CANADIAN OCT 1964

SANDY MORTON / RESCUED

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READERS, WRITERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Many editors have big dreams of influencing millions and giving leadership to thousands through the pages of their magazine. Our hope when we started Canadian Boy was more modest. We simply hoped we would be able to publish a magazine that boys would feel was designed for them, and provide information and entertainment they wanted.

We did have a little dream, however. We hoped, in time, we might be able to encourage some boys to contribute stories, cartoons and photographs to CB, and eventually develop a publishable author or artist. We didn't talk too much about our dream; we didn't want to sound sick in the head. Many people were convinced boys didn't even read, much less write.

Well, we would like to report that our dream has already come true. Every week we get several stories, poems, cartoons, photographs, jokes, etc., from boys all over the country. Each issue brings some 300 letters commenting on the magazine, telling us what they like, what more they would like, and occasionally what they don't like. For a group of boys 8-18 years old who were said to not be interested in reading anything, and incapable of writing letters without someone holding a big stick over their heads, this is quite a magnificent performance.

Much of the material submitted for publication is very good. We can't accept a lot of it, not because it is of poor quality, but simply because it is not the right kind of material for our magazine. Many excellent stories written by professionals are rejected for the same reason.

The really wonderful thing is that we have been able to publish any material from boys. We published a feature fiction story by 16-year-old Stephen Lane in June, which many boys said they thought was excellent. We have a new column on Model Building starting in next issue written by 15-year-old Ken Browning. We have poems, cartoons and short adventure stories from boys as young as eight years of age. There is nothing wrong with the reading and writing potential of Canadian Boys. They need encouragement, not criticism.

We would like more boys to feel free to express themselves and send us fiction stories, articles, poems, cartoons, jokes, essays, or photographs.

To encourage better photography we announced a Photo Contest last month. Already many excellent photographs have been submitted. These photographs prove there are plenty of young people with talent, and what's more, young people willing to work hard to develop their talent.

We still want more of you to participate though, and the contest deadline is October 31. So send us your photographs. The editors of CB are waiting for them.

ALEX WATSON

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LETTERS

THEY LIKE SUMMER ISSUE

Dear Sir:

I find myself thoroughly delighted with your July-August issue of CB. Everything was perfect. I enjoy fishing, reading, and all other things mentioned in it. I liked the 25 things to do in summer very much. Your books, records, photos, and stamps are very helpful. I especially wanted to congratulate you on your

career page. In my opinion, it's GREAT! It gives us a chance to decide what we want to be when we grow up. The article on cigarettes was especially helpful. How about how to drive a car and get a license?

Robert Hutchings, Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:

I feel that everything in my July-August edition of CB is just tremen-

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CANADIAN B

MAGAZINE FOR ALL BOYS

OCTOBER 1964, VOL. 1 NO.

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Sandy Morton, author of "Rescued," is a native of Ontario and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He has been a professional writer for 15 years, and has contributed to a number of Canadian magazines. He lives in a log cabin near Madoc, Ontario, where his only companions are a pet crow and several tame deer. Mr. Morton says he has always wanted to write a story about kids trapped in a mine, since he was once lost in one at the age of 12.

Syd Young, who wrote the story "Football is a Running Game," has written for several magazines, and is a keen follower of sports, especially football. He feels that there are some basic football skills many young players don't know about, and so he wrote this article to help them improve their game.

Next month we'll have something really special for you. A whole issue on the outdoors. In it will be stories on hunting, how to handle guns, snares, hunting with a camera, and survival out of doors. All this plus a truly different fiction story, "Wayne's Backward Journey", and all our regular columns. Don't miss it.

