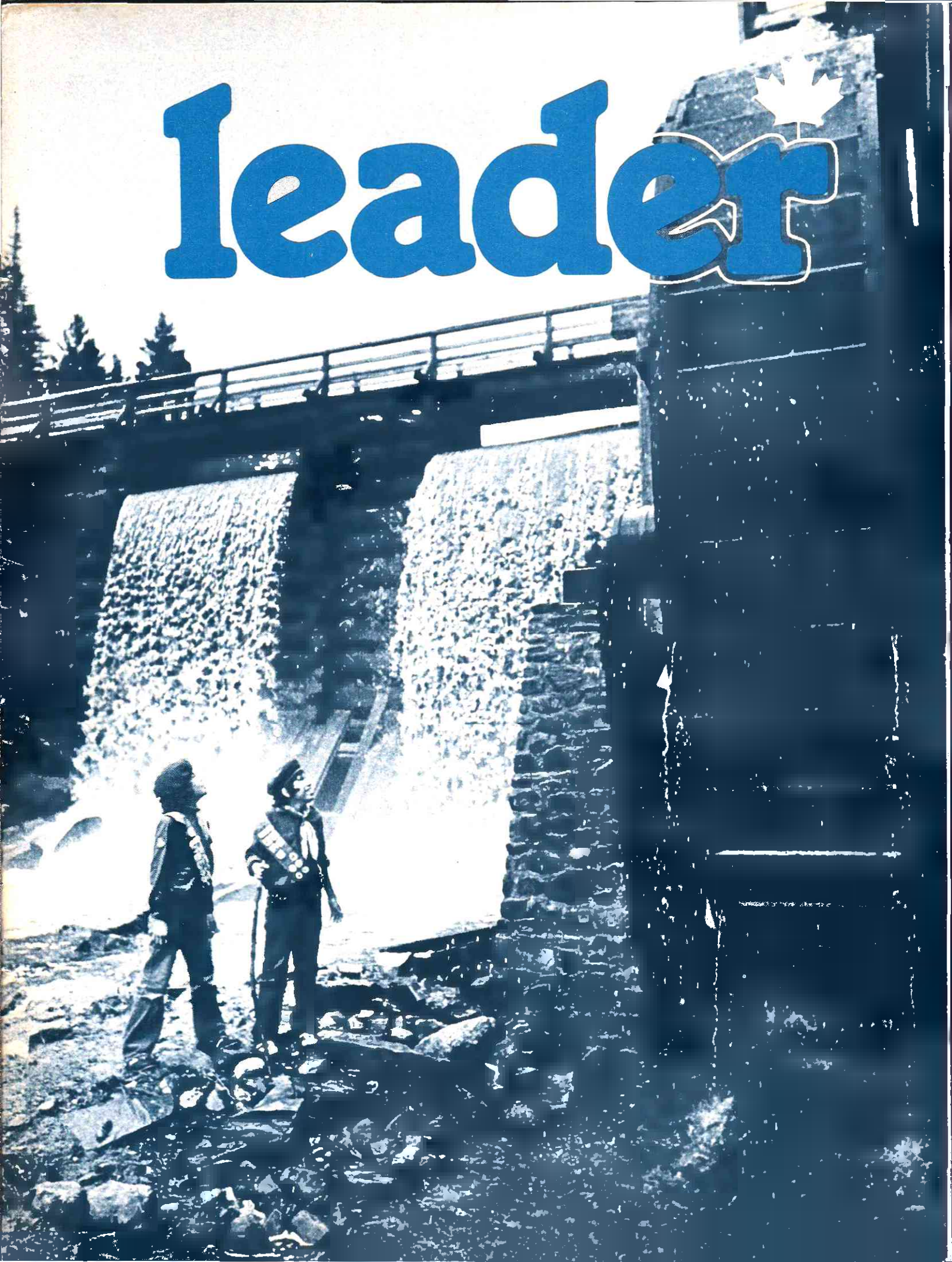


# leader





### Condie Beaver Day

Regina area's "Condie Beaver Day" was held at Condie Nature Refuge on Saturday, June 19, 1976. Allotted tents, decorated with animals, served as headquarters for the Beavers during the activity day. The theme *Friends of the Forest* was chosen to harmonize with the spirit of nature and to emphasize group experiences for the Beavers while exploring their environment. Condie Nature Refuge was chosen as the location that would compliment all objectives.

If noise and turmoil were saleable commodities, Boy Scouts of Canada could have made a fortune during the weekend.

Over five hundred Regina Beavers, the 'kid brothers' of the Scout Movement, occupied the Condie Nature Refuge, six miles north of Regina, to participate in the one-day camp.

The day camp was a tumultuous success, judging from the enthusiasm shown by the five, six and



seven-year-old boys. The organizers are setting their sights on holding a similar event next year.

Joan Best, a Cub and Beaver leader of 69th Elsie Dorsey was the coordinator for the Condie Day project. The event was "an overwhelming success from the viewpoint of participation, volunteer help and ideal weather conditions. The scurrying activity was such that even the wood ticks and mosquitoes didn't dare to venture out of the bushes," she said.

There was one incident which could have marred the project—the camp's supply headquarters, located in a large permanent teepee on the grounds, was vandalized the previous night and considerable damage was done to various craft projects and foodstuffs. "But with the help of Boy Scouts, the supply headquarters was reorganized in time for the arrival of the Beavers.

The Condie Day program is a commencement exercise for the seven-year-old boys who swim-up into the Cub level next fall.

The highlight of the day was an hour-long nature hike conducted by Frank Switzer, Cub leader of 69th Elsie Dorsey and a Regina naturalist. At one point Mr. Switzer requested absolute silence while the youngsters tuned their senses to the sound of the wind and the song bird—and actually got one minute of total silence. It may seem impossible to imagine 362 people on a hike, but it worked well.

After a supper of weiners and beans there was a campfire, singing, leader skit and a final 'Tail Slap' closing ceremony at twilight. The exhausted little Beavers boarded their buses for home at the end of a perfect day.

**Thanks to JOAN BEST for sharing with us.**

2



### Martian Invasion

Many groups go to camp as a group or area but this was a first in Grenadier — participation in a weekend camp by a complete district!

Six of the ten packs in Grenadier met and zoomed to planets in space (actually Camp Woodland Trails) to have fun and learn together. An outstanding time was had by all from the very moment camp locations were reached . . . the Moon, Jupiter, Venus, Mars, etc. via the Milky Way.

When the boys arrived in space they were greeted by two most attractive Martians. It was an opportunity one doesn't get every day. Upon arrival at the actual space sight the boys settled in quickly and it was then time for space food which was excellent. The Martian Rovers and their leader excelled in preparing the meals for 140 boys and adults. From the space food to the traditional Sunday dinner, their efforts were appreciated by everyone. (Even Martians like to eat!)

The leaders responsible for the program left their boys to Venturers, Rovers, parents and able assistants while they handled the events. Each evening the

day's events were discussed with all leaders. The events displayed real imagination in space age thinking and kept every boy busy with events ranging from water fights to simple leather crafts.

Campfire, Saturday evening was an event that will long be remembered by the boys, with great singing and humorous skits. At the leaders' meeting Saturday evening they requested time on Sunday to spend informally with their boys. This was readily granted and certainly will reap results in the days ahead. Cubs' Own was well attended and all joined in the singing.

The highlight of the weekend was the winning of "Olympic" medals, astronaut training awards and the special presentation of an award certificate to the boy whose design was chosen for the weekend crest, which was presented by the area commissioner.

Finally, a time capsule was placed into the ground and the place suitably marked in "space" country. The capsule contained post cards written by the boys at camp, parchment lists of the names of all present and last, but not least, a photograph of each group with their leaders. A second copy of the picture was given to each group to keep.

An emergency transportation problem meant leaving camp earlier than planned but, in genuine Scouting spirit, all cooperated in making a smooth departure.

Everyone had had a great time and the leaders who took part certainly want another camp in 1977 . . . no doubt the boys will agree!

**Thanks go to Reuben Chan for providing material for this column.**

# the leader

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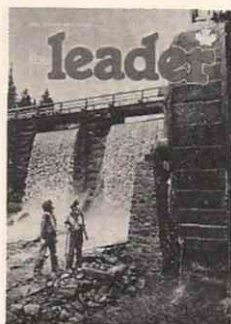
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Editor's Notebook



## COVER

Along with many other provinces, **New Brunswick** has recreated a pioneer village so that young and old, alike, can appreciate how the builders of this country lived and worked. **King's Landing**, located 18 miles west of Fredericton, is a favourite of Scouting groups. Photo by **Martin Flewelling**, Gem Photo studios, Saint John, N.B.

# supply services news

by Abe Zemel

As mentioned in the December issue of **The Leader**, the **Jamboree tent** is now in stock and the demand is overwhelming. We suggest you visit your local Scout Shop, dealers or order direct from Supply Services. Write us at Supply Services, Ottawa, for more information. Cat. #57-001, (Suggested retail, \$110), Special—\$89.75.

We are attempting to move in line with department stores and manufacturers in the sizing of boys' and youths' garments. A gradual change will be made to conform with Canadian Standardization on Sizing (CSS). **Abe Zemel** is a member of the government's Specification Committee on Sizing and will endeavour to make **things fit**.

In 1978, Scouting will celebrate its 70th birthday. A colourful crest has been prepared and is now in stock. A photograph appears on page 39 in this issue. Cat. #04-467, 65¢.

Now is a good time to check your patrol boxes for camping and replace pots, pans and kitchen tool kits. See page 8 in your **SCOUTS CANADA** Catalogue. Also check your personal gear, cook kits and canteens on pages 8, 9 and 10.

This may be your last chance to obtain the **Cub Diamond Jubilee Crest**, #04-460, 65¢ as the 1976/77 year comes to a close. They will no longer be available once stock is depleted. A real Cub souvenir!

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL AT CJ '77!

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# PUT YOUR BOYS TO THE TEST

Reprinted from **BRIGADE LEADER**, summer 1976, a publication of the Christian Service Brigade.

**Give your group a course in leadership training with ropes and logs.**

Giving every boy a chance to learn leadership is a lofty goal that many leaders in youth organizations strive after and often reach. George Rieger, Christian Service Brigade's regional representative for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, together with local Battalion leaders from those two provinces use 12 Initiative tests, which may be familiar, in variations, to Scouters. We pass them on in two parts with their compliments.

They use ropes, logs, picnic tables and other equipment in a series of "initiative tests" which test boys' physical strength, or-

ganizational skill, planning ability and cooperative spirit. This adds up to a test of leadership.

George and his men have used these tests in the Battalion non-com conference in both provinces with tremendous success. After the boys have completed the tests, the men guide them through a debriefing time where they summarize what they have learned about leadership. A sample of questions they use are given at the end of this article.

## HOW TO CONDUCT TESTS

Some tests require advance preparation by the adult leaders; others require almost none. In every case all the necessary equipment is provided to the boys. The goal of each test is clearly defined for the boys. Suggestions for reaching the goal are given only if the leaders consider it appropriate.

Normally, the group of boys is

divided into two smaller groups. There should be an equal distribution of boys according to age and size. The two groups may compete against each other in one of two ways: a) by shortest time to complete the test; the leaders must time each group with stopwatches; b) by a point system, e.g. 1-2-3 points for method, teamwork and success. The points must be awarded by the adult leaders.

Also, the two groups of boys must be placed far enough apart from each other so that they cannot see the other working on their problem. An alternative is for each group to alternate doing a test (but not observing the other do it).

Five initiative tests are given in this article to be followed by seven more next month. You will need to make changes to suit your location and equipment supplies. You can make tests harder or easier as you wish. You can even develop your own initiative tests. Have fun!

### NO. 1 CHASM

#### Equipment

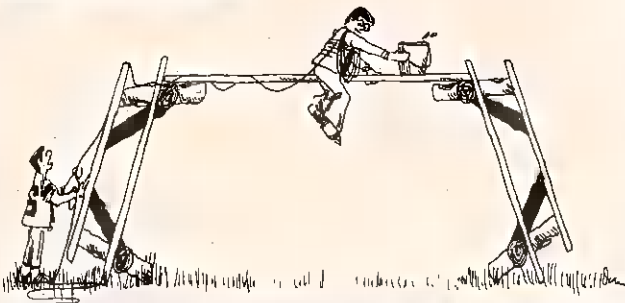
- two 8' picnic tables
- one 4" x 10" plank, 10' long
- one bucket  $\frac{3}{4}$  full of water
- 25' of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " rope

#### Goal

To get each member of the group, the bucket and all the water across a chasm of about 15 feet in diameter filled with vicious, bloodthirsty frogs.

#### Recommended Method

Boost one boy to the top of the picnic table and hand him the plank to place between the two benches. Throw the rope from one side to the other. Hand the bucket to the boy on top and have him slide it across the plank in front of him. Tie the rope to the bucket and let it down to the ground and then climb down using the rope as a handhold. The boy who has crossed then holds rope for others to climb up picnic table and cross over.



### NO. 2 STRETCHER CASE

#### Location

Any area that has something raised, along which to crawl, e.g. large rock, brick wall, horizontal monkey bars.

#### Equipment

- two long poles
- two short poles
- one 'dummy' — pillow cases stuffed with rags to resemble a human

#### Goal

To construct a stretcher using the poles and transport stretcher and patient over the wall.

#### Recommended Method

Use belts to make a stretcher.

### NO. 3 ELECTRIC SWAMP

#### Location

Same dangerous swamp as used in "Swamp Crossing" except this one is filled with electrifying eels.

#### Equipment

- one 15' log

#### Goal

To get the entire group across the swamp.

#### Recommended Method

Hold the log over the swamp. Boys should crawl down the log to the other side. When several boys have crossed over, they should reverse the angle of the log and let the remaining boys crawl up the log.

## NO. 4 KENYA CARAVELLE

### Equipment

- one large drum or garbage can full of water
- one large pail
- one no. 10 can
- two logs
- six lengths of rope at least 25' each
- two coat hangers
- one stick 18" long
- one large sheet of ground cloth

### Location

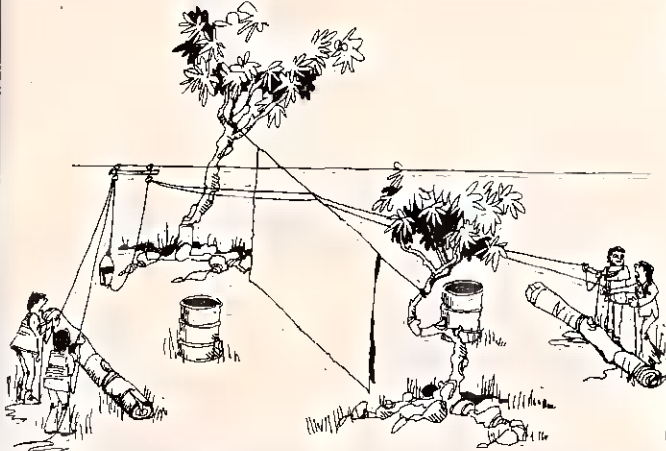
Wooded area with several trees in close proximity.

### Goal

To transfer five buckets of "explosive nitroglycerin" (use your imagination!) from the barrel to the container on the other side of the barrier. No boy may touch the pail for dipping or transferring.

### Recommended Method

Stretch a rope over the barrier and tie to trees at both ends (see diagram). Construct a moveable stick using the coat hangers for wire loops. Place ropes through the loops and attach to the can. Boys from both ends can pull the can across and also lower it down to the barrel or pail.



## NO. 5 SWAMP CROSSING

### Location

Any open area

### Equipment

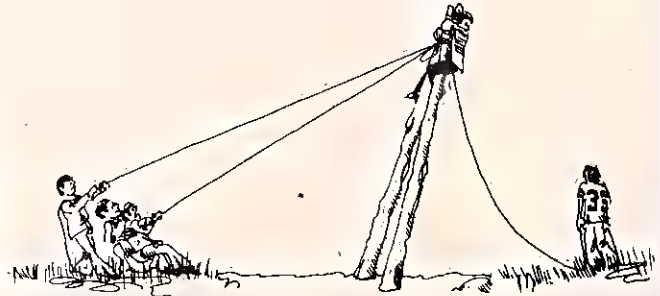
- two poles about 15' long with the wide ends chopped to a point
- one shorter log
- one piece of cord suitable for lashing
- 50' of 3/4" rope
- one 12' wide swamp filled with assorted man-eating alligators and carnivorous goldfish. Mark shore of swamp with clothesline.

### Goal

To get the entire group over the swamp with no one touching it. The bottom of the poles may touch the swamp.

### Recommended Method

Construct an A-frame type sheer leg and place the legs of the A-frame about 2' into the 'swamp'. Put a strong boy on the A-frame at the apex and push the A-frame up until vertical and then lower him to the far side by holding him up with the rope as the A-frame lowers. Once over, the boy shifts the A-frame so that its base is approximately in the centre of the swamp. Each boy then can be crossed over by pulling and holding from both sides of the swamp with the rope. The legs should be moved within two feet of the distant shore to pick up the last boy so that the A-frame can be supported by hand as he is lowered.



## DEBRIEFING GUIDE

Use the following questions to evaluate each test. Allow the boys plenty of opportunity to share their reactions. Note the significant comments they make and reinforce them with comments of your own.

