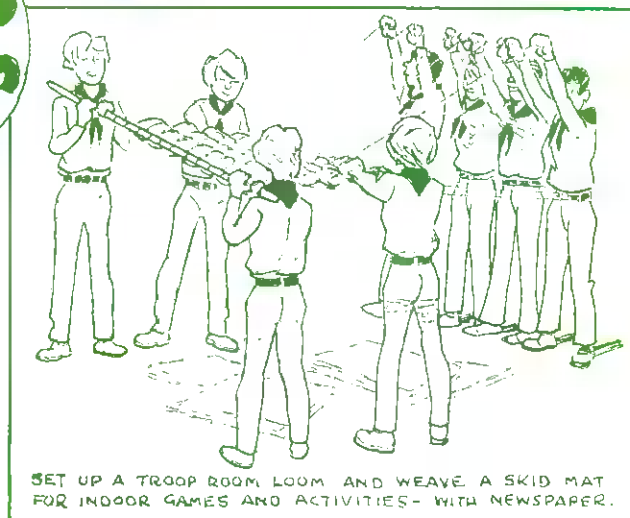
Whether it will actually work is for you to discover. We look forward to hearing from you.



'Notice something? Before the D.C. arrived, it was "you lot". Now it's "Gentlemen".'

Mrs. Sarah Hargreave of Carlisle, that historic little town on the edge of the Debatable Land of the Scottish Border, has written to suggest that our Escort Service (which, you may remember, we designed to arrest the spread of Women's Lib in our sister Movement by treating the girls like Dresden china on their way to and from the weekly company meeting) should be extended to take in ladies in the 'senior citizen' category. "I have spoken to a number of elderly widows," she writes, "and they tell me they would love to be able to go out after dark in the winter months but are a bit apprehensive about returning to an empty house, with, in some areas at least, the possibility of being mugged en route. Most

IF it were offered.



TIPS ON TENTS



by Don Swanson

At first glance, selecting a tent doesn't appear to be any big deal. After all, a tent is just a tent — a cloth form to keep the rain off and bugs away. Right? But after a few minutes of sober reflection, the thinking Scout section (be it Venturers, Scouts or Cubs) will realize there is much more to consider when buying a tent.

First things first. Just what kind of camping will your group be doing? Above the treeline at high altitudes? Winter conditions with below freezing temperatures and heavy snow? Or three season camping (spring, summer and fall) below the timberline in the forest, lowland and valley?

The first two kinds require special tents designed for those specific conditions. However, the majority of camping fits into the 'three season' category, so we'll focus our attention here.

Practically every camper has his or her own opinion of what is best or ideal, making it very difficult to describe the ideal lightweight tent. But despite this, most campers will agree on the essential features to look for when selecting a tent. The actual selection usually involves compromise when dealing with products on the market, the desirable features, and cost.

Weight is a critical factor when looking at lightweight tents. This leads to the question of material because the type of material used affects the weight of the tent. The use of cotton has two major advantages:

- a) the ability to breathe or let moist air pass from the inside, out;
- b) the tendency to shrink when wet thus closing thread holes in seams.

The major disadvantages of cotton fabrics are:

- a) low tear strength in the lightweight fabrics;
- b) weight;
- c) tendency to mildew or rot if not carefully dried before storing.

While there are a number of weaves of nylon fabric, the two most common in the better tents are nylon taffeta and ripstop nylon. Ripstop is the term used to describe the result of weaving heavy threads at approximately quarter-inch intervals to prevent a tear from running. Ripstop nylon is the lighter of the two weaves, usually weighing around 1.9 ounces versus 2.5 to 3.5 ounces for taffeta.

The main advantages of nylon are:

- a) lightweight

- b) strength

- c) won't mildew

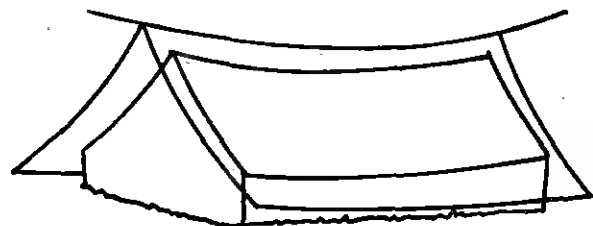
The major disadvantages are:

- a) doesn't breathe or let warm, moist air pass through from the inside to the outside;
- b) difficulty in waterproofing.

Because of the structure of nylon thread, the only way nylon fabric can be waterproofed is by coating the material with polyurethane or vinyl. This coating can crack or peel off over a period of time and may require a second coating later. The waterproofing coat adds to the weight of the fabric.

Tents made from nylon require good ventilation to minimize the problem of condensation. Manufacturers use a variety of approaches to vent their particular tent. Some of the vents run along the underside of the eaves where the tent wall and roof meet; some tents are vented simply by a rear window and others have vents near the ridge on each end of the tent. In any case, all vents must be covered with screen and some form of storm cover.

To assist the ventilation and minimize condensation avoid nylon tents with waterproofed (coated) roofs. Look for a roof of 'breathable' fabric and cover your tent with a coated, waterproof fly.



The fly should have enough overhang at the ends to ensure protection of any vents, deflect rain from the tent roof and provide a porch effect for stowing gear. The sides of the fly should come to within four

to six inches from the ground and be well out from the sides of the tent.

A well-made tent and fly are usually designed to allow for the *catenary*. This term simply means the natural curve in a cord when the cord is hung between two points. A catenary cut allows for the sag or curve of the ridge line of the tent and reduces the sags and wrinkles in the tent walls. In a wind storm this can be very important as the wild flapping of sagging tent fabric will not only keep you awake but puts a severe strain on the tent's fabric and seams.

The floor of the tent should be waterproof and come up the side several inches. Ideally, there should be no seam but this is impossible to avoid in order to form the corners. A tent with this type of floor is said to have a tub floor.

In order to minimize wear, the waterproof coating should be on the inside of the tent.

Earlier, it was mentioned that vents should be screened. All tents should have sewn-in insect netting at all openings whether they are vents or entrances. Entrance netting should open and close with an easy sliding zipper. Depending on the shape of the tent, the zipper may open down the centre with another zipper across the bottom. The entrance netting should have a waterproofed fabric door which zippers the same way as the netting.

Tent poles are made of a variety of materials — aluminum; magnesium and fiberglass. These are usually in sections with the better tent poles having an elastic cord running up the centre. The cord keeps the various pieces together and prevents separation and possible loss when dismantled.

Poles should be sturdy but light and portable with a minimum of pieces.

All points of stress on the tent, such as peg loops where guy lines and poles are attached, should be reinforced. The methods of reinforcement vary from hemming and extra stitching, sewing an extra piece of fabric and attaching straps through the double layer or use of strips of nylon webbing. All of these methods are intended to spread the strain over a larger area than just the focal point of the stress.

Check seams and stitching closely. Better tents usually have flat fell seams. Stitches should be even and straight with no run-offs, puckers or dangling

loose ends of thread. As nylon doesn't swell when wet, seams will require sealing. Special tubes of seam sealant can be purchased (some tents come equipped with sealant). Airplane glue or rubber cement can be used to seal the seams also.

One last factor which is more of a caution when considering different tents. **NYLON IS VERY VULNERABLE TO FIRE!** Don't let the flames of a fire come near your nylon tent. Sparks from an open fire will burn holes even if the surface of the fabric is wet from rain. Stoves and lanterns should never be brought inside a nylon tent. Stress the use of flashlights for illumination. It's safer.