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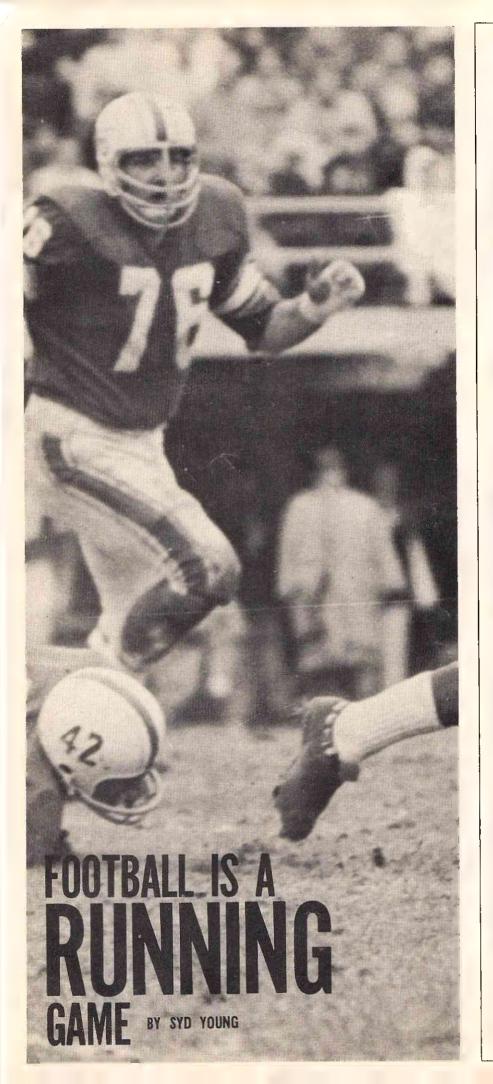
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Most of the great runners of Canadian football are "naturals". Fabulous broken-field runners like Willy Fleming, Leo Lewis, Don Clark, Jackie Parker and others are only doing "what comes naturally" when they leave opponents strewn all over the field on their dazzling touchdown runs.

Runners like these seem to have a sixth sense which tells them when to change direction, change pace, cut, or pivot away from tacklers. They do amazing running tricks that cannot be taught by a coach, since they are something that a player is born with.

Something you may not have realized, though, is that all of us are born with a certain amount of this sixth sense. And while you aren't all Flemings or Lewises, you can develop your running ability by means of practice to the point where you can be a pretty darn good football player. Remember—your natural talent will lie dormant unless it is brought out by repeated practice with the help of a good coach.

Football is basically a game of quickness, agility and mobility, and most of the top ball carriers are men of speed. Football running requires a good 100 yard sprinter, not a half miler or a miler. That is why football players spend a great deal of time practicing short sprints at top speed.

When you have to get some place on the football field during a game, the faster you get there, the better you can accomplish your purpose — to knock down a pass, tackle a runner, evade an onrushing tackler, or cut down a defensive opponent. Once you are launched on serious football practice your slogan should become "sprint."

THE ART OF EVASION

Ball carriers should learn to start moving quickly, like a sky rocket, and run with knees high, head up, and weight forward and low. Between sticks, tie a number of lines at eye level and another set of lines about six or eight inches above the ground. Run this course at top speed. You will learn to keep low and well balanced and to keep your leg action high.

Car tires or boxes placed close together could help you train for broken-field running. Learn to run this course while stepping into each tire, keeping your head up. At first, lay the tires out in a straight line so that you can learn to run straight. Then you can add a few new features. Arrange the tires so that you learn to cross-step. Place a series of markers along the course so that you can learn to shift the football from one hand to the other in order to keep it on the side away from potential tacklers. The shift is made opposite each marker in the course.

From the early sessions, backfield runners must practice the "stiff arm". This is a technique which will often enable you to get past the tacklers, especially if he is not thoroughly aggressive. A stiff arm is usually combined

with a pivot step to aid in the evasive manoeuvre.

To execute the stiff arm, strike out with your hand at arm's length and try to force the tackler to run into the hand of your outstretched arm. Try to nail him somewhere on the head or shoulders. He will usually be moving toward you and your stiff arm should knock him off balance.

