

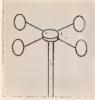






The Canadian Leader Magazine

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JAMES F. MACKIE, Editor

VELMA CARTER. Assistant Editor

MICHEL PLANT, Editorial and Advertising



COVER

it's the month of ghosts and goblins and the great pumpkin dominates our cover with smiling approval of Scouts in action. In this issue you'll pick up a few Halloween party ideas, read about Toronto's fitness program, find out how the Brotherhood Fund helped in Guatemala . . . and that's only the start. There's something for everyone.

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by H. R. C. (Bob) Crouch

Is your group participating in C.J. '77? If so, you'll be looking for ways of raising the necessary funds. Why not try selling the Scout Calendar '77? Each year more and more groups find it's an easy, useful item to sell and most important, it provides a good margin of profit. Try selling Scout Calendars this year. You'll be surprised how popular they are.

Here's news of several new items that arrived too late to be included in the '76/'77 catalogue. By the way, have you received your copy yet?

The new Scouts Canada logo has been reproduced on decal transfers in two sizes: 5" x 5" (Cat. #26-426, 50¢ each) and 3" x 3" (Cat. #26-247, 25¢ each).

A button for Wolf Cubs similar to the Beaver Button is 1" in diameter and can be pinned to any garment. Cat. #05-004, 19¢.

We now have Beaver stickers, similar to the Cub and Scout stickers, available in packages of 50 for 50¢, Cat. #26-421.

The Scouts Canada visor should prove to be very popular. Its attractive design in red material features the SCOUTS CANADA logo crest on the front, has a large peak for maximum eye protection and foam padded sweat band, adjustable to all sizes. Cat. #40-250, \$3.49.

Tom Wood Marine of 933 Lansdowne St. W. is now the official Scout dealer in Peterborough, Ont.

Ladies! the six bracelet charms now available are illustrated on page 12 of the Scouts Canada catalogue.

Perhaps we can help with your search for Christmas gifts. With many suitable items in your new catalogue, we have also prepared a list of gift suggestions in order of price. Ask your Scout Shop, dealer or Supply Services for copies.

ANOTHER SCOUTSPORT '76 SUCCESS STORY

SCOUTSPORT TORONTO HAVING FUN KEEPING FIT

Photos by Harold Hird

by Velma Carter

The Greater Toronto Region recently concluded a year-long fitness oriented program for members of Scouting, their fam-lies and the community called SCOUTSPORT '76. Its success is attributed to a combination of hard work and enthusiasm and provides many flexible program ideas for other enterprising groups or regions.

HAVING FUN KEEPING FIT was a lot to proclaim in one slogan -but that's what Scoutsport '76 in the Greater Toronto Region was all about - getting members of Scouting and their families involved in fitness and having fun while doing it.

And the proof of the success of Scoutsport '76 was Fun Day, the finale to a year-long fitness oriented program, when close to 8,000 people attended the day's events. from 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. at York University.

The day officially began when President G. H. Montague welcomed everyone and Regional Commissioner D. K. Russell issued a challenge to the boys to see who could get all 58 beads, one for each event:

Sky rockets were launched with great fanfare. A 12-foot weather balloon with the regional flag dangling from it, rose above the ground attached to a 200-foot fishing line, which attracted even more spectators to the event.

One Scout, Mike Brassard of the 7th Weston Troop participated in all 58 events, thus enabling his Scout troop to attend the Toronto Argonaut football team training camp on June 26.

As George Kerr, director of special events said:

"The day went just like clockwork from the opening ceremonies, right through to the closing campfire and stage show at 9:30 p.m.

"Anthony Davis, the Argonaut football club star was on hand for about three hours in the afternoon, touring the whole site. I think he must have signed a couple of thousand autographs while he was

"Nearly every portion was well attended. Altogether 80,000 wooden

beads were handed out to participants. Our figures on attendance for the day indicated that we had 4,650 registered boys and leaders plus 3,000 parents... These came from 39 Beaver colonies, 134 Cub packs, 105 Scout troops, 21 Venturer companies and two Rover crews. All of these from 197 groups in our region. This gave us a very good cross-section attendance at the event."

Fun Day provided events for everyone — from monster ball, kite flying, jousting and fire-by-friction to a canoe slalom course and a treat of ox burgers sliced from 500 lbs. of beef, barbecued on the university grounds. Special events were conducted for boys with handicaps and an area was set aside for the Beavers' events.

Those who had been preparing during the year could earn their Canada Fitness Award 'on the spot' and receive their crest.

Everyone who participated in Fun Day received the last of five crests of the Scoutsport's series.

How do you go about staging such a successful year-long program as Scoutsport '76?

It took 2½ years of hard and dedicated work from concept to launching for the Scoutsport '76 committee.

"We met consistently every two weeks for two years," said Ron Nicholson, chairman of the committee.

Mr. Nicholson explained that democracy was the underlying reason the committee 'worked.' "Total honesty and candor" were apparent throughout the committee's existence. "We could air out opinions and arrive at a compendium of feeling."

He added that the volunteers realized it would take a two-year commitment on their part to make the idea work.

With 27 areas in the Greater Toronto Region and five sub-regions, regional committees were set up to help the program run smoothly.

At first the program was to be geared to an Olympic theme, since this year's Olympic games were to be held in Montreal, but realizing such a theme would appeal to a small percentage of people, the committee decided to emphasize fitness — involving the boy, family and community.

And if enthusiasm has anything to do with successful program plan-

ning, then this committee's core of ten and chairman abounded with it.

"Fitness is not a one-day situation," said Mr. Nicholson. "The full gamut enters into the word 'fitness'... We were determined the program would be a fun program, that people would enjoy doing it."

With fitness as their "spark plug" the committee met with representatives of Participaction and other fitness-oriented organizations. Finally it was decided, after many brainstorming sessions, that the program would not only involve the boy and his family but it would also make Scouting visible to the community.

"Everything grew and melded together," said George Kerr. "Each meeting up-dated the progress of events and each event allowed flexibility until the 'final goahead."

The Scoutsport program included the Canada Fitness Award program and was easily adapted by unit leader for members with handicaps.

As Mr. Kerr said, "the Canada Fitness Award program was an integral part of Scoutsport. It was a total package we incorporated into our total package." The CFA theme fit into the Scoutsport theme of having fun while keeping fit.

"That's one of the reasons we didn't go with another program."

In the Scoutsport bulletins which announced the up-coming events and particulars, "we tried to break down the (CFA) program to "this week we suggest you do this, and so on."

Members from 7 to 17 could train for CFA events, such as the standing long jump, shuttle and flexed arm hang on their own, or ten to 15 minutes could be set aside during section meetings to promote the CFA program, enabling members to ready themselves for Fun Day, when all their efforts would pay off in the chance to earn their Canada Fitness Award.

This mixed the Scoutsport idea into regular section programming, thus adding new ideas for leaders to work with and lighten their load.

But the actual events, Mr. Nicholson explained, were meant to augment the leaders' program not substitute for it.

So, for one year Scoutsport '76 offered a three-part program, us-

(Continued on page 35)









WEATHER TO FLY BY

by Alan Bagg

When the weather goes sour for that picnic or tishing trip, it's easy to blame the weatherman. He's the fall guy if the weather isn't just perfect. While it is disappointing to make plans and have the weather mess them up, it's only an inconvenience to the average person. Yet there are some whose lives depend on accurate weather forecasts. Pilots, for example.

There are no closer watchers of the weather than airplane pilots. The wise pilot knows how to read the weather, what to do in bad weather, and what to expect from his flight when he encounters certain weather conditions.

A pilot cannot get his private license unless he knows a great deal about weather.

To learn as much as you can about weather, you must become a keen observer of weather signs. You will also have to know what tools are used to gather weather information and how changes in the atmosphere change weather conditions. Putting together all the information you gather is called forecasting the weather or predicting the weather conditions before they happen. This is based on your knowledge of past weather and 'educated guesses.' If you are sharp, you can put together your own weather forecasting equipment and become an amateur meteorologist at home.

In this article you will learn how to build a station with a rain gauge, wind vane, anemometer, thermometer (set up for reading relative humidity) and a barometer.

Weather forecasting is a pretty tall order, but if you know the principles that guide the forecasting, it's really not so mysterious. Actually, the tools of the weatherman are fairly simple to understand and operate.

Observing weather first hand is more fun and teaches you what to look for in weather conditions en route by plane. With these instruments and with some practice on your part, you should be able to tell tomorrow's weather today.

The instruments you make should be placed in a location so that wind flow isn't blocked and rainfall can be meausured. Your other instruments should stay dry and out of direct sunlight. The best solution is to build a 'station' from an old shutter and some plywood, and place all your instruments except the barometer in it. Be sure hedges, a garage or trees do not block wind flow to your vane and anemometer. (See figures 1 and 2.)

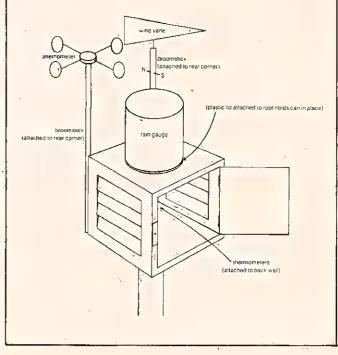
Heat, Moisture and Pressure

Three elements are the major causes of all our weather. They are heat, moisture and pressure. To understand weather, we must understand how each element effects the other.

Of course we measure heat (or lack of it) with a thermometer. You'll need two outdoor thermometers (both the same) that have an exposed bulb. On the bottom of one of the bulbs, tie a wide shoelace that has the tips cut off. Place the thermometers in the

BASIC WEATHER STATION CONSTRUCTION FIGURE 1 exterior plywood—bottem (ood back door shutter (cut in halk)—both s-des support post latch Dig hole in ground and sink post

FINISHED WEATHER STATION FIGURE 2



station house on the back wall. Place a jar of water next to the one with the shoelace and put the lace in the water.

This thermometer is your wet bulb thermometer. It will read colder than the dry bulb due to evaporation of the water in the lace. The dry bulb gives you air temperatures. The difference between the two temperatures tells relative humidity — how much moisture the air can hold at a certain temperature. (See figure 3.)

The wet bulb tells much about moisture in the air. When too much moisture is available and the air can't hold it any more, we get precipitation. This can be in the form of fog, rain, snow, sleet, hail, ice pellets, etc.

To measure the amount of precipitation that falls in a certain period (usually 24 hours), get a can that measures about 20.4 cm in diameter. A three-pound coffee can with a plastic cover works fine. Glue the cover to the station roof. Then place the bottom of the can in the cover and the wind will not knock it over. (See diagram 5.)

To get an accurate measurement of precipitation, either dip a ruler into the can, or if a small amount of precipitation has fallen, pour it out into a small jar on which you have pre-measured the water into millimetres.

For snowfall, melt the snow caught and measure the water content of the snow as you would rain. Amount of snowfall is always written in terms of its melted water equivalent. Ten inches (25.4 cm) of snow will melt down to about one inch (2.54 cm) of water.

Clouds make up the other main form of moisture besides precipitation and humidity. Clouds are sort of the intermediate step in the water cycle. There are three main groups of clouds — stratus, cumulus and cirrus. Stratus are sheet-like layer clouds. Cumulus are thick, cottony clouds, often piled up in deep billows but flat on the bottom. Cirrus are feathery, ice crystal clouds, very high in the sky. The rest of the clouds are combinations of these three.

Stratocumulus are wide cloud layers compounded with many cumulus clouds. Cloud names are also given according to their height from the ground. When the prefix alto is added to the name, it means a middle cloud whose height might range from 6,500 to about 20,000 feet above the ground. The prefix cirro refers to clouds 20,000 or more feet.

Kinds of Pressure

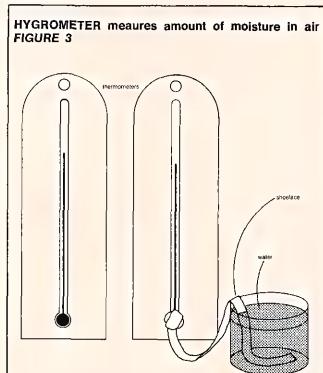
Along with air mass, pressure is responsible for much of our large weather systems that are constantly developing and moving in and out of an area. For instance, high pressure normally brings fair or stable weather. Low pressure is associated with change and rain. Locked into this is the warm front and cold front sequence.

