

THE CANADIAN

MAY 1976

leader

AN INTRODUCTION TO ORIENTEERING

A HIKING WE WILL GO

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

ON THE LEVEL

C.J. 77 OFFER OF SERVICE

CANADA'S FLAGS

TRAINING TALK



PARTNERS

DINING OUT

A PACK WIDE GAME

VENTURERS IN ACTION

SONGS & STORIES

C.J. 77 — HELP WANTED

SOMETHING TO LOOK FOR

BEAVER PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

pak-sak

by Bob Butcher

The Niagara District sent us this sample award and an explanation of what they have decided to do to help celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Cubbing.

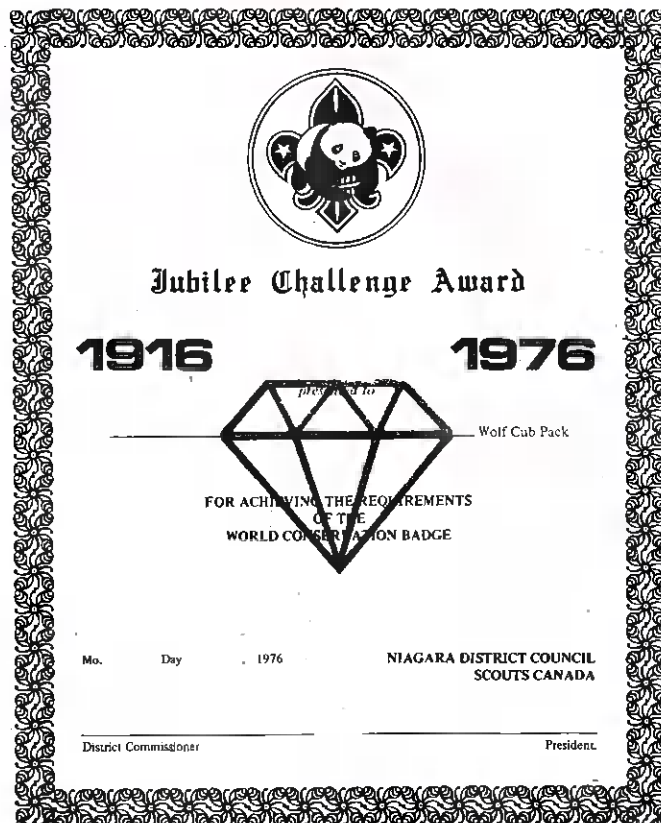
The executive council of the district has challenged all of its Cub packs to work toward the "Jubilee Challenge Award." It will be presented to any Cub pack in which a minimum of 60 per cent of the Cubs earn the World Conservation Badge during the Jubilee year.

The World Conservation Badge (see page 292 of *The Cub Leaders' Handbook*) makes good use of some star and badge activities and includes involvement in community-oriented projects.

A large proportion of the packs have already signified acceptance to the challenge and are incorporating the requirements into their year's programs.

The Challenge Award will be presented to each successful pack by a member of the executive council along with a service Scouter. The presentations will take place in November 1976.

What are your Cubs doing to celebrate the Jubilee? Share your plans with us.



We share with you the following letter from Beaver leader **Betty Kenn** of Greater Toronto Region describing Bendale's Beaver winter picnic.

"This is the funnerest day I've ever had!"

This statement, made by a Beaver at the Bendale Area Beavers' Winter Picnic, describes the event held on the 7th of February at Thomson Park in Scarborough.

The day was bright, sunny, crisp and cool when 91 Beavers, 23 leaders and about 20 parents, from the four colonies in the area, gathered in the park at 10:30 a.m. to share a time of *Fun in the Snow*. After the opening ceremonies, the Beavers enthusiastically participated in building snow forts, a cross-

country trek to find a hidden message, games, tug-of-war and tobogganing. An unexpected and exciting addition to our program was a ride around the park on a horse-drawn sleigh.

Hot chocolate and several dozen hot dogs, cookies and doughnuts were gobbled up by hungry boys at noon. Cross-country skiers and ice skaters in the park were invited to **SHARE** the surplus of hot dogs — two dozen people joined us for lunch! A large campfire, tended throughout the day by Venturers from the 23rd Bendale, helped to take the chill from the winter air.

Activities continued until 1:30 p.m., at which time we gathered in the pond with our four Big Brown Beavers for the closing ceremony.

It was one of the *funnerest* days I've had too!

And here's one from Flin Flon Manitoba.

"Our Beaver Happening was on the ice at the Whitney Forum in Flin Flon, home town of Bobby Clark. It started at 8 p.m. Friday, Feb. 27, 1976."

The occasion was the Flin Flon District Scublympics, and for the first time Beavers were competing in the ice races. It was a great evening for our five colonies.

The races included a snowshoe race using cardboard boxes as snowshoes; a dog sleigh race, with Beavers as the dogs, pulling a leader on a toboggan; a three legged race; and a skiing race using small wooden boards with ropes attached to each ski which the boys held onto.

The Cub packs ran each race first to show the Beavers how it was done, and when the Beavers raced the Cubs, the public cheered them on.

When it ended, the Beaver colony with the most points was presented with a trophy.

This year's winners were 8th Beaver Colony, Willowvale, the trophy being presented to Bubbles, (Mrs. M. Mayor) Beaver leader.

This was a real fun evening for the Beavers, Cubs, parents and the public.

This **Beaver happening** reported by (Hawkeye) 6th Beaver leader District Scouter, **Mr. T. D. Middleton**.



page 4



page 6



page 14



page 29

SUPPLY SERVICES



NEWS



by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

A revised edition of the **Venturer Advisor Kit** is now available through your Scout Shops, Scout offices and dealers. Catalogue # 20-756, \$2.50 each.

We call your attention to the two very attractive crests illustrated in our advertisement on **page 16**.

Announcing the re-introduction of the **Bike and Hike Poncho Ground Sheet** (51-121, \$5.95) which was announced as discontinued in Dec. '75 issue.

The following items are no longer available:

- 33-207 Ladies' green sports style hat — size 23
- 39-378 Royal blue with white border neckerchiefs
- 45-000 Beaver windbreaker, size 5
- 71-118 Craft Basket Kit
- 20-657 Bible Crafts for Children
- 20-659 Make It with Punched Cards

There is a new Scout department in **Zellers Limited at Westdale Plaza, Mississauga**.

Diamond Jubilee Cub crests are selling well. It appears that every Cub in Canada wants one as a memento of his being a Cub in the 60th year of Cubbing. We ask leaders to ensure that their boys have the opportunity to get a crest.

Jean style pants and shorts have been specially designed for the tough requirements of active Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers and leaders. Available in **navy and grey**, they have permanent press finish, scoop pockets and are moderately flared to meet today's styles. You'll find them at your Scout dealer or Scout Shop. Shorts (boys' 22 to 34) are \$6.49; men's (36 to 46) are \$7.49. Long pants (boys' 22 to 34) are \$8.98; men's (36 to 46) are \$10.98.

THE CANADIAN leader

MAY 1976
VOLUME 6 NUMBER 9

Paksak	2
Beaver Happenings	2
Supply Services News	3
Today Meets Yesterday	4
An Introduction to Orienteering	6
A Hiking We Will Go — Part 2	8
Canada: Its Flags, Armorial Bearings and Floral Emblems, Part 5	10
Venturers and Action — A Winning Combination	12
Partners, Working Together to Serve Youth, Part 2	14
Beaver Program Review Questionnaire	16
CJ '77 — Help Wanted!	19
On the Level	23
Training Talk	26
Something to Look For	28
Dining Out	29
A Pack Wide Game	30
Editor's Notebook	32
CJ '77 Offer of Service	34
Scouter's Five Minutes and Songs	37

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VELMA CARTER, Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising

COVER



The cover tells the story — 16 great items that will help you to develop exciting programs for your boys. And in addition, there are our regular features plus service and fund-raising ads. A bulging package of information and fun.

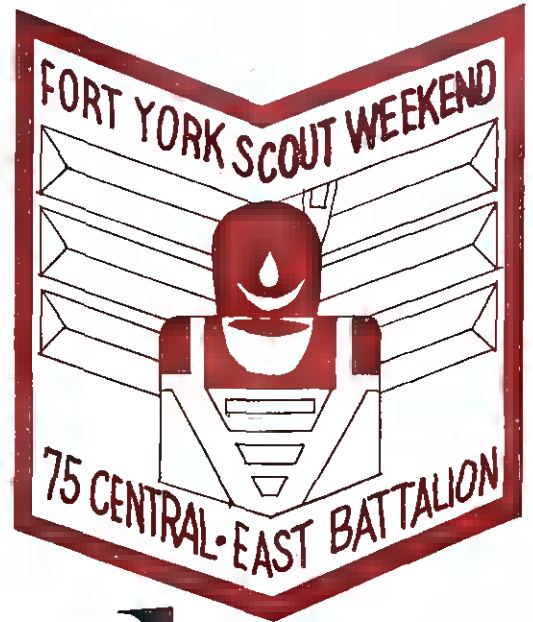
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TODAY MEETS

Yesterday



by F. R. Fishell

4 In October 1975, Scouts from the Central East Subregion of Greater Toronto, armed with homemade uniforms, simulated muskets and a spirit of 'patriotic duty' converged at Fort York, Ontario, to spend a weekend reliving the war of 1812.

The following is an excerpt from the memoirs of Lt.-Col. F. R. Fishell of the Central East Battalion of the Fort York Militia, as recorded in his diary just prior to his selling his commission and retiring to civilian life.

The sergeant major glared at the small militia private. Actually, 5'2" was just slightly below average for a British soldier in 1814, but the sergeant major stood over six feet tall, and with his shako and bulky greatcoat, towered over all the militia men.

"Do you call that a straight line?" he barked.

"No," said a soldier.

"No, what?" growled the sergeant.

"No SIR!" replied a scared little voice.

"You address officers as SIR! What is my rank?" bellowed the giant.

"Sergeant major," squeaked the private.

"Alright men," roared the warrant officer at the troops. "Now that we have sorted that out, do you men know how to answer my questions?"

"Yes, sergeant major," was the reply.

"LOUDER!" shouted the sergeant major. "I have to be able to hear you over gunfire!"

"YES, SERGEANT MAJOR," boomed the half-battalion of the militia.

Having lined up the men into two fairly straight lines, or ranks as they are called in the army, the sergeant major ordered the men to raise their right hand and repeat the oath after him. Now they were in the army. At this, an officer in resplendent uniform

stepped in front of the men and read The King's Regulations, The Articles of War and The Mutiny Act.

After the message, the soldiers broke ranks and relaxed around a blazing bonfire, while the non-commissioned officers told them stories of garrison ghosts, battles of the past and regimental history. They even sang a few patriotic songs such as "British Grenadiers" and "Rule Britannia" to the accompaniment of a fife. The colonel of the militia called his second-in-command, Major Paul; the adjutant, Captain Spencer; company commander, Captain Bellamy and Regimental Sergeant Major Dunning, and decorated them for raising such a fine levy of recruits.

After this, the recruits were given a hot drink and ordered to bed. Since the fort's barracks were filled with the regulars, the militia men had to sleep in army tents, set up in company rows, outside the fort walls. As they walked off into the darkness, another small soldier sidled up to an officer and whispered:

"Sir, I'm not really in the army. I crossed the fingers of my left hand while swearing the oath."

He was right about not being in the army, because this was October 1975, and the militia men were Scouts from the Central East Subregion of Greater Toronto, who were spending a weekend at Fort York, reliving the war of 1812. Destroyed by the Americans in 1813, the fort was rebuilt to its present state in 1814.

The leaders played the part of officers and sergeants of the militia, and the employees of the Toronto Historical Board, who re-enact the part of the Fort York Garrison, were the regular forces officers and men of the King's 8th Regiment of Foot

Guards. For this weekend, most of them were promoted to a higher brevet rank so they could be in charge of the operation. This was a repeat, by popular demand, of a similar weekend in May, 1974.

The boys and their leaders had worked for months making replicas of 1812 uniforms of the men of the 8th. Some of the uniforms and Brown Bess muskets (officially known as the East India pattern tower musket), did pass for the real thing at 20 paces.

Saturday morning, after a hearty breakfast served up by the quartermaster, Captain (area commissioner) John Millar and his staff of cooks, the troops learned the basic drill and manual of arms under the supervision of the sergeants. Their officers, in the meantime, received a crammed course on parade ground orders, manoeuvres and etiquette, from Lieutenant (brevet Colonel) Barry Sandler, who is also an assistant Rover skipper. Thanks to his years in Scouting, he knows how to create an exciting event for boys of Scout age. He and Sergeant (brevet Sergeant Major) Tom Arnold were the originators of the idea; with the help of the rest of the Guard, particularly (brevet Colour Sergeant and later brevet Lieutenant) Brian Burke, they put this whole show together.

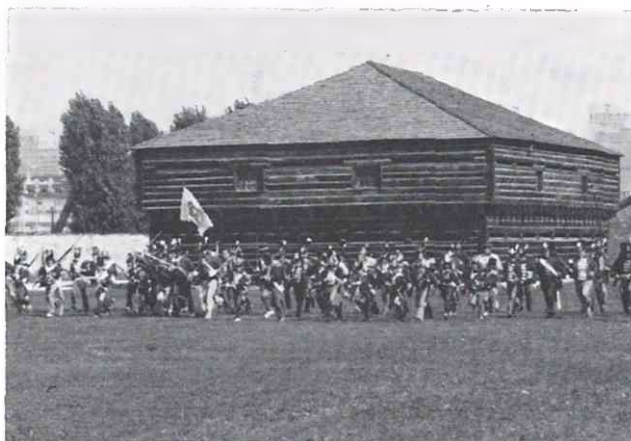
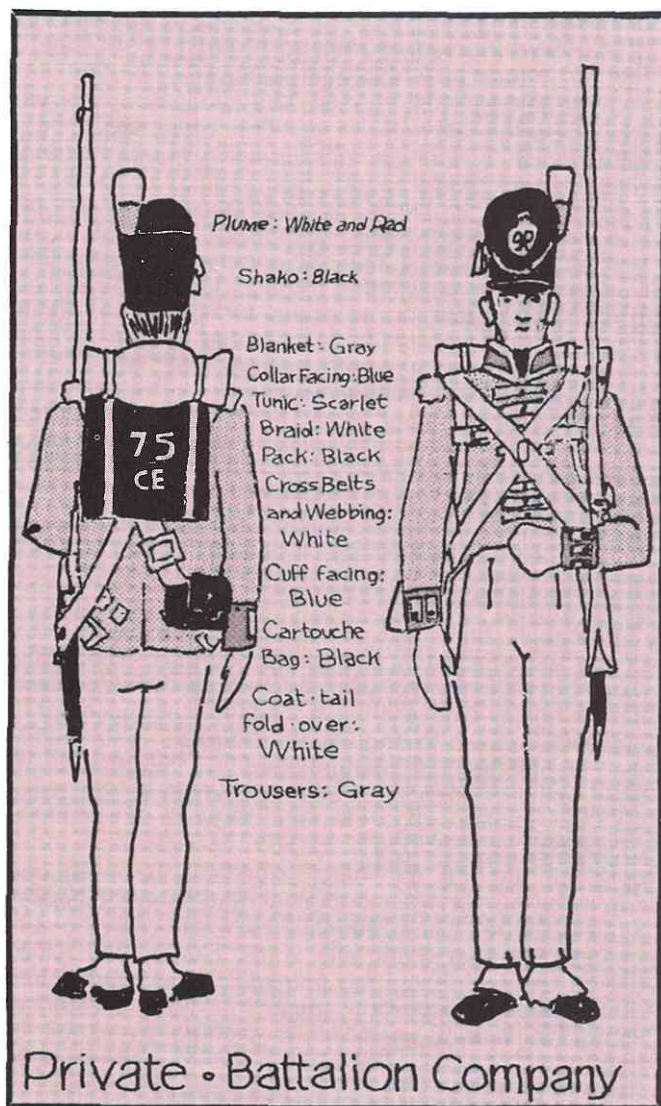
At noon the troops were drawn up on the parade square and inspected by various dignitaries. The smartest looking 36 men and six officers were decorated. At this point, Colonel Sandler handed over

his job as aide-de-camp to the inspecting officer and took command of the half-battalion leading the troops in a march-past and battle drill. After marching by in column, the Light Company skirmished most convincingly under Captain Wallace's command, while the battalion deployed in line. The Light Company rejoined the battle line and a few company volleys were fired at the enemy. Then the militia deployed in a square, preparing for enemy cavalry, with bayonets fixed, front rank kneeling and the colours and officers in the middle.