### A. LEADERSHIP

- a. How was the leader chosen?
  1. by force of one individual
  2. by voting
  3. by general consensus
  4. None was chosen and none ever became apparent
  5. other (explain)
- b. Did the leader control to the end or was he replaced?
- c. What style of leadership was shown?
  1. delegation
  2. leader did all the work
  3. "loudmouth"
  4. threatening
  5. persuasive
  6. other

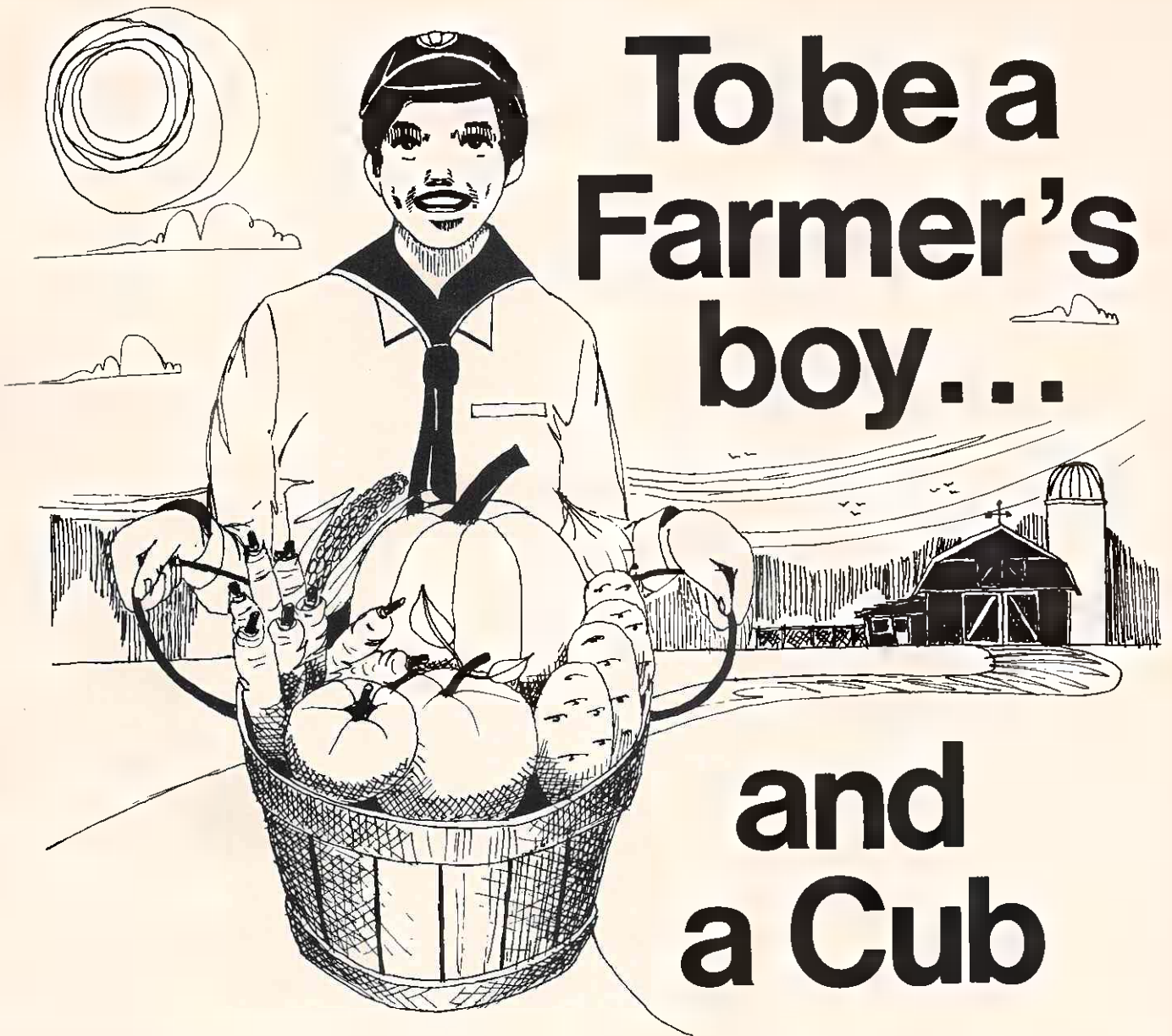
### B. PLANNING

- a. How was plan chosen?
  1. by discussion and vote
  2. by dictation
  3. by trying many suggestions
  4. none in particular was chosen
  5. in detail
  6. in outline only

### C. PERFORMANCE

- a. How was plan carried out?
  1. everyone doing his part
  2. followed through to end
  3. led by leader
- b. Was goal accomplished?
- c. Were the restrictions observed completely?
- d. Could the goal have been achieved more efficiently and effectively?

**NEXT MONTH:** Seven more ideas to 'put your boys to the test'.



# To be a Farmer's boy...

# and a Cub

6

by Joan Kearley

Yesterday's thriving village is tomorrow's sprawling city, and as that city grows, more and more farm land and beautiful forest is buried under concrete, never to be reclaimed. With our sociological stress on technology and money, this trend is bound to continue, for our children grow up believing that money and happiness go hand in hand, and that the countryside is for recreation only.

With this urban growth, good farm land becomes more and more scarce, and there are fewer and fewer men to produce more and more food. Even if the man of tomorrow is to live on dehydrated concentrates, the fresh produce still has to come from the farms and the sea, which means as time passes, the man of the land and the man in the fishing boat, are going to set prices, just as the oil producers do now. Land in the cities will be valuable, but good arable land on which to grow food will command higher prices, for man has to eat to live.

Currently, anything that can be called an outdoor activity has to be classified as sport, for us to remain with the socially "in" crowd. As long as your out-

door activity is one of leisure, you're in the clear, but do it for a living and you're a 'hick'.

So, we must change our way of thinking and the thinking of the boys of today. We have to raise the labour of farming to the level of a proud and honourable profession in the minds of the young; adjust some of our school programs to stress the values of the agrarian way of life. A boy who is born on a farm can inherit a rich reward from his father: if he is willing to have good soil under his nails, instead of motor oil. For in all probability, his father has done without many things in his lifetime to improve his land, his stock and his farm tools—all wasted if his children sell out, when he's gone, to land developers who have no feeling for anything but money.

In the same way, the modern fisherman puts his boat in order and buys sounding gear and other nautical aids, only to have his sons sell it all at his death or leave it to rot on the beach.

And while this is going on, prices will soar again because there will not be enough food to feed an overpopulated world.

Since our educational system is not geared to the

farmer, though the question of land conservation is becoming a more popular one, I feel that rural Cub leaders are neglecting a duty when they fail to bring to the fore, the idea that it is to the advantage of everyone, from the boy himself, to the boy living in a city highrise, in fact—to the whole country, that boys with ambition and intelligence should consider the country as a good environment in which to live and work.

As far as Cub badge and star requirements are concerned, I can see the need to encourage the poor pavement pounder to get out and smell some real air, to listen to the wind in a forest, the murmur of the brooks and to study the wildlife that is the heritage of all. I'm all in favour of creating badge and star requirements that will suit their lesser talents in this unfamiliar setting; but those who live in the wide open spaces of our land are, from the time they learn to walk, familiar with the land and do not need to learn from the primer used by the city dweller. They need a more demanding set of requirements that will stretch their skills and make them more at home in woods and in pasture.

At the moment, I think I can say that the majority of rural pack leaders have less formal education than their urban counterparts. As farming becomes more and more mechanized, computerized and scientific, of necessity, this state of affairs will change; but in the interim, many leaders feel that they haven't the background or the knowledge to do much to improve the skills of the rural Cub.

You don't need background or knowledge! I was born in the heart of the city of London, England and I don't even pretend to know much about farming, here or in England. And I don't try to. The system has a built-in encyclopedia for each and every area, if we get down to it, and *broach the cask*, as they used to say.

Your group committee and organized mothers, have within their ranks, all the learning and information needed to tailor *The Cub Book* to suit your boys. Why not get them on to it, and have them go through the book, a bit at a time, at the regular meetings and adjust the star and badge requirements so they are more useful to the boys you work with?

Having done something about the boys who live in Maritime homes (see *'We Go Down to the Sea in Ships'*, *The Leader*, Oct. '76), I am now going to concentrate on the farm lad and try, with the aid of my committee and other pack leaders in the three provinces near my home, to show some simple alternatives that will act as guidelines.

I am not going to do anything about the Woodsman's Badge, as that was covered in the June/July issue of *The Leader* last year (see *'We Live in the Country'*), but I feel that it is an absolute *must* for any boy living in a sparsely populated area.

The new World Conservation Badge is also a real boon and requires no adjustment at all, giving as it does, a very real insight into the needs of our environment.

The Black Star is the only one that is really in need of any serious up-grading; as it stands it was intended for the boy living in a residential suburb or city apartment, and is ideal for these circumstances.

The farm boy wants something a bit different.

Most boys living on farms are already familiar with the weeds and leaves on their land and learn little from collecting and cataloguing them. On the other

hand, the crops raised on the farm are something he can look at from afar but not play in, so he tends to ignore them; this means that a chart of the farm crops in various stages of development, would take him onto new ground. If it is not a truck farm but one that deals with livestock, a charted record of the different types of animals, their use, value, care, etc., would once again give him something to learn.

A chemical garden is not really of any value on a farm—but a small garden patch in which the boy has put chemical fertilizers and perhaps, compost or barn cleanings, would show him the differences produced by nourishing the land.

To any list of tools mentioned in *The Cub Book* add implements used on a farm, to the simple garden or carpenter tools.

Encourage your boys to wander about the farm and keep an eye on the wildlife and observe what part these creatures play in the development of crops, and how they fit into the ecological picture as a whole.

Where handicraft items are called for, add to the existing lists such items as a simple water wheel, a windmill, an incubator heated by a light bulb or a hot bed for young plants.

Set up the equipment, gather and process maple sap into syrup; and don't forget that birch trees have a sweet sap too.

Study crop rotation as practised in such overcrowded lands as Denmark, Holland and England.

Help with haymaking and potato planting.

Help with the harvesting of other crops.

Care for poultry.

Feed young stock.

Make a study of the advantages and disadvantages in using chemicals for land improvement and insect spraying.

Know how to make silage and compost and know their uses on the farm.

Know what foods the stock are fed and why these foods are necessary to their health.

Make a chart showing the various things raised on the farm and how they get to the consumer.

Identify three types of farm fencing.

Be able to clean out all the farm buildings.

Know what types of shots the animals have to have from the veterinarian.

Know how to prepare stock or crops for market or showing.

Attend a meeting of 4-H, horse fair, cattle sale, horticultural fair or some other farm-oriented event and give a detailed report.

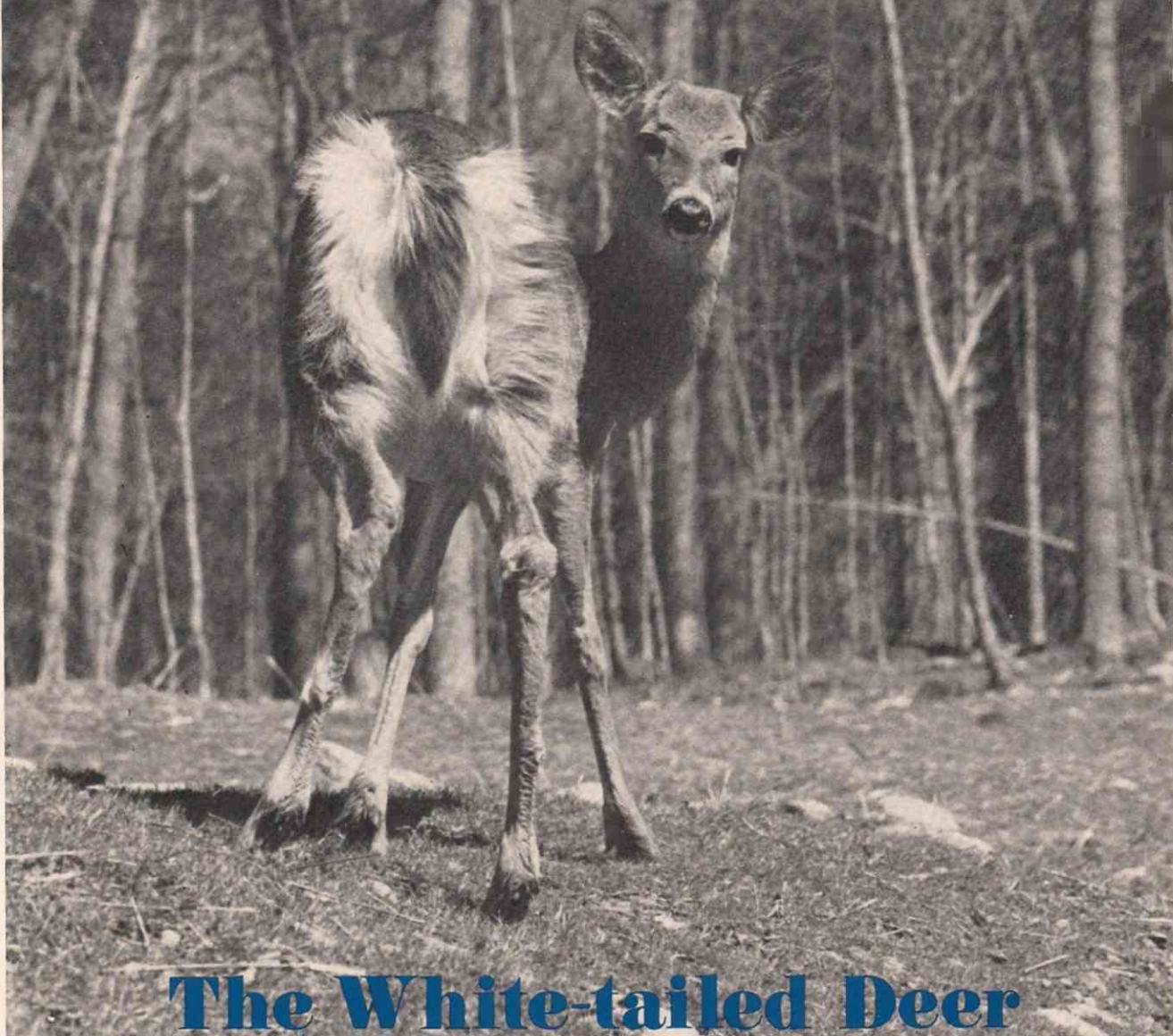
Go to an experimental farm or sugar bush and report on the new developments you have observed.

I am indebted to leaders in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and my own province, Nova Scotia, who supplied me with many of these suggestions; this big country of ours is so wide that to canvass further would have been impractical, but these ideas should be enough to stimulate more ideas that will apply to your boys and your setting.

Why don't you give it a try? It really *is* fun and though there are items on this list that are still so many words to me, I am learning with my lads and enjoying it.

---

JOAN KEARLEY is leader of the 3rd Thorburn Cub Pack, Pictou County, Nova Scotia and a regular contributor to *The Leader*.



## The White-tailed Deer

Of all North America's big game animals, the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is the most widely distributed and the most numerous. Its range extends from the southern tip of the continent northward well into the boreal, or northern coniferous forest. In southern Canada, the white-tailed deer can be found from Cape Breton Island westward to south-central British Columbia.

There are 30 recognized subspecies of the white-tailed deer in North America. In general, these subspecies range in size from the large, robust specimens in the northern part of the range to the smaller deer, such as the tiny Florida Key deer and the little Coues deer of New Mexico and Arizona, in the south. Full-grown male deer frequently exceeds 38 inches at shoulder height and 250 pounds in weight, with exceptional individuals weighing up to 400 pounds in the northern part of their range. In comparison, the Key deer of Florida rarely exceeds a height of 21 inches at the shoulder and is proportionately lighter in weight.

Only three subspecies of white-tailed deer are found in Canada. The northern white-tailed deer is found throughout eastern Canada, from about the

Ontario-Manitoba border eastward to Cape Breton. The brushy draws, parklands, and forest fringes of the prairies, westward to the foothills of the Rockies, are inhabited by the Dakota white-tailed deer. The tawny northwestern white-tailed deer is found in southeastern British Columbia, occasionally straying down the eastern slopes of the continental divide into Alberta.

### General Description

Some parts of the western range of the white-tailed deer are shared by its somewhat stockier and heavy cousin, the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), but the two types of deer are readily distinguished by their appearance and habits. The characteristic "flag" of the white-tailed deer — upraised tail revealing a stark white underside and white buttocks, as it dashes away — is an unmistakable feature. Should it choose to escape detection, it is capable of "sneaking" inconspicuously through sparse cover with head and tail held low. The smooth-flowing gallop of the white-tailed deer contrasts sharply with the stiff-legged, bouncing gait which has earned the mule deer the descriptive term "jumping deer" or "jumper" in the



Prairie provinces. The ears of the white-tailed deer are relatively small compared to the conspicuously large, mule-like ears which have given the mule deer its name.

The antlers of the mature male white-tail consist of a forward-curving main beam from which single points project upward and often slightly inward. The mule deer, on the other hand, has branching antlers which divide and redivide into paired beams and points.

### Life History

The spotted, wobbly legged fawns, weighing from four to seven pounds at birth, are born in late spring. While birth may take place from late March to early August, most fawns are born during the last week of May or the first week of June. Twin fawns are the rule, although single births are quite common. Triplets are not uncommon but quadruplets occur only rarely. Although the newborn fawn can get to its feet within minutes, and very soon takes its first nourishment from the doe's rich milk, it remains relatively feeble during the first two weeks of its life. It lies virtually in hiding, left unattended by the doe for hours at a time. The natural camouflage of its spotted coat and its almost scentless condition provide excellent natural protection. The doe returns at intervals to suckle the fawn.