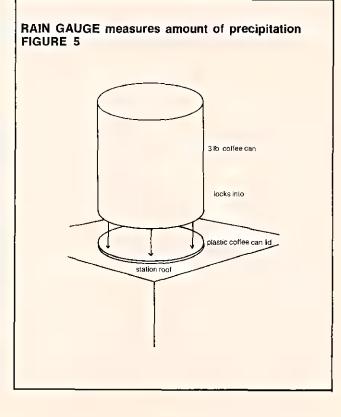
Fronts form when air masses collide. Air masses move because of pressure differences. A fairly typical weather sequence might start with a strong cold front bringing sharp winds from the south or southwest. Altocumulus clouds appear and the barometer starts falling. As the front nears, the clouds lower and cumulonimbus clouds start to bulld and tower overhead. Winds may increase and the barometer probably will continue to fall. When the front actually passes, the wind shifts direction quickly to west or north and gusts are strong. Squall-like rains fall and the barometer reaches its lowest point.

The leading edge of the front is often called a squall line because of these heavy, turbulent showers.

Besides turbulence, there is poor visibility and often icing conditions. This spells disaster to the private pilot.

After the front passes, the weather clears rapidly and the sky is clear of clouds. The barometer rises and the temperature drops. Winds usually become steady from the west or northwest. After the cold front, we have beautiful clear, sunny skies and crisp weather that is typical of a high pressure area. Then steadily increasing cloudiness begins again, indicating an approaching warm front.





You can see then that much can be learned from studying the progressive movements of the barometer. A falling barometer means lowering pressure — usually a warm front coming and generally cloudy conditions. A high indicates a clear, sunny period with few clouds. The barometer actually weighs the air mass (by weighing a tiny part of it) that is pressing down on a certain area at any given time. As the weight changes, the barometer changes and the pointer moves. The actual numbers on the barometer are not as important as the movement up or down.

Types of Barometers

There are two main types of barometers — mercury and aneroid. You can make a simple mercury barometer (without the mercury because it is both poisonous and very expensive) by substituting mineral oil. You'll need a glass thermos bottle liner with the box it was packed in, a plastic straw, paraffin or candle wax, fine steel wool, some wood for the frame, a small bottle top, mineral oil and a cork. You might check to see if there is a barometer at home before making one yourself. If not, take the thermos bottle liner and fill with steel wool (any insulation will do). Slide the straw through the cork and seal the straw in the cork with paraffin or candle wax so that no air leaks by the straw through the hole. Then pack the filler in the box it came in and fill spaces of box with more steel wool or even shredded newspaper. All this insulation is to keep the temperature constant so it will not affect pressure readings.

Set up the wooden stand and arrange the straw and cap of mineral oil as diagram 6 shows. Place reference marks on the straw so you know if pressure

is going up or down.

Since the winds are closely associated with pressure areas (highs and lows), to further observe the wind direction and force, two more instruments will complete your station. They are the wind vane and anemometer.

To make the wind vane, take a sheet of thin metal and cut two triangular shapes and attach a short section of coat hanger wire to them. Mark N and S on a broom stick. Drill a hole in the top of the stick. Sink a plastic screw anchor in the hole and fill the anchor hole with vaseline or other grease. Slip in the vane and let the wind blow. Attach this to a rear corner of the station house. (See diagrams 7 and 2.)

To build the anemometer you need four measuring cups — all the same size — half cup size is good, another broomstick, a roller skate wheel, a few nuts and bolts and some pieces of dowel or Tinkertoys.

Take measuring cups and epoxy glue. Glue handles to dowels that will fit a Tinkertoy wheel. If cups have hole in handle (most do) put a screw through the hole into the dowel for increased strength. Glue dowels into Tinkertoy at equal spaces so that four cups are at right angles to each other. Attach a sixinch length of coat hanger, with a loop formed at one end, to one of the dowels about midway between the cup and the wheel. Notch the dowel to keep hanger in place leaving it free to swing back and forth but not slide side to side on the dowel.

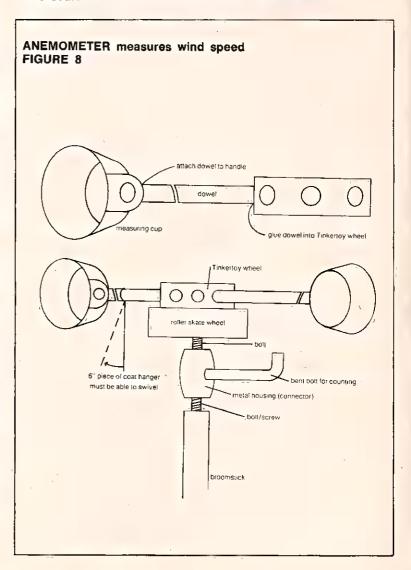
Glue Tinkertoy wheel onto roller skate wheel (or any other wheel with bearings) so that anemometer turns freely. Using a screw/bolt, attach the wheel to a metal housing you can get at hardware stores. Attach bent counter bolt to housing. Attach whole apparatus to broom stick. Attach to house. (See figures 8 and 2.) Measuring the Wind

To calibrate the anemometer — in other words to know how fast wind is blowing in kilometres per hour — have someone drive down a country road while you hold the broomstick out the car window. You must count the turns per minute (the number of clicks coat hanger will knock on bent bolt). Do this on a calm day. Count turns and write on a chart the number of clicks for 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 km/h. Drive for one minute at this speed that is constant while counting. It's best to do each one twice and average the two readings.

To record your observations, you will need a weather log. It is best to fill out this log once or twice a day, always at the same times.

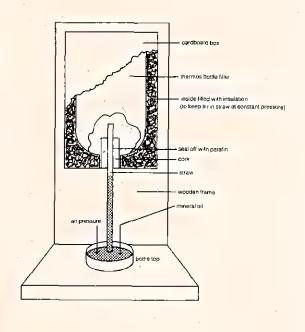
Weather maps will aid a great deal in plotting weather progress over the nation. These are issued daily by weather bureaus and are usually published in daily newspapers. If you compare maps for say a week, you will become able to watch systems of weather move right across the country.

By the time you're set up with your own weather station and have begun making your own forecasts, you will have a good basic knowledge of what weather is about. You'll only have scratched the surface of this great body of information meteorologists wrestle with every day. But, you'll have come a long way from blaming the weatherman when your weather turns sour!

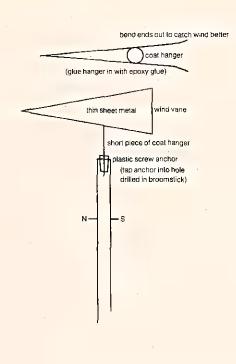


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BAROMETER measures air pressure FIGURE 6



WIND VANE shows wind direction FIGURE 7



GENERAL FORECASTING CHART

FAIR weather coming when:

- barometer rises steadily and rapidly
- clouds appear to break up and clear patches of sky show
- wind shifts to W or NW direction, indicating passage of cold front
- bases of clouds increase in elevation and they grow lighter
- sun breaks through between clouds
- it becomes cooler
- sunset sky has deep pink colour

FAIR weather remaining when:

- barometer remains steady or rises
- temperature is normal
- stratus clouds or fog burns off in the morning
- wind continues to blow from W
- sun sets clear
- there is dew or frost at night
- you see fewer puffy cumulus clouds in the afternoon than in the morning

Weather will NOT remain FAIR when:

- barometer falls and continues to fall
- sunset is covered by thin clouds or a mass of heavy moist clouds
- puffy cumulus clouds increase in number, grow dark and descend
- mare's tails (cirrus) increase in number and gradually become cirrostratus and halo is seen around moon or sun
- clouds move by in more than one level and direction
- temperature does not drop after sunset
- you can barely see any stars
- wind shifts from W or lessens

RAIN is coming:

- in the afternoon, within an hour, when cumulus clouds build high and SW sky grows dark
- within a few hours, if the thermometer reads high in morning, the air is humid, and you feel uncomfortable and if there are cumulus clouds
- within a day, following the change of cirrus clouds to cirrostratus and you see a halo around the sun or moon

COLDER weather is coming when:

- barometer rises
- sun sets clear after a cloudy day
- clouds appear firm not loose and rainy looking
- wind shifts to N
- sunny day does not bring rise in temperature

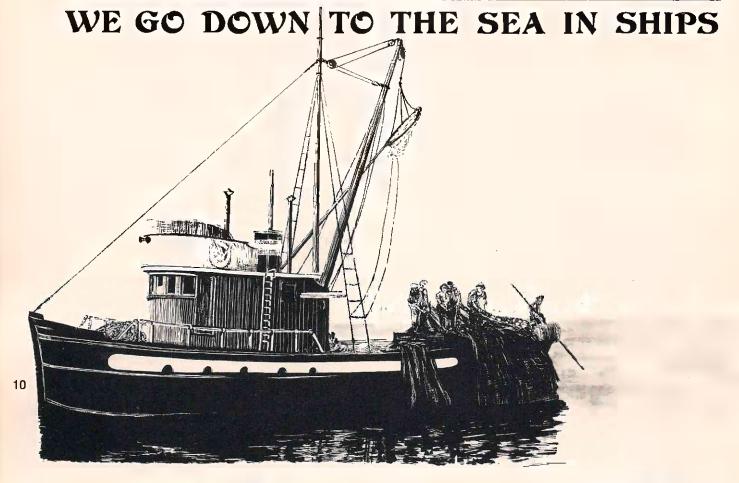
WARMER weather is coming when:

- barometer indicates storm coming
- setting sun is one big fireball
- clouds cover the night sky
- wind changes from N to W to S (usually) or E

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PACK PROGRAM IDEAS

Have you thought of using the idea of pen pals in your program planning, or modifying badge requirements according to your locale? This month we have examples of both. JOAN KEARLEY of Nova Scotia explains how she made use of the FLEXIBILITY of the Cub program and BOB BUTCHER offers interesting program ideas to welcome Cubs to the worldwide brotherhood of Scouts — tangibly.



Those who live in the Maritime areas of this vast land, must, very often, make full use of the flexibility of the Cub program; for, oddly enough the mixed agrarian and fishing communities live on the extremes of the land mass.

Stranger still, the badge that needs the most adjustment is the one that concerns itself with the art of catching fish — sport fish, not commercial species. During my life I have lived near commercial fisheries of two continents and never yet have I seen sport fishing gear in the home of a fisherman.

This makes it hard for a Cub son of a fisherman to earn an Angler Badge, an anomaly if there ever was one.

With this in mind, we set out this spring to make up a program that would give us a set of working alternates for the use of these boys. After all, many of them spend much of their spare time with their fathers during the fishing season, cutting bait, mending traps, being shown the basics of net repairing, putting to sea in a lobster boat or dragger, and doing jobs that are within their scope. Since much of the practical work is done at sea, it was obvious that this badge would have to take the form of a supportive study course, to give a bit of background.

The first requirement had to be mastery of the six basic knots (reef, sheetbend, fisherman, clove

hitch, round turn and two half hitches and bowline). Because of their importance on the water, we decided that the boy must be able to tie all these easily, and we devoted several meetings in the den to this.

Next, a working knowledge of fisheries in the immediate area seemed necessary. So we held a "briefing session". (We used this term rather than any other, because it has a nice, manly sound that the boys can associate with spacemen, airmen and explorers, rather than dull things like school.) Each pair of boys was expected to name a species of plant or fish harvested in local waters, and then we all added our two cents worth regarding its use, processing and the means used for catching it.

Then we asked that each boy go out with his Dad on a regular basis, and bring in a slip from him stating that he had done the required duty on the boat or that the boys go in pairs, on fishing expeditions along the river mouth or shoreline and catch for the pot.

The last part of this section was devoted to learning the names of various parts of the boat (bow, stern, etc.), the placement and use of life-saving gear and the identification of navigation lights, (a red light on the left or port side).