There was no recurrence of the embarrassing incident of 1974, when the Light Company mistook the order for fixing bayonets, that is 'charge bayonets' and left the back of the square wide open to attack. The cavalry repelled, the troops again reformed the battle line. To the surprise of the assembled spectators at the foot of the parade square, the battalion descended upon them with bloodcurdling screams. The officers, with drawn swords, led the van while urging the troops to "give them a taste of cold steel."

Time passed quickly — the review was over and the troops were fed, although 45 minutes later than scheduled. The afternoon was spent playing wide games in the dry moat. Those officers who had kept the security watch during the night, in place of the promised Rover crew that did not materialize for

(Continued on page 39)



Give them a taste of cold steel lads!



Saturday morning company drill.

An Introduction to ORIENTEERING



by Bob Kaill

Orienteering is a new, exciting sport for all kinds of people. It has been defined as "similar to car rallying — except that you do it on foot, and you are both driver and navigator . . . a combination of land navigation and cross-country running . . . running with a purpose . . . cunning running . . . självvald väg i okänd mark (the Swedish definition—deciding your own way through unknown terrain) . . . a cross between a treasure hunt and cross-country running . . ." or as the Australian, Peter Nicholls, wrote in the magazine *Australian OUTDOORS*: "Orienteering can be either a serious sport, or a relaxing recreation. It can be a family affair or a fight against the clock. In its simplest form, it can be described as a cross-country run, jog or walk over a predetermined course, using a map and a compass to find several control points on the way."

Yes, orienteering is all this and more and the reasons that people do it are perhaps best summed up by the Frenchman, Lucien Pierrard, "Il s'agit du plus beau sport que l'homme pouvait concevoir, d'un sport que réalise l'équilibre intellectuel et physique idéal. A tout seigneur tout honneur, la course d'orientation se pratique sur le plus beau stade du monde: LA FORET!" (It is the most beautiful sport of which man could possibly conceive, a sport which realizes the ideal balance between the intellectual and the physical. Orienteering is carried out in the most beautiful arena on earth: THE FOREST!)"

The benefits of orienteering are many. On the education side it is a fun way for young people to improve their knowledge of geography (maps), mathematics (metric system) and physics (magnetism). In addition, orienteering skills can be useful in a variety of situations.

Participating in orienteering meets in a restricted area, where there is no danger of getting permanently lost or freezing to death in a snow drift, you can acquire these skills of map and compass. The following are but a few of the activities which will benefit from your acquaintance with the skills of orienteering.

Camping and Hiking

If you want to leave the main roads and get off into less travelled areas, then it is essential to be familiar with accurate map and compass use, especially if you want to wander through large, untravelled areas with a few or no trails for guidance. Skills which you develop while orienteering will be of help when using less accurate government maps. One non-orienteering technique that you may need if you are using government maps, is how to correct for declination, but even this technique is often covered in orienteering literature.

Fishing and Berry Picking

You may never have thought of using orienteering skills when fishing or berry picking, but it is quite possible that you have already used some of these skills without realizing it.

Probably, the most useful technique is that of taking back-bearings and cross bearings. These are techniques that help you locate your position and find it again. One special application of these techniques is called triangulation. **Diagram A** indicates the theory behind triangulation. Most orienteering books cover taking back-bearings which is the basis for triangulation.

Canoeing

If you are out canoeing, especially if on a long trip involving portages, then map reading and compass skills have the same benefits as when camping and hiking. But that's not all. Some camps and clubs set up canoe-orienteering courses. It has been found that canoeists, especially those who have a cabin to return to, find it much more exciting to canoe to control points that are marked on a map, than to just canoe around or across the lake.

In some cases, the marker is hanging out over the

water so that you can punch your control card without leaving your canoe. However, it is usually more interesting if the control is out of sight up on land, perhaps 50 to 200 metres away on a distinctive feature. This means that you cannot see the marker when you are still far away out on the water, but must orienteer to the correct cove or peninsula first.

Interesting route choices must be made, such as when the control is on the other side of the island. Is it faster to paddle around the island or land, have someone run across to the marker, punch the control card and run back or should you portage across the long, narrow peninsula or should you paddle around it?

Search Parties

The abilities of an orienteer can be especially useful if a search for a lost person is necessary in a forest area. If there is a map of the area available, then orienteers will probably be able to cover the area much more quickly than others. Here is a personal example, (July, 1973):

Three of us arrived at a swimming area near Stockholm where we were to begin our technique training. Here, we happened to meet the East German Ambassador to Sweden, who was acquainted with Bengt Saltin. The ambassador, his wife and some friends had already been searching for their eight-year-old daughter for some time when we arrived. The water was deep, there was forest all around and the parents were, naturally, very worried.

Bengt, Gord and I quickly divided the most likely area into three sections on our map and took off. I had the area which was the farthest away, but still, within seven minutes, I was on my way back to the swimming area with the young girl, whom I had found wandering around about a kilometre away. The parents would, no doubt, have found their daughter eventually, but having maps and compasses allowed us to systematically divide up the area and search without needing many instructions.

In the Beginning

How did this exciting sport, that is useful in so many ways, get started?

Well, no one can really say for sure. As far back as 1817 we can find schoolbooks that contain the basic elements of orienteering. Certainly, by the 1850's the Swedish military were holding orienteering-type exercises, but as a Swede, Bertil Nordenfelt has written:

"We can discuss who the first orienteers in the world really were: Adam and Eve, who had to find new routes outside their paradise; Noah, who succeeded in navigating his ark to Mount Ararat; Hannibal who took his elephants with him over the Alps; or Marco Polo, who in unknown terrain, found a route all the way to China."

Perhaps a few extra words about Canadian development are in order. As early as 1948, a Swede, Björn Kjellström, a founder of Silva Ltd., (compass manufacturers) tried to launch the sport in Montreal and Toronto, but with little success. It was in 1967 that we can say Canadian orienteering really got a grounding. Sass Peepre, an Estonian by birth, after many efforts partially in conjunction with Björn Kjellström, finally attracted a sufficiently large group of people to events in Ontario. Simultaneously, a Norwegian, Harold Wibye, organized a small group of enthusiasts in the Montreal area. Together, these two groups formed the Canadian Orienteering Federa-

tion (COF) which now has a central office in Ottawa (333 River Rd., Vanier City, Ontario, K1L 8B9), from which information can be attained.

Since 1967 expansion has taken place. This summer, a five-day event is being arranged by Orienteering Quebec. Over a thousand Europeans are expected to attend this one event, here in Canada. The organizers are patterning the event after the famous Swedish event — a five-day orienteering event which attracts thousands of people each year. In 1973, there were 11,668 registered participants for each of the five days plus thousands of supporters.

What is Orienteering?

Part of the answer, I've tried to give to you in the preceding paragraphs. The next few issues of **The Canadian Leader** will present further articles, but to really feel the spirit of orienteering, you must come out and try it, either as a relaxing recreation or a competitive recreation.

Finally, a closing word from the Norwegian book **Konkurrans-Orienteering, 1968:**

"...Orienteering is a many-sided sport, but it is not divided up into simple exercises. It is a continuous process which constantly tests your physical and mental abilities. You must integrate your skills to be a master of it. If you want to reach the top, you must be able to solve the many challenges of orienteering almost without mistake, while running at a speed in the same class as the best distance runners. 'A chain is as strong as its weakest link' applies completely to our sport... The sport of orienteering has a great future... and it has a great responsibility. You must learn to be master of it... As a competitive sport it gives us excitement, pleasure and a development of life-happiness in our young years... We must learn to keep the sport of orienteering a primitive and happy sport."

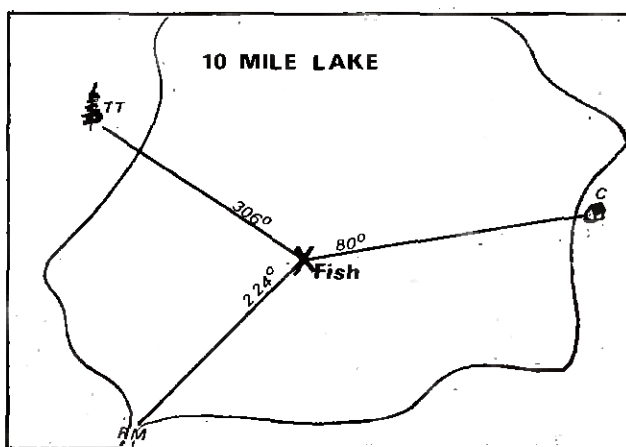


Diagram A

Triangulation: in this case back-bearings are taken to a cottage (C), mouth of a river (RM), a distinctive tree top (TT) that is higher than the surrounding forest. Even if the lake is eight miles across this technique will allow you to relocate your fishing hole.

BOB KAILL, born in Liverpool, N.S. in 1942, now lives in Guelph, Ontario. He has been orienteering since 1967 and has competed in three of the bi-annual World Championships. In 1970, he wrote **COMPETITIVE ORIENTEERING** and is now working on **THE ORIENTEER'S BIBLE**.

A hiking we will go !

Part 2



by Velma Carter

Last month, in the article *A Hiking We Will Go*, we featured ideas on planning hikes for your group, with several themes to start you off. This month we have included seven more ideas that will help during the hiking season.

The first hikes of the season are important ones. They help condition and prepare the members of your group for more strenuous and exciting excursions later on in the year. After the long winter, not everyone is in top physical condition and so, it is an excellent idea to start with a **Fitness Hike**, the idea being to see just what each boy's capabilities are and how they can improve.

First, determine the ideal weight each boy should be able to handle according to past physical prowess. Then fill the packs to that weight with items, such as rocks and wood, that can be thrown away without disturbing the ecological balance. Now you're ready for the hike.

After awhile on the trail, the packs will seem heavier to the boys. When they feel they are tiring, they should start to unload their packs — not all the weight at once, just a bit at a time — until it feels comfortable and they can continue.

The hike route should not be too strenuous at first, but rather similar, if not the same to trails you intend to use later on.

On this hike, the boys will become aware of their limits without returning home exhausted and sore.

Be sure they understand this is a conditioning program and not an endurance test. The boys will also realize the value of proper footwear and clothing while hiking.

Once they are ready to pack their kits with real equipment you can include a brief demonstration on packing.

Using a list of all the essentials for the hike, start by filling the bottom corners of the pack with the

items needed last — and least. The items needed first and most often should be on top. If there are outside pockets, these are ideal for the first aid kit, snacks or matches. Pack the soft items so they will be against the back.

No Compass Hike

This hike tests the ability of the members to find directions without a compass.

Preparation before the hike includes instruction on finding compass directions using the sun, stars and nature's own compasses. If it's cloudy or overcast, neither the sun nor stars can be seen and the boys will have to rely on the clues that Indians and early scouts used, such as:

- Scars and blemishes in the bark of poplar trees occur more frequently on the south side than the north side of these trees.

- Moss is more apt to grow on the north side than the south side of trees. Special care should be taken if the trees are in dense woods since the constant shade is apt to cause moss on the south side to be equally heavy as the north. For more clues have the boys re-read the *Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 83 or prepare other resource material for them.

While on the trail, each group leader should carry a compass and every so often ask the members to stop and indicate a given direction without using a compass. This also keeps everyone on the right track.

Lost Child Hike

This hike can also be called a lost pilot, missing hunter or even a lost Scouter hike, depending on your locale and surrounding territory. It's not the title but the realism of the experience that counts here.

Prepare the boys by giving them some background information of the situation. When was the lost child/hunter/pilot last seen? What direction was

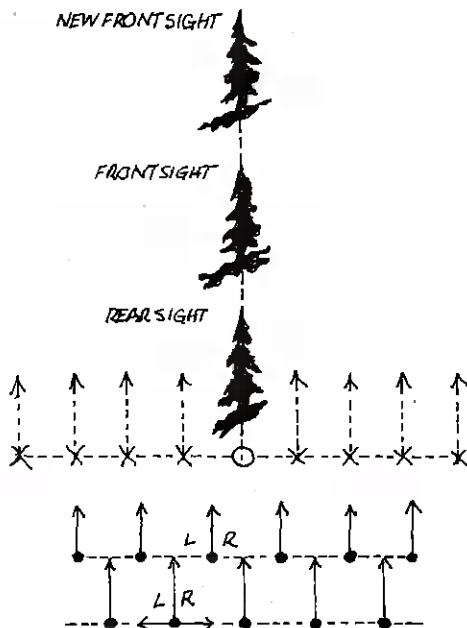
he/she heading? And other ideas to add to the sense of adventure.

Before setting out, announce whatever necessary equipment will be needed. In lost person searches, the searchers are usually called into action using a mobilization plan. You can set up your own plan according to the number of searchers in your group using a relay system or any other you may have devised. For realism, have a few walkie-talkies on hand. Go over the plan of action with the boys. Stress communication points. For example, if one member can't be reached, bypass him and contact the others he was supposed to call.

A dummy is ideal for this event. It can be prepared from burlap sacks stuffed with straw, hay or any other filling. Put a shirt or other piece of clothing over the dummy, so the boys will realize they have found the real thing.

Place the dummy in a spot before the mobilization call. It should be located in an area that will prove interesting and challenging to the searchers. Set up clues such as footprints or bits of torn clothing to help lead the searchers to the dummy.

When the searchers have been assembled by the mobilization call, organize them into a search party, reminding them of the possibility of clues. The search area should be marked on a map and copies of it distributed to the searchers. Recall signals should be agreed upon so that the search doesn't continue after the dummy has been found.



Abreast line method of search is shown and staggered method.

Instruct boys to guide on leader in center. Leader sets course by sighting on landmarks such as trees. First tree is rear sight and second is front sight.

A Ten-Miler

A ten-miler hike is a great eye-opener for every member of your group. It enables each boy to plan and pack his own backpack, choose his own menu and what he will wear to ensure comfort on the trail.

A problem in setting the route in many larger cities is that it takes more than five or ten miles to reach a campground outside city limits. In this case you might consider a park, approximately five miles away that allows overnight camping, having the boys hike the distance one day and complete the ten miles upon returning. Or you can arrange to have the group driven to within five miles of your campsite and let them hike to it. They can hike the other five miles, to the cars, the next day.

Preparation before this hike includes instruction on good packing, cutting lists down to the essentials, proper clothing and menu planning. Light, nutritional food, such as packets of dehydrated food could be suggested for complete main meals. If the boys haven't had a chance to practise with full packs or want to prepare themselves for the hike, you can suggest climbing up and down stairs with weighted packs on, to increase their stamina.

Once you get to the camp spot, check the condition of packs, equipment and feet. Any mistakes made in preparation will be revealed at this point, remedied and remembered the next time.

Follow the Stream

This hike will take your group into new territory and will prove adventurous and appealing. If the area has good fishing streams and fishing is allowed, why not incorporate a fishing trip?

