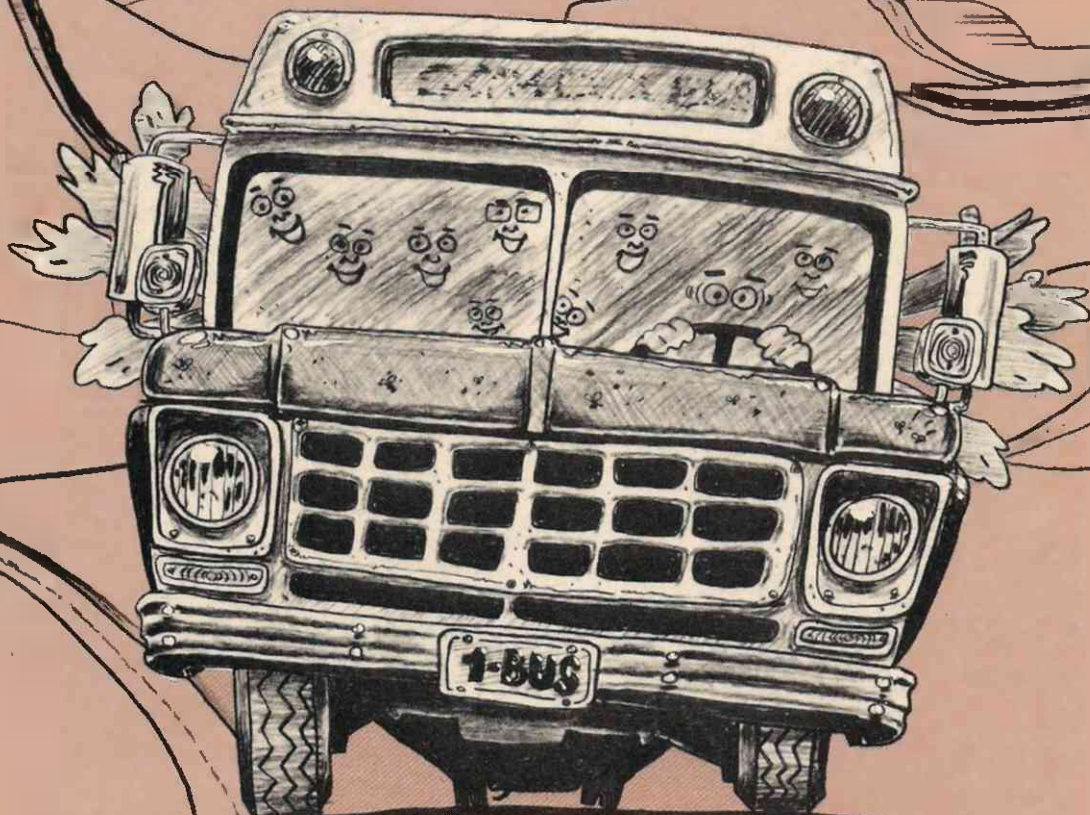


the leader



TRAVEL CAMPS

Girls in Scouting

As an outgrowth of the May 1979 National Council meeting a task group was formed for the purpose of overseeing the conducting of experiments developed to assess the suitability of the Boy Scouts of Canada programs, Beavers to Venturers, for co-ed membership with a report to the National Council by January 1982.

After a year of developmental work the task group is now ready to begin the process of collecting the necessary information regarding co-ed membership and, at the May 1980 meeting of the National Council, received a one year extension to the project to January 1983. The project will start with the collection of data using the Venturer sections across the country beginning September 1980. The process developed by a Dalhousie University research group requires three groupings of Venturer companies within the experiment.

G₁ — Venturer companies with a present all male membership that wish to remain all male as part of the experiment.

G₂ — Venturer companies with an all male membership that wish to be co-ed as part of the experiment and are randomly selected to proceed by the research group.

G₃ — Venturer companies as above but who were not randomly selected to proceed as a co-ed experimental company.

Toward the end of the project a small sampling will be done within a fourth grouping — those companies that were already co-ed prior to November 1979.

G₁ and G₃ will be known as control Venturer companies within the experiment.

Each provincial council has been allocated a number of experimental and control sections based on current registrations. Both the co-ed and control sections will be registered through a provincial coordinator in each province. Each section will be required to meet specific standards and be formed according to established guidelines.

The three groups of Venturer companies will be monitored for two complete registration cycles and at strategic points throughout the program year. The task group feels fortunate to have Dr. Leonard MacLean, who is associated with the School of Business and the Department of Preventive Medicine, Dalhousie University, undertaking the coordination of a research team to monitor and interpret the results of the experiment.

Purpose of the Experiment

The purpose of the experiment is to provide data to members of the National Council of Boy Scouts of Canada to enable them to assess the suitability of providing a co-educational program for the Venturer section, and the effects of this program on the operation of Boy Scouts of Canada.

Guidelines

In addition to the normal program requirements as stated in B.P.&P. and the appropriate section handbooks, the following are guidelines for experimental co-ed companies and control sections.

- The program for the experimental co-ed company and control sections shall be as described in the *Canadian Venturer Handbook*.

- As a partner in the experiment, co-ed and control sections will have the responsibility of completing report questionnaires at times designated by the provincial coordinator.

- Before an experimental company is authorized by the task group's provincial coordinator, the sponsor, group committee, leaders, parents and potential youth members must be informed of the purpose of the experiment.

- Where an existing co-ed company is asked by the provincial coordinator to become part of the task group's experiment, the company must obtain the agreement from both the leadership team and the youth members of the company.

- Where an all male company asks or is asked by the provincial coordinator to become part of the co-ed experiment, approval must be given by the sponsor, group committee, parents and youth members.

- If, during the life of an experimental co-ed company, it happens that only one sex remains, every effort shall be made to re-establish the co-educational nature of the company. If this does not occur, the remaining members of the company shall have the right to remain as members of Boy Scouts of Canada for the duration of the registration year.

- Every effort shall be made to integrate experimental co-educational companies into council activities, including training for the leadership team and youth events.

- Camping by the experimental co-ed companies shall be covered by section 5 of B.P.&P. — Camping and Outdoor Activities.

- There shall be male and female co-ed advisors at least 21 years of age. Where assistant advisors are required they must be at least 18 years of age.

The national task group, through each provincial coordinator, will be distributing information kits as widely as possible during the months of August and September. If your company is interested in becoming part of this experiment either as a co-ed or control section contact your provincial coordinator through your provincial council office of Boy Scouts of Canada listed on pages 267-270 of the *Canadian Venturer Handbook*. A

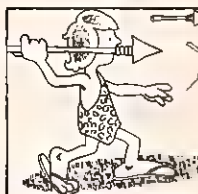
the leader

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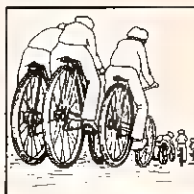
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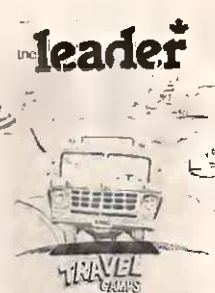
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Crafts
For
Cubs

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COVER

Our cover this month suggests all the fun and adventure of a travel camp, using a rented bus. Turn to page 4 and read what one of the leaders who accompanied the 1979 Amory Award winners, has to say on the subject. You might then like to turn to the article on page 16 which gives a Scouts'-eye-view of fun and travel, up hill and down dale, on bicycles.

supply services news

by Bill Johnson

• Supply Services are beginning to look at a wide range of top quality camping equipment lines. We hope, in the not too distant future, to be in a position to offer, through our outlets, **quality camping supplies** at competitive prices.

A camping equipment advisory group is being organized, made up of highly qualified outdoor people, who will be asked to thoroughly test potential new products to ensure that they meet the high standards we will expect.

• Our new **Scout windbreakers** have been out now for a couple of months and we would like to hear from our membership on how they like them. Before going into production, we did a fairly thorough market survey to determine the most popular style, the best colour for trim and the method of fastening which is the most requested. Our new jacket is the result. How do you feel? Drop us a line and let us know.

• On Sunday April 13, 1980, 26 people representing 25 Scout Shops from Victoria to St. John's, Newfoundland, converged on Ottawa for an intensive 5 day **Sales Workshop**.

The highlight of the Workshop was a two day professional sales course put on by two highly qualified trainers from Simpsons-Sears. We wish to publicly thank Simpsons-Sears and, in particular, Mrs. Judy Nevers and Mrs. Chris Scott from the Carlingwood store in Ottawa, for a most exciting and worthwhile presentation.

Your representatives also spent considerable time reviewing the products which they handle every day. They were able to spend time with the suppliers and manufacturers who produce many of our uniform items. As a result, they can better counsel the membership on the right items for you.

They were subjected to a fairly thorough review of Supply Services systems and processes and were able to identify problems and concerns which tend to slow down delivery to you, the consumer.

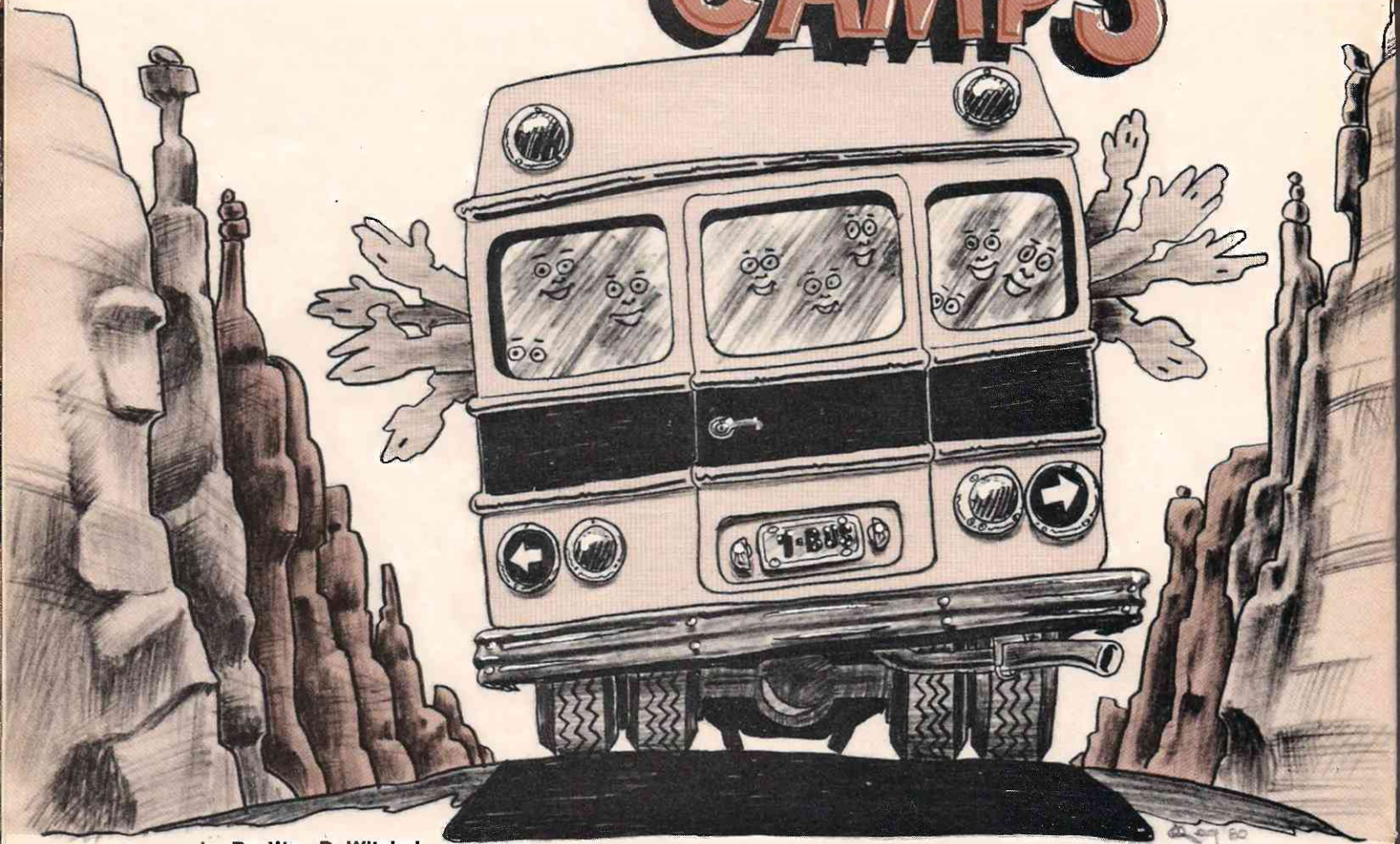
We are confident that sales staff are now much better equipped to help you with any of your needs, so look forward to better service at your Scout Shops. X

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TRAVEL CAMPS



by Dr. Wm. B. Witchel

While reading through the winning entry for the 1979 Amory Adventure Award, we were particularly struck by some notes on travel camps, by Venturer Advisor Dr. Witchel, which the boys had included in their log. So we contacted Dr. Witchel and he has written the following article for us, based on these notes and on his experiences with the 10th — 107th Toronto Venturer Company. In a later issue we shall describe the particular trip his boys made to win the coveted Amory Award. Meanwhile, if you are planning a trip of your own, we think you'll find what Dr. Witchel has to say of particular interest.

For sheer excitement, activity and sustained anticipation for your troop, company or crew, as well as for attracting recruits to your section, there is little that can beat a travel camp. Also, the *esprit de corps* which de-

velops through living according to the patrol system (a *must* on an adventure like this), the sharing in a trip unique to your own Scouts, plus the sharpened skills your Scouts will gain; will help your section reach new levels of achievement.

Unless you are able to run a good long-term fixed camp, don't attempt a travel camp. Ranger Smith (if he's in a good mood) can get you out of trouble at Oba-Sa-Teeka, but who will help when you're somewhere between Kicking Horse River and the Athabaska Glacier and you suddenly find you don't have the experience to cope with some problem that crops up? If you can run a good fixed camp, you'll have a great time with a travel camp. It is, however, important to discuss your plans first with your group committee.

Make your first expedition a modest one. Plan it

thoroughly, take only a few Scouts (Scouts, Venturers and Rovers, as well as troop, company and crew, are all covered by the term Scout and troop respectively), and you'll return home determined to do it again and again on a more adventurous level. My first five-day jaunt with five Scouts in my car was through Virginia's Skyline Drive. That grew into four and six week, fifteen-man expeditions in rented vehicles, where we rode horseback in the Rockies, hiked Grand Canyon, explored a forest of 3,000 year old giant sequoias as broad across as a house and as high as a twenty-five story skyscraper, swam in a pool at the base of a waterfall 2,400 feet high, and other such fantastic adventures.

Planning

Begin by ensuring that you have the support of your group committee. Establish the date and duration as far in advance as possible, then stick to it. This will allow you, your Scouts and their parents enough time to make firm commitments. Pick a variety of areas you could fit into your time available. Information from a Motor League could help. Once the Scouts start counting on this adventure, don't back out and become just another adult who has let them down again.

Now discuss the possibilities with your Scouts and let them decide the general areas they'd like to explore. Have them write to the tourist bureaus of every state or province through which you may travel, as well as to national, state or provincial parks, and ask for literature which will help you get the most out of your time in their area. You'll receive far more information than you'll need to put together a fantastic adventure. More is available from libraries and motor leagues.

With your Scouts, discuss the information, have them circle on a map the locations of what appeals to them, estimate how long they'd need to spend at each location, and the travel time. Eliminate destinations of lesser importance in order to prevent being constantly on the run. Make sure there is a good balance between travelling time and stops for adventures. Occasionally it's worthwhile to "waste" a day, or part of it, just relaxing in camp in order to regenerate, so that future activities may be enjoyable rather than completely exhausting.

It would be worth joining a motor league in order to have access to their maps. Their detailed strip maps describe small segments of country and give travelling times along the route. Also available with membership are booklets describing camp-grounds, tourist attractions and travelling hints. Being able to call on them in an emergency may save far more than the cost of joining. If you do join, now would be the time to have them help you plot the best route. Use the detailed strip maps to refine your plans. At all times, allow for flexibility in order to keep everyone comfortable.