It is during these first two or three weeks that people sometimes chance to find fawns in their lonely hiding places and, mistakenly believing they have been deserted by their mothers, carry them home to a life of captivity. In fact, a doe will rarely desert her fawn and the little animals should not be touched.

As the fawn grows stronger it begins to follow the mother about during her feeding and soon learns to supplement its milk diet by nibbling on succulent vegetation. The doe, meantime, like other adult members of the deer herd, has been feeding voraciously on new spring vegetation. She has entered the spring period in lean condition and with a shabby, tattered winter coat. Gradually the coarse, grey winter coat is replaced by the fine, reddish summer coat. Improved food supply, consisting of leafy material from a variety of woody plants, and grasses including such delicacies as fiddleheads, mushrooms and blueberries, results in both doe and fawn becoming sleek and sturdy by midsummer.

In the early spring the antlers of the male begin to show as twin, dark protusions from the frontal bones of the head. Growth of the antlers and regaining of body weight continue rapidly through the late spring and early summer. Unlike true bone which has its internal supply of blood vessels and nerves, antlers are nourished by a tender external covering of "velvet" tissue which gives them a bulbous, distended appearance. The shortening days of late summer terminate growth of the antlers. The velvet dries and begins to slough off, revealing the hard, bony tissue of the antler. Shedding of the velvet is hastened by bucks rubbing their antlers against brush and small trees. The antlers are usually shed in January.

White-tailed deer are truly magnificent specimens in the early autumn. Their bodies are rounded out by reserves of fat stored for the lean months ahead. The new, thick, winter coat exaggerates the thickness and sturdiness of the body. Fawns have lost their spots and are now short-faced, smaller replicas of their parents. Late October and early November bring

on the breeding season. Bucks with swollen necks travel almost incessantly, searching out the does and engaging in mock battles with their rivals. Sometimes a real battle develops, and occasionally the antlers of the combatants become hopelessly entangled leaving both to die slowly.

The autumn brings another change which is of great significance to the life of the white-tailed deer. Summer's lush vegetation is now brown and dry. The leaves have fallen. Until next spring when the new growth starts, they must depend for food on the twigs and buds which are within their reach.

Abundant food makes almost any forested or bushy area suitable for summer occupancy, but as snow deepens, the deer concentrate in areas which provide food and shelter from storms and deep snow. Sometimes the move from summer to winter range requires traveling many miles.

Even the most favourable winter concentration areas have a limited food supply. If there are too many deer using the area, the most nutritious food disappears rapidly, leaving foods of only marginal value for the remainder of the winter. Deep snow worsens the problem. At snow depths greater than 1½ feet, deer find it increasingly difficult to move about freely and tend to follow previously broken trails. The quantity and quality of food which can be reached from these trails further limit nutritional intake at the very time that intense cold and difficult

Antlers



Mule deer



White-tailed deer

travel are tending to increase the deer's energy requirements. Some of this energy requirement is met by conversion of the surplus fat stored during the late summer and early autumn. Once this remaining source of energy has been depleted to a low level, the deer's chances of survival until spring are very poor. It is not surprising that those which do survive a severe winter return to their summer ranges as little more than gaunt shadows of the proud, sturdy animals they were. The green growth of spring brings welcome relief.

**Population Controls**

White-tailed deer are relative newcomers to much of the range they now occupy in Canada. When white men first explored the northern half of the continent they found deer in only the most southernly parts of Canada. Even in the year of Confederation their distribution was quite limited. There were no deer in Nova Scotia and they were not numerous in New Brunswick. Deer were in southern Quebec and extended some distance down the St. Lawrence River and up the Ottawa River. Although deer were numerous in southern Ontario, none had penetrated northward beyond Lake Nipissing. There were a few white-tailed deer in south central Manitoba, but most of the remainder of the Prairie provinces was populated by only the mule deer.

It seems likely that man's activities — cutting and burning of eastern forests and curtailment of prairie fires, thus allowing bushy areas and bluffs to become established — helped the white-tailed deer to extend its range northward. (Bluffs are islands of forest vegetation which occur on the prairies and parklands.) Long-term easing of the severity of winters may have been equally important. Whatever the combination of causes, the range of the white-tailed deer extended considerably during the late nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. Extension of range and development of substantial populations have been somewhat more recent in Saskatchewan and Alberta than elsewhere in Canada.

Thus, the white-tailed deer in most of Canada is living in marginal range which it has only recently managed to invade. It is not surprising, therefore, that severe winters cause marked declines in population levels through much of presently occupied range.

Deer in Canada are relatively free of serious diseases or parasites. In much of their range their natural predators, such as the timber wolf, coyote, bobcat, and mountain lion, have been greatly reduced in numbers and rarely exert real pressure on the deer. Free-roaming dogs do sometimes take a

heavy toll, particularly in late winter when crusted snow aids the dogs but hinders the weakened deer.

Deer reproduce quickly. A healthy herd is capable of almost doubling its number during one favourable year. Although a series of severe winters may tend to shrink the range of the white-tailed deer in Canada, a few favourable years permit it to reoccupy the lost ground, rebuild substantial populations, and even extend its range farther northward.

**Management**

Maintaining healthy stocks of white-tailed deer is primarily a matter of keeping numbers of deer in balance with their supply of winter food. Healthy deer populations grow very rapidly if the annual surplus of animals is not harvested. Over-population invariably leads to pressure on food supplies, which results in malnutrition — even in the face of heavy predation. Starving deer can do immense damage to their winter range, depleting suitable browse species and sometimes preventing regeneration of valuable forest trees. Moderately heavy hunting helps prevent these natural catastrophies by holding deer numbers in check while, at the same time, providing millions of man hours of healthy recreation and thousands of tons of valuable meat.

Man can do little to modify the severe winters which deal so harshly with the white-tailed deer, but he can help to provide and maintain the food and shelter which are so essential to the deer's survival. Logging in the forest, which normally favours deer by opening the high canopy so that new growth will start on the forest floor, can be made even more beneficial to the deer if sufficient coniferous cover is allowed to remain to provide shelter from the deep snow. Hemlock is the best cover, followed by cedar, balsam, spruce and pine. In areas where brushy or woodland cover is scarce, such as on the prairies, suitable deer habitat can be saved from fire or from land clearing. However, even the best habitat can be overwhelmed by the reproductive rate of the white-tailed deer. Only frequent, adequate harvest by hunting can maintain deer populations in a healthy, vigorous state.

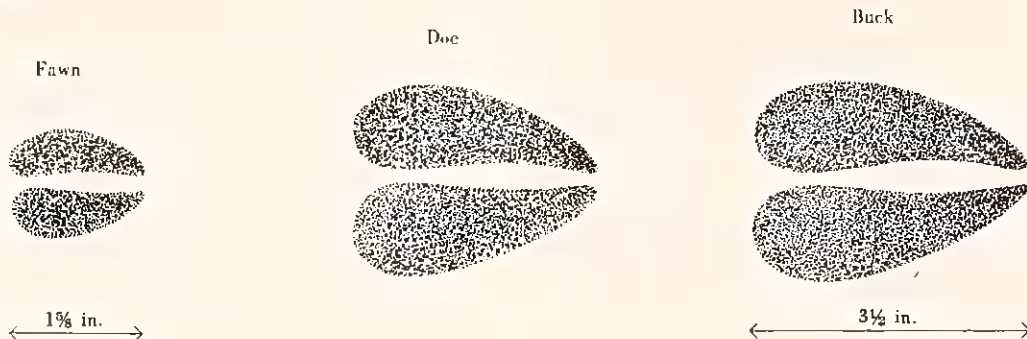
**NEXT MONTH: Canada Goose.**

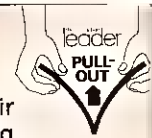
From the Canadian Wildlife Service's HINTERLAND WHO'S WHO series, issued under the authority of the Honourable Jack Davis, PC, MP, Minister of the Environment.

Reproduced by permission of the Minister of Supply Services Canada.

10

Buck, doe and fawn tracks, comparative sizes





# VENTURER INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE

by Doug Campbell

In the August/September 1976, issue of **The Leader** we outlined some ideas concerning a balanced program for Venturer companies, indicating Venturer companies *should consider taking inventory of the personal interests of company members.* Over the past few months a "**Venturer Interest Questionnaire**" has been designed and tested for use by Venturers and their advisors. In this article we will share this questionnaire with you and how it can be used to improve your company's program.

The two main purposes for the "Interest Questionnaire" are to help a company focus their program on activities which maintain their interest and to design a balanced program.

## A Balanced Program

First, what is a balanced company program? The Venturer program endeavours to achieve our organization's Aim through four development areas—mental, spiritual, social and physical. In the Venturer program this is done through six activity areas which are *exploration, fitness, personal interest, service, vocational, social and cultural.* A balanced company program contains program activities from all these activity areas.

## Company Focus

Every Venturer company has one or two activities which attract and maintain the interest of its members. The activity might be canoeing, lightweight camping, or working with younger people. Whatever the activity, the Venturer-aged youth is attracted to it, and remains with the company because a good portion of his time is spent working on this activity.

The activities, although as varied as the Venturer program, can be found within the scope of the six activity areas. Let us define the activity which attracts the youth as the **company focus**—the activity which members of the Venturer company spend a good portion of their time doing. Companies who have a

focus do so in order to meet the interest of their members. This focus can be determined by choosing an interest from within one of these activity areas. The company program should evolve around the focus to keep the interest of the Venturers. An example would be a company that has canoeing as its focus.

This particular company would have about 50% of its program activities related to canoeing. However, the remaining time must be spent in activities related to the five remaining activity areas, (see Diagram A-1). This provides the Venturers with a balance of activities so that they will benefit from the total scope of the Venturer program. A balanced program is important as it is through these different types of activities that we begin to help develop the character of a Venturer.

## Using the Interest Questionnaire

When company members want to find out what focus they, as a group, are interested in getting involved with, they can use the "Interest Questionnaire". This questionnaire is divided by sections into the six activity areas listing different types of interests. The questionnaire (pg. 12) is only a sample and other interests and activities may be added as they are discovered. The steps to use the questionnaire are very simple and will prove to be of a great benefit for the company.

### STEP ONE

Have each member of the company fill in the "Interest Questionnaire" during a company meeting. Give them the following instructions:

- Read the interests for each section; circle those which really interest you.
- Once you have done this write the interests in order on the spaces to the right. Place the interest which you want to get involved with most, at the top, scoring five points for it and choose four more, putting them in order.
- After you have done this for every section, do the same for the six sections. Place six points beside the section you want to be involved with the most, and continue down to one point for the section you want to be involved in the least.

Venturers should be cautioned to select interests which they really want to do. It is better to have Venturers work as individuals when filling in the questionnaire: As an advisor you may also find it worthwhile to fill one in yourself. This will see if your interests are common to those of the company members.

### STEP TWO

Once the questionnaires have been filled in, it is time to tabulate them. This should be done by one person and not at the meeting during which the questionnaires were filled in. When tabulating the questionnaires there are two tables to be used.

DIAGRAM A-1

Social Cultural Activity Area	Fitness Activity Area	Personal Activity Area	Vocational Activity Area	Service Activity Area
Focus: Canoeing Activity area—Exploring				

First, there is a table which will indicate to the company the total point score for each of the interests and the number of members selecting it.

Diagram "A-2" shows how the interests are scored. In the sample you can see the section for Exploration has been tabulated. The first interest, Canoeing has

a total value of 58 points with 15 Venturers choosing it. This is done for each interest. Once you have tabulated the results for all of the interests in a section, put them in order as shown below in Diagram "A-3". Do the same kind of tabulation for each of the sections. Your tabulation is now complete.

## VENTURER INTEREST QUESTIONNAIRE

### EXPLORATION

Canoeing, Car rallies (auto sports), Cross-country skiing, Cycling, Mountain climbing, Lightweight camping, Touring businesses, Touring industries, Travel, Spe-lunking (cave exploration), Survival camp-ing, Hiking. Other exploring activities you like to do. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 MC
- 4 CM
- 3 SC
- 2 LC
- 1 C

### FITNESS

Archery, Baseball, Basketball, Boxing, Cross-country skiing, Cycling, Downhill ski-ing, Fencing, Golf, Gymnastics, Hockey: Ice, Field, Floor, Horsemanship, Karate, Orienteering, Racquet sports: Tennis, Badminton, Squash, Hand-bail, Riflery, Rowing, Snowshoeing, Sail-ing, Scuba diving, Sky diving, Swimming, Track and field, Volleyball, Water skiing, Water sports (Polo), Weightlifting, Wrestling, Bowling. Other activities you would like to do. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 SD
- 4 G
- 3 S
- 2 C
- 1 T

### PERSONAL

Astrology, Band sound, Music, Jam ses-sions, Art/Painting, Drawing, Clay model-ling, Ceramics, Silk screening, Leatherwork, Wood carving, Woodworking, Metal work, Handyman, Dog handling, Aquariums, Driver's education, Automobiles, Motor-cycling, Power boating, Canoe building, Go-carting, Snowmobiling, Trampoline, Map making, Models, Railway modelling, Bridge, Coins (numismatics), Stamps, Chess, Sig-nalling, Horse racing, Billiards, Coaching, Other activities you want to do. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 M
- 4 D
- 3 EC
- 2 A
- 1 C

### SOCIAL/CULTURAL

Art, Dramatics (theatre), Commercial art, Graphic arts, Band/Music, Photography, Cinematography, Adult recreation, Clergy/Religious education, Drug-abuse prevention, Parenthood, Sociology, Youth leadership, Other activities you would like to do. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 REa
- 4 YL
- 3 A
- 2 P
- 1 Band

### VOCATIONAL

Agriculture, Anthropology, Archaeology, Aeronautics, Astronautics (Space science), Astronomy, Biochemistry, Botany, Chem-istry, Conservation, Ecology, Forestry, Geol-ogy, Laboratory research, Microbiology, Oceanography, Physics, Zoology, Airline pilot, Airline steward, Aviation design en-gineering, Aviation maintenance, Communi-cations, Electronics, Machinist (tool and die), Metal and fabric fabricating, Metal-lurgy, Petroleum, Printing, Transportation (trucking), Fire services, Law enforcement, Military, Park management, Postal service, Search and rescue, Accounting, Advertising, Architecture, Banking/Finance, Bookkeep-ing, Broadcasting, Commerce, Community planning, Computer services, Engineering: Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining; Fashion designing/Modelling, Florist, Horticul-ture, Landscaping, Food management/ Dietetics, Hair styling/Cosmetology, Home economist, Hotel management, Insurance, Interior decorating, Investments, Journal-ism, Law, Librarian, Management/Busi-ness, Marketing, Mathematics, Mechanical drawing/Draftsman, Meteorology, Real estate, Teaching/School administration, Air conditioning/Refrigeration, Building con-struction, Carpentry/Woodworking, Chef, Electrical, Heavy equipment operators, Masonry, Mechanical, Painting, Plumbing, Dentistry, Hospital administration, Medical technician, Medical doctor, Nursing, Op-tometry, Pharmacy, Psychology, Therapy, Physical and Occupational, Veterinary medicine, X-ray. Other activities you want to do. CLERGY

- 5 C
- 4 LE
- 3 B
- 2 D
- 1 Act

### SERVICE

Leadership with children, Camp leader-ship, Leadership training, Addiction re-search, Addiction crisis centre, Emergency crisis centres, Poison control, Search and rescue, Hospital work, Home nursing, Senior citizen work, Handicapped, St. John Ambu-lance, Life saving, Coaching, Refereeing, Ecology and other activities you would like to do. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Ad
- 4 Ad
- 3 CL
- 2 SK
- 1 C

**DIAGRAM A-2**

**SECTION: EXPLORATION**

Canoeing	Car Rallies	Cr. C. Skiing	Cycling	Mt. Cl.	Lt. Wt. Camping
5, 5, 4, 3, 2	2, 1, 5, 2, 1	2, 3, 3, 4, 3	4, 4, 3, 4, 5	4, 2	5, 4, 2, 4, 2
5, 5, 2, 5, 2		2, 1, 2, 2	4, 2, 5, 3		3, 3, 4, 4
4, 5, 3, 3, 5					
<hr/>					
Total Value					
58	11	22	34	6	31
<hr/>					
# of Youth					
15	5	9	9	2	9

**DIAGRAM A-3**

Activity	Value (total value possible)	Number of Youth
	75	15
Canoeing	58	15
Cycling	34	9
Lt. Wt. Camping	31	9
Cr. Country Skiing	22	9
Car Rallies	11	5
Mountain Climbing	6	2

**STEP THREE**

Now that you have tabulated the results they can be shared with the company members. Their job is to decide which of the interests will become their focus and design a program to do it. Remember, it is only a guide and should be used as such.

Let us assume your company scored Canoeing with the most points and had the most Venturers interested. The company might decide that its program would centre around canoeing. The company would build a program around canoeing as its focus and use those

interests which were indicated in the remaining five activity areas in their program.

The focus of a company can be established as a three, two, or one year commitment. It might even be six months. Those companies which have a focus such as motor cycling, fire fighting, or canoeing may decide to keep this as the company focus. This would mean that company "A" in a town would attract youth to its canoeing focus while company "B" would attract youth to its fire fighting or skiing focus. Below is a company program indicating how a focus is used in a balanced program.