For Part Two of the badge we made arrangements for a series of special trips: the first was to the home of one of the senior fishermen in the area, who has a big tackle shed. He showed the lads a number of comic knots and invited them to try them, before he went through the basic ones. Next he opened a barrel of bait, explained its preparation and why it was allowed to get so er — strong smelling. Then he showed them various types of nets and traps he uses, from a small eel trap to a seine net. He also showed them the herring net currently in use, and explained that he was, at the moment, spear-heading a drive to get the fisheries department to order that the mesh be made bigger — this small mesh traps the young fish as well as mature ones, and kills them uselessly.

Then we went over his boat, looking at the motor, steering mechanism and life-saving gear. We could not make a trip in the boat, as the coastguard had checked and condemned one of his throwing aids. Instead, he took us over to the lobster cannery that stands by the wharf. We saw the lobsters being unloaded from the boat and going through the process of cold-packing until the empty shells came out a chute and were loaded on a farm truck, to be used for fertilizer on the potato fields.

Our next trip was an all-day affair and involved a bit of travelling. We hired a bus and invited another pack (whose Akela is qualified to drive the vehicle); we all brought a picnic lunch and swim suits.

Our first stop at the local port was the knife factory. Here they make high quality knives used by hunters, trappers and fishermen, the world over.

The next stop was a marina where there were both motor vessels and sail boats of various sizes and types tied up. We went through the ship chandlers where they stock every kind of equipment, that might possibly be needed on a small boat, from a burgee (flag) for the masthead to a portable chemical 'head' (toilet); then through the shed where hulls are laid down and along the jetty to look at all the boats, which were mostly pleasure crafts.

Our next port of call was the big shipyard. Here they build any size ship that is ordered. There was a dragger and a big ferry, both newly launched, tied up awaiting completion. We went over the dry dock, used for repairs and refits to naval, coastguard and commercial vessels, and where they lay the big steel hulls of new ships.

Then it was up the harbour to the Fisheries Training Centre where young men learn the basics of ship handling: we saw the classrooms where they learn to read charts, navigation lights, ship loading, log-keeping and a variety of other skills. Then up to the "bridge" where the boys got a chance to see the sonar, the radar, several compasses and the modern barometer, working.

The weather was not very kind but we had our picnic between two of the visits and came home at supper time, having had a whale of a good time.

We had a debriefing after this, to be sure that the things the boys had learned had not gone in one ear and out the other, before awarding badges.

THE FRIENDSHIP MACHINE

After a Cub makes his promise to Akela at his investiture, he is welcomed "to the worldwide brother-hood of Scouts". Unfortunately, that may be the last he ever hears about Cubs and Scouts around the world unless his leaders make some effort to emphasize the international nature of the brotherhood.

Scouts and Venturers have their Jamborees to attend and many are involved in international exchange programs or trips to other countries. Wolf Cubs, on

the other hand, have to look more closely for opportunities to establish contacts and exchange ideas with youngsters in other countries. While some packs in centres near the Canada-U.S. border do have opportunities to contact their friends in Boy Scouts of America, the majority don't have friends in other lands.

Wouldn't it be great if your boys were able to correspond with Cubs in other parts of the world? We have learned about a pen pal system to which your boys can have access.

It's an opportunity for boys of Cub age to get in touch with Scouts and other boys and girls in other lands. Many of you may be aware of a T.V. series called "BIG BLUE MARBLE" (i.e. the earth). It is an award-winning series devoted to international understanding and it's about children of many lands. The World Scout Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland has arranged with the producers of the series to use their "Dear Pen Pal" computer system to link up Scout pen pals. Cubs, anywhere in the world who would like to have a pen pal in another country can arrange this by writing to the "Friendship Machine", a computer in California, U.S.A. This computer contains the names of thousands of boys and girls who want to make international friends by mail. When it hears from a Cub or Scout it will match him with a name in its "memory" and each will receive the address of the other.

Boys should write to:

"Dear Pen Pal" — Dept. W.S., Big Blue Marble, P.O. Box 4054, Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A. 93103, and tell:

- their name, address, age and sex
- their main interests (i.e. Scouting, sports, stamps, etc.).
- whether they'd like to write to a Scout, to any boy or to a girl.

Can you, as a leader, begin to envisage a number of program possibilities such an opportunity opens up? Let's try to consider a few.

How about holding a special international night at one of your regular pack meetings? The boys could come dressed in costumes of other lands. If they were to make their own costumes they could be credited with one of the requirements for the Tawny Star.

At the special meeting, Cubs could bring letters they have received from boys in other parts of the world and read them to boys in the pack. In this way your Cubs might learn about some of the similarities and differences of Cubbing and its badges and requirements in other places.

Perhaps your pack could keep a scrapbook of some of the letters received and include in it photographs and pictures received from around the world.

Your pack might put together a wall display of stamps from other countries with which your Cubs have corresponded.

Even if only one Cub were to establish a contact with one other Cub in a country, such as New Zealand for instance, your pack would have completed a communication link to the far side of the world and your pack could "twin" with this other group if it chose to.

Who knows what long distance correspondence can bring? Many lasting friendships have been made and maintained for years by mail.

Perhaps one of your boys might someday even meet a pen pal as a Scout or Venturer at a World Jamboree!

Let's try to place more emphasis on the worldwide nature of the brotherhood of Cubs.

HALLOWEEN FUN FOR BEAVERS



by Bob Butcher

In our questionnaire printed in the May issue of this magazine, we asked Beaver leaders how much help the Beaver articles and columns had been to them. Nearly 85% of those who answered said that the articles have been of "much or moderate" help to them. When we asked specifically "What topics would you like to see covered in these articles and columns?" we got a variety of suggestions, to which we are going to give close attention. One of the most popular requests however, is summed up as "more games, crafts, songs and stories, and other program ideas that we can use!"

So, to borrow from the format of a previous article, offer the following selection of ideas from our files. For this October issue, I've featured suggestions for Halloween, but many can be adapted for any time of year.

WITCH AND CAT

One boy is chosen to be the witch and another is chosen to be the cat. The remainder of the boys form a circle by holding hands. The witch stays in the circle all the time and the cat darts in and out or across the circle as he wishes. The witch tries to catch the cat any time he enters the circle. A new contestant can be chosen by the old one after the witch has succeeded in catching the cat.

GOBLINS AND FAIRIES

Goblins form a line along one side of the room and fairies form a line on the opposite wall. Goblins face the wall. On a signal from the leader, the fairies creep up behind the goblins. When they have come about half way, the lleaders call "the fairies are coming!" The fairies turn about and head for home and the goblins give chase. If they catch any, the boys go to the other side. (With 5-year-olds, it is a good idea not to let those creeping up get too close to those facing the wall. The children love this game if they never catch anyone.) Fairies take a turn facing the wall.

PICK A PUMPKIN

Cut a five-inch pumpkin from orange construction paper for each group of five or six children. Each boy is given five pumpkin seeds (toothpicks will do). The pumpkin is put in the centre of the group. Each boy takes a turn until all five of their seeds are used up. They throw it and try to get the seed to land on the pumpkin.

THE WITCH HAS LOST HER CAT

Boys form a circle. The old witch covers her eyes as she sits in the centre of the circle. The cat (bean bag) is passed from hand to hand, outside the circle. When the witch calls "stop", whoever has the cat keeps it hidden behind his back. The witch has three chances of finding it; if she does not succeed, the one holding the cat trades places with her. If she finds it in the three chances she gets another turn. (Also known elsewhere as "The Beaver has Lost his Brother".)

HALLOWEEN TOSS

Cut a good sized hole in an old sheet and drape it over a chair or table. The Beavers could draw a face on it similar to a jack-o-lantern. Cut a large hole for the mouth and have each boy take a turn throwing a sponge through the hole. Could be fun!

HALLOWEEN FORTUNE CARDS

Use a pack of index cards for a deck. Now search for pictures to glue on the backs of the cards; cats and pumpkins, etc., then seals, confetti or anything the Beaver suggests. Each card will be different. For the inside, go through magazines or newspapers to find silly cartoons and pictures which might have something to do with people. For instance, a football player or a bank, etc. Finish with felt pen messages such as "you are going on a trip" or "help your neighbour", etc. Deal them out, five to a person and see what comes up!

SPECIAL HALLOWEEN TREAT

Wrap a special treat to be given out to the Beavers in a box with layers and layers of paper. The Beavers form a dam. When the leader blows a whistle, the package is passed around the circle. When the whistle is blown again, whoever is holding the package starts to unwrap it until the whistle is blown again, and the package continues to be passed around. This continues until the final wrapping has been removed and whoever has it, must share with all the other Beavers.

HALLOWEEN PARTY

Have the Beavers draw a Halloween face mask on a large brown grocery paper bag; color and glue

wool or string for hair on the mid-upright portion of the bag. Have each boy put his name on his bag. The following week, the leader has supplied Halloween candy in each bag and tied same with string or an old nylon at the top to be hung from a branch of a tree or a wire coat hanger secured to a high rung. Possibly two boys at a time could use a plastic bat to break the paper bag and claim his candy.

OR

Partly fill a balloon with candy, blow up and tie securely. Cover the balloon with papier maché, suspend in the same manner and BRAVO, an outlet for energy!

SINISTER SONG

Tune: The Twelve Days of Christmas

On the first day of Halloween, the goblins gave to me, a big, round golden moon.

On the second day of Halloween, the goblins gave to me, two haunted houses.

... third day ... three gray clouds.

... fourth day . . . four spooky trees.

... fifth day . . . five flying bats.

... sixth day ... six jack-o-lanterns.

... seventh day ... seven white ghosts.

... eighth day ... eight black cats.

... ninth day . . . nine white skulls.

... tenth day ... ten clanking chains.

... eleventh day ... eleven grave markers.

... twelfth day ... twelve witches witching.

And since Beavers love stories, here's one from a Northwest Territories Council bulletin, complete with a bad witch.

Once upon a time there was a tiny village nestled between two mountains. Each person in the village was very happy because he was given a bag of Warm Fuzzies at birth. You could reach into your bag and pull out a Warm Fuzzy whenever you wanted, and everybody wanted to all the time. Warm Fuzzies were given to other people on the street, at home, everywhere. Warm Fuzzies made you feel just like they sound — warm, happy and contented. Everyone in the village was happy. Everyone but the

bad witch. Now we all know that bad witches are growly. They like us to be unhappy, sad. The bad witch in this village was no exception. She tried and tried to make the people stop giving away Warm Fuzzies. One day she whispered in the ear of little Johnny Brown, "If you keep giving away all your Warm Fuzzies you won't have any left for yourself." Johnny didn't listen at first, because everyone always had lots of Warm Fuzzies. The more you gave away, the more you got. Then the witch said to Johnny, "If you give COLD PRICKLIES you will be able to keep all of your Warm Fuzzies." Well, Johnny got to thinking about this, and noticed that his mother was always giving away Warm Fuzzies. So was his father, and his sister. Soon he thought they would have no more for him. So Johnny started saving his Warm Fuzzies and started giving out COLD PRICKLIES. Soon the whole village was giving COLD PRICKLIES. Everyone was gloomy and sad and very grouchy. The village was no longer happy, there wasn't a Warm Fuzzy to be found!

This had been going on for years and years, the wicked witch was very happy. One day an old man came to visit the village. When he spoke to anyone they frowned at him and turned their backs, often walked away. The old man continued to be friendly, polite, pleasant, and one day a very young boy smiled back at the old man, it made him feel good - so good that he patted his dog, and the dog didn't bite him! This was the first Warm Fuzzy given in some time, and the little boy dug out his bag of Warm Fuzzies, as they were much nicer than the COLD PRICKLIES, and he started giving them away. The townspeople grumbled and growled for awhile, but soon they felt like giving Warm Fuzzies. One by one people went home to find their Warm Fuzzies and soon everyone was again giving Warm Fuzzies. The bad witch was so upset and disgusted that she left the village and took her COLD PRICKLIES. After all, they didn't stand a chance against Warm Fuzzies.