Vehicle

Either the vehicle you have available will determine how many Scouts and leaders can make the expedition, or the number of people who want to participate will determine the vehicle you'll have to obtain. Your own car or station wagon, possibly with a box trailer, will be least expensive but will limit the number of participants. Renting a mini-bus or larger school bus will allow more passengers but at much greater expense. For the latter, you may need to upgrade your driver's licence. Whatever the vehicle, make sure it has new tires and a recent brake job, plus a tune-up before you leave.

If you do rent a bus, get a binding detailed contract six months in advance. This might save you from a game of "switch" which could see a new bus turn into a rusted

junk heap.

If there is a choice, I'd prefer one larger vehicle to two smaller ones. That way the driving could be shared, the problem of staying together would be eliminated, a larger number of Scouts together would generate more fun and laughter than two smaller groups, and if you got lost, at least you'd all be together rather than wondering where the other people were.

Budget

The most obvious expenses will be for vehicle, gas, oil, maintenance, tax, entrance fees, insurance (vehicle, passengers, equipment) food (include a few McDonald's-style meals which occasionally will help you get over a difficult period when a lift is needed), supplies, camp-ground fees, laundromats, tolls and activity costs (renting horses, chair lifts, etc.). Estimate with your Scouts your total expenses and add on a 10% emergency fund. The latter can be refunded if not needed, but may be painful to collect if needed but not included in the planning.

Part of a Scout's training in citizenship is to make him aware of his obligations to others. Thus your Scouts should be allowed to show their appreciation for your services by not allowing you to share in the cost of the expedition. Don't feel guilty — there will be plenty of times on the trip when you'll be buying them treats like you normally do back home, and it is important in their training. So, get a close estimate of how many Scouts will be making the expedition and divide the costs among them. This will give you the amount each one will have to pay. Now you can do the official recruiting.

Recruiting

There should be no problem in getting enough Scouts. Convincing the parents may be another story. A brochure based on your plans should be put out along with an application form. Emphasize the educational aspects, the attention being paid to detail and safety, how the Scout Law and Scout discipline will be stressed, and the opportunities for personal development of the Scouts. To speed up confirmations, mention that they'll be accepted on a first-come first-served basis. However, even if you are short of the number you want, do not accept a Scout who gives you problems at home. It would be preferable to recruit others through a Scouter you know who runs a good troop. If a stranger calls and asks if her son can go, suggest that he join your troop so that he can be assessed properly. Have a sizeable down payment come in with every application form. One of the Scouts could handle the role of treasurer, banking each payment in an account opened specifically for the expedition, recording each payment as it comes in. An extra dimension to their training would be fund raising projects to help them earn the funds necessary to pay for the adventure.

Permits and Reservations

As soon as you can, obtain and complete the necessary documents from your Scout office. This isn't merely "red tape", it's one of the extras we get with our membership in the Boy Scouts of Canada. Not only will it help with any insurance claims which may be made, it gives you a "Letter of Introduction" to help introduce your group formally to other councils and may result in invitations offering hospitality before you even leave home. You may even receive small gift souvenirs.

Some of the places where you intend to camp may require advance reservations. This will be noted in the literature you receive. This is particularly so for "group" campsites. Make these reservations as soon as possible

to avoid disappointment. While on the trip, if you find that you'll arrive late, telephone ahead to make sure they hold your site past the deadline.

Clothing and Equipment

With your Scouts, make lists of personal and troop needs. Cut your lists to the bone. Laundromats are available almost everywhere, so you can plan on washing every few days. If you have to teach your Scouts to wash some laundry by hand some evening in camp, it not only wouldn't hurt them, it would add to their education. The less clothing they have, the tidier their packs will be and the less they'll lose. Make sure all their clothes have name tags. If you'll not be backpacking any distance, have them leave their frames at home to save space. Hold an inspection of packs a few days before departure to see that the list is adhered to. It's amazing how some anxious mothers try to add all sorts of extras which will deprive the group of very valuable space. After the inspection, lock the packs into the troop cupboards so that there will be no changes. Try to have a trial packing of the vehicle to avoid finding on departure day that you can get everything into the bus except Justin and Lionel.

Leadership

If you are capable enough to have made it this far with your planning, you don't need any advice on the adult leadership you'll need. Senior boys need less supervision than younger ones if you've done your training properly back home.

Food — Meals

Don't waste space by carrying too much food from home. You'll find stores everywhere along your route. However, stock up if you are going to camp in some park

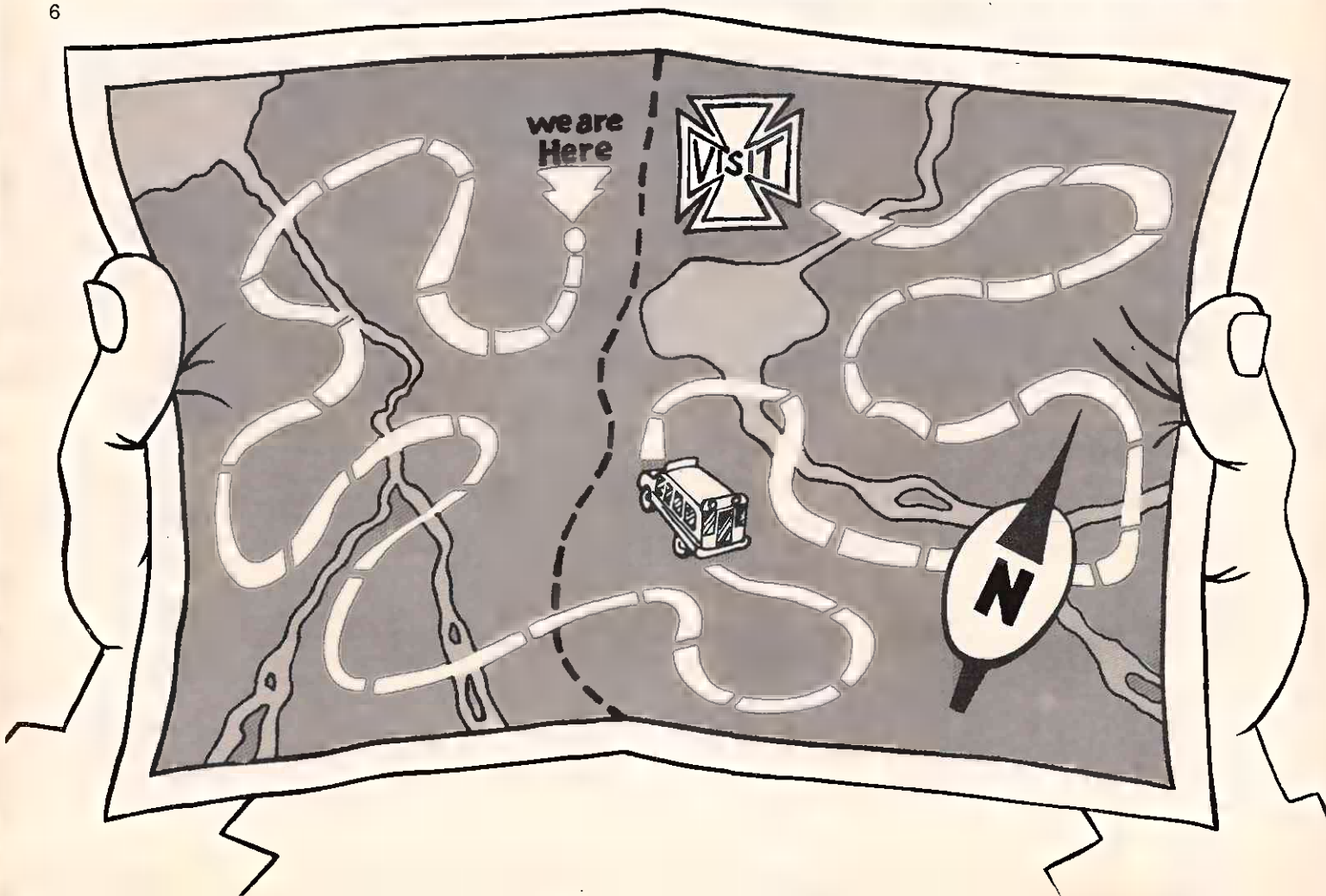
for a few days and you expect the camp store to be expensive, or if there won't be any supplies in that park.

Meals should be prepared before anyone gets hungry. By the time the food is ready, everyone will feel starved. By having the meals started early, you will avoid all the grumpiness brought on by hunger. However, if there is an unavoidable delay, having fruits and vegetables readily available will save the day. Also, a couple of large boxes of presweetened cereal can help keep everyone happy and singing, especially if presweetened cereal is normally banned from the menu.

When the Scouts plan their duty roster, make sure they alternate the skilled with the less skilled in order to lessen the chance of meals becoming disasters. A super assistant will teach the chief cook how to improve the meals out of a feeling of self-preservation. Breakfasts should be hearty, lunches easily and quickly prepared, eaten and cleaned up, and suppers again should be hearty. Meals should be well-balanced for health. Bread and spread should be available for those with hollow legs. Be prepared to indulge in a McDonald's on those occasional days when it's teeming rain, your planned hike has been washed out, and you all love the thought of being waited on in a nice dry environment.

Health

Everyone should have a medical check-up before leaving home. To prevent sickness from drastically altering your plans, insist on proper hygiene. Emphasize cleanliness. Cooks must be meticulous. Tables should be washed down before use with a weak javex solution. Wash up after meals according to the Scout manual. If a large pot of water is heated while the meal is being prepared, by the time eating is over the water will be ready for immediate use. The vehicle should be put into order each



evening and an effort should be made to keep it clean and tidy. Underclothing and stockings should be changed daily, and a laundry bag kept handy to collect it. You all know about looking after campsites.

Routine

Establish a good routine from the start. Get up early, do necessary duties, then get on your way quickly. Have a place for everything and have everything in place. Keep the duty roster posted. You'll have more time to see and do things if you spend less time on necessary routine. Assign each Scout a number and have them automatically number off before moving off. That way there's less chance of leaving anyone behind. Try to do your driving early in the day and stop early enough for doing things in camp. Have longer layovers every few days if you are doing a lot of driving.

Make sure the Scouts get enough sleep. Angelic Scouts can become monsters if they get over-tired. Don't let an overly ambitious schedule ruin your fun. Scale it down as necessary. If your expedition has stopped being fun, have a talk around your campfire, discuss the trip to date, find out where it stopped being fun, find out why it stopped being fun, then take the necessary action to correct the problems. Listen to your Scouts.

Give the Scouts lots of opportunity to burn off steam. But don't do this until necessary duties are done, because doing the duties as necessary is part of the training. Doing duties is also part of the fun.

Fascinating points of interest will crop up along the route. Don't pass them up in order to make time. Eliminate less important stops. Be flexible.

Remind the Scouts frequently that they are highly visible to the public and that you expect them to be good-will ambassadors for Scouting. Praise their good public behaviour. Pass along all compliments you're told about them and they'll reward you by generating still more.

Sleeping under the stars can save a lot of time and be more fun than using tents. For long stops, however, it's worth having them set up. At all times the food should be locked in the vehicle in between meals.

Never drive when tired. If you don't have a second driver, stop and sleep for an hour before continuing if you absolutely must reach some destination. Don't take chances. If you are stuck behind a poor driver on a poor road, relax. Drive safely. If there's ever a time you want

to gamble, think how you'd feel if you were to be responsible for your Scouts being injured. Driving with your lights on, like bus drivers do, will add to your safety. Check your tires at each stop, and give your vehicle a "circle check" each morning before driving.

More Routine and Safety Precautions

Fill your gas tank when it is half empty. Watch out for your vehicle at gas stations. Attendants have been known to do deliberate damage to tires in order to sell new ones. Carry an extra fan belt, tools, flares, a spare tire and tire changing equipment. There should be a minimum of conversation with the driver. Keep extra car keys under the hood for emergencies, and have everyone know where they are. Be meticulous about fire safety rules. Respect wild animals. Obey all camp rules and regulations. Make sure you know where every Scout is at all times. Use the buddy system in swimming and on hikes. Canteens of cold water in the bus will mean less need for soft drinks. Allowing them to take ice cubes from the cooler for their canteens will make the water more refreshing.

Phone ahead when you intend to visit a Scout council office. Let them get prepared for the probable purchasing of many badges and other trinkets.

Try to get every Scout to keep a diary but, at the very minimum, have one group scribe keep a record. Have every Scout send a postcard home from every trip highlight. His folks will appreciate it and he'll have them as souvenirs of the adventure. Retain the right to "veto" on the trip. If twenty Scouts pressure you to do a foolish thing, that doesn't make it any the less foolish - say "no". If you stop at many places for home hospitality, it will cut the time you may have for exciting explorations, so carefully consider before accepting invitations.

The Scouts must not induce the leaders to take part in the duty roster. The leaders must have the freedom to sit back and observe that things are going well and to be able to anticipate what lies ahead. It also gives the leaders time to take aside individual Scouts to discuss concerns with them.

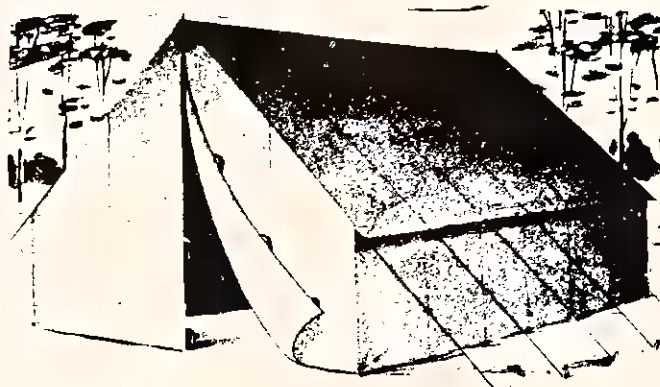
The troop will pattern itself after the leader. Look sharp, be sharp, be positive in your outlook, enjoy yourself, and regularly consider this thought: "What would my troop be like if every Scout patterned himself after me?"

Have a great expedition! X

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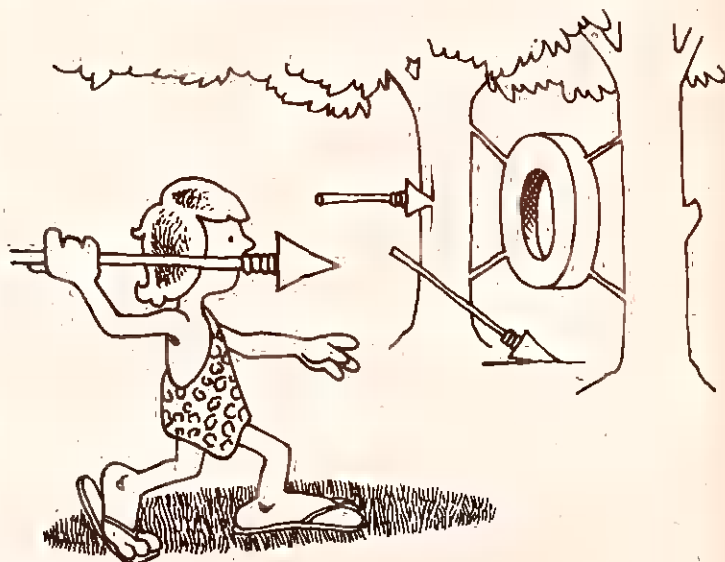
By H.D. Jamieson

At a composite Cub camp held at Gimli, Manitoba, leaders found that the response from the boys to their plans for an Athlete Badge day was pretty negative. The majority of the Cubs had already passed this badge, either at a pack event or at a previous camp. So, that evening, at their planning meeting, the leaders had to devise something new.

The decision was to stay with the basic reason for the day, that is: physical fitness, but to give the theme a new coat of paint . . . something that would excite the imaginations of the boys. What they finally decided upon meant a lot of work but the expenditure of very little money and was a program that in the end was enjoyed by all, boys and adults.