**PROGRAM**

FOCUS:	CANOEING	EXPLORING	ACTIVITY AREA	
Long Term Goal	One month canoe trip from James Bay to Lake Huron			
Short Term Goals:	3 one-day trips, 3 weekend trips,	2 one-week trips 1 two-week trip		
-orienteeing	-team work	-repairing canoe	-survival techniques	
-packing canoes	-portaging	-map making	-bow/stern/single canoe course	
<b>VOCATIONAL</b>	<b>FITNESS</b>	<b>PERSONAL</b>	<b>SOCIAL/CULTURAL</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>
-Visit 3 businesses	-Achieve silver level	-Have 'Family Life'	-See 2 rock	-Make 3 visits
-Have 3 guest speakers	Canada Fitness Award	series with counsellors and doctor	concerts	senior citizens
-Invite each father to talk about his job	-Paddle 100 miles/month during 5 summer months	-Make 2 canoes	-Visit Planetarium	-Assist at district Scout camp
	-Floor hockey tournament for district Scouts	-Make 2 paddles/person	-Chess tourney	-Take Scouts on one weekend trip
	-Participate in regional curling, hockey, and golf tournaments as individuals	-Have a Family Fun night	-Exchange with another program	

**Best Time**

The interests of youth are constantly changing and the questionnaire should be used every September to check out where these new interests lie. But you can use it now if you wish.

**NOTE:**

If you have an opportunity to use the "Interest

Questionnaire" please let us know how it worked. Such a questionnaire always has to be reviewed and improved upon, so do not hesitate to write. If you have any questions or comments, write to: **Program Services, 1345 Baseline Rd., Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.**

I would like to thank **Bob Griffith**, Provincial Field Executive for the Ontario Provincial Council for his contribution to making this article possible.



**Saying of the Month:** A house is only as strong as its foundation. — Anon.

We are told that you can make tent canvas wind-proof by wetting it. Perhaps you could get your patrol leaders to carry out a little innocent research during the coffee break at the next meeting of their council to prove or disprove this theory. Simply place a lighted candle on the table and direct a shaft of air at the flame through, first, a dry and, next a wet handkerchief. The hankie should be stretched tight as a drumskin, of course. No doubt your resourceful boys will have their own ideas about the best way of creating and aiming a suitable draught, with or without the use of such things as bicycle pumps, vacuum cleaners, etc. Please keep us posted.

Something we forgot to mention at the time is that during a spell of unusually mild weather at the beginning of December last year our friendly neighbourhood hedgehog, who'd not been seen for a month or more, was reportedly on the move again. This news came from the Lady-Round-the-Corner who shares our interest in the little, wild pig. We immediately put out the overnight saucer; and, sure enough, when we looked out next morning, the bread and milk had gone and only the characteristic grubby paw marks remained.

What does this tell you about our out-of-season visitor, apart from the obvious fact that he must have awakened from his winter torpor feeling peckish? Perhaps your patrol leaders would be sufficiently interested to work it out for themselves.

At the end of next week's troop meeting get your official Barker to announce that, by a majority verdict of the Court of Honour, one member only of each patrol, picked at random, will be inspected and his marks credited (or discredited) to the patrol as a whole. Let the scheme run for a month and then write and tell us what happened.

Before you start, however, we'd like to know what you think **will** happen. How do **you** think the troop will react? It will be fascinating to compare your forecast with the actual result.

### Surprise, surprise!

When the troop convenes next Friday night they will doubtless be surprised to find that one corner of the troop room has been converted into a Quick Laundering Service complete with washing machine, spin dryer and staff of (say) three Girl Guides, equipped with electric irons and boards. There will be no formal inspection, but while the assistant patrol leaders are collecting dues and marking attendance registers, the p.l.'s will give their henchmen a searching once-over and whip off any neckers which are beginning to look a bit ropey. No word of explanation will be given. The meeting will pursue the even tenor of its way while the Guides get to work in a cloud of steam.

Well, it's an idea. You can't say we don't try.

The trouble with sending smoke signals in flat country like ours is that we are a bit short on those useful thermals which were always on tap for the North American Indian in the heyday of the old westerns.

Perhaps you could persuade your patrol leaders to carry out a little indoor research to find out whether this problem can be overcome by saturating their smoke with steam. We are told that one way of creating nice fluffy clouds of white smoke is to roast crystals of ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac to you, Claude) on a hot plate over a pressure stove. How you charge the smoke with vapour is up to you. We await your reports.



*'He kept saying, "Well, what do you think?" So at last I told him and he threw me out.'*



Just for a change the Southwold Scouts and Guides decided to give the Gang Show a rest this winter and put on an original pantomime instead.

Clearly the speed and slickness of the production owed a lot to Mr. Reader's influence on all Scout stage shows and for that alone we shall be forever grateful to the maestro. But the great thing about panto is that it thrives on 'local colour'. Ali Baba, tripping over his homemade burnous as he struggled to restrain his wayward donkey, had only to drag in a reference to the superior quality of Mister Somebody's pork sausages, or his donkey's preference for fresh-picked carrots from Miss Somebody Else's garden, to set the audience rocking in their seats. When the donkey broke free and invaded the auditorium, a thrifty Cub trotted after it with a dustpan and brush. Every change of scene began with the same apologetic 'Road Under Construction' sign and a couple of workmen leaning on their spades. Great stuff. It made us wonder whether we may not have lost more than we have gained by throwing away parish pump appeal in pursuit of a (sometimes spurious) metropolitan professionalism.

Be that as it may, one thing we discovered at Southwold is that nothing in this life has greater innocence and charm than the winking belly-buttons of a score of Brownies and as many Cubs in (alleged) Middle Eastern costume. This, for sure, is the stuff from which Shakespeare wove his 'Midsummer Night's Dream' in the heyday of English comedy. Bottom, the weaver, Snug, the joiner, Flute, the Bellows-mender, Starveling, the tailor, would have been quite at home on the Southwold stage. What a privilege it was to be allowed to sit there on a hard chair in the church hall, drinking in 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves', while the stormy waters of the North Sea raged unheeded a few hundred yards away and the warm red beam of our lighthouse, set snugly in the middle of the houses, sent reassurance and good cheer to hard-pressed mariners from Tyne, Wear, Humber and points north, as they bucketed down the coast on their hazardous voyage to the Thames.

Mr. Reader, we feel sure, would have been among the first, as would the Bard himself, to agree that this was English theatre at its incomparable best.

R. W. Page Membership of the Lunatic Fringe has just been accorded to 29 participants in a patrol leader training course in the Granta District of Cambridgeshire, England. What they did was to carry out a research project to determine the effective power of various heat sources needed to bring one pint of water to the boil. They timed it carefully and then used this formula:

$$\text{Power} = \frac{3000 \text{ watts}}{\text{minutes}}$$

Fuel sources, we are told by our Man-on-the-Spot, Mr. Ian Hinton, ADC (Scouts) Granta, varied from fresh-picked rabbit droppings to commercial gas. Unfortunately, the droppings were too wet to burn, and charcoal was equally uncooperative. Apart from that all went well and the following results have gone into the archives.

**Gas** — took 20½ min. — power output 150 w.

**Solid fuel** — took 4 min. 50 sec. — 666 w.

(Note: one tablet was used, broken into small pieces.)

**Solid fuel** — (2 tablets, unbroken), took 12 min. 20 sec. — 240 w.

**Meths. burner** — took 13 min. 30 sec. — 222 w.

**Wood fire** — took 13 min. 35 sec. — 220 w.

Twenty-nine L.F. Certificates have been forwarded to the District Commissioner of Granta, Mr. Frank Carter (himself a distinguished member of the Fringe, starting from today) and with it go our warm congratulations to the patrol leaders of Granta for being the first district in the U.K. to qualify.

#### Stop Press

This morning's work on the typewriter has just been interrupted by a visit from a pleasant young woman, representing Jehovah's Witnesses. This is the fourth such visitation we have had in recent years and perhaps understandably, our heart sank a little. However, we always give parity of esteem to doorstep visitors and she accepted our invitation to step inside.

The thing that impresses us most about the 'Witnesses' is the sheer devotion to the Cause which enables their adherents to face the apathy, unfriendliness, open hostility and rudeness which, as often as not, they encounter on the doorstep.

She could not, she said, being the cowardly sort of person she was, do it on her own strength alone. Often, after a particularly trying day, she felt tempted to give it up. To the inevitable question, "Why don't you?" we got the inevitable reply, "God won't let me."

It occurred to me later that, whatever we may think of the 'Witnesses' a bit of that spirit wouldn't do our Movement any harm.

News has just reached the department that in a gallant attempt to qualify for membership of the Lunatic Fringe, the Cardiff University Scout and Guide Club are planning a joint Guide/Scout meeting based solely on spaghetti. They intend to make it, cook it, knit it, plait it, make turks head woggles with it, weave it, lay it up into rope and build pioneering structures with it, and finally, if they can still stand the sight of the stuff, eat it. Another idea would be

to make a dignified chain of office for their chairman, Mr. Colin White. We are sure it would make him look very nice. They might also take a hint from the — er — Hinton stable and investigate the possibilities of using it as an emergency fuel — perhaps as a substitute for corrugated cardboard in one of those Don Swanson type stoves which were featured in this magazine some months ago. You never know. Perhaps the aroma of burning spaghetti will alleviate the pong of hot candlegrease.

### Failure!

One thing we have never succeeded in doing is to produce a backwoods pile driver that would really do its job effectively. On the face of it you'd think it would be a simple matter to haul up a heavy weight, such as a dirty great log of wood, and then let it come bashing down again, plumb on target. But that is precisely the problem. An inch or so off centre in any direction and the whole thing becomes farcical.

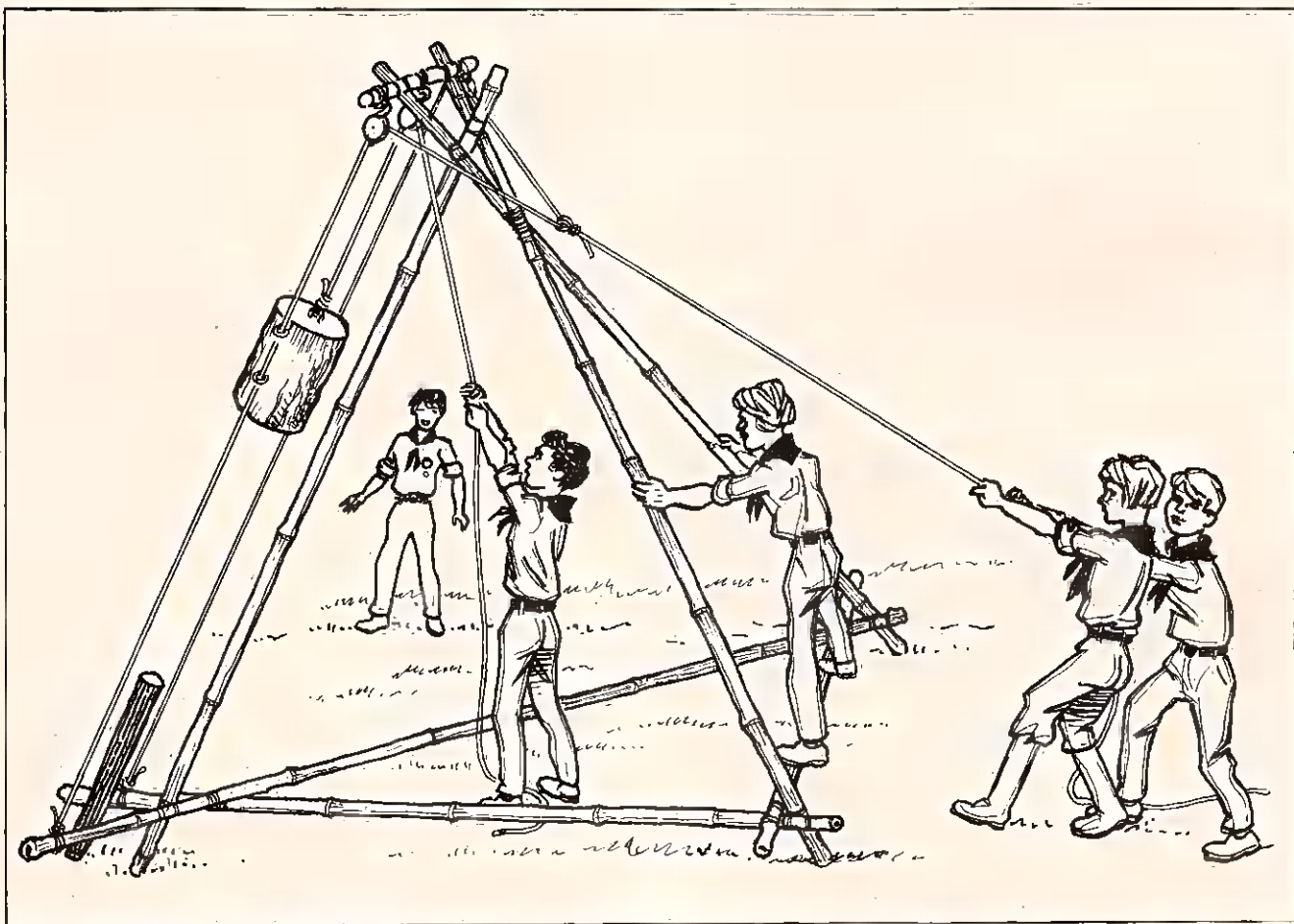
Experiments based on the suggestion in John Thurman's book *FUN WITH ROPES AND SPARS* were carried out in Norfolk many years ago, and failed miserably. The idea was to have the weight sliding up and down a vertical spar on a couple of grommets. This would have been all very well if our spar had been perfectly cylindrical, but I don't need to tell you that in any ordinary spar there are bound to be imperfections and, of course, the two grommets kept jamming. Instead of swishing down the pole like a thunderbolt, our basher just descended in a series of paralytic jerks, finally striking the picket at

the foot with about enough force to squash a baby bluebottle. Much, we may add, to the amusement of the spectators, who happened to be a bevy of Ranger Guides we'd been hoping to impress with our virility and expertise.

So the problem remains unsolved. Suggestions from well-known pioneers, such as Dave Lathrope (Leicester, England), D. W. Hewitt (Peterborough, Canada), the Rev. Duncan Leak (Staffordshire, England, inventor of that fearful artifact, the Wellington Side-winder), the Patrol Leaders' Council of the 27th Belfast (who once claimed to be the most pioneer-minded Scout troop in Northern Ireland, if not in the entire Scout-speaking world), Dave Goss (New Brunswick, Canada), and others, will be very welcome. Meanwhile we have been giving some thought to the matter ourselves and wonder what you might think of our Mark II version of the 1956 model.

### MARK II

For ease of transport the frame is constructed of bamboo. The 'bonker' is a heavy log, ideally of green hardwood, with two large wire staples at each side to take the guidelines, and a large screw eye in the top for the hauling line. The guideline should run at an angle of  $60^\circ$  to the ground and must be strained to the limit when the pile driver is in operation. A dibber of some sort should be used to make a hole in the ground to take the picket at the correct angle ( $60^\circ$ ) before the pile driver is brought into action. This is obviously an example of 'precision' pioneering and, as it has not yet been field tested, is offered now for experiment and appraisal.







# BEAVER AND CUB Join-IN JAMBOREE



by Bob Butcher, J. Sharp, D. Wiltsie

This year is the 70th anniversary of the first Boy Scout camp held at Brownsea Island in England, with 21 boys attending. This year will also see 15,000 present day Scouts and Venturers attending CJ '77, the Canadian National Jamboree, at Cabot Provincial Park in Prince Edward Island from July 1 - 10, 1977.

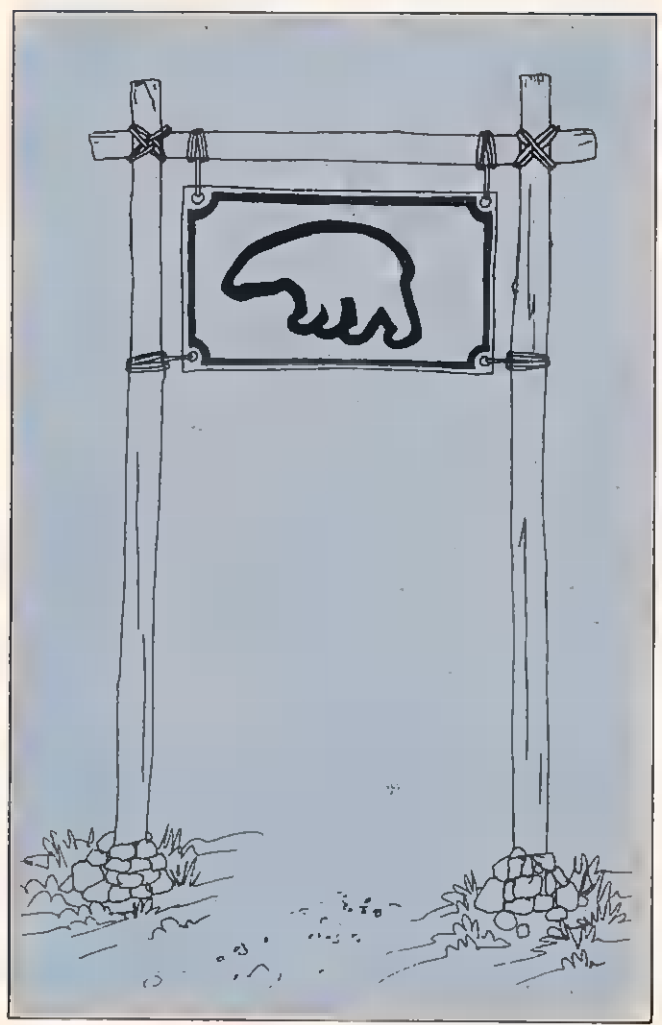
Unfortunately, Cubs and Beavers can't take part directly in the Jamboree — their chance will no doubt come at future jamborees in the years ahead — so, following from the very successful Nordjamb World Jamboree experience in 1975, JOIN-IN JAMBOREE activities are suggested for all those who are not able to participate in the actual CJ '77 Camp.

