

the **Leader**



Where have I seen that face before?

see page 32:



ENJOY THE GREAT OUTDOORS

**COME
EXPLORE
THE
BEST OF
BOTH
WORLDS**



**ADVENTURE
BASE
HALIBURTON
AND
CAMP
SAMAC,
OSHAWA**



HALIBURTON
OFFERS YOU
WILDERNESS
COMPOSITE
CAMPS
SECLUDED SITES
FOR TROOP
CAMPING
CANOEING
SAILING
FAMILY CAMP SITES
SWIMMING
HIKING



**HAVE
A
HALIBURTON
ADVENTURE
THIS YEAR**

**CAMP SAMAC
OSHAWA**

5 DAY CUB CAMPS
10 CABINS
OLYMPIC POOL
SERVICED CAMPING
AREA
MAN-MADE LAKE
207 ACRES OF
WILDERNESS, RIGHT
IN THE CITY



FOR MORE
INFORMATION
AND
RESERVATIONS
PHONE OR
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CANADA
OSHAWA
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the leader

The Canadian Leader Magazine

MARCH 1977 VOLUME 7, NUMBER 7



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JAMES F. MACKIE,
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Editorial and Advertising



COVER

If you watch television, our cover question is probably redundant, because **Rich Little** is known internationally as one of the world's finest impressionists and entertainers. But what you may not know is that he was a Cub and a Scout and still takes an interest and is a supporter of the Movement. For more, see page 32.

supply services news

by Stan Cutler

We apologize for the shortage of some items of merchandise during the fall of 1976.

We must place orders for our requirements three to six months in advance of our estimated needs and are guided by the past sales history for each item. We were caught short by the higher than estimated needs, which from reports received, was caused by a sudden increase in membership, but did our best to shorten the procurement period.

CJ '77 is fast approaching. Supply Services can only guess at the quantities of any item needed by participants. It would be appreciated if you would place your orders very early with your nearest Supply Service outlet.

NEW ITEMS NOW AVAILABLE

CJ '77 adhesive sticker for general use and affixing to luggage, books etc. (26-428, 35¢)

Ladies Auxiliary '77 gold bar, \$4.95
Scouts Canada logo lapel badge, (01-409, \$1.95), **stickers**—50 to a perforated sheet (26-424, 35¢ per sheet), **emblem spoon**, (60-325, \$2.95), **Beaver money moc kit**, black with blue lacing, (71-250, \$1.35).

AVAILABLE SOON!

Queen's Silver Jubilee Crest, celebrating the 25th Anniversary of ascension to the throne of Queen Elizabeth II.

Totem Head Wood (kit), ready to assemble and paint, (71-403, \$7.95)

Crest commemorating Mafeking 1900—Brownsea Island 1907 and CJ '77.

Cub Stories Book, (U.K.); More Cub Stories Book, (U.K.); and Cub Scout Games, (U.K.).

THE CANADIAN LEADER magazine is published monthly except for combined issues of June/July and August/September by Canyouth Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 5112, Stn. 'F', Ottawa, K2C 3H4. Enquiries concerning subscriptions, advertising or editorial should be directed to this address, attention the Editor. Second class mail registration number 2405. Yearly subscription price to registered members, Boy Scouts of Canada; \$2.00; Others, \$5.00; Outside Canada, \$7.00. Recommended by Boy Scouts of Canada.

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ISSN 0036-9462

CAMP CABBAGE



A QUAKING GOOD TIME

by Pat Connell
Regional Venturer Coordinator

4

A weekend cruise in the sun off the west coast of Vancouver—how could any red-blooded Venturer resist this opportunity?

Nothing but relaxation and fun—after all, we usually have them hike up mountains into snowbound areas or run them down rivers on rafts. Just a lazy cruise in May, or so they thought . . .

The idea for Camp Cabbage was developed in the fall of 1975, during a planning meeting for the Burnaby Venturers. Some years ago, one of the districts had held a survival camp and we based our

plan on this, with a few added details. We would transport the Venturers over to one of the smaller, uninhabited Gulf Islands and abandon them there overnight, without food or equipment. They would have to live off the sea and make the best of it overnight. They'd be picked up the next day.

Notices of our advertised 'weekend cruise' went out to the companies and before we knew it, 72 Venturers and their advisors had signed up.

With the help of the navy, we enlisted a yard patrol boat to transport our 'vacationers'. Everyone was to bring lightweight camping gear and forget about food, since the navy would be supplying that.



Only six advisors were 'in the know.'

Saturday, May 15, we all arrived at H.M.C.S. Discovery, the naval station in Vancouver's inner harbour. The uniformed Venturers eagerly climbed aboard and stowed their packs, ready for fun and relaxation.

The captain issued life jackets and gave the usual instructions to the 'landlubbers.' Then, the vessel pulled out and headed on its four-hour run to the Gulf Islands.

Brock White, an advisor, and I, slipped away at this point and headed home to get my 15-foot powerboat and then drove out to Tsawwassen, a ferry terminal, where we would launch the powerboat and meet the navy vessel at Cabbage Island.

But, we weren't quick enough and became marooned on a sandbar as the tide went out. We had to sit for five hours, waiting for the tide to come in. We phoned the coast guard who relayed the message to the navy vessel. They would go ahead with the plans.

Meanwhile, back to the weekend cruise enthusiasts. After an enjoyable journey, they arrived at Cabbage Island around noon. The captain manoeuvred his vessel into the little bay which we organizers had picked out some weeks before, since it was quite suitable for our intent.

The island was small, with many trees, surrounded by sandy beaches, driftwood and when the tide went out, clam and oyster beds were exposed, as well as pools filled with crabs and other seafood treats.

The captain announced that the Venturers were to get off here for a lunch break, where they could stretch their legs before heading out for their next destination.

Everyone grabbed their lunches and rushed ashore leaving their gear on board, assuming (naturally) they would be returning soon. As they were sitting soaking up the sun's rays, someone noticed the navy ship weigh anchor and back out of the bay.

The navy vessel would not be able to return until the next day, the Venturers were informed.

So, that's why the advisors had brought four five-gallon water cans ashore!

The shock of what happened suddenly set in as one of the leaders ran down the beach chasing a seagull to whom he had just given the rest of his lunch.

Since it was now low tide, the Venturers scurried about, rounding up food, for it seems that no one can get as hungry as a Venturer in the outdoors. Clams, oysters and crabs were hunted and different methods devised to cook them. Fires were built and various structures constructed—all without tools, save the odd sheath knife that some carried on their belts.

Brock and I arrived around 5 p.m., prepared for the worst. Everyone was in good spirits considering what we had done to them. I received only a few threats against my life and there were some half-hearted attempts to grab the powerboat. But everyone realized it was there for emergencies and first aid.

After a rather unique supper, the Venturers organized a few games, readied their shelters and stoked fires for the night. Many slept around their fires on the beach since it was such a pleasant night with plenty of stars for the stargazers.

But there was an added twist that we six hadn't even planned. About 2 a.m. Sunday, we were jolted awake by an earthquake which shook much of the west coast area, its centre only **half a mile** away from Cabbage Island! So we really *shook*.

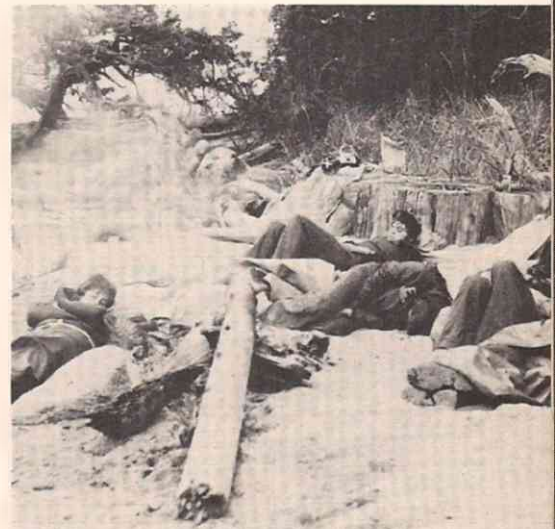
With the arrival of morning, we welcomed a sunny day with increasing appetites. Since there was one packet of dehydrated beef and noodles, we organized a treasure hunt, won by a delighted company who promptly cooked and ate it.

Around 11 a.m., the navy vessel cornered the neighbouring island and entered the bay of our little island, cheered on by some hungry and relieved Venturers.

Fried chicken with all the trimmings and soft drinks were distributed to all, along with a crest—a memento of their 'relaxing' cruise and 'quaking' good time.

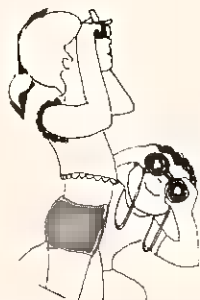
After lunch, the Venturers boarded the vessel somewhat anxiously. We sailed back to H.M.C.S. Discovery just ahead of a heavy gale which blew up suddenly in the Straights. By four that afternoon, we were safely on land, much to the relief of some.

Thus ended another adventurous weekend for the Venturers which provided practical training in survival, good comradeship and teamwork—all important facets to a successful Venturer program.





EVERYONE IS A WINNER



6

Even though the summer Olympic games held in Canada are over, the Olympic spirit lives on.

Last May, we featured a special two-page article on the Young Olympians of Canada Campers' Award program, an extension of the regular Young Olympians of Canada program.

According to Jim Murray, director of Young Olympians of Canada, the program attracted over 25,000 campers and the main thrust of their promotion came as a result of the two-page article in **The Leader**.

This means that over 25,000 youngsters enhanced their summer camping program by joining the Campers' Award program, earning badges and recognition for trying—regardless of athletic skills. They learned that participation and achievement are more important than winning.

The Young Olympians of Canada program is experiencing an accelerated growth in participation. Over 100,000 youngsters are registered in the program.

The main support has come from organizations and individuals who continue to promote the existence and ongoing availability of the program.

The program benefits everyone—participants, parents and organization.

Once a youngster or group of youngsters join Young Olympians of Canada, they belong to a nationwide group of young sportsmen and sportswomen sponsored by The Canadian Olympic Association. They become part of an international sporting fraternity led by the world's best athletes and they receive visible recognition for their efforts. As a result of the program they enjoy better health, become aware of sportsmanship and value its rewards.

These youngsters are tomorrow's citizens—experiencing the value of athletic and humanitarian interests today.

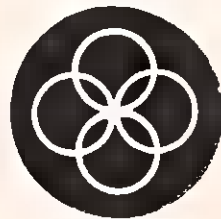
Although designed for youngsters from 6 to 14 years of age, the program is open to everyone. And



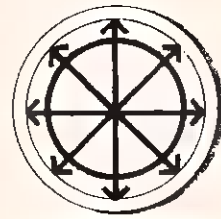
AQUATICS



TORCH



TEAM PLAYERS



SELF-IMPROVEMENT



PHYSICAL FITNESS

everyone is a winner. There are activities for all seasons. Awards can be won regardless of athletic skill—even a child with a handicap can earn awards for work in humanitarian, creative and cultural activity.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

The program operates on the honour system with leaders and parents lending moral support.

Each participant receives a Scoring Booklet which contains easy-to-follow instructions and lists over 60 activities, each one of which is assigned a time limit worth one point, based on its fitness value.

For example:

running	5 min.
badminton	15 min.
softball	30 min.

When a participant completes a unit, say he or she runs for five minutes, it is recorded in the Program Booklet as one point. If the youngster runs for ten minutes or plays softball for an hour, he or she marks two points.

The program includes three achievement levels—bronze, silver and gold—each with its own special requirements and distinctive award.

The 60 activities are divided into five groups. Each group consists of activities similar to each other.

Once a youngster has earned the gold crest, he or she may decide to earn one of the specialty award crests and have five crests of different colours or choose any combination of colours or kind of specialty they want to earn.

HOW TO EARN

A Young Olympian registers for the specialty awards program for a fee of \$1. In the award booklet there are five pages with 120 circles on them. The participant must fill in all the circles on one page to earn one award. Circles are filled with the code letters from the list of activities for that award.

The specialty awards are: Aquatics, a blue olympic ring; Torch, black; Physical Fitness, red; Self-Improvement, yellow and Team Player, green.

ENROLLMENT

In order to earn any awards—bronze, silver, gold or specialty—it's necessary to enroll in the Young Olympian Program. The registration fee is \$1 with parental or guardian approval. Upon receipt of the registration a special membership card and bronze award scoring booklet are mailed to the registrant. Once the bronze booklet is completely filled in, a bronze crest and sticker are sent to the recipient. The sticker fills a designated area on the membership card.

The same registration procedure is required for each award—a total of \$3.

GROUP REGISTRATION

If a group registers, the cost for the combined bronze, silver and gold award programs is \$2 per registrant.

There is one condition: Someone in the organization must accept the material in bulk and administer the handling and distribution of program material. A copy of names of the registrants must be forwarded to the young Olympians of Canada with a cheque for the number of participants, times \$2.

Then, if the members wish to go on after the gold award, they deal directly with the Young Olympians to receive the specialty awards program.

ADULTS

Adults are encouraged to participate in the program and may request an ADULT bar to be worn below the bronze, silver or gold crest. Simply write ADULT at the top of the application form.

YOUNG OLYMPIANS OF CANADA CLUB

You can organize a Young Olympians of Canada Club. It will be the focal point of Olympic information, past and current, and to plan projects such as raising funds to support your activities and excursions. The Young Olympian program headquarters is prepared to provide Olympic information on request to assist the club, wherever possible, to meet its objectives.

For more information write to:

Young Olympians of Canada,
P.O. Box 16000, Montreal, Quebec.

REGISTRATION FORM



I want to join the YOUNG OLYMPIANS OF CANADA program. I understand that when I participate in it, I'm eligible to earn the crest awards.