When executed with a cross step to the right, in which your left leg crosses over to your right, this heel-of-the-hand contact with a jab or a short arm shiver will often enable you to keep the tackler off. If the tackler ducks down under your stiff arm in making his charge, bring your hand down harder on his shoulder or back and push him into the ground while you vault or swing your legs clear of his clutching arms. Occasionally, an unthinking tackler will make a grab for your extended arm. If he is that foolish, simply pull it away and keep right on going.

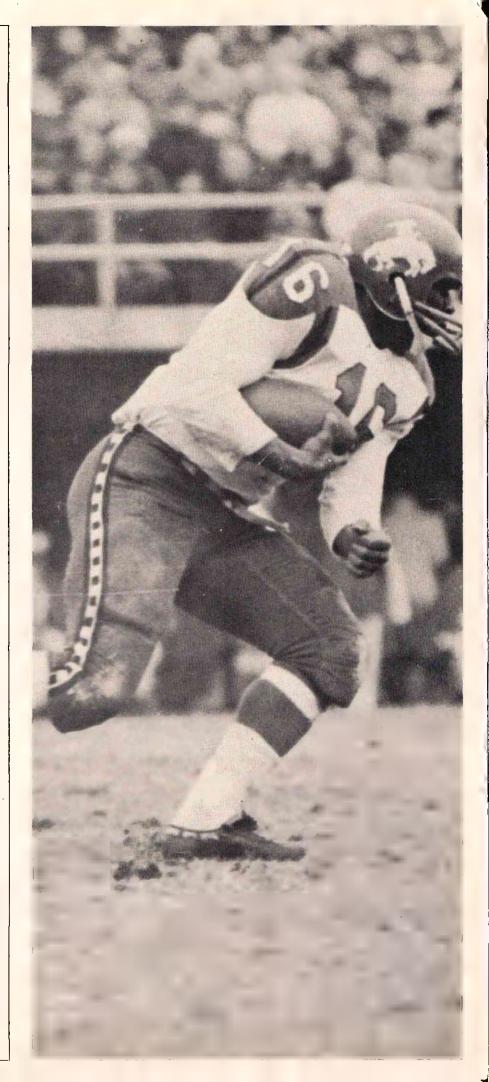
The change of pace is a manoeuvre designed to trick tacklers into slowing up, or misjudging your rate of speed. Ronnie Stewart of the Ottawa Rough Riders is an exponent of this manoeuvre. Sometimes the change of pace will make them try to intercept you at an angle which is impossible once you pour on your real speed; other times it may enable you to combine it with the pivot or cross step for very good results.

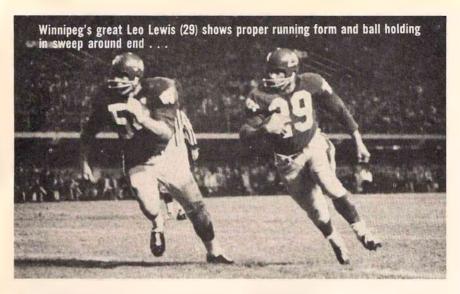
SOME TRICKS TO TRY

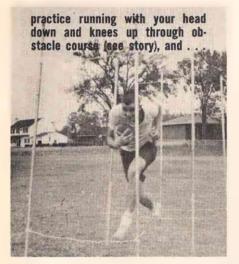
As you approach the point on which you and the would-be tackler will meet, run a little slower than your best speed. Two paces before you meet, burst into your top speed and try to run right past him. If you are very fast you can often get away with this trick.

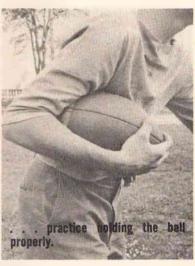
An adaptation of this is used when you are approaching a tackler who is dead ahead of you. You must run over him or veer off to give him an angle shot at you. Your best bet here is to get him to stop dead by feinting quickly, first to the left, then to the right, while you continue running straight towards him. He will very likely plant himself and wait to see which way you will cut. This is just what you want. Keep running straight at him until you are within a few steps, or, until he begins a forward run preparatory to his tackling lunge. Then you cut sharply at an angle toward one of the side lines. Since you already have a running start and he is starting from a standstill you should be several yards ahead of bim on your race towards the side line, which is enough of a margin of safety to enable you to cut back straight down field again without being overhauled.