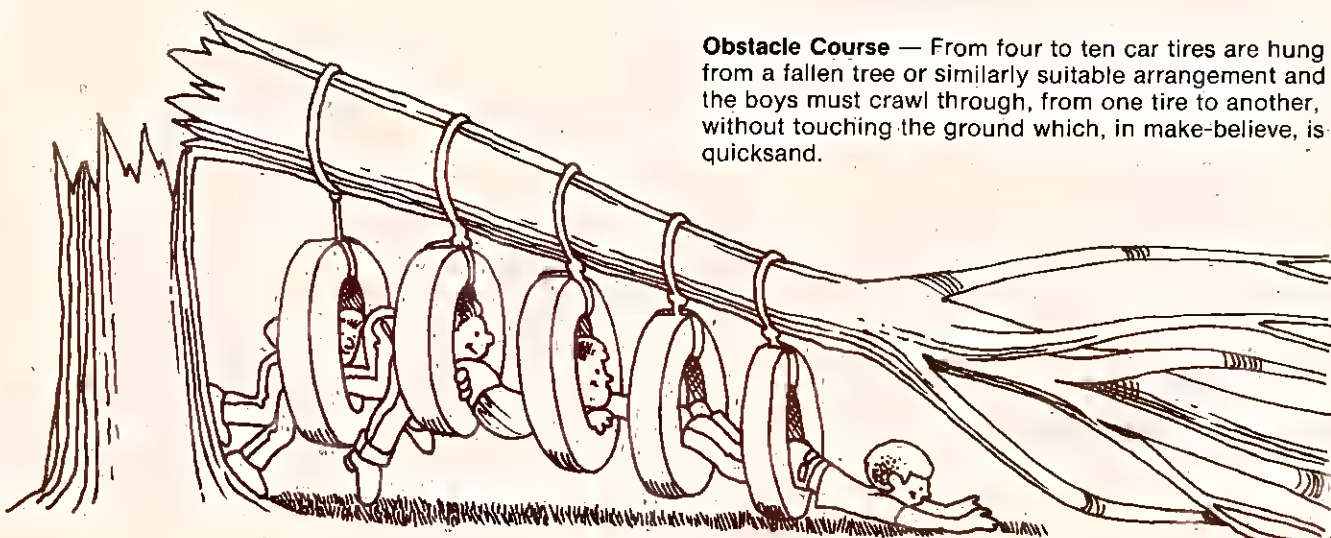
Most of the theme activities were based on jungle situations and, after a story-telling session to get the boys in the mood, the teams started out on the trail for an afternoon of fun. This program allows boys to operate as individuals but they do have more fun if they work in groups.

One word of warning: have the participants dress in their oldest play clothes and, just in case, have a first-aid kit on hand.



Spear Throw (or Wild Boar Hunt) — An old car tire is tied waist-high between two trees. Each boy throws three spears, made of bamboo or old broom handles, through the tire from a distance of about 25 feet. Points are awarded for each successful throw.

Obstacle Course — From four to ten car tires are hung from a fallen tree or similarly suitable arrangement and the boys must crawl through, from one tire to another, without touching the ground which, in make-believe, is quicksand.

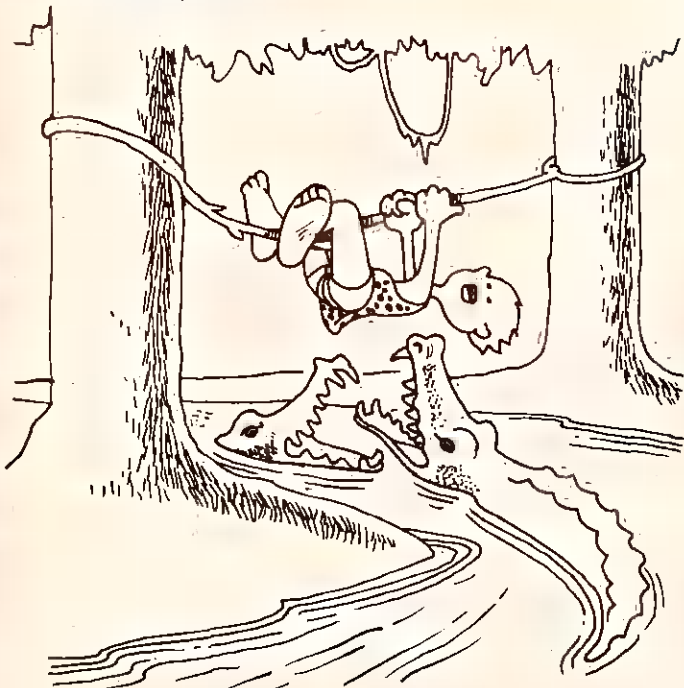




Coconut Throw — Throw a basketball from a marked distance into a suitable-size container. Use a garbage can with a table or piece of plywood for a backstop.

Wild Animal Lookout — All that is needed for this event is a good climbing tree. The boys must climb to a marked spot, stop and observe something (possibly the picture of a lion on another tree) and then descend. Number of seconds over a set number are deducted from team's total score.

Tree Bridge Walk — A fallen tree or long plank can serve as a make-believe bridge across a river infested with man-eating fish. Boys must walk across and back, without falling off.



The Death (Commando) Crawl — A strong rope is tied securely between two large trees. The boys are told that it is over a swamp full of alligators and that they must crawl, hand over hand, from one side to the other without letting any part of the body touch the ground. If this happens, the alligators will bite them and they will lose points.



The Vine Swing — Making like Tarzan of the Apes, the participants must swing from one table or platform to another (tree house to tree house) over a deep canyon. Strong rope should be tied to a large tree branch.

Swamp Relay — This event should be held in a safe swimming area. Teams line up, fully dressed, in waist-deep water. At the "go", one at a time, they push an orange or other suitable floating object to a given point and back, without using anything but the head.

Now that the boys are wet anyway, the Diamond Hunt is a good event to follow up with.

Diamond Hunt — This is a very muddy event, so boys should strip to the waist before participating. A tub or medium-sized garbage can is filled over half-full with good old "goosey" mud and enough marbles so that each boy can find one. When the marbles are placed in the mud, they will sink and the boys, in relay formation, must run up and dig for a "diamond" till each has found one. A swim after this will be a necessity.

If carried out properly, this can be a very strenuous program and thought should be given to stopping about half-way through the program for a "jungle juice" break and a few cookies. ^

Outdoors

Carl Lemieux

B.P. said, "One of the most important things that a Scout has to learn, whether he is a war Scout, a hunter or peace Scout, is to let nothing escape his attention."

The outdoors offers the ultimate challenge to the leader in helping the members of the section develop their observation skills. Here are two helpful activities to try in the outdoors.

1. A Storytelling Trail Hike

Prepare a trail that could tell by signs, the following:

- a man, with a limp, walking with a stave;
- sat down and lit a pipe — it took wooden matches to light the pipe;
- stood up and walked a short distance and then ran.

Hints:

- A limp would cause the heel of one foot to dig deeper into the ground than the other.
- Three burnt matches thrown to the ground.
- Pipe ashes on the ground as it knocks out by striking the pipe against stone.
- A stave would be indicated by circular holes in the ground along one side of the tracks.

2. Scout Hunting

- A member of the patrol is given time to go out and hide.
- The remainder then set out to find the individual.
- The object is to find the individual within a set time limit after which the "hider" must return to the starting point without being caught.

Here is a letter I received from Jim Sharp of Montreal, commenting on the 'Solar Pig Trough' in the March 1980 issue.

"Did you really fall for the joke, hook, line and sinker, or was it just a trap to catch the unsuspecting Canadian Scout who is not quite up on the April Fool concept?"

"My research tells me the original item appeared in the November 1979 edition of *Scouting* magazine (U.K.) — or more precisely the Scout Supplement — and you do of course acknowledge this fact in your column. However, the key word in the original text is the location of the Research Laboratories-Charndown! If you do a little more research in back issues of *Scouting* magazine, especially the April 1978 issue, you will find that Charndown is all a figment of the fertile imagination of Ron Jeffries, the former editor of that illustrious publication. The aftermath of the release of that April Fool spoof is described in the May 1978 issue ('Here and There' page 323) and has reverberated through ensuing issues — including the November 1979 supplement.

"While I am quite sure you were of course leading us on — and what harm in that? — you might consider applying for membership in John Sweet's 'Lunatic Fringe' for your efforts. I'd be delighted to second your application!"

"Of course, the editor carries final responsibility for the finished product!"

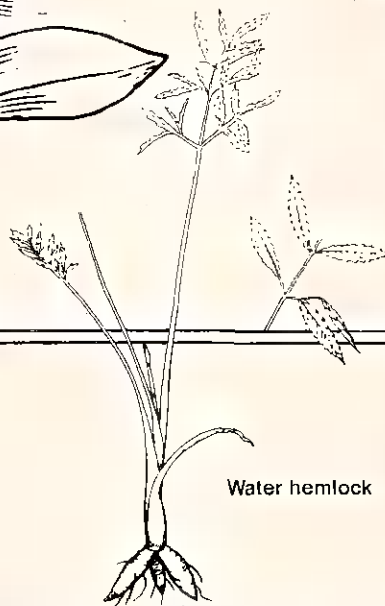
Has anyone tried or does anyone plan to try the Solar Pig Trough? Please write me about your success (hopefully!) or failure. X



COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS



Daphne



Water hemlock



Poison hemlock

We want our boys to recognize and enjoy the plants we see growing around us and we know, from the replies received from our readership survey, that many Scouting people are interested in the possibility of living off the land by eating roots, seeds, etc. Indeed, with the cost of food rising all the time, it isn't just during hikes and wilderness camping that our thoughts turn to the utilization of "hedgerow foods".

But it is essential to be extremely cautious about knowing what we are eating. This is particularly necessary when we have young boys in our charge who are all too likely to pop things into their mouths, and the watchword should be — when in doubt, forget it!

It isn't just a matter of saying no to attractive shiny red

berries of doubtful origin. There are plants so poisonous that meat roasted on their branches can cause death and even the common elderberry has poisoned children who have used its stem for making blowguns.

Closer to home and the garden vegetable plot, how many of us, I wonder, know that many parts of the humble potato are poisonous? Here, reprinted by kind permission of "Family Safety, a publication of the National Safety Council," is a list of some of the more common poisonous plants that may be encountered, not just in the countryside but also in our homes and gardens. A timely talk on the subject may help prevent a serious emergency — or at the very least a few tummy aches.

HOUSE PLANTS

Plant	Toxic Part	Symptoms and Comment
Castor bean	Seeds	Burning sensation in mouth and throat. Two to four beans may cause death. Eight is usually lethal. Death has occurred in U.S.
Dieffenbachia (dumbcane), caladium, elephant's ear, some philodendrons	All parts	Intense burning and irritation of mouth, tongue, lips. Death from dieffenbachia has occurred when tissues at back of tongue swelled and blocked air passage to throat. Other plants have similar but less toxic characteristics.
Mistletoe	Berries	Can cause acute stomach and intestinal irritation. Cattle have been killed by eating wild mistletoe. People have died from "tea" of berries.
Poinsetta	Leaves, flower	Can be irritating to mouth and stomach, sometimes causing vomiting and nausea, but usually produces no ill effects.

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTS

Potato	Vines, sprouts (green parts), spoiled tubers	Death has occurred from eating large amounts of green parts. To prevent poisoning from sunburned tubers, green spots should be removed before cooking. Discard spoiled potatoes.
Rhubarb	Leaf blade	Several deaths from eating raw or cooked leaves. Abdominal pains, vomiting and convulsions a few hours after ingestion. Without treatment, death or permanent kidney damage may occur.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Atropa belladonna	All parts, especially black berries	Fever, rapid heartbeat, dilation of pupils, skin flushed, hot and dry. Three berries were fatal to one child.
Carolina jessamine, yellow jessamine	Flowers, leaves	Poisoned children who sucked nectar from flowers. May cause depression followed by death through respiratory failure. Honey from nectar also thought to have caused three deaths.
Daphne	Berries (commonly red, but other colours in various species), bark	A few berries can cause burning or ulceration in digestive tract causing vomiting and diarrhea. Death can result. This plant considered "really dangerous", particularly for children.
English ivy	Berries, leaves	Excitement, difficult breathing and eventually coma. Although no cases reported in U.S., European children have been poisoned.
Golden chain (laburnum)	Seeds, pods, flowers	Excitement, intestinal irritation, severe nausea with convulsions and coma if large quantities are eaten. One or two pods have caused illness in children in Europe.
Heath family (some laurels, rhododendron, azaleas)	All parts	Causes salivation, nausea, vomiting and depression. "Tea" made from two ounces of leaves produced human poisoning. More than a small amount can cause death. Del-

Holly	Berries	No cases reported in North America, but thought that large quantities may cause digestive upset.
Jerusalem Cherry	Unripe fruit, leaves, flowers	No cases reported, but thought to cause vomiting and diarrhea. However, when cooked, some species used for jellies and preserves.
Lantana	Unripe greenish-blue or black	Can be lethal to children through muscular weakness and circulatory collapse. Less severe cases experience gastro-intestinal irritation.
Oleander	Leaves, branches, nectar of flowers	Extremely poisonous. Affects heart and digestive system. Has caused death even from meat roasted on its branches. A few leaves can kill a human being.
Wisteria	Seeds, pods	Pods look like pea pods. One or two seeds may cause mild to severe gastrointestinal disturbances requiring hospitalization. No fatalities recorded. Flowers may be dipped in batter and fried.
Yew	Needles, bark, seeds	Ingestion of English or Japanese yew foliage may cause sudden death as alkaloid weakens and eventually stops heart. If less is eaten, may be trembling and difficulty in breathing. Red pulpy berry is little toxic, if at all, but same may not be true of small black seeds in it.

TREES AND SHRUBS

Black locust	Bark, foliage, young twigs, seeds	Digestive upset has occurred from ingestion of the soft bark. Seeds may also be toxic to children. Flowers may be fried as fritters.
Buckeye, horsechestnut	Sprouts, nuts	Digestive upset and nervous symptoms (confusion, etc.) Have killed children but because of unpleasant taste are not usually consumed in quantity necessary to produce symptoms.
Chinaberry tree	Berries	Nausea, vomiting, excitement or depression, symptoms of suffocation if eaten in quantity. Loss of life to children has been reported.
Elderberry	Roots, stems	Children have been poisoned by eating roots or using pithy stems as blowguns. Berries are least toxic part but may cause nausea if too many are eaten raw. Proper cooking destroys toxic principle.
Jatropha (purge nut, curcas bean, peregrina, psychic nut)	Seeds, oil	Nausea, violent vomiting, abdominal pain. Three seeds caused severe symptoms in one person. However, in others as many as 50 have resulted in relatively mild symptoms.
Oaks	All parts	Eating large quantities of any raw part, including acorns, may cause slow damage to kidneys. However, a few acorns probably have little effect. Tannin may be removed by

Wild black cherry, chokecherries

Leaves, pits

boiling or roasting, making edible.

Poisoning and death have occurred in children who ate large amounts of berries without removing stones. Pits or seeds, foliage and bark contain HCN (prussic acid or cyanide). Others to beware of: several wild and cultivated cherries, peach, apricot and some almonds. But pits and leaves usually not eaten in enough quantity to do serious harm.

In Oahu, Hawaii, still rated as most frequent source of serious or lethal poisoning in man. One or two fruits may be fatal. Symptoms similar to fatal digitalis poisoning.

Yellow oleander (be-still tree)

All parts, especially kernels of the fruit

FLOWER GARDEN PLANTS

Aconite, monkshood

Roots, flowers, leaves

Restlessness, salivation, nausea, vomiting, vertigo. Although people have died eating small amounts of garden aconite, poisoning from it is not common.

Autumn crocus

All parts, especially bulbs

Burning pain in mouth, gastrointestinal irritation. Children have been poisoned by eating flowers.

Dutchman's breeches

Foliage, roots

No human poisonings or deaths, but a record of toxicity for livestock is warning that garden species may be dangerous.

Foxglove

All parts, especially leaves, flowers, seeds

One of the sources of the drug digitalis. May cause dangerously irregular heartbeat, digestive upset and mental confusion. Convulsions and death are possible.

Larkspur, delphinium

Seeds, young plant

Livestock losses are second only to locoweed in western U.S. Therefore, garden larkspur should at least be held suspect.

Lily-of-the-Valley

Leaves, flowers, fruit (red berries)

Produces glycoside like digitalis, used in medicine to strengthen the beat of a weakened heart. In moderate amounts, can cause irregular heartbeat, digestive upset and mental confusion.

Nicotiana, wild and cultivated

Leaves

Nervous and gastric symptoms. Poisonous or lethal amounts can be obtained from ingestion of cured smoking or chewing tobacco, from foliage of field-grown tobacco or from foliage of garden variety (flowering tobacco or nicotiana).

