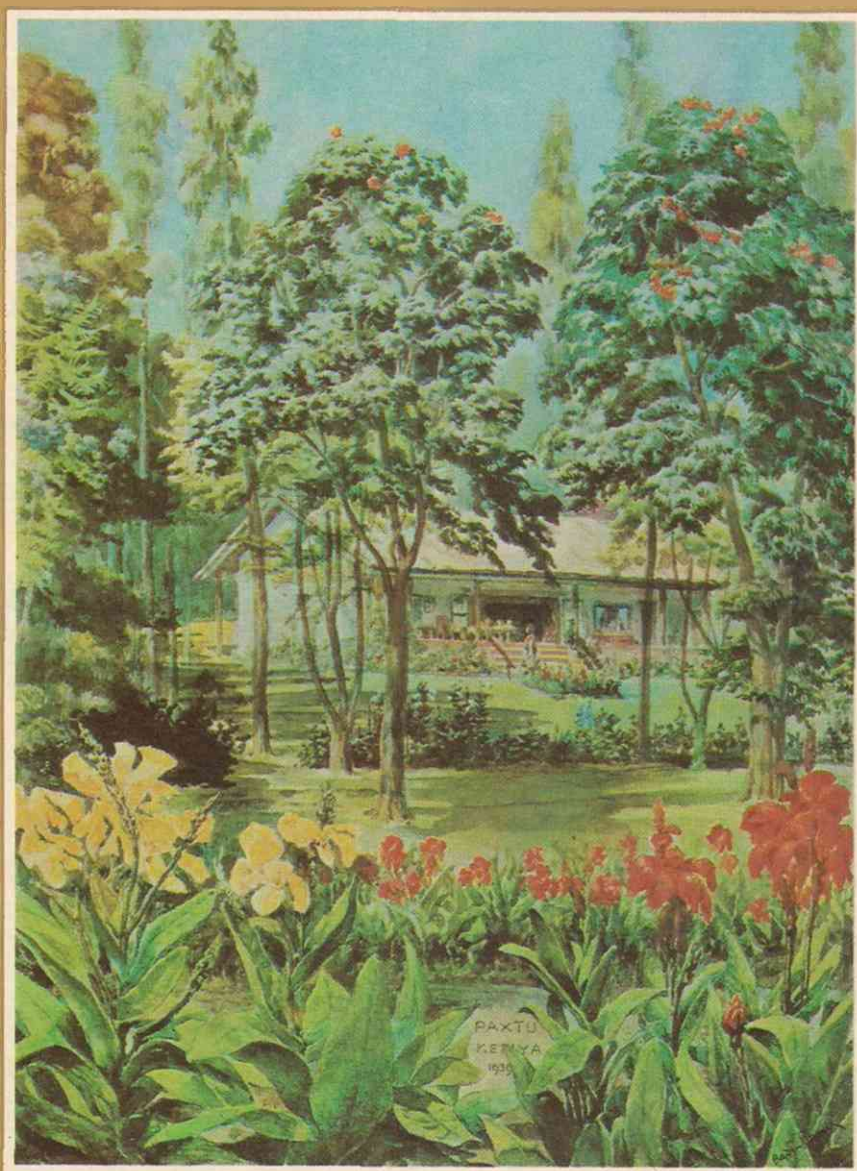


AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1979 VOLUME 10, NUMBER 1

the leader



MEET THE NEW EDITOR



by Jim Mackie

In the August/September 1967 issue, my predecessor, Dave Aitken, introduced me as the new editor of this magazine. Now 12 years, 121 issues, some 4100 pages and goodness knows how many millions of words later, it is my turn to introduce my successor.

Your new editor, Bob Butcher, is well-known to regular readers through his three monthly columns — *Paksak*, *Beaver Happenings* and *Outdoors*.

Bob joined the executive staff of the National Capital Region (Ottawa), Boy Scouts of Canada in 1967, after a long association with the Movement which began when he joined the Cubs in his hometown of Peterborough, Ontario. In 1975, he transferred to Program Services, National Office, and assumed responsibility for the Beaver and Cub sections.

A graduate of Queens University, Bob has also completed a number of specialty courses in communications, public relations and creative writing.

Bob and wife Linda have two daughters and live in Buckingham, Quebec.

As this is written, Bob is in Copenhagen, preparing to receive the Canadian contingent to Dalajamb, which will hold its pre-jamboree camp and enjoy home hospitality in Denmark, before moving on to the jamboree campsite in Sweden. On his return to Canada in late July, he will begin to work into the magazine operation, while tying up his work with Program Services. The official change-over will take place on September 1.

I wish Bob much success with **The Leader**; may it continue to grow and prosper and may he enjoy the same enthusiastic support that I have received from the readership over the last twelve years.

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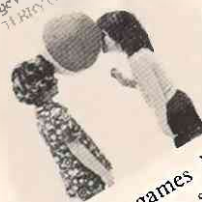
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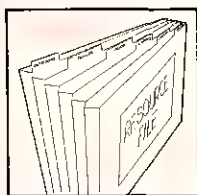
the leader

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BETTY RAPKINS
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Advertising



COVER

The water colour was painted by Scouting's Founder, Lord Baden-Powell and shows PAXTU, his home in Kenya, Africa, where he spent his last years. For the story of how it came to appear on the cover of this issue, turn to the *Editor's Notebook* on page 34.

supply services news

by Bill Johnson

The 1979/80 Supply Services catalogue has now been distributed and there are some minor errors.

On page 11, picture No. 13, both No. 54-126 *Beginners' Compass Game* and No. 54-125 *Compass Game* are shown in the photo. Our listing indicates that only No. 54-126 is shown so, to clarify this, delete words: "not shown" as they appear in brackets after 54-125.

On page 13, *Award Pennants* — The Honour Patrol Pennant, White and Red, should be Cat. No. 71-324 and not 71-335 as shown.

On page 18, *Presentation Folder*, Cat. No. 26-420, the price of \$2.00 is per dozen folders, not each.

We have finally come up with an **attractive hat for lady leaders**. Styled along the lines of the British ladies' hat, this Canadian-made headwear should prove very popular. Made from 100% polyester double-knit, bonded with foam and lined with rayon, it will initially be available in green only. Until we have been able to gauge the market only two sizes, medium and large, are being ordered. Additional sizes will be added as demand indicates. Watch for further details in **The Leader** and check with your Dealer or Scout Shop, who should be receiving stocks in late September.

We are pleased to announce the opening of a **new Scout Shop**. The Sudbury District Council has begun operations at room 104-124 Cedar Street in **Sudbury**. Carol Irwin will be managing the operation and she looks forward to taking care of all your uniform and program needs. The shop is working in partnership with the Girl Guides to offer full service to both organizations.

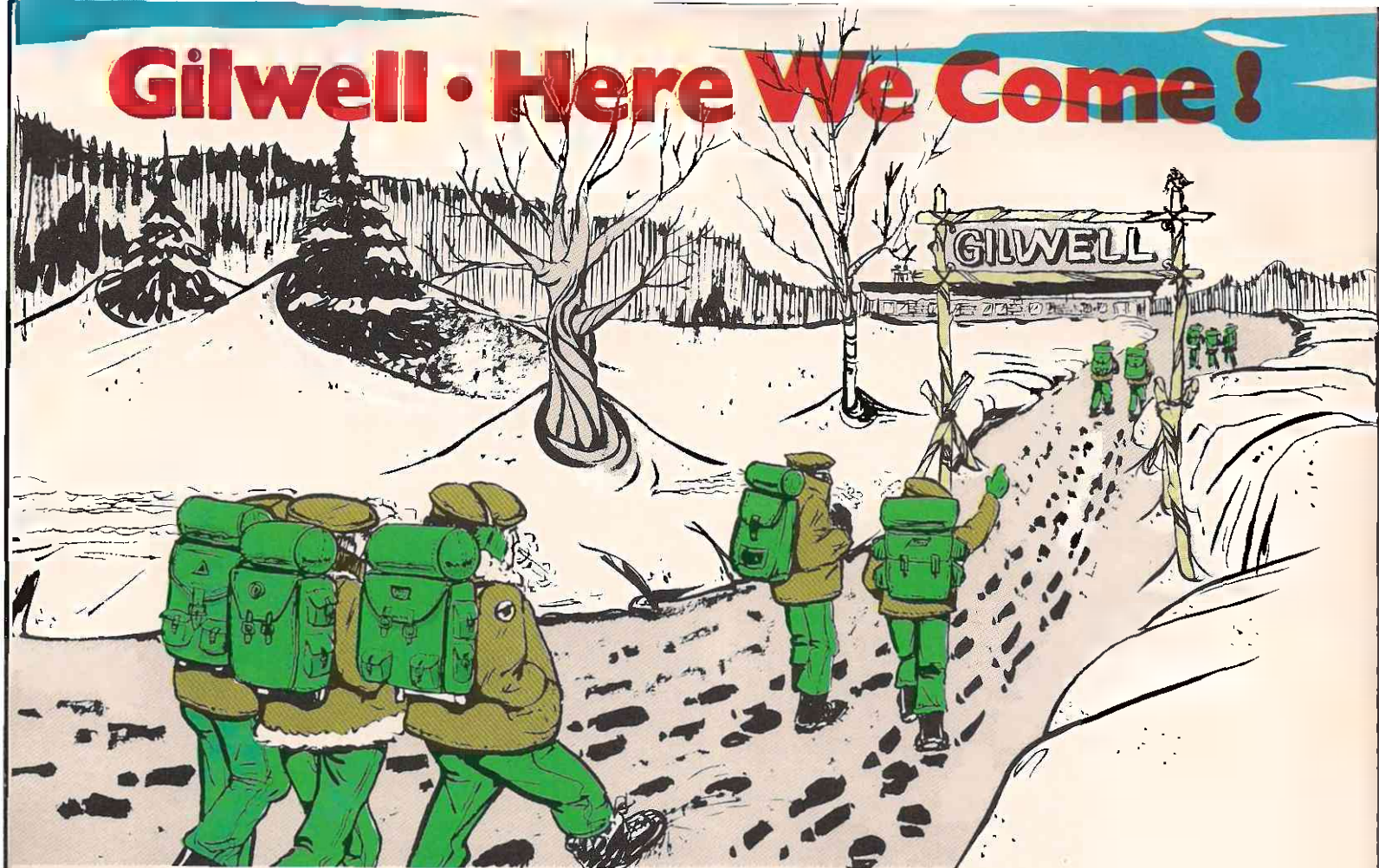
It is not too early to start thinking about the **Scout Calendar**. Last year, over 450,000 were sold. Councils are now ordering their supplies so, if you plan to cash in on this great money maker, contact your local Scout Office right away.

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, \$3.00; Others, \$5.00; Outside Canada, \$7.00. Recommended by Boy Scouts of Canada.

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ISSN 0036-9462

Gilwell • Here We Come!



4

by Judy Evans

"You have had your 'Part One' for quite some time now," commented the commissioner at a division meeting one evening. "What about Part Two then?"

"Well . . . um . . . er . . . yes. Well frankly I just haven't had the time."

"Try and make it if you can," he responded cheerfully. "It's an experience you will never forget."

"I wish these Gilwell types wouldn't keep telling me that," I muttered under my breath. "It can't be *that* good!"

It was the following winter before I found out I was wrong. To be honest, I had been thinking about it for some time. It was eighteen months since I had taken Part One of the Wood Badge and, in the usual enthusiastic aftermath, I had confidently expected to complete it as soon as I was eligible. But, as so often happens, the spirit was willing but the flesh was weak and anyway, there are only so many hours in a week and mine could use a little stretching as it was.

It was one Cub meeting in the fall that clinched it. Richard, who had taken his Part Two the previous year, had come up with an idea for a pack meeting that had worked out extremely well.

"I learned that on my Part Two," he commented as we were packing up to go home, adding as an afterthought, "I thought you were going to take yours this year?"

"Yes, I was but I didn't have the time."

I thought about it on the way home. There was no doubt that since Richard had been on the course, our meetings had gradually changed. An idea here and a suggestion there had all added up to a marked improvement. And anyway, was I imagining it or did he have a slightly patronizing air as he juggled those beads around?

Early the following year I finally took the course. Having made up my mind to get down to it and having received the support of my family, it was surprisingly easy to arrange to be away for three weekends. So, one Friday evening in February, I found myself at Blue Springs, Ontario, on the first leg of a combined Scout and Cub leader course.

The opening session was brief: a welcome, a run down of what was in store for us, followed by the introduction of our course leaders. Our "getting to know you" exercise was in the form of a crossword puzzle using the names of the groups represented to fill the blanks. Well, if nothing else, at least fifty people now know where Lynden is!

We were divided into "sixtols" (a combination of sixes and patrols), each of which was named after a bird. The people around me gradually filtered into groups to become Grey Owls, Red Cardinals, Blue Birds and the like. I couldn't believe it when I heard my name under a creature called the Yellow Sapsucker. *Yellow Sapsucker*? They were cheating. There couldn't be such a bird! But there was.

"Actually, it's the Yellow Bellied Sapsucker," offered a Scouter standing beside me. "Better still eh?"

I trundled off towards the other unfortunates who had acquired the same handle and we introduced ourselves. Our leader arrived, a nice noisy fellow, who immediately put us at our ease by telling us the Yellow Sapsuckers would be far and away the best sixtol or he would want to know why.

The next morning at breakfast it was evident that this was no idle threat. I expected our first meal to be quiet. After all, we still had to get to know each other. No such luck. Five minutes after grace I was startled out of contemplation of my bacon and eggs by our leader leaping to his feet, flapping his elbows up and down and yelling

"O.K. Sapsuckers, let's give it to them!" followed by the rendition of a chorus designed to inform the others that we were far and away the best sixtrot and intended to stay that way.

This was our introduction to the competition that pervades the whole course. Who can sing the loudest, make the wildest decoration for their dining area or — it seemed — be the most obnoxious? (It's amazing how good you get at that after a while.)

Before too long the very mention of a sixtrot's name was enough to evoke a rousing cheer and a rattling of cans or blowing of horns from the honoured group. Needless to say, the course leaders, after numerous frustrating attempts to get on with the business at hand, found a way to get around this. They simply referred to us obliquely as "Our yellow feathered friends" or "The grey ladies and gentlemen in the corner".

Down to work and the weekend sped by as one session followed another. As the course progressed it was evident we were not destined to be onlookers for long. We were shown the easiest way to conduct a learning session or the correct procedure for a ceremony and then expected to do it ourselves. I have a hazy recollection of our sixtrot waddling across the floor in a long line, chanting "We are the Lavender Six" while another group practised the jungle opening on us.

Our leaders were, for the most part, a hardened bunch. I can only recall once seeing one with his head in his hands, after a Scout leader's slightly unrefined version of *John Brown's Cow* left us all doubled up with laughter. They were the prime target, of course, for jokes, tricks and a barrage of rude comments if they turned up late for a session.

I should perhaps mention the turtle here. A cardboard apparition on a loop of string, it was bestowed with great ceremony on the unfortunate who happened to arrive last. At first, it was just a case of the previous owner handing it over with a sigh of relief, but before too long it evolved into bizarre situations — such as, for example, two grown men rushing for the door and arguing about who got there first, while another crawled in on hands and knees to avoid being seen.

The work sessions continued. They had been planned to introduce us to a broad spectrum of Scouting activities including some knowledge of the other sections. Of special interest here, was a talk by a leader of handicapped Scouts, who spoke with enthusiasm about his work and of the frustration of his fight for recognition of these boys. It was an aspect of Scouting totally new to most of us and we found ourselves hanging onto every word.