Your stiff arm will often be a valuable aid in completing the job which your change of pace starts. You should certainly learn combinations of all your evasive manoeuvres after you have made them part of your natural running game. The pivot is an especially

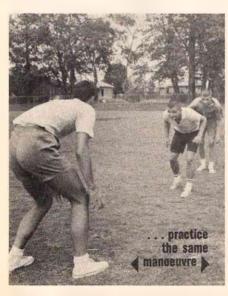














valuable manoeuvre for a back who has just burst through the line. Straightarm the man who is coming up to plug the hole, turn sharply on your inside foot and run in a new direction; make your spin and run with short, high steps, keeping low to avoid injury in case you run into a new man coming in from the outside to get you.

A pivot may also be made with your shoulder establishing contact. If you hit the line and find solid resistance, drive a few hard, choppy steps with legs well spread. Then pivot on the outside foot, using the resistance as a lever, and try to go around it. Always practice these manoeuvres with a football under your arm.

The hip fade, the limp leg, and similar dodging techniques are based on the principle of offering the tackler a target which you withdraw after he has committed himself by lunging at it. Sometimes a violent wrench of your hips away from the tackler will get you completely out of his reach. If your opponent tackles you loosely, or with an arm tackle, you can often break loose by driving hard with knee action to hreak his grasp. Always drive extra hard when you are hit. This is the moment in which it is still possible for you to break away. At the very least, you can gain those extra yards that may mean first down.

USING YOUR INTERFERENCE

A ball carrier must remember that he has eleven other fellows on his side. His teammates will be carrying out their blocking assignments to help his journey down field, but with some help from him their jobs will be much easier and he can run for longer gains. When you are carrying the ball, learn to use your interference properly by feinting potential tacklers into a position where your blockers can best handle them.

One of the best bits of broken-field running ever seen was done by Ron Stewart of the Ottawa Rough Riders in a game against the Montreal Alouettes at Molson Stadium in 1960.

Stewart broke through time and time again and set a new Canadian rushing record. In many instances, five or six Montreal players had a shot at him but Stewart side-stepped, pivoted, straight armed, bulled through opponents, feinted and used every device in the repertoire of a skilled broken-field runner.

But more important, he knew how to utilize the help of his team-mates. He wove back and forth setting up blocks for his mates time and time again. He used his change of pace to enable his own blockers to catch up, and always he was moving forward. There was no unnecessary dancing and dodging. Even when he ran laterally across the field, he was keeping the running angle on the tacklers, forcing them to run to a point ahead of him. Always before they got to this interception point, Stewart managed to manoeuvre

one of his blockers between himself and the would-be tackler. When that was impossible he got past on his own swivel-hipped shiftiness and speed.

RUNNING DRILLS AND GAMES

Young ball carriers can learn much from running like this. If a tackler is approaching you from the right and your nearest blocker is on your left, cut to your left so that the blocker can get a good angle on the opponent. When the tackler is coming straight towards you and you spot one of your mates away off to the side, cut sharply towards that sideline, drawing the tackler along with you to where your man can get a crack at him.

Stay behind your interference as long as it is needed, but put on your best burst of speed and run away from it when there are no more opponents in front of you. Let your blockers protect you from behind and from the side in such instances. Occasionally, you'll have one blocker in front of you and an enemy attacker approaching from dead ahead. It is easier for your blocker to make an angle block rather than a straight away one, which might even pile you up with the entangled men. Try to keep in directly back of your man until you are ready to cut, then show your opponent one of your shoulders to make him think you are going to cut over in that direction. Simultaneously, in a low voice you may be able to call your interferer indicating the direction in which you will make your cut-always the direction opposite to the shoulder which you have shown the tackler. Now, the tackler will be drawn over far enough for your man to get a good blocking angle on him while you will go around them, shielded completely by your blocker's body.