Baneberry (doll's eyes)

Red or white berries, roots foliage

WILD PLANTS

Acute stomach cramps, headache, vomiting, dizziness, delirium. Although no loss of life in U.S., European children have died after ingesting berries.

Death camas

Bulbs

Depression, digestive upset, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea. American Indians and early settlers were killed when they mistook it for edible bulbs. Occasional cases still occur. One case of poisoning from flower reported.

Jack-in-the pulpit, skunk cabbage

All parts, especially roots

Contains small needle-like crystals of calcium oxalate and causes burning and severe irritation of mouth and tongue.

Jimsonweed (thornapple)

All parts, especially seeds and leaves

Thirst, hyper-irritability of nervous system, disturbed vision, delirium. Four to five grams of crude leaf or seed approximates fatal dose for a child. Poisonings have occurred from sucking nectar from tube of flower or eating fruits containing poisonous seeds.

Mayapple (mandrake)

Roots, foliage unripe fruit

Large doses may cause gastroenteritis and vomiting. Ripe fruit is least toxic part and has been eaten by children — occasionally catharsis results. Cooked mayapples may be made into marmalade.

Nightshades, European bittersweet horse nettle (solanum)

All parts, especially unripe berry

Children have been poisoned by ingesting a moderate amount of unripe berries. Digestive upset, stupefaction and loss of sensation. Death due to paralysis can occur. Ripe berries, however, are much less toxic.

Poison hemlock

Root, foliage seeds

Root resembles wild carrot. Seeds have been mistaken for anise. Causes gradual weakening of muscular power and death from paralysis of lungs. Caused Socrates death.

Pokeweed (pigeonberry)

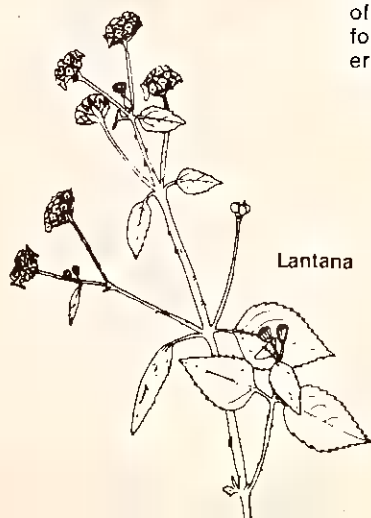
Roots, berries foliage

Burning sensation in mouth and throat, digestive upset and cramps. Produces abnormalities in the blood when eaten raw.

Water hemlock (cowbane, snakeroot)

Roots, young foliage

Salivation, tremors, delirium, violent convulsions. One mouthful of root may kill a man. Many persons, especially children, have died in U.S. after eating this plant. Roots are mistaken for wild parsnip or artichoke.



Lantana



Dieffenbachia



Oleander



The following exercise is best conducted by some popular Scout counsellor while the troop Scouter sits with his back to the scene, splicing a rope, or reading this magazine.

Line up the troop in open order, bring them sharply to the alert and tell them that they are on their mettle to shut their eyes and keep them like that until told to open them again. A series of quick-fire orders should then be shot at them — "About turn. One pace forward march. Left turn. About turn. Stand at ease. Alert —" and so on until the parade is brought back (more or less) to its

original formation, when the order "Eyes open" is given.

The troop Scouter should then step forward, wait for the counsellor to leave the room, and then invite any Scout who opened his eyes involuntarily or otherwise during the operation to hold up his hand.

What will probably happen is that there will follow a stunned silence, then one by one the boys will glance round furtively to see whether anyone else is owning up before they do so themselves. Eventually (if your troop runs true to form) some virtuous soul will lead the way and with greater or less reluctance others will follow suit until almost every hand is raised. This little exercise should give all concerned much food for thought, and there would be nothing to stop you discussing the psychological implications with your patrol leaders at their next meeting.

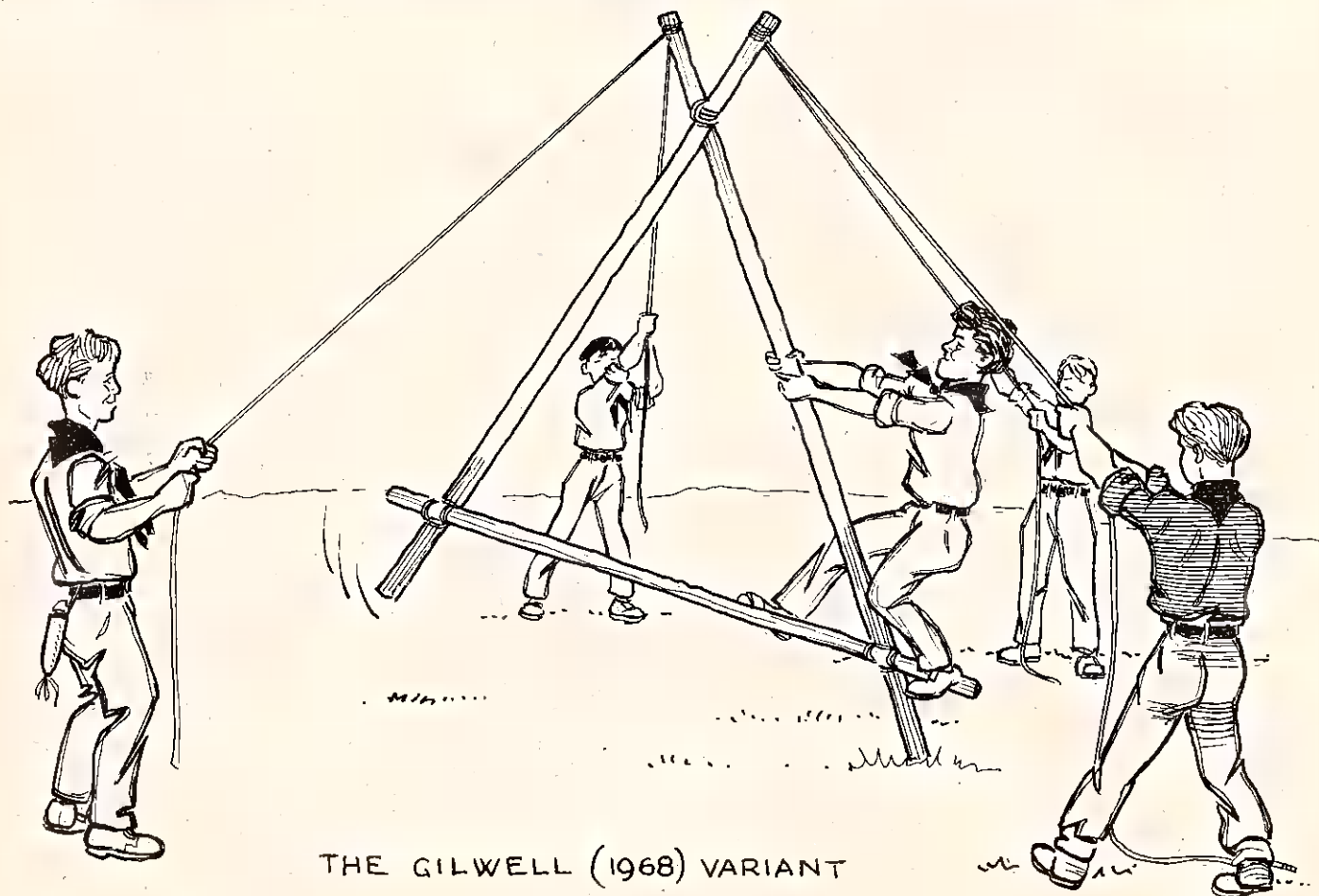
Turning now to this month's Number One activity, what you see before you is the Gilwell (1968) Variant of the well-known "Walking Sheerlegs". In the original troop night

version of this excellent gadget, as you will no doubt remember, the sheers were built with much lighter material and fitted with fore-and-aft messenger lines at top and bottom, so that they could be operated by remote control from opposite banks of an imaginary river. The butts of the sheerlegs had to be lifted clear of the ground at each stride (no scraping or dragging allowed) and to make sure that the contraption maintained a dignified upright gait throughout, it was customary to lash a billy of water into the crotch.

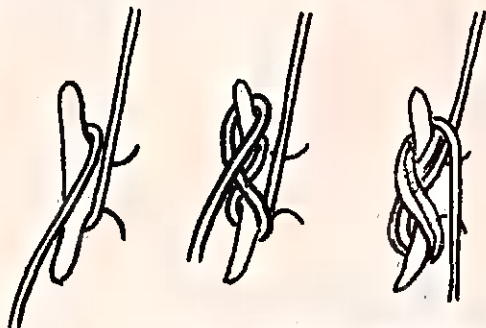
In the much more exciting Gilwell Variant, the movement of the legs is controlled by the passenger, who travels with it and switches from side to side to pivot the offside leg round at each stride. The men on the ropes are there to give what assistance they can, so long as they "keep their distance", but their main job is to keep the sheerlegs more or less upright.

I need not tell you that the strain on the lashings is a real killer. At Gilwell they rather chickened out by bolting the spars together and then applying cosmetic lashings to cover up their shame.

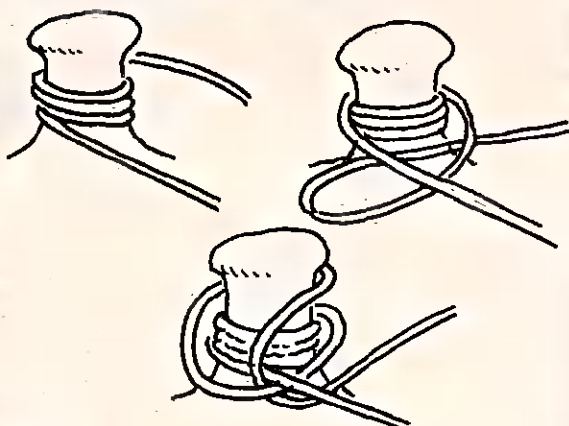
I can't see your lot stooping to a trick like that, can you?



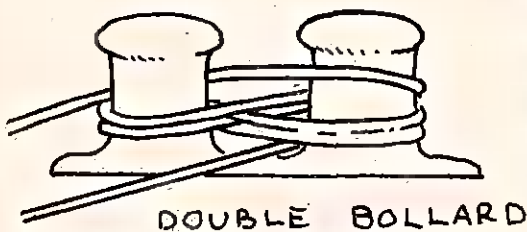
MAKING FAST



TO A CLEAT. (Do NOT finish with a half hitch, which may jam under strain.)

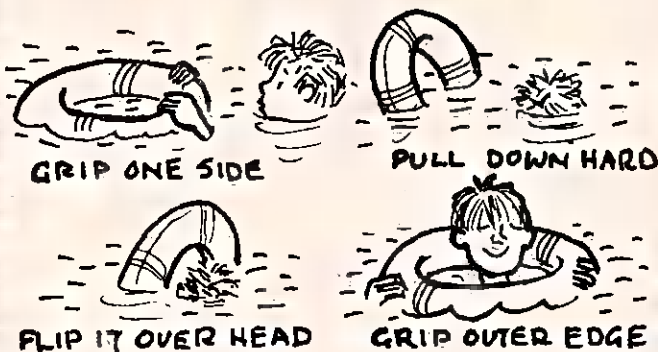


TO A SINGLE BOLLARD

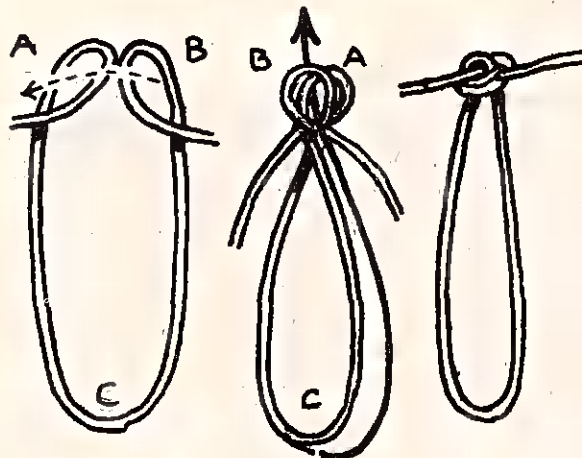


DOUBLE BOLLARD

MAN OVERBOARD! PUTTING ON A LIFEBUOY



THE ALPINE BUTTERFLY to make a reliable non-slip loop in the middle of a rope



Make two forehand loops. Pass loop B over A. Bring up C and pass through BA from front to back

Scoutcraft Two

- When stalking wild creatures at close quarters, avoid looking your quarry directly in the eye.
- According to Rudyard Kipling, the natural opening between the (splayed) first and second fingers of the hand is 11.25° . Worth knowing, perhaps, if you have cause to march on a relative bearing without the use of a compass. (Don't take Kipling's word for it. Check with a protractor.)
- To quick-dry damp matches, stick them in your hair.
- Do not allow boys to run about on grassland in bare feet. A cut from a grassblade is not only very painful

but can also be highly infectious — especially if you are camping on grazing land.

- When removing turves from your intended fireplace in camp, dig deep. If you leave the grassroots in situ they will be scorched to death.
- The practice of insisting that tents should be neatly brailled for morning inspection is not to be recommended. Not by us, at any rate. Very often damp sod cloth is railed into the brailing and rots the canvas. (Do not take our word for it. Ask the troop Q.M. to turn out one of your tents and look for the telltale discolouration just above the hemline.) A much better plan is to slip the side guylines

through the loops on the brailing, so that the sod cloths hang free in sun and air and have a chance to dry out before they are rolled. This has long been Girl Guide practice and, as we all know, we still have much to learn from that side of our Movement.

- Zip fasteners on the door curtains of modern sleeping tents are an open invitation to boys to make full use of them. The only way to ward off partial asphyxiation on a cold night is to take a late-night prowl round the precincts, when your instinct tells you that everybody is safely asleep and nobody will immediately get out of his sleeping bag to zip up again the moment you are out of earshot. X

THE GREAT BIKE TRIP

by Tom Onyshko and
David Westmore, Scouts

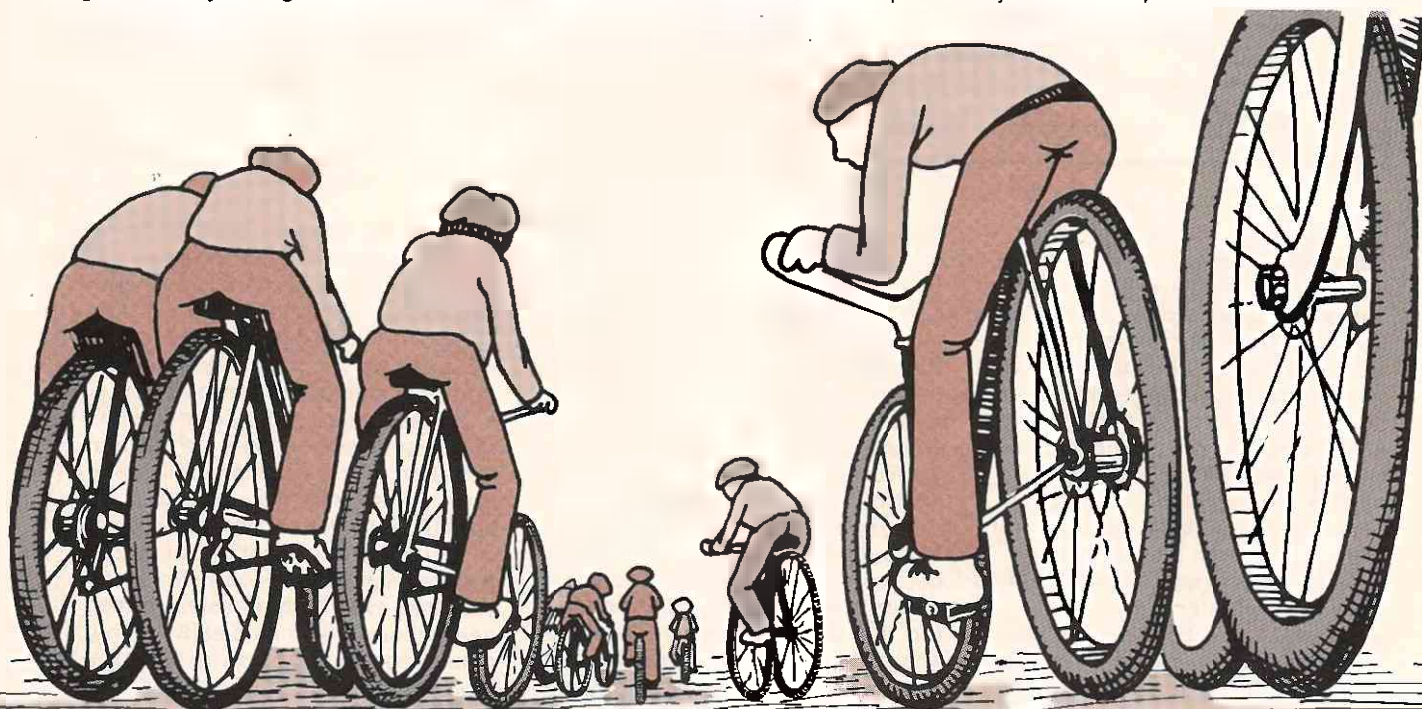
This is the story of a bike trip made by five Scouts from Winnipeg. The idea was first suggested by their Scouter, "Skink" Dutton, and Patrol Counsellor Kathy Martens provided back-up for the boys, in her car. She also helped with the planning which included making or buying individual saddle bags for the trip and working out a route. It was wisely decided to avoid busy highways and to stay off roads leading to the Lake Winnipeg resorts. She was luckily able to suggest a family cottage as their destina-

tion plus a relative's farm as a stop-over point. We've reproduced the tale of the trip in the boys' own words and added Kathy's comments at the end.