On the lighter side was a cute young Beaver leader who arrived one afternoon to talk about colonies, river banks and the like. The reaction of her predominantly male audience to her demonstration of a tail slap was much as you would expect, and she was escorted out of the room in something of a hurry, after requests for a repeat became rather persistent.

We had our serious moments of course. The Scouter's Five, the Scout's Own on Sunday mornings and some of the sessions where we aired our various problems. As in the Part One Course, these were of tremendous value, both from the support aspect and as a source of new ideas that had been tried and tested. It is no small relief to know that other leaders share the same irritations and problems as you do.

The course continued and so did our attempts to excel as sixtrots. By the second weekend, the monkeyhouse at the local zoo had nothing on us. We were all expert at advertising ourselves by suspending winged creatures above the tables, wearing beaked hats and emitting the

appropriate bird calls at regular intervals or leaping to our feet with yet another song extolling our virtues. Even the most serious minded Scouter had, by this time, thrown caution to the winds and was joining in the fun.

The days flew by in a blur of training sessions and lively discussions, with mealtimes wedged in at appropriate intervals. By the third weekend we had enough notes and information to fill a book. New ideas and suggestions, different ways of running games, old chest-nuts revitalized, the list was endless. And throughout it all, the emphasis was brought back time and again to the boy. He was the reason we were here, the focal point of our program.

The last night was, by tradition, banquet night and the cooks, who had become adept at bouncing insulting comments and songs off their backs, excelled themselves. The dining room was a festive sight, with gaily decorated tables and the succulent smell of roast chicken wafting from the kitchen. A general air of festivity abounded.

Fancy dress was the order of the day and, as befitted our inflated ego, we went as Yellow Sapsuckers. I remember flapping along the path to the lodge on huge yellow feet and with a beaked hat so large it kept falling over my eyes and wondering, not how on earth I got into this, but if I was going to get up those steps without breaking my neck!

It was a wild evening. As well as a campfire skit, each sixtrot was expected to give a five minute performance. These ranged from a mini-circus, to a shotgun wedding, to a long-winded song showing considerable lack of respect for our revered leaders and consequently sung with great enthusiasm.

Our closing ceremony the following day was attended with mixed emotions. It was a good feeling to have successfully completed the course but, at the same time, we were saying goodbye to many new found friends and there was the inescapable feeling that we would never quite recapture the spirit of the course again.

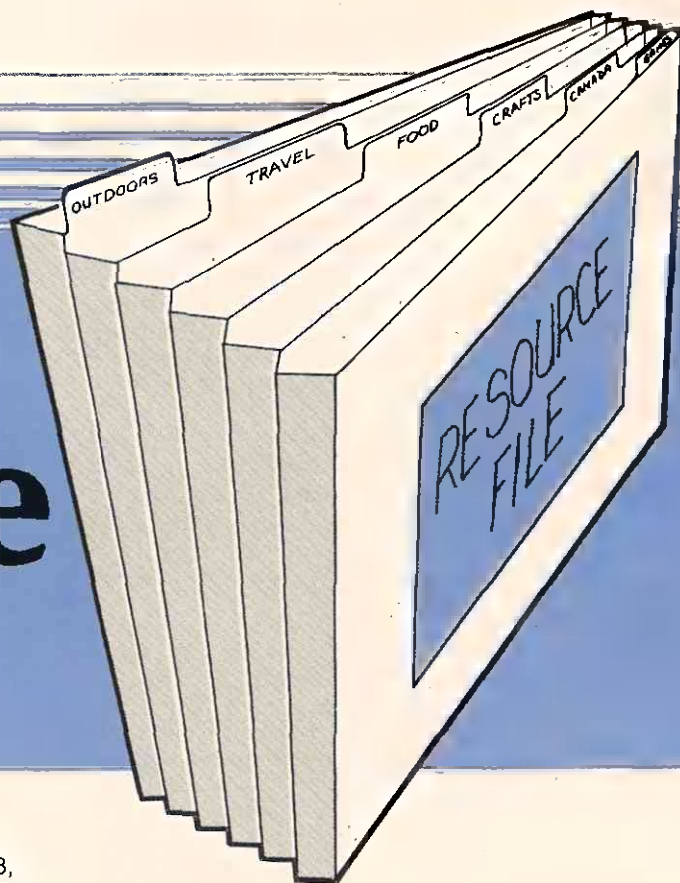
We had been advised to go home, have a good sleep and forget about the course for a few weeks. Then we were told to pick up our notes and go over them, assessing what we had learned and experienced. It was good advice. In retrospect it was possible to evaluate the course as a whole, not just in fragments. It was also easier to pick out the ideas that were relevant to our type of pack and make plans, gradually, to introduce them.

Now, six months later, I have my own scarf and beads and it didn't take me long to realize that the supposedly patronizing air I had squirmed under was nothing of the sort. Instead, I found it was just the plain good feeling that comes from having taken the time to learn to do the job properly. I realize too, that it doesn't stop there, that to be a successful leader one must be continually learning. But the Wood Badge Course gave me the groundwork I needed, a launching pad if you like. The rest is up to me.

Boys today grow up in a different world with hazy and contradictory guidelines. The freedom to "do your own thing" with no holds barred and precious few stop signs, is loudly acclaimed. Scouting is in direct contrast to this. It offers the boy a chance to work and play hard, along well defined guidelines. He will experience the censorship of his peers if he lets them down and the toil and sweat of working for something other than his own gratification. But he will also learn to use his abilities to the full and have the opportunity to mature with a set of values that will stand him in good stead for the rest of his life. As a pack Scouter I feel privileged to help with this process and, as a result of the Wood Badge Course, far more competent to do so. ⁵

Start a Resource File

by Betty Rapkins



6

In the Editor's Notebook, *The Leader*, Aug/Sept. '78, mention was made of the possibility of gathering together a list of free pamphlets, brochures, etc., available from a variety of sources, on subjects of interest to Scouters.

Since then we have received a wide range of suggestions and, while time has not permitted us to send off for copies of all the literature involved, we have written away for a representative selection. As a result of this, each mail lately has brought us its share of books, maps, leaflets and brochures on subjects ranging from how to cook an egg to how to recognize a meteorite should one ever wing its way down into the camp frypan!

Some of the information we have received will be reproduced in future copies of *The Leader*. Meanwhile here's a small random selection of some of the fascinating facts we've learned from this wealth of free resource material.

For instance did you know that . . .

— There are more than one million earthquakes per year around the world and, of these, there are about twenty in the St. Lawrence Valley alone, although most of these are small ones and are barely felt?

— Fossils are widespread in Canada except for parts of the Precambrian Canadian Shield and some small areas of the Atlantic Provinces and British Columbia? Almost anyone who can find beds of unaltered sedimentary rock has the opportunity of discovering fossils lying where those animals and plants lived and died millions of years ago.

— Gem seekers in Canada may not find diamonds — although there are microscopic diamonds to be found, but there are many other attractive and sought after gems lying around? Gravels, along lakeshores and ocean bays, in river beds and gravel pits, are some of the more popular and accessible collecting sites. They contain agate, jasper, jade, rhodonite, gold nuggets, ivory (mammoth tusk), cassiterite and "black diamond".

— Because of complex motions in the sky, well-known configurations of stars, such as The Big Dipper, have changed their formations over the centuries and will

continue to do so?

— Long before railways and automobiles carried us across this land, the Metis invented the Red River cart? During buffalo hunts, hundreds of these vehicles lurched and bumped over the scant prairie trails. Dry wood, turning on a dry axle, screamed and wailed in an incessant earsplitting chorus as the caravans crawled over the rolling plains.

Sporadic attempts were made to lubricate the wheels but no grease was available. That was all needed for pemmican, so a certain bovine plastic product was used when opportunity afforded. At other times, almost anything went; even the bodies of frogs, newts and tadpoles, taken from adjacent prairie puddles and ponds, were literally pressed into service.

Since it would be hard to cap that particular fascinating fact, we'll leave it there for now although in front of me, as I write, is an overflowing in-Tray full of literature containing similar items on a wide range of subjects. And all sent to us, free of charge, by government departments and commercial companies. In a later article, we'll devote ourselves to the wealth of literature we've received on the subject of food alone.

Meanwhile it really does seem a good idea to start a resource file within your group, if you haven't already done so. Why not set your boys the task of sleuthing around to see what free material they can come up with? And then share any really exciting finds with us. Find out from local museums and stores, ask parents with specialized knowledge, look in the telephone book and in magazines. Women's service magazines often publish lists of freebies you can send away for, and specialized magazines would probably prove useful too. See how enterprising your boys can be, but try to apportion tasks so that local libraries, chambers of commerce, food companies,

etc., don't get dozens of visits, phone calls or letters from individual boys in the same group. And do try to see that only relevant stuff is asked for, on subjects of genuine use to your program plans. As anyone who owns a mailbox knows, it's all too easy to become inundated with junk mail no-one ever reads and which simply adds to the world's environmental problems.

We received a splendid collection of resource material listed by **Scouter Ken Shigeishi** of the 17th Scarborough West pack and were tempted to simply publish a list of the names and addresses he sent to us. However, in many cases, government departments and individual companies have asked us not to do so, as they haven't enough copies of their literature for a full frontal attack by, quite possibly, several thousand eager leaders from all across Canada. Also, some of the leaflets do quite quickly become out of print and/or out of date. However, when Scouter Shigeishi sent us his list, he suggested that items mostly fall into specific categories. We think it may help you to pinpoint the requirements of your group if we give some of these major headings here, together with a few facts we've discovered in our own researches.

ASTRONOMY: The Astronomy Division of the National Museum of Science and Technology, 1867 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8 will send you a set of leaflets on such subjects as The Distant Planets; Time By The Stars; The Sun; The Asteroids, etc., as long as their supplies last. So don't ask for more than one set per group. They will also gladly add your name to their mailing list for monthly sky material.

CANADA: Transport Canada, Public Affairs Branch, Transport Canada Building, Ottawa K1A 0N5 will be pleased to send copies of their literature. We sent away for *A Brief Summary of Canadian Railway History* and *The Beginnings of Aviation in Canada*. These proved to be interesting and useful sets of duplicated typed sheets. *Early Transportation in Canada* is a nicely produced booklet with sepia illustrations and many colourful facts such as those poor frogs squashed in the Red River cart axle we mentioned earlier! Transport Canada assured us that they'd be really pleased to send copies to anyone interested. It might be worth asking them for a current list of other literature as they cover many aspects of up-to-date transport too, such as the St. Lawrence Seaway and Mirabel airport.

CRAFTS: Many private companies supply craft suggestions and here's a good opportunity to get your boys to sleuth around. To start the ball rolling, you could write to S.C. Johnson & Son Ltd., Consumer Services Centre, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5R1, for their booklets: *A Raft of Craft Ideas* and *Crafts And More Crafts*. They've agreed to have good stocks available, free of charge and full of good ideas.

FOOD: By writing to the public relations department of any well-known company who's foods your boys enjoy, you can obtain a wealth of literature on the history of food, how it is produced and how to cook it. We had so many leaflets sent to us, when we wrote around, that we've decided not to plunge into that particular boxful until a later issue, when I'll give the subject of food an article to itself.

TRAVEL: You can learn more about a specific country by writing to the relevant Tourist Office or Embassy. And closer to home, why not get to know your own province really well? Each one has a variety of road maps, accommodation listings, camps and other literature available. For a complete set of free *Map Indexes* (although there may be a charge for the actual maps themselves) write to: Canada Map Office, Department of Energy, Mines & Resources, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E9.

Here's a good example of the interesting and useful information available from our provincial governments. Issued in leaflet form by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, it describes a situation any one of us might find ourselves in, and could be usefully shared with your boys before their next hike or camping trip.

How To Survive In The Woods

DON'T PANIC if you lose your way in the woods. The trees that seem to be closing you in are your best friends. They will supply shelter, fuel and food until you are rescued.

FIND YOURSELF. Before you give yourself up for lost, try to fix your position in relation to the sun, a high hill or a large lake or river. If nothing seems to help, follow the slope of the land down hill; this will often bring you to a lake which may put you back on the trail. (Too bad you don't have a compass to show you the way to go home.)

SAVE YOURSELF. Do not wander aimlessly; this will only waste your strength and get you nowhere. For safety's sake, do not climb trees or stumble around in the dark. While you still have daylight, find a clearing and make camp. Choose an elevated spot, where rain water will not collect, and build a shelter. Stay in the open where you can be seen by searching aircraft.

TRI-TRY. Gather dead, dry wood and build three fires in a triangle. (Three fires or three anything is a distress signal.) Add green boughs to pour a heavy smudge into the sky. In travelled or flown-over areas, this is bound to bring down a fire patrol — and rescue (and keep away insects while you wait). Keep plenty of dry wood on hand in case of rain.

REMEMBER the fire safety rules. Build a fire only on bare rock, sand or mineral soil (scrape away grass and vegetable debris). Make very sure it cannot spread and start a forest fire which could trap you in the flames.

FRESH MEAT such as rabbits or porcupines may be close by. A shoe-lace could be used as an emergency snare, and the slow-moving porcupine dispatched by a blow on the head with a stick, but watch out for the quills. Early in the season, look in birds' nests for edible eggs. In most areas, you can easily find clams, crayfish, frogs or snails. Cook your game on a spit or on a flat piece of rock. Keep your cooking fire small.

FRESH FRUIT. The berries you like best grow in profusion in season. The seeds in cones are plentiful, too, and may be eaten raw. Nuts and edible mushrooms are sometimes to hand. Many green plants, many roots and most new shoots on trees are good to eat, raw or cooked.

CAUTION. Some berries, plants and fungi are poisonous; better stick to the items you know to be safe.

ALWAYS CARRY water-proof matches, sheath knife, snare wire, fish hooks and line, compass, map, pocket first aid kit, fly dope and raisins or sweet chocolate (we'd add a mirror to this list) . . . Ration your food and **DON'T PANIC.**

If you live in B.C., there's an excellent little book called *Wilderness Survival*, produced by the Government of British Columbia's Forest Service. Readers in Manitoba can send away for a free list of available publications, by writing to the Department of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment in Winnipeg. These are just some that we've heard about but, wherever you live in Canada, and whatever your group's interests, you may be sure that there are resource materials available to you. So if your boys turn up information you'd like to share with us, we'll be glad to hear from you and, perhaps, publish your findings in a future article.

One final suggestion. If your group is keen enough to lash out \$4.95 on a publication which provides many good ideas, try: *1001 Valuable Things You Can Get Free In Canada* by Harriet Saalheimer, a Pagurian Press book published by Macmillan of Canada. X



With the renewed interest in bicycling, there are very few homes that do not have at least one 2-wheeler, and most Cubs and Scouts own their own bike.

In the May issue, David Goss provided some bicycle facts and fun and here is a follow-up that we are sure your boys will enjoy trying.

In addition to running the boys through the races and relays, you may also want to have a police officer from your road safety division on hand, to talk about safety and do an inspection of participants' vehicles. The Canada Safety Council also has a fair amount of good information on safe cycling. Meanwhile here are some points to bear in mind.

Safety

Teach your Cubs and Scouts to keep their bikes in good operating condition at all times. It takes just a little time to check and oil them regularly. The boys should learn to obey all traffic rules and to be alert, careful and sensible. Here are "do's" and "don'ts".

- Keep off sidewalks. Give pedestrians the right of way.
- Stop at all intersections. Look both ways before crossing. Obey traffic signals.
- Ride in single file and keep to the right side of the road.
- Use headlight at night. Have reflector on rear.
- Never ride double.
- Never hitch onto other vehicles.
- Don't show off and coast downhill with your feet off the pedals.

Fun

Riding a bicycle is one of the most pleasurable pastimes in the world. It is a healthy, bodybuilding form of recreation that has won its way into the hearts of millions of riders in our country. The following bike games and races are designed to provide amusement and enjoyment for packs and troops.