Following a stream *downstream* is the easiest way to begin since side creeks merely flow into the one they are following. Following creeks to their source going *upstream* can pose many decisions, since it could be the main stream you are following or just a side creek. But the group will encounter new sights and sounds along the way, adding to the pleasure of the challenge.

Rock Finding Hike

You can organize one or more rock finding hikes, taking the group along beach areas, in woods and open trails, thus ensuring a variety of different rocks — in various colours, shapes and sizes. Now what to do with the rocks?

Try making a collection of different kinds of rocks from which soil is formed, such as limestone, sandstone, shale and granite. You can see the teaching possibilities.

Each sample should be about the size of an egg. Identify them. Then, arrange them in a cardboard tray. Mix some plaster of Paris, pour into the tray around the rocks so that the samples jut out. Allow to harden and then label your samples.

Community Hikes

Not all hikes must take place in the wilderness or parks. The *Zodiac Patrol* explored their local community and fulfilled several of their badge requirements while visiting city hall, the museum, the local newspaper, the fire hall and a movie house.

Planning the hike took approximately a month and a half from start to finish and was well worth the effort. For more information and details on conducting a similar hike, see page 200 of the *Scout Leaders' Handbook*.

This hike can be adapted to a large city, town or rural community. You might take it one step further by transporting your group to a nearby town or other community for the hike.

MANITOBA

Created by Act of the Confederation of Canada on May 12, 1870, Manitoba was the first province carved out of the vast Hudson's Bay Company territories of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory. Because Manitoba was originally shown on the maps as being small in comparison to the total land acquired, it became known as "the postage stamp province." In 1881 its boundaries were extended west and north and again in 1912 to what are the present borders.

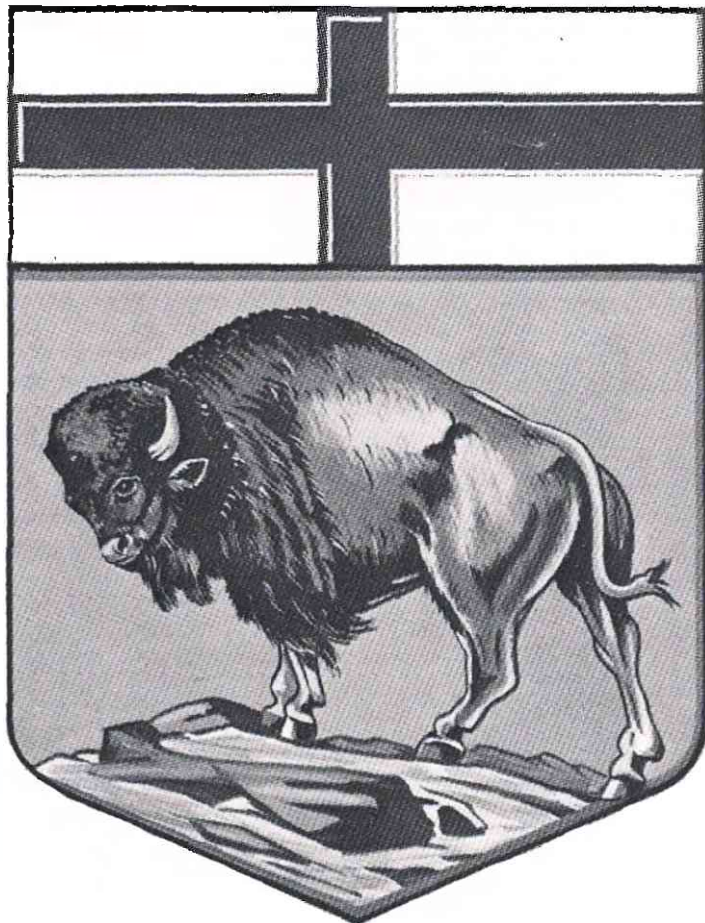
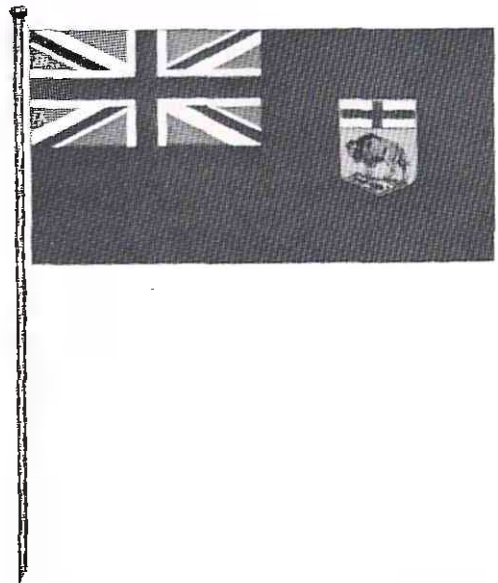
The Arms of Manitoba was granted by Royal Warrant on May 10, 1905. Its green shield features a buffalo, the dominant feature of the western plains in early times, in natural colour, standing at rest on a rock. On the upper third of the shield is the Cross of St. George on a white background, denoting the sovereignty of the British Throne.

The flag of Manitoba uses the Red Ensign with the shield of the armorial bearings of the province, centered in the half, farthest from the flagstaff. The flag was given Royal assent on May 11, 1965 and proclaimed into force on May 12, 1966.

Appropriately, the flower of Canada's first prairie province is the Prairie Crocus, also popularly known as Prairie Smoke. It is the earliest and most conspicuous of the early spring flowers and comes through the ground even before the winter's snow has entirely disappeared. It is both abundant and showy, its lavender bloom giving the landscape a bluish tint as if the earth mirrored the sky.

Can

Its Flags, Armorial Bear



ada

PART 5

ngs and Floral Emblems.

SASKATCHEWAN

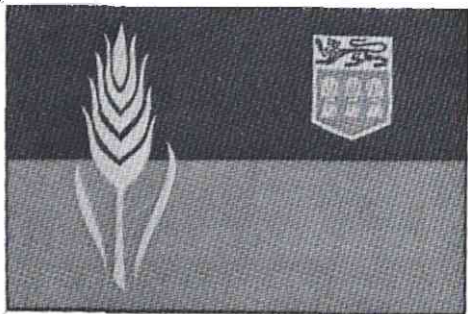
Saskatchewan takes its name from the Indian name for the great Saskatchewan River which literally translated means "big, angry water."

Drawn by the rich farmland, settlers flocked to the area in large numbers in the early years of the century and the province was officially created in 1905.

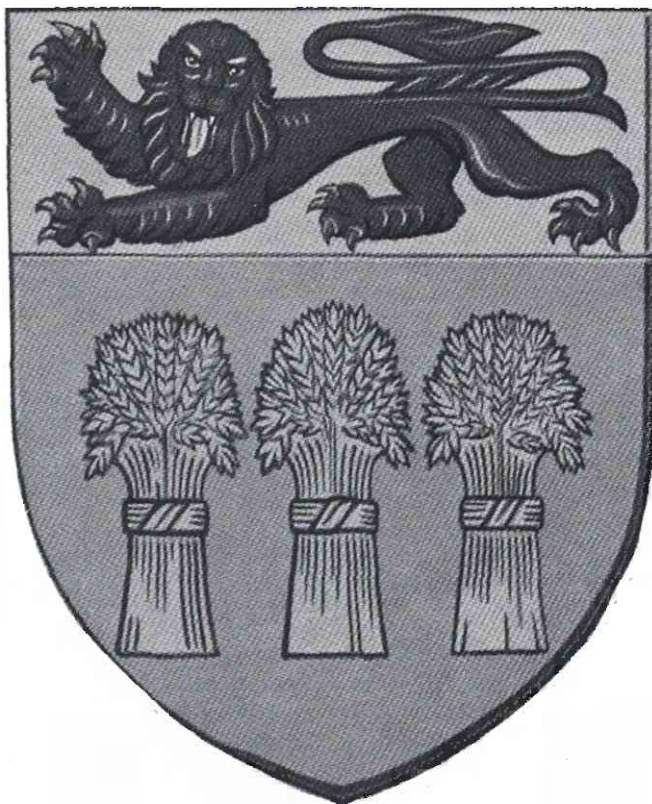
The importance of agriculture and the wheat-growing character of the province is recognized in the Arms of Saskatchewan which was granted by Royal Warrant in 1906. Three golden sheaves of wheat are shown in a horizontal line across a green background, above which is a red lion on a gold background, with paw raised, looking forward, on guard.

A Jubilee Centennial flag was created in 1965 to mark Saskatchewan's 60th anniversary as a province and for its participation in Canada's centennial celebrations in 1967. The design has a stem of yellow wheat, on the left side of the red and green horizontal bars of colour. At the upper right is the provincial Coat of Arms. The colours in the flag are significant. The golden yellow is the symbol of the ripening wheat fields; the green (on the lower half) represents the luxuriant growth; the red (top half) suggests the fire which swept the Prairies in early days before the settling.

The Prairie Lily, which is also known as the Red Wood and Wild Orange-red Lily, was chosen as the floral emblem because nowhere else in Canada can it be found in more abundance.



NEXT MONTH: the flags, armorial bearings and floral emblems of Alberta and British Columbia.



A WINNING COMBINATION

by Doug Campbell



Although your company's name may not appear here right now, perhaps someday it might. With this statement in mind it is time to announce the winners for two of our National Competitions, The Amory Adventure Award for high adventure and the Drummond Trophy for individual marksmanship.

The Amory Award

The winner of the 1975 Amory Adventure Award is the 2nd Burnaby Mountain Venturer Company from Burnaby, B.C. This winning company took an expedition to the Arctic Circle where they lived with and learned about the Eskimo people of Canada (see "Venturing North", December 1975 issue). The company travelled by air and foot to see such places as Yellowknife, Gjoa Haven on King William Island and Cambridge Bay. Through this expedition, the company visited a gold mine, lived with Eskimos and took an adventurous walk on sea ice. Probably the highlight of the adventure was in Gjoa Haven where they camped on the tundra with an Eskimo group. It was here the Venturers experienced fishing with harpoons, eating caribou steaks and learning about the Eskimo culture. The last part of their expedition took the company to Cambridge Bay, on Victoria Island, where they visited a Distant Early Warning Station.

It appears from the log of their trip that they had an exciting expedition which all of them will remember for a long time. The company set themselves a challenge, financed it and enjoyed it. Perhaps the conclusion of their log, written by Expedition Leader, Venturer Stewart Martin tells it all.

"From the beginning the planning of this trip was a struggle and a lot of hard work for us all, but it has shown us that we can do a lot of things if we keep at it.

"The trip itself, was a new experience for us and we learned a lot from it. We learned a lot about organizing ourselves and about responsibility. We also

learned a bit about a different type of environment and lifestyle, and how to adjust to it.

"We feel the trip was quite an achievement for us and that, in the main, we carried out the objectives we set ourselves.

"We would like to thank all of the people who helped us to go on this fantastic trip and wish that one day they could have the experiences and pleasure of being up there like we did.

"We also want to thank our advisor, who encouraged us when we didn't quite think we would make it, and aided us with his helpful suggestions whenever we got stuck."

As with the 2nd Burnaby Mountain Venturer Company, other Venturer companies participated in the 1975 competition. In fact, 90 Venturers from four provinces entered and placed as follows:

- 2nd Place** — 88th St. Jude's Venturer Company
Vancouver, B.C.
Klondike 1975 Expedition
- 3rd Place** — 4th West Vancouver Venturer Company
Vancouver, B.C.
Garibaldi Lake Expedition
- 4th Place** — 48th Kitsilano Venturer Company
Vancouver, B.C.
Centennial Trail Expedition
- 5th Place** — 1st Elmira Venturer Company
Elmira, Ontario
Algonquin Park Winter Expedition
- 6th Place** — 1st Chester Basin Venturer Company
Chester Basin, Nova Scotia
**An Expedition in Entertainment —
Maritime Provinces**
- 7th Place** — 5th Grande Prairie Venturer Company
Grande Prairie, Alberta
Smoky River Expedition
- 8th Place** — 1st Woodlawn Venturer Company
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Musquodoboit Canoe Expedition

9th Place — 36th Halifax Venturer Company
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Cape Breton Highlands Expedition

Venturers, in all parts of the country are involved in high adventure expeditions. Perhaps your company might enter the 1976 edition of this competition.

The Drummond Trophy

The winner of the Drummond Trophy for individual marksmanship is **Robert Raitare**, of the Montreal Estonian group, with a score of 299-25X. This is a remarkable achievement and we congratulate Robert on his fine performance.

If there is a disappointment this year in the National Competitions it is the fact that no winner will be declared for either the Pepsi-Cola Trophy for team marksmanship or the Nicholson Trophy for wildlife photography. It seems odd that there were no entries in the Nicholson trophy as today more and more young people are involved with photography either through school or special interest groups. Advisors should encourage Venturers who own cameras, to get out and compete in this competition.

SOME PROGRAM IDEAS

Target Shooting Night

Why not hold a shooting night at a local range where Venturers can learn about proper gun handling and use this opportunity to enter the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola competition. The evening might start out with instruction from a range officer, some practice shooting and then to shoot the official targets for entry into the competition. You may want to invite two or three other companies to compete with you.

Photo Weekend

Have the company organize a camp with a purpose. Have every Venturer bring a camera on their next camping trip with the purpose of taking wildlife shots. This idea can be expanded by having a photographer come to the company meeting before the camping weekend to show the proper procedures for taking and developing pictures. When the weekend is over the pictures can be developed and submitted into competition for the Nicholson Trophy.

Go on an Expedition

Expeditions require hard work, determination and money, but the rewards are great. The 2nd Burnaby Mountain Venturer Company went on their expedition because "it was a company tradition." Why not start a tradition of this nature in your company, this summer? You may want to refer to *The Canadian Leader* article for Venturer advisors in the March edition for some ideas. An expedition in the summer may set a tradition which can be followed up by an exciting and adventurous trip to the Canadian Jamboree in Prince Edward Island in 1977. Incidentally, has your company sent in its participation form which appeared in last month's issue?

Awards

For each of the National Competitions there are trophies and keeper shields for all the winners. Also, competitors for the Amory Award receive a participation certificate.

Advisors should ensure that their Venturers are aware of the National Competitions and what they need to do to become involved. It could lead to a whole new outlook in your company activities. Details can be found in the *Canadian Venturer Handbook*, or by filling in and mailing the coupon below.