To this day that village is happy and contented. Maybe, just maybe, if we give enough Warm Fuzzies, our world can be as happy and pleasant as that village.





THERE'S STILL TIME FOR AN OUTDOOR PROGRAM

by Don Swanson

October can be a great month to get the patrols outdoors. Here's a chance to develop an awareness of the changing seasons. Camping, hiking and (don't overlook this item) the conservation badges easily lend themselves to this month of the year.

The following suggested program is based on the gold stage Conservation achievement badge. Requirements for this badge are listed on page 413 of the current Canadian Scout Handbook. (Note that successful completion of the gold stage Conservation badge earns the World Conservation badge also). The sample program assumes that the patrol is composed of Scouts from 13 to 14 years of age, at the same level of school and are friends. The patrol meeting takes place both at the troop meetings and at the homes of patrol members.

FIRST MEETING

A patrol meeting is held during the troop meeting. At the meeting Scouts pair up as work teams and select two of the terms from requirement #1. Each team is to research the words or term they have selected and report at the next patrol meeting during the troop meeting. These terms are explained in the Conservation chapter in the current Canadian Scout Handbook.

The patrol decides to have a day hike on the coming Saturday using requirement #2 (d) & (f) as the hike's purpose. One Scout is designated to borrow a Polaroid-type camera. It helps to choose a Scout who has easy accessibility to one.

Photographs will be taken of the stream banks where brush and trees have been cut and of any signs of the effects of detergent.

Patrol Meeting at Home of Patrol Member

This short meeting is held in the rec room of a patrol member (his dad has the camera). The Scout's father explains and demonstrates how to use the camera

The Scouts decide each to bring a lunch for the Saturday hike and that they'll meet at the Scout hall at 10:00 a.m. Each Scout is to advise his parents of hike plans, time of departure, time of return and

destination. The p.l. and a.p.l. are to call each Scout to remind them. (Scouter to follow-up with p.l.)

SATURDAY HIKE

The patrol meets at the Scout hall and heads out on their hike. A parent, who has been recruited to provide transportation by one of the Scouts, drives the patrol to the starting point of their hike.

During the hike, the Scouts take turns photographing the stream banks and any signs of detergent or algae in the stream.

SECOND MEETING

The patrol selects pictures which illustrate the before and after effects of brush cutting and mount the pictures on a large sheet of bristol board. (These will be used at a later date during the troop's participation in the district's Scout-Guide Week display).

The patrol decides that each Scout will team up with a patrol member and complete the option of their choice in requirement #3. Results are to be demonstrated to the patrol at the last troop meeting of the month. The p.l. is to ensure Scouts are working.

Half of the patrol explains the terms they selected from requirement #1. Charts are used to help in the presentation (see pages 238 and 239 of the current Canadian Scout Handbook). Remainder to report at next meeting.

The Scouter makes arrangements through his service team/commissioner staff to re-seed the playing field at the district's campsite.

Patrol Meeting at P.L.'s Home

With the help of their Scouter the patrol plans a weekend camp to carry out the re-seeding project.

A list of necessary gear is drawn up, including seeders and seed. Members of the patrol undertake the task of obtaining the necessary equipment.

Menus are planned and two of the Scouts are appointed project leaders — one for the camp and one for the re-seeding.

All arrangements to be completed by the next troop meeting. The weekend camp is to take place on the third Saturday of the month — weather permitting.

Remainder of patrol presents their explanation of the terms selected from requirement #1.

The Scouter conducts a short quiz game to check

everyone's understanding of the terms that have been explained in the last two meetings.

THIRD MEETING

During the week the Scouter has reminded the p.i. to ensure the project leaders are carrying out their tasks. During the patrol meeting time at the troop meeting, each project leader reports. Money is collected by the camp project leader to cover cost of food. Two parents will drive and return on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. for the drive home.

THE CAMP

The patrol meets at the Scout hall. A Scouter and a Venturer will provide adult leadership.

On the site, a service team Scouter shows the Scouts the area to be seeded. The seeding project is completed Saturday afternoon. An evening wide game, a campfire, a brief Scouts' Own Sunday morning and a short hike wraps up the camp.

FOURTH MEETING

This is the last troop meeting during October and the Court-of-Honour has planned a costumed Hallowe'en party. Because of this the reports on completion of selected options from requirement #2 will be done at a patrol meeting to be held at a Scouter's home.

The last patrol meeting should complete the Conservation badge for this patrol. The badge could be presented to each Scout at this meeting or at the next troop meeting. If, at the patrol meeting, the troop would be advised of the patrol's achievement by the patrol leader. This could take the form of a brief summary of what was done to earn the badge.

As a result of this one month's program, these Scouts have camped, hiked, made decisions, experienced delegation, preparing reports, learned something about their environment and man's impact on it, experienced the cost of purchasing food, planning an event and received personal satisfaction and public recognition.

The Scouter's part in this has been critical. He has made suggestions, proposed ideas, reminded and encouraged. Most important, he made sure things happened by and through the Scouts.



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During the last few weeks, the editor has received complaints from readers about alleged inaccuracies and mis-statements in this column, so we have decided to declare it the "Let's Find Fault with John Sweet Month." It will be followed by an official "Let's Be Kind to John Sweet Month" during which all men and women of goodwill, if any, will be expected to send us suitable picture postcards.

'Suitable' is the operative word. It will be interest-

ing to see how you interpret it.

As for our alleged 'mistakes', here's an example.

You may remember that in the little word puzzle in our April outburst we stated that uranium is an alloy, whereas, as every schoolboy knows, it is an element.

How then, you may ask, did a well-researched column like On The Level come to make such an absurd mistake?

The answer will be found on page 1146 of the dictionary we got for lots of lovely Green Shield stamps not long ago. Actually we have two dictionaries in this house and if we'd continued to rely on the one for which we paid one shilling and half a dozen coupons from John Bull magazine in 1932, a great deal of distress would have been avoided.

Uranium, says our '72 dictionary, is a radio-active metallic element (symbol U), malleable and white in colour, first found in pitchblend by Klaproth in 1789,

used as an alloy in steel manutacture.

That last bit (the italics are ours) does not, of course, excuse the mistake but explains it. If we'd had faith and stuck to our tattered old *John Bull* dic. the word alloy would never have cropped up. Not to worry. Many thanks to all who wrote. Meanwhile, we have donated our Green Shield stamp thing to the Girl Guide 'Nearly New' Sale.

Still on the subject of mistakes, here is a courteous letter from Assistant Cub Scout Leader D. A. Bayliss of Yeovil, complimenting the editor on the general excellence of his magazine but pointing out to Mr. Sweet that using newspaper on an ironing board to



'It's a battle of wills. I pretend not to notice. He carries on till he's sick.'



make carbon leafprints will not be very popular with the Lady of the House, "as newsprint (sic) comes off paper easily."

While hastening to agree with Mr. Bayliss that newspaper is indeed mucky stuff to handle, we can only support his contention. For the last ten minutes or so we have been trying very hard to transfer printer's ink from a wide selection of newspapers and magazines on to materials of various kinds — typing paper, cartridge paper, toilet paper, kitchen paper, handkerchiefs (white), dusters (yellow), underpants (male) and other woven fabrics, plus, of course, the ironing board itself, and except for a slight discolouration on the waistband of the aforementioned underpants, the result was negative.

Still, if you find any cause for concern in Mr. Bayliss's complaint, by all means follow his advice and use light quality brown paper instead; but not, please, until you have proved his point by actual experiment.

That concludes our list of complaints for the time being. Now let us all stop belly-aching and turn our minds to higher things, such as the selection of suitable picture postcards to bring a little sunshine into the declining years of **The Leader's** oldest contributor.

Conjecture

If you were asked to name the troop Scouters' greatest and most persistent problem, what would it be? Are you capable of solving it from your own resources within the group? Do you need help from outside? If so, what hopes of getting it?

Training Tips

— contributed by Mr. John Richings of Barry District, South Wales, to whom many thanks.

 For lashing demonstration and practice in the troop room, provide a portable lashing frame consisting of two short spars bolted together in the form of a cross and firmly rooted in a baseboard. The bolt can be adjusted to alter the angle of the crossbar at will, so that even the sheer lashing is possible.

 To illustrate the contour lines on a map, use polystyrene tiles instead of potatoes. Stack them and carve as necessary with a sharp knife or the tip of a red hot skewer.

• Use a 12-inch length of solid 3-core electric cable about 1½ inch diameter to make a whipping demonstrator. Mount it on a baseboard. Strip off the outer sheath to expose the three plastic covered cores, each distinctively coloured. In demonstrations, use a black shoelace as whipping cord.



'Very nice, Fred, but somehow not quite how it looked in the Scouts Canada catalogue.'

News Flash

The world record for the greatest number of people to take part in a tug o' war, which was set up by the 3rd Sevenoaks (Riverhead and Dunton Green) with a muster of 75 a side in June '75, has now been shattered.

On Sunday, May 2, 1976, at a district camp held at Bispham Hall near Wigan, a team of Scouts took on a motley crew of Scouters, Venturer Scouts and members of Her Majesty's Forces in the ratio of approximately 10:1.5 (200 Scouts versus 30 oddments). The rope was a 200-yard length of 2-inch circ. good old-

fashioned hemp, and even when the oddments sought reinforcements in the shape of an army landrover, it did not break.

We are grateful to Mr. David Owen, assistant Scout leader of the 4th Bamber Bridge, for this information and have no hesitation in awarding all concerned full membership of the Lunatic Fringe.

But, of course, they always were a bit daft in that part of Lancashire as I think Dave Owen and his men would be the first to concede.



Moggy Blair, Where are You?

It may now be revealed that in April Mr. Ray Storr of the 3rd Grangemout wrote to say that he, with Moggy Blair and Tommy Tye, hoped to qualify for membership of the Lunatic Fringe by promoting some mad enterprise at the Cleveland County Sixers' Camp on some unspecified date and —if they survived — would let us know what went on.

So far we have heard nothing and are beginning to fear the worst. Must Moggy, Tommy and Ray be registered as the first **posthumous** members of the Fringe? Did their Finest Hour prove to be their last?

Friends, relatives, anybody — please write soon. It's the uncertainty — not **knowing** — that's getting us down.

Pepigrams

• The Scouter's job is not to provide the right answers but to ask the right questions.

Scouting, like PUNCH, is never what it was.

 What Scouting is NOT is a 'way of life'. What Scouting IS, is an approach to life — for boys and an attitude to life — for the rest of us.

 Loners often make quite good Scouters — chiefly because, lacking adult help, they are forced to make better use of their patrol leaders.

• It is often said of psychiatrists that they need their patients almost as much as their patients need them. The same may be said of many Scouters, but is this necessarily a bad thing?

• "Camp," said the Founder, "is the Scoutmaster's great opportunity." It is also the place where the boys see him in his true colours.



Great News!

We feel sure that the Scouts of Cambridgeshire who succeeded in firing a Scout staff a measured distance of 99 yards with our Long Range Bolt Shotter (see pages 152-3 of a book that shall be nameless) will be the first to congratulate the patrol from the Tilbury Sea Scouts who achieved 108 yards at their recent district camp, and would undoubtedly have done even better if a marquee had not got in the way.

We are grateful to Mr. A. H. Start (district Scout leader, Thurrock) for this information. He has requested that all holders of the afore-not-mentioned book should amend their copies accordingly.



In the Age of Innocence at Gilwell, one of the highlights of the Scout Wood Badge course was the socalled 'Obstacle Expedition.' It invariably took place on Thursday afternoon and was always a merry romp

for everybody, not least for members of the training staff who, at the mock 'inquest' which followed the event, had great fun describing in full detail the ridiculous antics of the participants as they lurched round the course from one disaster to the next. And, of course, no one laughed more heartily than the participants at the tales of their own misadventures. For them, loss of face hardly came into it. Why should it? Good humour was the keynote, and after all they were just masquerading as boys and in a matter of days would all go their separate ways, never to meet again.