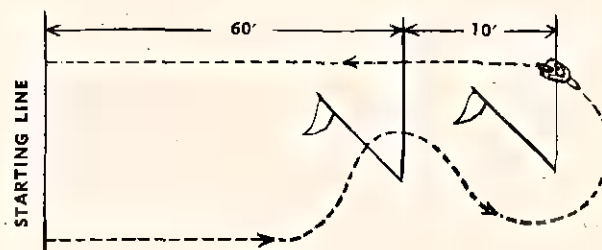
In playing these games, choose a safe area — one that is free of traffic and danger. The local school playground is excellent. Don't take unnecessary chances and risks. Make sure bicycles are in tip-top mechanical condition.

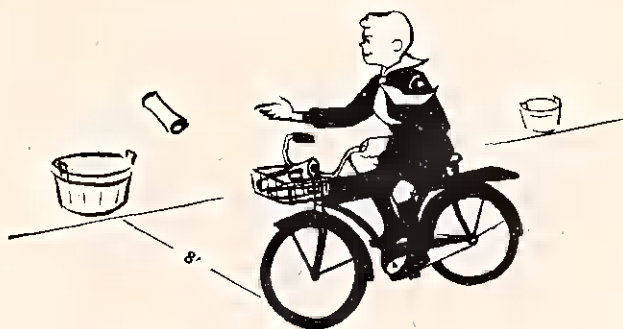
Remind boys they will have more fun if they are good sports — play the game fairly and squarely and according to the rules.

Bike Tire Quoits — This game is a natural when you have a couple of old discarded bike tires. Drive two pegs into the earth 10 to 15 feet apart so that they extend 12 inches above the surface. Two players compete in the game. Each player stands near one of the pegs. One player tosses the bike tire at the opponent's peg. The opponent tosses it back. A ringer earns ten points, a leaner — five, a double ringer — twenty. The player reaching fifty first wins.

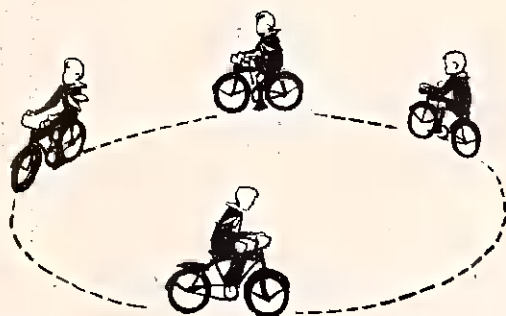


Pole Speed Race — This bicycle race is always popular with any age group. Set up poles slalom style, the first pole 20 yards from the starting line and three subsequent poles about 10 feet apart. Contestant must follow a course that zigzags from the right of one pole to the left of the next, etc. Rider who completes the course in least time is winner. If race is on paved area, use blocks or cans and shorten the distance.

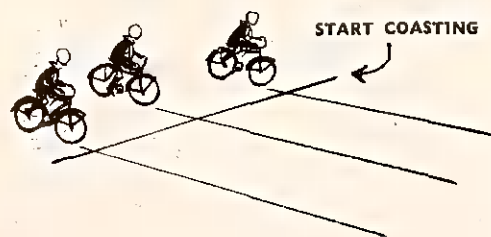




Newspaper Race — On a 100-yard racecourse, place six or eight barrels or other receptacles about 15 feet apart. Put the first barrel about 10 feet from the starting line. Each contestant rides along on his bike about 8 feet away from the barrels. As he passes each one, he tosses in a folded newspaper. The contestant who gets the most newspapers in the barrels wins.

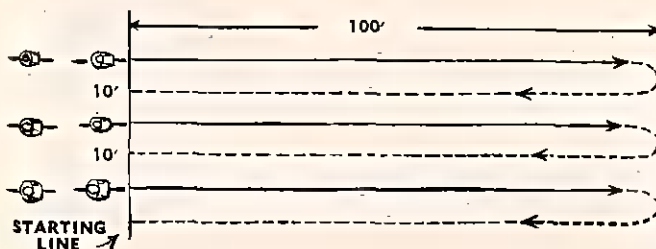


Pursuit Race — This is a speed race. All participants line up around a circular course about 3 yards apart. At a signal, they all ride in the same direction around the circle. The idea of the race is for each rider to pass the contestant ahead of him. As a rider is passed by another contestant, he retires from the race. The race continues until one rider is left.



Coasting Race — The object of this race is to determine which contestant can coast the longest distance. Each contestant pedals as hard as possible for a distance of at least 15 feet to a prescribed starting line where the coasting officially begins. It takes a lot of skill to coast along in a straight line. Have a referee mark the spot where a rider stops. The next rider tries to outdistance the mark.

Simple Relay — Contestants form equal teams and line up relay style standing beside bikes. A goal is marked 100 feet or more from the starting line. At the starting signal, the first player of each team mounts, rides to the goal, returns to the starting line, dismounts, and the second rider repeats action. First team with all players finished wins.



Potato Relay — Several equal teams line up in relay formation with bikes. Be sure there is adequate space between teams. Each team has its own course which is parallel to the other courses. At the starting line for each team is a box. Before the race, potatoes are placed along each course at about 5-yard intervals.

At the starting signal, the first player in each team rides out, picks up the first potato, returns with it, and places it in the box. He repeats same until he has fetched all the potatoes and placed them in the box. When all the potatoes have been deposited in the box he touches off the second player who rides out and replaces, one at a time, all the potatoes on the racecourse. The first team to finish wins.

Wooden blocks, pebbles, or other small objects may be used instead of potatoes.

9



Hitting the Target — Set up four or six lard cans, bowls, or other receptacles in a row about 15 feet apart along a 100-foot-long course. Give each bicycle rider a supply of bottle caps, stones, marbles or other small objects. He then rides along the course, as close as possible, and drops an object in each receptacle. Rider who gets most objects in receptacles wins. X



National Promotional & Publicity Aids for 1979-1980



by BOB MILKS

On September 1, 1979, we start the second year of the National 3-Year Public Relations Program. Despite the fact that year one is just ending on August 31, 1979, we have learned a lot about councils' needs through a process of evaluating the materials provided for year one and prioritizing materials for year two.

In December, 1978, after materials for year one had been available for three months, the National PR Committee hosted a weekend PR Workshop. Eight provinces were represented and these representatives evaluated the materials which had been developed for 1978-79 — from theme to style of posters.

In addition, the representatives felt that:

- The focus for year two should be on the outdoors and leadership — with special emphasis on older boys (Scouts & Venturers).
- Materials should not be imprinted with a national slogan — as councils have different needs.
- Materials should be distributed to councils in the summer so that they, in turn, could distribute the material prior to September 1, 1979.

Questionnaires were sent out to councils in February, 1979. Councils were unanimous in supporting the focus — providing that the "special emphasis on Scouts and Venturers" did not mean withdrawal of support for other sections.

Two-thirds of the councils felt that we should not have a national slogan imprinted on materials. A majority of the councils asked to have the materials in their hands early in July so that they would have time to distribute materials within the council prior to September 1, 1979.

The councils also prioritized a list of promotional and publicity materials. The following materials have been produced and distributed to councils — within the limitations of the national budget.

LARGE COLOUR POSTERS — 24" x 36"

Councils were almost unanimous in asking for colour posters. Accordingly, these posters are in full colour. There is a large poster for each program section. Each poster features one large photo and three smaller photos. The photos show the section engaged in year-round, outdoor activities. There is 6" of clear space at the bottom of each poster for councils to insert their own slogan or message. Self-adhesive lettering has been provided to make this job easier.

Usage: Because of the size of these posters, they are suitable for use in displays in shopping malls or as a Scouting background for annual meetings, conferences and father and son banquets.

SMALL COLOUR POSTERS — 12" x 18"

These are similar to the large posters — but are only one-quarter of the size. They have 3" of clear space for group or section messages. Self-adhesive lettering is also provided.

Usage: These posters are suitable for use on bulletin boards or in store windows.

DISPLAY MATERIALS

These are large (about 40" x 30") two-colour sheets. There is one sheet with the Scouts Canada logo and one sheet with the logo and the name of the section for each program section. The background is red diagonal bars with the logo and section name in blue. They have been designed in such a way that they can be stacked vertically or placed side-by-side or a combination of these — the design (diagonal bars) flows from one sheet to another.

Usage: These can be used in shopping malls — two taped back-to-back at the top and suspended over wires or stacked on vertical columns. They could also be used as a backdrop at Scouting events.

HOW — TO KITS

These were very popular in year one of the three-year PR plan. Accordingly, we have expanded on these kits to help local PR personnel be more effective in their job.

Usage: These are simple "How-To's" for local PR personnel. They focus on how to make the best use of the promotional and publicity materials produced for 1979/1980.

REPRO SHEETS

There are seven new repro sheets — as well as the sheets produced for 78/79. This means that there now are two sheets of line drawings for each program section, three sheets of logos and one sheet on adult training. The section logos feature outdoor activities.

Usage: These can be used in council bulletins or to illustrate copy in newspaper ads or Scout-supplements.

TV PROMOS

Both Scout and Venturer promos feature activities in the outdoors.

Usage: These are intended for use by council PR personnel.

RADIO SPOTS

A variety of spots on each section, ranging from 10 to 60 seconds, have been produced. These are suggestions and can be adapted for local use.

Usage: These are intended for use by council PR personnel.

NEWSPAPER ADS

Several examples of newspaper ads are provided. These can be adapted for local use.

Usage: These are intended for use by council personnel.

BANNERS — 4"x25"

These include the Scouts Canada logo, the name of each section and space to write in meeting places, times, contacts and phone numbers.

Usage: These are intended for use on bulletin boards. They can help recruit boys or leaders in conjunction with small colour photos.

In the next few months we will begin planning for year three. We want to provide materials that are useful to you. We would appreciate hearing from you on the materials provided this year and we would like your suggestions for materials for next year. Take a few minutes and drop a note to:

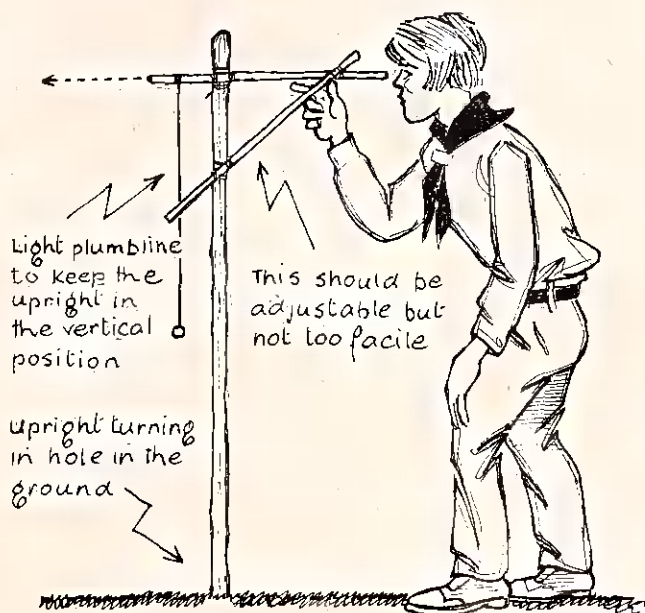
Director of Public Relations
Scouts Canada
P.O. Box 5151, Stn. 'F'
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3G7

One of my favourite reads on Sunday morning is "Sayings of the week" in the *London Observer*. This one, for instance: "Despite the pontifications of professors, the bletherings of sociologists and the double-talk of Ministers, every teacher and parent knows that small classes are needed if the schools are to do their best." — Mr. Max Morris.

They might also try B.-P.'s Patrol System. Come to that, so might we.

Troop Night Diversions

- Provide each patrol with two short lengths of (expendable) nylon, terylene or polypropylene rope and hold a competition to see which can cut through one rope with the other in the shortest possible time. Let us know the size of the rope and the time taken — in seconds, of course.
- Provide each patrol with a wire clothes hanger, two reels of cotton, a few inches of insulation tape and *literally nothing else*, and invite them to invent a simple line-throwing apparatus. Have an assortment of tools available — a vice (if possible), a hack saw, a pair of pliers and a few rasps and files. (Note One: Obviously this activity should only be attempted in suitable terrain. Note Two: We have our own ideas about this apparatus but shall resist the temptation to tell you what it is. Do let us know if your patrols come up with any brilliant ideas. We are dying to know whether it is true that great minds — ours and theirs — do think alike.)
- In safe conditions, promote a time-fuse-making competition with the object of finding which patrol can produce the slowest time-fuse of a given length. Patrol leaders to be given a week's advance notice of this event so that they can carry out their own experiments and provide their own magic ingredients.
- Provide each patrol with one light spar (a broom handle will do), two garden canes and a few elastic bands and send them out to estimate the width of an



imaginary river, ravine or other natural obstacle with the improvised apparatus shown in the diagram. Do not tell them how to use it. The purpose of the exercise will be to encourage them to think for themselves.

- If you haven't tried this one for a long, long time, issue empty coffee or treacle tins with press-in lids and invite the runt of the litter in each patrol, *assisted by his own patrol leader*, to light a fire out of doors and heat up his steam bomb until the lid blows off. (Important: p.l.s should be told to work *with* the kids without taking control.)
- As an experiment, try a "Shouted Message Relay". Patrol leaders should be told to post their men within shouting distance of each other so that a verbal message can be relayed quickly and accurately along a given course. Once in position, the Scouts must stay put until the message has gone the length of the line.
- If you have never (and may I remark in passing that it is surprising how many people haven't) provided your patrols with the wherewithal for a slap-up beans-and-banger blowout on troop night and sent them out to cook it for themselves, now is the hour.

The "HAVE-A-BASH" was invented at Gilwell some years ago by a visiting Rover crew from Cambridge University. It is a light-hearted, non-competitive, free scope, go-as-you-please activity, well in tune with the relaxed attitude to life now prevalent among the young in the Western World, and is just the job for bringing in members of the group committee and other adult well-wishers to share in the fun and games of the normal troop-night meeting.

The idea is to have a wide variety of interesting activities on tap, so that the boys may range at will and have a bash at anything that tickles their fancy. The nature of the activities will depend on the adult talent available, but it is important that they should be, on the whole, unexacting and capable of being carried out fairly quickly by the average boy. It will act as a stimulus to effort if each Scout is provided with a duplicated list on which he may himself tick off the items as he completes them. (Yes, yes, we know that there may be some slight psychological risk in this, but it is no part of the plan that the

boy should feel he must satisfy **anyone but himself.**)

Here is a specimen list to show you the form:

PHYSICAL DEXTERITY

1. Stand on one leg, blindfolded, with arms folded for 95 seconds.
2. Hold a 4 ft. garden cane horizontally in front of you with both hands, swing it back and jump over it without leaving go. Now repeat the process in reverse.
3. Balance a Scout staff (or equal) on the tip of one finger for one minute. Now repeat the process, passing the staff from fingertip to fingertip with the other hand firmly out of commission.
4. Do a fifty-yard dash in ten seconds or less while balancing three staves sheer-lashed together on one hand.
5. Do fifteen press-ups, clapping your hands on the rise.
6. Throw volleyball over your head and catch it behind, without turning.
7. While blindfolded, take six paces forward, drive a tent peg lightly into the ground with a mallet, return to starting point, then (still blindfolded) walk back and finish the job.