NAME _____
(please print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PROV. _____

POSTAL CODE _____ DATE _____

(Please complete the following:)

Language Preferred: French
English

My school is: _____

I am in grade _____ My age is: _____

Please check if you are a member of:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CUBS | <input type="checkbox"/> C.G.I.T. | <input type="checkbox"/> YWCA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BROWNIES | <input type="checkbox"/> YMCA | <input type="checkbox"/> YMHA |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> YWHA | |

OTHER _____
(please fill in name of group)

Enclosed is my \$1.00 registration fee. Please rush me my special membership card, and Bronze Award scoring booklet.

(Signature of parent or guardian)

Mail to:

YOUNG OLYMPIANS OF CANADA
POST OFFICE BOX 16000
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

MORE



CJ '77



NEWS

by Robert E. Milks

TRAINING FOR C.J. '77

The simplicity of the requirements for CJ '77 may cause some people to overlook them. After all, your Scouts and Venturers are registered, so—you're ready to go! Aren't you?

The requirement to participate in two weekend camps is important to the success of the Jamboree. With the camping experience Scouts/Venturers should have an enjoyable time. But no matter how well-planned the program, it is hard to have a good time if you are uncomfortable, not sleeping, and not enjoying your meals.

Plan your two weekend camps now—don't leave it to just before the Jamboree! In fact, why not make them very realistic exercises? Start each camp as if you had just arrived at the gate—shoulder your packs and hike up to a mile to your campsite.

The Jamboree site is primarily grassy fields with gradual slopes. Set up tents in an area 50' x 50'.

Tables and two uprights are provided for dining. Your patrol will need a dining fly. A plan for a plastic dining fly was published in the May '76 issue of **The Leader**.

Prepare meals on stoves that you will be taking to the Jamboree. There are many one pot meals that can be used.

After a couple of training weekends, Scouts/Venturers should have a better idea of the personal gear and patrol gear they will require. They should be able to pack in, set up their camp quickly and efficiently. They will have tried out and can pre-cost the menu that they have prepared for the CJ '77. It's this type of training that will make CJ '77 a more enjoyable experience.

SOME DO'S AND DON'TS

DO

- check out in advance the swimming abilities of each member.

- become familiar with the 'buddy system' for swimming.
- make up a small personal first aid kit—lip cream for chapping, adhesive bandages for blisters and small cuts. But—report all accidents to the M.O. at CJ '77.
- take an inventory of personal and patrol/company gear. Inspect it to see that everything is in A-1 shape.
- carry a small kit for repairs to tents—use rip-stop nylon tape and have small pieces of cloth available as well as needles and thread.
- carry spare guylines and peg.
- learn how to wash clothes with limited facilities—a basin, soap and hot water. Mothers could give home instruction in this.
- plan to participate in campfires with songs and skits or musical instruments.

DON'T

- expect to have wood for cooking fires on the site. What wood there is will be for subcamp campfires.
- dig holes on the site for grease pits and garbage. Learn to use plastic bags, stuffed with grass, with holes to let clean water drain into soil. It's sandy loam and it should disappear quickly. There will be garbage pickup points. Keep your site clean!
- try to carry fuel for stoves on planes. It's illegal! In fact, fuel will be available on the site.
- go overboard on purchasing sheath knives. A small pocket knife of good quality, will do any job for which a knife is needed at CJ '77.
- bring axes and saws. With no firewood or massive gate—why bother.

"COME IN FROM AWAY"

"Come In From Away" is the title of a beautiful film about Prince Edward Island. With the cooperation of the P.E.I. Government, Scouting has been loaned a copy of this film for over six months. It has been in constant circulation in Scout councils across Canada. In fact, it has been so heavily booked that we have not seen it in six months.

The film is excellent—it shows people and places on the Island. Its message is that visitors are warmly welcomed but they should enjoy the way of life on the Island and help preserve its natural beauty.

As an example they show sand dunes which require years of vegetation to get a firm hold. Remove the vegetation and the dunes begin to shift and move because of the wind that sweeps across them and they become "walking" dunes.

The title "Come In From Away" is explained very well in the film. To the Islander, there are two places—the "Island" and "away". So, "come in from away" is a warm greeting and an invitation to visit this friendly Island.

In accepting their invitation, we as Scouts and Venturers, also accept the obligation to be good visitors—to enjoy and not destroy the beauties of the Island and to accept the people as they are.

It's not difficult—they have invited us to their 'home' and we should act as we would want them to act if they came to our home.

THOSE BACK HOME

Despite the fact that we already have more participants registered for CJ '77 than the number who attended the first three Canadian Jamborees, only a fraction of our membership will be at the Jamboree.

Those of us who experience both the fun and excitement of the Jamboree and the warmth and hospitality of the people on the Island, should make it possible for others to know what is happening, and not only Scouts are involved—there are our families, our friends and our relatives who would like to hear about the Jamboree.

Ideally, we would call each of them and tell them about our experiences—but, this is impracticable for many reasons. Still, there are many ways to get the word back 'home'—back to 'away'.

Letters to our families and a few friends can help. But, it's impossible to write to everyone we know and still have time to enjoy the activities of the Jamboree. So, we must find other ways of getting the story back. The following are a number of ways to do it. No one person should try to do it all. But, if a number of people shared the load it would be easy to keep all those at home informed.

Daily Newspaper

Some papers feature a page on community notes or a section for youth. Contact the editors of these sections now and see if they would be interested in a report by letter or by phone. You could tell them that there will be news coverage of the Jamboree and that photographs will be sent to them by the P.R. personnel at the Jamboree.

Weekly Newspaper

Here is your chance to become a newspaper reporter. Most editors of weekly papers would welcome stories about local people at the Jamboree. Drop in and see him. Find out what he would like to have and arrange to get it to him.

Radio Stations

What programs do your friends listen to? Contact the d.j.'s of these programs and see what material he can use. Would they accept a call from the Jamboree for airing on their program? It might even be possible to set up a regular schedule of calls.

Television

This is best left to the networks. It is too expensive a job for any one person. But, let them know about the Jamboree and see if they are interested in coverage. If so, a request to their network would help ensure adequate material.

There are many programs which interview people. Perhaps one of these would like to do an interview when you return from the Jamboree.

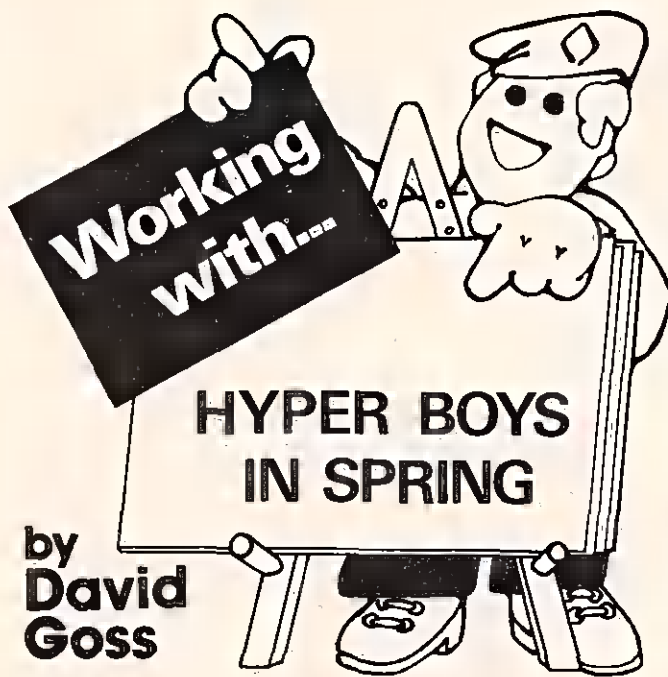
Cable Television

Don't overlook cable! It may be possible to work out coverage with them.

House Organs

Bulletins, newspapers—call them what you will; many companies put out a monthly bulletin on activities and events involving their employees or the families of employees. If you know of one that would like photos—write to **Communications Services, P.O. Box 5151, Station 'F', Ottawa, Ont. K2C 3G7.**

It may seem early to be thinking of letting people know—believe me, it is not too early! If you want to ensure good coverage locally—start now!



This article was written in the shade of a silver maple tree in a downtown square in my hometown, but most of the ideas were thought up in late winter, when the idea of warmer days to come was all that kept me plugging through the slush and mud. I hope some of these ideas coax you and your lads outdoors.

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY

"In the spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." So say the familiar lines. Most of my Scouts wouldn't have been caught dead with a girl on a Scout night.

Except once.

One of the lads had quite a steady relationship with a member of the local Guide company. I decided we would test this relationship. Two patrols in the troop were given her phone number and the following instructions:

"Diane is supposed to have eyes only for Scott. Your mission is to call Diane, dream up a good reason for her to come and meet you on the corner of Guilford and Winslow Streets, and then to convince her that Scott is not keeping true to her. Finally, one member of the patrol is to arrange a date with Diane. You may make only one phone call, so work up a good story which will be certain to convince her of your sincerity."

Meanwhile, I had tipped off Diane, and told her to expect the phone calls, but under no circumstances was she to agree to leave her home, or to meet with the patrols.

On the night of the event, the Scouts worked out their stories. They called Diane. They begged and pleaded, sent messengers to her door, implored her to come to her window to witness her unfaithful suitor. But their efforts were to no avail. They got nowhere at all with Diane. But they did get out, and they did do something a bit different from the routine troop meeting. And they *did it themselves*. These are the three criteria I always use in setting up outdoor activities in the spring.

HOT COAL COOKING

One of our favourite springtime activities was cooking supper over hot coals. Usually I'd select two boys to light the coals, provide them with 20 pounds of charcoal, and tell them where we wanted the fire prepared. They would leave right after school to prepare everything. The rest of the troop would arrive at headquarters at 5 p.m. with their foil wrapped dinners, to find a map on the church door indicating the location of the cookout fire. The boys would then walk to the fire location where the leaders and the two firefighters would be waiting. After everyone had a chance to cook their foil packages we would round out the evening with a few outdoor games.

As a variation, we sometimes had supper at the church hall following an outing. On these occasions the boys would have been told to meet at some phone booth a certain distance from headquarters at precisely 5 p.m. At 5:05 p.m. the phone would ring, and the caller would give the locations of four pieces of a map. These would be rather difficult map pieces to get: with one left on a certain bus to pass by the phone booth; another left with a local mechanic in the service station who had, unfortunately, gone home for supper, and the like. However, once the boys had used their resources to procure the pieces, a good reward was in store for them, for the maps indicated four houses nearby where they would call for a hot casserole supper dish which they then transported to headquarters. At the church hall, members of the group committee were busy preparing the tables for the coming banquet.

Still another variation was to have four parents set up their barbecues in their backyards, and have the troop members travel from home to home in order to try a little food at each fire. Simple items like hot dogs, kabobs and fritters, with a cool drink at each stop seemed to satisfy our boys.

On other occasions, I recall cooking on hot coals ten feet off the ground, trying to cook a meal on the back of a bike rack while pedalling from headquarters to some distant point and returning before the meal burned and cooking a meal in a fry pan while hiking over a nature trail. In fact, our lads became so well known for hot coal cookouts, that we were even requested to put on a demonstration for a Scouters' training session.

BASEBALL

Scouts are notorious baseball players. At least mine were. They were so bad that I figured I'd better find a troop somewhere they could beat. So I arranged a game with a suburban troop, certain that they'd be much too busy hewing logs and hauling water to know a horsehide from a cowhide. Don't let those suburban boys fool you! They beat us 43-0.

Still, we always play a game or two of ball every spring. The type I favour is the kind where all of one side bats regardless of how many are out, and when everyone has batted, the sides change. The other team then comes up and goes through the batting order. Another game we had a lot of fun with was playing ball using a plastic ball and bat; using a ping pong ball and paddle, following the above rules was also fun.

Two programs I never got around to running, but which I think would work well in a troop with a few older lads, were tennis and golf instructions. Of

course, both would be very basic introductory lessons and would probably be arranged through some amateur in the group or church.

NATURAL WORLD IN THE CITY

Despite man's best efforts at covering the earth with asphalt, there remains in every city, places where modern Scoutcraft skills can be tried out. For instance you might try:

- Bird counts, bee counts or butterfly counts.
- Tree, wildflower or weed census in a vacant lot.
- A tree planting ceremony with the local civic improvement council present.
- A troop garden plot with a vegetable growing project.
- A wild, edible food search—some easy ones being dandelions, cat's tail, strawberries and teas made from various berry plants.
- A litter hunt with each group assigned to collect different colours of cardboard litter and to return to troop headquarters to cut up the cardboard and produce a collage of some sort or logo meaningful to the Scouting program.
- Paint a natural picture by gathering wild weeds and making colours from them suitable to do a painting.
- Study a square foot of soil and see how many different animals and plants you can identify. Compare a city patch of land to a suburban one, or a patch of land from a park to one located near an industry.
- Do a biodegradability study. Select a number of items which normally get thrown out in your garbage. Cut them in two and have the members of the troop bury one half of each under six inches of soil in various locations around the community. Store the other half of the items in a safe place. After a month, return to the buried items and dig them up. Compare them to the stored half to see if they have decomposed at all. This experiment will make your boys aware of how long a discarded tin or paper container remains by the roadside as pollution.

THINGS THAT FLY

Our troop has been fortunate in having a square just opposite the meeting hall which has a high hill as its main geographical feature. So, over the years we've tried to fly a number of projects from the hill. The most successful have been kites built from many plans, ranging from elaborate box kites to simple garbage bag models. Other flying projects have included mini-parachutes, paper and stick airplanes, hot air gondolas, boomerangs, frisbees and model airplanes which were demonstrated by an interested person. Each of these programs gave us an excuse for spending all or part of our meeting on the hill where one of the best views is available of the sun setting over our city. I don't know if any of the boys enjoyed the last rays of daylight, but it certainly made my day after a stint of pushing a pencil in a busy office.