But — and this is the point — they undoubtedly went away from Gilwell thinking that their boys would react in the same way to the same situation and perhaps were confused, discouraged, even dismayed when back home they found that they didn't. The fact is that not only are little boys different from little girls but they are different from grown-up men too. What's more, unlike their leaders at Gilwell, they have to go on living with each other — and boys in those circumstances are highly susceptible to loss of face.

What then do we do about such things as the Obstacle Expedition — abandon them altogether?

Not at all. Why not adapt them a bit to suit the customers?

One way of doing this would be to give the patrol leaders foreknowledge of the event and allow them to work out, as a group, the best way of tackling it. No need, of course, to let the Scouts know this. Indeed, the whole purpose of the exercise would be to give the patrol leaders the edge over their followers so that they could give full play to their powers of leadership — and by so doing improve their status with the hoi polloj.

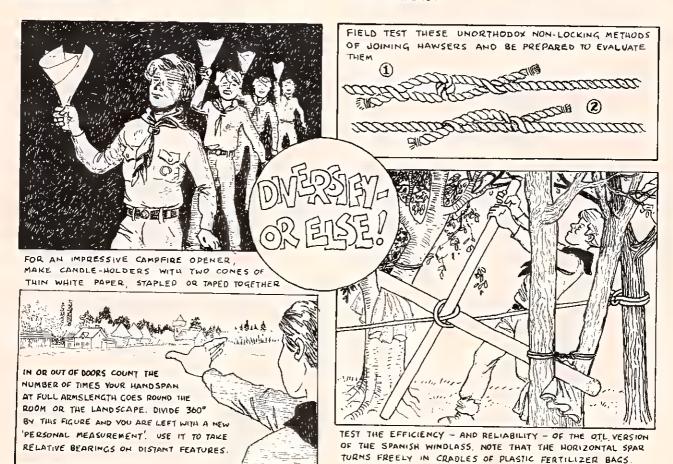
Another way of doing it would be to allow the patrol leaders and their assistants to view the obstacles (rather like race horses viewing the jumps.)

The important thing is not to put your patrol leaders on the spot in full view of the boys they are supposed to lead.

Agenda

Ask your patrol leaders to discuss the following points with their minions and be prepared to report back to their next meeting. Emphasize that the replies should come from a concensus in the patrol — not from themselves.

- Would you favour more joint activities with the Guides? If so, who should decide the nature of the activities? Scouts and Guides, or Scouters and Guiders?
- 2. Are you in favour of more outdoor activities on troop night? If so, do you think the state of the weather should be the deciding factor, or are you in favour of 'press on regardless?'
- 3. Would you favour the appointment of a lady assistant Scout leader to help with the kids coming up from Cubs and perhaps to help you with other personal problems? If the answer is 'yes' and you have anybody in mind for the position, please write her name on a piece of paper, place it in a sealed envelope and hand it to your patrol leader.
- 4. If you came face to face with a hedgehog on the roadway, would you want to kill it (b) want to move it out of the path of oncoming traffic or (c) want to leave it alone?





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DISASTER IN GUATEMALA

by John MacGregor

February 13, 1976 Mr. David A. Purves, President, Boy Scouts of Canada.

Dear Sir.

I thank you for the contribution of material from Boy Scouts of Canada to the Canada World Youth — Guatemala Relief Fund.

The excellent cooperation of the Boy Scouts of Canada and the speed with which, your Headquarters provided the support has helped five groups of young people to work more efficiently in their relief work. Within four days of your decision, the material was on location in Guatemāla.

Please extend our sincere thanks to all the people involved in this very efficient operation.

Yours very truly,

Jacques Hebert,

President, Canada World Youth.

SCOUTS CANADA 5 MARCH 1976

ALL ITEMS SHIPPED SABENA AIRLINE ARE AT GUATEMALA SCOUT HEADQUARTERS STOP WE THANK THE CANADIAN SCOUTS FOR THEIR UNSELFISH ORGANIZED AND PATIENT ATTENTION TO OUR REAL NEEDS STOP THANK YOU ALL VIVE CANADA STOP DR ASTURIAS SENDING FOLLOW UP LETTER SALUDOS

R DORION INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER GUATEMALA

9 March, 1976
Boy Scouts of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.
Dear Brother Scouts.

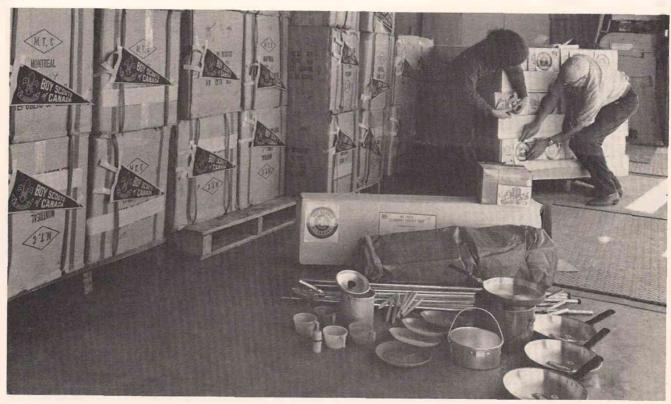
The Scout Association of Guatemala sends their profound gratitude to the Scouts Association of Canada for the gift of cooking sets and tents for use in the emergency caused by the earthquake on February 4 of this year.

Reiterating our thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Guatemala Scout Association, Dr. Ricardo Asturias Valenzuela, President.

Members of the warehouse staff at National Office securely pack the 72 cartons of supplies for shipment to Guatemála.



The full stories behind the two letters and telegram are lengthy and rather complicated. This article is to give an accounting to all who have contributed to the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund. Earthquakes are not planned. Our responses to the emergency calls for help had to be immediate. In the process, the charges to the Fund totalled approximately \$7,000. Thanks to its many supporters and the Trees for Canada program, the Fund was sufficiently healthy to take the strain.

The earthquake occurred February 4, 1976. A few days later the National Office received a telephone call from the Canada World Youth organization in Montreal. Emergency shelter was needed urgently in the devastated areas of Guatemala. Did we have any tents available?

It happened that ten 9' x 9' tents, four kitchen shelters and a large patrol box of cooking equipment were stored in our warehouse — ready for shipping. These items had been purchased for the 1971 Jamboree in Japan but had never been used.

Arrangements were quickly made to get the shipment transported to the airport in Montreal. The letter from Mr. Jacques Hebert tells the rest.

A week or so later, we received a second request for help — this time from the Guatemala Scouts. The Scouts had been mobilized and were working in close cooperation with UNICEF Canada and Canada World Youth personnel in relief and reconstruction work.

Supply Services made available, at cost price, 516 four-man cook kits, 24 tourist tents and 30 ten-inch fry pans. This time the task was not so simple. A mammoth packing job had to be done in a hurry to get 72 cartons steel-strapped for shipping. Our warehouse shippers came through in great style.

The next problem was to find a way to get the equipment to Guatemala. After many telephone calls we learned of a 'Guatemala mercy flight' that had been chartered by an organization in Montreal. We were fortunate to be able to purchase space at less than half the normal price. The telegram message from Mr. Bobby Dorion and the letter from Dr. Ricardo Asturias complete this chapter.

Approval of the actions taken on your behalf by our International Commissioner, H. Morrey Cross, will be reflected by your continuing support of the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund.

The emergency aspect of the Guatemala earthquake is over but the long, difficult task of reconstruction and rehabilitation will go on for some years to come. Even now our brother Scouts in Guatemala are deeply involved in a most dramatic project of building 250 homes in three rural communities. It is possible that you will hear more about that project at a future date.



A group of Guatémala Boy Scouts unload rolls of shelter material airfreighted from UNICEF's emergency stockpile.



Rover Jottings

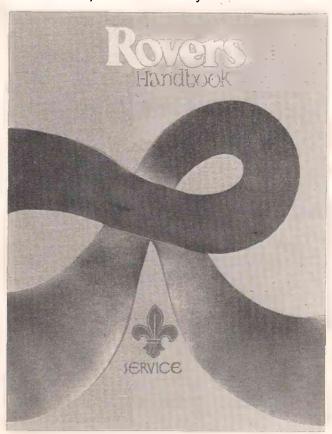
by Doug Campbell

This September a new Rover handbook was introduced to advisors and Rovers across Canada. This resource is a must for every crew as it contains many good suggestions in the areas of program and operation.

Before reading through the handbook though, advisors are asked to read the "Foreword". Advisors may wish to read Chapter Thirteen — "Facts About Adolescence", since it puts forth concepts on youth and their growth.

Due to a tax law, all charts in the handbook have the word "SAMPLE" marked across them. Crews wanting to use the charts should blank out the word "SAMPLE". Charts are available for program planning, service projects and fund-raising.

A special thanks should go to the members of the Rover subcommittee, Gerrit Heikamp, Robbie Engel and Evert Meijerink for the many hours of work which



they put into this new handbook.

The handbook contains many options on many different subjects. This was done so that every crew would be unique in its operation and program. It is hoped that when crews use the handbook they will try to ensure their own distinctness.

Rover Uniform

For many years now, there has been a diversity of style in the official Rover uniform. Rovers were found wearing the grey or green shirt, and in some cases some were using a special type of activity dress as the official uniform. Some Rovers and advisors have asked that they be permitted to wear the green uniform which some of the adult leaders are now wearing. At the May meeting of the National Council, it was decided Rovers may have the option of wearing the green or grey uniforms. In other words, the wording for the Rover uniform is the same as that for the adult uniform, but Rovers must wear Rover insignia on their uniform.

Because the new handbook was on the press at the time the uniform change was made advisors are asked to have this part of the article put in the uniform section of the new handbook. The new wording on the Rover uniform is as follows:

ROVER UNIFORM

Beret or Sea Rover Cap — Red beret or Sea Scout leader's cap with Rover Sea Scout badge on front.

Tie or Neckerchief — Red tie or group neckerchief — the design, colour and material of the neckerchief to be determined by the crew and approved by the group/section committee and/ or the next senior Scout council. The decision to wear the red tie or group neckerchief is the responsibility of the crew.

Shirt — silver grey
Trousers — grey
Belt — brown with emblem buckle
Shoes — brown or black

Optional Dress

Shoes — black or brown

Beret — green with badge
Shirt — green
Trousers or shorts — navy blue
Stockings — navy blue, green tops when wearing shorts

Female Rovers are entitled to wear a shirt or blouse, skirt or slacks, stockings and shoes (the same as a female Scouter's grey uniform), the Rover

beret and Rover tie or group neckerchief.

Activity Dress

Rover crews may, if they wish, develop their own activity dress. The degree of informality and the specific choice of items are determined by the crew.

Crews will establish their own regulations as to where public service badges or Rover awards are to be worn on the activity dress. The activity dress does not replace the official uniform when required at local, provincial, national or international events.

Although Rovers now have the option of uniform, one point should be made at this time concerning the uniform. When Rovers become involved with the other sections in Scouting, they should wear their Rover uniform with Rover insignia. Wearing the Rover uniform will give the needed exposure which has eluded the Rover program over the past few years.

Queen's Venturer Award

As of May 1976 a Venturer who has earned his Queen's Venturer Award is permitted to wear it on his Rover uniform. The badge is worn on the left shoulder three inches before the epaulette.

When a Venturer joins a crew he has three months to complete the balance of his requirements, as long as it can be attained through the regular operations

of the crew's program.

If a Venturer does complete the requirements for his Queen's Venturer Award while in the crew, it is suggested that his Venturer advisor make the presentation.

National Rover Moot - 1978

At the last National Council meeting in May, 1976, Edmonton, Alberta was given the privilege of hosting a National Rover Moot in 1978. It is hoped the Moot can be held at the same time as the Commonwealth Games and that some arrangement might be made to allow Rovers to participate in that event.

Planning has already started for the Moot and advisors should watch The Canadian Leader for further information which can be shared with their crews.

Canadian Jamboree - 1977

This July will signal one of the most exciting summers in Scouting. Scouts and Venturers across Canada will gather at Cabot Provincial Park in Prince Edward Island for fun, excitement and fellowship. No doubt many Rovers and their advisors are wondering how they can participate in this national event. With the Rover motto being service, it is in this area which Rovers can participate at the Jamboree. Rovers who wish to work on the Jamboree staff should fill in the "Offer of Service" form and send it to National Headquarters. The form was featured in the May issue of The Canadian Leader.