SCOUTCRAFT

1. With another Scout demonstrate two methods of carrying a disabled person.
2. Set a map, and read a given map reference.
3. After dark, point out the north star. In sunlight, use a watch to find north by the sun.
4. Find the angle contained in your handspan at arm's length by dividing 360 degrees by the number of times your handspan goes into the horizon out-of-doors, or round the room in which you are standing. Use this to lay off a given bearing (e.g. 120 degrees west of the church tower).
6. Demonstrate any method of increasing your pulling power on a rope, e.g. by means of the parbuckle, Spanish windlass or harvester's hitch.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY

1. Change the front nearside wheel of Scouter's car.
2. Demonstrate how to sharpen a sheath knife on a wet stone.
3. You will be required to direct a stranger from one given point in the neighbourhood to another.
4. Demonstrate the use of three garden tools.
5. Remove, clean and check the gap of a spark plug and show that it is sparking.
6. Drive in a 1-½ inch screw without damage to wood or screw. Nail two boards together without splitting the wood.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. Recite two verses of any poem from memory.
2. From memory, draw a bus, delivery truck, or other familiar vehicle.
3. Name the colours of the spectrum.
4. With the materials provided (lipstick, eye shadow, or other pigment, and paper or light card) make a leaf-print.
5. Snatches of a number of familiar tunes will be played back on tape. How many can you recognize and name?

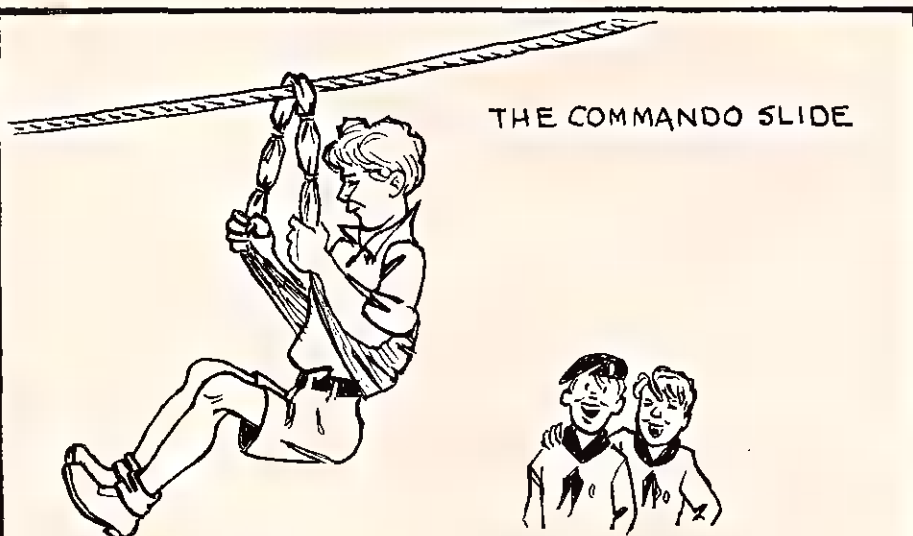
Our own experience has been that this activity is an invariable winner, and we look forward to hearing how it goes down (if at all) with your lot — especially if you have any bright suggestions for interesting, way-out activities. X



Every first time camper should have the SCOUT TRANSPORTER at midnight any time, but after dark ... with countryside broken only by the hoot the red light of the torch reflected o



the experience of riding
It is quite a thrill at
the deep silence of the
ring of a vagrant owl and
in the water below... **WOW!**



THE COMMANDO SLIDE

cut the sides of two old fertilizer sacks, twist
each one separately to make ropes of plastic,
bind with sisal twine at intervals and join ends
to make a strop



At camp this year, try a Scarecrow Competition



by
David Goss

Not long ago, I came across a bound volume of the weekly Scout magazine from Britain *The Scout*, which unfortunately ceased publication a number of years ago.

The fact that this was dated 1917 intrigued me, as I was sure it would contain many ideas that Boy Scouts found interesting in that first decade of Scouting. I wasn't disappointed.

In the 780 pages were hundreds of good ideas, still as relevant to today's programming as they were 62 years ago. I copied just eight of these ideas to share with you.

I would like to be able to tell you who originated these ideas, but none of them had "by-lines". Perhaps none of the writers are still living, but isn't it nice to know that their work for Scouting still goes on in another generation of boys?

We should think of all our program ideas this way; who knows what effect the idea you try on your lads tonight will have on the future life of the boy, or those he comes in touch with?

With this in mind, I present the following, copied almost as they were presented a lifetime ago!

A Simple Camp-Chair

You can make a simple camp-chair out of two pieces of wood and a small strip of canvas or carpet.

The wood should be ordinary planking, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 24" — 26" long, and of a suitable width. Half-way up each piece cut a rectangular slot, as shown in Fig. 1.,

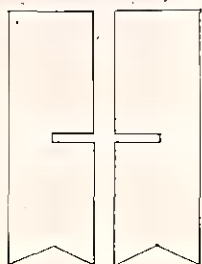


FIG. 1.

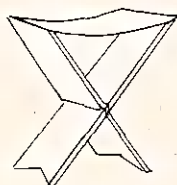


FIG. 2.

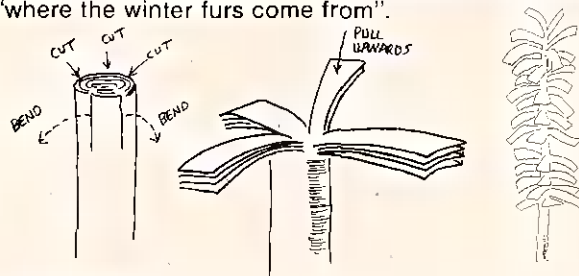
using for this purpose a sharp saw and a chisel, or a fret-saw. Then, at the bottom of each piece of wood, saw out a wedge-shaped piece, so as to leave feet upon which the chair or stool can stand securely.

Provide the seat by nailing the canvas or carpet to the wood. The material should be about 12" long, and one end is nailed to the top of one piece of wood, and the other end to the other chair-leg. In doing this it is well to turn in the edge of the canvas, and to use large-headed nails. The chair is now ready for use. All that you need do to set it up is to fit the two slots to one another, allowing the legs to open as wide as the canvas or carpet will allow.

The wood may be stained or coloured, and the camp-chair would make quite a nice present. In order that it may look neat when finished, it is important that the slots should be sawn at a point exactly half-way up the pieces of wood, and that they should extend half-way through the width of the planking. Then, when the two legs are fitted together, each will fit exactly into the other. For folding up, the legs are disengaged and placed side by side.

A Pretty Fir Tree (for a conjuring display)

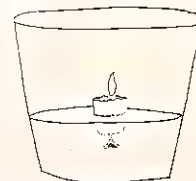
This little effect is very showy, but the only patter necessary is: "I will try and make something out of this roll of paper" (a roll of strips of newspaper gummed-taped together end to end). The paper should be about 15" wide. The conjurer tears it in the way shown in the illustration and then pulls it out from the middle. He announces that it is a kind of imitation of a fir tree — "where the winter furs come from".



Heather Beds

While at present (it was in the middle of World War I), it is not always possible to pitch a camp, there is nothing to prevent you going on a tramping expedition, and a heather-bed is the bed for comfort. North-country Scouts will find it easy to get the heather but, for those who are not so fortunate, bracken (ferns) is good. I have often slept on bracken, and although heather is by far the better sleeping material, a bracken-bed is not to be sneered at when you're tired out with the day's march. I never mind sleeping on the ground myself and a pine-needle bed is the best of all ground beds. It is soft and springy and beautifully scented. You just roll yourself in your blanket, use your greatcoat or jacket for a pillow, and fall fast asleep. Those who have never slept out-of-doors "under the wide and starry sky" have missed one of life's greatest joys. (Note — Present conservation practices frown on the cutting of boughs to make beds, but little harm would be done using the ferns at this time of year!)

A Good Night-Light



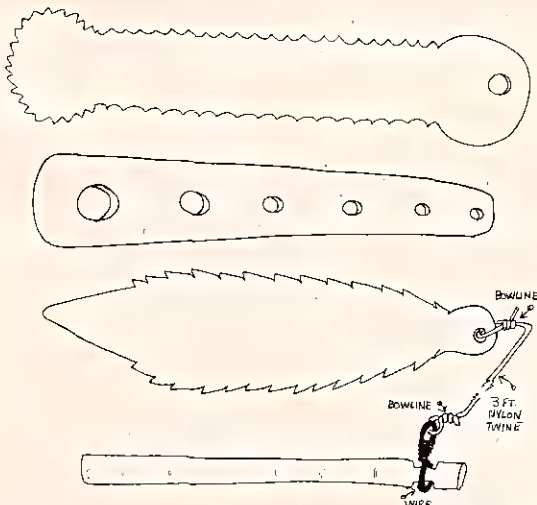
At times a night-light may be a camp necessity. The one shown in the picture is a good dodge. It also uses up all candle ends and is absolutely safe. An ordinary tumbler is three-quarters filled with water and the candle end is floated in it as shown, a nail having been first thrust into the end of the candle, so as to balance it.

When the candle has burnt almost out, the weight of the nail sinks it and the light is extinguished.

Make a Bull-Roarer

A fine thing for camp is the "bull-roarer".

By means of a sharp penknife any boy can make a bull-roarer out of a piece of hard wood. Take a piece of flat wood about 6" — 7" and 3/4" wide, scrape it smooth, and level off the edges on each side, so that the surface is convex. Now cut a number of teeth so that each edge is more or less like that of a saw. Round off the angles at the ends, pierce a hole near one end, and through this thread a piece of strong, flexible but thin string.



To make the instrument hum, all you have to do is to swing it round and round on the string as rapidly as possible. Directly it begins to whirl it sings, and the faster the swinging, the louder and shriller the noise.

Now go on to experiment with other shapes and styles of instrument. Some suggestions are given in the sketch. To vary the sound, grooves may be cut on the surface of the bull-roarer, as shown in one of the specimens here, holes of varying sizes may be pierced, and the sizes of the teeth may be varied. Then the proportions of length to breadth may be changed, and alterations made in the size and thickness of the wood.

While to a British boy a bull-roarer is a toy, to many people in distant parts of the world it is an instrument of great reverence and awe, and is supposed to be the voice of God. Two rules must always be borne in mind when

using one of these instruments. Be sure the string is strong and is tied tightly, and be careful to see that no one is near when you whirl the roarer round. (I have added a stick which makes a good method of twirling your roarer. Tie both ends with bowlines . . . a good practice for your knot work.)

Judge Speed of Train

It is very simple to judge the speed at which a train is travelling. The telegraph poles along the railway line are 176' apart — that is, 30 poles to the mile. Therefore, if you count the number of poles the train passes in one minute, and multiply the result by two, then you have the number of miles the train is travelling.

Would this work on highways? Try it sometime!

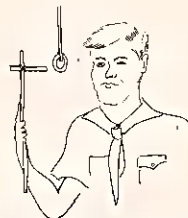
For Campers

If you want a good, ready-made stove for camp work, here is one which our men at the Front (in World War I) are using in the trenches.

You take an old jam tin and punch a lot of holes round near the top, and another set near the bottom.

Take a bit of candle 3" long; wrap it round loosely with any old bits of canvas or sacking till it fits loosely inside the jam tin. Light the candle, and as it melts, the canvas all acts as a wick, and a good hot flame burns for twenty minutes.

Try This



Here is something to try at home or at the club room.

Suspend a ring by a string on a level with the eyes, as shown in sketch. Tie a small stick crosswise on the end of another, about a yard long. Hold the long stick, shut one eye, and try to thread the ring with the crossed stick.

You will be surprised to find how difficult it is, but if both eyes are used the ring can be threaded at the first attempt. X

A CREST WORTH SWAPPING FOR ...



training talk

by reg roberts

This month Reg writes about ... Keeping Up To Date

Training Material

Every new Scouting year sees some changes in the volunteer personnel who make up the service teams across the country and many new trainers join the ranks of those who have been around for a while.

A recent phone call reinforced a concern that I have had for some time, about the lack of information that both new and some of the more experienced trainers and service team personnel have, about the resources which are available to help them become more effective in their Scouting role.

I am aware, of course, that the responsibility for ensuring that such information is passed along to newcomers rests with local councils, mostly at the district and regional levels. I am also aware that often in the early part of each year so much time has to be devoted to getting things going again, that the need to remind trainers and service Scouters of what is available, is overlooked.

Occasionally, I get letters from people who suggest that it would be really neat if we had a training document that would set out guidelines for doing such and such a thing and I write back and say that we do and please refer to — and I quote the source.

Regular readers of *Training Talk* write to say how useful or interesting they have found a particular article and that they have clipped it out and put it into their file for continuing reference. I think this is great. However, I wonder if anyone thinks to share that "great" item with a new trainer or service Scouter who joins the staff a month or a year after the article appeared in **The Leader**.

Just in case anyone thinks this article is a plug for *Training Talk* or nationally produced documents, let me assure you that such is the case. However, I am also very much concerned about the wealth of good resource material produced at other levels of the Movement which could be shared and often is not and, as a result, newcomers often have to "invent the wheel" all over again.

In a way I am making a plea for some type of early in the year get-together of service and training personnel, either separately or as a total group, to review every possible area of resource support that is available to them. In addition, a meeting to provide orientation for new members who may take up a training or service team role later in the year would be useful.

By way of refreshing your memory and as a resource to help you develop the content for such a session, the following listing contains the documents currently produced by the national office in the field of training and servicing. They are listed according to their catalogue number. *Problem Analysis and Decision Making*, Catalogue number 20-807

A collection of ideas from a variety of different sources in the area of solving problems and making decisions. Trainers, service team, council and committee members

will find this a helpful guide when faced with problem situations where decisions must be made.

For Those Who Help Others, Catalogue number 20-808

An extensive outline of the job of the service Scouter with a large variety of suggestions, guidelines, observations and self-help exercises designed to increase effectiveness.

Guidelines to Helping People Grow, Catalogue number 21-213

A new edition of an old standard Training Note dealing with skill training in such areas as leadership, communications, motivation, evaluation, values and human resource development — invaluable for trainers and service team members. (Revised April 1979)

Service Team Handbook, Catalogue number 21-214

Introduced in June 1978, this document has proved to be a very popular resource piece for service Scouters. It covers every aspect of the role of providing service to groups and sections.

Introduction to Scouting, Catalogue number 21-215

Designed for use with every adult new to Scouting, this Training Note is intended to provide the guidance needed for the first interview. It lets prospective Scouting personnel know what Scouting expects of them and what they can get out of Scouting.

Guidelines to Group/Section Committee Training, Catalogue number 21-216

Effective group and section committees are essential if Scouters in colonies, packs, troops, companies and crews are to be adequately supported. This document will ensure appropriate training information is provided to trainers of those committees.

Guidelines to Council Member Training, Catalogue number 21-217

A Training Note to provide guidance on the planning and conduct of training for area/district and regional council personnel which will enable them to effectively support their council operations.

Guidelines to Service Team Training, Catalogue number 21-218

Regardless of where service team members are recruited, this set of guidelines sets out the procedures for a Part II Wood Badge type of training session. Designed to provide trainers with the essential content material for an effective training event.

Handbook for Trainers, Catalogue number 21-219

Available as of May 1979, this Training Note is full of information on course planning procedures, training methods and aids, evaluation techniques and material essential to anyone undertaking a trainer role.

Guidelines to Cub Leaders' Training, Catalogue number 21-201

Guidelines to Scout Leaders' Training, Catalogue number 21-202

Guidelines to Venturer Advisors' Training, Catalogue number 21-203

Guidelines to Beaver Leaders' Training, Catalogue number 21-205

Separate documents for each section, these guidelines are designed to enable trainers to develop session content for Part I and Part II Wood Badge training by following the objectives for each section.

Full of vital information and supported by a helpful resource section, these guidelines are a must for Wood Badge training.

Some of these documents are listed in the annual Supply Services' catalogue and all of them are in stock at council offices.

Be sure to check with your local office to keep up to date on current resource material and be sure that new members in the service or training area are made fully aware of what is available to them.