Size is obviously another important factor when choosing your tent. The length of your camping trip should be taken into account. When it is an overnight trip, a smaller tent is acceptable. But when the trip extends to two, three or more nights, a larger tent will provide a more comfortable camp.

There are a number of tents on the market designated 'three-man tents.' These usually measure 7' X 7' While three can sleep in them, they are better used as two-man tents. This provides room for gear.

Let's summarize the features to be considered when choosing a tent:

- a) lightweight — shouldn't exceed six pounds for two people;
- b) fabric — nylon taffeta or nylon (ripstop preferred);
- c) uncoated, breathable roof;
- d) fly — waterproofed (coated) cut large enough to protect;
- e) catenary cut (both tent and fly);
- f) tub floor — 3" to 4" minimum height on both sides;
- g) poles — light in weight, compact with sections attached together with an elastic cord;
- h) venting — with insect screens and storm covers;
- i) insect netting indoors with a zipper opening;
- j) zippered doors — zipper on door and screens opening in the same direction;
- k) reinforced points of stress;
- l) fell seams;
- m) stitching — neat, straight, no loose threads;
- n) size — 5' X 7' (crowded two-man) or 7' X 7' (crowded three-man or roomy two-man).

27.



PROVINCIAL
BADGES
DISTRICT
BADGES
CAMPOREE
CRESTS
UNIFORM
BADGES
EVENT
BADGES
FREE
DESIGNS
AND
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SAMPLES

FIRST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

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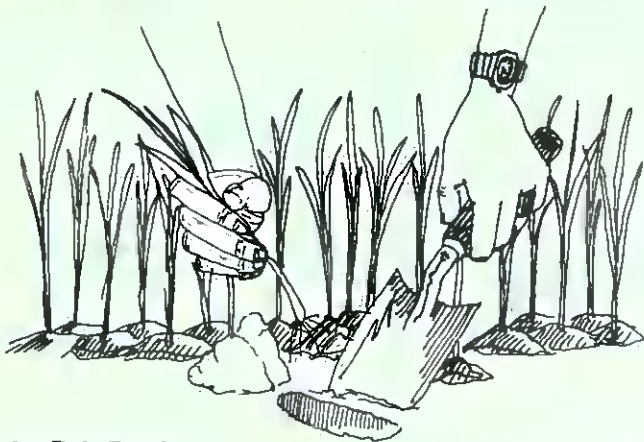


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A Six Garden



by Bob Butcher

Now that the signs of spring are infiltrating many parts of the country, it is time for the less hardy to begin spending more time outdoors. This doesn't mean that we all must rush off hiking or camping every weekend to commune with nature. Granted, hiking and camping do have their place but there are other pursuits that can give one an appreciation of nature right in one's own backyard.

One pastime that I have discovered and grown to love, is gardening. Gardening, as a hobby, has swept the country in recent years. Any good bookstore has a whole section devoted to gardens, ranging from hobby farming to growing vegetables in containers on your apartment balcony. I was surprised to learn recently, that in spite of this growing trend, the Black Star is one of the least sought after of the five stars and the Gardener Badge is one of the least popular of the badges.

Assuming that Cub leaders are reluctant to encourage pursuit of these awards due to lack of knowledge on their part or out of fear that their boys may not have the time to complete the requirements, I have decided to devote these pages to some helpful suggestions.

Why not try a *six garden*? Surely, through the cooperation and sharing of responsibility of six boys, together with a little imagination and guidance from the leaders, all will be able to earn the Gardener Badge and complete most of the requirements for the Black Star.

First, there are several issues to contend with:

Space

Not all boys live in a home where there is suitable space to make a garden but with six boys cooperating, the chances increase. Don't rule out the pos-

sibility of an understanding neighbour or sponsor who might be willing to let six boys use a piece of their land.

For those living in high density areas where asphalt and concrete leave little space to spade, things might prove more difficult. Cubs might have to resort to gardening in containers on balconies unless other alternatives can be found.

While six boys working together will presumably want to take care of more than the required 16 sq. ft. for the Gardener Badge, a large space is not necessary. Many gardeners make the mistake of starting a garden larger than they can manage. Any plot in the 100 sq. ft. range will produce fantastic yields with proper care and great success can be achieved with one much smaller.

Time

While the Black Star requirements suggest taking care of a garden for one month, the Gardener Badge requirements of three months is more realistic. Starting now means that the requirements can be met shortly past the end of June.

If you are living in a region where climatic conditions prevent outside work this early in the year, then requirements could be met by starting seedlings indoors. This could also help meet one of the Black Star requirements. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent a six from continuing the care of their garden throughout the summer months, as they probably should do, if they want to enjoy the variety of experience and produce a garden offers.

In any event, a decision on the duration of the garden project should be made at the very outset as this will strongly influence the selection of what can be grown.

Selection

The selection of what is to be grown in the garden is limited by both the space and time available. Looking at the time factor, there are only certain seeds that can be planted early in the spring when the danger of frost is still present. Some seeds should not be planted until the beginning of June, so unless your boys are going to continue their garden throughout the summer, forget about these crops. Other seeds planted early still take a long time to mature and these too, should be avoided if time is limited. If space is limited, then crops which ramble extensively and require wide spaces between rows should be avoided.

The information on any seed packet will tell you all you need to know about planting dates, time for plants to reach maturity and space required. The following chart lists some plants that I recommend because they can be planted early, mature quickly and require minimum of space. I have included a few long season suggestions for those who may continue the project into the summer.

Plant	Date	Distance Apart	Matures
Radish	soon as ground thaws	rows 6" apart	22 days
Beets	April	rows 12" apart	34-48 days
Leaf Lettuce	April	rows 12" apart	40-45 days
Spinach	soon as ground thaws	rows 12" apart	48-50 days
Peas	soon as ground thaws	rows 2' - 3' apart	55-65 days
Green Onions	late April	rows 18" apart	60 days
Green Beans/Bush	May 20	rows 2' - 3' apart	40-50 days

If you should choose your seeds from a seed catalogue, give special consideration to the early varieties that have been developed for many vegetables. These are better suited to colder Canadian climates and are more likely to mature in a short season. You might also consider buying flats of plants already started.

Soil Preparation

If there is sod on top, it is best that it be removed and set aside. The soil should then be turned and broken up to a depth of at least eight inches to create air spaces and allow ease of drainage. It would be advantageous to work in some organic matter such as peat moss, manure or compost. This phase, and later ones, require only a few tools such as a shovel, rake and hoe.

Fertilizing

To promote plant growth and increase yields, it is advisable to add fertilizer to the soil during the preparation stage. Ecology-minded individuals prefer to add a natural or organic fertilizer rather than one of the chemical varieties. Whatever type is used, it is important to follow instructions carefully and avoid overdoing it. Too much fertilizer can be more harmful than none at all.

Planting

Seeds should be planted according to instructions on the packet. Care should be taken not to plant seeds too early, too deep or too close together. Garden books and seed catalogues will give tips on transplanting purchased seedlings or plants started indoors.

Watering

As soon as seeds are planted they should be gently watered to aid germination. If the weather becomes dry for any length of time, seedlings should be watered to prevent them from drying out. Older plants with established root systems can survive longer periods without rain. Avoid harmful overwatering which can drive out the air needed by the roots.

Weeding

Weeds can be chopped off at ground level with a hoe, but pulling them out by hand is more successful.