Many weeks of planning and several tens of dollars had gone into the preparation for this bike trip to Pelican Lake from Winnipeg, a round trip of 280 miles. Each bike had been outfitted with a carrier over the rear wheel and a pair of saddlebags fastened onto the carrier. The saddlebags were packed with everything that would be needed on the trip —

personal kit, mess kit, a couple of changes of clothes, emergency kit or first aid kit, flashlight, tarpaulin, tire pump, raingear and a bicycle repair kit. Our repair kit consisted of 1 pair of pliers, 5 screwdrivers, 1 spare inner tube, 2 bicycle tire removers, 1 spoke tightener, 1 crescent wrench and 1 tube patch kit. With the tools in our repair kits we were ready for just about any bike problem.

The trip had been planned as a six day round trip to Pelican Lake from Winnipeg and back again. The first day we would pedal to Carman, 50



miles out of Winnipeg where we would stay at Rod Marten's uncle's farm. The next day we would arrive at Rod's family cottage on the south shore of Pelican Lake, spend two days there before leaving for our return trip to Winnipeg, with a stop-over in Carman again the last night.

On Saturday, June 23, the entire Bison Patrol of the 135th troop consisting of Roderic Martens, David Westmore, Manfred Hall, Mark Reshaur and Tom Onyshko assembled near the southern limits of the city for a photograph and the send-off. Mark Reshaur then went home as he had to go to a swim meet later that day. He would meet us outside of Carman the next day. At 8.45 a.m. the rest of us set off on the first leg of our journey. We were doing fine until about 9.50 a.m. when Roderic got a flat tire. The back inner tube needed to be replaced. There was some trouble in getting the back wheel off the bike, and by the time we were finished it was 10.30. That was the only major repair we did on the road, during the entire bike trip.

We ate our bagged lunches at 12.15 in the town of Brunkild, where we bought canned drinks. After lunch we rode the rest of the way to Carman without any long rests. It can get really boring just riding along with nothing to look at except farmers' fields. At about 3.30 we arrived in Carman and went to Rod's grandparents' house. They were extremely kind and helpful. For supper we walked to the local Co-op store to buy Cokes, pizzas and chocolate fudge puddings. (We were roughing it!) We ate back at Rod's grandparents' house. At about 7 p.m. we pedalled to Paul Klassen's farm, a mile south of Carman. We set up our tents, washed in the house and went to sleep.

On Sunday morning we woke up, cooked our breakfast over a Colman, and were ready to leave at about 9.00 a.m. Because Rod no longer had a spare tire and one of his tires had a suspicious bump on it he bought another inner tube in Carman. He was lucky to find a retired farmer, who had set up a bike repair shop in his garage, living two houses away from Rod's grandparents. The decision to buy a tire tube was made on Sunday morning before we left on the second day of our trip.

It had become windy so our progress was rather slow. Mark Reshaur joined us about 5 miles out of Carman. We were faced with two obstacles, a strong wind from the southwest, the direction we were heading, and a long climb up the hill that leads out of the Red River valley. By lunch

time we had only reached Miami which is about twenty miles from Carman. After lunch, which we ate in a restaurant in order to get out of the wind, we were faced with the most psychologically and physically challenging aspect of the entire trip. This was the hill just outside Miami. It is at least 200 feet, going up at a fairly steep angle.

At first we thought the hill was part of the southern shoreline of Glacial Lake Agassiz. Lake Agassiz was a lake formed by a glacier which dammed up all the rivers that flowed into Hudson Bay. This glacial lake once covered most of Manitoba, some of Saskatchewan and Ontario and reached far into the Dakotas. However, on our return to Winnipeg, Tom checked it out with Dr. J. Richtik, Department of Geography at the University of Winnipeg, who had lived in Miami, Manitoba and has done research on the escarpment. He informed us that it was a shale escarpment, formed long before Glacial Lake Agassiz's time period.

Furthermore, he pointed out that the shoreline of Lake Agassiz, in its Phase I called Herman Strand Line, can indeed be seen on this escarpment. Also, nearer to Miami is a 30 foot rise called Campbell Beach Ridge, that marks the shoreline of Lake Agassiz during its Phase II. Next time we return to this area we will watch for these features.

We soon realized that we would have to get off our bikes and push them up the hill. Walking up the hill in the scorching sun with a strong wind against us was not exactly fun. At the top we all rested and put on some sun-tan lotion. The country became a lot hillier. We made very poor progress due to the hills and wind. Manfred had complained of a backache earlier and he was finding the trip very difficult. Our patrol counsellor was following us in the car, so at one point in the afternoon Manfred decided to put his bike on the carrier and ride in the car. Later on, Roderic decided to put his gear in the car, keeping only his orange. It is not every day that you see a long-distance biker pedalling along with nothing but an orange in his bike rack.

Until this time our patrol had stayed together, although we all had trouble pacing ourselves with each other, the two tallest boys with the biggest bikes kept going faster than the other three boys were able to go. After a patrol discussion we agreed that our counsellor would take our gear to the cottage and return to pick up the bikes and the cyclists in order to get to the cottage on Sunday night as had been

planned.

During the two days at the cottage we played golf, swam, canoed, dove off the raft, played graveyard ghosts in the dark, played a game that vaguely resembled baseball and made campfires as often as possible. On the last evening we brought the raft to shore and then prepared our bikes for the return trip, by oiling and tightening loose screws.

We got an early start the next morning at 8 o'clock. Our counsellor, Mrs. Martens, drove Rod, Manfred and Mark to the highway and let them get a headstart, but David and Tom started cycling at the lake. We did it this way because David and Tom had been faster than the others. By 8.45 we were at the highway where we adjusted our packs, and were on our way again at 9.20. It took 36 minutes to get to Baldur, a distance of 10 miles. We ate lunch at Somerset at about 1.00, bought drinks, and finished by 1.45. We made great time because it was downhill most of the time and we had the wind behind us.

David and Tom stopped in Miami and met Rod, Mark and Manfred, who had managed to maintain their lead. We sprinted from Miami to Jordan and then set a slower pace for the rest of the distance to Klassen's farm. We arrived there about 5.00 p.m., having cycled 85 miles. After supper we cycled into town where Rod's grandfather treated us to some ice-cream.

The following morning we left at between 8 and 9 and made phenomenal time, with only one 10 minute rest in Brunkild. At 12.55 Thursday, June 28, we arrived back in Winnipeg. The Great Bike Trip had ended.

The Scouts' Comments, in Retrospect

Rod: — I learned it is hard to keep an *esprit de corps* on a long trip when everyone had a different sized bike and wanted to go at different speeds. I also learned that we could be friendly at times and argumentative. The trip tested our stamina. I learned never to trust the weather. My advice to anyone going on a bike trip is to take lots of water and a good bike.

Manfred: — The bike trip tested my stamina and taught us new ways of helping each other and having fun (like speeding down 45° hills on a gravel road and golfing with two clubs, one ball and half a tee). It also taught me to eat properly and how to balance a proper diet with high protein.

David: — I thought that this trip was a

valuable experience. It gave me confidence in myself. I found that it was a good idea to have at least \$20.00 for a trip lasting six days. It was a lot of fun and I would like to go on another trip. My advice to other Scouts is to have a full-sized ten speed bike. You should also have a lot of water to drink. Don't take too many rests, they slow you down. When you ride for a long time at a stretch you build up momentum.

Mark: — From this trip I learned how well planned and organized an outing of this nature has to be. I also learned the feeling of accomplishment you get when you make it.

Tom: — The moment at which I felt I had accomplished the most was just after we had climbed the hill outside Miami, or when we finally biked down the hill to the cottage (at 78 miles an hour). I found that an outing can be lots of fun as long as everyone works (and golfs or plays) together. My advice to any other Scouts planning a long bike trip is to take lots of liquid and high energy snacks, and be prepared to take an extra day if you encounter heavy winds and hills.

And here's a final summing up by Patrol Counsellor Kathy Martens.

For other patrols planning a trip of this kind, the boys suggested that the most comfortable dress is a long-sleeved cotton shirt (the Scout shirt) and sweat pants rather than jeans. A

hat which stays on your head securely is a must, as one of the boys found out when his kept blowing off. The other boys had *farmers' or golfers'* caps which seemed to suit the purpose.

While riding, the boys preferred constant snacking to large meals. Their favourites were salted peanuts, oranges, watermelon, cold drinks and plain water. When they were out of water they would stop at a farm and ask to fill their water bottle. All equipment such as tents, sleeping bags, cookware, should be light in weight. If the boys stay together while cycling they can coordinate all their equipment to avoid duplication and keep weight down.

Daily distances to be covered vary from day to day, depending on weather conditions and the number of repair and rest stops. The boys discovered that they developed a cadence, or rhythm, which was disturbed by long rest stops. They preferred to go at a slower pace and stop for shorter rests. They recommend making regular entries in a log because forgetting details caused a number of problems when they tried to fill in the events of the trip later. For example, no one remembered to describe the pelican we sighted on Pelican Lake, or the large turtle they found at the lake. One of the anxieties we had was large transport trucks. The boys reported that these truck drivers made every effort to give the cyclists enough room on the road.

Manitoba roads do not have paved shoulders so the boys were not eager to go off onto the gravel shoulders.

Five individual boys left on Saturday and returned as a patrol on Thursday having made a joint effort to achieve a goal. The camaraderie which developed among them was evident in their pleasant bantering and teasing, the coining of new expressions and nicknames to mark their new found comradeship. The boys were all 13 years old at the time of the trip, having finished Grade 8, and thus at various stages of physical growth. Any mix of younger or older boys would have presented many more problems, in terms of pacing and stamina, than we had. Therefore, I believe the age group peer system lends itself superbly to a bicycle trip such as this one. Although we first talked of going on this trip when the boys were in Grade 7, the feeling of all those involved seems to be that the added maturity of one more year is worth waiting for.

As one mother put it a day after we returned "He seems to have grown two feet taller, he is sure and confident and feels a sense of accomplishment".

All the boys agreed that they would enjoy going on another bike trip. We tentatively decided to try to ride to Hecla Island next year, this time without a car as back up. Some of the parents may make the same trip, in a separate group, to test their stamina.

Happy cycling! X

18

Venturer Log

by Phil Newsome

What does CQ mean? What is DX? What do the letters QSL, QRM, etc. mean? Finding the answers to these and other terms may spark the interest of the company to get involved with Jamboree-on-the-Air. The 23rd Jamboree-on-the-Air (J.O.T.A.) is still a few months away but now is the time for a Venturer company to begin planning and organizing. If your company is looking for a service project what better way of kicking off the Scouting year than organizing a J.O.T.A. event for the local pack and/or troop?

This popular international event will be held on the weekend of October 18-19, starting at 0001 hours on Saturday and running through until 2359 hours on Sunday (Greenwich Mean Time). The purpose of J.O.T.A. is to encourage communication between all members of the Scouting family in different countries around the world. This is not a contest and no prizes will be given. The two main objectives are to provide an opportunity to talk to other members of Scouting and to open new fields of interest.

If the company is interested in organizing a J.O.T.A. activity the first place to start is obtaining the names and addresses of your local radio amateurs or radio clubs and approach one or more of them to see if they would be interested in helping the company. A pamphlet called J.O.T.A. — *How Canadians Can Participate* is available free of charge by writing:

National Organizer
J.O.T.A.
Scouts Canada
P.O. Box 5151, Station "F"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3G7

At the close of the activity each group that has taken part is asked to send in a report of the activities that took place during J.O.T.A. as well as a list of participants. Participation certificates will be sent for all those listed in the reports. Photographs of activities are most welcome and some may be used to illustrate the Canadian report to the World Bureau.

While October may seem a long way off right now, planning is the key to success. Venturer companies seem to have a great many activities on the go and, to ensure that J.O.T.A. is on the list, now is the time to begin the planning. Will your company be calling CQ this fall? X



Roverjottings

by Phil Newsome

A few months ago I received the following material from Roland Bonneau, a Rover advisor in Nova Scotia.

What's In A Word?

Chivalry — Qualities of an ideal knight including bravery, honour, courtesy, respect for all, protection of the weak, generosity and fairness to enemies.

Knightly — Of a knight; brave, generous, courteous, chivalrous.

Rover — Wanderer, roamer, Rambler, stroller.

Squire — A young (man) of noble family who attended a knight until (he himself) was made a knight.

Tradition — The handing down of beliefs, opinions, customs, stories, etc., a transmitted or inherited way of thinking or acting.

Co-ed — A girl or woman student at a co-educational college or school.

Co-educational — Education of boys and girls or men and women together in the same school or classes.

Education — Development in knowledge, skill, ability or character by teaching or learning; place of training or discipline.

Discipline — Training, especially training of the mind or character.

Sponsor — A person who is responsible for a person or a thing.

Quest — Search or seek for; expedition of knights.

Service — Helpful act or acts, conduct that is useful to others.

Baden-Powell put together the guidelines of the Rover Scout (Rover branch of Scouting, in his words). He noted in September 1930, how pleased he was that this branch had been adopted by other nations, which gathers groups of young people under a common ideal of service, friendship and understanding. (His words.)

In the last few years we appear to have gained something and lost quite a bit. For years I heard much about co-ed Rovering. Then all of a sudden it was an established fact (brought about by the wish of the majority of Rovers, or those interested, to vote). Almost immediately the "traditions" of "Rover Scouting" began to disappear.

Now I am hearing that "a Rover is a Rover is a Rover is a Rover" and, male or female, a Rover is a Rover and no distinction should be made. It appears that the "female Rover" is beginning to feel at home and wants to be accepted, not singled out by words and sexy pictures in

a magazine. I think this is terrific and it gives me some hope for the future of Rovering. Maybe all the Rovers, with no distinction, might now look at some of the things that make any organization whatever its purpose, work well regardless of sex, colour, or creed.

Objectives — Things aimed at, purpose or goal! Do you suppose that a quest might be similar?

Service — Service is self explanatory and should be given also to oneself. The company today that gives the best service is the one that gets the business.

Responsibility — Someone at all levels has to be known or identified with and for actions, people and things! Do you suppose a sponsor could be in that category?

Education — Skill and knowledge are definite requirements to ensure the good operation of any business! Do you suppose a quest for traditions would help to fill the bill?