Patrol Leaders In Action

Some of you will remember that some years ago most districts in the country had annual events under the title of Bronze and Silver Arrow Training. These courses were designed to provide a specialized form of training for patrol leaders and those who were soon to become patrol leaders.

As the program for the Scout section evolved, these training courses fell out of style. However, many people today are suggesting a need to once again operate some type of event that will provide the training that patrol leaders seem to need. A letter from Bud Jacobi of the St. Catharines district indicates that they have taken some action in this regard.

"Patrol Leaders in Action '78" was a weekend course held in camp with the express purpose of helping young people learn some skills in patrol leadership. From all accounts it was very successful.

Boys from ten troops in the district attended and participated in a program that contained the following content areas: Leaderless experiences; Hints and techniques of leadership; Role playing of problem situations; Developing resource ideas for patrol activities; Demonstration of skills in leading games; Novelty cooking; The Job of a Patrol Leader (patrol spirit, organization, meetings, etc.); Court of Honour; Wide games; Campfire programs; Scouts' Own service; Obstacle course.

A very full program, as you can see, but one that seems to be much needed in that the boys became much more able to understand their fellow patrol members and offer

effective leadership, as a result of participating in the event.

In the post course evaluation the boys rated the course very highly in terms of learning they can transfer to their own back home situation and all reported having fun as well.

Perhaps of equal importance is the effect such training has had on the overall leadership of the troops whose patrol leaders attended. Troop spirit is higher, discipline problems are reduced, leadership skills are more evident and the Scouters have assistance from their patrol leaders in new skill training areas.

Those of you who remember Bronze and Silver Arrow Training may wish to try a course such as the one above, certainly it seems to be effective in St. Catharines.

Traditions

Ever wonder why the Gilwell scarf is the colour it is? Well, the greyish beige on the outside is intended to signify humility and reddish colour on the inside is intended to signify warmth of feelings. On the point of the scarf, the small patch of Maclaren tartan material is there as a reminder that Mr. W. de Bois Maclaren donated the land which later became Gilwell Park in England, the home of leader training and the home to which all Gilwell Scouters belong in spirit.

Some Scouters knot the free ends of their group scarf as a reminder to do one's good turn each day. But the Gilwell scarf is never knotted, being itself a reminder of one's promise to serve others.

The woggle was introduced to Scouting in the early 1920s by the then Camp Chief of Gilwell Park, Francis Gidney. Prior to that time the scarf was knotted at the throat in the customary fashion of the day — usually a square knot with the ends pointing out to the shoulders.

In the early days of leader training, the lighting of fires by friction was a skill in which everyone on Wood Badge courses wished to become proficient. The main piece of equipment to create the friction was a leather thong about 30 inches long — just long enough when not in use, to make a two strand Turk's Head woggle.

Francis Gidney is also credited with introducing the name "woggle" for this neckerchief slide, though I have no knowledge of where he found such a word.

Any traditions to share? Send them along with as much detail as you can and I will write them up. X

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Bird Feeders

The building of bird feeders gives the builder an opportunity to learn to know one bird from another and to observe their habits and behaviour. In some cases, this pleasurable and educational activity may help birds to survive.

Birds are well fitted by nature to find their own foods under normal circumstances. They have a strong survival instinct and possess both abundant energy and the ability to catch their prey or glean very small morsels of food from hidden places. But storms, droughts and excessive cold sometimes threaten birds with serious food scarcities.

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Migrating birds especially may have difficulties finding enough food to survive as they move across a large continent from one place to another. Adverse weather and feeding conditions are particularly hard on them when the effort of flying great distances in a short time requires extra nourishment. Birds that straggle behind or are delayed until it is too late to migrate may benefit in particular from the building of bird feeders.

Efforts should be made to cater to the birdlife in country gardens or parks which are the natural resting places for migrating birds, and also in city and suburban gardens where birds often rest. Bird banding has shown that once a bird has found a good feeding place it is likely to return to it time and time again, year after year. Care should be taken, therefore, to visit the feeding stations periodically, and immediately after every storm, to replenish the food supply.

A feeding station can be put up anywhere, for birds of some kind will eventually find it and attract other birds to it. Feeding places high on the roofs and the balconies of apartment houses and other urban places are visited by an astonishing number and variety of birds. Ideally, however, a feeding place will have shelter from the weather and from bird-eating predators such as hawks and cats. Protection from squirrels is also important; otherwise they will take all the seed. It is desirable to have trees in the vicinity providing a link between the birds and the feeders.

A feeding station built with trees and shrubs, or a hill or house rising on its north and west sides best provides shelter from the weather. Some birds remain in a restricted area after winter descends, and they may not find food if it is not offered until after the snow has come. Winter feeding stations should therefore be established in sunny, sheltered positions early in the autumn.

Coping with predators is a more complicated affair. It

is practical to distinguish between domestic predators, such as dogs and cats, and the wild ones, hawks and weasels. Domestic predators should, if possible, be trained not to touch the birds attracted to the feeding place or be otherwise prevented from doing so.

But wild predators are the bird's natural enemies and belong to the environment. To dispose of them is a mistaken conservation method, for their complete absence might dull the natural alertness of their prey. An unheeding bird is the easy victim; the constantly alert one lives the longest.

To protect birds from predators, thick cover, into which the birds can dart at the first sign of danger, is needed not far from the feeder. A bushy tree, a tangle of shrubs, are places where the birds can hide. Keen eyes allow the birds to sound a timely alarm and save many a one and its fellows from death lurking in the shadows or dashing at them out of nowhere.

Sometimes, with ingenuity given full play, handmade as well as manufactured feeders become quite elaborate: some are fitted with hoppers that serve the food a little at a time, some have three glass sides and weathervanes that keep the open side pointed to the leeward, thus providing constant shelter. The hopper type feeder is useful in any feeding station since it cuts down on waste by feeding seeds to the birds little by little. But the other refinements are best avoided since birds that enter elaborate feeders are often trapped by predators.

The hopper type feeder is usually an inverted container, but can also be one filled from the top with one or more slots at the bottom, letting the seeds out onto a tray a few at a time. Let it be simple in construction and placed where the bird has free access and departure. It should be made of durable material, metal, wood or glass. Plastic is fine in the warm seasons but chips and cracks in cold weather.

A suspended feeder with a smooth sloping roof without moulding on the edge is a good protection, not only against rain and snow, but against the predator that might attack from above. It should have a cat or squirrel shield. This looks like an inverted funnel, may indeed be one, about one or two feet in length, whose narrow end is clamped to the feeder support. The downward slope must not be rolled at the edge because the slightest unevenness is enough to provide an agile cat or squirrel with sufficient grip to swing itself onto the feeder. It is also good management to provide special feeding places where squirrels and chipmunks can eat their fill

and so be less apt to interfere with the birds.

But the simplest kind of hand-made feeder is often the most successful. Birds are happiest and safest in the most natural surroundings and, as a rule, gain nothing with artificiality. Let the feeder be a log, raised or lying on the ground, strewn with seeds where the birds can pick over the uneven places to find the coveted morsel. For ground-feeding species, the sparrows and others, the feeder can be the bare ground in some sheltered place or simply a platform among the shrubs.

For the woodpeckers, chickadees and nuthatches, a log with holes gouged out in suitable places can hold whatever food mixture is used. Suspend it at a good height from the ground on a thin wire stretched from one place to another away from overhanging branches. Half a coconut or other receptacle can be suspended right side up or upside down or on its side. Woodpeckers, chickadees and nuthatches are adept at upsidedown feeding and can thus be provided with a private feeder unusable by others. A mesh onion bag or other loosely crocheted bag is good for holding fat. They wear out from much pecking but are easily replaced.

A tree trunk is the most natural place for some birds to cling. A piece of fat clamped to the trunk by means of a rectangular piece of half-inch-mesh chicken or other wire secured tightly with nails is an unbeatable all-weather feeder for both birds and other animals.

Once the feeding station is set up, there are three main kinds of food to offer: dry foods, solids and mixtures, and liquids.

The sunflower seed is perhaps the most popular although expensive dry food. *Highly nutritious, it is of utmost importance, especially in the winter.* It is relished by woodpeckers, jays, chickadees, nuthatches, blackbirds and finches — and also by chipmunks and squirrels. The woodpecker swallows it whole, as do the jay and the blackbird, or puts it in a crack and pecks it open, as does the nuthatch. The chickadee holds the seed with its feet against the twig and hammers it open before eating or storing it, and the Blue Jay often does this too. The finches crack the seeds in their powerful bills and let the hulls fall away.

Cracked grain, corn, coarse rolled oats, cracked peanuts and bread appeal to all these species and to some sparrows as well, as do millet and other small grains. For the finches with the small bills, the Pine Siskins, red-

polls, goldfinches and the sparrows, nothing is quite so tasty as the lowly weed seeds from plants such as the mullein and evening primrose. However, care should be taken not to spread them around. Most finches relish salt scattered on sand or gravel. In the winter all birds need grit or coarse gravel to aid digestion.

Fat is the most important of the solid and mixture group of foods. It is very high in calories which, transferred into energy, may keep the bird alive through the coldest winter night. The plain gob of fat clamped to the tree trunk or suspended in the mesh bag is a food on which all wintering birds feed with never sated appetites. During cold springs even the small insect-eating migrating bird may find it.

Any kind of animal and kitchen fats will suffice. Rendered fat or lard serves well as the basis of mixtures cooked together into a rather stiff porridge with rolled oats, grains and weed seeds, and water. Keep in refrigerator *without cover!*

Fruits are an important addition to these solid foods. A crabapple tree full of frozen fruit will for days in winter attract large flocks of Pine Grosbeaks which belong to the finches. Cherries, junberries, red osier dogwood, sumach, elderberries, all are among the northern wild fruits that are essential for the survival of many birds. Plant them around the feeding station! These natural feeders will attract and serve a great variety of birds better than any artificial contraption, especially during the fall migration.

Water is a basic ingredient in any set-up for feeding wild birds. There is no need for an elaborate bird bath. A hollow lined with rocks and cement or a shallow container sunk into the ground is, in fact, preferred. Sometimes the birds take a long time to discover the water even when they fly over it many times a day. But get the water moving by a light drip through a small hole pierced into the bottom of a pail suspended over it, or from a hose, and the birds will soon see it and make it a much-visited spot — one of several from which both birds and their watchers can derive enjoyment and benefits. X

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How to feed the BIRDS



In our Canadian Wildlife series this month you can read about the importance of feeders to the survival of our bird population. Here, adding further detail to this theme, are some practical suggestions adapted from the national Scouting magazine of Finland.

This activity would enable Scouts to pass their Conservation Badge requirement for Bronze Stage (3-a): "With another Scout, make and maintain a bird or animal feeding station for six weeks"; or Cubs could pass the Black Star Requirement No.8: "Make, set up and maintain a bird bath, bird house or bird feeding station".

During winter, when snow and ice cover the ground and seal tree branches for many weeks, birds have a hard time to find food. Their natural supply is denied them. Some birds are seed eaters; others live entirely on berries or leaves of one kind of tree or shrub. Many birds feed only on insects; some on grasshoppers and other ground-dwelling insects; others on insects that feed on leaves. Swallows are among those birds that feed on flying insects in the air. Unless we have taught birds where to find food, they don't know where to look.

Birds can withstand subzero weather if they can eat enough food to keep up their body temperatures. Bird feeding stations should be started early and the food supply continued until spring. Once birds have learned to rely on a food supply, it should be stressed to your boys that it is dangerous to neglect their feeding stations, for they will not know where to go for food until fresh growth again brings a natural supply.

1. Keep a simple chart to show which birds visit the feeding stations and the dates of their visits. Winter is considered the best time of year to begin a study of birds as there are relatively few varieties that stay with

us. When spring approaches, gradually more and more varieties begin to visit and they will be easier to observe when one is familiar with regular visitors. So get ready for this winter by starting to build those feeding stations now.

2. Large plastic bleach or soap bottles can be cut to make good feeding stations. Wire is better than rope for hanging if there are squirrels in the area as they sometimes chew through the rope and eat all the food.

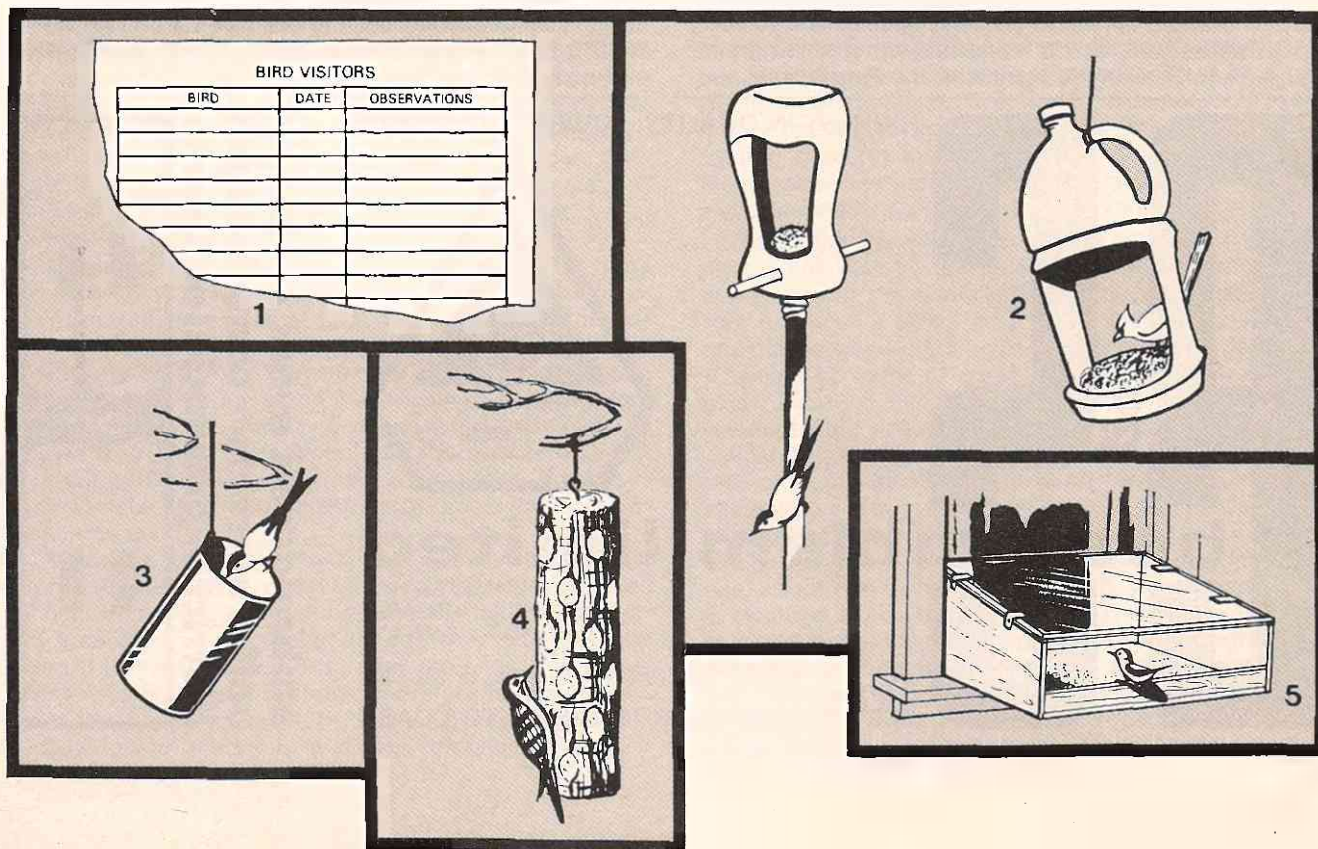
3. Cans from soups or baked beans (not the largest cans as they are too big for most birds) can be hung by wire looped through a hole in one side and fastened to a tree branch.