BICYCLES

The rediscovery of the bicycle has widened the horizons of our outdoor program, and it can do the same for yours. Until the last few years an outdoor excursion for our boys meant a visit to one of three or four locations within walking distance of headquarters. Now, with nearly all the boys owning or having access to a ten-speed, we have been able to travel clear across town. This has enabled us to

visit beaches for swimming events, local historical attractions, distant nature trails, the children's zoo and other unfamiliar surroundings. We have also held a number of bicycle safety courses, complete with tests of skill administered by our local police. Once our boys became skilled we passed on their information and skills to our group's Cubs and Brownies. All good fun and 'learning by doing' comes right back to the basics of good Scouting.

THE GOOD TURN

The first days of spring usually show that garbage as well as snow, fell regularly during the winter. Our troop has usually taken a bit of time each spring to try to correct the situation around our meeting hall. We usually started with a clean-up of the grounds around the building, the church cellar and the troop room. A steady diet of clean-up doesn't appeal strongly to boys, so I usually made a game out of it. For instance, the television commercial where the fellow comes rushing out of his house and has his garbage bags break in front of his neighbours, appeals to the sense of humour of the boys.

So we issue garbage bags and challenge the boys to see who can pick up the heaviest load without breaking the bag. The suspense really keeps them working and the odd broken bag really 'breaks' them up with laughter.

Other ideas include litter chases, building a litter monster, or, if recycling is available in your community, making a fund-raising event out of a good turn.

Don't carry things too far though. I often get annoyed at being called by some well-meaning community agency and being asked to have the troop act as litter chasers during a walkathon or similar event. Being a service organization doesn't mean we have to accept the lowest job on the totem pole. One litter event per year is enough for most boys, and is plenty, to make them aware of the problem of a throw-away society.

Other good turns include straightening road signs, cutting brush from these signs, tidying a picnic site, checking local nature trails for windfalls and walking hazards, preparing flower beds for senior citizens, collecting waste newspapers, leading a hike for a local hospital or handicapped group, distributing flyers or posters for your local Canada Week celebrations and taking part in flag ceremonies or parades in summer celebrations in your community.

If the above activities are carried out properly they will help to make Scouting visible and attractive in your town, as well as provide an outlet for the energy of your active boys.

Many Scouters are reluctant to move outside their troop meeting hall for troop night activities. Their greatest concern is that some of the boys might misbehave and bring shame to Scouting in general.

There is no denying that there will be some mischief on your outings. There always was on mine. You must remember that you are much more aware of your boys' shortcomings than the general public.

With me, it simply comes down to a balance between the rewards of an outdoor program on a spring night and possible criticism from isolated incidents.

The outdoors decision is simple to make and one I hope this article will encourage you to make if you too, have 'hyper boys in spring.'

NEXT MONTH: Working with Recreation Departments.



Storytelling in the cub pack



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by Mary Catherine Peace

Telling a story to the pack is one of the most rewarding parts of the Cub program. Sitting around the campfire and looking at the young, open faces, the mischiefs and the quiet, as they wait for you to share an experience, sow a new idea or a moral thought should inspire all Scouters "to do their best". When children are being helped to explore, to think and to understand, adults are always challenged, particularly those who work with the Cub age.

Much of our history is available because of the

stories which have been passed on from generation to generation. In the era of the caveman, stories were told by means of etching on the walls of the cave. Early folk tales helped explain life to the listeners. Storytellers used to enjoy the patronage of kings and nobles. They wrote ballads describing important events and told or sang them for the entertainment of guests. The art of storytelling has progressed with man's ability to express himself more fluently.

Many new Scouters feel apprehensive at the thought

of telling a story. This is an unnecessary reaction. Everyone can tell a story. We do it everyday. When you give your children simple instructions, describe your day's work or discuss the news on your coffee break, you are telling a story.

If you have never told a story to your pack, there is only one personal characteristic necessary to make this a possibility. Determination. If you are determined to tell a story you can do it. You may be very nervous and forget to make a point or leave out part of the story, but this really doesn't matter. The next time will be easier. Start with a very brief tale about a small animal on a short journey to see the world. Perhaps you could tie this in with the nature articles the Cubs find.

The Cub Leaders' Handbook, Section 20, page 237 gives you some information on how to tell stories and where to find them.

This article is planned to give you a few simple hints that will help you to realize that you **can** tell your Cubs stories. It is as easy as talking to a friend, because that is exactly what you are doing. You are talking to 20-30 small friends and they want to hear what you have to say.

If you are enthusiastic about the fact you have something to tell, you will tell your story and sound sincere. You must capture each child in the first two or three sentences. Their concentration will boost your self-confidence. If you don't feel you are a champion storyteller then keep your story simple.

Smile when telling a story. A smile will brighten your face and soon be reflected on each child's face. You will relax and enjoy yourself. The children will realize that you like to tell them stories and they will be happy. As you tell a story to your Cubs, show your real interest in them. They respond to this.

As you consider what subject should be the basis or theme for your story, you learn more about yourself. Some Cub leaders only tell nature stories, some prefer fables and legends with a historical background and others find themselves constantly choosing a story with a moral.

The best plan is to tie your story in with the theme of your meeting or test-work and change the type of story you tell. The attention span of the 8 to 11-year-old child is so variable you should always keep your stories short and never tell the pack a ten-minute story. You must remember to **TELL** your story, not read it! This is how you make a personal contact with each child and a magic feeling of unity as you live the story with them.

The importance of visual aids in education is brought to our attention everyday and we should keep our methods of teaching as up to date as possible. Whenever it improves your story, use a flip board for drawing, a flannel-graph or perhaps just pictures.

From the earliest days of picture writing to our present day, cartoons, stories and drawings have fit together. Children love simple stick figure drawings with a magic marker, such as George Feter did. You can create a story with participation in the drawings and with the content. If your pack is sitting in a campfire, in sixes, you could give each six a paper and heavy pencil . . . begin to tell a story about two boys going for a walk and have each six draw stick figures and then finish the story in picture form. You will end up with four or five stories each portraying where the walk took the children and what they

saw. By using this method of storytelling you have sparked their imagination and excited them, by encouraging their creativity.

Another form of storytelling greatly enjoyed by this age group is accomplished with the use of a flannel-graph. To make a flannel-graph you will need a piece of masonite or heavy cardboard about two feet by three feet. You must cover this board with very heavy flannel. You will also require some lightweight flannel and from this you cut forms of all the main characters and objects mentioned in your story. This light flannel comes in a variety of colours. Distribute the flannel to the Cubs or keep them for your own use. As your story unfolds the characters are placed on the flannel-graph. Everyone enjoys this method of illustration.

Sometimes it is fun to make up your own story to fit a special need in your pack. Children are inevitably going to get into trouble, and sometimes be punished. Stories that tell happily and gently of such experiences can help a child understand that he is not bad, even when he has displeased his parents. In selecting stories be sure the characters are forgiven and loved and not treated too harshly.

Always remember that whether the fun and laughter come from the repetition of words that amuse or surprise, or from the nonsense of the story or poem, it is mentally healthy for children and adults to laugh together. **NO DELIGHTFUL STORY OR POEM SHOULD EVER BE SPOILED BY POINTING OUT THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED**, for doing that reveals the lack of faith the storyteller has in his audience.

Whenever possible, try to give your story an exciting or imaginative start to capture their immediate attention. The body of your story should be colourful, be simple, sincere where applicable, and should move quickly. In the closing paragraph of your story bring out the main thought of the tale in short, simple words, don't moralize.

The word **STORY** can be used to illustrate the main points to be remembered.

S: When telling a story keep the content **SIMPLE** and **SHORT!** As the storyteller you should always be **SINCERE** and **SMILE** to show your pleasure in being with them.

T: A story that is **TOLD** is much more effective than one that is read.

O: You should always have an **OBJECTIVE** when telling a story. You may wish to emphasize the theme of the meeting or some particular test work; inject a bit of fun into a busy meeting; correct some little behaviour problem. These are all good reasons for a story. Another excellent reason is that everyone enjoys a well-told tale!

R: Your story could be the **RUDDER** of your meeting used to steer your Cubs to some definite thought, idea or educational point.

Y: A **YARN** is a story, but a yarn is also one of the threads of which a rope is composed. Therefore a yarn of story plus games and testwork gives us the rope of Cub programs.

GOOD LUCK AND HAPPY STORYTELLING!

Mrs. Peace was a Guider and more recently a Beaver leader with the 81st Hamilton. Her husband Gord is a long-time Scouter and son Dan is the director of training for the Greater Toronto Region.

TRAINING TALK



by Reg Roberts

More Training Aids

In the February issue I talked about the lecture as a method of helping people learn. In this issue I would like to share some thoughts with you about the *lecturette* and *demonstration*.

Lecturette

A lecturette is a shorter form of a lecture, or quite simply, a talk. As a training aid it requires no less preparation than a lecture, indeed, any aid to training needs to be practised by the trainer until it can be used in an effective manner.

The lecturette, while similar to the lecture, has the advantage of not only being shorter, but also, through the use of questions and answers and brief discussion, allows for participation by the audience and for some feedback.

It has been said that people cannot concentrate for more than five minutes at one time and experiments have shown that most talks become ineffective after about 15 minutes. This is one reason why lecturettes should be divided into smaller portions by question periods and brief discussions.

Another point in using the lecturette method is the size of the group. Twenty-five to 35 people allows the speaker to make personal contact with the listeners and encourages participation and feedback.

The speaker can ask individuals questions—or can pose questions to the group as a whole and, of course, the participants can ask any questions that they may have. Also, the members of the group can ask questions and receive answers from each other to reinforce the learning taking place.

The use of questions by the speaker is something to be seriously considered. In preparing the lecturette the speaker should consider the type and purpose of the questions to be asked. The aim should be to encourage participation and to increase the understanding of the listeners. With practice, a speaker can greatly increase the effect of the lecturette as a learning experience through the use of questions.

Like the lecture, the lecturette is best used to convey information although as you can see, it is considerably more flexible than the lecture. It can be used to stimulate interest; promote discussion; or to provoke controversy.

The lecturette can be used at the beginning of a session to introduce a new topic. It can be used to explain the method—or methods—to be used during the session.

It can be used during a session, to link two topics or two parts of the session. Or, it can be used at the end of a session to summarize the findings of the group and to pull together all the important points.

The lecturette is one means a trainer can use to control a session to achieve the end result seen as desirable for any particular learning objective. Like the lecture, careful planning is required. Care must be taken not to communicate too much, too quickly.

If a speaker looks at all the factors—the time available, the needs of the participants and their limited ability to concentrate, the chances are that short lecturettes given often, will probably be used rather than longer presentations.

In giving a lecturette be sure to speak slowly enough so that you are heard, easily understood and that what you have to share is remembered. And do check with the listeners to satisfy yourself that you have been understood and that the objective of the session has been achieved.

Demonstration

A demonstration is where one person, or a number of people show how to carry out a task or tasks with other people watching or participating in the task until they can do it reasonably well. The tasks usually concern practical Scouting skills but can also cover such skills as those dealing with relationships, planning, or implementation.

Despite the practical nature of Scouting and the extensive use of demonstrations on our training courses, sometimes they are not done very well. The main faults are:

- Assuming that because some people can do something well, they can teach others to do it.
- Lack of preparation on the part of the demonstrator:
 - inadequate or faulty equipment;
 - incomplete or incorrect demonstration of the skills involved;
 - inadequate or inaudible explanation;
- Lack of suitable equipment or opportunity for the participants to practise after the demonstration.

An expert canoeist may not be the best person to demonstrate "how to get into and out of a two-man canoe and what to do in case it should capsize".

In such a case the steps to be demonstrated must be broken down and explained. Unless the canoeist can do this he will not be able to teach others what, to him, is second nature in practice.

Anyone conducting a demonstration should rehearse it carefully to ensure the steps are simple, clear and logical.

Rehearsing a demonstration helps the demonstrators discover whether they have enough of and the right types of equipment. Having someone watch and listen to the rehearsal of the demonstration enables feedback regarding the completeness, correctness and adequacy of the demonstration.

The demonstrator must be seen and heard by the group learning the skill. If the group is a large one, consideration should be given to repeating the demonstration a few times to smaller groups or having more demonstrators as in a base system method.

There is little point in demonstrating a skill unless all present have a chance to try out the skill and enough time to practise the procedures several times over.

As in all training methods, the intention is that people learn. To do so they must have the oppor-

tunities to practise the skill.

During our training courses there are many opportunities for demonstrations:

- Demonstrating tent pitching by a group of trainers.
- A participant can demonstrate handicrafts to other participants.
- Two trainers may demonstrate counselling skills.
- A trainer may demonstrate to other trainers how to teach adults a particular skill.

In many cases the practice will be real, as in tent pitching; at other times, as in counselling, the demonstration may take the form of *role-play*.

For those using the demonstration method as a training aid, be sure to rehearse it well before beginning and allow for practice afterwards.

Manitoba Provincial Training Institute

Training got off to a flying start in Manitoba this year with a Provincial Training Institute being held in Gimli, Manitoba, January 6 to 10 and supported by over 40 people from all over the province.

I had the good fortune to be a member of the training staff for this event and together with Rob Baker, Rose Bateman, Allan Jones, Cathy Pellick, Cathy Smith and Marlene and Larry Wilcox, spent five days participating in an exciting and informative learning experience.

The focus of the institute was two-fold. First, all participants spent two days in small groups becoming familiar with a variety of communication skills and generally achieving an understanding on how groups operate; and second, opportunities were provided for people to choose between two days of sessions on either the role or function of the commissions' staff or the role and function of the trainer.

Both of these sessions were well attended and if the animated discussions which took place at coffee breaks, meal times and at the end of each day, were any indication, a profitable time was had by all.

My congratulations to all those who took part in this institute. I am certain that much of the learning and the new skills and knowledge will be put to good use throughout the province in the days ahead.

For me, it was a wonderful opportunity to renew old friendships and start many new ones.

Book Review

Freedom To Learn by Carl Rogers

For the first time, Dr. Rogers has assembled his thoughts about the learning process in education and organization into a complete and coherent text. The theme of the book is—students can be trusted to learn and enjoy learning, when a facilitator can set up an environment which encourages responsible participation in the selections of goals and ways of reaching them.