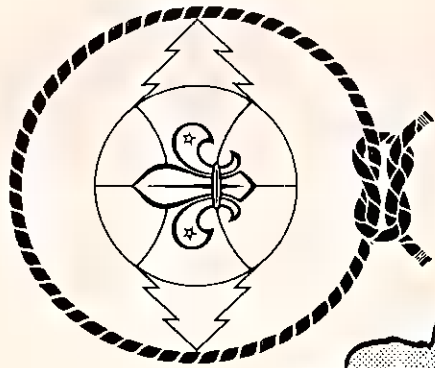
People — Recruiting is a big thing in big business today. New people are an absolute necessity if an organization is to grow. New people (squires) are trained (discipline) in the company's policies (tradition). Then they are allowed to rove(r) up the success ladder based on their initiative, ability and desire to reach their goals (quests). An instructor (sponsor) is usually available to guide the new person.

Motto — A company normally has an ideal which it promotes (advertises) and must live up to, or it falters. We advertise our motto as service! (Enough said.)

Product — A company produces an item for which it receives value in returns. What is our product? How can it be produced without education?

Management — No company can operate without a system of leaders at various levels. These people are normally those who have applied themselves (discipline), have shown friendliness, honesty, fairness, belief in their opinions, (bravery), politeness (courtesy), and an ability and desire to look after others (chivalry).

I have also heard in the last few months that "Rovers" is the coming thing in the 80's. Do you suppose that Baden-Powell would have used the same words if he was just starting the "thing" in the 80's? Do you suppose he might have used different words meaning the same thing? The foregoing words and their meanings aren't listed in any order and with no rhyme or reason! Anyway: What's In A Word?! ^





RADIOING SCOUTING

Oct. 18~19, 1980 23rd J.O.T.A.

PATROL CORNER

by Phil Newsome

For the second time in the last few years the call of the north has beckoned the Pine Beach "Nahani" Scout troop. The all night twilight in the land of the Cree, the history, Indian crafts and fossils of James Bay have all played their part in drawing the troop back for another Nahani northern adventure.

Travel for the 43 participants was via bus from Dorval, Quebec to North Bay, Ontario, then passenger train to Cochrane, Ontario. The Ontario Northland Railroad, which runs between Cochrane and Moosonee, provided the boys with the standard "Polar Bear Express" tourist pack of maps, crests and stickers even though the expedition travelled on the mixed freight. Three separate canoe trips were started at three different flag stops along the rail line with the more senior boys having the longest canoe trip, travelling the Onakawana, Abitibi and Moose Rivers for 110 miles. Each expedition paddled and portaged their way to the troop's base camp on Charles Island. The junior boys learned all about the outdoors



Black flies and mosquitoes were not bad but the fellows soon learned to kill at least twenty moose flies each while drying off after a swim. The motivation was real as a moose fly is over an inch long. The trip was topped off with a great reunion in September complete with slides, eats and the issuing of a special crest for the event. With a troop name like "Nahani" and a troop crest of the west coast thunderbird, you have to expect a fair degree of adventure. The Pine Beach troop enjoy just that, adventure and camping. The troop is committed to four season camping, backpacking and canoe tripping. Each year the troop sets up a ten day summer canoe trip, with the same location not used for at least four years. This gives every Scout in the troop a new area to explore.

Our thanks to Ken Lee, troop Scouter of Pine Beach "Nahani" Scout troop for the photographs and notes on their past adventure. X



and canoeing skills at a camp between Moosonee and Moose Factory, with each member of the trip having a chance to visit Moose Factory and to make a short trip via Indian freighter canoe.

The canoe trippers as usual formed *ad hoc* teams, some of which developed into cook crews or shelter builders. The long canoe trip received half of their food in five 5 gallon cans, cached by the first short canoe trip near the Onakawana River bridge. There is an uneasy feeling when you know your food is hidden in a bush you haven't seen before and by a crew equally green to the area and 750 miles from home. The cans were found in a few minutes of intense searching. All the canoe trip food cases were colour coded with spray paint with the boys in each crew knowing their colour. This ensured that the proper boxes were unloaded at each canoe trip starting point or cache.



A WORD TO CHAIRMEN

... About a "Summer Activities" program by Pat Horan

Dear Murray,

I was delighted to hear of your plans to keep Scouting going through a "Summer Activities" program.

Recruiting a roster of parents to act as "co-ordinators" is a great idea. It involves them a little more, allows your Scouters a chance to catch their breath and best of all, it helps your boys to maintain a link to Scouting over the long holiday period.

The plans for camps sound great. I know the staff at Camp Opemikon will provide a great experience for the Cubs and Scouts. Your Camp Chairman has done a great job.

I was particularly intrigued by the other "Summer Activities." As you know, not all families get away for the summer and it is wonderful of those who have a cabin to invite a six or patrol to visit with them for a time.

Tom Treherne of the Horticulture Society is an excellent choice to guide those Cubs anxious to earn the Gardener Badge during the summer.

The mystery tour (whether it be by train, bus or private car) being co-ordinated by George Brown of the Kiwanis Club, is just perfect — especially as parents and younger brothers and sisters are also invited. A real family affair!

Encouraging the boys to take part in the water safety program offered by the Municipal Recreation Department will certainly lead to a number of Swimming and Life Saving Badges for your boys.

When I heard of your Ladies Auxiliary planning to conduct informal sessions on cooking, crafts, story telling, picnics and historical tours throughout the summer, I thought that that too is a great way to use available willing "manpower" for the benefit of the boys (and adults!) involved.

The telephone committee set up by your Special Events Member will be really hopping to co-ordinate the visit of city-bound boys to the Annual Exhibition. I think it super that you are encouraging each boy to bring a friend; whether or not he is a Cub or Scout. That's another way to share the Scouting experience. I gather that a number of Dads on holidays will be available to help with transport for this special day.

Is it too late to arrange a special event of some sort for the boy leaders — the patrol leaders, sixers and seconds? This could be held at Pat Evan's cabin, late in the summer, and allow the Scouters a chance to review the past year and outline plans for the next year. As a former long time Scouter, I know Pat will be a perfect host and show those older Cubs what a challenge Scouting can be.

At your Fall meeting, allow time to review and evaluate the program so that you may build on the results for next summer.

Good luck in your plans.

Pat

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KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

by V.L. Dutton

For some reason or other, when the subject of observation comes up in connection with Scouting, my memory always conjures up the picture of a tramp, sitting against the wall with his hob-nailed boots clearly visible, in the Elsdon Murder Case (*Scouting for Boys*, page 27). Since hob-nailed boots seem to be an endangered species in Manitoba, what other techniques can Scouters use for developing the ability in their boys to observe carefully? The foliage that is all around them is one obvious answer.

As the drawings show, the boys will very likely expand their vocabularies too. If you feel nervous about the pronunciation of some of these technical terms, perhaps a botanist from your local horticultural society or naturalists' club, would take your boys on a ramble some Saturday. Your local Ag Rep should provide another useful resource person for such activities, or help you to find one.

How about having the boys report on the leaves found in their mother's collection of house plants? (Observing leaves is not restricted to summer.) This should lead the

boys to starting to learn the names of the common house plants. As a challenge, you might ask your boys to see who can first identify all the leaf characteristics illustrated, with the names of the plants and where they were found. Some places to look, outside the home and back garden, are your city's Conservatory, your nearest University Arboretum, your nearest Agricultural Research Station, local greenhouse operators, etc.

There are many books of direct, or related, interest. From the Canada Department of Agriculture come *Farm Weeds* (illustrated in colour) and *Weeds of Canada*. Your Provincial Department of Agriculture will have at least one book. The Manitoba Forestry Association publishes Dianne Beaven's *Some Edible and Poisonous Berries Common to Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan* which has excellent line drawings of leaves. Don't overlook the book store at your nearest university, as they carry a wide range of botany textbooks which are used in their science and agriculture courses.

Good observing! X

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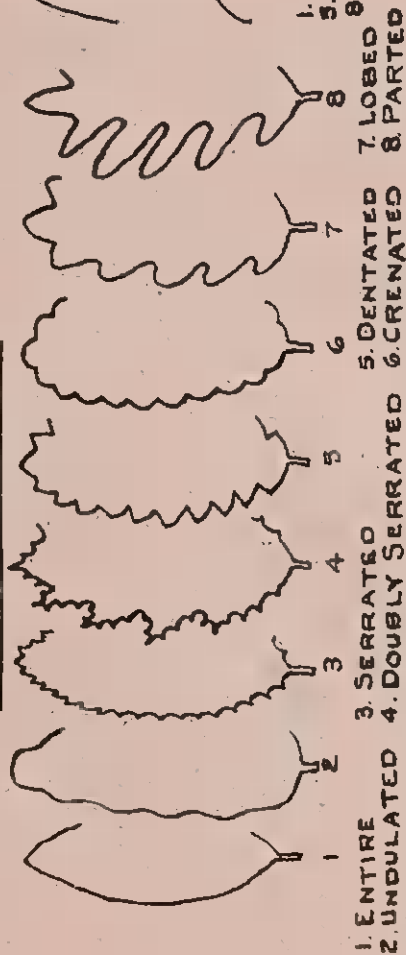
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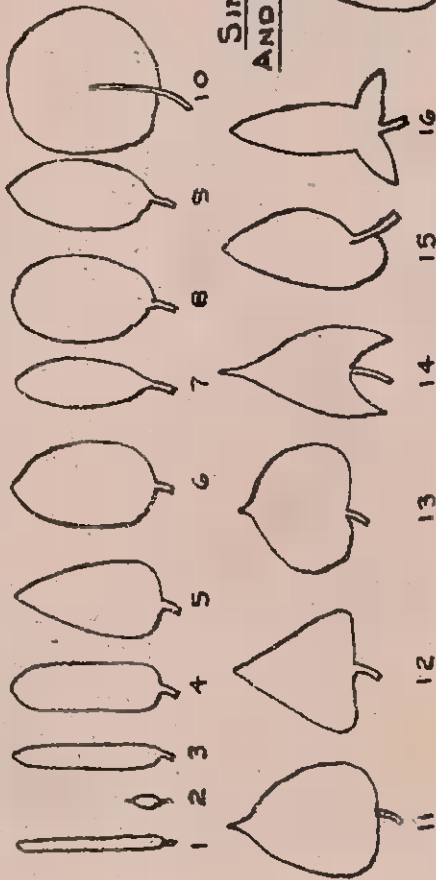
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LEAVES

LEAF MARGINS



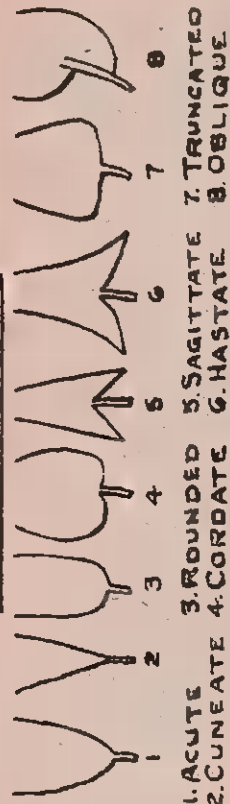
SOME COMMON LEAF SHAPES



LEAF APEXES



LEAF BASES



SIMPLE LEAF AND ITS PARTS



1. ACICULAR (NEEDLE-SHAPED)
2. SUBULATE (AWL-SHAPED)
3. LINEAR
4. OBLONG
5. LANCEOLATE
6. OVATE
7. OBLANCEOLATE
8. OBOVATE
9. OVAL
10. ORBICULAR AND PELTATE (PETIOLE ATTACHED NEAR MIDDLE)
11. HASTATE (HALBERD-SHAPED)
12. CORDATE
13. DELTOID
14. RENIFORM
15. SAGITTATE
16. OBLIQUE

- IF NO PETIOLE: SESSILE
IF NO STIPULES: EXSTIPULATE
IF NO BLADE: BLADELESS
IF MUCH REDUCED BLADE: PHYLLODIA
IF STIPULES ARE THORNY: STIPULAR SPINES
1. PINNATELY COMPOUND
2. PALMATELY (DIGITATELY) COMPOUND
3. TRIFOLIATE LEAF



training talk

by reg roberts

This month Reg makes some observations about the Cub Promise, Law and Motto

John Bardsley is a Pack Scouter and trainer in the Islands Region of British Columbia and has participated in Part II Pack Wood Badge courses in recent months.

What follows are from John's training notes on the Pack Promise, Law and Motto shared for your mutual interest and comment. Let me have any observations you may have and I will share them with John.

The Promise, Law and Motto are the foundation of the Aims and Principles of the Scouting Movement. As such they should be a continuous part of regular, ongoing pack activities. Since they are such important components they should be reviewed for the whole pack at regular intervals.

As you are aware, these three areas of Cubbing are the three most important requirements for the Tenderpad Badge and thereby, for investiture. Therefore, they should be presented well and due seriousness given to them. A good tool to use to reinforce the ideas contained in them is to have the boys put on a play, acting out all or part of them, on special occasions such as the Parent/Boy Banquet. Not only does such a procedure impress on the boys the meaning of Cubbing, it also lets their parents know — and all in a creative package of self-expression. There are numerous other imaginative ways of reinforcing these "Golden Rules" of Cubbing.

At this time, I would like to go over the various points in the Promise, which incorporates the Motto and Law, in order to point out their relationship to an ongoing program, and to give you some ideas on points of special interest.

1. "Do My Best". The Cub Motto is the first part of the Promise. In this area boys should become aware that

the capabilities of all boys are not the same, and are not expected to be the same, but what is expected is that each boy will try to do his best. In other areas, we as leaders expect each boy to try his hardest to be as good as he can be. This theme should apply to all aspects of the program, especially star and badge work. Obviously, therefore, a boy does not have to be an excellent artist or play-actor to get his artist or troubadour badges. He simply has to have demonstrated that he has done his best in fulfilling the requirements. Moreover, he does not have to meet the level of another Cub who has greater ability in those areas. This concept should be explained to the boys, both in their Tenderpad learnings and periodically thereafter, in order to reinforce the underlying principle that we in Scouting want the individual to be an individual and to realize his full potential as that individual. The result, we hope, will be a boy who is proud to be himself.

2. "Duty to God". The religious aspects of Scouting are difficult to approach at times, especially in the present day and age. However, no matter whether the boy comes from a non-religious family, or what religion he happens to be if his family is religious, the principles implied in "duty to God" are still valid. I think that these principles are founded in respect — respect that there is something "out there" greater than us, respect for the majesty, beauty and, indeed, sanctity of nature, and respect for others. Concerning the latter, the "Golden Rule" applies: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you".

I don't believe that any Scouter should have to apologize for using a prayer to open and close his or her

meetings, or having a church parade during Baden-Powell Week. However, I also do not think that such formal religious events should be overdone. And they should not be linked to one specific church, unless your Cubs happen to be of the same calling. If you have a church parade or a Scouts' Own at camp, make sure that the Chaplain gives an interdenominational ceremony. Remember that God and the implications of God in terms of religious movements and otherwise, are good ones for the development of a well-rounded boy. Use them, by all means, and use them with common sense and sensitivity. And, by all means, encourage the boys to participate in the Religion-in-Life Award program at the church of their choice.

3. "Duty to the Queen". This has a tendency to be another touchy area, and, accordingly should be approached with sensitivity and common sense. "Duty to the Queen" can be met in terms of respect for the law, respect for the property and the rights of others, working together as a society for the good of all its members, and the need and value of authority figures in society. The Blue Star centres around the organized world and, in my opinion, has its basis in "Duty to the Queen". Take the boys to government offices, police and fire stations and other public facilities to impress on them the need for social structure, and therefore law and order. The more the boy understands the things around him, the more you'll be able to get across to him what is implied by "Duty to the Queen". And, in these days of rapid change, it does not hurt to have a bit of history and consistency in our meeting, and the Queen surely stands for that as well.

4. "Keep the law of the Wolf Cub

Pack". The Law is this: "A Cub gives in to the Old Wolf, a Cub does not give in to himself." This law touches on some of the concepts I've already covered above, revealing the overlapping nature of all three of the "rules" for Cubbing. The first part of the law, once again, respect. The respect implied is for authority to be sure, but is also respect for experience which can be in terms of age, education, knowledge, position and the like. It also serves more fundamentally, to impress on the Cub the need for respecting the opinions of others. So, when the Cub does give in to the "Old Wolf", he should be made aware that what he is doing is promoting harmony in society.

The second part of the law says that a Cub does not give in to himself. This part really tries to tell the Cub that he should not give in to his own wishes all the time, especially if he knows that he is wrong. It also encourages him to respect others and teaches him that sometimes a person has to compromise or give in entirely for the good of the whole. The principle of co-operation should be stressed in teaching the Law.