Six pairs of hands should make short work of this task. Weeds should be removed since their roots crowd your plants and compete with them for nutrients.

Pest Control

If insects begin to cause damage, have your boys remove them by hand. (They can be used for a bug collection and fill another Black Star requirement.) Many can be ignored as they probably won't get too much of the crop anyway. If it becomes imperative to use an insecticide, insist on looking after this operation yourself. Choose one of the less drastic natural pesticides, when dealing with edible crops, keeping in mind that the harvests must be washed before eating.

Harvesting

If all the preceding steps are carried out properly and if nature cooperates, your Cubs should be able to pick their first radishes within three weeks after planting. Then, as other crops mature there will be repeated delights in store for them. Long before that, however, they will have gained many of the other benefits of this pastime: the joy of sharing in a co-operative effort, the fresh air and sunshine of the outdoors, and the excitement of watching rows of seedlings break through the soil. They will have shared in a creation of their own hands within the larger creation around them.

The preceding steps are an outline which you, as a leader, can elaborate upon in many ways. Such a project can be related to: the study of weather (Green Star), the study of good nutrition (Red Star), the water cycle (Black Star), some requirements for the Collectors Badge, Handyman Badge, Observer Badge and Readers Badge.

I suggest you read one or two gardening books if you feel you need more information. A book I recommend is *A Child's Garden—A Guide for Parents and Teachers*, published by the Chevron Chemical Company's Ortho Division. It outlines the things you will need to know and projects for young children.

If you try such a project with your boys, share your successes and failures with us.

29

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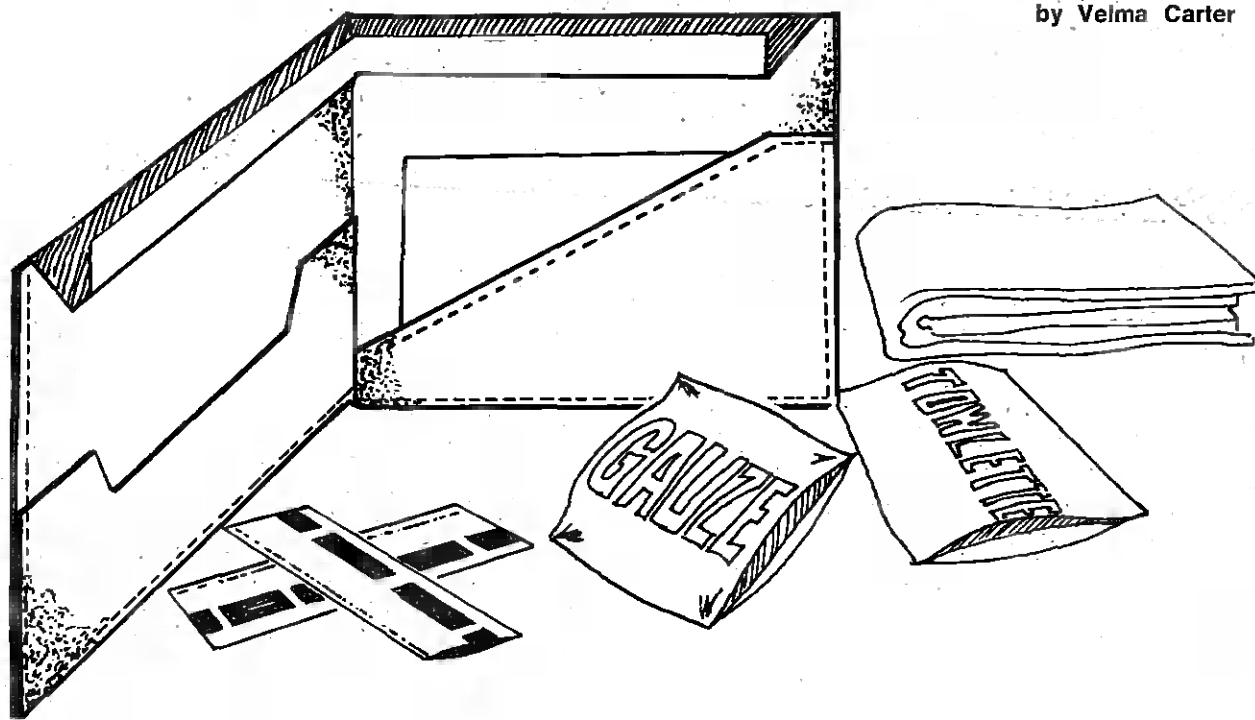
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Building A First-Aid Kit

by Velma Carter



30

A first aid kit. You hope you won't have to use it, but it's good to know it's nearby — just in case.

Whether you're at camp, on a hike or at home, your first aid kit *could* make the difference between further illness or complications and a speedy recovery.

Anyone can go into a sports shop and buy a first aid kit, there are plenty on the market — one for campers, one for sportsmen, one for the home and the list goes on. But making your own first aid kit, not only saves money, it enables you to suit each kit to individual needs and serves as an excellent teaching aid.

For example: it's spring and your group plans to go on their first backpacking trip of the year and last year's first aid kit is depleted. It is agreed that each member will make his own kit, keeping in mind that it should be light, compact and easy to get at in an emergency. Thus, when buying the materials (in bulk, to be shared among members in the group) at the local pharmacy, you can choose the brands that are less cumbersome, enabling you to pack the most into the least amount of space.

Buy with the container in mind; whether you'll be using a large prescription bottle for a personal first aid kit or a small plastic case for a larger kit. Another item: the shape of the container would determine the type of antiseptic you would buy — premoistened towelettes, a bottle or tube.

In our example, our hikers would want to include extras that would be handy on this trip — lip balm for dry, chapped lips on the trail; salt for sunstroke or as an antiseptic; talcum powder (in a plastic vial) for sore and tired feet; and purification tablets for

water they were not sure of. And these items would take up little space. For example, the salt is put into plastic food wrap with an elastic to secure it. The same could be done with the talcum powder if space is limited — with a label, of course.

Personal Kits

When teaching first aid, it is a good idea to have each boy make his own 'personal' first aid kit. In this way they will be prepared for any minor mishap that may occur, even on their way to the meeting. It also stresses the importance of having first aid material readily available and familiarizes the boys with the materials; their uses and limitations.

One suggestion from Powlett District published in the *Victorian Scout* is a Match Box First Aid Kit. You will need:

- one match box (each)
- a needle
- a small bandage and safety pin
- several adhesive bandages
- a cotton ball
- a cotton ball dipped in an antiseptic solution and wrapped in plastic food wrap

The match box is covered with plain, coloured paper with emergency phone numbers clearly written on the box and money for pay phones taped to the other side of the box. This kit is compact and would do in an emergency.

Another idea is to carry materials flat in a wallet or pocket. Here you would need:

- two or three adhesive bandage strips
- one 2" x 2" sterile gauze compress

- one small bar of soap (the size found in hotels)
OR an antiseptic pre-moistened towelette
 - one clean handkerchief (carried in a pocket)
- These items are all flat and would fit easily into a wallet or pocket.

A Hiker's Kit

A hiker or camper's first aid kit is usually larger than a personal kit but compact enough to be carried about in a knapsack. The container should be watertight to keep dampness and water from seeping in. This kit would include:

- matches in a waterproof container
- a card with the boy's name, address and a number to call in case of emergency
- other emergency phone numbers
- small blunt end scissors and razor blade (safely packaged or wrapped)
- assorted sizes of adhesive bandages
- a patch bandage
- adhesive tape
- sterile gauze
- table salt (for sunstroke or an antiseptic)
- aspirin (if a boy is allergic to aspirin substitute a non-aspirin type of pain reliever.)
- safety pins

If the area you're hiking in requires it, bring along snake antivenin serum.