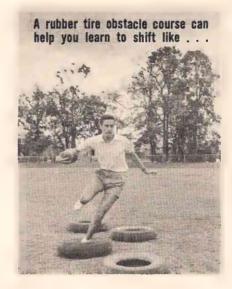
The set of boxes or tires is basic equipment for practicing broken-field running. A charging sled or blocking dummy is used for practicing the stiff arm in combinations of evasive pivots, and cross steps. If you have no charging sled available to you, it is possible to get some practice with a heavy hanging dummy which you stiff arm as you cut away. A friend may steady it for you.

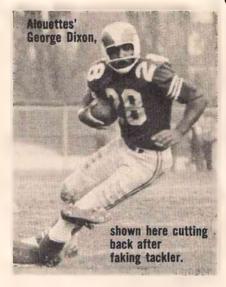
Touch football will give you some good broken-field running practice without exposing you to the battering that a similar amount of "live bait" tackling might bring.

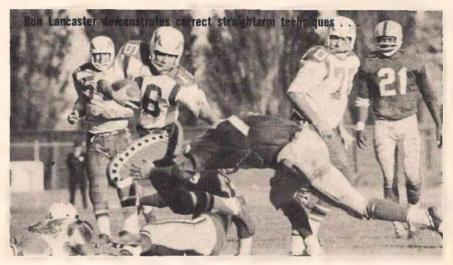
The worthwhile game for your own back yard is to set sheets of newspaper all along a course laid out in the yard and sprint at top speed around this course without touching any of the papers. If the day is windy you can get some dodging practice trying to keep from touching any of the shifting papers.

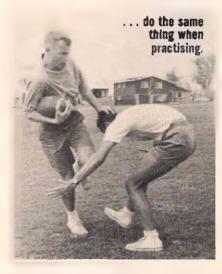
PROTECT THE PIGSKIN

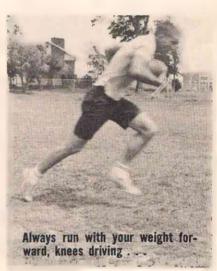
Always carry a football in practicing your broken-field running techniques. Learn to carry it properly and practice with it until (Continued on page 27)