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

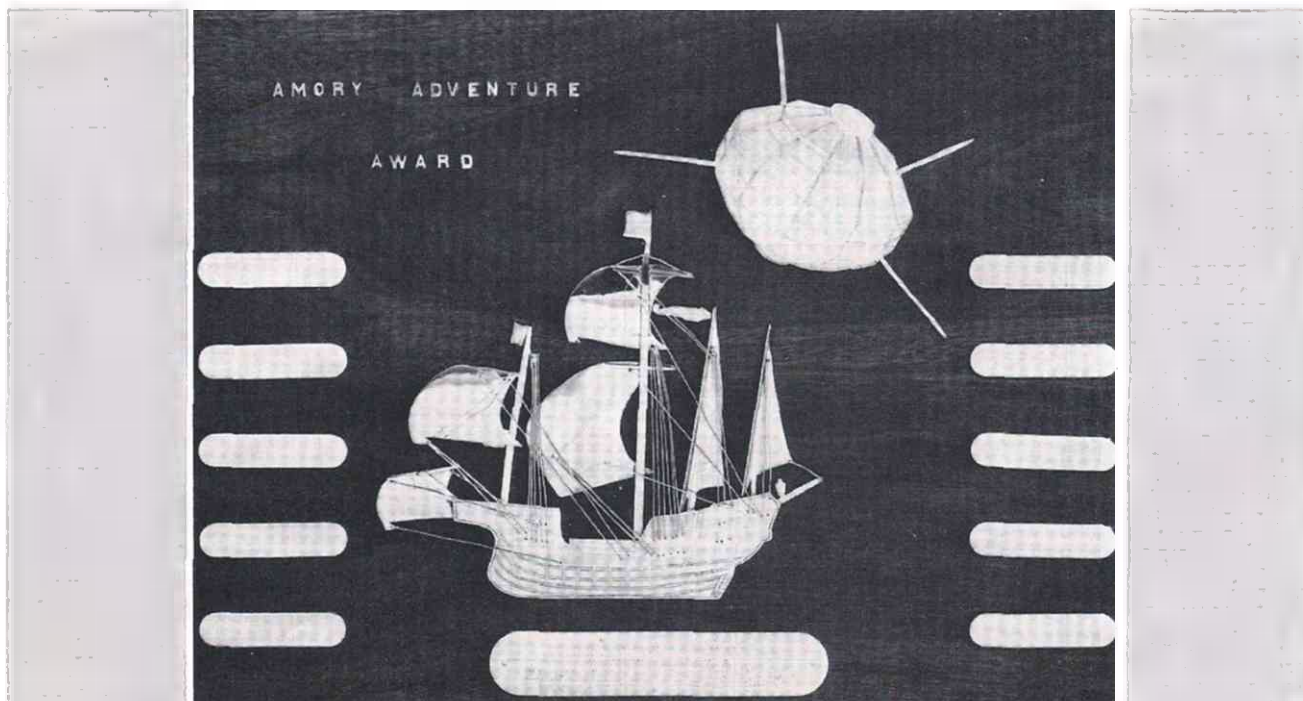
Please send me the rules of competition for:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Amory Adventure Award | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drummond Trophy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pepsi-Cola Trophy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Nicholson Trophy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

My name is:

Address:

.....
.....
.....



PARTNERS



Working Together to Serve Youth

PART 2

By Pat Horan, Director Sponsor Relations

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

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

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

To do this, Scouting must:

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

If this is so and acceptable, then Scouting:

- must make an effort to know the Church in the community: the way it operates, its communication patterns, its key officials, its special challenges and its programs (if any) to serve the needs of its members and families.
- must get to know the 'customer' — the Christian Education or other adult group who are aware of the needs and interests of the youth and families in the church and can relate these to the church's Christian Education and outreach objectives.
- must be prepared to work with church officials and groups and ask, "What can we do to help you in your work with your boys and youth and their families?"
- must be prepared to sit and discuss the total

situation and share its tremendous knowledge and expertise in volunteer recruiting, training, programming, etc. to assist the church to get Scouting going, **if that is what is desired**, but also to assist the church in any other way with its own church programs if that is how the church wants to go.

- must be prepared to provide full, effective, follow-up service in the way of resource materials, staff contact, service, training opportunities.

- must help the church to see that Scouting is there to serve the needs of **their** boys, **their** leaders, **their** families; and, therefore, the local church's annual report should include the number of **their** boys/adults who are in **Scouts**, the names of **their** boys who earned awards, the number of **their** boys/leaders who went to camp (regardless of whether it was a church camp or a Scout camp), the number of **their** families who are affected by Scouting, and so on.

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

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

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

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

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

Action Nationally

To assist Scouting and the Church to work closer together, a number of ACTION steps have been taken:

- The **National Church Relationships Conference**

held annually for some 18 years has, in recent years, focused its attention sharply on the Partnership ("Let's work together") concept, accepted it in principle and delegates have applied the approach in their 'back home situations.'

- The Salvation Army, Mormons and Saints (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) have Scouting as **their** youth program, the Anglicans, Baptist Federation of Canada, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and United Church have issued statements endorsing Scouting as one of their youth thrusts.

- In cooperation with church personnel, these filmstrips are available through your national office or local Scout office:

Anglican Church and Scouting, Baptist Church and Scouting, Catholic Church and Scouting, Presbyterian Church and Scouting, Salvation Army and Scouting and United Church and Scouting.

- Fact sheets have been developed on each church partner (and most community partners) to advise and assist Scout personnel in making and maintaining contacts.

- In cooperation with church delegates, a new, exciting film strip on *The Religion in Life Program* has been developed and is now available in the field.

- *Let's Celebrate* — a grab bag of spiritual ideas for Scouting, was published to assist leaders and others in church and community groups in integrating the spiritual aspect of Scouting into programs.

Sponsoring and Administering Scouting pamphlet was revised and produced.

Suggested ACTION at district council/group levels:

- Put to use the checklist shown and make Scouting part of your congregation's ministry.

- Meet with ministerial association/presbytery and diocesan personnel and tell Scouting's story — using the appropriate filmstrip. Discuss the partnership concept from **their** point of view.

- Use *Let's Celebrate* as a resource for leaders' training sessions; invocations at district and group meetings; as a gift to your clergyman; as a source of program ideas for Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers.

- Get your boys involved in congregational activities — porters, pages, editing and producing church bulletins, working with other mid-week church groups on local service projects.

- Arrange time at appropriate meetings to preview the sponsor filmstrips and thus develop a better understanding of the role of a partner and the role of Scouting.

- Help group/section committees to do a more effective job by previewing and discussing the *Administering Scouting* filmstrip.

- Recognize your sponsors: provide an appropriate certificate for those with long tenure; name names in annual reports — it's the 100th Toronto (St. Thomas Anglican) Group; link names of leaders with names of groups — it's Troop Counsellor John Henry of the 100th Toronto (St. Thomas Anglican) Troop.

- Bring or send messages of greetings and offers of continuing support to annual/special meetings of church partner groups; invite partner group representatives to Scouting's special meetings, including events at camps and service centres, e.g. receptions, Scout-Guide Week activities, tree planting ceremonies, etc.

- Arrange for displays/exhibits on Scouting and 'fly the flag' at conferences, conventions, special meetings of partner groups. Provide **Scouts** as run-

ners, porters, flag-break parties.

- Arrange and conduct district council relationships conferences and invite church representatives to a dinner (prepared and served by Venturers/Rovers) and a presentation on Scouting by a carefully selected, well-prepared, enthusiastic team — including an enthusiastic **Scout(s)** who is having a good time in Scouting.

- Plan and conduct a 'Religion in Life Program' workshop for church and Scouting representatives. Use *Let's Celebrate* and the *Religion in Life Program* filmstrip to show how Scouting fits into the local church's Christian Education Program

- Set up task groups of church (could be one or more denominations) and Scouting personnel to review, report and suggest practical ways to improve and expand the PARTNERSHIP between local churches and Scouting.

Editors of national (and some regional) church papers have expressed an interest in receiving stories, articles, photographs (preferably dealing with activities) for possible use in their publications.

A CHECKLIST FOR LEADERS

Make Scouting Part of Your Congregation's Ministry

1. Does the pastor and congregation understand Scouting as ministry?

2. Are the Scout units a part of the youth ministry committee's concern, with a Scouting coordinator serving on and reporting regularly to that committee?

3. Does the congregation observe Scout-Guide Week and recognize the role of the Scout units in its Christian education and youth ministry programs?

4. Is Scouting occasionally referred to in sermons, church bulletins, and newsletters?

5. Are Scouters included when Christian education and/or youth leaders of the congregation are recognized?

6. Does the congregation involve Scouts and/or Venturers in parking, ushering and other services to the church?

7. Is Scouting used as an invitation channel to nonchurch youth and families?

8. Are most of the adult leaders in the Scouting unit members of the congregation? Is all leadership approved by the congregation's pastor and appropriate committee?

9. Are worship services provided on weekend campouts?

10. Does the congregation use in other situations, the leadership developed through Scouting?


11. Does the congregation make full use of the Scout council's support services?

12. Does the congregation include Scouting activities in measuring its ministry?

13. Is a class for the Religion in Life Program conducted each year? Have Religion in Life emblems been presented recently in the congregation?

— adapted from Saints Herald 2/76

The Editor would welcome reactions, further ideas, suggestions and any reports on action regarding the above article. Churches represent 52% of all Scout sponsors!



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Montreal, Que.



BEAVER PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE

One of the duties of the National Program Committee is to review each of Scouting's programs at regular intervals. It is now time to review certain aspects of the Beaver program.

As a result of letters we received from many of you and discussions we have had with people across the country, we have identified three major areas of concern in the Beaver Program that will be reviewed at this time. These are: tail levels, the age group, and leader sharing/training/recognition.

In order to help us reach a clearer understanding of any concerns that may exist in these areas and to determine what action, if any, needs to be taken, we have prepared a questionnaire which we are asking Beaver leaders, and others who have some involvement with Beavers, to complete.

If you require more space to answer some of the questions or if you have any other concerns, observations or suggestions that you wish to share with us, please feel free to include additional pages.

In order that we may tabulate and analyze the replies during the summer months, we ask that you return your completed questionnaire as soon as possible but **not later than June 15, 1976** to:

Program Services,
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Postal Station "F",
P.O. Box 5151,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K2C 3G7.

Thank you for your assistance in keeping Beavering an alive and growing program.

16

NEW



SECTION COLOUR CREST — redesigned to include the Beaver colour, brown.
03-346 \$.75



HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER — a crest designed as a souvenir gift or as a memento of a visit by, or to our Boys Scouts of America friends.
04-461 \$.75

Available at your Scout Shop, Scout dealer or from Supply Services.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

- Are you involved in Beavering as:
a Beaver leader ☐ a Service team member ☐
another role (please specify)
- How many years have you been in Beavering?
- Apart from Beavering, how many years have you been in Scouting/Guiding — as a youth member
— as an adult member
- In what province are you active?
- Please indicate your age range:
18 and under ☐ 19-23 ☐
24-28 ☐ 29-33 ☐
34-38 ☐ 39-43 ☐
44-48 ☐ 49 and over ☐
- Are you male ☐ or female ☐
- What Scouting/Guiding leadership training, if any, have you taken?

TAIL LEVELS

- Are tail levels used in your colony?
Yes ☐ No ☐
- Has their use been adequately explained to you?
Yes ☐ No ☐
- How many tail levels do you think there should be?
- How many should be in use at any one time?
- How many times per year do you have tail celebrations?
once ☐ twice ☐ monthly ☐ boy's birthday ☐
- At each tail level do your boys:
make Beaver boxes? Yes ☐ No ☐
draw Beaver pictures? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Are you in agreement with the policy of there not being any requirements other than age and/or school grade for the wearing of tails?
Yes ☐ No ☐
- If not what do you suggest?
- Should the use of tail levels be optional?
Yes ☐ No ☐
- In the wearing of tails, should more emphasis be given to:
age ☐ or school grade ☐
- Are tail groups used in your colony programming?
Yes ☐ No ☐
- What success or difficulty, if any, have you had in programming for tail groups?

THE AGE GROUP

- How many boys are in your colony?
- How many are aged:
5..... 6..... 7.....
- In school, how many are in:
kindergarten Gr. 1 Gr. 2 Gr. 3
- How many years do you think boys should be active in Beavers?
2 yrs. ☐ 2½ yrs. ☐ 3 yrs. ☐ 3½ yrs. ☐
- At what age do you think boys should join Beavers?
4½ yrs. ☐ 5 yrs. ☐ 5½ yrs. ☐ 6 yrs. ☐
- At what age should Beavers swim-up to Cubs?
7 yrs. ☐ 7½ yrs. ☐ 8 yrs. ☐ 8½ yrs. ☐
- For membership, should more emphasis be placed on age ☐ or school grade ☐ ?
- If school grade, indicate to which grades the Beaver program should correspond?
kindergarten ☐ Gr. 1 ☐ Gr. 2 ☐ Gr. 3 ☐
- What are the reasons for your conclusions?

- How have you tried to resolve difficulties?
- What help or resources do you need to be better able to do this?

LEADER SHARING/ TRAINING/RECOGNITION

1. Are you aware of what a sharing session is?
Yes ☐ No ☐
2. How many have you attended?
3. Are regular ones held:
Among your colony leaders? Yes ☐ No ☐
in your district/region/province? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Of how much help have they been to you?
much ☐ moderate ☐ little ☐ none ☐
5. What advantages do they have?
6. What disadvantages do they have?
7. Has your district/region/province held training courses for Beaver leaders?
Yes ☐ No ☐
8. If you have attended any, of how much help have they been to you?
much ☐ moderate ☐ little ☐ none ☐
9. Should training courses be held instead of sharing sessions ☐
as part of sharing sessions ☐
in addition to sharing sessions ☐
not at all ☐
10. If held, what kinds of things should be covered on such courses?
11. In your opinion, should Beaver leaders receive some form of recognition for attending:
sharing sessions? Yes ☐ No ☐
training courses? Yes ☐ No ☐
12. If yes for either or both, what form of recognition do you suggest?

GENERAL

1. Are you satisfied with support you have been getting through: National resources? Yes ☐ No ☐
Local resources? Yes ☐ No ☐
Local servicing? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. What suggestions for additional resources or servicing if any, do you have?
3. How much help have Beaver articles and Beaver Happenings columns in The Canadian Leader been to you?
much ☐ moderate ☐ little ☐ none ☐
4. What topics would you like to see covered in these articles and columns?
5. Do you feel you are truly a part of the Scouting family?
Yes ☐ No ☐
6. If yes, what contributes to this?
7. If not, what should be done about this?
8. Can you describe any other concern you have about the Beaver Program?
9. Can you make any other suggestions for improving the Beaver Program?



WANT ADS

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

15,000 SCOUTS; Venturers and Scouters to join me at CJ '77, July 2 — 11, 1977, at Cabot Park, P.E.I. — Bill Carr, National Commissioner.

A COURSE in lightweight camping by the Scouters in Adanac Council. Must be held in the fall of '76 so they can train their Scouts in time to qualify for CJ '77.

RECIPES for cooking clams. Being a proficient digger, I want to enjoy those clams from the clam digging outing at CJ '77.

WE WANT to hear how Scouts are raising funds to go to CJ '77. It may be that what they are doing can help others earn their way to the Jamboree. Send in your ideas today for a future article in The Canadian Leader. Photographs would be appreciated.

CAMPING CORNER

CHECK WITH Supply Services about their new tents, flys and stoves before making your lightweight camping purchases for CJ '77. They have brought in new lines at very competitive prices. These items will be featured in their new catalogue in the fall.

SPECIAL SITES are available at the Jamboree for patrols or companies who have members requiring wheelchairs. These sites are close to comfort stations with specially designed ramps. Make a note to reserve one of these sites when applying to attend CJ '77.

HELP WANTED — SKILLED

ENERGETIC, young community looking for personnel for recreation program. Especially of interest to people who are willing to share their skills with youth. Persons skilled in the following will be required for July, 1977 — obstacle courses, orienteering, overnight hikes, team sports and nature trails.

WE PLAN to set up an extensive waterfront program. We are looking for qualified personnel to operate these interesting activities at our camp — swimming, canoe tripping, raft building, clam digging and other activities as required.

HELP WANTED — OFFICE

Our favourite word is

YES!

Some travel is required for these jobs.

A BUSY Crafts Centre requires skilled personnel who have the ability to work with large groups of people.

HELP WANTED

The CABOT JOURNAL

requires personnel

HIGH VOLUME OUTLET

Our largest Jamboree Canteen requires sales representatives. Ideal opportunity for those who enjoy meeting the public.

Service Personnel

A FAST growing community requires many people to act as service Scouters. Their primary responsibilities will be to help Scouters, patrols and companies with lightweight camping, cooking and program advice. Must be skilled and able to convey these skills to others.

EXPERIENCED photographers are required to cover a national event of major importance in Prince Edward Island. There is a choice of work — with a daily newspaper or with a public relations team.