At Camp

The first aid kit kept at camp should be large enough to contain all the necessary equipment for the number of boys the camp accommodates. Not only should there be more variety but a greater quantity of items. This would include a larger assortment of adhesive bandages (different shapes and sizes); tweezers; castor oil for eyes and eye dropper; paper cups; absorbent cotton; gauze pads; cotton tips; rubbing alcohol; antiseptic solution; salve; tourniquet; smelling salts; soap containing hexachlorophene or liquid antiseptic soaps; triangular bandage; iodine; sterilized gauze (different sizes); needles; adhesive tape; sterile tongue depressors; and rigid splinting material such as a piece of wood, metal or strong

cardboard. Also keep a first aid book in the kit.

A Kit for the Home

One exercise is to make a list of all the necessary items for a first aid kit in the home with your group. Those working on their Safety Badge could go ahead and, using the list compiled during the meeting, make a kit for their home.

The Department of National Defence, in its book *11 Steps to Survival* suggests these items for a complete first aid kit for the home:

- one bottle mild antiseptic
- five yards 2" gauze bandage
- two triangular bandages
- 12 — 4" x 4" sterile pads
- 12 assorted individual adhesive dressings
- two large dressing pads
- five yards half-inch adhesive tape
- nine assorted safety pins
- petroleum jelly
- aspirin*
- thermometer
- blunt end scissors
- medicine glass
- tweezers
- 4 oz. baking soda
- 8 oz. table salt

* Remember to substitute if anyone in the family is allergic to this pain reliever.

As another exercise, have the group list the items they would need for a first aid kit for the car. Discuss the necessity of having a kit in the car and what items you would be sure to include considering the circumstances it would be used under. What special items would you include — flares? blankets?

In preparing first aid kits with your group, discuss the reasons for each item, its proper use and the limits of first aid itself. First aid is common sense — once your group understands the reasons for taking certain steps and using special equipment, they will less likely forget than if they had to memorize it. Also stress that once a first aid kit has been made it cannot be put away and forgotten. Keep the supplies replenished and properly protected.

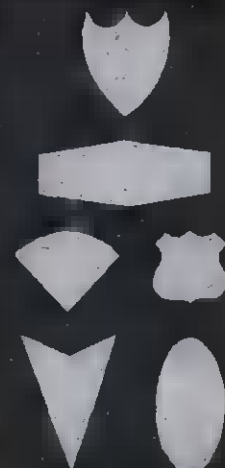
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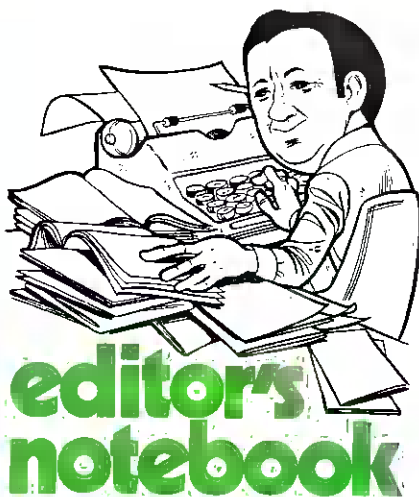
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The following Hazard Warning was received from the **Canada Safety Council** (as this column was being written) and while it is not particularly topical in April, it is something to file away for a 'Scouter's Five Minutes' in the late fall.

"WINTER RECREATION-SNOW CASTLES AND SNOW FORTS. This hazard warning is directed at parents and supervisors of children's activities. Do not allow children to build snow castles or snow forts so close to public streets and roads that operating snow removal equipment could bury the structure in snow. The Canada Safety Council recently received a report of two children in Brossard, Quebec, who narrowly escaped death when their fort was completely buried by the spew from a passing wedge plough. Fortunately, a young companion witnessed the incident and adults were able to excavate the youngsters in short order."

News of a new book of special interest to **Sea Scouts** and groups involved in water activities.

The **Scout Association (UK)** recently published "**Scouts on the Water**" by Percy W. Blandford; a 125-page book covering all aspects of seamanship, boats, boat handling and water programs. It is now available from **Supply Services**, Ottawa, catalogue number 20-463, \$4.25.

The article "He's Choking — Do Something Now!" which appeared in the December issue, outlined a method of ejecting food lodged in the throat, that was developed by **Dr. Henry J. Heimlich**. The article noted that the symptoms of choking often resemble a heart attack and that many people succumb to

what has come to be called *cafe coronary* because those present don't move to dislodge the foreign matter immediately and the victim is unable to speak on his own behalf.

Dr. Heimlich now recommends that a universal signal be used by persons choking. By grasping his neck between the thumb and index finger of one hand a victim would signal to the people around him that he is choking. The emergency would not then be mistaken for a heart attack, appropriate action could be taken at once and hopefully a life saved.

Don Boyd, Deputy Regional Commissioner, East Sub Region, Greater Toronto, wrote recently to report on the involvement of boys in his area of responsibility, in community events.

Over the Christmas holidays, the members of the **603 Venturer Company, East Scarborough**, placed second in the Borough's first ice Sculpture Contest. They won \$200 as runners-up (and this should make **National Commissioner Bill Carr** happy) plan to use the money to help send the company to the Canadian Jamboree in P.E.I. in 1977. The creators of the masterpiece, an *Ardvaark*, are shown in our picture with their Advisor, **Tony Sheppard**.

On December 29, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers again assisted at the Mayor's annual Blood Donor Clinic where 1,009 units of blood

were collected.

On New Year's Eve, Scouts and Venturers led and were torch bearers in the Torch Light Parade to start off New Year's festivities at the local Civic Centre.

And finally, Scouts and Venturers were on duty at the Third Annual Mayor's Levee. Scouting has been assisting at this function since it began three years ago. It's interesting to note that when on duty at the Civic Centre, the Scouts and Venturers wear a special neckerchief, with a replica of the Borough flag and crest at its point.

On page 43 of the October issue, we announced a study of the volunteer adult members in Scouting. A questionnaire was sent to a 10% random sample of **The Canadian Leader** subscribers, with some amazing results, despite problems in connection with the postal strike.

Project Director Gerry Giuliani has asked that the following message be passed on to all who helped. "Please pass on my personal thanks to all the leaders who responded to the Volunteer Leader questionnaire. In all, 3,400 were mailed to the 10% of our adult members and to date (Feb. 16) 1,650 have been returned. This is an outstanding return (about 48%); more than many, if not most, organizations could hope to attain for a similar type survey.

"The questionnaire was lengthy and, at times, difficult to complete, yet the returns were heavy and the



Photo by Peter Mykusz, Borough of Scarborough

answers, on the whole, very consistent. Surely this response is an indication of the high level of interest and commitment our adult members have in Scouting.

"Results are now being processed for analysis and will be complete and available in May; a Canadian Leader article will summarize these results soon after that time."

From World Scouting NEWS-LETTER . . . In **Perthshire, Scotland**, Scouts held a coffee morning to help raise funds. The major attraction was "Flossie" the sheep because there was a prize of meat valued at \$12 for correctly guessing her weight. However, after a while, Flossie became fed up with the roar of passing traffic, and people poking and staring at her, and she leaped over her pen and fled the scene. Pedestrians darted aside to let the panic-stricken animal pass but after her ran swift-footed Councillor Knott who, it turned out, could move faster than Flossie because he caught up with her before disaster did and wrestled her back to the safe confines of her pen . . .