Join-In Jamboree (J.I.J.) is for you and your Cubs or Beavers. Only you can make the drama and adventure come alive. CJ '77 marks the highlight of the seventies for Scouting in Canada, and your boys should be part of the festivities. The purpose of this supplement is to suggest program activities that you may wish to try with your pack or colony; to help put over the CJ '77 and Join-In Jamboree theme.

Why not consider some of these ideas at your next Beaver leader sharing session or Cub leader's meeting?

### Cubs and Beavers

A CJ '77 Camporee, Cuboree, or Cub Camp could be held either concurrently with the Jamboree in P.E.I. in July, or at some other time during the spring or summer. Beavers could be invited to participate for at least one day. This would reinforce the link between these two younger sections of the Scouting family. Base your camp on the Jamboree theme — "camping in harmony with the environment" — and highlight conservation (remember the Conservation Kit available through Bata Shoe Company advertised in the April '76 Leader?) and improvement of the camp area.



Pattern your camporee along similar lines of CJ '77. For example the subcamp names will be: Cougar, Wolf, Beaver, Otter, Caribou, Fox, Elk, Lynx, Moose, Grizzly Bear, Polar Bear. Each of your six sites (or pack sites if more than one pack is involved) could be named after these animals. As gateways are a very visible part of jamborees, have each group construct its own gateway sign in the shape of the animal they represent. Extending the theme even further, have your boys learn as much as they can about the animal after which their subcamp is named.

#### Beavers and Cubs

Encourage parents to vacation in Prince Edward Island, this summer, and visit Cabot Park, before or after the Jamboree, or during the Jamboree itself. Visitors will be welcome and a glimpse of 15,000 Scouts and Venturers enjoying ten days of fun and fellowship should certainly add to vacation memories, and probably guarantee more Scouts in the troop in years to come. While there is no provision at the Jamboree site for visitors to camp, P.E.I. has many public and private camp grounds.

For example the nearest national park is Cavendish, about 18 miles from the Jamboree site. There are other national park campgrounds located between 18 and 35 miles from the Jamboree site known as Rustico, Brackley and Stanhope. Information on these and other sites can be obtained by writing the Prince Edward Island Government, Department of Tourism, Charlottetown.



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#### Cubs

Arrange for a Scout or leader attending the Jamboree to call home to a special pack meeting, telling of what is happening on the site, and describing the scene. If your local Scout troop is sending a group of Scouts, maybe an ex-Cub among them could agree to do the calling.

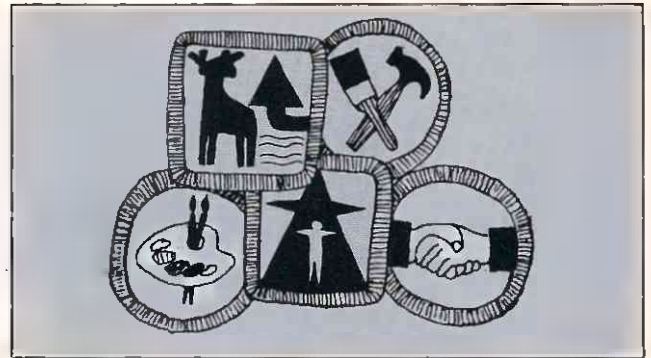
#### Beaver and Cubs

Show pictures and slides of Prince Edward Island to your pack or colony emphasizing the historical significance of the province (birthplace of Confederation), its location, geography, scenery, and attractions, including the provincial parks. (The famous Green Gables from the story by Lucy Maud Montgomery is located in Cavendish Park.)



#### Cubs

After the Jamboree, invite someone who attended the event to come and tell your boys all about it. Slides and photographs can be used either to illustrate a yarn or as displays, along with souvenirs and badges collected at the Jamboree. Again, perhaps an ex-Cub can do this.



#### Cubs

This is a Canadian National Jamboree, so let's highlight things Canadian in our programs. Have your boys work in their sixes to present mimes, plays, skits, etc., representing life in our different provinces. Pack projects can lead to research (use your local libraries) into our Canadian history and geography. Why not try a mural or montage showing facets of our way of life?

#### Cubs

Provincial flags and emblems and our Canadian flag and coat of arms form part of the Cub Blue Star, and if they can be obtained, can provide a great deal of interest for your Cubs. They can be used in displays at other events too, such as camporees and special pack meetings.

#### Beavers and Cubs

Join-In Jamboree Beaver or Cub Days can be held. Athletic and field events will form part of the CJ '77 program. Tie in the J.I.J. theme with your summer, Cub or Beaver Day or sports event.

#### Beavers and Cubs

Find out as much as you can about Prince Edward Island. A pack or colony scrapbook may be the result, to which all the boys in the pack or colony can contribute ideas and pictures or stories they have collected or written.



#### Cubs

Contact your local tourist bureau for posters and brochures about Prince Edward Island. Decorate your meeting hall for your special pack meeting. Have the boys in their sixes plan a dream trip to P.E.I. including times of air and train schedules, fares, hotels, camping sites, and let them draw up a plan for a pack holiday of say one week on the Island.

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*Each kit contains 12 CANDLES!*

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Your PROFIT ON Every Sale \$0.90

**FRESH NEW CANDLE DESIGNS**, so beautiful your customers will pick bouquets from this exciting new series! Classic white and yellow daisies, sculptured in lovely dimension . . . roses, tossed by the Goddess of Gardens, accompanied by a formal bouquet, carved in white on a field of soft blue. Pastel daisies in heavenly hues of pink, blue, or yellow - or a vibrant butterfly arising from fronds of spring greenery. Each stands an imposing six inches high, and measures 2 1/4 inches in diameter. These exclusive designs are fashioned of the finest materials and are not available elsewhere, so you have no competition!

**A PRICE EVERYONE CAN AFFORD . . .** Each candle sells for only \$2.50 - YOU KEEP 90¢! The sales kit of 12 candles sells for \$30.00 - YOU KEEP \$10.80! If you have only 10 workers and each worker often sells ONLY 10 KITS - YOU MAKE A FANTASTIC \$1080.00 for your organization. (You'll find that each worker may sell 3, even 4 candles at each presentation. Many groups have earned as much as \$2,000 the first week. You can do it too!) Take up to 60 days to complete your Fund Raising Drive.

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Street: ..... City: .....  
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Quebec residents add 8% tax.

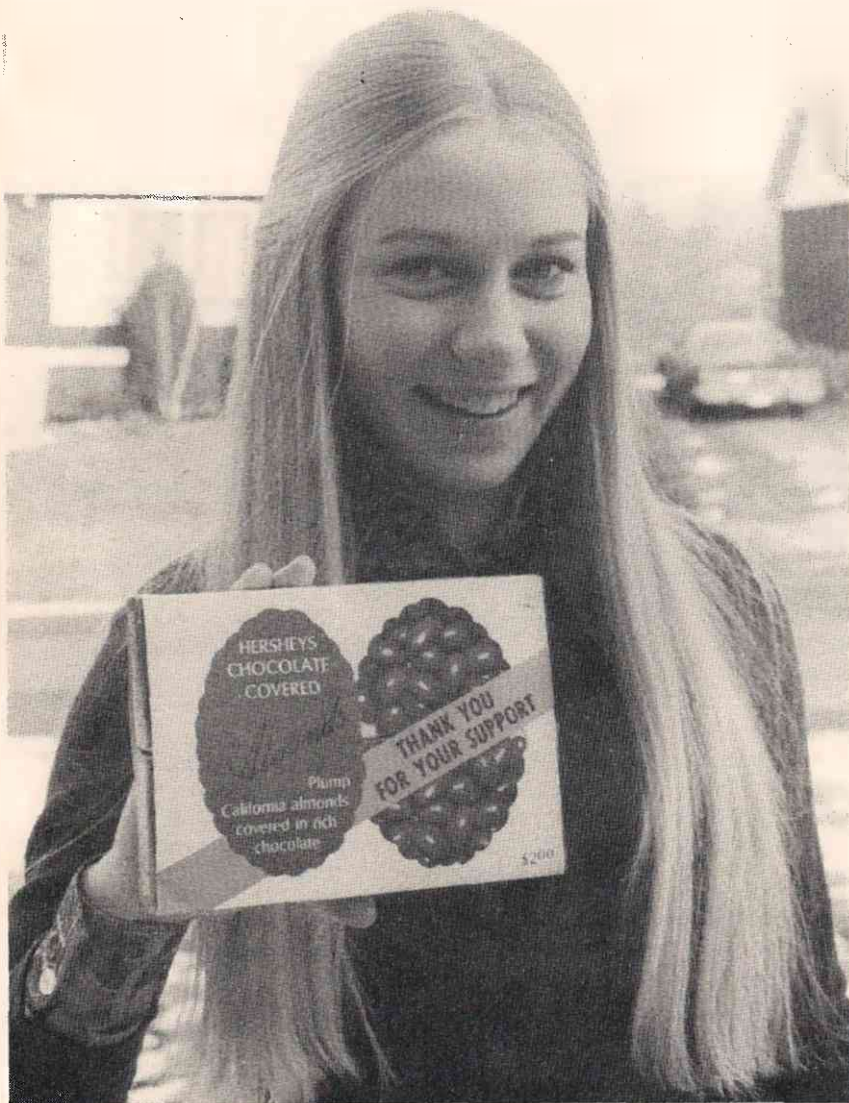
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**Sell Quality**

**THE MONEY**

A DIVISION OF HERSHEY  
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THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE  
CHOCOLATE TREAT  
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SELLS FOR \$2.00  
Your Profit: \$8.00 per dozen

## **NEW AND EXCITING**

*Most people buy two or more boxes of Almonds.*

*To make a much nicer presentation for selling we have put two of our regular \$1.00 Almonds in a colourful package.*

*Someone wants only one package —  
No problem.*

*The package can be split into 2—\$1.00 packages.*

...just think what your group could do !

### **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**

Many companies today use synthetic or imitation chocolate in their products. For those multiple and repeat sales you must sell real chocolate products.

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PLEASE SHIP	MINIMUM PREPAID	PRODUCT	DOZ. COST	COST EACH	PROFIT EACH
DOZ.	48 DOZ.	\$1.00 WHOLE ALMOND BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	7.20	.60	.40
DOZ.	60 DOZ.	\$1.00 PURE MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (PERSONALIZED WRAP)	6.60	.55	.45
DOZ.	48 DOZ.	\$1.00 PURE MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	6.60	.55	.45
DOZ.	36 DOZ.	\$1.00 CHOCOLATE COVERED ALMONDS	8.00	.66-2/3	.33-1/3
<b>NEW \$2.00 ITEMS FOR EXTRA PROFIT</b>					
DOZ.	60 DOZ.	\$2.00 PURE MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (PERSONALIZED)	12.00	1.00	1.00
DOZ.	36 DOZ.	\$2.00 PURE MILK CHOCOLATE BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	12.00	1.00	1.00
DOZ.	36 DOZ.	\$2.00 WHOLE ALMOND BARS (STANDARD WRAP)	14.40	1.20	.80
DOZ.	60 DOZ.	\$2.00 WHOLE ALMOND BARS (PERSONALIZED)	14.40	1.20	.80
DOZ.	18 DOZ.	\$2.00 CHOCOLATE COATED ALMONDS (TWIN PACK)	16.00	1.33	.67
DOZ.	18 DOZ.	\$2.00 ALMOND ROLLS (TWIN PACK)			

SHIP TO

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROV \_\_\_\_\_

ATTN: OF \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SHIP TO ARRIVE DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 (allow 3 weeks for personalized bars)

Please print exact copy to be shown for personalization of bars. PRINT CLEARLY HERE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

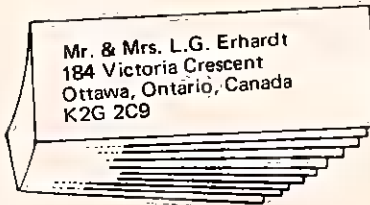
Signed..... Title..... Phone No.....  
 Send order form:  
**The MONEY MAN Fund Raising, 170 Brockport Dr., Rexdale, Ont. M9W 5C7 (416) 675-1125**

# RAISE MONEY For Your Group

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Our personalized name and address labels have been a moneymaker for hundreds of schools, churches and groups across Canada for more than four years. These popular labels can be a moneymaker for your group too!



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We will print any name, address and Postal Code, limit of 4 lines, in black ink on 500 white gummed labels. Customer satisfaction is guaranteed. The illustrations on this page show you exactly what the labels look like.

Each set of 500 labels retails for \$2.50.

**YOUR GROUP KEEPS A PROFIT OF \$1.25  
FOR EVERY SET OF LABELS IT SELLS!**

We'll deliver each set of labels your group sells directly to each of your customers for you, or we can deliver your entire order to you. You or your customers receive delivery from us by First Class Mail within 5 to 10 days.

We require no minimum order from your group. You pay us only after we have completed and mailed your entire order, except on orders for less than \$25.00.

**HOW MUCH MONEY DOES YOUR GROUP NEED?**

**\$100? \$300? \$500? \$800? \$1000? MORE?**

Your group can quickly raise the money it needs by selling our handy personalized labels.

We've made it easy too. We'll supply your group, completely free of charge, with colorful sales order forms for easy order taking. Follow our helpful selling suggestions and your group will have no trouble meeting its sales goal. Parents, relatives, family friends and neighbours will all buy from you. Many of your customers will also buy extra sets of labels to give to their friends and relatives. Anyone with an address means profits for your group!

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**SELL EACH SET OF LABELS FOR \$2.50 AND KEEP \$1.25 FOR YOUR GROUP. WITH OUR FUND RAISING PLAN THERE IS NO MERCHANDISE TO HANDLE, NO MERCHANDISE TO RETURN, AND NO DAMAGED OR LOST MERCHANDISE TO LOSE MONEY ON. WITH OUR FUND RAISING PLAN THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO RISK!**

**YOUR GROUP CAN BE EARNING  
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We will rush you all the necessary materials, along with helpful selling suggestions, by return First Class Mail.

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•Telephone: (204) 667-3979•

Our group has decided to raise money by selling Personal Address Labels. Please send us all the materials we will need by First Class Mail so we can get started immediately.

Name & Title (PLEASE PRINT) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your Group \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

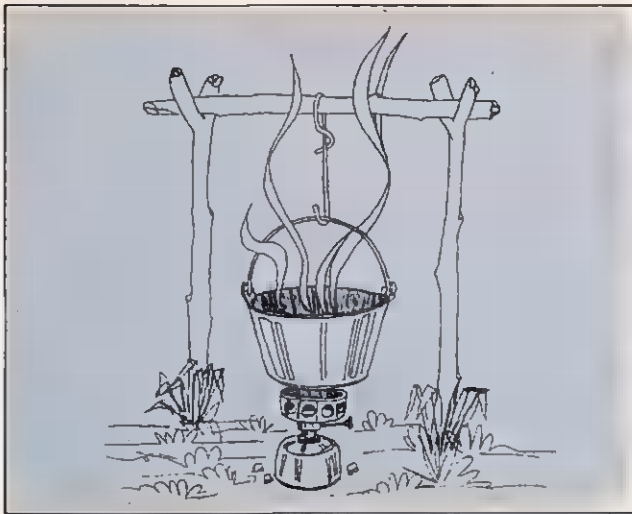
Province \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT!** Please let us know....

How many members in your group will be selling labels? (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_

How many sets of labels does your group plan to sell? (approx.) \_\_\_\_\_



### Cubs and Beavers

Have your boys prepare a meal of typical P.E.I. foods; potatoes, clams, fish, lobster, chowders, etc., or have a Join-In Jamboree banquet, perhaps catered by the ladies auxiliary or mothers of boys in the pack. Invite the Beaver colony, the Scouts who couldn't get to the Jamboree, or a neighbouring Cub pack.

### Beavers and Cubs

Learn some P.E.I. or Atlantic Canada songs and sing them at a campfire. Campfires form a very special part of the fun and fellowship of a Jamboree.

### Cubs

The Charlottetown Festival is held every summer, when plays and entertainment are presented in P.E.I.'s capital city. Plan a pack outing to the theatre or cinemas in your local area.

### Cubs

Fishing is an important part of life in Prince Edward Island, and Scouts attending the Jamboree will have an opportunity to go on fishing trips, and out to sea on fishing boats, as well as clam digs. If you live by the coast or a large expanse of water, plan a boat trip for your boys. Take along your fishing poles!