PERSONALS

SCOUTER — all is forgiven if you take my patrol to CJ '77 — a P.L.

200 LB. large wall tent. Will exchange for lightweight camping gear so that we can go to CJ '77. Contact the 1st Adanac Troop.

SOMETHING for everyone! That's the program being offered at CJ '77. Book early and avoid disappointment.

WE HAVE been assured that 15,000 Scouts and Venturers camping in Cabot Park will not tilt Prince Edward Island. Plan to be there to help us check it out.

HAPPINESS is — a Venturer company at CJ '77!

DO YOU qualify? If you do, take part in the exciting challenges available to you at CJ '77!

TOURS AND TRIPS

CANOE TRIPS available. Visit the fabulous English River.

DEEP SEA fishing boats available for large groups. Suitable for Scouts or Venturers.

BUS TOURS around Prince Edward

CANADIAN

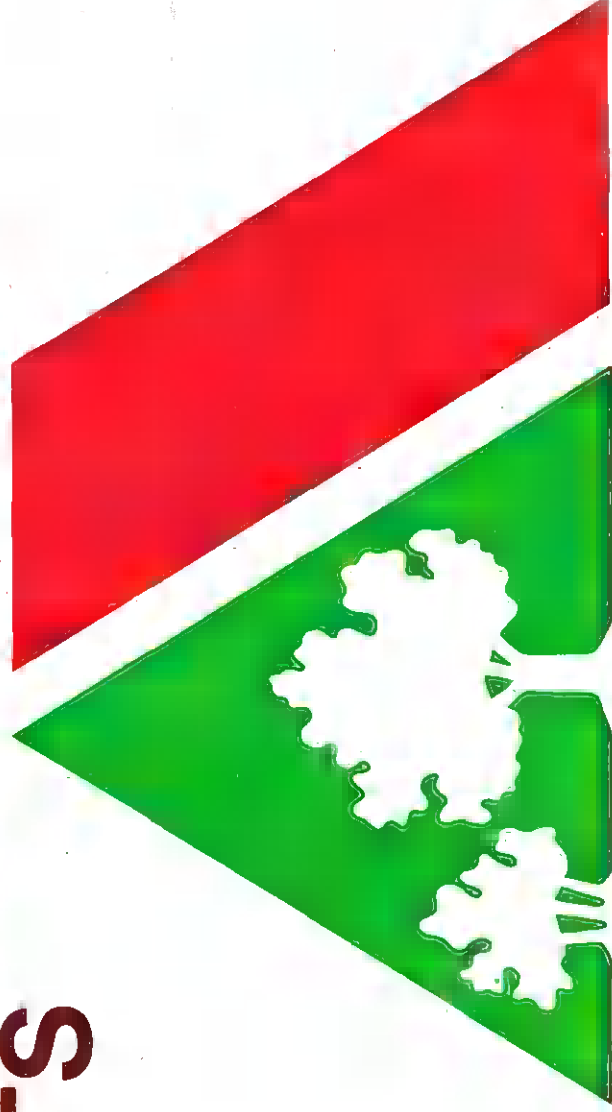
JAMBOREE

CANADIEN

JULY 2-11 JUILLET
CABOT PARK, P.E.I.

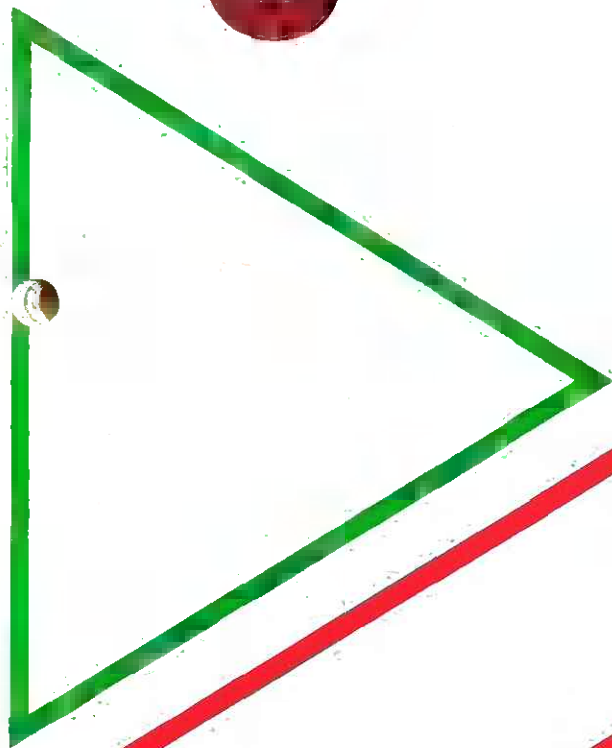


SCOUTS



VENTURERS

CJ 77



WE HAVE thousands of 50' x 50' patrol company sites available for camping in 1977. These beautiful sites are in Cabot Park, adjacent to the ocean. A wide variety of activities are readily available. Plan your 1977 summer camp now. Reserve a site while they are available.

PLAN TO take in the lightweight event of 1977: You can compare your skills and equipment with that of Scouts from across Canada — in fact, from many other countries as well.

REPORTERS RECEPTIONISTS

This is a new newspaper that opens July 2, 1977. It offers an interesting challenge to the right persons.

WE HAVE openings in ten new locations for program and administrative assistants. These opportunities are available in each province. Successful applicants must be prepared to travel.

HELP WANTED — PROFESSIONAL

A SMALL community with a population of 15,000 requires the services of a doctor and a nurse. Bordering the sea, this community is ideal for the young at heart.

WE ARE building a P.R. team and require public relations officers to complete this team for a short term project. The project is an exciting one and will involve working with every aspect of the media. This will be a real challenge to the right person.

Island. Book early. It's too good an opportunity to miss.

FOR REAL adventure go rafting on Darnley Basin. Recommended for those who enjoy adventure.

VISIT the Confederation Centre in Charlottetown. Especially for one of their musicals during the summer festival!

If you travel by bus or car, visit Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on the way home from C.J. '77.

JAMBOREE STAFF REQUIREMENTS

We will require a large number of adults on the Jamboree staff to carry out the tasks and services which will be required to operate the Jamboree successfully.

The minimum requirements for a Jamboree staff member will be:

1. a willingness to serve in this capacity
2. a cheerful and cooperative attitude
3. some know-how/experience in the type of job applied for

If you have all of these qualifications, we need you to help us do the job. We will require both male and female staff.

Each job will require about two weeks, including travel. The dates of the Jamboree are July 2 - 11. The full staff will be required during this ten-day period. Each staff member will be allocated to a job for a two-week period which will include the ten-day Jamboree period and two or three days before OR after as follows:

Travel to Jamboree	Shift 1	Shift 2	Jamboree
	June 28	July 1	Period
Arrive, settle in, briefing	June 29	July 2	First arrival of participants July 2
Serve in staff jobs	June 30 to July 10	July 3 to July 13	Last
Leave for home	July 11	July 14	departures
Arrive home	July 12	July 15	

OFFERS OF SERVICE

Jobs for which we need offers of service:

PROGRAM ASSISTANT: To operate the various programs and activities.

Some examples: beach front, obstacle course, orienteering, canoe trip (day), overnight hikes, tours, team sports — soccer, baseball, lacrosse, native trails, crafts, raft-making, etc.

CLERICAL: Telephone operator, typists, reception and dispatch of participants, information booth, Trading Post clerk, duplicating machine operator, photocopy machine operator, records clerk.

JAMBOREE OPERATIONS: Safety force, waterfront supervision, staff feeding and quarters supervisor, public relations assistant, radio communications operator, Jamboree services — water, hydro, service module facilities, bank, post office, lost and found, first aider, quartermaster.

SUB CAMP OPERATIONS: Program assistant to sub camp chief, administration assistant to sub camp chief, service Scouters (to assist participants with lightweight camping and cooking, program advice, etc.).

Cost to Volunteer Staff

Meal charge — \$5 per day

Travel costs — as for Scouter participants from your area.

Fill in the OFFER OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE FOR JAMBOREE STAFF on page 34 and send it or take it to your local council.

Public Warning No. 2

Let the record show that the time for sawing through a 12 mm diameter (1½ in. circ.) polypropylene rope with its own tail has now been reduced to 13 seconds.

This remarkable result was achieved by two Scout leaders at the Belfast County Conference, Ireland, on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 21, 1976.

Admittedly, the deliberate purpose of the exercise was to cut through the rope by friction and for this reason, the wear and tear was unduly concentrated. But the result speaks for itself. For the time being, at any rate, this rope should be treated with the utmost circumspection.

From Troop Scouter D. Wm. Hewitt of the 2nd Peterborough (St. Lukes) in the province of Ontario, Canada, holders of the world record for shooting a guided missile the longest distance down a taut line (203 yards) comes news that the 2nd have now shattered their own record with an incredible 221 yards (202 metres). Only those who have had a go at this particular piece of Fringe Lunacy will know what a great achievement this is. Here in the U.K., the 5th Beccles, of which we have the honour of being Hon. Life President, managed to notch 100 yards some time ago and, in the intervals of putting up their spanking new Guide/Scout Headquarters, are still working on it. Other troops please copy. But let no one imagine that success can be lightly achieved. The 2nd Peterborough have devised their own missile from a block of hardwood about the size of a cotton reel with a plastic core to reduce friction to the limit. (You will find that worn-out ball point pens are ideal for this purpose.) Their line is of light, tough plastic and they use strings of hockey players' garter elastic, cut to make single lengths and knotted together with reefs.

The main problem is to find a line which is thin but strong, so that it can be strained to its elastic limit



'I'm afraid George has over-reacted against the laissez-faire school of leadership training.'



without breaking. Otherwise, it tends to vibrate like a twanged bowstring and apply the brakes to your missile.

Do keep us posted if you decide to enter the lists against the world champs in Ontario.

News Flash

The game of British Bulldog, which was once so popular with Scout troops in the U.K. that they rarely played anything else and had to be officially discouraged from doing so, is now being played with incredible ferocity by squads of little girls in the playground of the primary school at Holton St. Peter in the county of Suffolk, England, under the motherly eye of the playground supervisor.

In Canada, of course, B.B. is regarded as a Cub game.

More Juveniliana

- Equip your troop room with a tracing frame by covering the top of a stout box with a sheet of plate glass with a 40-watt electric lamp below.

- Make a really determined effort to get a hot air balloon into the air.

- At the end of your next patrol leaders' meeting, make sure that all hands know how to lay up a rope correctly — i.e. by twisting each strand clockwise while laying it in counter-clockwise. On troop night allow reasonable time for instruction during patrol time, then hand out lengths of three-strand sisal twine and hold a competition to see which patrol can produce the longest hawser-laid rope consisting of short lengths spliced together. Hold a tug o' war to test the strength of the ropes.

- A few weeks later, repeat the process, using tight rolls of newspaper in place of the sisal twine. Recent experiments carried out in Suffolk and Belfast have taught us that the best way of doing this is to lay your sheets of newsprint on a table, fold in the corners at each side parallel to the sides of the table, then start folding again from the bottom, keeping the folds as narrow as you possibly can and pressing them down hard to give your strand a

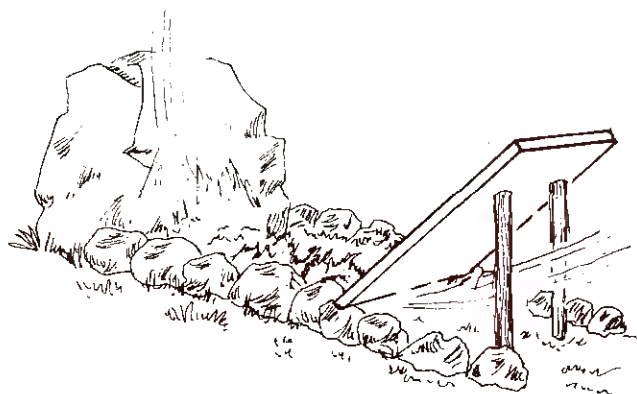
solid core before you start rolling. A scrap of sticky tape will hold the roll in position.

You will, of course, need three such strands for each length of rope. In laying them up together follow the same procedure as with the sisal twine.

Hold the three strands together with your left hand, then take each in turn close to your hand, twist it several times in a clockwise direction (away from your body) while **at the same time** laying it counter-clockwise across its neighbour. Repeat this process with each strand in turn. When you have completed about half a dozen turns, release the grip on the rope with your left hand and, if your 'laying' has been done properly, you will find that the rope holds together. The short lengths should then be short-spliced together, after which the rope can be tested as before.

Do let us know how you get on. Meanwhile, we are happy to report that on Saturday night, March 6, 1976, the flower of the Cambridge University Scout and Guide Club, fortified by an excellent dinner in the Old Kitchen at Trinity College, had a go at the rope we ourselves had produced earlier in the day and, with the portrait of Charles, Prince of Wales, gazing down at them with the air of one who is never surprised by anything they get up to in his old college, they had to augment their tug o' war teams several times before the rope parted — and then merely through one of the tuck splices.

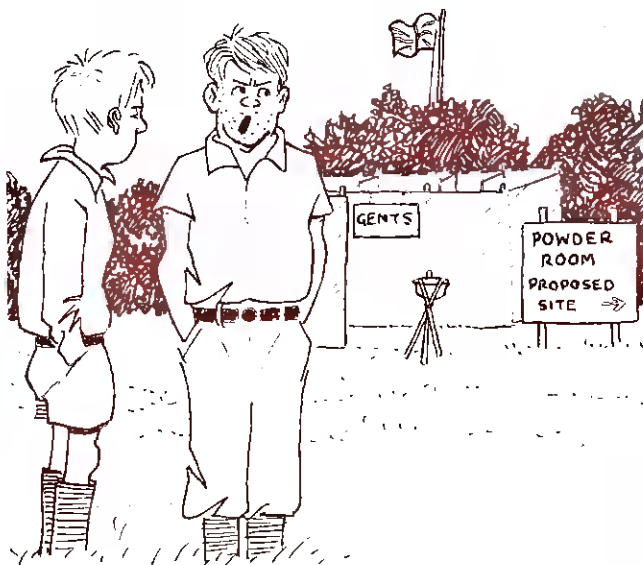
- Fit a sliding baffle-board to the front of your reflector fire in camp so that you can direct the wind to the **bottom** of the fire. (Note: We are indebted to a Scouter in Belfast for this idea. Sorry we can't give you his name. We made a careful note of it at the time but have since lost it.) The diagram will give you the general idea. Note that the board slopes **into** the wind and can be raised or lowered to suit the prevailing conditions.



- Experiment with plastic cartons of different sorts to create an improved long distance Cub type 'telephone' consisting of a line of thread stretched between two improvised handsets. One idea, for instance, would be to seal two cartons together with sticky tape and then cut a hole in one of them to make a mouthpiece. Whether or not this would improve the quality of the transmission is for you to discover, but if it works you might think it a good idea to pass it on to the pack with the suggestion that they should get themselves into the Guinness Book of Records by setting up the world record for the longest homemade telephone line along which an audible message can be transmitted.

Thought for the Month

Scouting isn't for every boy — only for those who want to be Scouts. That's why Scouters get away with it.



'If you ask me, the total integration lobby are pushing it a bit.'

We just thought of a new kind of quiz game.

Instead of answering questions in the usual way, you are given the answers and must find the questions. To give a simple example, if the 'answer' was as close as possible to the hinges, the 'question' must have been *If you were climbing a field gate, where would you climb it?*

Here are a few more examples:

1. The choir must have been singing *The Hallelujah Chorus* from Handel's *Messiah*.
2. Fifty minutes later each day.
3. It could mean a blow, a tool, a beverage, or the name of the chief character in a popular puppet show.
4. It is the name given to a method of handling a canoe so that it turns turtle in the water and then rights itself again.
5. 750 miles per hour.
6. It could be a small wading bird, 12 yards of sash cord, a nautical term, a mark caused by the twisting of fibres in a tree, or a panache or cockade.
7. Unlike most deciduous trees, you can burn it green or old.
8. In the first case, apply an acid such as vinegar, lemon or onion; in the second, apply an alkali — ammonia, baking soda or washing soda.
9. Work expands to fill the time available for its completion.
10. A felling axe in a log of wood.