As an initial contribution to the national "Operation Agriculture", the **Scout Federation of Chad** has begun several small agricultural centres which include an orchard, and cotton and millet fields . . .

The Scouts and Guides of **Costa Rica** supported by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the San Jose Rotary Club, organized an "EXPO 75" to interest the public in Scouting. The exhibits, demonstrations, song festivals, and other events were visited by an estimated 90,000 people . . . A two-week course for professional staff of **Arab Scout associations** took place at the American University in Cairo. The Arab Scout Committee paid the expenses of one leader from each country and emphasis was on planning, management and communications skills . . . "Routers" (senior Scouts) in **Port-de Paix, Haiti**, have obtained land for growing food and have accepted major responsibilities in the national food-growing campaign. These include creating nurseries for young fruit trees and cleaning and paving the communal market . . . and finally, another item with an ecological theme. In **California**, Scouts used to provide a community service by collecting discarded Christmas trees from homes after the holidays and burning them in mas-

sive bonfires at central points. But with today's concern for air pollution the project has changed. The discarded trees are still collected at publicized locations but are now cut up and given free to gardeners to use as mulch. This helps garden crops grow, prevents soil erosion and returns the organic matter to the earth.

And here's an idea for Mother's Day. Last year in **St. Catharines, Ontario**, a local shopping mall called on Cubs and Beavers of the **17th Welland Avenue United Pack and Colony**, to help them with a surprise they planned for Moms who visited the mall on the Saturday before Mother's Day. The boys handed out carnations to female shoppers, with the compliments of the mall! Our **St. Catharines' Standard** photo shows Cub Greg Sheehan and Beaver Jimmy Hutchinson presenting Mrs. Dani Girard with her flower.

A letter was received recently from **R. Barry Angus**, Group Scout leader of the 8th Barry in **South Glamorgan, Wales**. Having received a copy of **The Canadian Leader** magazine from the International Department of The Scout Association in London, he wanted subscription information, so that he could receive it on a regular basis. He also asked if we could put him in touch with a Scout group in Canada, preferably in the Toronto area, which would be interested in exchanging ideas, badges, etc. He enclosed the following information on his group. "The 8th Barry was formed prior to 1907 and was then known as the 8th Barry B.-P. Scout Group. The Group still wears B.-P. colours, green with a grey border. Many members of the 1907 group are still alive and hope to hold a reunion later this year. The present group consists of a pack and troop with 17 Cubs and 14 Scouts. They have their own headquarters.

Anyone wishing to contact Mr. Angus should address their letters to Flat 4, 4 Park Road, South Glamorgan, Wales.

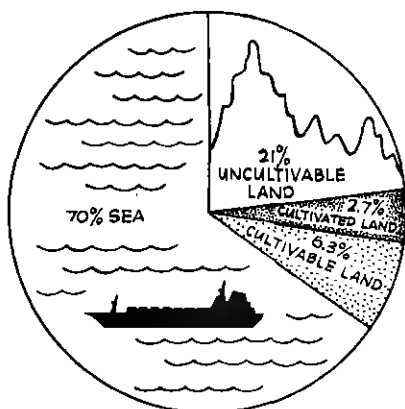


PRECIOUS SOIL

CHART 1

WE DO NOT HAVE
MUCH LAND TO LIVE ON

Throughout history, man has been destroying land. Today, the speed of destruction is very fast. During the past 30 years alone, man has ruined one-seventh of the world's soil. Today, millions more people are being born — and they have less and less land to live on, and grow enough food. Each year, this means more and more hungry people, unhealthy people, people dying from starvation. As Scouts, we are educating ourselves, and other people, to help prevent disaster, through the Conservation of the world's soil and other natural resources.



PRECIOUS SOIL

CHART 3

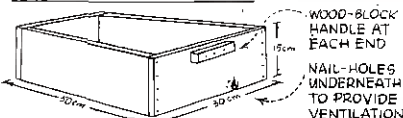
Project 6

START YOUR OWN EARTHWORM FARM

The earthworm is one of God's most remarkable animals. Usually about 4 inches (10cm) to 6 inches (15cm) long — though often larger — each worm is a **living soil factory!** It eats decaying vegetable matter (humus). As it eats, it swallows tiny grains of sand in the process, mixing the sand and the vegetable matter in its amazing digestive system.

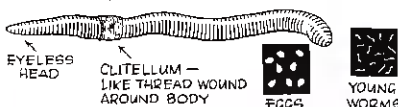
Everyone has observed worm casts — little lumps of smooth soil — excreted on lawns and in fields by earthworms. In comparison with the original soil taken in by the earthworm, as it eats humus, worm casts have been found to contain: 5 times more nitrate nitrogen • 11 times more potash • 7 times more phosphorus • 3 times more magnesium • 40% more humus.

EARTHWORM BREEDING BOX





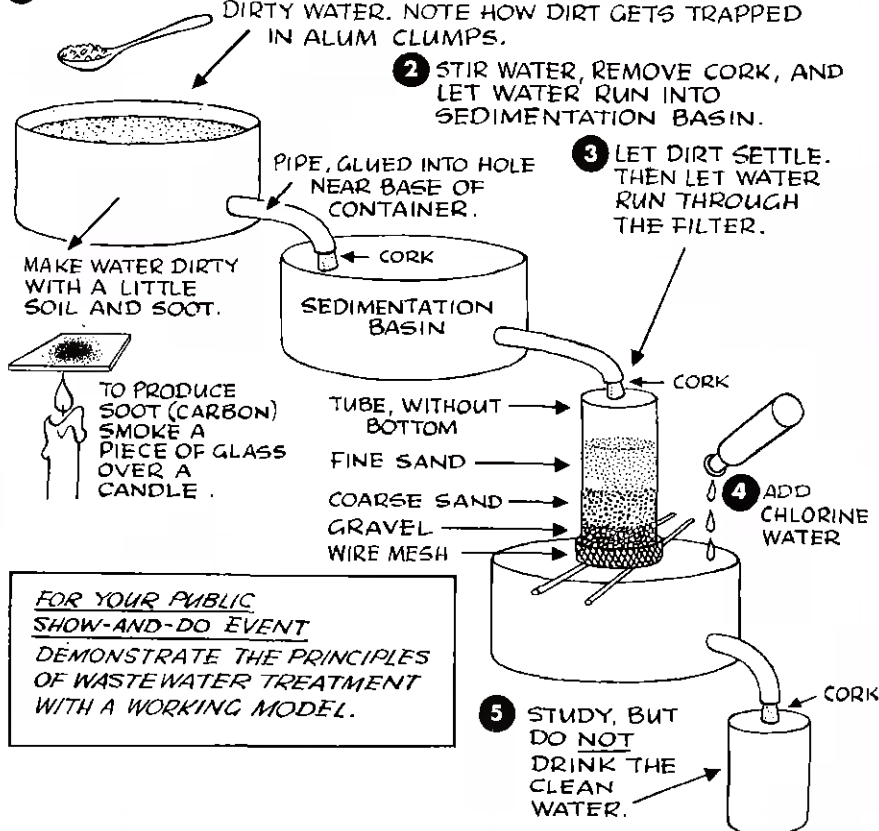
EARTHWORM

10 cm TO 15 cm, OR LONGER. PINK/GREY OR PURPLISH.