He begins by showing how three different personalities working at three different levels of education, provided their students with freedom to learn. He then indicates some exciting outcomes of these efforts, also presenting some theoretical ideas about learning. He tackles the problems of values and the meaning of "freedom" in a modern world, and gives personal views on living together with one's fellows. Published by Charles E. Merrill, 1969.

A CORRECTION

In January, I quoted from a Teaming Report written by Bill Whiston and indicated Bill was from Sarnia. I should have said SUDBURY DISTRICT. My apologies and thanks to Bill for letting me know.



15th World Jamboree

August, 1979
Neishaboor, Iran.

Preliminary information on Canada's participation will begin to appear in fall issues of *The Leader*.

paksak

by Bob Butcher

Something I should have done before now, but which completely slipped my mind, is to introduce you to your new Wolf Cub Subcommittee Chairman, Mr. Jim Sharp of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Jim replaces Mrs. Barbara Hannah of Niagara Falls who, I am sure, you will remember for her articles and columns in **The Leader** over the past several years. Jim is also an active Cub leader and district commissioner in the Halifax area and his experience includes involvement with Cubbing in Scotland before he emigrated to Canada several years ago. He and I have met on a few occasions since his appointment and I can say I am going to enjoy working with him in serving you, the leader. One of the things we will enjoy most is hearing from you about what you are doing in your part of the country, what you think needs improving in the Cub program and what you would like to see in the

Cub pages of **The Leader**.

Which brings me to another point, the preparation of this column.

As you know, the purpose of this column is to share information on new developments in Cubbing and to share views and program ideas from Cub leaders across the country. When I prepare my Beaver column every issue, my problem is to decide which of the many pieces of information I get is appropriate at this time of year, or to all parts of the country, or which is newer or more original.

On the other hand, when I prepare my *Paksak* column the problem is not one of choosing from alternatives but one of scrambling for material.

This state of affairs has led me to all kinds of speculations. Could it be that Cub leaders have not been fully introduced to the concept of sharing which is so important to the success of the Beaver

program? With sharing, original and successful ideas are picked up by others and success tends to breed success. Even failures, if shared, can be avoided by others who may be unaware of many pitfalls.

Could it be that the Cub program has become so routine with its set requirements and formal structures that there is too little room for originality any more? Somehow I doubt that or we wouldn't be able to boast of a membership of well over 100,000 in the Cub section. If you have tried something new lately, then tell us about it so we can share your successes with others.

Before I am accused of being too critical I should add that I do get a few letters from Cub leaders. I have several lengthy descriptions of successful camporees and the better written ones may appear as an article when the camping season approaches.

I recently received a letter from Quebec signed by 36 Cub leaders suggesting the format of the stars be changed. They claim, at present, it is easier to promote badge work than star work among Cubs, who much prefer to earn a beautiful badge than a star that is only one quarter as large. What do you think of this idea?

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I recently received a letter from leader **Marget Krushel** of **Irvine, Alberta** which was pure delight.

Marget described how her colony, the Antelope Colony, held a Beaver-and-Dad breakfast cook-out. Each father cooked his own pancakes, bacon, and eggs on a tin can stove and made their own fire. The stove was made out of a gallon tin can with a teepee-like door on one side to feed the fire under the can, and holes punched in the top of the can to let the smoke escape. The breakfast was enjoyed by all.

Marget, I hope you took a "living in harmony" approach to the exercise and avoided scarring the ground with all those fires.

Marget's Beavers also took part in an early fall, day hike. Each Beaver took his own pack and lunch and covered over five miles of rocky terrain, a dried creek bed and tall grass lands. The Beavers enjoyed the outdoors and observed many different land formations in God's world. Who says that Beavers is just a crafts program? Move over Cubs and Scouts, Beavers are moving into the great outdoors! The photo shows what I mean.



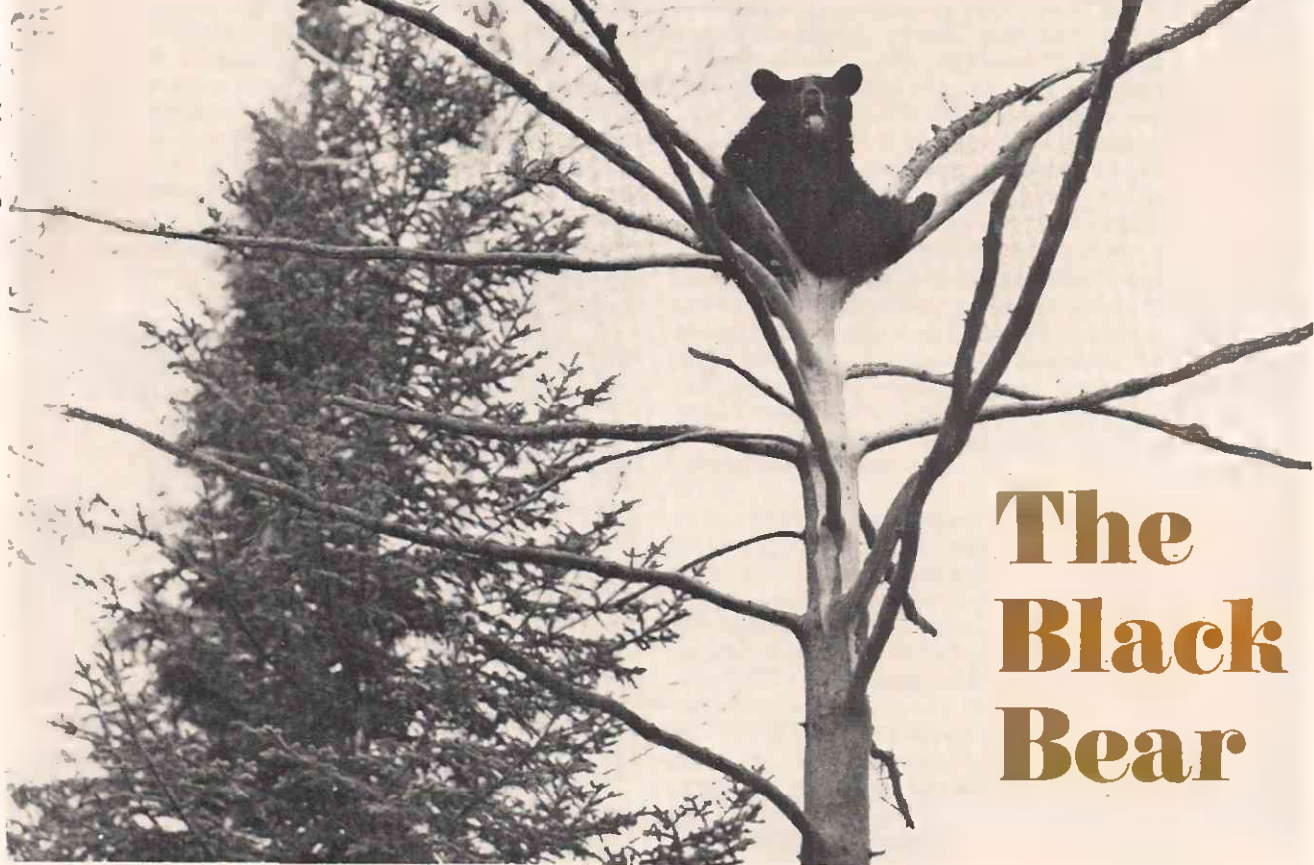
Tails

Now is the time of year to have your Beavers change to their spring tails. In case you still have difficulty figuring them out, this means the green tail for a 5-year-old, the red tail for a 6-year-old, and the white tail for a 7-year-old. In some colonies the boys who already have their white tail get a yellow lightning bolt to sew on the tail. It is customary to mark the change with a tail celebration to which parents may be invited or at least at which juice and cookies are provided. This is the time to remind the Beavers that they are growing and that they can do better.

Pen-Pal

I received a letter from **Christine Mason** of **12 Fairbank Crescent, Sherwood, Nottingham, England**. Christine says she has a local Beaver group and that she would enjoy corresponding with a Beaver leader in Canada. I explained to her that our **Beaver Happenings** column was the only means I have to try to establish a link and that she better be prepared for more than one letter!

Canadian Wildlife Series



The Black Bear

The black bear (*Ursus americanus*) is one of the most familiar wild animals in North America today. To many campers it is both a nuisance and an exciting part of their outdoor experience. Most tourists to our provincial and national parks are disappointed if they fail to catch at least a glimpse of a bear during their visit.

Black bears are members of the family *Ursidae*, which has representatives throughout most of the Northern Hemisphere and in northern South America. Other members of this family that occur in North America are brown or Kodiak bears, grizzly bears and polar bears. All these species are considerably larger than the black bear.

Widely distributed in North America, the black bear occurs from the east to the west coast and as far north as Alaska and as far south as Mexico. It is not found in the extreme northern regions of Canada or in the arid deserts of southwestern United States.

Although occasionally found in a variety of habitats, it prefers heavily wooded areas and dense bushland. Maximum numbers are probably attained in areas of mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. It is estimated that in primitive times 500,000 black bears ranged across the continent. Total numbers presently in North America are not accurately known, but there are probably less than half the primitive number.

Physical Characteristics and Adaptations

The black bear is a bulky, thickset, massive mammal approximately five feet long. Height at the

shoulder of adults varies from three to four feet. It has a moderate-sized head with a rather straight facial profile and a tapered nose with long nostrils. Unlike other animals such as the wolf or bobcat, the lips are free from the gums and thus can be manipulated with amazing dexterity. This adaptation greatly assists the bear when feeding, especially if the food is berries or insects. The ears are rounded and the eyes small. The tail is very short and inconspicuous.

The feet are well furred and plantigrade. This means it walks like man with the entire bottom portion of the foot touching the ground. Each foot has five recurved claws which are not retractable. These are very strong and are used for digging and tearing out roots, stumps, and old logs when searching for food.

Owing to their compactness, bears often appear much heavier than they really are. Adult males weigh about 300 pounds, although exceptionally large animals weighing over 600 pounds have been recorded. Females are somewhat smaller than the males, averaging 150 pounds.

The normal colour is black with a brownish muzzle and frequently a white patch below the throat or across the chest. Although black is the most common colour, other colour phases such as brown, dark brown, cinnamon, blue-black and even white also occur. Albinos are infrequent. These lighter colour phases are more common in the western parts of the range and in the mountains than in the eastern sec-

tions. Any of these colour phases may occur in one litter, but generally all cubs in a litter are the same colour as their mother.

The eyesight of the black bear is relatively poor, but its senses of hearing and smell are well developed. A startled animal will usually attempt to get downwind from an intruder and make an identification by means of its nose. Under favourable atmospheric conditions, carrion, which it scavenges, can be detected at considerable distances. Frequently, the black bear will stand on its hind legs with its nose in the air and scent the wind for any delectable odours.

Black bears appear awkward as they shuffle along, but can move with amazing speed if necessary. For short distances they have been clocked at speeds up to 35 miles an hour. They are good swimmers and frequently cross rivers and small lakes.

Climbing is second nature to a black bear. Young animals readily take to trees when frightened. They climb with a series of quick bounds, grasping the tree with their forepaws and pushing with their hind legs. When descending they travel backwards, frequently dropping from the tree from heights up to 10 to 15 feet. Once on the ground, they quickly disappear into the underbrush, apparently unshaken by the abrupt descent.

Although they are rarely heard, the black bear has several distinct calls. These include a growl of anger, a whining call, and sniffs of many sorts. A female with cubs may warn them of danger with a loud "woof-woof" and call them in with a whining or whimpering sound. The cry of a young cub in trouble is similar to the crying of a human baby.

Life History

Black bears are solitary animals, except for the close bond between females and cubs, and the pairing which takes place during the mating season. Mating takes place in June or early July, and the cubs are usually born the following January or February while the mother is still in her winter den.

Generally, two cubs are born, although there may be only one or as many as four. At birth they are about six to eight inches long and weigh slightly more than half a pound. This is only about one two-hundredths of the mother's weight and is relatively much less than the weight of any other placental mammal at birth. They grow rapidly and are quite active by the time they leave the den with their mother in the spring. At one year they weigh from 40 to 60 pounds but only slightly more at two years. Although young bears normally remain with their mother at least one year and sometimes longer, they are capable of fending for themselves when six months old.

Males and females may attain sexual maturity between their third and fourth years, but often later in the wild. Male bears continue to grow until their seventh year of life; females cease growth somewhat earlier. Bears may live for 25 or 30 years, but most animals in the wild would be less than 10 years old.

In autumn when days become shorter and temperatures cooler, bears begin to search for a denning site. A suitable site may be under a tree stump or over-turned log, or in a hole in a hillside. Most dens are only large enough to accommodate a bear when it is curled up. Generally females line their dens with grass, ferns or leaves while males usually do not. Since females usually den earlier, perhaps they are able to find more lining material than the males, who frequently wait until the first snowfall before entering a den.

Black bears den earlier and remain there for longer in the northern parts of the continent than in the south. Whereas in the Yukon, bears remain in their dens for about six months, beginning in late September or October, in Mexico, bears at lower elevations may not den at all.

A denning bear is not truly hibernating, since its body temperature remains almost normal and its rate of metabolism is only slightly reduced. Most bears can be aroused if prodded sufficiently. If the weather becomes exceptionally warm some bears may wake up and wander around for short periods during the winter months.

With the coming of spring and warmer weather, bears emerge from their dens and search for food. Their disposition at this time may be rather unfriendly since they are thin and hungry after their long period of dormancy.

Travel and Feeding Habits

Black bears are capable of travelling great distances—biologists who have live-trapped bears and removed them 50 miles or more from their home ranges have sometimes been surprised by the bears' return. However, their home ranges are usually quite restricted. During the summer they wander over an area of about one to six square miles. In spring and autumn their range may extend to approximately 15 square miles. Like most animals, they have customary routes of travel which they regularly follow as they move from one area to another. Old-time bear hunters took advantage of this and frequently set their traps along these well-used trails.