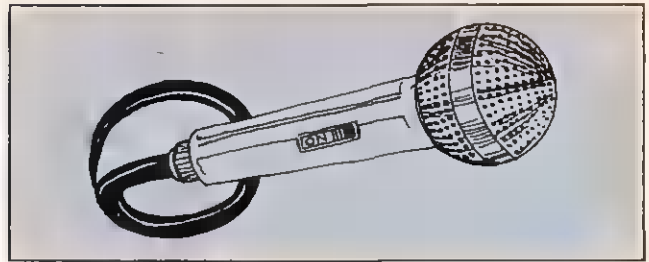


### Beavers and Cubs

If your local community has a summer parade or holiday, get involved, perhaps by preparing and decorating a float or tableau. Your boys can then take part in the parade and festivities too. Perhaps this could become a district effort; or all the packs, colonies and troops in the district could work together and host a Scout parade themselves.

### Cubs

Find out if there are any amateur ham radio operators in your area who would be prepared to invite some of your boys to try to contact the Jamboree. A ham radio set-up will be in operation on the Jamboree site, and this would be an ideal way of bringing the Join-In Jamboree to your boys. Watch future issues of *The Leader* for an announcement of the call letters to be used.



### Beavers and Cubs

Organize a district ecumenical service or pack church parade highlighting our national and international brotherhood of Scouting. Scouts from several countries will be attending the Jamboree giving it a true international flavour.

### Beavers and Cubs

Find a local store owner who would be prepared to let your boys mount a store window display showing aspects of Cubbing or Beavering today or some other topical Scouting representation for the duration of the Jamboree. Your boys would enjoy this opportunity to show off their talents and work.

### Beavers and Cubs

Do a J.I.J. community good turn. Highlight the Jamboree theme in the publicity and public relations effort that should accompany your efforts.

### Beavers

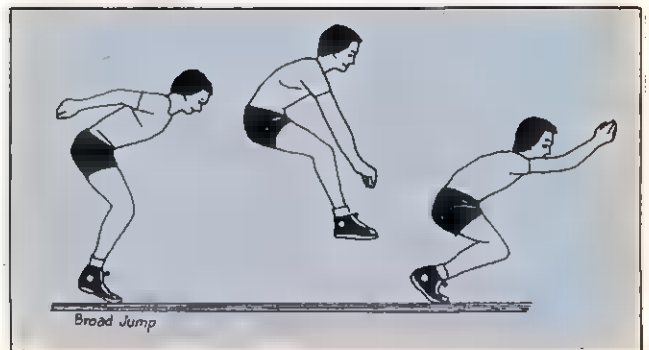
Suggest to the district Beaver leader that a camping weekend be organized in June for Cubs and Beavers in which the Beavers could participate for at least one day, or conduct a day-long Beaveree for one or more colonies.

If several colonies were to participate, each one could be assigned the name of a province which it would represent. During the weeks prior to the camporee, research on floral emblems, industry, flags, geography, food, songs, etc., could form the basis of interesting and exciting indoor programs. This could also be backed up by films and guest speakers.

At the time of the Beaveree, each colony would become a provincial contingent arriving at the "Jamboree Site" in imitation of the Scouts.

Here is a possible one day program.

- 9 a.m. Arrive at Jamboree site, go to assigned "provincial" site and settle in. Change into provincial costume and hoist provincial flag.
- 10 a.m. Participate in wide games organized for all provinces, e.g. B.C. Ball, Saskatchewan Sock Race, Manitoba Merry-go-round.
- 11 a.m. Quebec Quiet Time
- 12 Noon Canadian Chow
- 1:30 p.m. Craft Alley — At CJ '77 boys will be able to progress through an area and make different things. Set up a similar "base system" where Beavers can do the same.



- 2:30 p.m. Highland Games — this could include such things as tug-of-war, shot put, pole carrying, stilt walking, broad jumping.
- 3:30 p.m. Obstacle Course — this will be another Jamboree activity that can be duplicated on a scale suitable for Beavers.
- 4:30 p.m. Campfire — appropriate songs such as O' Canada, This Land is My Land, Frère Jacques, Maritime songs, etc.

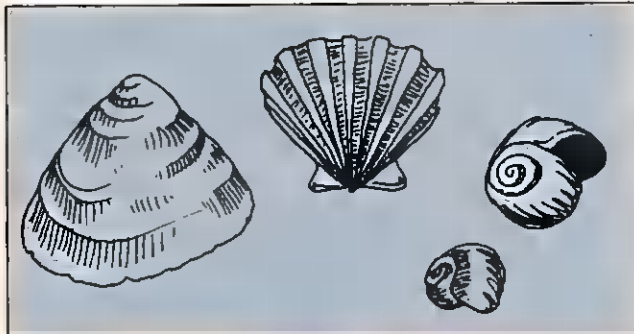
**Beavers and Cubs**

Send a message of greeting from your pack or colony (a card signed by all the Cubs or Beavers) to the Jamboree Camp Chief (the National Commissioner) at the Jamboree. The address is:

Camp Chief,  
Canadian Jamboree Canadien '77  
Cabot Park,  
R.R. # 1, Kensington,  
P.E.I.

**Beavers**

Jamboree participants, being close to the sea will have the opportunity to work with shell crafts. Hold a Join-In crafts night and see how many different crafts can be enjoyed utilizing things from the sea such as shells, sponges, sand, rocks, salt, water, etc. Round out the evening with a few Maritime songs.

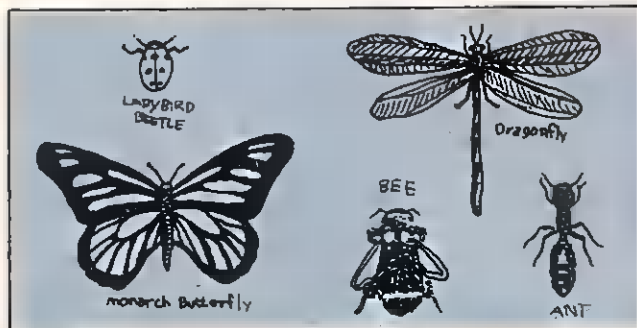


**Cubs**

One of the optional program items at CJ '77 will be an "Adventure Trail" where boys will have to meet a number of challenges along the route. Plan one of these outdoor adventures for your Cubs on a regular pack meeting night. Invent your own challenges using your own props.

**Beavers**

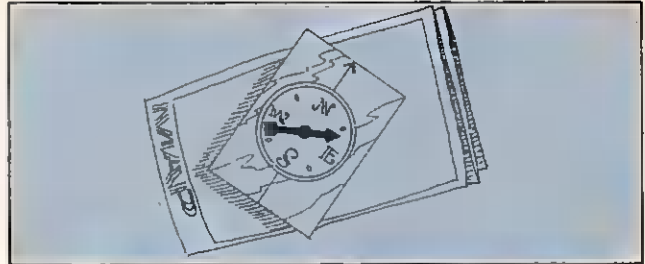
One of the Jamboree activities planned for the older boys attending will be a nature hike. Why not plan a Join-In nature ramble for your boys? Such an event could take place on a regular colony night or a Saturday afternoon. Beavers could: look for signs of spring, see how the trees have changed from a month ago, discover which flowers are in bloom, find a number of insects and listen to bird songs.



**Cubs**

Many Cubs will be attending pack or council Cub camps during the first week of July while CJ '77

is going on in P.E.I. July 6 has been declared Ceremony Day at the Jamboree and special festivities will take place on that date. Why not investigate the possibility of having your camp declare July 6 as Ceremony Day and plan your own festivities. While you probably won't be able to get the Snowbirds to make a flypass or a destroyer escort to anchor near your camp waterfront, you can stage an impressive float-pass of the camp "fleet". Follow this up with raft races as they will at the Jamboree.



**Cubs**

Another activity scheduled for the Jamboree is an overnight hike. This no doubt will involve some map and compass work or orienteering. Why not consider a Join-In overnight hike for some of your boys? This could be a special end of season reward for your sixers and seconds or your ten-year-olds who will soon be going up to Scouts.

**Cubs and Beavers**

One of the activities open to Jamboree participants will be kite flying. Why not plan a Saturday morning kite flying marathon at a local park for both Beavers and Cubs. Beavers and Cubs could team up at an earlier meeting to make and decorate the kites. They could be decorated with the CJ '77 logo or with markings representing all of the provinces.



**Cubs and Beavers**

Many of the Jamboree participants will be taking part in a challenging bicycle course. Why not set up a special course for the members of your pack or for older Beavers. Stations along the route could be the names of the provinces from west to east starting at B.C. and ending at P.E.I., the site of the Jamboree. Boys could be asked to perform some special task at each station before being allowed to proceed to the next station.

Finally, please do try to bring this very important event in Canadian Scouting home to your boys, whether you live in Prince Edward Island or the Northwest Territories. Let them know what is taking place. The Jamboree will provide an opportunity for 15,000 Scouts and Venturers to meet each other and really enjoy Scouting at its best. You can bring a little of that excitement to your Cubs, especially through joint activities, cooperation and bigger events. These will be a big part of the fun.



# THANK YOU FOR HELPING US GROW

by Pat Horan, Director Sponsor Relations

Nineteen seventy-six was a good year for growth in Scouting. There was an overall membership gain of 4.1%, amounting to a total of 10,044 members. Due to an incomplete registration, one region showed a decline of 59, leaving a net increase of 9,985. This increase compares favourably with the 3,821 (1.4%) increase of 1971 and 2,423 (.075%) of 1965, the two previous years showing an increase in membership.

All provincial councils showed increases and all provinces had increases in Beavers and leaders. Nova Scotia gained in all youth programs, plus leaders. Newfoundland did the same—excluding Rovers. Alberta and Quebec showed gains in Scouts; Manitoba, Quebec and Northwest Territories recorded gains in Venturers and Alberta had an increase in Rovers.

Within provinces, a number of regions and districts also recorded increases in various youth programs which suggests that boys and youth are still attracted to Scouting — **if and when the opportunity is provided.**

The 9.1% increase in leaders is the largest in the last ten years. It is due primarily, to the growth of the Beaver program, but it also reflects an encouraging trend on the part of local adult communities and parents to support Scouting.

Our partners have helped in this move. For example, there has been an increase in the number of groups operating under the auspices of Lions International, Optimist International, Kinsmen, parent groups, fire departments, Oddfellows, industrial/commercial groups, Knights of Columbus and joint churches.

The following partner groups held their own in 1976: board of trade/chambers of commerce, Canadian Forces, Jewish, police departments and women's institutes.

The efforts being expended to strengthen our relations with church partners seem to be paying off, for the decline in the number of church groups is levelling. For example, the Roman Catholic and United Churches showed only a few less registered in 1976 as compared to 1975.

Four church partners—Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United—account for up to 80% of all church sponsored groups. With community groups, up to 75% are sponsored by five major groups — Lions, Legion, home and school, parent groups and community groups.

On the other hand, some of the smaller sponsors provide a real example of cooperation by having a high percentage of their youth active in Scouting.

A prime example is the Salvation Army with a participation rate of 29%, followed by the Mormons with a participation rate of 27%.

One of Scouting's greatest strengths is its support by families, so it is encouraging to note the continuing increase in the number of groups sponsored by parents.

Scouting seems to be doing better in rural areas. About half of our membership comes from the rural area occupied by one-third of the total population. The other half comes from the large urban-suburban areas that include the other two-thirds of the total population. This move needs full and careful analysis to ascertain causes and lead to strategies to involve more youth, adults and families from urban areas in Scouting.

Of the 4,800 Scout groups, 51% are sponsored by church partners and 49% are sponsored by community partners. This is quite a change from previous years when the ratio was closer to 60-40. What seems to be happening is, generally, community groups appear to be more active and aggressive in their youth work, while church groups have had other priorities before youth. At the same time, there has been much consolidation of churches resulting in actual decline in the total number of churches and thus in potential sponsors.

There is a change underway. Church partner representatives are becoming more aware of the potential of the partnership concept and are now alerting their colleagues of this move, so that they and Scouts Canada may work **together** to serve the needs of **their youth, their leaders, their families.**

Another area that needs review is that of school sponsors. The potential is tremendous, especially at a time when community use of schools is being given official encouragement. Community groups such as service/fraternal groups and especially home and school local associations are available and willing partners of Scouting in this area.

So thank you all, for your support. For youth members who bring their friends to meetings; for leaders who provide challenging programs attractive to boys; for partners and their group committees who 'open their doors' to Scouting for their boys; to service teams who assist Scouters to provide the best possible programs; to district, regional and provincial council personnel who are there to encourage and support sections and to national partner groups who are there to encourage and support their local groups.

Thank you for helping us grow.

# ONCE YOU'RE AT THE JAMBOREE



by R. E. Milks

26

The practice of Scouts swapping badges, crests and pins is almost as old as Scouting. Swapping may have existed since man developed, but few have refined it to the art that some Scouts have.

Swapping will occur at the Jamboree. So — the best idea is to prepare your Scouts and Venturers for it. The following article by **RENI BARLOW**, of the Badgers Club, should be read carefully before the Jamboree.

## I'll Trade Ya . . . Hints for Swapping at CJ '77

One of the many enjoyable activities of a jamboree is exchanging a badge or pin with a new friend who hails from across the province, across the country, or around the world! Many boys and leaders will take the opportunity provided by CJ '77 to trade district badges to add to their campfire blankets, to remember someone who shared a great experience with them, or just for the fun of collecting. Swapping will be fun for everyone if we all keep a few simple guidelines in mind.

One of the most important things to remember is the need to plan ahead. Although swapping is part of every jamboree, some boys are disappointed each time because they brought nothing to trade. Now is the time to lay in a supply of district badges; perhaps your district could order more this spring, rather than waiting for the fall as they usually do. Don't neglect other tradeable items either; many provinces, regions, towns and cities have pins, flags, pennants, stickers, etc., available through your tourist office, chamber of commerce, or city hall. Although these are usually traded for similar items, rather than district badges, they are always in demand. Camp and event crests are often traded as well but are some-

times rather expensive unless you're the guy that got stuck with 87 extra camporee crests this year!

Swapping at the Jamboree should take place when it won't interfere with planned program activities. As a general rule badges are swapped on a 1:1 basis without regard for the size, number of colours, or place of origin. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule where one of the badges is particularly expensive, or difficult to obtain. A satisfactory agreement is then reached, usually 2:1, 3:1, or 3:2. Contrary to some people's beliefs, badges from other countries are not really more valuable than your own district badge. Some are hard to get, some are expensive (especially U.S. "Council shoulder patches"), while many are of the cheaper silk embroidered variety. Usually foreign badges trade 1:1 with a maximum of 3:1.

Unfortunately there are a few leaders and boys who will try to take advantage of the trust and goodwill which are a part of Jamboree spirit. Be on the lookout for phrases like: "really rare", "only a few made", "I don't like to part with it", and "means an awful lot to me". Beware of the high pressure types — remember you don't have to say yes! Don't agree to the trade or shake hands unless you are satisfied and happy. There are 15,000 other guys to swap with. There's no need to hurry.

When in doubt, the best thing is to get some advice at the Badgers Club display area where you will find district badges and Scouts, Venturers and Scouters for whom badge collecting is an enjoyable hobby. They will be glad to answer your questions and discuss your collection with you. On display, there will be a complete set of Canadian district badges (past and present). While it is impossible to police the many thousands of people who will be trading at CJ '77,

the Club is willing to help in settling disputes involving trading.

Parts of the Scout uniform should not be regarded as trading items nor should any badge be removed from the uniform for swapping. Our uniforms must remain complete for the Jamboree and the trip home. We are proud to represent our province and our community at CJ '77. We'll show this by keeping our uniforms looking sharp and complete.

Apart from the official Jamboree Trading Post, badges, crests and similar items shouldn't be sold on the site. Swapping is far more rewarding anyway.

Carry out jamboree swapping in the spirit, brotherhood and fellowship of Scouting. Unfair tactics, high-pressure salesmanship and adults taking advantage of the trust of the boys have no place at our Jamboree or in Scouting. Those who are not interested in trading have every right to their preference, and those who can only afford a few items to trade should not be discouraged. Swapping is just one of many great activities of CJ '77. Let's make it fun for everyone.

#### Meet Anne Murray

Canadian songstress Anne Murray was a teacher at Kensington — nine miles from Cabot Park. This July Anne will return to P.E.I. to film a T.V. program special. C.B.C. has confirmed that the special will be filmed at CJ '77. She will spend two or three days at the Jamboree and shots will be taken of her as she tours the site.

We are proud that the Jamboree will be the site of this special and that we will have a chance to see Anne and hear her at the show on July 6, 1977.

But, it also means that thousands of Canadians will get to see the Jamboree when they watch the special on T.V. So — tell your friends to watch Anne. As an additional benefit they will see some of CJ '77.

We understand that the C.B.C. is also considering producing a documentary on the Jamboree. More details will be available later. Again, this will be worth watching for.

#### Second Largest City in P.E.I.

On July 2, 1977, CJ '77 will become the 2nd larg-

est city on Prince Edward Island. In fact, it is possible that for one week it will be the largest city in P.E.I.

The 1976 Census listed the population of Charlottetown as 16,508 and the population of Summerside as 8,404.

With 13,500 Scouts and Venturers registered in early February, we are a strong #2 and who knows what will happen in the next few months!

CJ '77 will have all the facilities of a city — banks, post office, stores, grocery stores, recreation centres, hospital, its own newspaper and so on. So — see you at Jamboree City.

#### Hospitality

'Islanders' are noted for their warmth and hospitality. It has to be the real thing for them to invite 15,000 Scouts and Venturers to their Island.