4. With brace and bit, bore holes in a piece of log, about three feet long and several inches in diameter; cram the holes with suet, hardened cooking fat or peanut butter, mixed with breadcrumbs, seeds or nuts; suspend from a branch by a wire.

Birds can also be fed sunflower seeds, cranberries, raisins, crushed corn, chicken feed, peanuts and millet seed. Seeds or nuts can be mixed into peanut butter or meat fat to keep the food from blowing away. Keep feeders well supplied with food, but not filled to the brim.

5. A glass-topped window box requires carpentry but brings the birds almost into the room. It should be built into a window with a southern exposure or in a sheltered position. Build the box to the width of the window, with a supporting shelf under the outer edge if there is only a narrow window ledge. The food supply can be replenished from inside the house if the side against the window glass is left open. X

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TRY A COOKING FAIR

Here's an outdoor activity which can't fail to appeal to one and all. Next time you are spending a day, or an evening, or longer, out-of-doors with your boys, and especially if the group is a large one, why not plan a cooking fair?

Boys pair up or work in trios. Each group tries to show off their cooking skills by preparing one or more dishes.

Arrange the area in country fair style so that, while the cooking is under way, everyone can make the rounds and see what is going on. Cooking can be over open fires or charcoal. Modern barbecues make a cooking fair possible for even the most urban boys.

When ready, all food is placed in the centre of the cooking area on a tarp and served pot-luck style.

Rules for Fire Building

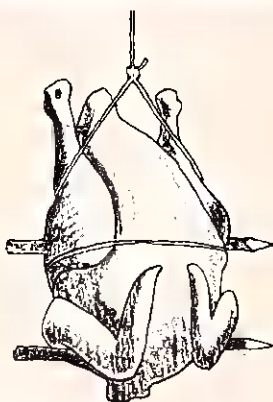
Let's review the five simple steps followed by the successful fire builder.

1. Put fireplace in a spot from which fire will not spread. To be sure, clear away combustible materials six to eight feet from the hot spot. Check the area for overhanging branches.
2. Have all materials within reach before lighting. This means tinder, kindling and fuel.
3. Place tinder next to a stick stuck in the ground and pointed toward the wind. This will offer support to the kindling and firewood until it is well lighted and going strong.
4. Light tinder on the windward side, then shield it from the wind until the flame catches and spreads.
5. Feed the fire — gently at first, then nourish its growing appetite as needed. Don't try to force things.

Chicken on a Dingle Stick

Suspend the bird from a dingle stick to one side of the fire over a foil or other drip pan. Prepare bird as usual and truss the legs and wings. Then run skewers through wings and upper body. Be sure the drumsticks are snugged down and that the wing tips don't stick out.

Now hang the bird from the dingle stick by running a thong under the skewer. While cooking, turn it frequently. When about half done, swap skewers so top and bottom are done equally. Baste the breast as it tends to dry out before the rest cooks.



Baked Potato

Scrub well one big potato per person. Prick skin with a fork and grease lightly, wrap tightly in foil, place on a metal plate or pan, and set on pebbles in hot Dutch oven. Cover, add coals to lid, bake for an hour or so. Test with splinter — mealy crumbs sticking to wood show potato is done. Slash an X in foil and potato, and pinch to push it open. Add butter and salt.

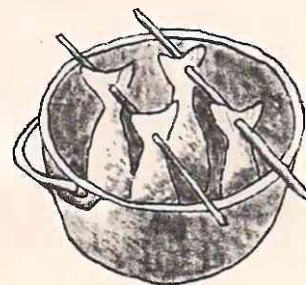
Baked Apple

Wash and core one large apple per person. Fill hole with sugar, raisins and dab of butter plus cinnamon if desired. Put apples on greased metal plate or pan and add some water. Put plate in hot Dutch oven on three pebbles to prevent burning. Cover and bake for about 20 minutes.



Twist on a Stick

Peel a piece of "sweet" wood (non-acrid, such as maple) 2 inches thick and about 2½ feet long, and point the ends. Pre-heat the centre of it. Make dough. Wet the stick. Roll a long "sausage" of dough, and twist it around the heated area. Put one end of stick into the ground so the dough bakes over the fire. Keep turning as it browns and reverse ends of the stick to even the browning. Make sure that your twist won't burn or bake too fast.



Smoked Fish

Chop up red cedar twigs and put two inches deep in large pot. Clean fish and string them by the tails on sticks, and hang them from the pot rim. Cover pot and put it over fire. Fish should be done in about an hour — the flesh tender and juicy, the skin tough.

Pot Roast

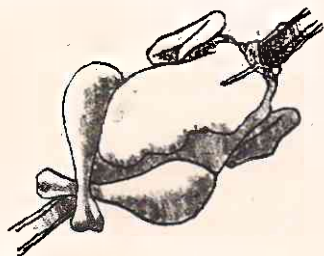
Dredge (coat with flour) a four pound roast and brown all sides in hot fat in Dutch oven. Add ½ inch of water, put on lid; add coals to lid. Simmer two to three hours, adding water as needed, until tender; add peeled potato, onion and carrot per diner for last 45 minutes.

Damper

How primitive can you get? Pat dough into an inch thick cake and put it on several sweet green leaves (such as maple). Sweep coals and ash to one side and lay cake and leaves on hot hearth. Cover with leaves then with grey ashes and hot coals. Test in ten minutes by pushing dry stem of grass into it — if it comes out clean your bread is done.

Chicken on a Spit

Primitive way is to spit chicken on a stick rack: run stick through from vent to neck (see illustration). Truss bird securely so it will turn with spit. If wings or legs stick out, they'll burn before bird is done. Test by twisting leg; when thigh is loose, the entire bird should be okay.



Some Charcoal Tips

- Know how much charcoal you will need for the cooking job to be done.
- Let a new fire go for at least 20 to 30 minutes before you start to cook over it.
- You can temper the heat if it gets too brisk, by sprinkling a few drops of water on the fuel.
- For quicker cooking, put your utensil directly on the coals. Slow things down by raising pot, skillet or foil from the heat.
- Kill your fire just as soon as you've finished with it by dousing it with

water. You can let the sun dry out the remaining charcoal to be used another time.

- In the first place, never use flammable liquids to start a charcoal fire. For one thing, they burn off fast, often without getting the fuel well lighted, especially if it's charcoal. Then there is that often fatal tendency to pour on more liquid and — boom!
- Even with charcoal briquettes, use twigs and squawwood fragments plus plenty of draft to give you a sure, safe start. Always allow about a half-hour extra to give your charcoal fire time to reach a steady, smokeless glow for clean, powerful heat.

- Plain charcoal is excellent for preparing quick-cook items like steaks, bacon and eggs, fish and a hot drink. For longer cooking such as whole roasts, fowl, etc., the briquettes are best.

COOKING TERMS

Here are a few basic terms that will help boys describe what is intended in cooking.

BAKE — To cook by dry heat, as in a reflector baker, or Dutch oven.

BASTE — To moisten cooking food with melted fat, drippings, or specially mixed sauces such as barbecue sauce.

BOIL — To cook in water or liquid that's mostly water, at boiling temperature. Bubbles keep rising to the surface to break there.

BRAISE — To brown in fat, then cook in covered pan with or without added liquid.

BROIL — To cook uncovered over direct radiant heat over an open fire.

FRY — To cook in fat.

MARINATE — Treatment of food (usually meat) by letting it stand in a liquid to tenderize or add flavour.

PLANK — To cook and serve on wooden slab or board.

POACH — Cook below boiling point in water or other liquid that covers the food.

ROAST — To bake in hot air, without water or cover.

SAUTE — To fry lightly and quickly in a little hot fat.

SCALD — Heat to temperature just below the boiling point.

SEAR — Sealing of surface by exposing it to intense heat.

SIMMER — Cook in liquid at temperature just below the boiling point.

STEEP — Extract flavour and nutritive value by soaking in water that is hot but not boiling.

STEW — To boil or simmer in a small amount of liquid.

TOAST — To brown by dry heat. X

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CARDBOARD BOOMERANGS

You will need: a. a square of thick cardboard
b. a ruler
c. scissors
d. a stapler (or three brass paper fasteners)
e. a pencil
f. a book

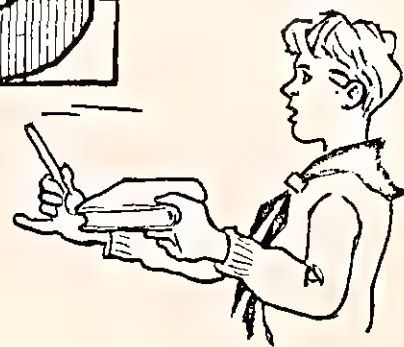
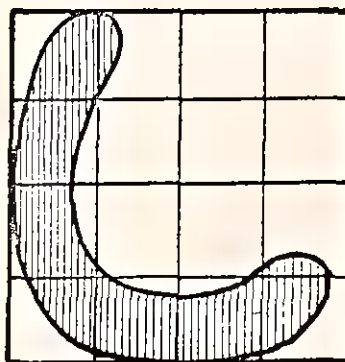
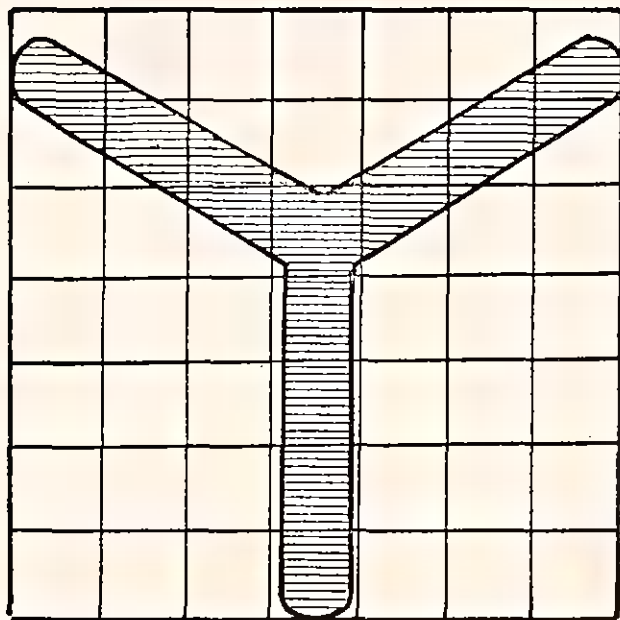
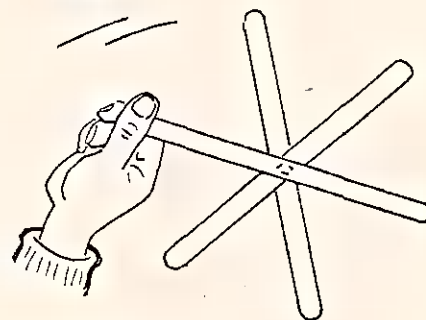
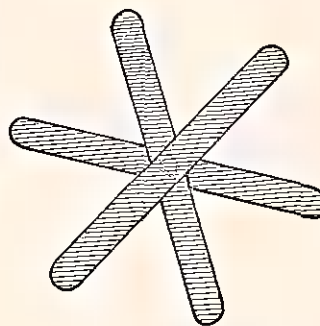
For the three-wing boomerang (shaped like the letter Y) or the curved boomerang, you will need a sheet of cardboard about 125 mm square. It will help you to draw your boomerang the proper shape if you square off your card to correspond with the diagram.

Cut out the shape with the scissors.

To flight it, lay the boomerang on the book with one arm protruding over the edge. Tilt the book slightly upwards and give the boomerang a sharp rap with a pencil. If you hit it fair and square, it will sail round the room and come back like a homing pigeon to where you are waiting to catch it.

The three "legs" of the Pin-wheel boomerang should be about 250 mm long by 25 mm wide. They should be firmly stapled together at the centre or secured with three brass paper fasteners.

To throw, hold the boomerang as shown and give it a twirl with your wrist as it leaves your hand. With luck it should drift round in a wide circle and then float away to perform another little loop before settling into your hand.



Venturer Log

by Phil Newsome

The success of any Venturer company is based to a great extent on its ability to plan. Program planning is the process through which ideas from members, together with the occasional brain waves from the advisor are obtained, organized and executed to provide meaningful activities for the members of the company. Membership in any Venturer company is based primarily on friendship, but just being friends and enjoying each others' company is not sufficient to hold a company together for long. To maintain its membership a Venturer company must carry out activities that have been suggested by members and that all will enjoy being involved with.

As the starting point in obtaining ideas, each Venturer should be encouraged to contribute his thoughts on what the company should strive to do during the coming year. To help in this data collection process, the Venturer Interest Questionnaire was developed, a sample can be found in the *Canadian Venturer Handbook* pages 64-68. Once the individual members have given their ideas on activities and interest areas, it is time to bring the company executive together to organize the ideas into a workable program plan.

The starting point for building a successful company program should be a review or evaluation of last year's program. To help focus on last year's operation and to begin the planning for the year, the *Venturer Advisors' Handbook* has a guide called "Focus on Venturing", page 105, that may be of some help in the evaluation or review.

Once the review of past operations has been completed it's time to build for the future. If this year's program is going to appeal to the company it will have to be varied, with a sense of progress and achievement and with a definite beginning and end to each program segment. Venturers will soon become bored and lose interest if definite goals are not set. Giving them something to measure progress by, bench marks that will show where they are at present and where they hope to be at the end of the year.

These goals can be stated quite simply but allow members to assess the progress of the company.

Most company programming starts by planning one activity at a time and allows each activity to run out before starting on the next one. This means that there are periods of activity followed by periods in which members say "we don't seem to be doing anything". To illustrate the problem we can use two sets of Venn diagrams.

Diagram I

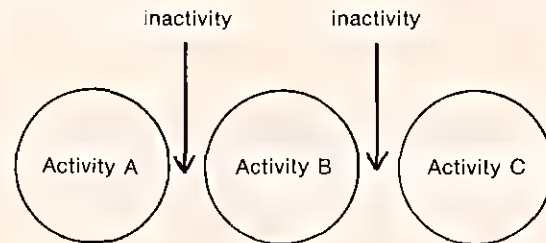
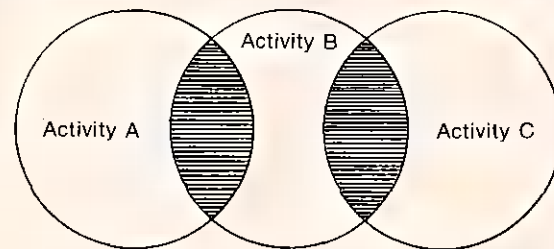


Diagram II



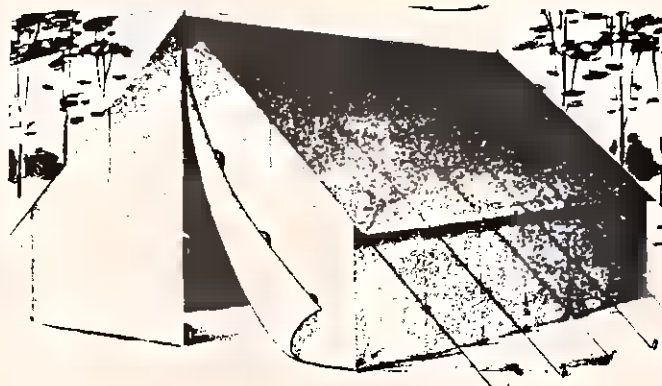
The shaded portions in diagram II between A & B, B & C are the linking portions of the three activities. This type of program planning provides for a flow and gives meaning to each activity as it builds on what has gone on before. For more information on planning for the Venturer company you may wish to consult the *Venturer Advisors' Handbook*, page 28 or *The Canadian Venturer Handbook*, page 70-72. ^

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Hong Kong Beavers

A branch of Canada's Beavers opened in the fall of 1977 half way around the world in Hong Kong. It was started there by Iris and Paul Anderson. Paul is an officer of the Canadian Commission in Hong Kong.