Black bears are most active from dusk to dawn. Occasionally they will be seen during daylight hours, usually in the autumn when they eat extensively to build up a good supply of fat to tide them over winter.

Black bears are omnivorous and will eat almost anything available. Vegetation forms a large part of their diet, especially in the late summer and autumn when berries and nuts are available. Favourite fruits include blueberries, strawberries, junberries, elderberries, black cherries, and apples. Acorns, hazelnuts and beechnuts are other preferred foods. Insects such as ants and grasshoppers rate high and black bears will overturn logs, old stumps and stones while foraging.

Fish, small mammals and occasionally birds are also on the black bear's menu. Carrion of any sort is highly prized and its attractiveness to a bear increases with its degree of decomposition. Of course, a tree containing honey is always a treat. Bears drink frequently and are usually found in the vicinity of water.

Parasites and Diseases

Fleas and ticks are external parasites that frequently occur on bears. Common internal parasites are broad tapeworms, hydatid worms, hookworms and lungworms.

Trichinosis, which is caused by a nematode or roundworm, is probably the most important parasite of bears from a public health viewpoint. In settled areas bears may become infected by feeding on raw pork containing encysted larvae. These larvae enter the blood stream of the bear and settle in various parts of the body where they develop and mature. They often occur in the diaphragm, or in the muscles along the ribs or chest. Since man can become infected, all bear meat should be cooked carefully before consumption. Freezing will also destroy larvae. Other wild animals such as coyotes, wolves, and foxes

can also become infected, so all uncooked garbage should be either burned immediately or buried deeply.

Older bears often suffer from dental disorders such as extreme tooth wear or complete loss of a tooth. This condition is frequently accompanied by some inflammation and may be painful to the bear. Undoubtedly, bears with severely worn or diseased teeth would be hampered when feeding.

Bears sometimes suffer from abscesses, usually in the neck and flanks, that may have developed as a result of old gunshot wounds, wounds from fighting or infected insect bites.

In addition, old injuries such as a gunshot wound may cause bone disfigurements and may lessen agility or stamina. It is probable that injuries are partly responsible for limiting black bear populations.

Relationship to Man

The attitude of man towards bears has always been one of caution, respect and in primitive times, even reverence. Even today, many Indian tribes have special veneration for the bear, and any hunter who kills a bear commands considerable respect in his camp. In the early days of settlement, a bear hunter enjoyed considerable prestige because of the presumed danger of his work. The possession of a bear skin was indicative of a hunter's prowess and bravery. Even in our society a bear skin displayed in a modern home serves as a source of considerable comment.

Black bears are extremely fond of garbage and frequently congregate in areas where refuse is permitted to accumulate. This habit occasionally leads them into close contact with people who enjoy observing the feeding antics of the bears, especially the younger ones. Of course, if the bears demolish some picnicker's lunch, this feeding behaviour is not thought so amusing.

Most bears are extremely shy and retiring and usually avoid direct contact with humans. Incidents of black bears attacking humans have been reported, but these are extremely rare. These attacks were usually made by bears which had been feeding on garbage or animals in extremely poor physical condition due to old age, disease or wounds.

When watching bears in parks or in the woods it

should be remembered that these are wild animals and they should be treated with caution. They should not be fed. Most bears will hastily retreat if a person approaches too closely, but one should not take unnecessary chances, as bears, like people, are sometimes unpredictable. They are interesting to observe and photograph but they can be dangerous at close quarters.

Management

Management should be directed towards the maintenance of populations in remote areas for hunting and the limiting of numbers in more settled areas where problems of predation may arise. Once considered an undesirable predator and a nuisance, black bears are rapidly gaining popularity as a prized game animal throughout most sections of North America. A spring bear hunt is especially appealing to the many sportsmen who prefer larger game, since it provides them with the opportunity to hunt big game at a time when other animals are protected. Inhabiting heavily timbered country, largely nocturnal, shy and elusive, they tax the skill of any hunter who attempts to collect his own bearskin rug. In addition, bear meat if properly prepared is considered highly palatable by many fanciers of wild game.

Occasionally bears cause trouble when they prey on livestock or upset beehives in an apiary. Usually incidents of this type are caused by one or two individuals and the problem is solved by their removal.

Undoubtedly the status of black bears as game animals will be enhanced in the future as human populations expand and the demand for game species increases. Because of its value as a tourist attraction and big game species, further investigations into the ways of this wily northwoods wanderer merit our attention.

NEXT MONTH: The White-tailed Deer

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.

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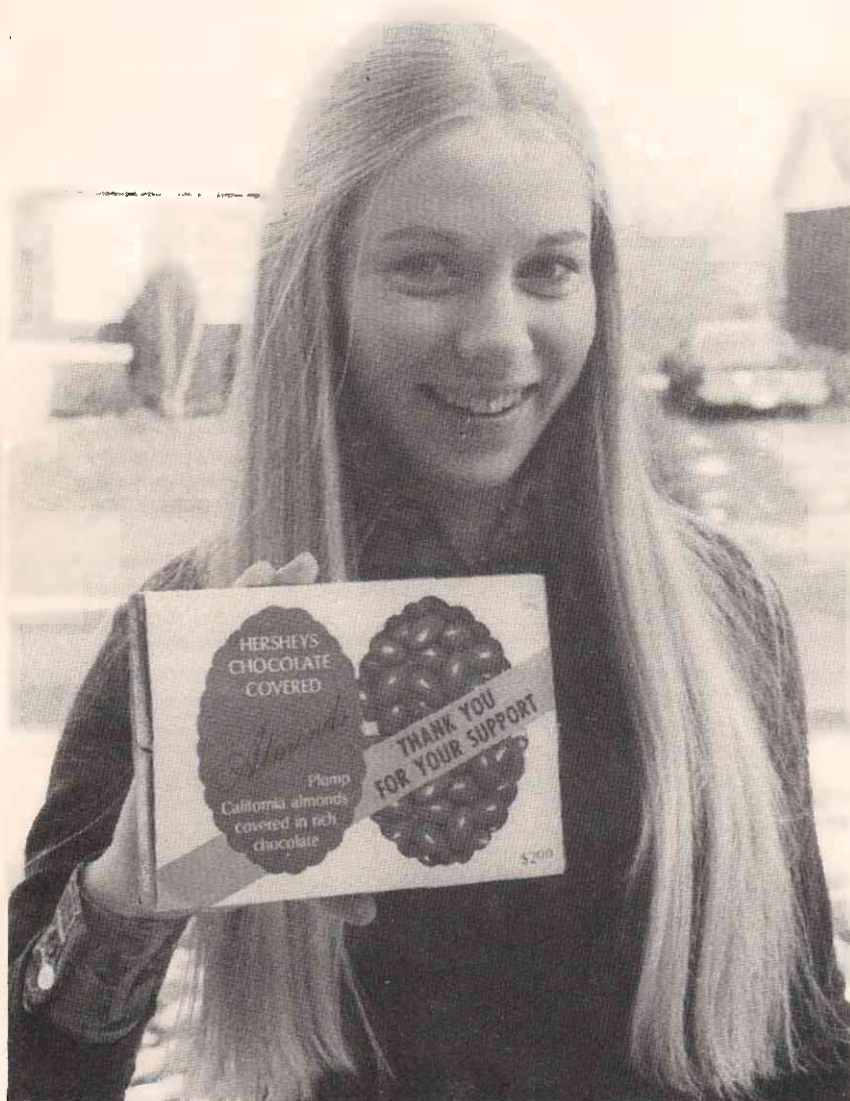
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For further information write:

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Honourable Gilbert R. Clements
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22

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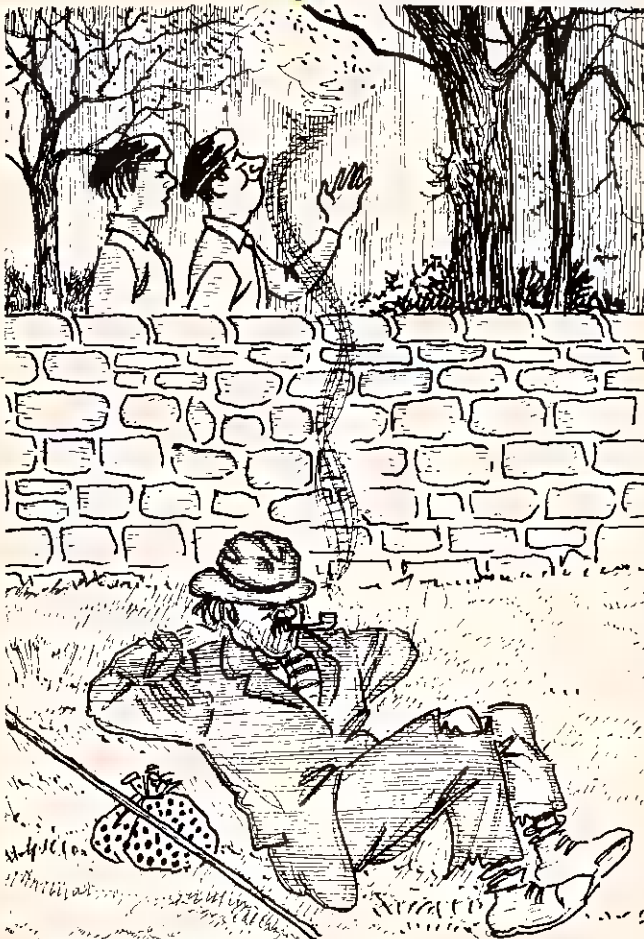
Memo

Now is the time to suggest to your patrol leaders that they should start collecting empty squeeze-type plastic bottles so that, come summer, they can build themselves unsinkable, shallow-water rafts.

For Immediate Action

On level ground, stretch a long length of sisal twine between two metal tent pegs and send patrols out one by one to walk along it blindfolded, while the p.i. records the degree of deviation with a pocket compass and notes whether the tendency is to slope off to left or right. Tabulate the results and let us have a copy, please. (Note: This activity will qualify for the award of the Lunatic Fringe Certificate.)

How would it be to apply the Scout's Pace technique to your weekly troop nights—one meeting to be run at speed, the next more sedately? In the fast spell the emphasis would be on games and patrol activities with perhaps a Lunatic Fringe type project thrown in. By contrast the 'sedate' troop night would be devoted to career Scouting—training, badge work, tests and other bread-and-butter stuff—with a bit of sugar on the pill at half-time in the shape of refreshments served by a bevy of Girl Guides, especially recruited on the rota system for the purpose. Sooner or later, of course, the troop would feel obliged to return their hospitality in a very special way. If it did nothing else this would provide a much-needed lesson in civilized behaviour in this surly generation, besides giving the Court of Honour a new item for the agenda.



'NOTHING QUITE LIKE IT. WOODSMOKE BY MOONLIGHT.'



By John Sweet

Hard on the heels of Parkinson and his 'Law' and Peter and his 'Principle' we come to The OTL Hypothesis:

'Scouts and Scouters tend to derive personal satisfaction from troop night Scouting in inverse ratio.'

This hypothesis is based on our own recollection of what used to happen to us in the immediate pre-War period when, as Scoutmaster *pro tem* of the 17th Whitley Bay in the County of Northumberland, we often came away from St. Andrew's church hall walking on air, quite convinced that our marvellous program had gone well, only to discover later that it had apparently made no impression on the customers **at all**. Conversely, a program which meant nothing to us at the time was subsequently quoted by the patrol leaders as the very epitome of what a troop night should be.

Puzzling, isn't it?

Or perhaps regular readers of this column won't find it the least bit puzzling.

Failure of an Experiment

Well, you can't win 'em all.

Steve Beazley of the 2nd Charlottetown Scout Group told us the other day that if you mix a weak acid with a weak alkali (e.g. vinegar and bicarbonate of soda) and put the solution into a plastic bottle with a tight cork, pressure will build up inside the bottle and shoot the cork an incredible distance. The existing record is 20.6 metres.

Not having a plastic bottle available, we made use of a redhot skewer to enlarge the tiny hole in the top of one of those plastic lemons and having charged it with the lethal solution, as specified, we replaced the stopper with a single turn of the screw.

You'll never guess what happened.

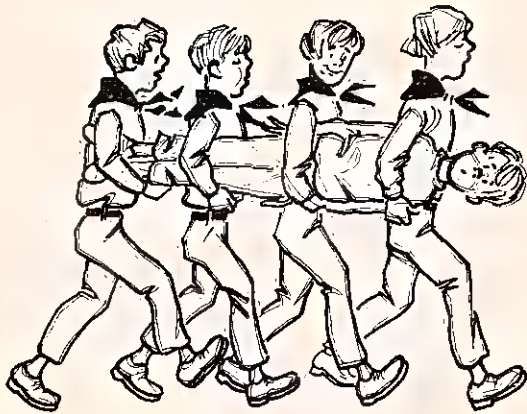
Nothing.

Nothing at all.

What did we do wrong?

Small Ad—Unclassified

WANTED: A few patrols with a strong sense of self-discipline and fully paid-up insurance policies to try out the two 'small group' activities shown in the diagram.



Perhaps a few words of explanation would not come amiss. In the thing we have called 'Battering Ram', for instance, you must not let your enthusiasm run away with you. Nobody is supposed to get battered, least of all the 'Ram' himself. What happens is that he lies rigid on the floor, is picked up tenderly by his mates, tucked under their strong right arms and carried up and down a set course in competition with other patrols. A second man then takes his place and the gallop continues until all have a go.