As one of the largest communities on the Island, we should adopt this characteristic and, in turn, make the Islander most welcome at the Jamboree site. We will have come from all parts of Canada, and will represent a cross-section of the Canadian population. It is our chance to bring to the Island a glimpse of Canada in miniature.

So, let's return their warmth and hospitality. Invite them to your site for a "cuppa" and get to know them. You'll find it to be a highlight of your Jamboree experience.

Let's not talk about brotherhood — let's show them the real thing!

#### Scout Visitors

We hope that Scouts and Scouters who cannot attend the Jamboree as participants, but who are in P.E.I., will drop in to visit us at CJ '77. But we must point out that there is no accommodation available for overnight stays. They should make their own arrangements to stay at local campsites. There are many of these within an easy drive of the Jamboree site.

We want to stress that the only meals available to visitors will be the snacks at the canteens. We regret that we cannot offer more. However, our resources are strained to capacity in handling the close to 15,000 participants and staff.

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Many recreation departments across the land know nothing of the Scouting program in their community. Others have a stereotype image of boys in short pants, taking long hikes, and selling apples on Apple Day; while others have a good working relationship with Scouting.

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This situation arises from the traditional role of both agencies. Recreationists have tended to favour athletics and sports to the exclusion of everything else. Scouters, because of the self-supporting structure of our organization, have made little demands upon the municipally-funded recreation departments. I think it's time for a meeting of the two, because both will benefit.

Within the recreation structure in most communities are many knowledgeable personnel who are interested in all groups, providing a recreational, cultural and social service to the community, and we should be tapping this resource. Most recreation department brochures I've seen do not even list Boy Scouts under available youth activities. Yet these same brochures list a multitude of other activities and agencies. Those who I've questioned usually explain that the information on Scouting was not readily available, so it wasn't printed. I think we can, and should, rectify this situation.

To contact your department, call the number listed in the phone book. Some departments operate a city-wide service from city hall; others maintain district coordinators who are responsible for various sectors of the city; while others offer a combination of both. Usually the city hall office can put you in touch with the person who can fit your needs, if you can describe what you want.

I'm not suggesting every Scouter should make individual contact. This is a district job, probably best

done by the district commissioner. He should contact the representative for his area and invite the recreationist down to a local council meeting or a Scouters' Club so that he or she can meet the Scouters in the district and be told about the district's program. This person will then be able to judge how he or she can best assist you in your aims. You should keep in touch with regular calls, copies of newsletters, program books or leaflets.

Occasionally, he or she should be invited to some district event as a resource person, contest judge or speaker.

Once the Scouters have met their representative, they can contact him if they have a specific request for some service he can provide. Even if the recreation supervisor for your area does not provide the service or program you need, he may, because of his many contacts with recreationists, be able to put you in touch with a specialist who can help you out.

### SKILLS

All these classes have skilled instructors who might be able to come to your meeting.

- learn to swim class
- guitar class
- folk singing group
- learn to skate
- learn to ski
- learn to golf
- snowshoe class
- photography class
- woodworking class
- learn to shoot
- canoe instruction
- sports clinics
- handicrafts

### FACILITIES

Contact the department to arrange for:

- ice time
- field for sports
- gymnasium time
- pool use
- picnic or beach grounds
- nature trails
- use of campgrounds
- conservation area visits
- places to hold demonstrations
- bicycle trails
- city canoe areas
- orienteering courses
- fitness trails
- track and field facilities
- outdoor recreation centres
- day camps or lodges
- toboggan slides
- sleigh rides
- snowmobile trails
- skiing areas
- controlled fishing areas
- meeting rooms
- arenas for special events
- tennis courts
- garden plots

## FOR RENT OR LOAN

These items are sometimes available. There may or may not be a rental fee or deposit required.

- boats and canoes
- balls, bats, bases
- skis, poles, boots
- golf clubs
- roller skates
- horse rides
- croquet equipment
- tennis raquets
- lifejackets
- snowshoes
- binoculars and telescopes
- compasses
- stop watches
- books and periodicals
- tape recorders
- public address systems
- guest speakers
- transportation vans
- mobile canteens and stages
- mobile washrooms
- tumbling mats
- go-carts and bicycles
- projector (slide and 16 mm)
- films

## OTHER SPONSORED EVENTS

You might like to enter your group in:

- road races
- bicycle races
- clean-up campaigns
- conservation programs
- kite flying contests
- winter carnivals
- aquatic carnivals
- bike rodeos
- penny fairs
- soap box derbys
- sports days
- craft contests

- freckle contests
- photo contests
- hikes
- bike clinics

## PAYMENT

Recreation departments are feeling the pinch of inflation, perhaps a little more than most civic departments. Many services that were once free now require a payment, however, it is usually nominal, especially for youth organizations.

Of course, Scouting teaches that we should not expect something for nothing, and there are ways you can repay the recreation department for the services they are able to provide. Some examples are:

- Adopt a playground for the season — clean and maintain it.
- Plant flowers, trees or shrubs.
- Report vandalism promptly.
- Re-mark vandalized signs on nature trails.
- Re-open nature trails in the spring and remove accumulation of winter litter and tree falls.
- Carry out soil erosion projects and conservation projects.
- Take part in bird counts, tree surveys, etc.
- Escort the elderly to city parks.
- Take part in public ceremonies when asked.
- Act as runners and messengers during special events.

If the department knows your program, and realizes they can depend on you for quality help in any situation, they will have plenty of jobs they can offer you.

For instance, my group was once asked to be flag bearers at a national field hockey event held in our city. As a bonus for their good turn, the boys appeared on the local and regional television news that evening. They were pleased as punch with themselves and it certainly made our efforts to work with local recreation departments look worthwhile.

Why not give yours a try?

29

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training talk  
by reg roberts

This month Reg writes  
about ...

## TRAINING FOR LIFE

From time to time both for inspiration and for encouragement, I go back to some of the books written by Baden-Powell and am constantly amazed at the things he wrote so long ago and how appropriate they still are today. For instance, regarding education —

In 1913 in the book *B.-P.'s Outlook* he wrote the following:

"In the Boy Scout Movement our aim is, as far as possible, so to shape our syllabus as to make it a practical form of character training, and to render it complimentary to the scholastic training of the schools.

"The necessary points to develop in our youth in order to evaluate good citizenship are:

- 1) Character
- 2) Erudition

"These are stated in their order of importance. Number two is taught in the schools. Number one is left to the pupils to pick up for themselves out of school hours according to their environment. Number one is precisely what the Scout Movement endeavours to supply.

"The two main methods of training are:

- 1) By education: that is by 'drawing out' the individual boy and giving him the ambition and keenness to learn for himself.
- 2) By instruction: that is by impressing and drumming knowledge into the boy. Number two is still often the rule.

In the Scout Movement we use number one."

While some of the words used by B.-P. may be a little old fashioned, the message is fresh and clear; that training in Scouting whether for boys or adults needs to be looked at for its character building qualities, and that ambition and a desire to learn for oneself continue to be major factors in the learning process.

What started me on this whole line of thinking was some concerns about the kinds of things my own children have learned both in school and out, and how well prepared they are to deal with life ahead as they approach adulthood.

I know they have asked themselves (and sometimes they have asked me) some very crucial questions such as "How am I going to live my life? What kind of work will I do? Will I get a job or go on to college? What about the high unemployment in this country? These are questions that have to be dealt with by all young people in every walk of life.

Today's young people are faced with the high unemployment concerns that I mentioned; with the prospect of one province separating from the rest of the country and also with the knowledge that many of our natural resources are being used up very quickly and that because of the apparent lack of

understanding on our part, our environment is in dire need of strong conservation methods.

Our society has in the last few years become increasingly transient; and so friendships built up among young people seem to be far more temporary than they once were. Friendships, natural gangs and playmates, need to be constantly renewed, often adding to the uncertainty of *who am I and where am I going?*

Consider also such things as the apparent endless struggle between Eastern and Western powers in the world. The recent political problems faced by our neighbour to the south. The situation in Rhodesia, South Africa, South America and other places and of course the dilemma facing young people in regard to the English/French question and the racial problems taking place in some of our cities.

Those are some of the concerns that face our young people as they grow towards adulthood and they are the kinds of things that we, in Scouting, have the ability to influence.

This year, in Scouting, our membership has shown an increase of over 10,000 members and I would like to believe that at least a part of the reason for the increase is the fact that, as an organization, we do have an Aim and a set of Principles that are seen as worthwhile in the world today

I don't for a moment propose that Scouting is going to resolve all the problems of the world but I do think that the values that we believe in can help young people to be thoughtful, considerate people and less skeptical of honour, truth and decency.

For many young people the pack or troop, the colony, company or crew can be the place to find friends, to participate in enjoyable activities, to talk with understanding adults, and to learn some of the values which will be important as they grow.

Scouting can be a base of security from which new and sound understandings can develop and where plans for life in an uncertain world can be discussed.

For young people uncertain about themselves and the future, Scouting can be a place to find some answers. Through a process of trial and error without fear of punishment or ridicule, they can experiment with a variety of different behaviour styles until they find one that fits; one that they can be comfortable with and is accepted by others in the group.

Scouting's training provides ample opportunity in many different areas and in ways that encourage self-respect and self-direction and discourages self-centeredness and a lack of concern for the rights of others.

Young people are learning many useful things in schools these days and much of what they learn will have a lasting effect on their future, but sometimes it requires another source, such as Scouting,

to make the connection between what they learn in school and how they use the learning in facing real life situations.

For those of us working as trainers of adults it's important that we are able to impart the skill requirements of the sections to enable leaders to develop exciting, active, fun-filled programs.

I believe it to be equally important to impart the skills of helping young people grow and develop in those areas that strengthen character—in honesty, integrity, concern and understanding.

Competition in our society is a very strong factor and is reflected in many of our Scouting activities.

For me, competition needs to be looked at more in terms of comradeship and sharing rather than the attitude of "I'll beat you at any cost."

If through our training we can help leaders discover ways to 'draw boys out' so that they learn for themselves, then the future for our youth will be considerably brighter.

If we can encourage our members to come to know one another better, then the future is much more hopeful. And if we can help young people make the vital connections between what they learn at school and what they pick up in their after school hours, then their ability to deal with the uncertainties of the future will be that much stronger.

Training for adults or for boys is not simply a better understanding of the badge system or knots and lashing or any of the more practical types of skill, it's really training for life.

#### Learning Opportunities '77

Once again a number of training opportunities are being offered across the country this year.

The ones we are aware of are:

#### Group and Leadership Development Course

This nationally sponsored event will focus on developing sound relationships, person-to-person communication skills, knowledge of how groups work and skills leading to an understanding of appropriate leadership practices. It will help participants observe what is happening in groups and to develop new skills and insights that will help committees, Scouters' groups and learning groups to be more effective.

The course will be held August 21-28, and is open

to men and women working in key committee, council, service team or trainer jobs.

Initial registration is required by April 30, 1977. Cost for members attending with council approval is \$125 total. Non-members will be charged \$200 plus transportation. The location is Winnipeg, Manitoba. Direct enquiries to Scouts Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3G7.

#### B.C. Provincial Institute

Dealing with team development, developing trainer skills and service team operations, this course is for service team personnel and trainers. It will be held at the Naramata Centre for Continuing Education Naramata, B.C., May 15-22, 1977. Direct enquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 719 West 16th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V5Z 1S8.

#### Ontario Training Events

Three events are offered during the summer period. The first, a **Methods and Needs Course**, is planned for July 16-23, 1977, at Blue Springs, Ontario. This course for trainers focuses on identifying needs and planning training events as well as practising trainer skills.

A **Working with Groups Course** is scheduled for July 23-29, 1977, also at Blue Springs and will deal with developing understanding of what happens in groups, improving empathy and concern for others and a greater awareness of the impact of one's behaviour in group situations. Development of skills required in group participation and discussion is a major feature.

A **Camping Skills Course** is planned for August 20-26, 1977, at the Daymar Outdoor Challenge Centre, Englehart, Ontario.

Designed to help participants develop sound practices in camping and outdoor activities, this event is a must for those wishing to be updated in recent camping skills and knowledge and those who want to discover new ways of enjoying the out-of-doors while exercising behaviour that will protect the environment to the fullest extent. Direct your enquiries to Boy Scouts of Canada, 9 Jackes Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1E2.

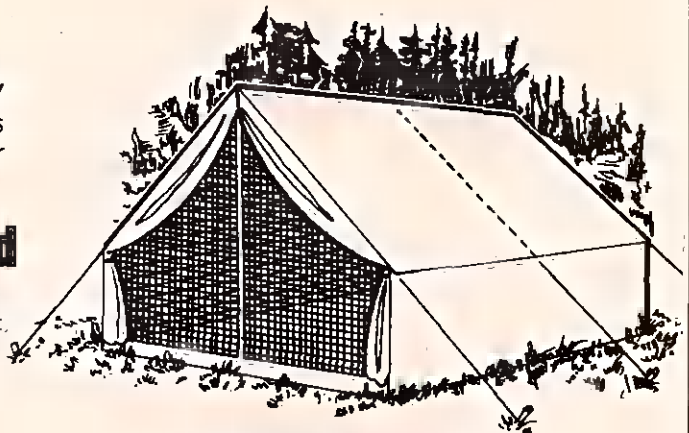
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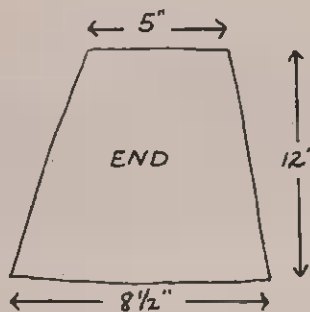
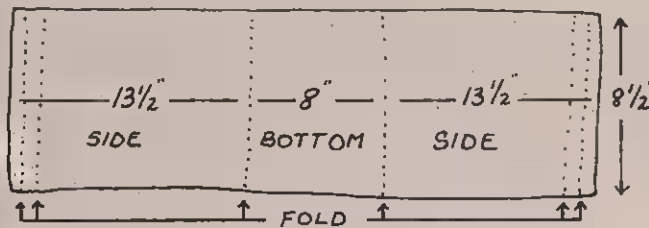
# go lightly patrol gear

by Don Swanson

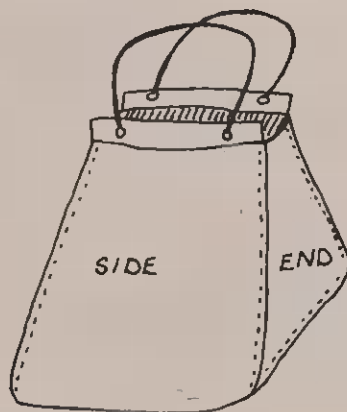
Last month a number of suggestions were made to assist in packing your pack. The following couple of patterns provide a patrol with a washbasin and water pail. Polyweave is an excellent material with which

to make these, though other waterproof materials could be used. For rather obvious reasons, material should be waterproof and all seams need to be well sealed. These items are light enough that each patrol member could be equipped with them.

## WATER PAIL

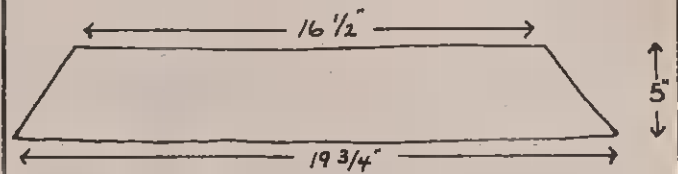


You need two of these.

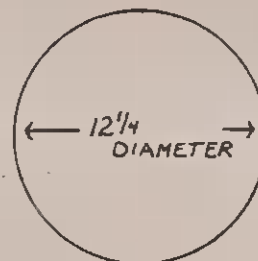
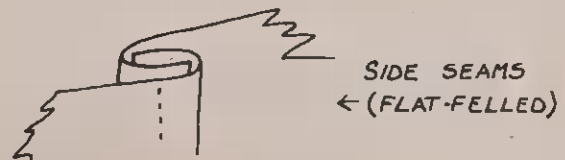


Four grommets and two short lengths of rope puts handles on the water bucket.

## WATER BASIN



Cut out two side pieces. Sew together using a flat-felled seam.



OR



BOTTOM

THE FINISHED BASIN



Seal the seams with the seam sealant available through most camping equipment stores.



# BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA

## COMMUNICATION

Director — Scout Program and  
From: Camping & Outdoor Activities To: Scout leaders April 19 77  
Office  
Don Swanson 77-40 Conservation Achievement Badge —  
Service or Person File No. Gold Stage  
Subject

An inquiry was received regarding the gold stage Conservation Achievement Badge requirements 4(a) and 4(h). The inquiry raised the question as to how a Scout can complete the stated requirements while participating in one or more hikes or weekend camps.

I thought perhaps the reply to that inquiry might well be of some assistance to other Scouters.

First, the rationale for hikes and camping in the Conservation Badge: when the Scout subcommittee adjusted the Badge system and updated some of the badges in 1972, the decision was made that participation in hiking and/or camping must be a prerequisite to earn an Achievement Award. Thus, all badges in the outdoor category were adjusted to ensure some involvement in hiking or camping. Badge requirements are not viewed as "tests" to be passed, but as activities within which to participate.

Secondly, there's the perspective of what constitutes a "hike". The common view likely includes woods, trails and a pack. Scouting defines hiking as "walking with a purpose" (*Canadian Scout Handbook*, page 56).