BUILD A MODEL FROM OLD PLASTIC CONTAINERS

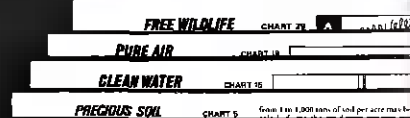
- 1** ADD A TEASPOON OF COARSE ALUM TO DIRTY WATER. NOTE HOW DIRT GETS TRAPPED IN ALUM CLUMPS.
- 
- 2** STIR WATER, REMOVE CORK, AND LET WATER RUN INTO SEDIMENTATION BASIN.
- 



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International SHOW-A CONSERVATION

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SCOUT ASSOCIATIONS THE YOUTH THE WORLD are invited to reproduce this material, in similar chart form, in the language of choice, in collaboration with your local Bata company. Scout magazine editors are also invited to reprint, with acknowledgements to World Scout Bureau/World Wildlife Fund.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Grateful thanks are recorded to the following sources: Boy Scouts of America; and Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; Boy Scouts of America; Boy Scouts of Canada; The Conservationist; and Dept. of Environmental Conservation, New York; Children's Christian Publishing Ltd., Sydney, Australia; Girl Nodding (Algonquin Wildlife), Sweden; Service de Parcs, International Wilderness Leadership Foundation, South Africa and New York; Girl Scouts, London; Guide Boy Scouts of South Africa; Swedish Guide to Scout Association; Swedish Society for Conservation of Nature; The Scout Association, U.K.; The Teddy Bear, Noid, South Africa; Dr. Robert, World Wildlife Fund; Karl Lindholm and Barbara Rothberg, Concept, Editing and Production Inc. Children's

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Pure Air
Free Wildlife
No Litter**

A copy of this International Show and Do Conservation Project Kit is available **FREE** to each Scout troop in Canada, courtesy of the Bata Shoe Co. Troop Scouters may obtain their **FREE** copy from their Scout office. Simply state your name, troop and if you apply in writing, your address. Additional copies are available for \$3 per copy, from the

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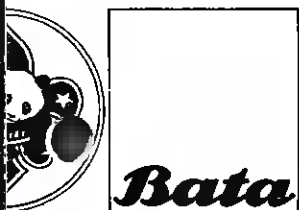


AND-DO PROJECT KIT

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World Wildlife Fund,
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Toronto, Ontario
Scouters, there is at least a years pro-
gramming in this book. Use it to provide
fun and challenging projects to convey
essential ideas and attitudes about our
great outdoors.



FREE WILDLIFE

CHART 40

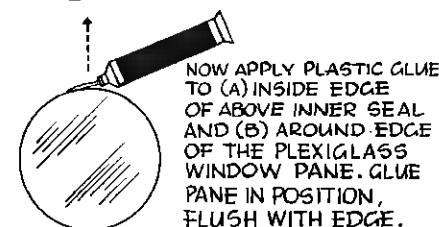
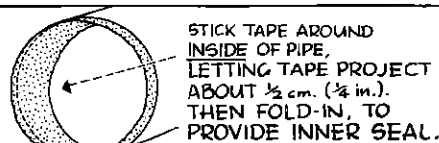
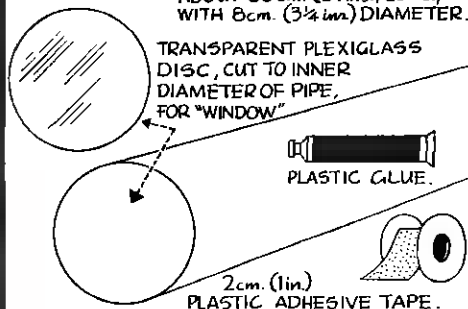
Project 52

MAKE A WATERSCOPE FOR UNDERWATER OBSERVATION

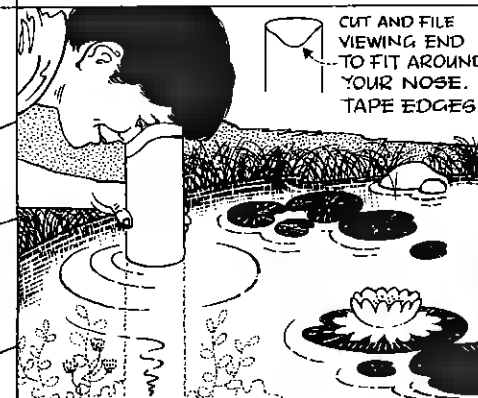
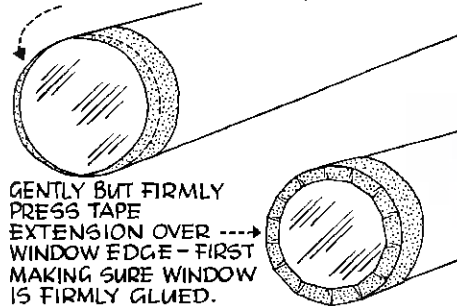
In ponds and pools and gently flowing streams, a Waterscope enables you to observe underwater animal and plant life without wetting your feet, and without surface ripples and reflections disturbing clear vision. Here's how you can make your own Waterscope:

Make a Waterscope

MATERIALS: LENGTH OF PLASTIC PIPE ABOUT 60cm. (24ins.) LONG, WITH 8cm. (3 1/4 ins.) DIAMETER.

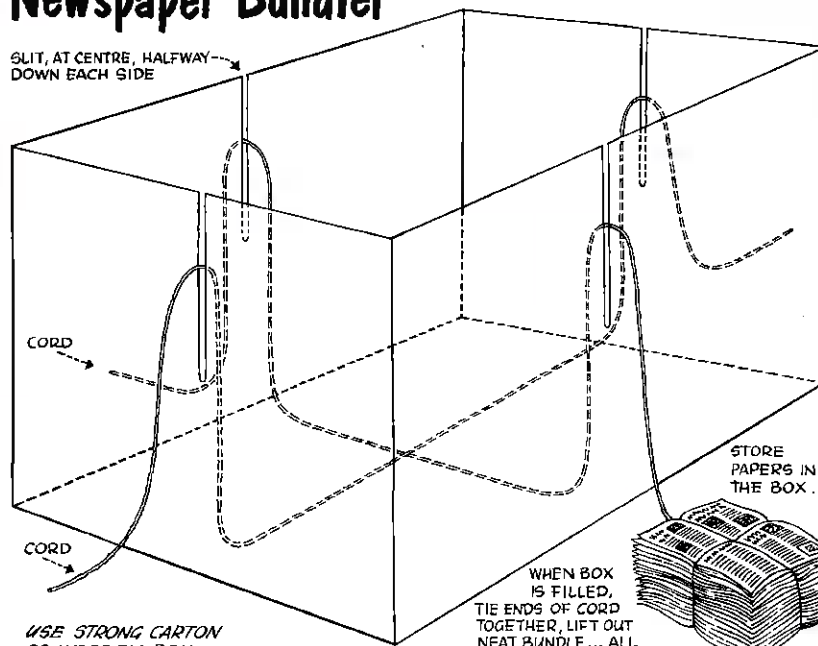


NOW RUN PLASTIC TAPE AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE PIPE, ALLOWING TAPE TO EXTEND ABOUT 1/2 cm. (1/4 in.).



Newspaper Bundler

SLIT, AT CENTRE, HALFWAY DOWN EACH SIDE





Dr. David Irwin, Program Director for Beavers in the Calgary Region sent us the following letter for publication. We include it here to focus on one of the topics we will explore in the upcoming review of the Beaver program.