Aggro

—being an exercise in polite provocation in which we make a number of dogmatic statements which we believe to be wholly or partly true. Feel free to comment.

- The daily good turn, once the keynote of the Scout attitude to life, appears to be withering away. True, we now talk about 'community service' but, as our old friend and one-time colleague, Mr. Leo Maris pointed out in SCOUTING Magazine (U.K.), some time ago, the good turn was a personal obligation and, as such, tended to be habit-forming. Today it is rarely mentioned — except at Scouters' conferences, when chaps sometimes ask embarrassing questions about it and have them hastily brushed aside. (Yes, it happened in Belfast again the other weekend, and, as always, the question remained unanswered.) Can it be that we have a guilty conscience about it?

- In our anxiety to keep up with the Joneses in the Youth Service, we are allowing our Scouting to become more than somewhat denatured. Yesterday, we had our own characteristic activities which we pursued with abandon, caring not at all if others considered them perhaps a little eccentric. Take pioneering — an activity unique to Scouting which John Thurman characterized as 'having fun with ropes and spars.' Today having fun is not enough. Everything must have a utilitarian value. In other words, you must only build a bridge where and when a bridge is needed. Anyone who builds one with the firm intention of immediately dismantling it again must be some sort of a nut. That's what they say. Meanwhile, Scouting is just getting itself swallowed up in the crowd.

- Anyone for woodsmoke by moonlight?

Personal

We don't want to cause undue alarm, but we fear we are becoming slightly pixylated in our old age.

Last night we dreamt we were trying to light a fire in a high wind out of doors and found that every match we took from the box was a dead 'un.

This morning we opened what we took to be a new box of matches to light the gas grill for our morning toast and pulled out — a dead match!

The point of this story is that no one in this house has ever been known to put a dead match into a box of live matches. Never!

Without Comment

We are told that when the progressive headmaster of a very fine public school in the eastern counties of England allowed his boys to conduct their own 'Open Session' at a recent gathering of parents, it was stated categorically that the commonest misdemeanour in the school was — wait for it! — shop-lifting.

What's In a Name

First, let us clear up any misunderstanding which may have arisen as a result of Juliet's famous remark to Romeo that a rose by any other name would smell etc. You may be quite sure that nothing personal was intended. Exhaustive research has failed to produce evidence of any link between the Capulet family and our own, so that it is more than possible that the

young woman concerned was not even aware of our existence at the time. Furthermore, if you will kindly turn up your copy of the Complete Works, you will see that the name is actually spelled with a small 's'.

However, that is by the way. What we set out to ask you is this: When, if ever, did you last hear the Scout Movement referred to on radio or television as anything other than 'the Boy Scouts'? And, arising out of that, have you ever seen a Scout cartoon in a non-Scout publication which did not show us in the old uniform?

Does it matter?

Not much, perhaps, but there must surely be some deep psychological reason why the media — indeed, the public at large, have steadfastly refused to accept our new-look 'image'.



'Something I've always wanted to know, Colonel. In those days, how did one cope with one's long johns in the winter?'

I have just finished reading a piece by a university student who is trying heroically to run a Guide company single-handed in what is clearly an impossible situation.

"My Guides are most encouraging and helpful," she writes, "but could I attempt any of the activities listed in THE GUIDER or SCOUTING (U.K.)? No! They need to be taught to think and listen and some, even to write. Parental support is non-existent. They complain if I send their children home in pairs, yet refuse to meet them ... What can I do when the police walk into the hall and the meeting finishes with them escorting the Guides home, putting my bike in the boot of their squad car and driving me back to college? In the last week, three school caretakers have been put in hospital and two boys were stabbed. No wonder my mother is trying to persuade me to stop."

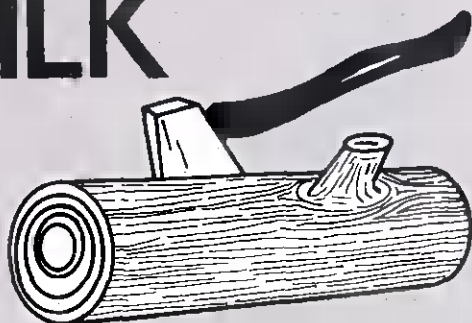
She concludes thus:

"At the moment the closure of my company is very near. When I think about it I feel guilty. But where does one start?"

Where, indeed?

Anybody know?

TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

Service with a Smile

In the April issue of this magazine I mentioned I would talk about further aspects of the service team operation, and thinking of how I would continue, using the cliché *service with a smile* seemed the most appropriate way.

Oh, I know that some of you who have been servicing groups for awhile now will probably be shaking your heads by now and thinking that I would not be saying this if I had the 'such and such' group to visit. But let me say that I was a member of a service team for a number of years and, while the prospect of certain visits didn't fill me with joy, quite often my worst fears were groundless and a positive attitude proved helpful.

Your Approach

How the service team visit goes, depends largely on your approach to the visit in the first place. Your attitude should be one of friendly interest and concern. You may find that you need to listen rather than talk—particularly if this is a first visit or the first one made for a long time and the leaders really want to unload. Leaders need to feel that you are there to support them in their work, not to inspect them.

If you are expected at a meeting, be on time. Be ready to help out; tell a story to the pack, play a game with the Beavers, help with a troop project, lead a discussion with the Venturers or a debate with the crew.

Why Visit?

Scouting is a large organization and it's easy, even in a small district, to lose sight of some of the most important elements, namely the sections. It's also easy for one of the sections to feel neglected, cut off from the rest of the organization. The service team member creates the link between sections and the next level.

Your visits will help to develop personal relationships with leaders and boys. It will indicate your interest in them—the fact that you care enough to visit.

You can provide help and support to leaders by helping them think out more clearly the purpose and methods of doing things—introduce a new game

to the pack or a different way of conducting an activity in the troop; provide some new insight to a problem in the company.

You can also provide indirect help by discussing and evaluating meetings. Questions such as *Did the pack program go as well as you expected?* or *Were the patrols involved in the planning of tonight's activity?* can lead to better planning in the future and more involvement of the members.

Visits can also help you and the leaders in assessing training events that help satisfy those needs in the most appropriate manner.

Your presence can provide the opportunity to help leaders sort out problems with boys, parents, other leaders, the group or section committee or the district.

Your visit may also be an opportunity to gather up-to-date information on the section to share with the district. Attendance figures may be required for the annual census, or information on an act of bravery and this is a good time to keep track of adult leader service for appropriate recognition.

You may also be invited to play the V.I.P. at parent nights or banquets or for some other special occasion. At these times presentations to boys or leaders are highlights that should not be overlooked.

How Often?

The number of times you visit any section depends on many things—the size of the area you have to cover, the number of sections to be visited and the specific requirements of any section.

The better your relationship with the leaders, the more they will share with you and consequently the more welcome you will be.

A useful guideline would be four visits a year: stay for the entire meeting for two visits and use the other two just to drop in and say hello. Don't feel that you have to be invited before you can make a visit but, at the same time, don't appear so often as to wear out your welcome.

If unable to visit as often as you would like to, try to keep in touch by phone. Be sure not to miss those special times when you **should** be there and do recognize that some sections will probably need more of your time than others.

Your Reception

If you are expected and arrive at the beginning of the meeting you will probably be welcomed and introduced at that time. If you arrive late or just drop in, you can expect to be acknowledged, then at an appropriate time welcomed and introduced. When talking to boys, make it short and sweet. Enter into games, activities and discussions whole heartedly and remember that to the boys you are a temporary, though, interesting interlude; to the leaders however, you are a welcome friend.

Making Your Visits Pay Off

You will be able to plan more clearly for your future visits and carry out any required follow-up action if you make a few notes of major points of importance immediately after a visit.

How you create such a recording system is up to you. It can be elaborate or quite simple as long as you don't overlook or forget any required follow-up action and do come prepared, to carry out those things you promised, the next time.

Try to avoid the clipboard and pencil routine; nothing is more disconcerting to a leader than a service team member behaving like an examiner.

Try to share any information you intend to pass along to the next level; with the leader before doing so.

For your own records and for each colony, pack, troop, company and crew you service, you should know:

- the place, time and day of the meetings
- the names and addresses of the leaders
- the leaders' training records
- any personal information on the leaders
- the section, group and district census figures
- any impression from past visits

In addition you should have information on such things as:

- any district, regional, provincial or national events which are coming up in the near future
- information on training events, both in and out of Scouting, that could help the leaders
- lists of local resource people, badge examiners, instructors, activity specialists and information on such things as first aid courses or activity leader courses that soon will be available
- information on trips, tours, expeditions and places to visit that you can share
- copies of *The Canadian Leader* for the leader who may not yet be on the mailing list and hand-outs/photocopies of past articles that could be of use to the leaders of a particular section
- your own back log of resources so you can run a game, lead a singsong or help Scouts or Venturers plan a weekend activity

Things to Look For

The responsibility for the operation of any section is clearly that of the leaders of that section and so it is wise to recognize this fact and be careful you are not seen as 'taking over.'

You may have more knowledge, skill and ability than some of the leaders you visit, but don't use it as a put down.

Boys and young people come into Scouting because it can offer more enjoyable activities than some other way of spending their time. It's also a place for them to learn and to grow without some of the pressures they may feel at home and at school.

Are they indeed having a good time? Is everyone involved or do some sit around and just watch? Is it a friendly group? Are the members enthusiastic and do they appear to be enjoying themselves? Is the discipline easy or forced? Does there seem to be a concern for each member's well-being?

Do the leaders work together as a team? Are parents/resource people involved in the program? Do the members have a hand in the planning of the programs? Do the programs seem to be planned or do they just fall together?

How is the equipment? Do they use interesting training aids; are there signs of progress through the badge, star or award schemes? How is duty to God dealt with, or is it? Are the program objectives understood and how are they being met?

Is the building treated with respect? Are opportunities for outdoor activities being offered often and are they fully utilized? Are the same games being played that were played at your last visit? If so, do you have some new ones to offer?

Your own list of what to look for should cover all of these points and more, depending of course, on which section you are visiting. Having mentally checked off the yes or no answers to the above questions, you then must plan how to help the leaders improve in those areas that appear deficient and offer encouragement in those areas that are really going well.

Those adults who accept a leadership role in Scouting do so for many different reasons, but the fact that they do choose Scouting over other ways of spending their leisure time indicates that they are really very concerned about the well-being of our young people and have made a conscious decision to use their time, knowledge and skills in a helpful and responsible way.

The service team members can support and strengthen the adults who work in the sections by visiting regularly, providing new or different resources, planning training events that ensure appropriate recognition is made of leaders efforts and by being that friendly helper who continues to provide service with a smile!



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CJ '77

Something to LOOK For

by Don Swanson

Here's a brand new item that will be available to the public in time for use at CJ '77!

28

Canadian Coleman Company Limited is in the process of developing a single burner, lightweight stove. This stove has been designated as **model 505** and should be available through Coleman distributors sometime in September, 1976.

The pilot model, which we tested ourselves, ensures us that this little stove is going to be a winner, with a capital 'w'. Standing 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and only weighing two pounds (without fuel), the model 505 is a virtual blowtorch. Pumped up to 20 lb. per square inch (that's about 20 to 25 strokes of the pump), the stove puts out a 'cool', or should I say hot, 8,000 B.T.U.

The fuel tank holds 13.5 ounces of naphtha or Coleman fuel that will last about 80 minutes. This is with the valve full open and keeping the pressure pumped up. A full tank adds approximately ten ounces to the total weight of the stove.

The stove is equipped with a simple ON-OFF valve and also has an easy-to-operate HIGH-LOW control. The HIGH-LOW control doubles as the pricking needle for cleaning the generator's orifice.

Visual and written instructions on the tank lead the user, step-by-step, through the proper procedures for refueling, lighting and extinguishing the stove.

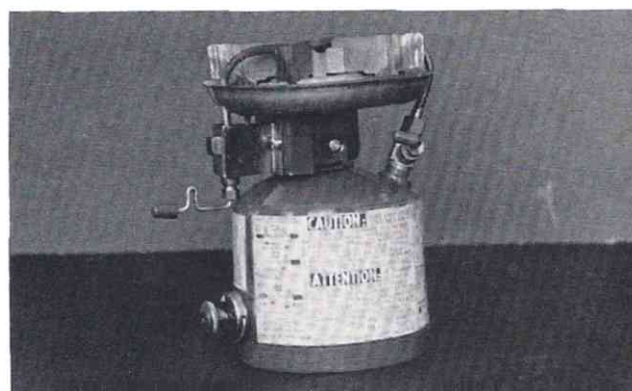
Coleman hasn't announced a final price as yet, but has indicated that the model 505 will be competitive with other lightweight, single burner stoves — probably around the \$25 mark.

While at first glance this appears high, a quick comparison with other small stoves indicates that this is indeed a competitive price.

Lightweight, with high heat output and inclusion of a pump (which makes this a four season stove) plus a reasonable and competitive price all combine to make the model 505 a must for the 'with it' camper.



1. This photograph of the stove shows the filler cap (centre and top edge of the fuel tank), the pressure pump (lower right of fuel tank) and the valve for controlling the height of the flame (above the pump on the right). This view shows this latter valve, half-way between the HIGH and LOW setting in order to ensure visibility for the picture.



2. Turning the stove almost 180° allows a clearer look at the pressure pump and brings into view the OFF-ON valve located in the picture on the right hand side between the fuel tank and burner.

Note: the flame control valve is on the left. Operational instructions are shown on the fuel tank using both words and line drawings.



3. A top view shows the burner with the generator crossing the flame to provide preheating of fuel. This ensures a maximum degree of fuel efficiency. The pressure pump and the flame control valve can be seen on the left. The OFF-ON valve is on the right just showing under the upcurved metal surrounding the burner. This "cupped" disk of metal serves two purposes: it acts as a form of wind protection for the burner and it helps deflect heat upward and away from the fuel tank.



Dining Out

by Don Swanson

Here's one piece of equipment that every patrol or company will want to add to their gear, — a dining fly. It isn't usually the sort of thing included in a lightweight equipment list, but the first meal prepared during a rainstorm will change the mind of any doubting Thomas.

Here's a great project for your group — make your own dining fly!

A dining fly for a patrol should measure approximately 12' x 12'. Two materials present themselves as practical fabrics for your own dining fly. One is nylon; either *rip-stop nylon* (this has a heavy thread woven into the fabric every one-quarter inch or so to prevent tears from spreading) or *nylon taffeta* (a flat weave fabric available in several grades). Nylon fabric will not absorb waterproofing chemicals. Waterproofing involves coating the fabric with a polyurethane or vinyl coating. When purchasing nylon be sure it's coated nylon or coated nylon taffeta.

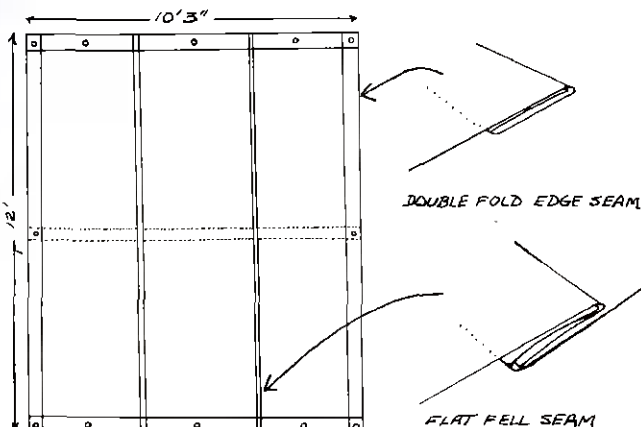
The second material is six mil polyethylene. It will require reinforcing at the points of stress (where the guy lines attach). Polyethylene flies cost less but don't have the life expectancy of a well-made nylon fly.