Another service male Rovers can offer is leadership to troops who will need Scout counsellors to bring Scouts to the Jamboree. If Rovers in your crew wish to provide leadership for a patrol of Scouts, they might consider spending some time with a troop in order to familiarize themselves with patrol operations and program. The Jamboree program is set up to allow patrols to select their own specific programs. With this in mind, any Rover considering helping in this area should become involved with a patrol early on in this Scouting year.

This Canadian Jamboree will emphasize lightweight camping and all those attending should have a knowledge of these skills. Rovers who are familiar with lightweight camping practices and equipment might consider putting on demonstrations for troops who are going to attend the Jamboree. This type of service will be greatly appreciated by Scouts and Scouters who may not have any experience in lightweight camping.

C.J. 777 offers Rovers a chance to provide service to the organization in the areas of leadership, program and camping. It is hoped they will pick up this challenge.

60th Anniversary of Rovers

There has been confusion as to the official date that Rovers began in Canada. Some research has been done in this area and I would like to share it with you.

In 1917 at the Commissioners' Conference in Matlock, England, the problem of retaining senior Scouts in the program came to the foreground. It was decided at that time, that Baden-Powell and Colonel Vlick de Burgh, first Commissioner for senior Scouts, would carry on experiments in Britain during 1920 and 1921. They conducted a number of experiments and when it appeared to them that they were on the right track they produced the publication called "Rovering to Success", in 1922.

Canadian Scouting watched this experiment and no mention of Rover Scouts was made until September, 1920 when, in an edition of Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada, a paragraph appeared officially recognizing Rover Scouts. Due to the fact that no mention of Rovers was made up until that time we can only assume Rovers did not officially start in Canada until September, 1920.

Therefore, the official 60th anniversary of the Rover program in Canada will occur in September, 1980.

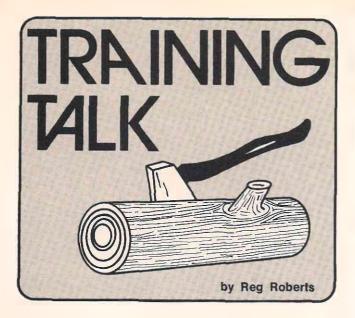
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Decisions! Decisions!

Did you make any decisions this morning, before nine o'clock? That was a question asked of me during a conversation a few weeks ago by a friend of mine, who among other things, is a supply teacher at one of our local schools.

When considering the question I found that I had indeed. Whether to get up that morning was one of them. What to have for breakfast? What to pack for lunch or whether to have lunch out? What to wear today and which projects I should tackle first out of the list of things I had to do?

My friend went on to say that on one occasion when faced with this daily dilemma around decisions, she had chosen to ask the question on decision-making of the students. Most indicated that they too went through a similar process each day.

Few students considered these 'everyday' decisions enjoyable, important or as having influence on their future — either immediately or long-term. Yet, when they took time to think about it, many of these decisions were important and often led them into situations which could have been avoided.

Few students recognized the need to consider the possible result of an action before making a decision; where it might lead; who needed to be consulted. And while some considered the people, few considered the situation involved and what was required to meet it.

Some students recognized that they picked up decision-making ideas as they went along but were seldom taught them. Few applied them to 'everyday' decisions. One student expressed a concern that if every decision took on an important status, there would be no big deal about making really important ones, they would be almost ordinary! They found it difficult to understand the view, that if we can learn to make everyday decisions with consideration, ease and confidence, our ability would grow and the important ones would be faced more easily and with fewer butterflies in the stomach.

I have been thinking about this whole business of making decisions quite seriously lately and am struck by the similarity of the problems created by young people in the school situation to those they encounter both at home and in their Scouting life. Working with young people, one cannot help but get the impression that often they have little ability to make decisions work for them.

They seem to choose detrimentally more than they should without recognizing as they move from one hassle to another, one detention to another, one awkward situation to another, that they actually are responsible for getting themselves into these fixes, by choosing to go that route. They tend to think and often rightly so, that decisions are made for them by parents, teachers, Scout leaders and other people in authority. They seldom realize that the opportunity to be responsible for their own decisions is available and that often during a day they allow themselves to be swept along with the tide of happenings because they fail to recognize or consider the possible results or are more concerned with meeting an immediate need, such as joining in a joke while instruction is in progress.

Many rush from one bad situation to another, annoyed because every bit of 'fun' seems to end in trouble. The kinds of decisions they make which give them a reputation for being trouble-makers, poor students, problem Scouts, or which somehow prevent them from being the kind of people they want to be, are numerous and predictable.

As leaders in Scouting you are aware of the boys and young men who openly express such things as:

- I can get my own way if I use my muscles.
- I can 'buy' popularity.
- The rules are for other people.
- Give as good as I get.
- Respect is unimportant.
- No one cares.
- Feelings don't count.
- The more noise I make the more attention I'll get.
- If I bug them enough they'll back off.
- If I'm quiet they'll leave me alone.
- I don't need friends, I can make it alone.
- I'm not important,
- I can't change anything.

With attitudes such as these to influence them it's no wonder they fall deeper into detrimental habits and negative feelings about themselves and their abilities.

What then, can you as a leader of boys or as a trainer of adults, do to change the situation for those boys you know that follow this pattern?

For me, it's important to recognize that such a situation exists, and I am sure many other leaders are also aware that it does. In training events the inevitable questions arise of how to deal with the bully, the sneaky boy, the one who won't participate, the one who always acts up, and always there are a hundred and one different suggestions offered for dealing with such problem members.

You would recognize too, that one of the methods of resolving such problems (for the leader) is to kick the boy out or suspend him for three weeks or some other similar "punishment".

But young people have a habit of growing up and often as adults, continue to suffer the effects of the poor decisions they made in their youth; sometimes spending many years of their lives trying to get out of the hole they dug for themselves years before.

I am sure that these young people or the adults don't like the hole they are in but seeing no way out or no helping hand, often put more and more time and energy into getting in deeper. After all, being the troop clown or the student with the most detentions could get him into the Guinness Book of Records.

It seems to me then, that much time is needed to help anyone — normally thinking and acting off the top of his head — to stop and consider before he makes a decision. It also takes a lot of patience and understanding with sometimes little to show for all that effort; but the pay-off could be one boy who is more in charge of his own destiny; "less of a puppet," eager to be responsible, willing to take his share. Learning to respect ourselves and feeling worthy is as important as learning technical skills whether in school or in Scouting.

I said it takes time to help young people learn how to make right decisions rather than wrong ones. It takes other skills too and for me some of them are:

- showing I care, through actions and words;
- developing a greater sense of 'we' and less of them and me — we're in this together;

- working on all of us feeling as people who are important to each other;
- recognizing that life is a lot harder for some people than it is for others;
- giving more praise, less punishment;
- spending less time condemning other's behaviour and more time expressing the effect it has on me;
- spending more time building up confidence in ourselves by reinforcing our strong points;
- taking more time to feel proud about ourselves and enjoy what we like about each other such as Scouting and what we can achieve together;
- learning to look at the way we behave both positive and negative, so that we can see that we do indeed have a choice to make;
- practising looking at alternatives and the possible results of decisions before they are made;
- using every opportunity to point out decisionmaking and problem-solving situations and offering guidance as to how to deal with them in the best possible way.

It's important to me to help young people through some of the areas outlined above, since in doing so I believe they will more readily see and come to deal with the problems that tend to block their daily progress.

You may wonder why I'm suggesting that we in Scouting need to deal with this aspect of young people growing up when we already have a full program. Perhaps it's because the educational system also has a full program, as does home, and if everyone has a program too full, where then can such learning take place?

Scouting has as one of its aims that of providing guidance for a member's social development. What I have set out is a way of helping that social guidance take place in a way that is beneficial not only now but in the future, when our young people become adults.

What we seek is the opportunity for all young people to become valuable and responsible members of society and isn't that what Scouting is all about?





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Paddle Your Own Canoe



by Judy Evans

As a wife of a Venturer advisor, I have come to take it for granted that life isn't always smooth and uneventful. Without batting an eyelid, I will make mammoth casseroles for Christmas parties and stand back while 12 Venturers troop across my kitchen floor and down to the basement.

I'm glad to drive the occasional latecomer to a scheduled meeting place he didn't know about or take 15 badges off one shirt and sew them on to another. After all, that's part of the game — the supportive role, I believe they call it.

But it wasn't until the long May weekend last year that I had a chance to watch the training of these boys first hand. It came about quite unexpectedly.

"How would you like to come canoeing with us in May?" my husband asked. "We are planning to take the Venturers to the Welland River and camp in the Chippawa Conservation Area."

I was instantly suspicious. After all, why would they want a female tagging along? I know! They needed a chief cook and bottle-washer. I envisioned spending the weekend cooking a never ending series of meals over a campfire and then washing a stack of greasy pans.

"No thanks."

"Now wait a minute. Let me finish. We are planning to join forces with a Venturer company from Niagara. We will canoe together but camp separately. The sister of the Venturer advisor would like to come along, so we wondered if you would join her."

Well, that was a little different.

Any chance to shed my role of grass widow was to be welcomed and, after listening to some of the plans being made, I began to look forward to May.

A large percentage of the company had joined Venturers without previous experience. Because of this, they needed several training sessions before they would be able to go on a camping canoeing weekend.

These training periods were treated with some contempt by the boys — after all, when you are 16 you know it all anyway, so why bother to listen? However, their confidence faded a little after a cookout held in April where they had been instructed to bring their supper to cook over an open fire. The prospect of a whole weekend eating food like the culinary disasters they produced that evening made them realize that it might not be as simple as they thought.

The Saturday morning dawned bright and clear and as the two companies gathered by the bridge at Wellandport, it was obvious we were in for a hot day. The canoes were carried down to the water and all the equipment, well-wrapped in waterproof material, was tied in.

Two of the Scouters set off, their canoe travelling swiftly and smoothly up the river. Well, that didn't look too hard, in fact, it looked easy. The rest of us scrambled into our canoes and started upstream.

In the first flush of enthusiasm, all the boys paddled furiously in a mock race, all except two, that is. Somehow their coordination just didn't click and no matter how hard

they tried, they only succeeded in steering the canoe in ever increasing circles. The name-calling from the other boys didn't help the situation and, when it looked as if they might tip over, two of the Scouters came to the rescue by attaching a rope to their canoe and hauling them up the river.

Now it's all very well for an experienced canoeist to tell you, "It's easy." Having first engraved upon your mind that you "paddle with your paddle" not "row with your oar", he then goes on to say, "All you have to do is to move your paddle in a 'J' shape. If you want to change direction, just turn the end at right angles to the canoe."

What he doesn't tell you is that if you put the paddle in too far, you are likely to get the end wedged in the mud at the bottom of the river and if you don't dip the paddle in far enough, you and your companion will be treated to an unnecessary shower. And changing direction is not that simple either. By the time your have figured out which side of the canoe your paddle should be on, you are either in the bank or travelling back downstream.

I think the shame of it must have got to them because, even though they never mastered the art of canoeing in a straight line during the entire weekend, they were frequently seen zig-zagging frantically ahead of the rest of us.

At 3:00 o'clock that afternoon, we came upon the most welcome sight on earth — our campsite. The heavy equipment had been taken there earlier that day and, before too long, the bags and boxes were unpacked and the tents up. Campfire was short that evening as everyone was tired and it was not long after 10:30 p.m. when the last of us went to bed.

I got up early Sunday morning and went to sit down by the river. An incredible amount of activity was going on along its banks. Muskrats scrurried in and out of their holes and the occasional otter could be seen gliding across the river. The fish were jumping and the whole delightful scene was one of quiet industry.

By 7:30 a.m., everyone was up and one of the boys was proudly displaying a fair sized fish he had caught that morning. In less than half an hour, it had been filleted, cleaned and was being fried over the campfire. The tantalizing smell brought several boys around and after some cheerful arguing, they

each helped themselves to a small portion. One of the younger boys strolled up to watch them.