'Aerial Torpedo' is a variation of an old game in which a pioneering pole does duty as the torpedo. In this experiment, as you can see, a member of the patrol has kindly volunteered to stand in for the spar. The idea is that the weapon is passed forward through the upstretched hands, the man at the rear dashing forward as it passes out of reach to take it up again at the front. It is **most** important that no one moves his feet even fractionally while in actual contact with the torpedo. This calls for self-control of a very high order indeed, because the temptation to shuffle forward is often overwhelming. Indeed, many weak characters find it impossible to resist and it is just as well that they should be made aware of this flaw in their mental make-up **now**, when

they are still young and while there is still time to do something about it (such as making them do six OTL type Mark II press-ups, clapping their hands on the rise.) Added to this, of course, is the high degree of courage and confidence on the part of the torpedo. Do let us know how you get on and whether you think it would be safe to recommend this activity to other, perhaps less responsible patrols in other, possibly less well-disciplined, troops.

Afterthought: In view of the possible dangers inherent in the playing of this game (and in anticipation of the publication of an official 'safety in the troop room' code) it might be as well to have a couple of muscular assistant Scout leaders, one at each side, to catch the torpedo in case it slips from its cradle.

We have always contended that if Scouting is to continue into the 21st century, it must provide boys with opportunities and activities they don't get in other departments of their lives. Scouting in other words, must be a unique experience.

We may be wrong, but it occurs to us that it is in this very respect—the uniqueness of it all—that we have drifted from the straight and narrow in recent years. It may be that in our anxiety to shake off the Mafeking Hangover and to avoid the pitfalls of traditionalism, we have thrown away too much that gave Scouting a touch of magic in the early days and which might still have something to say to the boys of today. Here, at any rate, are a few of the minor activities which made membership in the 2nd Wall-send a unique experience for at least one small Tynesider in the long ago. You never know. Perhaps some of them are due for a revival.

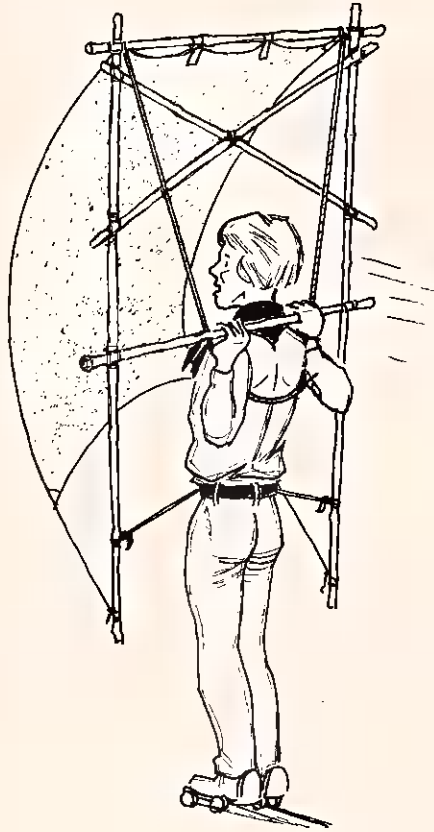
- Rope spinning, cowboy style. (The Hindu Crinoline was still unknown in those days.)
- Lariat throwing.
- Stockwhip cracking. (Soon thought to be too hazardous in inexperienced hands.)
- Pyramid building. (Guess who was always the button boy.)
- Boomerang throwing.
- Fire by friction.
- Handling ropes for the first time. (We climbed them, spliced them, whipped them, threw them, tugged them, swung on them, did everything but smoke them.)
- Blindfold boxing.
- Singlesticks and quarterstaves.
- Making plastercasts, bark rubbings, carbon leaf impressions etc.—our first brush with the wonder of 'woodcraft' as distinct from the boring bookish 'nature study' we got at school.
- Panoramic sketching with the aid of a special sketching frame which quartered the landscape and made it possible for even the least 'artistic' of us to do a reasonable job on the contours of the blast furnaces of the steelworks of Jarrow across the river, as seen from the grassy summit of our famous 'ballast hill' (put there many years before with some assistance from George Stephenson and his donkey engine in the days when the 'Rocket' was still just a half-formed idea in his head.)
- Mammoth cross-country events in which messages were conveyed at speed either verbally or by

flag, light or smoke signals from one side to the other.

- 'Sham Fights' (later to be re-christened, unimaginatively, 'Wide Games') with real ammunition consisting of small, self-made cloth bags of white flour or powdered chalk which left a tell-tale mark to show the position of the wound. (These 'Sham Fights' incidentally, never came up to our high expectations, but we always turned up keen as knives for the next.)

- Estimating height, width and distance.
- Marching with modest pride through the streets behind our own drum and bugle band.
- Stalking and tracking.
- Knowing how to stop runaway horses and rescue young ladies from holes in the ice.

Yes, well, all we can say is that if you think none of these 'unique' activities would have much appeal for the boys of today, perhaps you will write and tell us what is 'unique' in your present troop night program. And please, **please** don't invoke the Scout Spirit, Scouting as a Way of Life, (with capital letters,) or the Law and Promise. Just tell us what you do on troop night that is **different**. We are really dying to know.



The O.T.L. Roller-Coaster

Choose a breezy day for this one. A light framework of garden canes lashed together with elastic bands carries a sail of 500 gauge transparent polythene, secured with tough plastic tape.

Warning: Make sure that your chosen flight path does not contravene the Road Traffic Act.

Burr and Cloot

A baton of hardwood (the burr) is propped against a small log on the ground with one end protruding. The player gives it a tap with his club (the cloot) causing it to spin upwards so that he can dispatch it down the fairway with a carefully timed clout. The winner is the player who sends it farthest in a given direction.



Blind Gallop

The guide makes frequent changes of direction, keeping the rope taut without tugging or jerking. The changes should not be too acute. The blind-folded runner must try to keep abreast.



BEAVERS IN SPRINGTIME

by Bob Butcher

The following Beaver play titled "Busy as a Beaver" was forwarded to us from Beaver leader **Bill McKelvey** of the **64th St. James Beaver Colony** in **Regina**. The play was put on by the boys at a Mothers' Day supper and Bill reports that a great deal of fun was had by all who took part.

The number of players for the various roles can vary depending on the size of the colony of boys putting on the play.

The props can be as elaborate as you wish to make them or as simple as the few chairs and roll of masking tape used by Hawkeye Bill.

Wide masking tape placed on the floor represents the original stream and narrow masking tape indicates the flooded area or pond after the dam is finished.

Boys representing trees should sway in the breeze until they are chopped down (in Beaver fashion of course) and then they crawl to a prearranged location with the assistance of the Beaver who cut them down.

The lodge logs should form a circle facing inward with arms outstretched to simulate a roof.

The four chairs are used to mark the courses of the bridge.

If you wish, the road can be marked on the floor in some fashion too.

The workmen should move aside one "log" each

when tearing apart the dam.

The sketch and legend show the relative positions of the props and characters, the "trees" showing where the boys are initially and the dam and lodge logs showing where they end up after being cut down.

Of course changes can be made to suit your location.

Two songs accompany the sketch. These are sung by those designated as Beavers and Workmen at the appropriate times in the story.

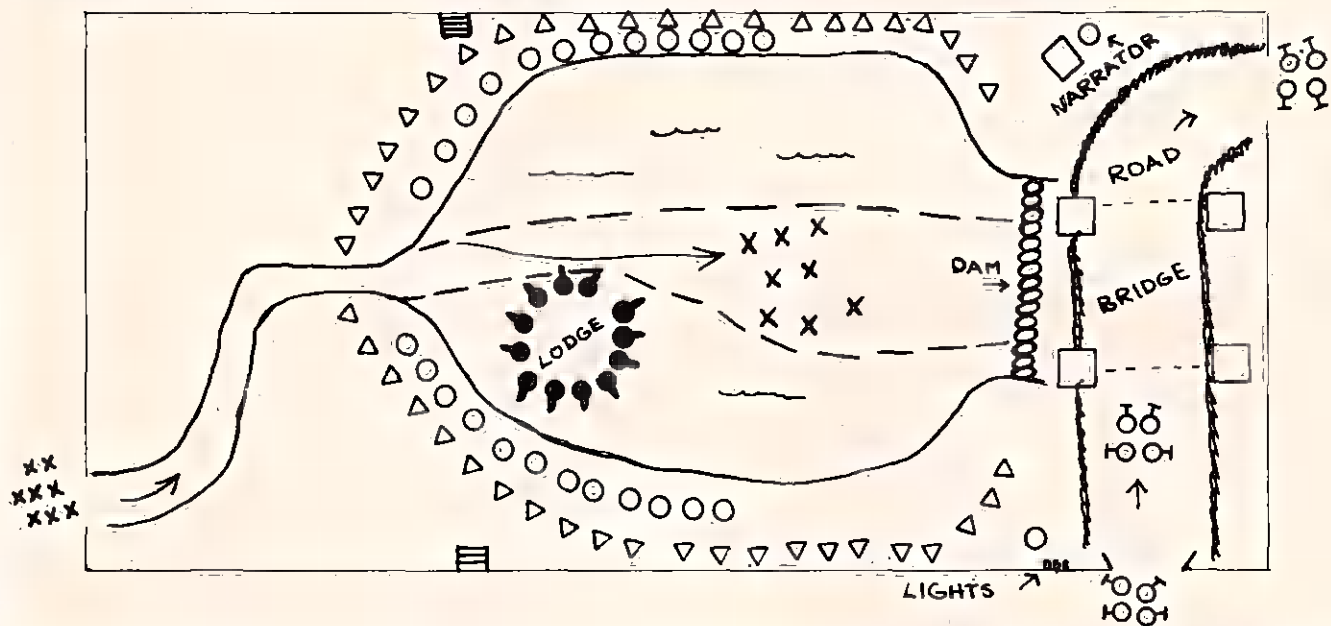
You can see that the play offers an excellent opportunity to program for tail groups. The white tail Beavers can be given the more difficult parts with the most lines to remember and the younger boys can represent trees.

A leader is selected to fill the role of narrator and you are then ready to act out the following script. Naturally, with Beavers being a flexible program, you may want to change it or add to it as you see fit, but keep it simple and keep it for your boys.

26

LEGEND

- 4 Workmen — ◯
- 8 Beavers — X
- 12 Trees — ◯
- Spectators — △
- 12 Lodge Logs — ●
- Chairs Indicating Bridge — □



Beaver's Song

I'm a little Beaver, short and stout;
Here is my tail and here is my snout.
When I build a dam you can hear me shout,
I'm a little Beaver, short and stout.

Workmen's Song

Whistle while you work; We've got to dig some dirt;
Let's get our picks and dig some sticks
And whistle while we work.

NARRATOR—Ladies please be seated. Now the 64th St. James Beaver Colony would like to do a skit for you called "Busy As A Beaver." I'll ask you to use your imagination in lieu of elaborate props. Visualize if you will, a creek, represented by the wide tape, a bridge over the creek represented by the chairs and a road passing over the bridge. The boys with their arms in the air, are obviously trees, just waiting to be chopped down. Well, on with the story.

It seems there were eight Beavers on their way down the creek looking for a suitable place to make a home.

Beavers—(Swim down creek and stop before bridge) Lead Beaver says, "This looks like a good spot to live. Let's build a dam." Other Beavers reply, "Right—Let's build a dam."

Narrator—And so the Beavers began chopping down trees and building a dam.

Beavers—(Beavers build the dam and sing song.)

Narrator—When the dam was finished and the water began to back up, they decided they needed a lodge so they fell more trees and began building.

Beavers—Lead Beaver says, "Well the dam is finished." Second Beaver says, "Now we need a house." Other Beavers say, "Let's get busy." And they build a lodge and go inside for the night.

Narrator—Night falls—lights out over the pond, soon it is morning—lights on. It happened there were four workmen patrolling the road in a truck and they spotted the dam.

Workmen—Stop the truck and get out. Foreman says, "A beaver dam, let's get busy men." All begin song.

Narrator—Thinking they had gotten rid of a problem the workmen left.

Workmen—"Well that's that," says the foreman. "Let's go." They leave.

Narrator—As soon as they had left the Beavers began their work rebuilding the dam. Later that day the workmen were coming down the road on their way home.

Workmen—Driver says, "Those pesky Beavers rebuilt the dam." Foreman says, "Let's go men." They break the dam and leave.

Narrator—Once again the Beavers began to build the dam and they finished in time to go back to the lodge before night fall. (Night falls) and soon again it was morning. Well you might have guessed, along came the workmen.

Workmen—Foreman says, "Stop the truck." They all get out, one workman says, "I'll get the picks." Other workman says, "O.K., I'll help you." Foreman says, "Hold it men, let's figure out another way to solve the problem. I guess the Beavers need a place to live too." Driver says, "Sure let's go guys." They leave.

Narrator—Once again a busy Beaver's determination has paid off.

All boys sing: I'm A Little Beaver

As spring is just around the corner and the warm sunny season is approaching, here are a few more programming ideas gleaned for you from various local Beaver publications.

1. Talk to your Beavers about the danger of melting spring ice in rivers and lakes and suggest to them that they should tell an adult if they see someone playing on the ice.
2. See if you can arrange a tour of a greenhouse or florist shop in the quiet time between Valentines Day and Easter or between Easter and Mothers' Day. Ask ahead to be able to see an arrangement being made.
3. Colour some eggs for Easter, either whole eggs which can be hard boiled or whole egg shells, carefully blown out ahead of time.
4. Make an attractive craft item for Mom on Mother's Day. Use tail groups for this, the older Beavers making more difficult and challenging items and the young ones making something simple.
5. Arrange to plant a colony tree outside your pond for generations of Beavers to come. This could include a ceremony involving representatives of the sponsor.

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National Competitions for Venturers



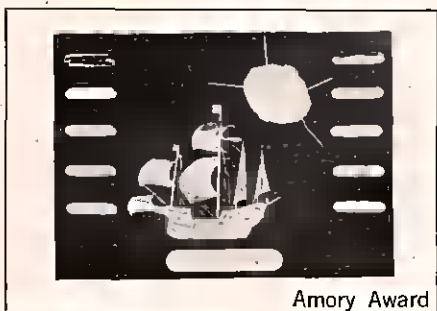
Pepsi Cola Trophy



Nicholson Trophy



Drummond Trophy



Amory Award

By Doug Campbell

Many Venturer companies go through extensive planning, fund raising and personal training, preparing for many different types of expeditions and programs. Today Venturers are hiking historic routes, canoeing the rivers of Canada, and exploring virgin territory — all with the air of Canada's early explorers. It is important that we hear of their successes. What they have learned through their planning and participation can be used to encourage other companies to do the same.