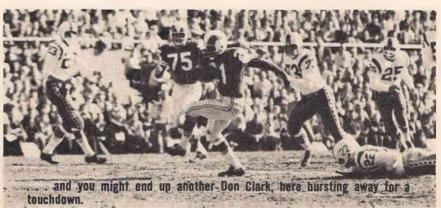






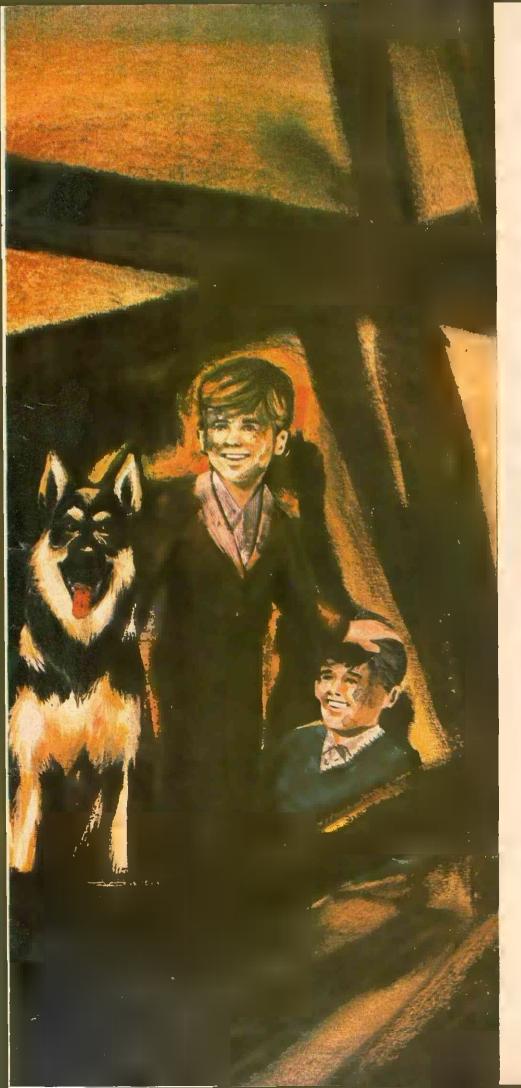






RESCUED

"You can't go exploring Simpkin's Mine with us and that's that," Peter Wilson told his sister.



BY SANDY MORTON

"I'm not even taking Ralph with me this time," he said as he chained his big German Shepherd to his kennel. Ralph certainly helps us get home when we're exploring in the woods, thought Peter, but he'd just be in the way exploring mines.

"I don't care," said Clare. "I'm going, or you're not borrowing my

flashlight".

"Going where?" asked Tim Naylor who had just come through the front gate. He lived next door to the Wilson's.

"I'm going with you and Peter to explore Simpkin's old fluorspar mine."

"Holy cats," said Tim. "Do we have to take you everywhere with us? Climbing down a deep mine is too dangerous for a girl. And it's awful dark and dirty down there too. You wouldn't like it at all."

Clare knew she could climb just as well as her brother and Tim, but she thought she'd better not say it or they might get really mad and run off and leave her.

Clare wanted desperately to go. She had heard her older brother, Jim, talking about what it was like down in the mine, and she wanted to go and see for herself. Jim was interested in becoming a mining engineer and Mr. Simpkins had let him work underground in the mine during the summer so he could get some real mining experience. Before the summer was over, however, the ore had run out and now the mine was deserted.

Jim had told Clare and Peter a lot of interesting things about the mine, but they had forgotten the most important thing he had told them.

Jim had warned them never to go near the old mine.

"It's dangerous, now," he said. "It's over three hundred feet deep. You could fall in and be killed. Or if you climbed into one of the tunnels or drifts you could get lost. Don't go near it. It's too dangerous!"

"Let me go with you, Peter," begged Clare. "I won't be in your way. I'll do exactly what you tell me."

"Well," said Peter slowly. The idea of bossing his sister, who was two years older than he, sounded like fun.

"OK, OK. You can come. Just remember it's my expedition, and I'm the boss," said Peter. He turned to Tim. "You got your flashlight, Tim?"

"Yes, sir, captain," said Tim. "Right here, captain."

(Continued on next page)

"Well, let's get going then," said Peter. "We'll have to hurry if we're going to get there and back before dinnertime"

The Simpkin Mine was about a mile from the Wilson's house. They could see its headframe above the trees as they walked towards it.

"They build the headframe to hold the cable that pulls up the buckets of ore and lowers the cage the miners go down the mine in," said Peter.

"Yeah," said Clare. "Jim says they have to build them high so they can lift the ore higher than the top of the ground. And sometimes they use it to lift the big timbers which are used to keep the walls and ceilings of the tunnels from caving in."

Peter glared at his sister to be quiet. He knew she knew as much about the mine as he did, but he wanted to tell about it himself.

When they got to the mine, Peter flashed his light down the shaft. It was dark, and smelled damp and musty. The light beam just reached the surface of the water in the shaft about thirty feet down. Jim had told him pumps had been used to keep the mine dry when it was running, but now that it was closed up, it was nearly all flooded.

"It looks kinda scary," said Clare.
"I told you not to come," retorted
Peter.

"Hey! It looks like there's a tunnel on the right, part way down," said Tim, as he flashed his light up and down the side of the shaft.

"And there's the shaft ladder," said Peter. "Jim says they built ladders down the side of the shaft so the miners could climb out of the mine if the cable broke down. I'm going down to explore that tunnel."

"Gosh," said Tim. "That old ladder looks awful wet and greasy. What if you slipped and fell?"