I can see your point. At first glance, how can a Scout plan and carry out an anti-litter campaign or keep a record of rainfall as part of a hike or camp? If viewed as tests, the requirements are difficult if not impossible. When viewed as activities, I think they take on a different meaning.

Let's start with the requirement for the litter campaign.

At a patrol meeting, the patrol decides to conduct an anti-litter campaign in their own community. In the course of discussion (with appropriate Scouter questions and input) the Scouts decide that it would be useful to identify glaring examples of litter that could be corrected. A "hike" through the community with pad and pencil and a camera is planned for Saturday morning.

On the appointed day, the patrol assembles and

hikes through their community. With the help of a street map, notepad and pencil and the camera, "litter examples" are identified, recorded and locations pinpointed. The patrol stops at a community park for lunch.

A decision is made at this point to hold a "campaign camp" in the park if permission can be obtained. The camp will demonstrate "good camping (recreational) practices". A display will be set up to demonstrate the results of a six-person picnic where the participants didn't care about littering.

Permission to hold the camp is obtained by the Scouter from park officials. The Thursday prior to the camp, the patrol delivers a flyer to each home within the community. The flyer asks "what can we do about these?" and itemizes the "litter examples" the Scouts have identified. Citizens are asked to come to the patrol's campsite in the park and sign up to assist in a community litter-cleanup morning one week from the date of the patrol's camp.

The day of the camp, the patrol sets up: the display demonstrating six sloppy picnickers; a large board with the street map and pictures of the community litter identified; and their model campsite (special attention paid to neatness). A table with a pledge form is set up under a fly.

The close of the campaign takes place on the Saturday following the camp when the patrol and citizens who have signed up load the "litter eye sore" into pre-arranged trucks for hauling to the dump or wherever appropriate.

A similar approach can be taken to Conservation Badge (gold stage) requirement 4(h). A hike to locate and set up the rain recording apparatus or a weekend camp with recording weather as a key program activity (see *Canadian Scout Handbook*, pages 154 through 160).

Hope this is of some help.

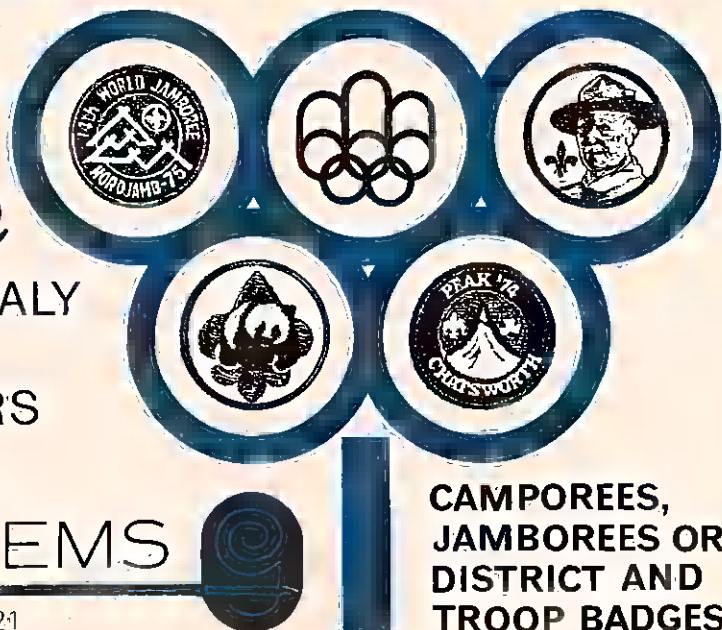
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## EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The name **Lord Rowallan** may not be a familiar one to many present-day Scouters, but for 14½ years, from 1945 until 1959, he was **Commonwealth Chief Scout** and during visits to Canada, made many friends from one end of this country to the other.

His first major tour after accepting the position of Commonwealth Chief Scout was to Canada, in 1946. In 12 weeks, he travelled over 14,000 miles by train, met 40,000 members, made 142 major speeches, attended 85 rallies and 89 official dinners and luncheons.

Now in his 80's, Lord Rowallan has just completed his autobiography, which he has called simply **ROWALLAN** and having just finished reading it, I would recommend it to all who had the honour of meeting this remarkable man.

When he visited Halifax in 1958, I, as a young field executive, had the privilege of accompanying him to a number of official functions. I remember one of my first duties on his arrival by air, was to ensure the safety of his newly acquired and much prized, buffalo coat. I was amused to read his reference to the coat in the book and to be reminded that it was a gift from the RCMP in British Columbia. During the same tour, he received an honorary LLD from McGill University in Montreal.

Born to a wealthy Scottish family, his early years were spent in Victorian London and his memories of that time are vividly described in the early chapters of the book. He served in the two great wars, suffering a severe leg wound in the first war that has troubled him ever since; was a successful and innovative dairy farmer; business man and Governor of Tasmania, following his period as Chief Scout.

In the Second War, he fought with his Battalion in France until the fall of that country and then, using many Scouting methods, was in command of a program to train 16 to 20 year olds who were too young for the army and too old for school. The group was mainly **keelies**, a Scottish word for rough necks and general law breakers. His eventual success with this group, after many mis-adventures, lead to another assignment, this time to train potential officers. He was given command of the newly formed Highland Fieldcraft Training Centre from which 67% of his 1,286 students went on to become serving officers in the British forces.

His Scouting experiences are covered in detail, along with his memories of shaking hands, as a small boy, with Baden-Powell, when the Hero of Mafeking returned to England to be honoured by Queen Victoria.

**Durham Press, P.O. Box 245, Station 'F', Toronto, M4V 2L5, Canadian publisher of the book, is offering it to Scouters who order directly from them, at the special price of \$9.50. This is a \$3 saving from the bookstore price.**

In his introduction to the book, **Lord Ballantrae** writes: "This is a book both moving and modest. He shares with us his joys and sorrows alike, keeping nothing back, yet never causing embarrassment. He has inspired many people, especially the young, by his life, his unswerving standards and his indomitable faith; and this, his testament will surely do the same."

Agreed! You'll enjoy reading **ROWALLAN; The Autobiography of Lord Rowallan.**

From World Scouting's **NEWS-LETTER** . . . Recently a number of Scouts were asked to write a piece for their group magazine on "Things I have Learnt at Camp." Here's what they wrote: "If I boil my beret, it goes light blue.—Eggs boiled for two hours are indestructable.—Your back pocket is not a good place to carry a tomato or a raw egg.—If I eat charcoal, my mouth goes black.—Coffee in the stew does not make good stew—or good coffee.—An indelible pencil makes your uniform purple in the rain.—If I leave my shoes outside and it rains, they get full of water.—If I turn right when I should turn left, I don't end up in the right place.—The shortest distance between two points is a tarred road."

\*

Three Scouts and a leader represented Boy Scouts of Canada at the **11th Australian Scout Jamboree held at Dandenong, near Melbourne, from December 30, 1976 to January 7, 1977.**

Shown in this **Australian Information Service Photograph**, are: **Bill Lumley, Calgary, Loyd Christensen, Standard, Alberta, Robert Graham, Kitchener, Ontario**, one of their hosts, **Alan Boyd, Victoria, Australia, and Richard Quickfall, Waterloo, Ontario.**

In addition to taking part in all Jamboree activities, the Canadians also had an opportunity of seeing Australian rural life.

Loyd, Robert and Richard, all come from farming families and were able to visit sheep and produce farms during their stay.

More than 15,000 Scouts and leaders from 18 nations attended the Jamboree which was located about 20 miles from Melbourne.





With the present cease-fire in **Beirut, Lebanon**, and improved communications, the **World Bureau in Geneva**, has been able to gather from various sources, the story of the many services Scouts performed in Beirut during the 19 months of violence, termed 'remarkable work' by Red Cross officials.

Most dramatic were the medical rescue teams (picture 1, and this was not posed, it was the real thing) evacuating many wounded by weapons fire, by stretcher, while risking their own lives. They were taken to Scout, Red Cross and municipal emergency treatment centres. A number of Scouts were wounded and several were killed in such rescue missions.

Scouts also delivered water and food to individuals and families who didn't dare leave their homes during the prolonged gunfire.

Scouts also stepped in to replace many non-operating municipal services. They not only campaigned for blood donations but gave many hundreds of blood units themselves. They gave inoculations against cholera and typhoid and distributed much free medicine, especially among children. There were constant public health information campaigns conducted by the Scouts.

Accumulated garbage was cleaned up by Scouts to avoid the spread of pollution and disease (picture 2). When conditions allowed, Scouts directed traffic and also sorted and distributed over one million pieces of mail in postal centres.

✦

Stories are starting to come in on how Scouts and Venturers are raising money to attend CJ '77 in Prince Edward Island.

The **6th Burnaby**, with the help of **The Tree People**, a local tree maintenance firm, pulped old Christmas trees for a donation. The Tree People volunteered their trucks and chippers for a Sunday and their operators donated their time to help the boys. The event was advertised on local radio and TV and later received good coverage on the evening and late news.

The idea was to promote recycling by chipping up the trees and using the mulch for land fill instead of burning them and it proved very popular. The group is hoping to make it an annual event.

**Field Executive Bill O'Doherty** who sent along the story, finished his letter with the following paragraph: "I think it is great but we are starting to worry about the Combines Investigation Branch checking us out. Our groups in Squamish and Vancouver Island grow and sell Christmas trees to

retailers, we have a large number of Scouts in the retail end of Christmas tree sales and now we will handle the disposal! It's beginning to sound like a cartel!"

✦

Another new book arrived recently from the United Kingdom and it was all the more interesting because it was written by a friend.

**Jack Cox**, was at one time an employee of The Scout Association (U.K.); he later edited the famous "Boy's Own" paper and is well known for his writings in the world press.

However, this book showed a new side to this talented man that I was unaware of — his superior knowledge of cooking!

**The Outdoor Cookbook** has 208 pages, is well illustrated and covers the subject in more interesting detail than I have seen before.

In Canada, the book is handled by G. R. Welch Company, Limited, 310 Judson St., Toronto, M8Z 1J9 and the cost is \$10.95.

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# Recipes and Games



## BEDTIME SNACKS

### CAMPER'S NO-COOK FUDGE

- ½ c. butter or margarine
- ¼ c. boiling water
- ½ c. cocoa
- ½ c. dry milk
- ⅛ tsp. salt
- ⅛ tsp. vanilla
- 1 lb. powdered sugar

Melt butter in boiling water, then add rest of ingredients. Mix well. Spread in buttered pan or plate. Top with nuts if desired. Place in ice chest to cool for half an hour. Cut and serve. Makes about 1½ lbs.

### FAVOURITE MARSHMALLOW S'MORES

Toast one marshmallow and place on graham cracker. Cover with four squares of chocolate bar. Top with another graham cracker. (Note: Chocolate lovers will like to substitute thick brownies or chocolate cookies for the graham crackers.)

### INSTANT CHEESE CAKE

Stir strawberry, pineapple, or peach jam into soft cream cheese. Blend in chopped nuts if desired. Spread between graham crackers. Chill until serving.

### HINTS

Foil wrapped foods tend to scorch where there is direct contact with coals. To minimize this, use heavy-duty foil and put two separate wrappings on. Turn food frequently as it cooks.

### UP JENKINS

Two teams sit on opposite sides of a table with team captains sitting at the ends. The captain of one team passes a coin to the first boy on his team and he passes it on. It may pass back and forth from one team member to another under the table.

Any time the captain of the opposite team may call "Up, Jenkins." The boys on the team with the coin hold their hands up over their heads, fists clenched. The captain calls "Down, Jenkins" and the boys slap their hands, palms down, on the table, keeping the coin hidden under one of the palms.

The first boy on the opposite team guesses who has the coin and commands that boy to "show up." The boy must lift his hands. If the guess is right, the guessing team gets a point and a chance to hide the coin. If the guess is wrong, the first team gets a point and a chance to hide the coin again.

Ten-cent or one-cent coins are best for hiding in small hands.

### TOOTHPICK-RAISIN RACE

Divide the boys into two groups and line them up facing each other. Give each group a saucer of large raisins, enough to provide four raisins to each boy. Give each player a toothpick and have a team captain pass down the line with the saucer of raisins, and each boy must spear four raisins with the toothpick and eat them. The first group to finish wins.

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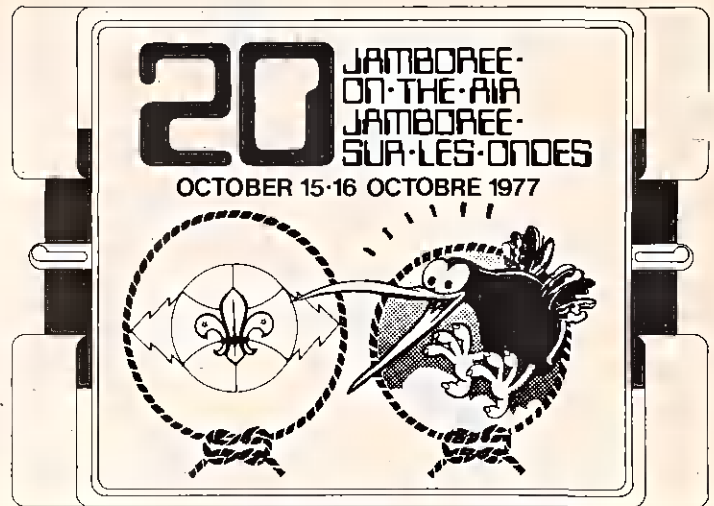
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### WHEEL RELAY

Have sixes in formation like spokes of a wheel with sixer at the hub. The sixer is given a bean bag. On "GO", he passes the bean bag over his head to the next Cub who passes it over his head to the next Cub and so on to the back of the line. When the last Cub receives the bean bag, he runs counter-clockwise around the outside of the wheel and then to the front of his line. He then passes the bean bag over his head to the sixer who continues passing it to the back again. The game continues until all have had a turn and the sixer is back at the front of the line.

### NEWSPAPER RACE

*Equipment: the identical issue of a newspaper for each team and a list of things to be found in it.*

Divide the boys into two equal teams. Provide each team with a complete newspaper and a list of about 15 items to find in it.

On the signal, each team begins its search, tearing out each find. The winner is the team to complete the list of clippings.

Duplicate lists must be prepared ahead by the leader and could include items such as a certain picture, a specific article, a cartoon, the weather forecast and so on.

Games—page 236

### FOIL COOKING

FOOD	COOKING TIME
Beef	Whole roast: 20 min. per lb. with steady heat. Cubes in stew packets: 45 min. Ground beef patties: 15 min.
Chicken	Whole: 1-1½ hr. Pieces: 30-35 min.
Fish	Whole: 20-30 min. Filets or steaks: 10-15 min.
Hot Dogs	5-8 min.
Lamb	Chops: 40-45 min. Cubes in stew packets: 45 min. Shanks stewed or roasted: 1½ hrs.
Pork Chops	30-35 min.
Carrots	Whole: 45-60 min. Sliced: 20 min.
Corn	20-30 min.
Potatoes	Whole: 40-60 min. Sliced: 10-15 min.

### GOOD FOILED BARBECUE BURGERS

Combine 1 lb. hamburger thoroughly with ½ c. cracker crumbs, 1 beaten egg, and 1½ tsp. seasoned salt. Shape into 4 patties. Top each with a large onion slice and 1 tbsp. bottled barbecue sauce. Cook, turning twice, 15 min. in foil wrap. Makes 4 servings.

*Recipes from CAMP COOKING prepared by the 2nd Central Rover Crew of Ottawa.*

Recipes—page 514

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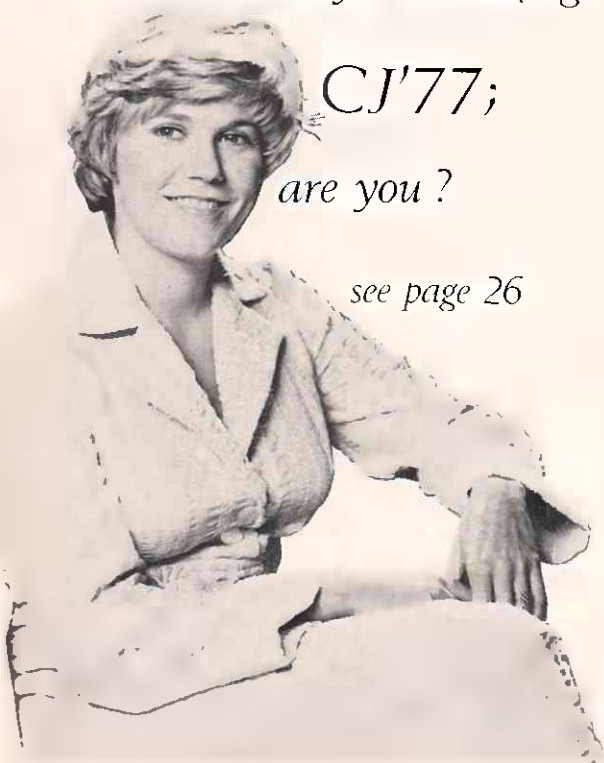
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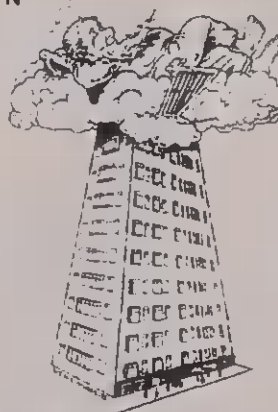
*see page 26*

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