Today, young men of Venturer age enjoy meaningful and challenging competition, and the Amory and Nicholson Award schemes provide that opportunity. Full information about competitions is contained in *The Venturer Handbook* and your members should be encouraged to read about them. Why not include the subject on the agenda of a future meeting?

Amory Adventure Award

A former British High Commissioner to Canada, Viscount Amory, donated this award — a plaque with a reproduction of Jacques Cartier's ship, *Grand Hermine*, and the Canadian Space Satellite Alouette mounted on it. In making the award available, he stipulated that it be awarded annually to the Venturer company which displays the most initiative in conceiving, planning and executing an outdoor adventure.

The competition is open to all registered companies and must be planned and carried out by the members without adult help. The activity must last

a minimum of 72 hours. An illustrated log book must be submitted by the participants and contain the details of why the activity was chosen, its purpose, how it was planned and a day-by-day record of the route taken, type of country, trails, flowers, birds and animal life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Nicholson Trophy

Most Venture companies have always been involved with the out-of-doors and living in harmony with nature. The out-of-doors provides an opportunity for Venturers to learn about the wildlife of Canada in a good learning environment. With this in mind, Venturers may consider entering the Nicholson Trophy competition for photography of Canadian wildlife.

The Nicholson Trophy was made available to Scouting by Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E., R.C.M.P. (retired), former Deputy Chief Scout of Canada.

In this competition, Venturers are encouraged to take pictures of animals, fish, birds or insects that are "alive" and in their "wild" state, and the possibility in Canada for this type of activity is almost unlimited.

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

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

Any number of projects can be set up for the members, such as learning camera techniques, attending photographic-club meetings or exhibitions, displaying one's own pictures, planning trips to capture illusive animals or birds on film and, of course, submitting the best of your shots for entry in the Nicholson Trophy competition.

Rifle Shooting Competitions

It also should be noted that there are two national competitions for rifle shooting, the **Drummond and Pepsi-Cola Trophies** for 22-calibre rifle marksmanship. Any Venturer company that is presently involved in some form of rifle-shooting program may wish to consider entering either or both of these national competitions. Again, the rules for these competitions can be found in *The Venturer Handbook*. Venturer companies may want to hold district or regional shooting competitions, using the Drummond and Pepsi-Cola targets, for the purpose of entering them in a national competition.

Awards

In each of the national competitions, there are trophies and keeper shields for all the winners. Also, entries in the Amory Adventurer Award receive a participation certificate.

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

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

Please send me the rules of the competition for:

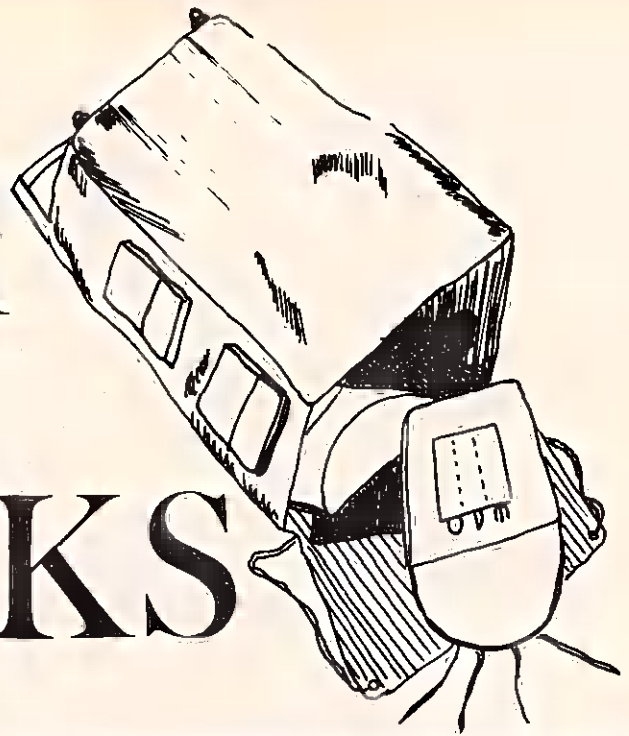
- Amory Adventure Award
- Nicholson Trophy
- Drummond Trophy
- Pepsi-Cola Trophy

My name is

My Venturer company is

My address is

A SACK OF SACKS



by Don Swanson

A Sack of Sacks

The title of this article isn't meant to be a poor form of an ad-man's alliteration. It's really the secret to effectively and efficiently packing a packsack. It's based on the idea that a packsack is a container for a lot of smaller containers—each holding items that go together. Soap, towel, toothbrush, toothpaste go in a "toilet bag"; bowl, cup, knife, fork, spoon in a "mess bag"; pots, coffee pot, one burner stoves, kitchen utensils go in "patrol kitchen bags" and so on.

Using the "sack of sacks" system ensures that you can quickly find items within your packsack. It also speeds up and simplifies the task of placing your gear in the packsack.

The small "sack" can take a number of forms. You can use plastic bags such as the 'zip-lock' bags, freezer bags or the various sizes of plastic garbage

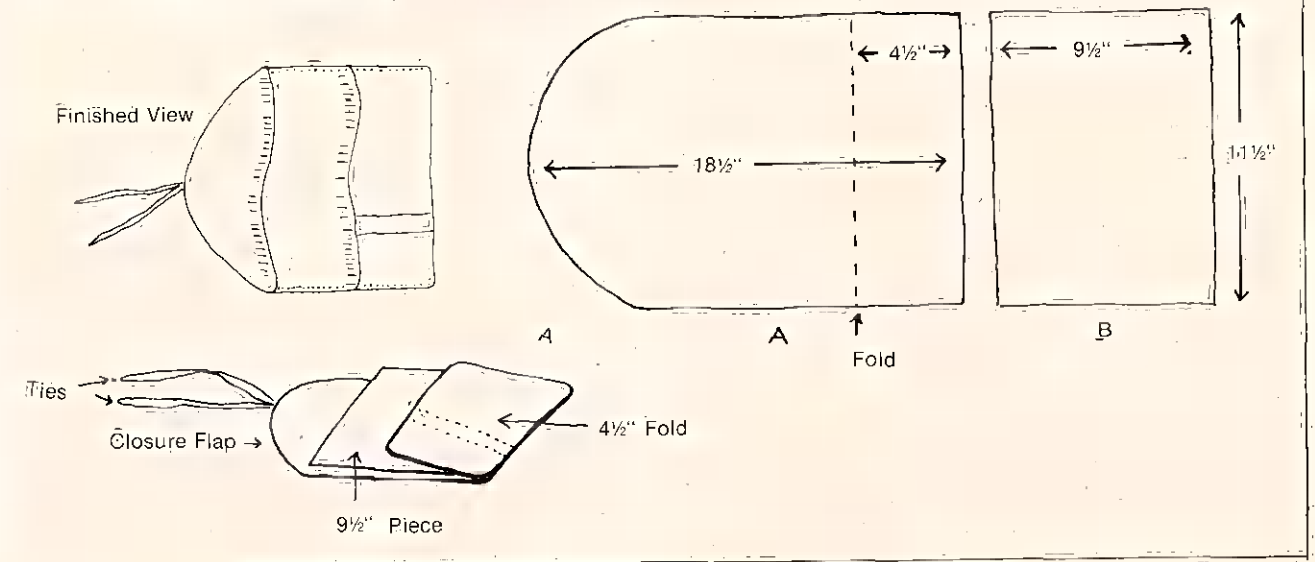
bags. Another approach is to sew the bags from a light, tightly, woven cloth (a rip-stop nylon is good). A third approach is to use a material called poly-weave. This is a plasticsheeting with a thread impregnated within the plastic in a grid pattern. Poly-weave is waterproof and tough. It can be sewn just as you would sew cloth and a touch of seam sealant (used to seal the seams of nylon tents and available through camping outlets) will seal the thread holes. To purchase poly-weave, try hardware stores and building supply material suppliers. (Thanks to Hugh V. Martin—Burnaby Region for bringing this material to our attention.)

Making your own collection of smaller "sacks" to fit within your packsack can be an excellent patrol project. Don't forget to include sacks for pots, kitchen gear and other such "patrol" items.

30

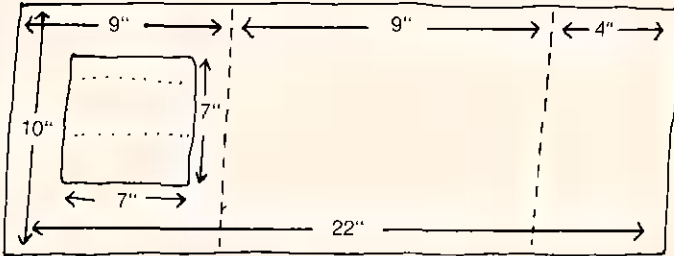
Toilet Bag

Assemble the toilet bag as shown. By making it of waterproof material (or lining it with waterproof material) a wet towel or face cloth won't wet the other contents of your pack. Use snaps, ties or 'Velcro' to fasten the closure flap.



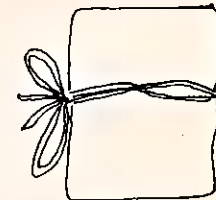
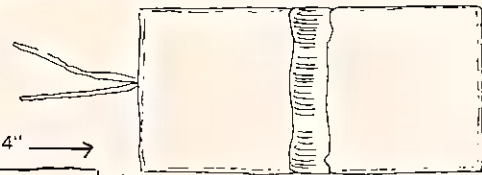
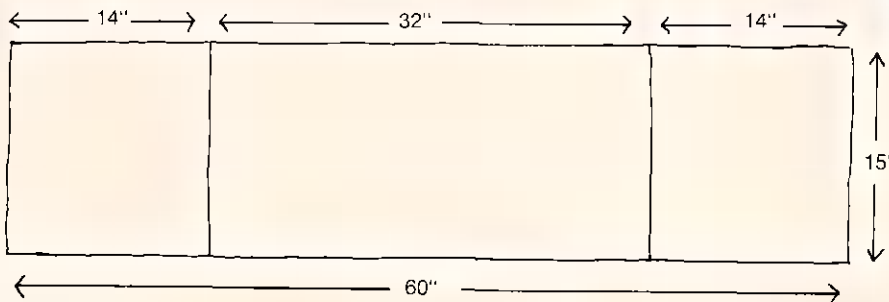
Mess Kit Bag

This can be adjusted to include a bowl. Experiment with this bag size to ensure that the bag will hold your personal mess kit when finished. Snaps, ties or a strip of 'Velcro' can be used to hold the flap closed.



Clothes Bag

The clothes bag shown here provides two pockets for holding clothing. The addition of ties will ensure your clothing is kept in a neat packet for packing.



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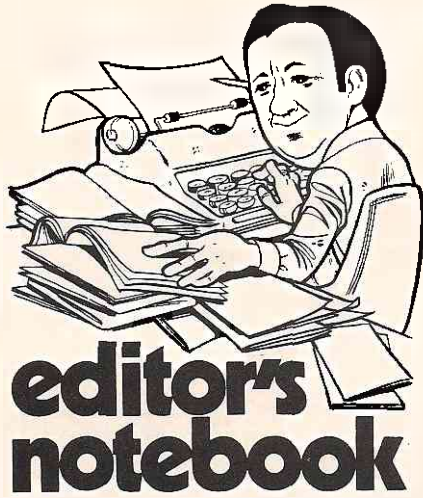
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editor's notebook

My 'cross-the-street' neighbour, **Gord Atkinson**, is manager of Ottawa's No. 1 FM station, **CFMO**. Gord has been a prominent member of the 'show biz' reporting fraternity in Canada for many years and was recently honoured by **Columbia University, New York**, for excellence in broadcasting, for a series of programs he did to commemorate **Bing Crosby's** 50 years in show business. The award was made at a special dinner held in San Francisco and two of Gord's best friends were on hand to see him honoured—**Mr. Crosby** himself and entertainer **Rich Little**.

Rich is a native of Ottawa and Gord came to know him when he was doing a radio show for teenagers, in the 50's and Rich was a high school student.

When Rich was last in Ottawa, to do a show at the **National Arts Centre**, he did a radio interview with Gord and during their conver-

sation, was asked about his early years and his close association with Scouting. This was his reply:

"Well, my Father, **Dr. L. P. Little**, was very interested in Scouting, which was only natural since he had three boys; he was a member of the executive committee of the **Ottawa District** and served as council president for a number of years. My brother Fred and I were Queen's Scouts and Chris just missed being one. We were very active and I think that I learned more from Scouting than I did from regular school, because they taught you so many practical things. Things that you need when you get out in the world."

Later in the week, although operating under a very busy schedule, Rich met with a Beaver, a Cub and a Scout from Ottawa, at CFMO, and received a number of gifts from them, including a national neckerchief, the new logo paperweight and a set of Queen's Scout cuff links.

He ran through a number of his famous impressions for the boys but they were especially impressed with the voices of their favourite cartoon characters. He told them about his time as a Cub and a Scout and said that there was only one thing he didn't like about the Movement and that was the "Friday Night Scratch" that all of us who were members during that era suffered from. The FNS was caused by the itchy stocking worn with the short pants.

Rich's association with Scouting gave him his first chance to appear in a motion picture. **Silva Compass** produced a film called

BY MAP AND COMPASS and asked an Ottawa film company, **Crawley Films**, to produce it. Crawley chose two local people to play the lead roles of the father and son. The father was **John Garland**, later chairman of our National Supply Services Committee and of **Can-youth Publications**, and Rich played the son. A still from this movie is shown below.

The film is still available in a number of councils and the information contained in it is still valid.