"I'll be alright," said Peter. He was only half listening to Tim. Already he had one foot over the side of the shaft and was starting to climb down.

Clare and Tim watched anxiously as Peter lowered himself hand over hand down the rickety old ladder. Carefully he eased a foot and a hand down to the rung below, and then brought down his other hand and foot beside them. When he reached the tunnel he stepped off the ladder and disappeared.

Slowly, Clare and Tim climbed down after him. When they reached the tunnel, they could see his light

making crazy shadows on the walls quite a way ahead of them. They hurried to catch up to him.

"I'm going to have a quick look around and see if I can find some mineral samples," said Peter.

"Let's not, Peter," said Clare. "It's too scary down here. Let's go home."

Peter was beginning to feel a little scared himself, but he wasn't going to let Tim and Clare know. "Come on, Tim. Let's go," he said.

Tim was wishing he hadn't come too, but all he said was: "OK, Peter. But not too far, eh! No one knows we are here. If we get lost, they might never find us."

Sticking closely together they walked carefully over the rough pieces of stone that covered the floor of the tunnel. They followed a pair of narrow railroad tracks that wandered off into the darkness.

"They used to run ore cars along these tracks," said peter. "They put the ore in the cars with a mechanical shovel and then pushed them to the elevator where they were hoisted up to the mill at the top of the mine. Jim used to push one of the cars."

As they walked further along the tunnel, they beamed their flashlights ahead of them. Small bits of quartz sparkled at them as their lights flashed on the tunnel floor. They could see rusty stain marks on the walls where the water had run down. The huge beams that held up the ceiling cast strange shadows when the lights hit them.

Then their lights picked out two big square shapes standing on the tracks like mighty monsters guarding the depths of the tunnel.

"Holy cats," whispered Tim. "What are they?"

Peter stopped walking and held his light steady on one of the shapes. Then he laughed. "They're the ore cars I was telling you about, silly. Let's have a look in one of them. Maybe we can find some fluorspar."

As they came up to the side of the first car they could see they were made of heavy steel plate brown with rust from the dampness. The sides were bumpy and scratched from banging against the narrow tunnel as they carried their heavy loads of ore to the mill.

Peter quickly climbed over the side of one of the cars and started banging around inside.

"There's some fluorspar in here,"

yelled Peter. "Look out. I'm going to throw some out."

Tim and Clare stepped back, and three pieces the size of their hands fell at their feet. They picked them up and looked at them curiously. The fluorspar crystals shone watery green under Tim's light. Mixed in with the crystals were soft clay-like pieces of white barite and hard grey limestone.

"Aren't they beauties?" said Peter, as he swung back over the side of the car and stood beside them.

"Yeah, they're OK," said Tim.

"Yeah, OK," echoed Clare. "And now, let's get out of here. We're goin' to get enough heck as it is when we get home."

Soon they were back at the mine shaft. "You go up first, Tim," said Peter, "and then we'll shine our lights on the ladder together so Clare can see to climb up."

Quickly Tim swung himself onto the ladder and started climbing. His fluorspar sample was too big to put in his pocket, so he had to reach up and grab the ladder rung with one hand, then change his ore sample and flashlight to that hand so he would have a hand free to grab the next rung.

Slowly he eased himself up to the second rung of the ladder, and the third, switching his flashlight and fluorspar as he went. The old ladder swayed ominously.

Then, as Peter and Clare watched, horrified, the ladder pulled away from the wall and swung across the shaft so that the top was on one side and the bottom on the other. Tim's extra movements had been enough to jerk the old ladder loose.

Peter stood rigid with fear as he saw the ladder swing slowly away from the wall. Clare's scream echoed crazily down the tunnel. They were sure the ladder would break and Tim's body would come crashing down into the water below them.