When you tackle making your fly, remember to reinforce the material at all points of stress. This can be done by creating a hem (in the case of the nylon fabric) or by attaching reinforcing strips at the points of stress.

The Nylon Dining Fly

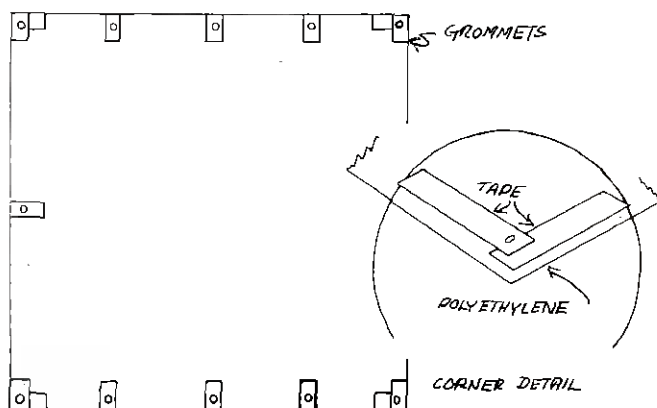
Materials required for a fly approximately 12' x 10'3":

- 3 pieces coated nylon 12'8" long and 45" wide
- 12 grommets
- thread — heavy duty cotton with polyester core.



The Plastic Dining Fly

- one piece 6 mil polyethylene 12' x 12'
- 12 grommets (see Supply Service Catalogue "tent eyelets" Cat. #52-323)
- one roll 3" white adhesive tape.



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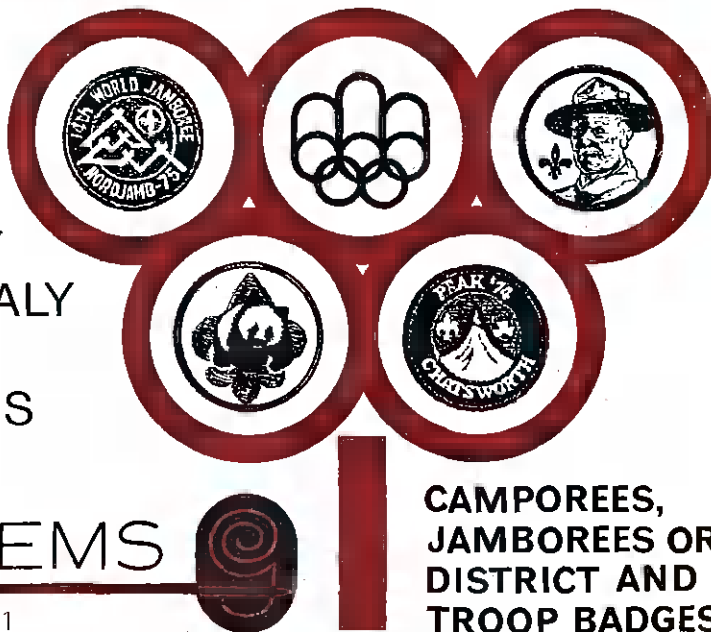
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CAMPOREES, JAMBOREES OR DISTRICT AND TROOP BADGES

A PACK WIDE GAME

30

by Bob Butcher

Now that warmer weather is with us, it is likely that Cub packs will be holding some of their regular meetings outdoors and leaders will be looking for some outdoor program ideas. On a recent visit to Winnipeg, a region that places a lot of emphasis on outdoor Cubbing, I was given a copy of a write-up of an outdoor event called "Black Bear's Hunt". In sharing it with you I must give credit to Cub leader **R. J. Bevis** who seems to have prepared it for the 158th Bison Pack. While it was designed to be played at a local camp, it could be adapted for use in a park or even in an urban neighbourhood close to your meeting place. In fact, this example should be adapted to suit your own conditions and your own pack.

BLACK BEAR'S HUNT

Black Bear's Hunt is an outdoor team game lasting one hour to one and a half hours, which combines general skills with map and compass reading experience, into an exciting race. The ideal team is probably four to six Cubs. Based on clues and a map showing approximate locations of Mystery Stations, teams rush to find these stations and on arriving at the station answer the questions found there. The idea is to return as quickly as possible to the starting point or "Base Central" with the correct answers. Scoring is based on the number of points accumulated for correct or partial answers plus the best times.

Directions

1. Leaders place signs with questions written on them, in locations readily identifiable on an area map.

2. One clue card for each station is prepared. The card is intended to guide the Cubs to the location sign (or Mystery Station).

3. To start the game, the time is noted on the scoring sheet when each team is given a clue card. Each team then heads out in search of the Mystery Station associated with each clue card (if there are four teams it is better to have five stations so that if one team gets back quickly you have an extra clue card to give that team so that they can turn around and head out again).

4. As each team returns to Base Central, the time is noted on the scoring sheet and the total number of minutes elapsed are calculated.

5. A separate scoring sheet for each team is kept by the leader and assistants.

6. Each team has been given an answer sheet and map of the area. The map shows only a black dot of the approximate location of each Mystery Station.

Example

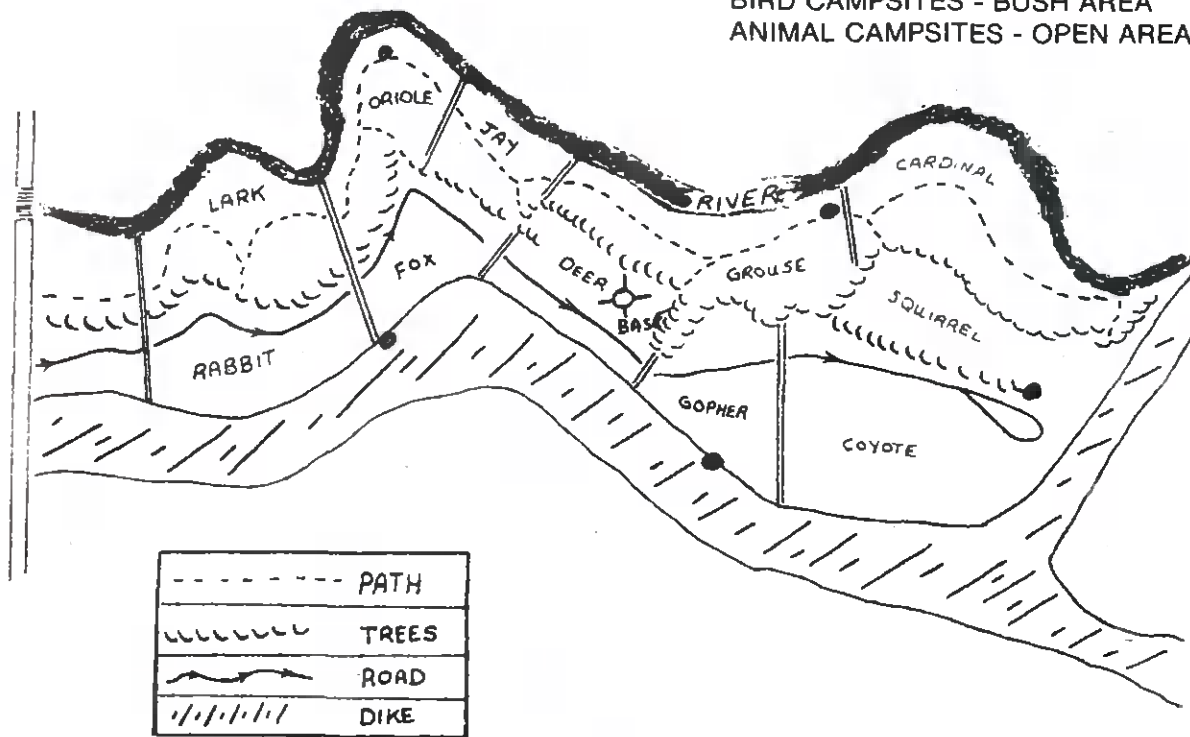
To illustrate this game, the following are included:

- a) Map of Camp marked with five black dots and "Base Central".
- b) Answer sheet (one per team).
- c) Scoring sheet (arbitrarily filled in and scored).

Questions

Questions can vary, but in this example very simple questions are used. These questions were typed on a card glued to the sign which was driven into the ground at sites identified on the map as black dots.

BIRD CAMPSITES - BUSH AREA
ANIMAL CAMPSITES - OPEN AREA



Mystery Station A

- Question 1: What name do we call a Cubmaster?
Question 2: What is the total age of all the Cubs on your team less the number of Cubs on your team?

Mystery Station B

- Question 1: What name do we call two of the leaders in our pack?
Question 2: How many campfire sites do you see around you?

Mystery Station C

- Question 1: What is the Cub Law?
Question 2: Subtract the number 19 from today's date?

Mystery Station D

- Question 1: What name do we call our new pack?
Question 2: How many buildings do you see around you?

Mystery Station E

- Question 1: What is the name of the campsite where you are standing?
Question 2: What is the Cub Motto?

Clues

Here's an example of a clue for Mystery Station C, which in this case was located on the most northern point of the path running through Oriole Campsite:

A bird of colour,
a bird of song,
name like a cookie,
but do not go wrong.

An example of scoring is illustrated in the scoring sheet (opposite). Dividing total points acquired in an-

swering questions by the total number of minutes elapsed gives a suitable method of scoring. However, it may be said that teams of different sizes may have advantages or disadvantages. All arguments can be eliminated by simply dividing the scoring number arrived at by the number of Cubs in each team. The largest calculated number wins.

This is a great game, have fun!

	Points		Time	
	Out	In	Elapsed (mins.)	
STATION A				
Question 1 (5 points max.)	4	9:55	10:10	15
2 (10 points max.)	8			
STATION B				
Question 1 (5 points max.)	5	10:15	10:30	15
2 (10 points max.)	5			
STATION C				
Question 1 (20 points max.)	10	10:32	10:40	8
2 (10 points max.)	10			
STATION D				
Question 1 (10 points max.)	10	10:45	10:55	10
2 (10 points max.)	5			
STATION E				
Question 1 (5 points max.)	5	11:00	11:15	15
2 (15 points max.)	15			
TOTAL (Max. Points 100)	77			63

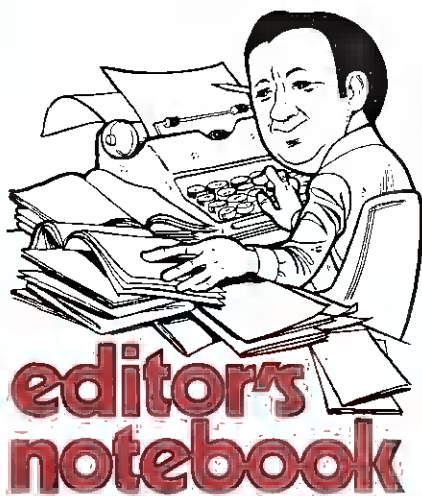
(POINTS ÷ TIME ELAPSED ÷ NO. CUBS ON TEAM)

$$77 \div 63 = 1.22$$

IF TEAMS SIZES ARE UNEQUAL THEN

DIVIDE BY NO. CUBS ON TEAM

(e.g. if 5 cubs then $1.22 \div 5 = .24$)



Optimist International clubs, with the assistance of the **Canadian Cycling Association** and the **Dept. of National Health and Welfare** are promoting a **National Bicycle Safety Week** that will run from May 23 — 29. This would be an ideal time for Venturers, Rovers and leaders to promote the bicycle course outlined in the article "Service, Cycling and Safety" which appeared in the April '76 issue. Contact your local Optimist Club to find out how they might be willing to help.

We also understand that **McDonald's Restaurants** are supporting the program by allowing groups to use their parking lots for the rodeos.

Bill O'Doherty, provincial field executive, **B.C.-Yukon Provincial Council** wrote recently to tell us about a unique group that operates in his area. While the colony, pack and troop meet in **Stewart, British Columbia**, some of the members and leaders come from **Hyder, Alaska, U.S.A.**, which is four miles away. Their major problem is travelling to attend meetings in an area which has the world's record seasonal snowfall — **1,196 inches!** And I thought we were badly off in Ottawa with our 100 or so inches this year. Complaints here-with cease!

Most parents' nights (or days) are restricted to the meeting hall or an occasional camp visit. However, the **4th Halifax group** handles such things differently. This year the 4th held a **Parents' Involvement Day** on January 31 at Point Pleasant Park. The park is located on a point of land that divides Halifax Harbour and the Northwest Arm, and during the non-winter months is a very pleasant

area to visit, but in January, it's a different story. In any case, the members of the 4th set up an information tent at the entrance to the park and from there directed the parents and friends to interesting displays of winter camping, outdoor cooking and woodcraft that were manned by Cubs, Beavers and Scouts. And that's Scouting in action!

The **Granby Butterfly Troop** is unique in that it is made up entirely of physically handicapped boys and is a protégé of the local **Kiwanis Club**. Many members of the group are severely handicapped but according to their leader, **Jack Fanning**, have each year since their founding, performed a good turn at Christmas for a needy family. What started out as a one-family project has now grown to six. The boys themselves do the shopping, wrap the parcels and gifts and deliver them the afternoon before Christmas. This opportunity to help others has caught the imagination of the Scouts who are accustomed to being helped and they all look forward to the annual project.

The **Oakville Journal Record** recently carried a very impressive word and photo story of Scouting and Guiding in their community entitled "*Scouting is alive and very well*". Among the attractive photos was this one of Fireman **Terry Cook** of the Central Fire Hall, showing Cub **Terry Ferguson** of the **9th Trafalgar Pack** how the

short-wave radio works on one of the big engines.

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . . the **1976 World Scout Photo and Painting Contest** will be accepting entries until August 31, 1976, from amateur photographers and painters. Entries should be based on Scout life, ideals and activities. Photos should be black and white (8" x 10"); colour (5" x 7") or colour slides. Each painting must have a rigid support. For full information, write the Editor . . . Entries are also being received for the **1977 World Scout Film Festival** from both professionals and amateurs. The festival will be held in conjunction with the **World Scout Conference in Montreal in August, 1977**. Films made since the 1975 conference held in Copenhagen are eligible. The production of a film is an ideal project for any section and, in fact, the '75 winner was an Australian Cub pack who produced an 8 mm movie. Entries must be received before April 30, 1977 and again, additional information can be secured from the Editor . . . **Barbados** will host the **1st Caribbean Cuboree**, August 7 — 14, 1976 and 1,000 Cubs from the Caribbean area are expected to attend. The government plans to issue a postage stamp to commemorate the event and the 60th anniversary of Cubbing . . . For several years, all students of the **University of Costa Rica** studying to be teachers were required to take a course in Scout principles and methods. Last year, the program



moved out into the field and gave Scout orientation courses to 700 primary school teachers who had graduated before the university program went into effect. Soon all primary teachers in the country will be trained in Scouting's aims and methods . . . Dr. Walfredo Bellioni, in collaboration with the Federazione Esploratori Italiani (**Italian Scout Federation**) has published the second volume of a Scout stamp catalogue covering the Americas. The first volume covered Europe and Oceania. These books give a brief history of each country, show, in full colour, the map and flag, and illustrate all Scout and Guide commemorative stamps issued by the country through 1974. Countries which no longer have Scouting are also covered. Volume 1 is U.S. \$4 and Volume 2 is U.S. \$8, postpaid. Order from: Edizioni "SCAUTISMO", Catalogo Franco-bolli Scout, Dept. WS, Via dei Gracchi 116, 00192, Italy, enclosing payment . . . Thirty-two Scouts from **Pakistan** helped care for patients at a month-long "Eye Camp" sponsored by the Rotary Club, last summer, which provided free, sight-restoring eye operations.