We thank Rich's Mother, **Mrs. Elizabeth Little** for providing us with our cover picture of Rich as a Cub and Gord Atkinson for arranging our meeting with Rich.



Marketplace, the bulletin of the **Canadian Association for Adult Education** recently asked the question, "**Are you metricated?**" and suggested that readers try the following questions to see just how much they actually do know about the metric system.

See how many you can answer correctly and then try them out on your boys. You may be surprised at the results.

1. If a teaspoon holds 5 ml, how much would a tablespoon hold?
2. How much liquid would a typical water glass hold?
3. What is the mass of an average-size compact car?
4. How long is a metre in centimetre and millimetres?
5. What is the width of a common paper clip?
6. At what temperature does water boil?



7. What is normal body temperature?

Did You Get Them Right?

Quiz Answers

1. 15ml
2. 200 ml
3. 1 f
4. 100 cm, 1000 mm
5. 8 mm, 3 cm
6. 100° C
7. 37° C

✱



In October, 500 Cubs from the **Greater Victoria Region** gathered for a Cuboree to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Cubbing.

The Grand Howl was taken by **Ron Thompson**, one of Canada's first Cubs and the author of a recent book on Cubbing's early years in this country.

Mr Thompson gave the boys an interesting yarn on his experiences and explained how one of the early good turns performed by Cubs, was the house-to-house collection of white handkerchiefs, to be used as wound dressings for Canadian service men in *World War One*.

Our picture, taken by **Major Tony Hawkins**, regional commissioner, Victoria, shows Mr. Thompson in the centre of the 500 Cub circle.

✱

We received an interesting letter recently from a Cubmaster in **Australia**, asking to be put in touch with Cub packs in various parts of Canada.

While we don't encourage this practice through the magazine because of the lack of space, this particular request seemed interesting enough to pass on.

Geoff Fagg's pack is located about ten miles from his home in the town of **Lake Bolac**, a community of some 200, located about 135 miles from Melbourne, and the

boys come from as far away as 25 miles.

The farms in the area specialize in sheep and oat and wheat growing.

The pack is interested in exchanging program ideas, maps, stamps, photos and postcards. If you're interested, write Geoff direct at the following address:

Mr. G. T. Fagg,
Westmere,
Victoria 3351,
Australia.

✱

In British Columbia, the **Cowichan Valley District Council** decided to provide some positive support for the local **United Way Campaign**. A Walkathon was organized. The local branch of the B.-P. Guild, the 3rd Canadian Branch, handled the registration and 76 members, including Brownies and Guides, walked a sufficient number of miles to raise \$900.

✱

As noted earlier, reports on **Diamond Jubilee Year** are still coming in and it's exciting to stop and realize the numbers that were actually involved in the celebration in 1976, right across the country. To balance the Victoria story, we should note that on **Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia**, the **6th New Waterford** and Akela **Anne E. Robertson** held a reunion of past and present members of the pack and the highlight of the evening was the cutting of a cake in the exact shape of the anniversary crest. The program included many of the items that happen at a regular Cub meeting and from all reports, the 'old boys' enjoyed being reminded of the things they did when they were boys.

✱

Frank Kohler, editor of **Der Kanadier**, the newspaper of the Canadian Forces in Europe, recently sent along two books which contain listings of all Scouting campsites available in Europe, for visiting groups. Produced by the **European Region of the World Scout Bureau**, they provide full information on facilities and services.

If your group is planning a European trip in the future, we would be happy to provide information from the books on any specific area, as well as mailing addresses.

✱



This is the logo of the Canadian chapter of **The Badgers Club**, that group of Scouters who take the swopping of Scouting badges, crests and pins very seriously. We recently received a four-page release on the subject of badge trading from the club's display coordinator, **Reni Barlow, Apt. 804, 25 Cougar Court, Scarborough, Ontario, M1J 3E5**, and he noted that anyone desiring information on the club could contact him direct.

The release points out that one of the most popular activities at a jamboree is the exchanging of badges and that Scouters should ensure that their boys go well supplied to take part in the fun. The information contained in the release will be covered in more detail in **Bob Milk's** regular **CJ '77** article in the **April** issue of **The Leader**.

✱

In **New Brunswick**, the Cubs of the **6th Campbellton** marked the anniversary year by thinking of others.

The pack, with the help of parents and friends, collected **Dominion Store** cash register slips and with the cash rebate, accumulated enough money to purchase a wheelchair for the **Soldier's Memorial Hospital**.

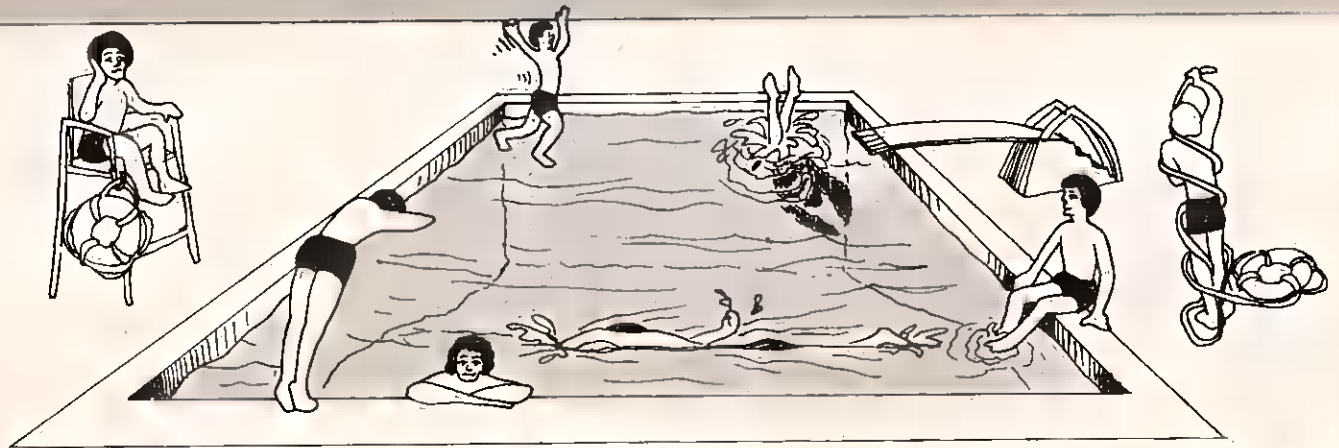
The chair was presented to the chairman of the hospital board at a ceremony held at the hospital, with the full pack in attendance.

✱

We received a suggestion recently from **Newfoundland** that we should start a *problem solving* column in **The Leader**. The idea would be that leaders would send us their problems and we would have them answered, in the magazine, by an experienced Scouter.

If you feel this would be useful, send along a note outlining where you feel you need help, and we will see what we can do.

LET'S ALL JUMP



34

INTO THE POOL!

by Judy Evans

Have you ever taken your Cub pack swimming? No? Well, you should try it sometime. I can guarantee you at least two heart-stopping moments. One, when little Sidney, whose mother has impressed upon you that he is unable to swim a stroke, is seen hurtling into the pool from the top diving board and two, when Porky Prescott, (as he is affectionately known) gets caught up in the life saving equipment and nearly strangles himself with the rope.

Our meeting hall was commandeered for an auction sale, one Tuesday night.

Well, the fire hall wouldn't have us again and the man at the weather station wasn't keen either, so we finally hit upon the idea of taking the boys swimming.

It served two purposes really. It enabled us to practise some of the swimming rules the boys had been taught during their Red Star work a few months before and, to judge by the enthusiasm that greeted our announcement, it would be a fun evening too.

We are particularly fortunate that we have a new Aquatic Centre in the nearest town with facilities for both the good swimmer and the 'almost but not quite' variety. I had phoned the pool authorities the previous week to check on the time and advise, (or

should I say warn) them that we were coming. So our plans were well under way.

My next job was to persuade six fathers that there was nothing they would rather do on a snowy winter's evening than take a carload of Cubs to the swimming pool and join them in the water.

Reactions varied from, "You're kidding!" to "We-e-e-I-I, I suppose it is my turn to drive," to "Hey, yes—that sounds like fun!" In spite of any reservations they may have had, not one father refused, so we were all set to go.

That night was particularly cold. Snow had been falling since early evening and the wind was whistling around the windows of the small hall where we had arranged to meet. As usual, when an outing is planned, the pack had turned out in full force. They stood around in small groups making threatening noises about what they would do to each other once they were in the pool. A rather uneasy group of fathers had gathered by the door and I saw one wince as a Cub came up and asked,

"Is it an indoor or an outdoor pool, Akela?"

We had extended our usual meeting time by half an hour which, if everything went according to plan, would leave us a full hour for swimming.

After a quick lecture on the evils of dunking and splashing, we divided them into carloads and away we went.

Within five minutes of reaching the Aquatic Centre, everyone was changed and running out to the pool. In the first flush of enthusiasm all the swimmers leaped into the water with a variety of yells and contortions. All except one, that is, who stood on the side peering short-sightedly into the water with a worried expression on his face.

Now, I know you'll find this hard to believe, but this little fellow goes exactly by the book—and I mean exactly. He's probably the closest you will ever get to a 'perfect' Cub and consequently is looked upon by the rest of the pack as something of a freak.

"Come on in Harold!" shouted his partner from the water. "What's the matter? Frightened your trunks will shrink?"

But Harold just stood there and, as I came up to see what was wrong, he said,

"You know Akela, I don't think you should let the pack swim yet. For one thing, the book says you should check a swimming area to see if it is safe before you jump in and for another, you're not supposed to go into the water until a full hour after a meal and all the guys in my car were eating chips on the way here."

Well, there's one thing to be said; maybe some of the excesses he practises will rub off on the less obedient Cubs and at least he stops the leader from straying too far from the straight and narrow!

Before we started out we had asked the boys to pick a partner for the time they were in the water. Although this was unnecessary in a supervised pool we had hoped that it would bring home the 'buddy system' to the boys. As expected, the move efficiently divided the swimmers from the non-swimmers in every case except one. Unaccountably, one of the bigger Cubs had paired off with a new chum who was not only unable to swim, but most unhappy about going in the water at all. The compromise they came up with did them both credit. For half the time, the smaller Cub sat on the side and happily watched

his partner swim and for the rest he clung to the other's back like a limpet while they acted out Tarzan and the Apes, wading through a swamp.

Our worst crisis was minor, at best. I should mention here, that Porky had by this time untangled himself from the life saving equipment with minimal damage to either, and the non-swimming Sidney could 'doggie paddle' and simply splashed his way to the side and rushed up to the top of the diving board again.

It was just as I was watching his third Evel Knievel type leap that one of the sixers came rushing up.

"Akela! Guess what! Chris dived into the water and lost his trunks. He says he's going to stay under water until he gets them back."

Well, obviously I couldn't handle that one. A female Akela rushing up to view the situation would only serve to make things worse. The sixer was sent off to get Kaa who, according to the Cubs who were watching, executed a 'neato' dive and retrieved the trunks.

The hour passed in a flash, especially for the adults who, as well as joining the boys in the water, took turns to supervise the non-swimmers' area. There were numerous moans and groans as we chased the boys out of the water into the dressing room, but to judge by some of the blue-tinged faces, they had had enough.

The trip was a success and I think we accomplished what we set out to do. We were able to demonstrate those oh-so important swimming rules; we broke the pending monotony of our winter program and we had a good time as well.

Next time we go, we will change the night to a Friday. If the Cubs don't have school the next day, they can stay up later and the trip can include hot chocolate and doughnuts—a must after swimming. I know there won't be trouble about transport because all the fathers volunteered to come again. Just as we were leaving the pool I heard one father comment:

"If anyone had told me that I would be going swimming with a group of Cubs when the temperature was below zero I'd have laughed at them but, do you know what? That was a lot of fun!"

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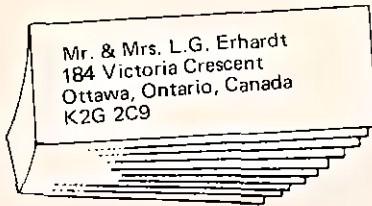


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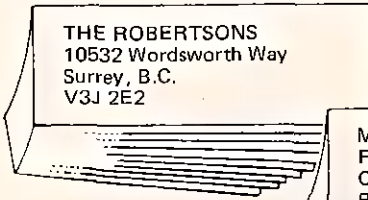
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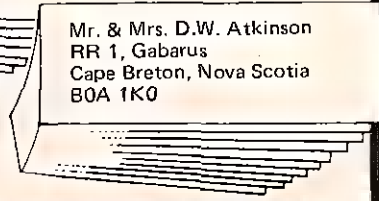
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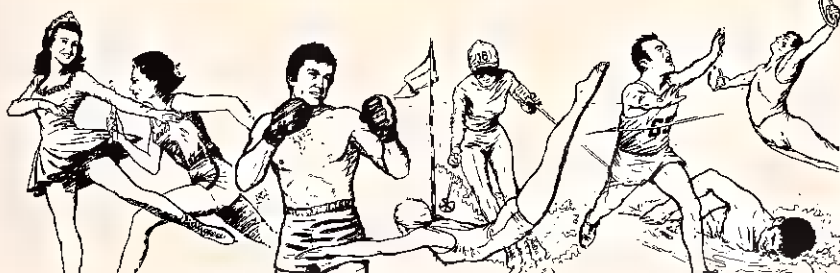
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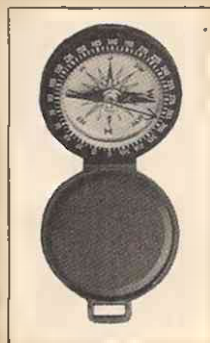
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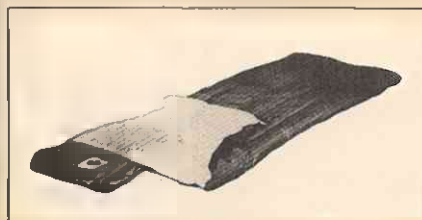
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