One last point here. We are not trying to teach blind obedience, either

from the point of view of discouraging the Cub from questioning decisions made by the "Old Wolves" — the only way he can learn with guidance — or from the point of view of allowing him to be part of the decision making process. Unless the boy is encouraged to question, he will not learn to be a leader. Moreover, even though we adults have a greater chance of being right, based on our experience and knowledge, we are not always right. To disregard the potential of all those Cubs would be foolhardy. If we expect blind obedience, we are really saying that we have no respect for them, yet are we not trying to teach them to have respect for others, including us? What I am saying, in essence, is that working with boys in this area, as in all others, is a matter of common sense and also of mutual trust.

5. "and do a good turn to somebody every day." This last part of the Promise is designed to make the Cub thoughtful and giving. It underscores the "give and take" principle so essential in a community. If the Cub is made aware of the fact that if he gives to the community, along with everyone else, then everyone, himself included, can benefit from what the community has to offer. being more

than simply the sum of all that individuals can give separately. It also serves to underline the satisfaction that the act of giving of oneself can give to a person. In other words, by giving to others he gets personal satisfaction from the joy he has created. Finally the "good turn" reinforces the whole philosophy of Scouting as a positive and constructive movement.

In closing, I'd just like to add that these are my thoughts. I'm sure that I've left things out, and I'm sure that there are different opinions on some of the thoughts I've discussed. And that, my friends, is really what makes Scouting so great, in particular, if we can share these opinions with others. For, just as I said above that we are trying to give boys self-respect based on their individuality, so we should be encouraging it in our fellow leaders. Remember, you bring your own uniqueness to the Movement, and you should be made to know full well that this very uniqueness is a contribution that no one else can give. And, if we follow the principles of the Cub Law, Promise and Motto which apply equally to us — we become models which the boys can follow. And what better way to learn than that? A

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A KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE

These days, many more people are taking to the outdoors in their leisure time. There is a realization that man needs nature, and this growing awareness may well be the salvation of many threatened species of flora and fauna. We in the Scout Movement have long been aware of the importance of outdoor life and we do our best to teach our boys the value and beauty of our natural environment.

Many folk, however, armed with the latest gear, head off into the wilds only to find themselves bored and unable to relate to their surroundings. Hence the inclusion, so often, of blaring transistor radios and other modern technical aids to enjoyment.

In this extract from the Royal Bank of Canada's Monthly Letter, stress is laid on the importance of teaching our young to recognize and enjoy some of the marvellous secrets nature has to offer the observant.

It reflects badly on the order of priorities in our society that a schoolboy can tell you the brand names of all the cars on the road but cannot identify any but the most familiar trees and wild flowers. This is because, generally speaking, the educational system of North America is squeezed indoors to a degree that stifles young minds. Few schools take advantage of the vast classroom of the outdoors to teach the things that really matter — the basics of life on a threatened planet. Children study insect larvae and tadpoles in paper cups inside a classroom instead of having their knowledge filled out by examining the complex environment in which these creatures actually live.

This is a pity, because a child is normally nature's most avid student. Every parent knows the propensity of small children to bring home caterpillars, grasshoppers, toads and other small living things. But parents rarely encourage this instinctive attraction by imparting a knowledge of nature to their children. Too often, the interest of children in the natural world is diverted by the example of their elders into a concentration on the inanimate objects that money will buy.

"To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. "The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart

of the child." Children should be led to explore the manifold mysteries of natural life while their curiosity is still blooming. A child thus prepared may grow into Emerson's ideal nature lover: "he whose inward and outward senses are truly adjusted to each other, who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of adulthood."

This surely is the fundamental reason for people of all ages to learn something of nature: to keep their minds fresh by feeding their sense of wonder. There are wonderful things all around us, if only we could see. What may be commonplace to one man may be a living miracle to another. In his 1939 book *Wind, Sand and Stars*, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry told of how he had talked to some Bedouin chieftains on their return to the North African desert from a tour of France. Saint-Exupéry expected them to be full of admiration for the achievements of civilization they had witnessed. But, he said, they evinced a "freezing indifference" to the Eiffel Tower, the steamships, the locomotives. "What they thought admirable was not a locomotive, but a tree. When you think of it, a tree does possess a perfection that a locomotive does not know."

Coming from a land which offers easy access to a rich variety of natural settings, Canadians in particular tend to take the wonders of nature for granted. For example, the most common tree of the Canadian Shield, the black spruce, is a marvel of endurance in the struggle for survival in the wilds. Everything around this unimposing tree seems to conspire towards its extinction. Squirrels clip off its cones; spruce grouse eat the seeds it scatters; matted caribou moss prevents the seeds it does manage to spread from penetrating the soil. High winds often blow it up from its shallow roots; yet it will grow on practically bare rock and on the fringes of the tundra. If a black spruce can propagate itself no other way, its life force is transmitted through its lower branches. When an old tree falls over, the branches send roots into the soil to become new trees in their own right.

A flight of wild geese is a study in aerodynamics. The leader of the "V" formation breaks trail through the air, and each bird thereafter gains "lift" from the updraft created by the wing action of the one in front of it. Being the leader is not easy, and that is why you will see the birds change the lead position

periodically, as if by pre-arrangement. It all works so smoothly that spectators rarely stop to ponder what a remarkable system it is.

Nature is full of secrets to tantalize the inquiring mind. Many creatures specialize in deception. That beautiful copper-coloured butterfly may be what is known as a monarch — but then again it may not. The caterpillars of the monarch feed on milkweed plants. As adults they contain a poison from the milkweed which kills predators such as birds, frogs and bats. Most predators have learned not to touch a monarch. So non-poisonous butterflies like the Viceroy "mimic" its appearance to frighten their own predators away.

In the natural world, things are often not as they appear. If one sees a couple of squirrels scurrying about, it looks as if they are merely frolicking. But there could be a story behind it. Squirrels have a streak of larceny and steal from one another's food stores. When one squirrel chases another up and down a tree, there is a good chance that the pursuer has caught the pursued burglarizing his stock of groceries, and is going after him with blood in his eye. It is usually as harmless as an animated cartoon, however. The burglar is seldom caught.

The little things in nature are every bit as interesting as the bigger ones. A tiny dragon fly nymph in a puddle will gorge itself at a rate of a thousand insect eggs an hour. It is a model of speed and efficiency, employing jet propulsion to dart about after its quarry. The nymph draws water through a vent in its tail, then expels it to shoot forward. At the same time it unlimbers a sinister-looking hinged device with pinchers at the end to grasp its prey and stuff it into its mouth.

Assuming that it survives the attentions of its many predators, the nymph will grow up to become the scourge of flies and mosquitos. A dragonfly is a superbly-equipped hunter, hovering like a helicopter on its double wings and gobbling up all the smaller flying insects that come within reach of its long grasping "arms". It has a straight-forward digestive tract which enables it to eat fantastic numbers of other insects. One is reported to have been found with more than a hundred mosquitos in its mouth.

Nature, then, holds few dull moments for those who get to know it. For 26 months in the mid-1840's a man named Henry David Thoreau lived on the edge of a New England pond. He was an educated man in conventional

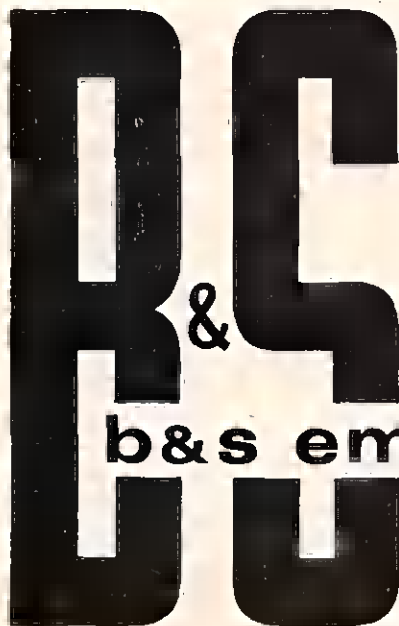
terms, but he remarked of Harvard University, where he had studied, that it "taught all the branches but none of the roots". His real education, he felt, came from the time he spent at the pond studying nature. "I went to the woods," he explained, "because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and to see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived."

He learned a great deal, which he passed on to posterity in his masterpiece, *Walden: or, Life in the Woods*. The surprising thing about Walden Pond was that it was only two miles from the centre of the town of Concord, Massachusetts. Thoreau felt no need to go to the unexplored wilderness to find the lessons in life which nature has to teach. Within earshot of the church bells of Concord, there was nothing very exotic. His food for thought came from considering the ways of worms and water bugs, of squirrels and chickadees. He filled several pages of his book with his observations of a battle between two types of ants.

Walden was Thoreau's theatre, his art gallery, his classroom. It held his interest constantly; yet, if he had not worked at gaining a knowledge of his natural neighbours, he might have hated the place. If he had not turned over the occasional log to see what was underneath, or not known one bird from another, he would never have furthered his understanding of the human condition. As it was, he came away knowing the great secret of life on earth, that it is one and indivisible. In the "restless, nervous, bustling, trivial Nineteenth Century" in which he lived, he showed a rare awareness of the fact that man could only expand his place in creation at his own risk.

That century has now been succeeded by another in which human transgressions against the natural order have been pushed close to the point of self-destruction. It has become a plain matter of survival for man to learn the limitations of his role in the world. We cannot all be Thoreaus; but there should be a little of the Thoreau in all of us if we are to make the earth safe for coming generations. People who know about nature know about the thread that connects all living matter. And they know, too, just how delicate and irreparable that thread can be.

Our thanks to The Royal Bank of Canada for permission to reprint the above from their Monthly Letter. X



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PROGRAM HELP WANTED



by Robert E. Milks

Program Help Wanted

Ronald E. Iles, Scout Program Director for CJ '81, and his committee have completed the design of the Scout programs for CJ '81.

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The Scout Program Committee has found that designing a program for 16,000 Scouts is quite a task. In round figures, this amounts to 2,000 patrols.

To handle this volume of Scouts, the Program Committee has planned 19 activity centres. With 11 program periods free, patrols will have one major problem. Which 11 activities out of the 19 will they choose?

To provide further variety, the committee has designed a total of 174 sub-activities for these 19 activity centres. That figure is right! There will be 174 different activities for patrols to work on at the Jamboree and this does not include activities such as the three program periods at the Calgary Stampede or any of the ceremonies or free time.

To make sure that all Scouts can enjoy these activities, there will be 973 set-ups. The committee explains that there will be a number of parallel obstacle courses. There could be as many as 6 rope swings in six parallel obstacle courses.

All of these activities don't just happen! This summer, in 1980, some of the work will be done on these 973 set-ups. This is to make it feasible to have all these set-ups ready for the Jamboree.

To make sure that these activities are ready and that patrols can arrive at an activity and find it ready, the Scout Program Committee is looking for 263 Scouters to work in the program area.

Note that the word is Scouters! We are not looking for Troop Scouters or Scout Counsellors. We are looking for people with skills, whether they are male or female, to help run the variety of activities and set-ups.

As an example, the Scout Program Committee for CJ '81 is looking for people who can help with:

Forestry — such as Fire Display and Tug of War

Scout Crafts — such as Cooking, Woggles, Orienteering, Tent Raising

Olympics — such as Shot Put, Stilt Walking, Caber Toss

Indian Village — such as Beadwork, Indian costume, Indian Lacrosse and Snowshoe races

Emergencies — such as First Aid, Search, and Swarm of Bees

Mind Bogglers — such as Octopus, Mine Field and Jousting

Pioneering — such as Parbuckling, Aerial Runway and Estimations

Rodeo — such as Bucking Bronco, Bull Dogging and Branding

Our World — such as Harness the Wind, Harness the Sun, and Trees for Kananaskis

Camp Handi — such as Soccer on Crutches, Bowling with Feet, and Wheelchair skills

Overnight Hike — Emergency Code, Edible Plants and Fly Casting

Banff Tour

Calgary Stampede

Obstacle Challenge — such as Swamp, Wall and Maze

Scout Skills Hike — such as Stalking, Rope Climbing, Measuring Height

Mountain Hike

Klondike — such as Sourdough Race, Log Sawing, Rail Pounding and Eskimo Games

Muck About — such as an Obstacle Course, Challenge Course and Wind Down Trail.

To repeat, the Scout Program Committee is looking for 263 people who will enjoy working with patrols and helping them to enjoy a variety of activities. If you are interested in working in any of the areas listed above, complete the offer of service form in last month's issue of the magazine and mail it in.

Don't forget to list your skills so that you can be allocated to the job that is best suited to your interests and abilities. A



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



The photo and story of the totem pole refurbishing in our April issue has generated some positive feedback and interest from several sources. In particular, some members of the Oshawa, Ontario Scout Council were anxious to share with us the story of their own experience with totem poles. Last year marked the unveiling of three brand new carvings at Camp Samac to replace three older ones which had been erected in 1947. After 30 years these older ones were judged beyond repair and were taken down.

With the help of an R. Samuel McLaughlin Foundation grant the council obtained three giant cedars

from Vancouver Island and commissioned Indian artist Don McLeay to carve and paint them. The work took 1½ years to complete — longer than expected.

The totems were officially dedicated on June 16, 1979 by Ontario Lt. Gov. Pauline McGibbon.

The largest pole depicts the life and times of the late Col. R.S. McLaughlin, former head of General Motors and long time patron of Oshawa Scouting. The other two poles symbolize the Boy Scout and the Wolf Cub. Here's hoping that they stand for another 30 years at least!



We wish to note the passing on March 19, 1980, of Scouter Harry Brice of Riverhurst, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Brice was often referred to as "The Grand Old Man of Scouting" in that province and served Scouting there for half a century. Recipient of the Centennial Medal in 1967 and the Silver Wolf in 1970, Scouter Brice was always an advocate of the "out" in Scouting and took members of his troop to many jamborees and international events. In 1971, at 80 years of age, he was still able to accompany his troop of boys on a camping and canoe trip.

In his own words from his autobiography written as he neared '90

years of age, he claims that he "told Scoutmasters continually, 'You must not expect any reward until you've carried on for at least 10 years and then you'll start to reap your rewards'".

Mr. Brice is survived by his wife, Pearl.

We also note the passing of a younger man, Staff Sergeant George John Taylor of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Anyone having attended C.J. '77 at P.E.I. will remember George as the R.C.M.P. man who so ably looked after security at the jamboree site.

George is survived by his wife Joan, two daughters and three sons.

If the shoe fits.....



In our last Aug/Sept. issue the Hudson's Bay Company bought an advertisement to encourage people in Scouting to sell subscriptions to *The Beaver*, their historical quarterly magazine of their company. Participants in the scheme were eligible to win a grand prize of a 17 foot aluminum canoe or gift certificates from The Bay. While we weren't told how successful their subscription campaign was, Mrs. Helen Burgess, the editor of *The Beaver* did share with us the adjacent photo of some of the contest winners.

Pictured from left to right are David Preston, Scout Karl Grandberg, Patrol Leader John Stam, Mrs. Burgess, A.D.C. Terry Tanchuk and Scouts Jason Edwards, Stephen Sluis and Cameron Matsuo. The boys are members of the 89th Rockwood troop, Fort Rouge District, Manitoba.



Wolf Cub Alan Steffen watching artist and sculptor Don McLeay carving the Cub totem pole.

Photographed by John Steffen



Other-winners were John Graves of Dollard Des Ormeaux, Quebec and John Kempton of Windermere, B.C.

Are your boys and leaders getting good public exposure? Is your community aware that your group is alive and well and contributing to the character development of boys and young adults?

The answer to these questions is becoming yes in Victoria, B.C., where Scouting public relations people are striving to keep Scouting in the public eye.

Pictured here is fifteen year-old Matt Phillips of the 8th Douglas Scout Troop in Victoria dropping the puck in the official face off ceremonies before a Victoria Cougar — Seattle Breaker hockey game before 3,000 fans in Victoria. The cer-

emony, which also included flag bearers of other Scouts, a Sea Scout and Cub, was arranged to attract public attention to the merits of Scouting.

Public Relations Chairman Denny Ryan of Victoria has played a hand in this and other exercises to increase exposure.