Beaver Leader Initial and Sharing Sessions

Have you tried training your Beaver leaders? Calgary Region does.

Calgary Region is now using two concepts in Beaver leader training; the 'sharing sessions' with which you are all familiar, as well as initial sessions for new leaders.

Calgary has developed a system which allows service team members (colony sharers) to conduct introductory interviews with potential Beaver leaders. These interviews are designed to give the potential leader an awareness of Beavering concepts as outlined in the blue brochure "Beavers-Canada" (no longer available).

The leaders attend a four-hour training course (usually two hours on two evenings). The courses are normally conducted by two colony sharers within the community from which the course candidates are drawn.

Calgary's stated objectives for these courses are:

1. to ensure that the candidate has a knowledge of:
 - a) the history of the Scouting Movement;
 - b) the history of Beavering;
 - c) Beaver lingo;
 - d) Keo's function;
 - e) divisions within a colony e.g. their purpose and use;
 - f) uniforms — boy and adult and correct usage;
 - g) program planning;
 - h) available resources.
2. to share with the candidates and ensure they understand and agree with:
 - a) the 'team leadership' approach;
 - b) the ceremonies;
 - c) the Law, Promise and Motto;
 - d) the philosophy of the investiture of the leader.
3. to obtain a commitment from each candidate that they:
 - a) are aware of their responsibilities, as leaders, to the boys, to other leaders within the colony, group and community;
 - b) will assist each other in obtaining expertise in a variety of ways, all toward the goal of helping boys.

The leaders then return to their colonies to put their new knowledge into practice.

Course outlines of Calgary Region's Initial Sessions can be made available to other councils by writing to **Mrs. Liz Fogarty at Calgary Regional Council.**

Calgary's Sharing Sessions are utilized for the distribution of knowledge among experienced leaders.

As colony sharers move about in their charge of four to six colonies, they try to become aware of the

needs of their colonies. If they see a need for more information on a specific topic such as crafts, they might, in conjunction with another colony sharer, and with the blessing of the service centre conduct a 'Crafts Sharing Session'. Each of the eight to 12 colonies involved would be asked to bring a craft to the session which could be shared with the other colonies.

At other times a general 'bull session' is required where participants are invited, with problems for their peers to help solve.

On rare occasions it may be desirable to have a region-wide sharing session. These can be fun, but due to the number of participants, can become cumbersome to work with, especially in a region like Calgary where there are nearly 2,000 boys and over 400 leaders in the Beaver program.

While in the strictest sense, Calgary Region's Beaver Leader Initial Training is not compulsory, leaders are informed during the introductory interview that upon accepting the challenge of being a Beaver leader they are **expected** to take part in one of the many Beaver Leader Initial Training Courses scheduled throughout the city from October through early December.

By Christmas over 90% of all new Beaver leaders have had exposure to programming. In Calgary, quantity is understood . . . we strive to maintain quality.

What is the quality of your organization?

Dr. David G. Irwin,
Program Director - Beavers,
Calgary Region.

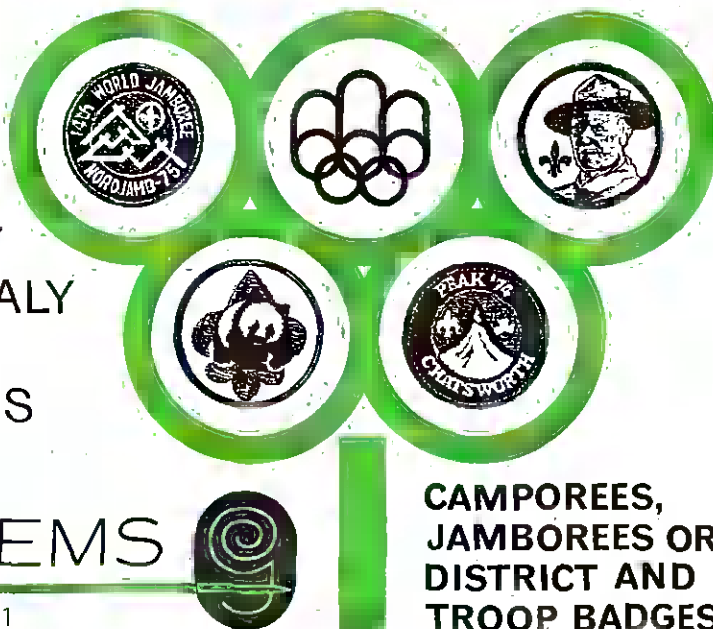
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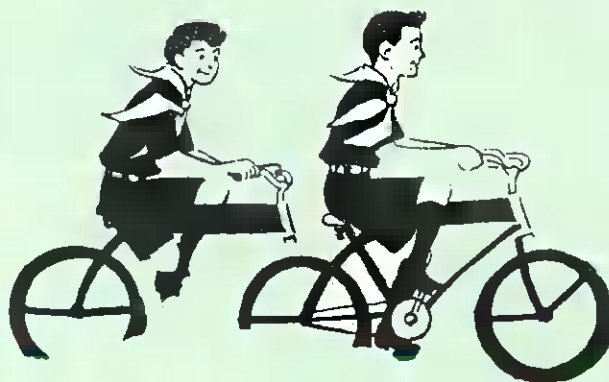
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GRANT EMBLEMS

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



Recipes and Games



RECIPES

For those of you who are unfamiliar with the various cooking terms, or those who have encountered wide-eyed looks of astonishment from your boys at the mere mention of such words as *braise*, *parboil* or *knead*, we have compiled a glossary of common cooking terms to help you and your group cope with cooking.

Bake: To cook with dry heat (as in an oven).

Barbecue: To cook meat, fish or poultry over coals or fire, on or in a grill or spit.

Baste: To spoon natural food juices or additional liquid over cooking food for added flavour or to prevent scorching.

Batter: A mixture, usually of flour and liquid such as water or milk.

Beat: To mix ingredients quickly and evenly until light and creamy.

Blend: To thoroughly mix two or more ingredients.

Boil: To cook in boiling liquid (100°C at sea level) in which bubbles constantly rise to the surface and break.

Braise: To brown in a bit of hot fat and then cook slowly in a tightly covered cooking utensil, adding a small amount of liquid to prevent burning — generally used for tough cuts of meat.

Broil: To cook by direct heat radiant from coals or flames — used for meat, fish or fowl.

Chop: Cut into small pieces.

Cream: To make smooth and creamy, usually used when referring to fats and sugar.

BICYCLE GAMES

Shoe Scramble

Players are divided into two teams and placed at opposite ends of the playing field. Their shoes are piled in the centre of the field. At the starting signal all contestants ride to within ten feet of the shoe pile; dismount, find their shoes, put them on, remount, and return to the starting line. First one back wins.

Don't forget to see that the laces are tied!

Paper Boys

Players throw rolled newspapers into 40 gallon drums. Establish the straight course and the throwing distance.

Tug of War

This is a game of team strength and endurance.

A long rope is stretched out on a level surface. A handkerchief is tied in the centre of the rope and two stakes or marks, four feet apart, are made. The handkerchief is midway between the stakes or marks. Two teams of riders, facing in opposite directions are placed on opposite sides of the rope. All the players grasp the rope with one hand. At the command 'ready' by the leader, all mount their bikes and establish balance by a slight even pull on the rope. On the command 'go', all pedal hard and pull on the rope.

If the rider's body or foot touches the ground he is disqualified and play continues without him.