A British Columbia Scouter sent along the following from the writings of Cicero which, while written 2,000 years ago, still are true today.

THE SIX MISTAKES OF MAN

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind and not acquiring the habit of reading and study.
6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

The **Provincial Council for Ontario** has joined many countries of the world in giving formal approval of the wearing of the **World Scout** emblem on the uniforms of leaders and boys.



More than 30 tons of garbage were collected by 150 Cubs and Scouts and their families in the **Prince George, B.C.** area the day this photo was taken. Assisted by trucks donated by the Dept. of Highways, the city and the Citizen's Band Radio Club, they scoured the main tourist routes through the city as their contribution to community cleanliness.
Photo by Prince George Citizen.

For those involved with either Salvation Army or United Church sponsored groups — have you seen the attractive new 'Scouting' church bulletins that are now available? Both items have full colour covers and are ideal for church parades and special events. They are available from your regular church supply outlets.

From May 30 to June 5, Scout executives from across Canada will be going back to school! The **6th National Staff Conference** (the first since 1968) will be held at **Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario** and the group faces a very full schedule. Appropriate local arrangements will be made by executives to handle day-to-day or special problems during their absence.

One district bulletin that I always enjoy receiving and reading comes from **District Commissioner Don Smith, Pictou District, Nova Scotia**. Although I have been away from N.S. nearly 14 years, Don's "*Mug Up with the Commissioner*" still contains a lot of familiar names. And I look back

with a great deal of appreciation to **Don** and his wife **Todd**, who hosted me on my first field trip outside Halifax after I joined the executive staff in 1955. Later, when I was field executive for Cape Breton, the Smith house at 265 Brookside Ave., New Glasgow, was a regular stop-over for a cup of tea and a chat, that nicely broke up the long drive from Halifax to Sydney.

The March issue of "Mug Up" arrived this morning and in addition to eight pages of Scouting information contained this story called *Magic Moment*.

"It was in a crowded supermarket. Everyone was in a hurry and patience was frayed. Her cart packed with groceries, a woman came to the checker's stand with her five-year-old daughter.

Said the checker to the child: "Well sister, what do you know today?"

Without a moment's hesitation the little girl replied, "I know the Lord's Prayer," and proceeded to recite it in a clear voice.

Almost instantly all the rush and noise of the busy market ceased and smiles and a moment of goodwill replaced the jagged nerves and the frayed tempers."

A new event will be held this year in the **Welland-Port Colborne** area, in connection with the **Rose Festival** — a Scout camporee. The Scouts of the Welland District will hold the '**Rose Festival Camporee**' on the local fairgrounds and thus will provide an opportunity for the public to see Scouting in action. The Rose Festival Committee will present an award for annual competition, to the winning patrol.



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CLERICAL ☐ _____

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DATES PREFERRED — Please give 1st & 2nd choice by numbering boxes

- ☐ Shift No. 1 Travel to Jamboree Tues. June 28. Arrive home Tues. July 12
☐ Shift No. 2 Travel to Jamboree Fri. July 1. Arrive home Fri. July 15

I hereby offer my services. I am prepared to pay travel costs and meal charges.

Date _____ (signature) _____

Offer of Service endorsed by Scout Council (signature) _____

**Fill in this offer of Volunteer Service and send it, or take it to your
Local Council.**

GUEST EDITORIAL

Nothing and Thanks

In connection with camping, Baden-Powell, Scouting's Founder, always insisted that campers, upon the termination of their sojourn, should leave behind two things — nothing and thanks. By this he meant that the campsite, after use, should be left as it was found, or even better than it had been; that there should be left no sign that the spot had been used for camping. Secondly, it should be the natural and courteous act to thank the property owner for the use of the land.

Nothing

Recent census figures indicate that there are over 30,000 leaders giving of their time and energy to the young males of Canada. To these must be added the thousands who serve in support roles, as members of committees, councils and the service teams.

Undoubtedly, there is the usual attrition in personnel; in many cases the tenure of office being comparatively short — one, two or perhaps three years.

Those charged with finding and securing replacements quite frequently forget to show appreciation in any form to the recent incumbent in their gladness at locating someone to fill a vacancy, therefore NOTHING is done. Even old-timers are sometimes allowed to slip away or retire without recognition

having been rendered for the many years given without thought of reward.

And Thanks

On the other hand there are many ways to "pat a person on the back" for a job well done. Without question there are a number of occasions where appreciation is expressed in some tangible manner which does not take the form of an official honour bestowed by the Chief Scout of Canada. Nevertheless, there must be many persons giving of their best, "above and beyond the call of duty," often over a period of many years, who receive neither informal or formal recognition.

There seems to be a trend, made evident by a *dwindling Honours List*, to forget or forego giving recognition to those, without whose devotion there would be no Boy Scouts of Canada. It is to be hoped that if this indication is indeed a trend that it will shortly be reversed, by those with the power to do so, reviewing the service of those within their jurisdiction and taking such steps which will express THANKS to those who merit it.

Gallantry and Meritorious Conduct

The Chief Scout's Annual Investiture list for 1975 shows only five young men receiving honours for gallantry and meritorious conduct. This is a major drop in the number of those who are honoured by the Chief Scout.

While obviously occasions cannot be manufactured where gallantry or meritorious conduct can be displayed; either we are failing to seek recognition for such acts or we are failing in our training; in inculcating the know-how of saving life or preparing youngsters to act fittingly when such occasion arises. To this end, in part, Baden-Powell instituted the old proficiency badge system.

Can the foregoing be considered a trend, and if so, should it be allowed to continue? Which shall it be, NOTHING or THANKS?

James C. Woodward,
Chairman,

National Honours and Awards Committee.

35

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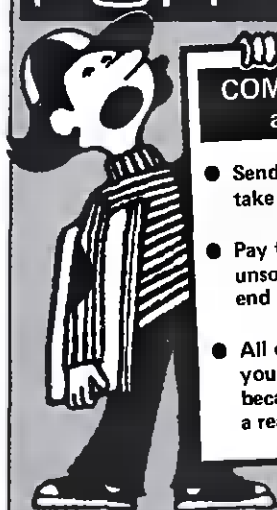
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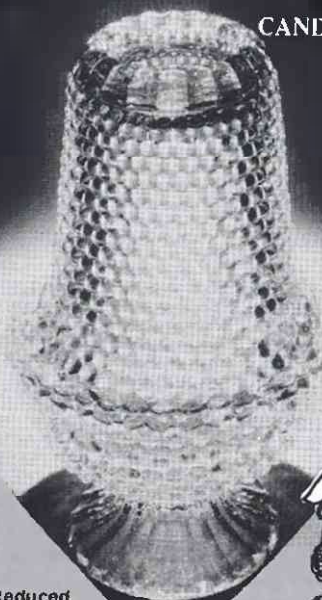
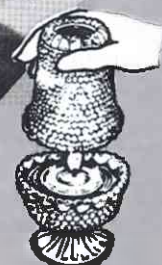


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SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES and SONGS



CRY OF A CHILD TO HIS SCOUTER

I am the child

All the world waits for my coming
All the earth watches with interest to
see what I shall become
Civilization hangs in the balance
For what I am, the world of tomorrow
will be

I am a child

You hold in your hand my destiny
You determine largely, whether I shall
succeed or fail

Give me, I pray you, those things that
make for happiness

Train me, I beg you, that I may be a
blessing to the world.

Brother Scouts, you are making the world
of tomorrow because you are training chil-
dren of today and men of tomorrow to dev-
elop their own communities.

-courtesy of the 2nd Asia Pacific
Scout Seminar on Community
Development Report.

FISHING

If you've never risen early — stifling a yawn
Pulled on pants and waders — and out to
greet the dawn.

If you've never reached a river — and said
a prayer of thanks

As you watched the morning mists rising
softly up the banks.

If you've never seen the morning sun —
creep slowly up the sky.

As you carefully cast your line out — at-
tached to chosen fly.

If you've never seen the swirl — and felt
the sudden thrill

As the fish you have been hoping for —
makes you use your skill.

Then, you haven't really lived, my friends,
not truly lived, I say

For the weighted rod and the reel's song,
make such a wondrous way.

-by Bill Waller,
Saint John, N.B.

BILLY BOY

Where have you been, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
Where have you been, daring Billy?

I have just become a Scout

And know what it's about,
It's a grand thing to be a Scout in our troop.

What have you done, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
What have you done, daring Billy?

I have tried to make some stew

And it tasted just like glue:
It's a grand thing to be a Scout in our troop.

Where have you been, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?
Where have you been, daring Billy?

I have been to weekend camp
And the blankets all got damp
It's a grand thing to be a Scout in our troop.

Can you mend a broken leg, Billy Boy, Billy
Boy?

Can you mend a broken leg, daring Billy?
I can mend a broken leg,
With a clothesline and a peg
It's a grand thing to be a Scout in our troop.

BITS OF PAPER

(Tune: Frère Jacques)

Bits of paper! Bits of paper!
Lying around, lying around.
Make a place untidy! Make a place untidy!
Pick them up, pick them up.

To THE CANADIAN LEADER Magazine
 Canyouth Publications Limited
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5/76

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ANNIVERSARY SONG

(Tune: *We Are Marching to Pretoria*)

Chorus

We've been Cubbing now for 60 years,
 For 60 years, for 60 years,
 We've been Cubbing now for 60 years
 And they were happy times.

B.-P. said we must have Scouting for
 younger boys,
 Scouting for younger boys, Scouting for
 younger boys.
 B.-P. said we must have Scouting for young-
 er boys,
 So Wolf Cubs began.

We go from Cubs and into Scouts and we
 grow up together,
 And we grow up together, and we grow up
 together,
 Go from Cubs and into Scouts and we grow
 up together,
 As we Scout along.

We'll keep our promise and our law and
 we will stay together,
 And we will stay together and we will stay
 together,
 Keep our promise and our law and we will
 stay together
 Many years to come.

—Richard Eldridge, Scouter,
 1st Chester Basin, N.S.

I HEAR THUNDER

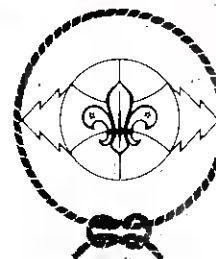
(Tune: *Frère Jacques*)

I hear thunder, I hear thunder,
 Hark! Don't you?
 Hark! Don't you?
 Pitter, patter, rain drops,
 Pitter, patter, rain drops,
 I'm wet through, so are you.

Songs — page 20

19 jamboree on the air jamboree-sur les ondes

OCTOBER 16-17 OCTOBRE 1976



Scout Communications Year
Année scout des communications

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE
 PATROL LEADER**

Once when I was at sea in a fishing yacht owned by my brothers, we ran on the rocks. I thought that all was up with us, and was anxiously watching my eldest brother, our skipper, for a sign to get into a lifebelt and take to the boat; but when at length he looked at me it was to glare and shout angrily, "Look out for that boat-hook, which is slipping away under your very nose."

When I found that he was thinking of such details as this I began to recognize that the danger was not overwhelming, and that by attention to minor steps we might pull through successfully and without loss; which we eventually did. So it is with the Boy Scout Movement. Nervous souls seem to apprehend disintegration of the Movement owing to the war taking the best of our commissioners and Scoutmasters. I am all the more delighted then to see that there are those who are "looking out for the boathook," who are doing their "Scout business as usual." In taking away a number of our commissioners and Scoutmasters the war is in reality doing a great good to the Movement. It could not have come at a more opportune moment for forcing upon us what I have always urged, namely, the value of the patrol system and the usefulness of the patrol leaders if only they are properly trained and invested with responsibility.

May 1915

— from B.-P.'s Outlook

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 420

(Continued from page 5)

their service project, tried to catch a few winks of sleep with varying degrees of success.

At supper, the hard-pressed cooks were left in complete charge, while the garrison entertained the militia officers at a Mess dinner. Not only was this historically correct, and emphasized the class inequities of the period, but it gave the leaders a well-earned respite.

After dinner, Colonel Sandler and Lieutenant Burke each assumed command of half the forces and an exhilarating war game took place. First, one army defended the fort with its strategic objectives being the flag, artillery park, magazine and prisoner compound, while trying to capture the attackers' flag and P.O.W. lock-up. Half-way through the evening, the armies switched objectives. It was a great success. Colonel Sandler was captured three times while leading desperate sorties but was rescued each time by his troops and eventually won a marginal victory. All troops acted bravely under fire with no permanent casualties.

A war game, in the authentic setting of block-houses, cannon, earth ramparts complete with firing step and glacis and other niceties including officers in genuine uniforms of the day, is a hard act to follow. The leaders will have to outdo themselves after this to capture the boys' imaginations, even with John Sweet's help.

Sunday morning the boys received another lesson in history. The tour of the fort, which the boys took with their troop prior to the weekend seemed insignificant compared to being marched around in companies, in full redcoat uniform and serving as gun crew on a battery of six-pounders or watching the fort blacksmith make a spontoon blade on the mobile forge. They were shown the surgeon's tools and told, in gory detail, how they were used. Loading and firing those six-pounders was the weekend highlight for most of the boys.

The boys were issued their event crests, which contained sergeant stripes they all had earned, and then marched off to church parade — a real military service, with colours draped over the drums, the colonel reading the lesson and the adjutant reading the prayers. Service Scouter (brevet Regimental

Padre) Jim Melling conducted the service.

After lunch the troops folded and put away the borrowed army bell tents, policed the area and stacked the mess tables and benches, with military precision and expediency. As one of the regulars commented:

"They look like soldiers in their outfits and, with a couple of weeks of drill, they'd put the army to shame."

FORT YORK GENERAL PROGRAM

1. Group registers and pays for boys.
2. Receive visit from Fort York Guard and receive kits for boys.
3. Troop visits Fort York.
4. Leaders attend orientation session.
5. Boys work on uniforms and muskets.
6. Leaders attend drill session.

CAMP PROGRAM

October 3, 1975

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 7:30 p.m. | — arrive and place tents |
| 9:30 p.m. | — campfire |
| 11:00 p.m. | — mug-up |
| 11:30 p.m. | — lights out |

October 4, 1975

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 7:00 a.m. | — rise and breakfast |
| 8:30 a.m. | — drill |
| 12:00 noon | — display and march past |
| 1:00 p.m. | — lunch |
| 2:30 p.m. | — special program |
| 5:30 p.m. | — supper |
| 8:00 p.m. | — game instructions |
| 8:45 p.m. | — game begins |
| 12:00 midnight | — lights out |

October 5, 1975

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 7:30 a.m. | — rise and breakfast |
| 9:00 a.m. | — blacksmith, artillery, surgeon, engineer and musician visits |
| 11:00 a.m. | — Scouts' Own |
| 12:00 noon | — Lunch |

BREAK CAMP AND CLEAN UP

FRED FISHELL, a Scout since World War II, has been an active leader in the Movement since 1967. He now works on behalf of his area running subregional events.



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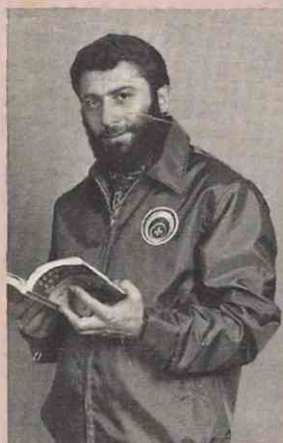
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