It was not long before twenty-five enthusiastic boys, together with their leaders, enrolled in Hong Kong Beavers' Colony Number 1. The number has since grown to forty-five with nine leaders divided into two colonies.

Hong Kong Beavers serves an evident need for young boys in Hong Kong where there are few organiza-

tions particularly aimed at this age and language (English) group. The boys are of many nationalities although Americans form a large contingent among them. They meet at the Hong Kong International School because they are all students there.

An extra dimension to the boys' activities, aside from the normal program found in any Canadian Beavers' colony, is a regular series of "outings". About four to five of these are conducted each year and

have included a junk ride and beach nature exploration party, a visit to one of the largest container port facilities in the world and a visit to *H.M.C.S. Gatineau*, one of the ships of the 2nd Canadian Destroyer Escort squadron when it visited Hong Kong.

The head leader of the two colonies is Jane Cruickshank. Pictured here are the numbers 1 and 2 Hong Kong Beaver Colonies on a recent visit to the Hong Kong Coca-Cola Factory. 



The following is the greater part of a letter received from Cub Leader George Whetlam of Barrie, Ontario. I find his ideas worth sharing with you.

Perhaps we could offer some ideas we use for the Blue Star tests. I find some parts of the Blue Star (writing reports) to be too much like school work for some of

6th Barrie Cub Pack

Report for Blue Star #9

Visit to Sunnidale Park

Name of Cub

Date

Signature of adult

Vita Parcours (starts at the park building)

1. What is a Vita Parcours?
2. About how long did it take you to go around the course? It is not a race.
3. What is station #6?
4. What did you think was the hardest station?
5. Which station did you like best?
6. Carefully draw a diagram of station #15.
7. How many stations are there?

Arboretum (corner of Sunnidale and Cundles)

1. What is an arboretum?
2. What group in Barrie is planting and looking after the arboretum?
3. What kind of tree was planted by 6th Barrie Cub Pack in May 1975?
(You can find it near exercise station #12)

these boys, and we do a little substitution (work of equal value, we think). For Blue requirement 15, we get the Cubs to make an election scrapbook. This can be municipal, provincial, or federal. It is based mainly on their own constituency, or ward, plus something about the party leader (or mayor). Final results of the election must be included. There is a lot of material available for every boy to cut from papers, pamphlets, etc., and it does help to make them aware of our system of elected representatives.

I am wondering if collecting stamps for requirement 14 should be promoted to a greater extent. We ask for these in December when families are receiving Christmas cards, and each year our pack collects several thousand. These are given to a local group that raises funds for leprosy missions. (our requirement is 200 per boy, many bring more.)

Enclosed is a copy of the assignment we use for Blue #9. The idea could be adapted to any location of local interest, (see insert).

At our Christmas party this year, we again had Cubs bring their own games from home. I know this was mentioned in a Beaver article in *The Leader*, but in our pack the boys seem to really enjoy this once a year. It is important to send a notice home, or have some games brought by the leaders, or have some other method to make sure that enough short, simple table games are there when needed.

Here is a recipe we have used at Cub camp and also on a Scout canoe trip. It is light, easy to carry, and can be successfully prepared by the boys. It can also be easily varied to suit various tastes, and can be adapted to large or small groups.


6 to 12 oz. egg noodles

12 oz. can beef or kam, etc. (cut to 1 cm cubes)

1 package dried beef noodle soup mix

1 package dried onion soup mix

Dried vegetables from the supermarket can also be used but require soaking or a longer cooking time.

6 servings 

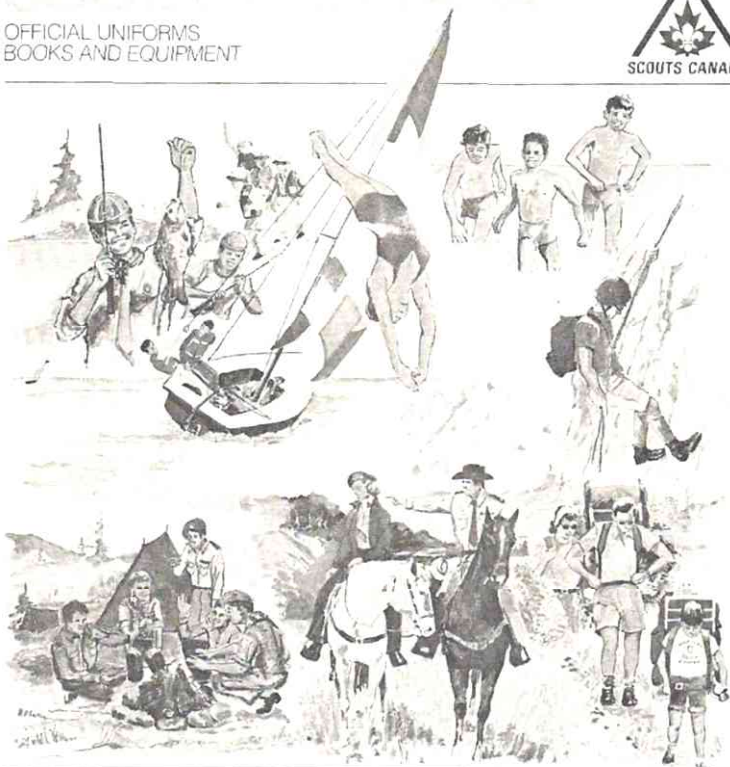
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PATROL CORNER

by Phil Newsome

The following letter was received from Vernon "Skink" Dutton, Scout leader of the 135th Winnipeg Troop, in response to the April edition of "Patrol Corner."

"The 135th Winnipeg rather fell into the peer system because, when I took over the troop about seven years ago, it was down to four or five boys. What I did was visit each of our three packs and organized the boys who were eligible to move up to Scouts, for a regional camporee. This formed three patrols of peers. Only later did I re-read *Scouting For Boys* and realized that I had done what B.-P. had advocated. Since then, we have continued the system of peer patrols.

"Because we meet, as a troop, only once each month, our senior patrols (sometimes with the help of our Venturers) do much of the instructional work on those occasions. For games, we divide into teams, usually based on a graduation of physical height. We have found, though, that King's Court is the No. 1 favourite, and this game is used for 95% of the time. British Bulldog is OUT as far as our troop is concerned, simply because too many of the smaller boys end up being hurt.

"As a result of pondering over your article, I now realize that the reason most troops use the family plan is because they have too few boys entering the troop at any one time. We now have four packs, so that, this year, I expect to have five new patrols coming into the troop. This should give us about 60 boys in the troop next winter, which means that our senior patrols will have a real challenge at the monthly troop meeting.

"I am beginning to feel that the traditional way of sponsorship is wrong. Each church in a community should be allowed to sponsor only Beavers and Cubs. Sponsorship of a Scout troop should be either through a parents' group, a high school, the community club, or the community ministerial association. All packs should feed into the one troop, and this would give a troop of a reasonable size, with all the advantages that go with a proper troop.

"In actual fact, the 135th Winnipeg is sponsored by the Anglican Church, because it was the only church in the community twenty years ago when the population was one per cent of what it is now. All pack and troop meetings are held in the various schools, the church really being used only for one or two Beaver colonies, and for group-committee meetings. We have always resisted the formation of other groups in our geographical area, with the result that we are a big, confident group. Size has its problems, but it also has some definite advantages.

"Another factor has just been appreciated, and that is that our trainers tend to neglect the peer system because they were Scouts in the family plan and have operated their troops on the same plan (for the reasons discussed above). I have not been through the Wood Badge training for several years now, so I may be reporting history instead of current Winnipeg practice.

"Another thing we like about the peer system is that the group of boys in a patrol are all ready physically for parti-

cular events at the same time. My boys do two years on the junior canoe-trip, on the placid little Riviere Sale, just west of Winnipeg. The first trips are somewhat shorter than that of their second year. Then they spend three years paddling the entire length of the Whitemouth. As they mature, they are expected to provide more of the responsible labour on the canoe (getting out on submerged logs to help the younger boys slide their canoes over for example).

"A weakness of the peer system, at least in the way we have run our troop thus far, is in the Court of Honour. Just about the time that the senior boys are beginning to be able to plan the activities of the troop, they move on to Venturers. This leaves the younger boys. One scheme I am considering, for next year, is to have the Venturers work more closely with the troop by entrusting them with the planning of the troop's program. I would expect them to call their own Court of Honour (although they might think of it as simply a planning meeting). I could not have done this much sooner because it has taken me this long to develop the boys who are now in Venturers, and those who are about to move up. I will try to remember to report on this in a year's time.

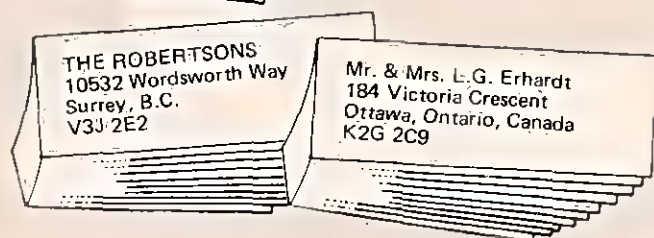
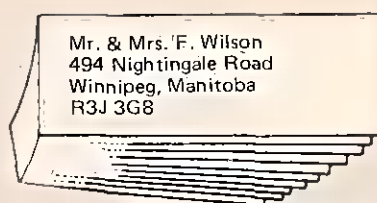
"Another thing we like about the peer system is that a counsellor (who is usually the father of one of the boys) works with the same group of boys for several years, thus developing a solid team of Scouts. Of course, if a Scouter does not perform (and this has happened) one group of boys will not have the experience they should have. But this could happen with a family plan patrol too"

"Skink" also informed us that one of the patrols is planning a 400 mile bicycle trip just prior to the close of the school year and has promised to have a member of the patrol pass along a description of the event for a future article in **The Leader**.

Vernon's letter brings out a number of points in favour of the peer system for the troop structure. How are other troops organized and what successes or problems are you encountering in organizing the patrols in your troop?

On a separate topic but still in the area of setting up patrols and starting the troop operation, with the summer recess about over, now is the best time for a review of last year's operation and program planning for the year ahead.

To help in the process of program planning, chapter 30 of the *Scout Leaders' Handbook* provides a guide to "evaluating your Scout program". As suggested in the introduction, the purpose of the review is not just to answer the questions but to explore the various aspects of last year's program. The review provides the base for building this year's program and may indicate some areas that need exploring by your "Court of Honour" to get a boy's perspective. Once the evaluation or review has been completed, you may wish to get a copy of *Preparing patrol/troup programs* to help in developing this year's activities and involving the boys in the process. A



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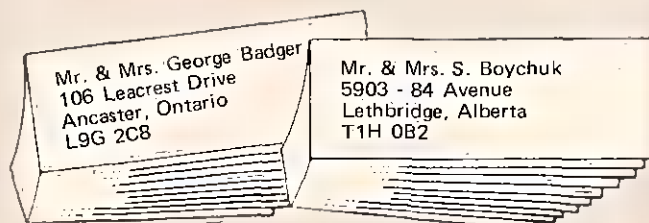
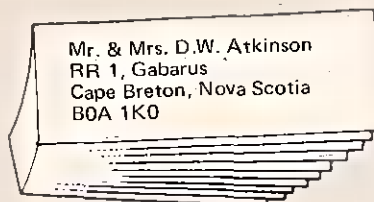
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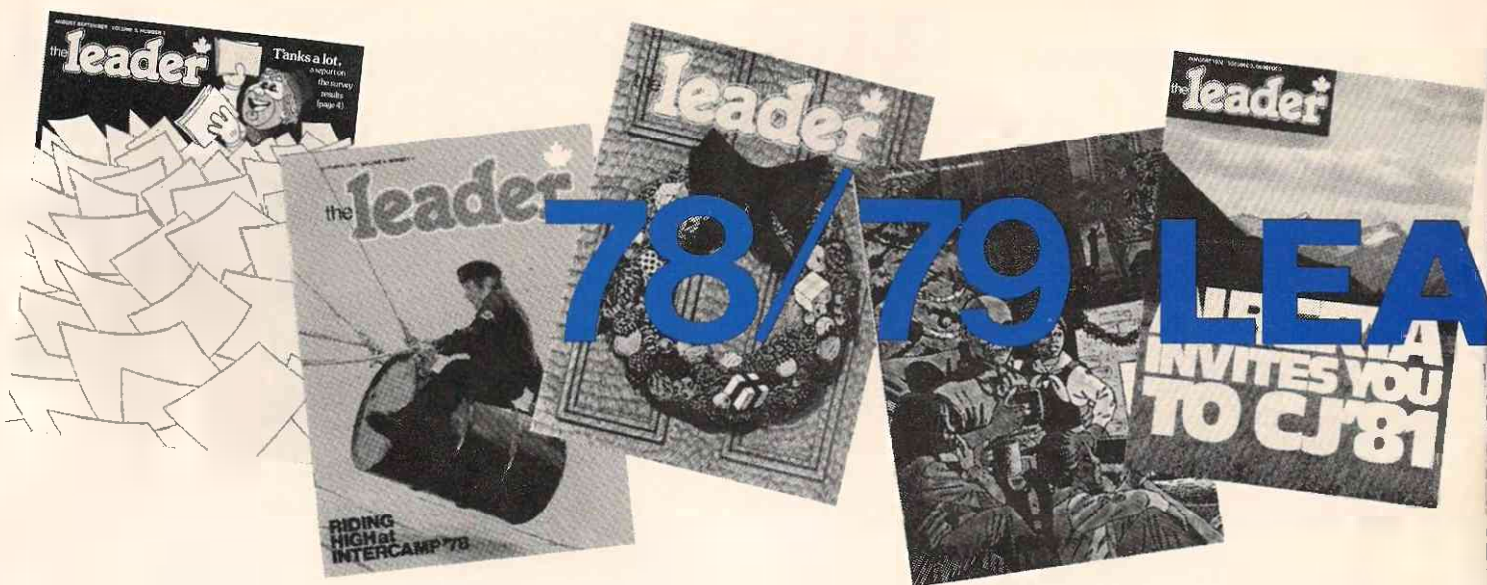
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Introduction to Index

As regular readers will know, this is our second annual index of **The Leader's** contents. Once again we have intentionally omitted our *Supply Services News*, the *Editor's Notebook* and John Sweet's *On The Level*. These appear regularly in each issue and cover such a wide range of subjects that it wouldn't be possible to itemize them individually.

We know that some of you have found last year's index useful and, as we've only received one mildly adverse letter, we are continuing in the same format.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

If you read a magazine from the front to the back (and incidentally many people don't, according to a survey conducted by Boy Scouts of America a number of years ago), you will know that this is the last issue of **The Leader** under my editorship. Come the October issue, the new editor will be well seated and in control and I should be back in the type of work I left on the last day of December, 1954, when I joined the executive staff of Scouting in Nova Scotia.

In those pre-staff days, I was a merchandise control buyer for **Simpsons-Sears Ltd.**, in Halifax and, come September 1 of this year, I return to retailing as Executive Director — Supply Services, Boy Scouts of Canada. So while I may not be coming into your homes through **The Leader**, I will be represented through the catalogue and the products of Supply Services.

While I look forward to the new challenge, I know that I will miss the magazine business and the excitement of the monthly birth of **The Leader**.

The last 12 years have been among the happiest of my life and, while at times the production deadlines were enough to activate the calmest of nervous systems, the end result, eagerly awaited from the printer, was worth all the concern.