The team that pulls the other past the stake on his side is the winner.

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**Have you
helped
Amigo?**

Coasting Race

The object of this race is to determine which contestant can coast the longest distance — after pedalling as hard as possible for a distance of 15 feet or more to a prescribed starting line where the 'coasting' officially begins. Have a referee mark the spot where each rider stops.

Hitting the Target

This game requires skill and good co-ordination. Finding the mark requires timing and marksmanship, but the game itself is lots of fun.

Four or six receptacles are set out in a row about 15 feet apart along a 100 foot long course. The riders are given a supply of bottle tops, marbles or other small objects. The contestants then ride in a line as close as they wish, dropping objects into receptacles. Each receptacle is given a number corresponding with the number of the rider, who must drop his object into that particular receptacle. This game is judged by points. The rider who finds the mark most frequently is the winner.

A variation is for players to have as many objects as there are receptacles. Riders then cycle down the course at average speed, dropping one object into each receptacle. Hits and misses are counted after each run.

Umbrella Race

This is fun!

Competitors keeping to lanes, hold open umbrellas over their heads, steering their bikes with one hand. Any rider who permits the umbrella to tip below his shoulders is immediately disqualified.

— from N.Z. Scout News

Games — page 224

Dice: To cut into very small pieces the same size (like cubes).

Dot: To sprinkle bits of food over the surface of another.

Fry: To cook in hot fat.

Grate: To cut into fine particles using a grater.

Knead: To work dough with hands, folding and stretching it to make it smooth and elastic.

Panbroil: To cook in an uncovered skillet without adding fat or using just enough to prevent burning or sticking.

Parboil: Partial cooking in boiling water.

Simmer: To cook slowly in a liquid over a low heat, the liquid surface barely rippling.

Skewer: To impale meat or other food on metal or wood shafts for cooking.

Skim: To remove fat and other particles that float on top of a liquid.

Steam: To cook directly over boiling water in a tightly covered container.

Stew: To cook slowly in just enough water to cover — similar to simmer.

Toast: To brown over hot coals or in an oven.

Recipes — page 506

paksoak

by Bob Butcher

OWL

I was recently advised of a new publication out in the bookstores, a magazine called *OWL* (Outdoors and Wildlife). *OWL* is a Canadian magazine for children, published by the Young Naturalist Foundation and is devoted to the outdoors and wildlife. The editors, Mary Anne Brinckman and Annabel Slight, told one interviewer that *OWL* is aimed at eight to 12-year-olds with a view to stimulating them to take an interest in environmental issues. They also encourage boys and girls to send in their own contributions. The January issue contained:

How to be a Winter Detective

Albert, My Dog, by Farley Mowat
Eight Simple Bird Feeders to Make

All Your Own (poems by children)

Jack Rabbit Says . . . tips on cross-country skiing by our 100-

year-old expert Jack Rabbit Smith-Johanssen.

The Black-tailed Prairie Dog (with color centrefold)

Mighty Mites (a cartoon series — this month they use their 'shrink drink' to explore a beehive)

In Search of the Narwhal

About Yeast — its wonderful and spooky world . . .

plus a number of short news items, quizzes and crafts. You might make your boys aware of this magazine or pick it up yourself, to use as a resource in planning your programs. Your boys might want to contribute to the magazine with poems and art. Subscriptions are \$6 for ten issues:

OWL Magazine, 59 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5E 1B3

Future issues of *OWL* will appear in early spring and June. By September it will become a monthly magazine with ten issues a year.

Nature the Silent Witness

Boy Scouts of Canada has produced an audio-visual presentation called *Nature the Silent Witness*. It is a series of 50 pictures in slide or filmstrip format, together with a cassette-taped narrative by Pierre Berton. The presentation tells us how we must learn to use but not abuse and enjoy but not destroy the environment in our outdoor programming, relating this to our camping and outdoor activities policies and practices. It is a useful presentation to show your Wolf Cubs. Check to see if your local council office has one that you can use. They are available from Communication Services for \$15.00.

CJ '77 P.E.I.

No doubt some of your Cubs will be reaching the age when they will be ready to join Scouts either before summer or in the fall. That means that they will be eligible to attend the Canadian Jamboree in P.E.I. in July, 1977. It might be a good idea to start 'talking-up' the Jamboree with them now so they will have an added incentive to stay in the Scouting family. The January and March '76 issues of *The Canadian Leader* featured articles with information about the planning and events that are taking place. Upcoming articles will elaborate as plans proceed.

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CJ'77

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA — NATIONAL JAMBOREE 1977

WE ARE PLANNING TO GO!

_____ Jamboree Jamboree
(How many?) Scout Patrols Venturer Companies

of the _____
Name of Troop/Company/District

are "going all out" to be at this Jamboree in Prince Edward Island in July 1977.

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

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

Name of Scouter organizing the adventure

Address to which information be sent

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



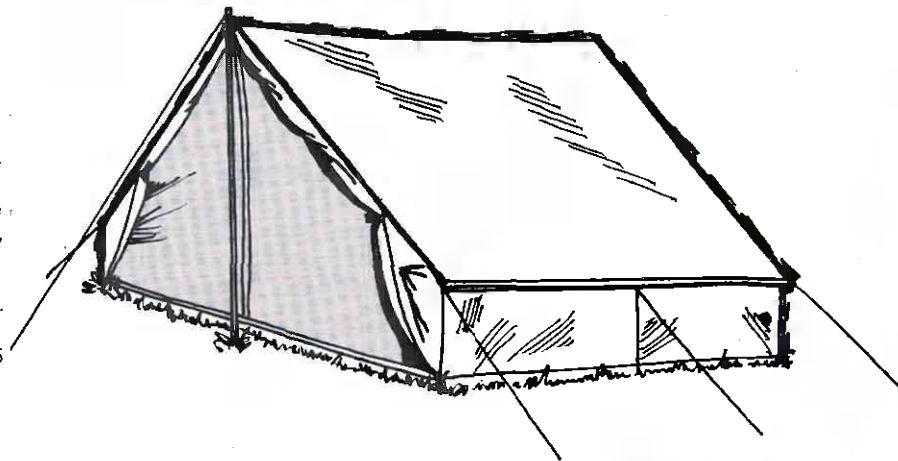
C.J.-'77-P.E.I.

AN EXPERIENCE IN LIGHTWEIGHT CAMPING

The summer of '76 will provide the opportunity for contingent members to improve their skills in lightweight camping in readiness for CJ '77.

The following items are now available—more will be announced later.

CJ 3-MAN TENT—Lightweight ripstop nylon, zippered screen door with storm flap, zippered rear window with storm flap, sewn-in Polyethylene, waterproof, reinforced floor, packed in nylon carrying bag, complete with poles, stakes and guy ropes, 7' x 7' x 4' 10", weighs only 6 lbs.
52-201 \$54.95
FLY—nylon, for use with CJ 3-Man Tent.
52-202 \$18.95



MTC SPECIAL RUCSAC—21" x 15", lightweight cotton pack bag with one outer and two side pockets, foam pads on shoulder straps, magnesium aluminum alloy frame, rugged and lightweight, 2½ lbs.
51-126 \$21.95

BACK PACKER—Lightweight aluminum frame with nylon pack, 6 outside pockets with zippers, map pocket, padded shoulder straps, Nylon hip belt, many other excellent design features, weighs 3½ lbs., imported.
51-117 \$25.98



WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS!
Available through your Scout shop, local dealer or
Supply Services.