"That river looks polluted to me. I wonder if there is a sewer out-

let upstream?"

All chewing stopped simultaneously and, after a pause, one by one the boys scraped their fish back into the fire.

As we had a further 12 miles to travel that day; we started off as soon as breakfast was over. The first day my female companion and I found that, lacking the stamina of the Scouters and boys, we were always about a half mile behind the others. As we paddled laboriously to each shaded area where they were resting, someone would shout,

"O:K. That's enough rest. Let's go!"

Lacking in stamina we might be, but lacking in sense we were not, and the second day we solved the problem by carrying the lunches in our canoe. Either we began to paddle faster or they slowed down, because we never lost sight of them again!

The final morning came all too quickly. The boys were up earlier than usual, by accident rather than by intention, for one enthusiastic Venturer, up before the others, had decided to start the fire. Along with the rest of us, he was becoming an expert and before too long, several sticks were crackling merrily. However, after that his knowledge must have run out for not only did he put some damp wood on the fire but he also forgot to take into consideration the breeze that had come up during the night. The resulting combination caused billows of smoke to sail down the row of tents where his companions were sleeping, and in a body they emerged from their sleeping bags, gasping for fresh

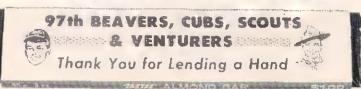
In spite of this unfortunate start, the rest of the morning went well and after a rash of cleaning and scrubbing out canoes, we struck camp around midday.

Well, we are planning to go again this year, armed with a little more experience. The Venturers are as enthusiastic as ever. Last week, I listened to one of them tell a Cub pack about the weekend. True, his version sounded a little different, but what came through loud and clear was that, not only had he learned a lot but he had had a great deal of fun doing it.

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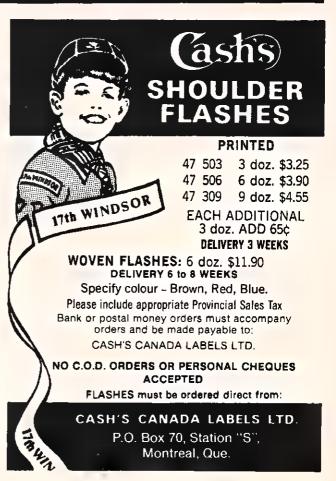


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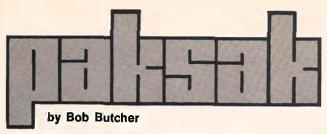
Visor — foam padded sweat band, adjustable to all sizes. 40-250 \$3.49



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30



It has been very gratifying to discover how some Cub articles and Paksak columns have generated a number of letters and photographs from Cub leaders who wish to share their own ideas and experiences. Here are a few I've received recently.

Gardening Report

Terry Tanchuk and Christine Shewfelt of the 78th Winnipeg Pack asked a local business, who had a vacant property, for permission to plant a garden. After an unsuccessful attempt to rototill the land (the rototiller broke down three times) the Cubs went in with hoes, spades and forks to dig rows that turned out so crooked "they made a crooked man's walk look straight." Seeds were hand planted with plenty of T.L.C. and a local department store donated shrubs to plant around the outside. That was a year ago and success was limited because a spell of drought baked the soil too hard. However, the garden did reap a handful of potatoes, carrots and plenty of beans.

This year the ground was ploughed by a friendly farmer and there was a waiting list of Cubs to work the garden. The plan was to grow potatoes and corn this year and host the parents at a potato and corn roast this fall. How did things turn out Terry and Christine?

Conservation Badge

Our report on the Niagara District's challenge prompted Cub Leader Marshall Harris of Lower Sackville, N.S. to report his pack's experience with the Conservation Badge. At an investiture night he met a Cub mother whom he knew to have a deep interest in conservation. It was suggested that perhaps one evening she might come and speak to the Cubs on the subject. As it turned out, the mother, Mrs. Barrett,





was prepared "to do the whole badge with the boys." The Cubs built bird feeding stations, (one of which is shown here) planted bulbs in pots, enjoyed experiments, tree planting, rambles, pet care and many other exciting things to complete the requirements. By June, all 20 boys in the pack had their Conservation Badge and Mrs. Barrett had a "Thanks Badge" and a small gift in appreciation for her efforts.



Recently the Calgary Scout Office sent us a copy of a letter from Beaver Leader Anne Vigna to Field Executive Liz Fogarty. Because it's so complimentary to all of us and has useful advice for all Beaver leaders, I've decided to share it with you here.

My dear Liz:

^{fa}Thank you for involving me in your fabulous club — BOY SCO⊎TS OF CANADA.

"It has been the best thing to come along in a long time; I think the people in the Scouting Movement that I have met are very special people — a breed of their own — quite unlike any other volunteer group I have ever known; the dedication, to youth and the love of boys is so powerfully evident and "catchy" that I guess it will go on forever. I'm glad to have been

a small part of it for a short while.

"Naturally, my concern is mainly with Beavers, (although I have 3 "Vigna" Cubs also, and I really hope that the program as it is — free from pressure on the boys — a casual approach to learning using competent, loving people as leaders will stay as it is — that is the beauty of it — don't clutter it with formality and mandatory skills to be learned and recognitions of any kind — keep it pure — keep it simple — keep it flexible and — you'll keep it!

"There are many interested, keen people out there anxious to become involved to a greater extent and to keep the ball rolling — contact them, find them —

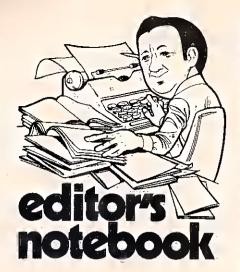
they'll be glad you did.

"The things I received from Beavers and from Boy Scouts have been all positive — I received some excellent opportunities for self-improvement — the training programs I took were excellent, and I grew too — thank you for that.

"Thank God for little boys!

Sincerely, Anne."

A note from Marg Roche of Northern Alberta Region says we gave her too much credit for coordinating a Beaveree and that credit should go to **Mike McNamara** of the Edmonton Region. Sorry Mike and Marg.



Double congratulations are in order for our National Commissioner, Lieutenant-General Bill Carr. In May, he was presented with the C. D. Howe Award for "Achievement in the field of planning, policy making and overall leadership in Canadian aeronautics and space activities" and more recently was made a Commander of the Order of Military Merit (CMM) at a ceremony held at Government House in Ottawa.

Our Honorary President and former Deputy Chief Scout, Commissioner L. H. Nicholson was also the recipient of an honour recently, when he was presented with Winchester's Outdoorsman of the Year Award. The presentation was made at a banquet which marked the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Canadian Wildlife Federation, held at the Quebec Hilton Hotel in Quebec City.

Commissioner Nicholson is a director-at-large of the CWF and chairman of its Firearms Legislation Committee.

The citation read. in part: "Leonard H. Nicholson, Outdoorsman of the Year, as the Canadian who through his untiring efforts in conservation work, interest in the outdoors and sportsmanship in the field, has done most to promote the great Canadian Outdoors."

A well-deserved honour for a fine gentleman and a great Canadian

Here's a program suggestion that is possibly unique but definitely worthwhile because it could prove to be a lifesaver — a short course for your boys on how to properly read the label directions on potentially dangerous bottles, cans and containers. Bring along a number of examples, such as a garden insecticide, an over-the-counter drug, a prescription drug and an aerosol container. Explain the possible consequences of not properly reading the printed instructions. It need not be a long explanation and could well be done during the Scouter's Five Minutes.

To quote from Vacation Safety '76, a pamphlet produced by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association: "There is a variety of potentially dangerous medicines and chemicals around every home. These include cleaners, bleaches, solvents, hairspray, headache tablets, and many others. However, hazardous materials can be used safely if the necessary precautions are observed. When used properly they help make life easier. If misused, over 250,000 different products have the potential to injure you or your family. How? By poisoning - if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed by the skin or splashed in the eyes; by injuring the skin or eyes; or by catching fire or exploding."

Teach your boys to watch for and heed these words: DANGER -WARNING — CAUTION — POISON - INFLAMMABLE -- EXPLOSIVE or CORROSIVE. And familiarize them with the following government approved warning signs.

Danger Warning Caution

Why not have the boys make up cards containing the signs and use them in an identification relay?

Teach them to read and heed labels!

Wood Badge course will know that the home of the Wood Badge, Gilwell Park, near London, England, was donated to Scouting in 1919 by Mr. W. de Bois Maclaren, who was at the time, district commissioner for Roseneath, Dunbarton, Scotland. He offered B.-P. £10,000. (which was a great deal of money in those days), toward the purchase of a site where the boys of East London could camp. B.-P. convinced Mr. Maclaren that there could be a dual use for the site as a boy's camping ground and also as an adult leader training centre. Mr. Maclaren's generosity and

Scouters who have attended a

contribution to leader training was recognized early by the small patch of Maclaren tartan which appears on every Wood Badge neckerchief. But recently his service to Scouting locally and on a world basis was recognized in another way.

A stained-glass window in his memory was unveiled at St. Modan's Church, Roseneath on Sunday, May 9 of this year. A large number of Scouters were present and the window was unveiled by

a niece of Mr. Maclaren.

A leisurely weekend canoe trip in June became a scramble for safety from a rampaging forest fire for a group of Manitoba Scouts.

The 16 senior Scouts and four adult leaders left on their trip before a fire emergency was declared for the area in which they were travelling. They first noticed smoke on the Friday and by Saturday, it had increased to the point that the group was preparing to head for home.

About this time, a float plane arrived to tell them that they had only an hour to get out before the fire reached them. A park ranger was dropped by helicopter and assisted the group in clearing a landing pad for a large helicopter which would evacuate them, and their gear. The canoes were lashed together and sunk in the lake, to be retrieved later.

On their unscheduled flight to safety, the group was able to see the real horrors of an unchecked forest fire and appreciate the efforts of those who must fight them.

it's not often that a Wolf Cub volunteers his head as a writing desk for a real, live astronaut, but



that's what happened to **Kevin Bowley**.

Kevin was one of the over 4,000 Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers, Rovers, leaders and guests who attended the Scout-Guide O-Rama held in Richmond, British Columbia in June, that was opened by U.S. Astronaut Scott Carpenter, the second man to circle the earth in a space capsule.

Mr. Carpenter, an ex-Scout, arrived in a helicopter, signed hundreds of autographs, attended all events connected with the 'O-Rama', was on TV and participated in an open line show. According to the newspaper reports, the only thing he wouldn't do was spend time at the 'O-Rama' being interviewed by reporters because as he said: "I'm here to meet the young-sters."

*

The World Wildlife Fund has again offered members of Scout Associations around the world a chance to enter its annual drawing contest. As in the past, winners will be recognized by having their drawings reproduced in saleable stamps. Prizes and certificates will also be awarded.

Subject of the new competition is "Life of the Sea" and entries should be in brilliant colours (oil, acrylic, tempera, crayon, water colour, etc.) and should feature such things as the seashore, underwater formations, fishes, sea birds and animals.

Subject matter need be large and

distinct, since winning drawings will be reduced to stamp size. All drawings should be of A4 size (292/210 mm — 11¾ x 8¼ inches) or the nearest available size.

The competition is open to all registered members of Boy Scouts of Canada up to 18 years of age.

of Canada up to 18 years of age.
All entries should be carefully packaged and mailed direct to the World Scout Bureau, Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland.

The deadline for entries to be received at the World Bureau is June 15, 1977.

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The World Scout Movement has won, the top award of the 7,000 member Public Relations Society of America for the "Join-in-Jamboree" program as being "the most outstanding international public relations program of 1975." The JIJ concept and execution was cited for having successfully launched a world-wide program which allowed an estimated 2 to 3 million members to participate in activities related to NORDJAMB. The trophy, the Silver Anvil was presented in the U.S.A. and is now on display at the World Bureau in Geneva.