To open Scout Week the council held a torchlight parade involving the largest assembly of any youth organization in the Victoria area. The parade involved all sections of Scouting and Guiding on Southern Vancouver Island. The co-operative affair saw close to 1,000 youngsters and their leaders marching to the look-out on Mount Tolmie overlooking Victoria where ceremonies were conducted by Scouting and Guiding officials, in memory of the founder of both organizations.

Mayor Mel Couvellier of Saanich lit the first torch to get the parade underway.

A lot of mail passes through our offices at **The Leader**, some from rather unusual sources. Occasionally, even one of the unlikeliest bulletins suggests an idea that can be adapted for Scouting. This winter a newsletter from the Norwegian National Tourist Office described the Birkebeiner Ski Race at Lillehammer, Norway. This race is based on a bit of history now 750 years old. It happened in 1206, when Norway was ravaged by the civil war between the "Birkebeiner" and the "Bagler". The king's two year old son was saved from falling into Bagler hands by quick action of two of the fastest Birkebeiner skiers who carried the royal child in a small crib as they skied across the mountains from Lillehammer to Rena. They suffered hunger and hardships but saved the life of young Hakon, who later became king of Norway.

This saga is now commemorated annually through the great Marathon ski race along the same route which was used over 750 years ago — a distance of 50 kilometers.

Have you fully explored the potential for re-enacting events in your own local history? If you have, please share the ideas with us. If not, perhaps you will be inspired to start your research and planning now.

We are aware of a few examples of local programs based on Canadian historical themes, such as Winnipeg's Young Woodsmen (**The Leader**, April 1978), Toronto's Fort York Scout Weekend (**The Leader**, May 1976) and the programs of the Niagara Falls — St. Catherine's area along the Laura Secord Trail. (Watch for Fred Fishell's Hudson Bay vs the Northwest Co. exercise in a fall issue.)

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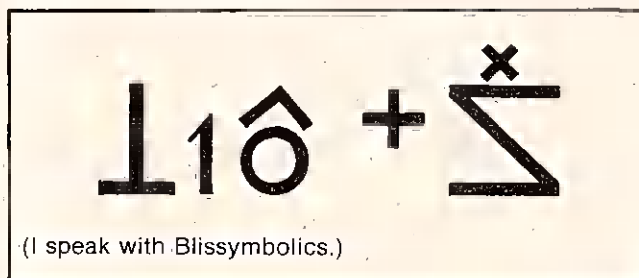
by Carl Lemieux



Community service is an integral part of Cubbing. The following story from **Betty Winsor**, Cub leader of the **6th St. John's Cub Pack**, describes how her pack implemented this program element.

On Valentine's Day the 6th St. John's Cub Pack took their totem and campfire to the Janeway Child Health Centre, in St. John's, to entertain the children there. Three weeks prior to the visit each six made large Valentine pockets containing story books that each Cub had donated. At an appropriate time during the campfire each sixer presented his Valentine to the children for the centre's playroom. The children who had made Valentines during the day presented theirs to each Cub. It was a happy day for us but an especially happy day for the children confined to the centre.

Flash! A new Interpreter's badge will be available for those who have a handicap in verbal communication. Blissymbolics makes use of a large number of graphic symbols to help in communicating. Developed by Charles Bliss of Australia, this system of communication is proving to be very successful with the verbally handicapped. The strip will read this way: Λ



Here are two ideas from eastern Canada that I think you will enjoy and might like possibly to try.

From the **1st Hillcrest** leaders, **Summerside, Prince Edward Island** comes a unique way of asking for things to be saved, for parents.

Dear Parents:

We are busy Beavers,
Working Thursday night;
Trying to make our arts and crafts
But it's sometimes a little tight
'Cause if we forget our Beaver dues
Which once in a while we may,
We cannot get the things we need
Which can cause a slight delay.
So if Mom could please remind me
As I go out of the door
I'll be one happy Beaver
With no troubles anymore!
Thanks Mom!

Dear Parents:

Here I am again Mom,
With another small request.
I'll only take a minute
I don't mean to be a pest.
It's "big business" being a Beaver,
We do all kinds of things
We talk and play and do our work,
And everybody sings.
It's the work I want to talk about,
'Cause I need all sorts of stuff
And I'd like you to save them for me,
So I will have enough.
An ice cream bucket, a toilet roll,
Egg cartons are just great.
So if you could start to save them now
I won't have long to wait.
Geet thanks Mom you're a real
"cool" pal
I knew you would come through
Just let me know if there's anything
I can ever do for you.
Bye Mom.

Beverley Greer, A.D.C., Beavers, Chateauguay, Quebec sends the following.

"The four colonies in Chateauguay met to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the incorporation of Beavers into Canadian Scouting.
"The party started off with a bang

when each Beaver, invited guests and parents were asked to sit on a balloon to burst it. The entire group was divided into smaller groups to play various games set up around the hall. These included mini putt, eating a marshmallow on a string, bowling, sandbag throw and trying to drop a clothes pin in a bottle. The program ended with a rousing sing song. A special birthday cake, with a five year candle, made by leaders, was set out for everyone to enjoy.

"Each Beaver received a 'loot bag' which held a special pin made by the leaders to commemorate the occasion. Each pin was handcrafted and different."

O.K. that's from the east — how about you Beaver people in central and western Canada?

Flash! Our attention has been brought to an inconsistency between the Beaver and Cub leaders' handbooks. The swimming up ceremony described in *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook* says that the link badge is presented during the ceremony. This happens only if the Beaver is invested as a Cub during the swimming up ceremony; otherwise it is given when he is invested as a Cub. We will correct this at our next printing of *The Beaver Leaders' Handbook*. Λ

JAPANESE SCOUTS

Visit Canada

by Denny Ryan

First impressions of the Canadian way of life by visiting Boy Scouts from Japan unanimously signified we eat large quantities of food, have a great abundance of fresh air and natural forest lands, and are protected by a super federal police force.

Twenty-nine Scouts and their eight leaders, who belong to Toshima Group 2 of St. Paul's Junior High School in the southwest suburbs of Tokyo, arrived at Camp Barnard Scout Camp near Sooke, B.C., August 9. They left for Vancouver August 15.

Disappointment at not seeing bears or deer far up in the hills of the sprawling 300-acre camp was far outweighed by total involvement in hiking, canoeing, swimming and just plain out-of-doors living. Young Lake, at the very doorstep of their living area, was one of the most popular attractions in camp. It represented quite a change from their indoor pool at St. Paul's. They were intrigued by the camp's isolated hiking trails which wind their way through forested and mountainous areas where no-one else was present.

Reverend Robert T. Nishimura, Principal of St. Paul's, organized the visit through Archbishop David Summer-ville of the Anglican Diocese of New Westminster and the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts of British Columbia. It was arranged as part of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Toshima Group 2.

"The visit to Camp Barnard will be an unforgettable experience for our students," Reverend Nishimura stated. "As well as being a real adventure, it has provided, through personal contact, a valuable learning experience in understanding foreign lands and their people."

The Nishimura family formerly lived in Vancouver, but returned to Tokyo sixteen years ago. A young son, seventeen year-old Timothy, was one of the visiting Scouts. His talent for speaking fluent English firmly established his position as chief interpreter for the group.

The experiences of the Scouts at Camp Barnard were well documented in print and on film. All maintained a daily diary and, when they returned to Tokyo, they shared their writings and photographs with other students at their school.

R.C. (Bob) Muir, Field Executive for the Greater Victoria Region Boy Scouts, resident at Camp Barnard, praised the young visitors.

"The Japanese Scouts are respectful, mannerly and well disciplined," he said, "reflecting excellent direction by their leaders. They are a credit to Scouting, their school and their country."

Only Canadian-style meals were served during the camp period, and "seconds" became a regular thing very soon in their visit. Roast beef and potatoes and gravy, fried chicken, baked salmon, boiled crabs, and bacon or sausages and eggs were popular items on the menu as were ice cream and chocolate topping, water-melon slices, pudding and cake and a variety of other Canadian "goodies".

According to Timothy Nishimura, food normally eaten by them is mostly Western style, although the portions are much smaller. There is an increasing number of fast-food outlets springing up in Japan each day. Hot dogs, hamburgers and french fries are becoming quite popular among the younger set.

The Scouts displayed their Japanese heritage for their Canadian hosts through dances and fencing demonstrations. They were performed by all the Scouts, who wore colourful traditional garb and head-dress. They also demonstrated their skills in track and field and in swimming competition by holding a miniature "Olympic" sports afternoon.

From Camp Barnard, the Scouts went to Vancouver where each lived briefly with an Anglican family. Then it was on to Los Angeles for a visit to Disneyland before returning home on August 23. A

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HANDCUFFED AND NO KEY — Boy Scouts of Toshima Group 2 know first hand the rigid grip of handcuffs. RCMP Constable R.C. (Bob) Outhwaite of the Sooke Detachment (right) explains the duties and the equipment of the police force during a brief visit he made, with a fellow constable, to Camp Barnard.



HAPPY FACES reflect enjoyment of the Camp Barnard visit by the Boy Scouts from Japan. Hearty appetites resulted from a fully scheduled week of out-of-doors activities common to Boy Scouts of all nations. They were much impressed by Camp Barnard's big skies, fresh air and its many challenging hiking trails.

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SCOUTER'S 5 MINUTES & SONGS



A KNOWLEDGE OF NATURE

One day when I went out to my woodpile, or rather my pile of stumps, I observed two large ants, the one red, the other much larger, nearly half an inch long, and black, fiercely contending with one another. Having once got hold they never let go, but struggled and wrestled and rolled on the chips incessantly. Looking farther, I was surprised to find that the chips were covered with such combatants... a war between two races of ants, the red always pitted against the black, and frequently two red ones to one black. The legions of these Myrmidons covered all the hills and vales in my woodyard, and the ground was already strewn with the dead and dying, both red and black. It was the only battle which I have ever witnessed, the only battlefield I ever trod while the battle was raging; internecine war; the red republicans on the one hand, and the black imperialists on the other. On every side they were engaged in deadly combat, yet without any noise that I could hear, and human soldiers never fought so resolutely. I watched a couple that were fast locked in each other's embraces, in a little sunny valley amid the chips, now at noonday prepared to fight till the sun went down, or life went out. The smaller red champion had fastened himself like a vise to his adversary's front, and through all the tumblings on that field never for an instant ceased to gnaw at one of his feelers near the root, having already caused the other to go by the board; while the stronger black one dashed him from side to side, and, as I saw on looking nearer, had already divested him of several of his members. They fought with more pertinacity than bulldogs.

from Walden or Life in the Woods, by Thoreau

ONWARD EAGER BEAVERS

Lyrics by B. Rapkins

(Tune: *Onward Christian Soldiers*)

Onward Eager Beavers,
Kits and Leaders too;
We all play and learn things,
There's much for us to do.
We love God and serve Him,
And do our very best
To help our friends and families
And share with all the rest.

Chorus:

Onward Eager Beavers,
Kits and Leaders too;
Sharing, sharing, sharing
With you and you and you.
(point to neighbours)

BRING BACK AKELA TO ME

(Tune: *My Bonny*)

Akela went down to the cellar
To see where the gas leak might be.
She struck up a match to see better,
Oh, bring back Akela to me.

Chorus:

Bring back, bring back,
Oh, bring back Akela to me, to me.
Bring back, bring back,
Oh, bring back Akela to me.

Akela went into the forest,
To gather some firewood, you see.
The Sasquatch was waiting to grab her,
Oh, bring back Akela to me.
(Chorus)

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06/80



Have You Helped ?

Akela went down to the river,
To bring up some water for tea.
She fell in the pail and got "drowned",
Oh, bring back Akela to me.

(Chorus)

Akela went down to the seaside,
To have a quick swim in the sea.
She met a big whale and got swallowed,
Oh, bring back Akela to me.

(Chorus)

— from Elizabeth Watson, Beaver Leader,
Windsor, N.S.

THE BIG BROWN BEAVER

Lyrics by B. Rapkins

(Tune: *The Camptown Races*)

The Big Brown Beaver is our friend,
Do da, Do da,
He shares our meetings to the end,
Do da, Do da day.

Chorus:

He's our mascot true,
Shared by me and you,
The Big Brown Beaver is our friend,
Do da, Do da day.

We all pat Brown Beaver's head,
Do da, Do da,
He likes this when he's being fed,
Do da, Do da day.
(Chorus)

We are often asked why we do not include the music for our cut-out song section. The answer is that, for copyright reasons, it would prove too costly.

So much of our education is merely the acquisition of knowledge in order to pass examinations. The true education, to fit us to live happy and useful lives, must be taught outside the classroom and Scouting with its open-air "out" life and its multifarious activities is, I am convinced, the surest and best method that has ever been devised.

— Lord Rowallan

B.-P. said . . .

My idea in making *Scouting for Boys* informal is to discourage this infernal creeping in everywhere of formality and red tape. We want elasticity and not hard and fast rules, nor even the semblance of them. And wherever I go, I get evidence that our success with Scoutmasters is largely due to our abstention from red tape.

— from a letter, 1910

Give me the clear blue sky over my head
and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner.

— William Hazlitt

Learning is not a spectator sport . . .

— Joe Mior of Toronto

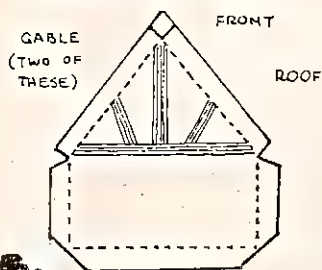
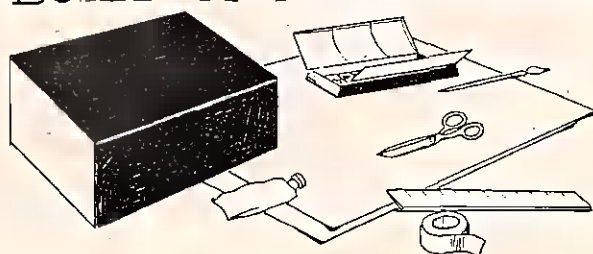
A LEADER'S PRAYER

Put me in touch with the heart of a boy,
Let me study his doubts and his fears.
Let me try to show him the way of life
And help him avoid its tears.
For the heart of a boy in its buoyancy,
Is one that is pure and free;
So put me in touch with the heart of a boy,
The heart of the man to be.

— from Pictou County District Council, N.S.

John Sweet's CRAFTS FOR CUBS

BUILD A FARMHOUSE



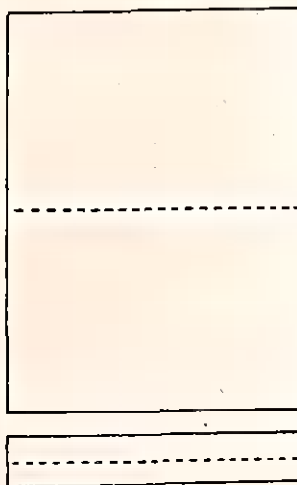
FRONT

BACK

ROOF



RIDGE



BUILD A FARMHOUSE

You will need: a. an empty cardboard carton about 15 cm x 10 cm x 5 cm.
b. a large square of stiff card
c. paint, brush and water
d. pencil
e. ruler
f. scissors
g. quick-drying glue
h. a roll of sticky tape

Measure the sides of your carton so that the walls and gable ends can be "tailor made" to suit.

Start with the front and back, which should fit the sides of the carton, plus "flaps" on each of the four sides which, when folded on the dotted lines, can be stuck to the sides of the carton. Before doing this, however, draw and paint the doors, windows, etc., on the card.

The two gable ends should, of course, fit the ends of the carton, with a good high peak to take the roof.

The roof should overlap on all sides to give a truly rustic appearance to the building. Wait until you have glued it in position before topping it with the ridge. It will add very much to the attraction of your model if you dab squares of brown, red and yellow on the roof to suggest "weathered" tiles. It is in matters of this sort that *your* model will be — well — different!

Every house must have a chimney. You can make one to suit your farm by cutting v-shaped notches in the sleeve of a matchbox to fit the angle of the ridge of the roof. It can be stuck to the roof with sticky tape.

You can add a touch of realism to your model by using sprigs of conifer trees stuck to the baseboard with sticky tape. Alternatively, you will find that cut-out trees look quite well. It is entirely up to you. X



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