I read a poem recently that began:

"Open the book of memories
Whenever you feel sad,
And take a look at happiness,
The good times that you've had."

While most people must depend on their memories for remembrance of good times, I am more fortunate.

Mine, in connection with **The Leader** at least, are in neatly bound volumes on my library shelf, and are dated from that first issue in August/September '67 to the present.

Last Sunday was a very wet one in Ottawa and I spent a few happy hours going through these volumes, refreshing my memory of the "good times that I've had", so that I could prepare this column.

I began by listing what I felt were the major items: interviews, trips, conferences, jamborees, and even the various modes of transport used over the years. I found that I had flown on just about every type of commercial aircraft, large and small, as well as in a helicopter and a glider. I had been in water craft of many kinds and during my visits to Canadian Forces in Europe, had even directed the movements of an Armoured Personnel Carrier and a tank.



One memorable air trip took place the day **A. Wallace Denny** was appointed National Commissioner, Boy Scouts of Canada. Mr. Denny flew his own aircraft and I had the bright idea that he should have his picture taken flying over the National Office on Baseline Road in Ottawa, and that the article introducing him should be called *The Man at the Controls*. As my good friend John Sweet would say, "All great stuff!" True, but one flaw developed. Due to heavy air traffic, we were put in a holding pattern and spent some time circling over my home sub-division. This provided an additional thrill for me and, as I turned to point something out to my photographer, I encountered a face the colour of which could best be described as greenish-grey! He was going to be air sick!

While I frantically searched for a burp bag or suitable substitute, without letting Mr. Denny know what might happen behind his back, we received clearance and swept

down Baseline Road; the shot was taken and we headed back for Up-lands Airport. To the photographer's credit, the photo turned out great and he held on until his feet were firmly planted on terra firma. Thus my initial contact with the new boss was a success and not the disaster it might have been for want of a paper bag (which I never did find).

One of the magazine assignments I enjoyed most was the face-to-face interview. Over the years I had the opportunity to interview many prominent Scouting personalities from the past and present but the one that really stands out in memory, is the morning in October 1970 that I spent chatting with the widow of Scouting's Founder and herself the Chief Guide of the World, **Lady Olave Baden-Powell**, in her apartment of **Grace and Favour** in historic **Hampton Court Palace**.

The room we sat in had been part of the living quarters of **William Shakespeare** when he stayed at the Palace but on that day I was surrounded by another kind of history, the history of Scouting. While Lady B.-P. had by then presented many of her husband's possessions to Scouting and military museums around the world, in that room she had all those things of his that were most dear to her.

She showed me a number of his original water colours, painted in Africa shortly before his death. I



asked if I was ever fortunate enough to have full colour in the magazine, would she give me permission to use one on the cover and she said that she would.

Later that year, when her annual Christmas card arrived, and it always included a reproduction of one of the Chief's paintings, the water colour on the cover of this issue was enclosed. I wrote her at once and reminded her of our conversation and said that this was the one I would like to use, if and when I could. She very graciously agreed to my choice. So it has taken a few years and Lady B.-P. is now gone but here it is as my parting gift to you. You will note that it is so reproduced that the magazine name can be cut off and the picture framed for hanging in your meeting room, camp or home.

The picture shows **Paxtu**, the Baden-Powell home in **Kenya, Africa**, where they spent his last years and where he died in 1941. Both he and Lady B.-P. are now buried nearby. The house is still located on the property of the famous **Outspan Hotel** where **Queen Elizabeth** stayed the night she learned of the death of her father, **King George VI**.

At another interview, prepared to mark the 70th anniversary of B.-P.'s first experimental Scout camp held in 1907 on **Brownsea Island**, I was able to go to the Island and walk the actual campsite and I did it with two of the original "boys" who were, of course, boys no longer. I was able to travel back to the Brownsea of 1907 through the remarkable memories of **Arthur Primmer (R.)**, 85, and **Terry Bonfield (L.)**, 83. These two gentlemen, now two years older, are both well and active and I heard from them at Christmas.



A face-to-face which was picked up by a number of other Scouting magazines around the world, including those of Japan and India, was the interview with **Mrs. Eileen Wade**,

B.-P.'s secretary for 25 years. Mrs. Wade still lives only a mile from what was B.-P.'s English home for many years, **Pax Hill**.

Other members of the Baden-Powell family interviewed were **The Honorable Mrs. Betty Clay**, the youngest of the three Baden-Powell children, and her nephew, the present **Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell**.

One of the last such interviews I did was at the World Scout Conference held in Montreal, in 1977, where I spoke to a dynamic man who described to me, with great enthusiasm, what was to be for him the crowning achievement of his life. A project that had taken years to prepare for, which was soon to reach fruition and which would benefit not only youth of his own country but from around the entire world.

That man was **Dr. Hossein Banai**, Chief Scout of Iran, Camp Chief designate of the **15th World Jamboree** and a former deputy minister of education in Iran.

Since that interview, many unhappy things have happened in Iran and, of course, the jamboree had to be cancelled. At last word Dr. Banai, who was at first placed under house arrest by the new government, has now been imprisoned. A sorry ending to a great dream.

Thankfully, I can report that the majority of events and interviews had happy and worthwhile endings and gained me many interesting stories which I shared with the readership.

I heard recently from a friend in England who took time out from his very busy personal schedule to be interviewed on one of my visits to The Scout Association in London. He is at present the Queen's Lord Chamberlain, **Lord Maclean, KT, GCVO, KBE, 27th Chief of the Clan Maclean**, who is better known to Scouting people around the world as **Chips**.

Chips Maclean, who was the last Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, wrote me and sent along an advance copy of a book he had written called **ONLY**. It is the delightful story of the adventures of **Only McFew**, who lives on the Island of **Once**, somewhere off the coast of Scotland. Directed to the 7 to 10 age group, it would make a perfect gift for a Beaver or Cub. It is also very well illustrated.

Published by **Frederick Warne Ltd.**, in England, **ONLY** should now be available from your local book store.

Two of the personal goals I set myself in 1967, were to increase the circulation of the magazine and the number of pages per issue. With the support and encouragement of volunteers and executive staff alike, these goals were reached.

The August/September '67 issue was mailed to 19,942 subscribers; this issue will go to over 43,000. In '67 the total number of pages for the ten issues was 228; in '78 you received 416 pages.

When we made our first page increase, from 24 to 32 pages per issue, another goal was met; I claimed two pages for my own. I wanted space to report on the many interesting things that were happening in Scouting in Canada and around the world — events worth reporting but not big enough to warrant a full page or more.

Thus the *Editor's Notebook* was born in April '71 and became the receptacle for such stories as the following one which appeared recently in an Australian magazine.

"An English Scout leader got more than he bargained for at a recent auction of Army surplus equipment.

"Having successfully bid four hundred pounds for what the troop thought was an ex-Army minibus (lot 196), imagine their surprise when they found that they had in fact just bought themselves a 50 ton Centurian tank (lot 169).

"The leader said 'It was a silly mistake, underlining the wrong number in the catalogue. Still, once we got over the shock, the lads were delighted with our new acquisition'.

"Although the tank holds three leaders inside and twenty boys on top, there are a couple of drawbacks. Its 650 brake horsepower engine guzzles 1.8 gallons to the mile."

I have many other memories of the good times that I've had but unfortunately not the space needed to recount them. Therefore, may I close by recording, my sincere appreciation to all who have contributed, supported and assisted over the years, on both sides of the Atlantic and south of the border.

Space does not allow a listing of names but please be assured that you are all fondly remembered. I look forward to meeting you soon again, as I travel on behalf of the Supply Services. X

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CHRISTMAS TREASURES^{T.M.}

FINE QUALITY CANDLES



Fine Quality Candles

Make big profits from your fall fund raising project with Christmas Treasures. Eight different designs to enchant your customer's holiday spirit. They will want several of these fine quality candles for holiday decorating and to give as lovely gifts. These exquisite candles are hand-crafted of the finest quality wax and carefully hand-painted to give each candle its own personality. The intricately sculptured designs are framed by a gold painted filagree border. Each candle stands a full six inches tall and is two and one-quarter inches in diameter. Twelve beautiful Christmas Treasures are displayed in a handy-carry-case . . . they sell on sight!

Candles sell for \$4.00 each
Order one case of candles
for each member selling.
Your cost per case \$32.00



EASY, EXTRA PROFITS WITH DECORATOR HOLDERS
Sell for \$1.00 each 12 holders
to a case order half as many holders
as candles.

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 Phone: (416) 298-3322

West:
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 11620 Elbow Drive S.W., Suite 612,
 Calgary, Alberta T2W 3L6
 Phone: (403) 281-3639



Please send _____ cases of Christmas Treasures, and _____ cases of Holders on consignment for 30 days.

Name of Organization: _____

No. of Selling Members: _____ My Name: _____ Title: _____

Address: _____ Phone No. () _____

City: _____ Prov: _____ P. Code: _____

() We have ordered from you before. () This is our first order.

Name, address and Phone No. of additional officer: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: () _____

By signing, I accept Full Responsibility for payment of the account.

Signature: _____ Phone: Res: _____ Bus: _____

(Adult in Charge)

Wrapped for fund raising success!

Personalized Wrappers, tell your story - Sell themselves



**Print your own name
on this bar!**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

Neilson's CHOCOLATE MILK/LAIT BAR 3oz - 85g \$1.00

How can you miss:

- Your personalized message
- The Neilson name (Canada's largest chocolate company)
- A choice of flavours, milk, peanut or almond.

Everyone will be delighted to help your group reach their profit goal when you sell these mouth watering bars.

Watch your profits add up quickly selling this all time No. 1 Fund Raiser.

Your Cost Per Doz. \$7.50

Your Profit Per Doz. \$4.50

Minimum order
is 80 dozen.



Order Item No. 3508 for almond
Order Item No. 3509 for peanut
Order Item No. 3510 for milk

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120 Milner Avenue, Unit 5,
Toronto, Ontario M1S 3R2
Phone: (416) 298-3322

West:
Malpasco Promotional Sales,
11620 Elbow Drive S.W., Suite 612,
Calgary, Alberta T2W 3L6
Phone: (403) 281-3639

Please send: _____ Doz. Peanut Item No. 3509 _____ Doz. Milk Item No. 3510
_____ Doz. Almond Item No. 3508 on consignment for 30 days.
Minimum quantity for personalization is 80 Doz. of any one flavour.

Name of Organization: _____
No. of Selling Members: _____ My Name: _____ Title: _____
Address: _____ Phone No: () _____
City: _____ Prov: _____ Postal Code: _____

() We have ordered from you before. () This is our first order.

Name, address and Phone No. of 2 additional officers:

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: () _____
Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: () _____

Whenever possible, to avoid extra private residence charge, have shipment sent to business address of one of your members.

By signing, I and our Group accept Full Responsibility for payment of the account.

Signature: _____ Phone: Res: _____ Bus: _____
(Adult In Charge)

Personalization: _____
(If club crest or logo is going to appear, please include copy with order.)

Outdoors

by Bob Butcher

In May of this year, final agreement was reached on the introduction of a new award for the Scout section to be known as the:—

YEAR-ROUND CAMPER AWARD

Purpose

This award is intended to encourage Scouts to gain exposure to the different types of camping in different seasons of the year.

Camps

For the purpose of this award, three different types of camping are identified:

- a) Summer
- b) Winter
- c) Spring or fall.

Because of the climatic variations in different parts of Canada, no attempt has been made to define these seasons on a calendar basis. It will be left up to individual Scouters to determine the appropriate classification for each of the camps, based on local weather conditions.

Requirements

To qualify for the award:

- a) Campers must spend at least two nights per camp period in tents or other temporary shelter.
- b) As a patrol, campers must plan and arrange for each camp:

- written parental permission to attend
 - selection and permission for use of the campsite
 - transportation, (if by motor vehicle, the last mile must be travelled on foot carrying all the gear to be used)
 - menu and food purchasing
 - patrol equipment suitable for the season
 - the program activities for the camp.
- c) All stages of preparation and execution of each camp are to be approved by the Scouter.
 - d) A report of each camp, including preparations, is to be made within two weeks to the Scouter and discussed with him.
 - e) The three sections can be earned in any order and over any period of time.

Award

The three section award is as illustrated.

Each section is to be presented upon satisfactory completion of each of the three required camps.

The award can be worn on the top of the back of the sash. It can also be worn on a jacket or campfire blanket.

Scouts may choose to sew on the sections one at a time, as they earn them, or wait until all three are earned and sew them on all at once.

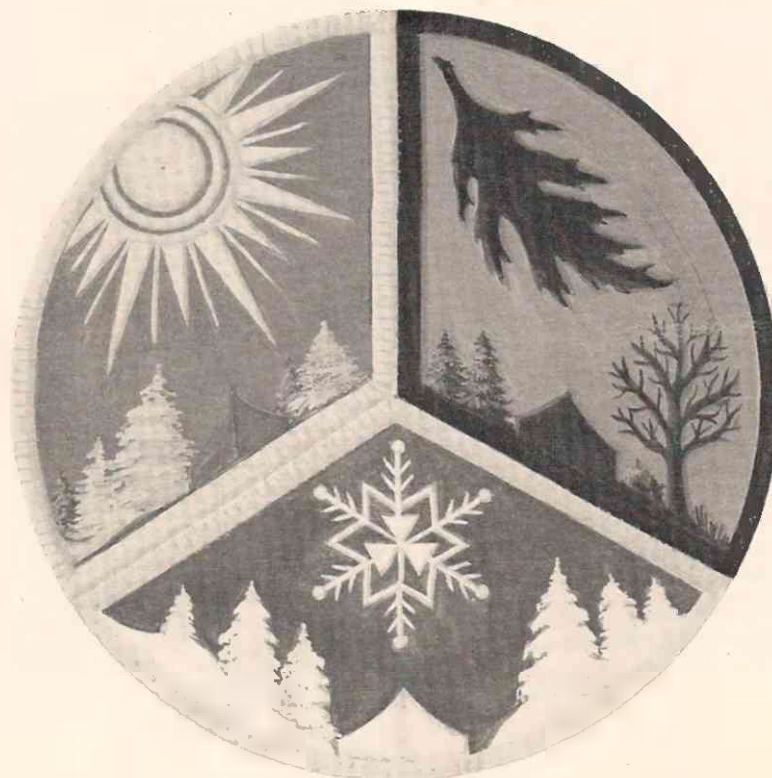
Availability

Like other Scout badges, the sections of the Year-Round Camper Award will be available to Scouters only through their usual source of Scout badges. Scout offices should have these by September.

Special Note

Some provinces already have similar Camper Awards and, where they may have stocks of the award on hand, they will probably use up their existing stock before changing to the designs pictured here. \

YEAR-ROUND CAMPER AWARD



Scout Calendar

80

A terrific way to earn
easy, fast funds for
your group's activities.

**Sell More
Calendars
Have
More Fun**

APPLY TO YOUR DISTRICT, REGIONAL OR PROVINCIAL SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND FREE PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL

AVAILABLE! WHILE THEY LAST



THE "TUCKAMOOR IV" 4 man tent

WARM IN WINTER

Size 9' x 7' x 5½' with 20" wall 11 lbs. 6 oz.

This excellent tent was purchased for the World Jamboree in Iran. Some were used for the Canadian contingent to Dalajamb.

An extra large waterproof fly protects untreated tent panels allowing a continuous transfer of air. Cool in summer, warm in winter. Tub style polyethylene floor. Complete with poles, guy lines, stakes and stuff sack.

Regular - \$130.00 Now only - \$110.00

We also have a few 10' x 10' Dining Canopies of waterproof, rotproof laminated woven polyethylene material. Complete with poles, guy ropes, stakes and duffle bag.

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