Readers will remember that **The Leader** featured special four-page JlJ pullouts prior to the 14th World Jamboree last year.

d

Our photo from the Welland Port Colborne Tribune shows Scout Rob Wells being hauled out of the water by other members of his team during a relay race at the Port Colborne Centennial Pool. The race was part of a swim meet held among troops in the area. After Rob was pulled out, he had to remove the soggy sweat shirt he was wearing and pass it to a team mate who then dove in and swam a lap. Rob is a member of the 12th Colborne Troop.

*

From World Scouting's NEWS-LETTER . . . In Queensland, Australia, a Scout group runs a successful monthly fund-raising event - Dog Washing! A company making pet care products donates the special soap and other products needed . . . The monthly magazine of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, India, has added a 'Farm News' section to help members meet the nation's agriculture and nutrition needs. A typical issue recently carried brief articles on the use of zinc fertilizers to improve wheat yields and how to keep chickens healthy ... The Wakefield Troop of Trelawny, Jamaica raises funds by renting land from the government and raising vegetable crops to sell. The neighbours can buy quality food less expensively than at the markets and the Scouts use the proceeds to buy uniforms and other needed equipment . . . A joint camp of Scouts and leaders from Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast was held during the summer and the major project was the reforestation of the campsite and surrounding area. In two years the site will become a permanent Scout camp and a base for the expansion of rural Scouting in the region.



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12 Pendant/Key Tags!

SELL 10 KITS \$120 PROFIT SELL 30 KITS 360 PROFIT SELL 50 KITS 600 PROFIT

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"ENDANGERED SPECIES" PENDANT AND KEY TAG MINTED IN SOLID BRONZE

EASY TO SELL - Raise big money easily, quickly! Do your part, and spread the word on the threatened extermination of these animals and birds by showing and selling these solid bronze medallions. Easily converted from pendant to key tag in seconds. This feature makes them equally popular with both men and women.

NEW! EXCITING! - Not available elsewhere! Created by Collingwood, in conjunction with the Commemorative Mint, it has the same fine quality and craftsmanship Collingwood always offers. The front depicts the beautiful Bald Eagle. On the back, the following creatures are shown; the Whooping Crane, Polar Bear, Siberian Tiger, Timber Wolf, Panda Bear, Alligator, and Cheetah.

SUPERB QUALITY - These medallions are a tribute to the talents of Louis Marini, noted wildlife artist, and Ralph Cote. whose renowned sculpturing technique was used to create the dies. Using a high relief, deep dimensional technique, each medallion is minted in solid bronze. The lustrous antique satin finish highlights all of the exquisite detail captured by our exclusive minting process. You will be proud to offer these unique, easy-to-sell medallions!

GIFT PACKAGED - Each beautiful medallion is packaged with both a matching 24" gold finished chain and an extrasecure Superloop for keys, complete in an attractive gift box.

PERMANENTLY REGISTERED - Each medallion has its own identification number registered with the world famous Commemorative Mint. In case of loss, instructions embossed on the medallion request that the finder "Drop in any mailbox". When returned to the Commemorative Mint, the medallion and keys will be returned to the owner absolutely free of charge.

NO RISK - You need not send a penny until after merchandise is sold on our "No Risk, No Investment Plan". And, unsold merchandise may be returned for full refund within sixty days.

Send Kits so that we can start our Fund Raising Drive immediately. Enclosed please find \$2. Please forward a pendant and your Free Catalog. I understand that the \$2 will be refunded to me with my first order. Please send me your Free Fund Raising Catalog with the "How to Raise Funds" reports.
Funds" section, together with many exciting product ideas.
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(Continued from page 5)

ing games, gimmicks and crests to encourage participation.

The first part, the Hundred Mile Club, encouraged participants to walk, jog, swim or run one mile per day over and above their normal activities. Participation was genuine in September, but as the winter months progressed, fewer people were filling in their '100 Mile Club Log.'

According to Mr. Kerr, it was the only part of Scoutsport '76 that "really flopped" but they did manage to get the necessary publicity mileage from it.

The second part — the five-month plan — was on overwhelming success. It was an exciting program for everyone involved — even the organizers, who sometimes called it the "best planned disaster in our region." A lot was learned about logistics during the year — for the numbers that attended and showed support far exceeded those expected. At one event about 480 participants were expected. As it turned out, 1,600 crests had to be ordered for those who participated.

These five events, one a month, not only made Scouting visible to the community, but it provided a chance for everyone to get together and show their enthusiasm, or in some cases, for others to catch it.

They started in January with the Winter Frolic, a gigantic skiing, skating and toboganning party. About 2,500 members of Scouting and their family participated — 1,200 more than expected.

February featured the Tom Thompson Ramble, a tour of the Toronto Islands led by the Metro Parks Commissioner, Tom Thompson. Over 1,400 joined Tom, that cold, February morning.

In March, everyone was invited to watch the Toronto Toros in a regular WHA game and then to join the team for a skatefest and proclub practice the next morning. Tickets for the game went on sale on a Monday morning and within the first half hour, over 1,000 tickets had been picked up by 27 Scout groups.

In April, Filey's Followers toured the historic streets of the old Town of York and the harbour front, led by Mike Filey, the CBC commentator and Toronto Sun newspaper columnist, an expert on 'Things ANOTHER SCOUTSPORT 76 SUCCESS STORY

Toronto.' Metropolitan police controlled traffic as 1,602 followed Filey's tour.

And the finale — Fun Day — was "a terrific day of activities, sports, Scoutcraft and fun."

What do you do when you've had such a successful year-long program? Bask in its glory or keep on providing stimulating activities?

"Because of its success," said Mr. Kerr, "a committee has been organized to look into methods of operating a series of regional oriented and organized events which could be held once a month or every six weeks. The idea of going to a mass event with others and particularly involving the family agreed with the majority."

As chairman, Mr. Nicholson was pleased with the way the committee worked on a totally democratic basis. "The program's success sort of butters the bread," he concluded.

Asked how long it would take another region to succeed in a similar project, Mr. Kerr said that if a group started from scratch it would probably take three years, but using the material from GTR and experience they gained, it would take about one year of organizing and promoting.

A key note, he added is to get the material out to the field with time enough for questions and answers from leaders before the events.

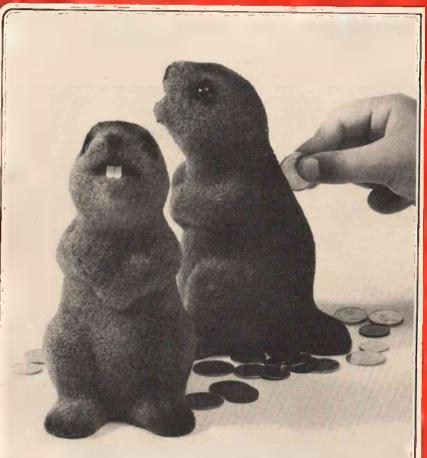
Many lessons were learned from the Scoutsport '76 program besides incorporating fun while keeping fit and such knowledge will provide an even more exciting and challenging program this year.







BEAVER LEADERS here's an exciting new item.



Plastic construction, flock covered, 7" high with slot for coins and outlet with cover.

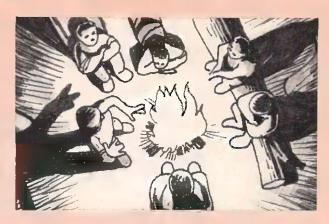
This attractive item is not only ornamental but can serve useful purposes such as teaching a Beaver to save, for use as a Christmas or birthday gift, as a mascot for the colony or as a prize or award.

Price \$2.19ea.

Catalogue number 60-375

Available through your Scout Shop, local dealer or Supply Services.

SCOUTEN'S FIVE MINUTES and Games



MESSY RECIPE

When my Cub Scout son was told to write up his first attempt at cooking French toast, here was his report:

- 1. Get together bowl, fork, frying pan, two eggs, milk, six pieces of bread;
 - 2. Wash your hands;
 - 3. Break two eggs into bowl;
 - 4. Pick out pieces of shell;
 - 5. Wash your hands;
 - 6. Add milk, stir gently with fork;
 - 7. Wipe up what spilled on table;
 - 8. Wash your hands;
- 9. Grease frying pan, turn on medium fire;
- 10. Dip bread into egg mixture, put in pan;
- 11. Wipe up what dripped on stove and floor;
- 12. Wash your hands;
- 13. Turn toast over, cook other side, serve;
- 14. Change your shirt because you wiped your hands on it.

Mrs. John Blower, Cub Scout Parent, Clinton, Conn. U.S.A.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT GOT INTO ME

- I don't know what got into me
 I sprayed a fly with DDT.
- It fell, and there beside the road 'Twas swallowed by a tiny toad.
- A hognose snake came flowing by And ate the toad, and from the sky
- A hawk swooped down and snatched the snake
- But dropped it writhing, in the lake Where naturally a pickerel lay
- And put the writhing snake away. I caught the pickerel in the pond —
- A fish of which I'm very fond And baked it, as I now recall, And ate it, DDI and all.
 - I don't know what got into me —
 Just some more darned DDT.

Anon.

Scouter's Five Minutes - page 421

NATURE SCAVENGER HUNT

Equipment: Sealed letter for each patrol. Action: Read letter prepared by leader, which says: (or words to this effect)

"Greetings: Your patrol leader is suffering from a terrible disease, acute mogigraphia. Only the magic antimogigraphia formula will save him. Bring me everything on this list within an hour from the moment you read this, or all hope is lost. (List 12 to 20 items fitting the locale and season, such as 12 pine needles, one bird feather, dandelion seeds, five dead flies etc.) Good luck and good hunting! (Signed) The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

The patrol bringing in the most items in one hour wins.

FREAK PLANT HUNT

Equipment: pad and pencil for each patrol; items for "doctoring up" plants.

Action: In a given area, "doctor up" a number of different trees and plants—tying a wildflower to a maple tree, having an orange 'grow' on an oak, making daisies 'bloom' on a bush, etc. (Let your imagination run wild). Patrols are then told how to find 'doctored' area, and given ten minutes to locate these 'freaks of nature.' Patrol reporting greatest number of "freaks"

Games - page 227

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jamboree-on-the-air jamboree-sur-les-ondes OCTOBER 16-17 OCTOBRE 1976 Scout Communications Year Année scoute des communications

LEAF MATCHING

Equipment: ground cloth, one patrol on north and another on south side.

Action: Patrols collect one leaf only from as many different types of trees as they can within five minutes. North patrol Scout holds up a leaf, scores ten points if he identifies it. South patrol Scout holds up leaf from same type of tree scoring five points. Continue alternately until all leaves have been identified and all Scouts have played.

No score for a team incorrectly identifying a leaf — but other team gets ten points for correct identification. If a team cannot match its opponent's leaf, it misses that turn. Highest team score wins.

NATURE MEMORY HUNT

Equipment: on a ground cloth, spread out a nature display of about 20 items, such as acorn cups, bird feathers, small rock, dandelion leaf, large maple leaf, bundle of pine needles, broken bird's egg, fern frond, local wild berry or nut, etc.

Action: Patrols have five minutes to study display in silence and memorize items. After a huddle, the boys scatter for ten minutes to collect items corresponding to display items and place them alongside the originals. Patrol with most items within the time limit wins.

—from BOY'S LIFE, April, 1976

AN OLD ENGLISH PRAYER

ALLOW US OH LORD:

To have the time to work

which is the price of success.

To have the time to think which is the fountain of power.

To have the time to plan which is the secret of perpetual youth.

To have the time to read which is the fountain of eternal wisdom.

ALLOW US OH LORD:

To have the time for friendship which is the road to happiness.

To have the time to dream which is to drive our carriage to the Star.

To have the time to love and to be loved which is a privilege of the gods.

To have the time to look around us the day is too short to be selfish.

To have the time to laugh which is the music of the soul.

from BULLETIN, Interamerican Scout Committee World Scout Bureau.

ANOTHER PRAYER

May the road rise to meet you,
May the wind be always at your back,
May the rain fall soft upon your fields,
And may the Lord hold you in the hollow
of His hand.

Scouter's Five Minutes — page 422

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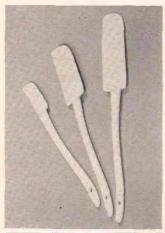


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