But miraculously, the ladder stayed in one piece, while Tim clung to it for dear life. When he felt the ladder starting to move, he had instinctively wrapped his legs and arms around the rungs and uprights. His fluorspar and flashlight had fallen into the water, but he was still alright. Alright, that is, if he could make his way back to the foot of the ladder and into the tunnel before the old ladder broke in two. With Tim's full weight on it, plus the way it was

Continued on page 25

CB ON THE BEAT:

BRITAIN TOPS THE RECORD CHARTS - CAN CANADA DO THE SAME?

by Sandy Gardiner



In five years Britain did what the U. S. thought was impossible—beat the Americans at their own game.

The game was pop music, the field was the world and the U. S. had never really been beaten.

But the bigger they are the harder they fall and when a giant vacuum cleaner of British pop music swept across the Atlantic via The Beatles, the U. S. was finally sucked in and dusted into second place. It was the culmination of five years' work that started in 1959 with the rise of a young British vocalist called Harry Webb.

As Presley, Orbison, The Everly Brothers, Boone, Sedaka and the late Buddy Holly cashed in on the Old Country, Britain could only at its best muster around five hits in the top twenty.

In 1959, the big reversal started with the year of Harry Webb (alias Cliff Richard). He was singing on a British beat TV show called "Oh Boy" when his first disc, "Move It," was released. "Move It" did exactly what the title implied and the American stranglehold on British pop music was lifted. I spoke to Cliff just after his debut winner and recall him saying it was just a matter of time before Britain gained recognition across the Atlantic.

The initial breakthrough was gaining recognition at home. With Cliff and a host of beat singers copying his style, the British hit parade slowly but surely began to look more British.

Then Cliff went to the recording studios, a year and five hits later, to deliver a vocal punch on wax titled "Living Doll". It kayoed the Yanks and slipped into the Canadian best-sellers too, to give Britain their first real beat million-seller.

For the first time British beat music was recognized. Before "Living Doll" the only winners Britain had attained in the U. S. were either jazz, big band or folk.

Cliff's name became known in the U. S. but the face wasn't. So the wonder boy set out to tour the U. S. Although American teenagers had recognized him on wax he received no recognition from the promoters of the package tour he joined. With 15 other names on the show, Cliff was

billed as "English added attrac-

What a slap in the face. I remember Cliff telling me that he would never have gone if he had known he would have received that type of billing. There must be thousands of U. S. teens who saw Cliff on that tour, yet still don't know who he is.

Cliff then postponed any future U. S. plans to concentrate on his career in Britain. It blossomed. He made two films, "Serious Charge" and "Expresso Bongo" and had hit songs in both movies. He outdistanced Elvis Presley in a nation-wide popularity poll in 1961. At the same time a group called Johnny and The Moondogs were making a bit of noise in Germany but no British impact at all.

As Cliff paved the way others followed. More British songs made the grade in the U. S. but always just one at a time.

Then roaring back from Germany came Johnny and The Moondogs, cut from a five-member group to a quartet when one was killed in a car crash. They also got themselves a manager and a new name—The Beatles.

Meanwhile, Cliff, sitting at the top of the British ladder, went from strength to strength. By now he had a score of hits and was in the process of making his fourth film, "Summer Holiday."

The Beatles went to their native Liverpool and their manager sought a recording contract. After 12 rejections it was lucky 13 when Parlophone recording manager George Martin heard them.

But they were accepted with one change. Their new recording manager didn't like drummer Pete Best as a musician so they were forced to hire a new one. His name—Charley Starkey, better known now as Ringo Starr because of the four rings he always wears.

"Summer Holiday" went on release as The Beatles first disc, "Love Me Do" came out.

The title song from the Richard movie shot to the top of the charts.

Then in Canada, "Dancing Shoes" and "Bachelor Boy" made it a triple hit. Across the border, Cliff again struck with a vengeance.

After the small first disc dose, Beatlemania finally got off the ground with "Please Please Me" which more than pleased The Beatles by giving them their first No. 1 hit. The Beatles were on their way, but far too late to topple Cliff from the top rung.

As Beatlemania spread in the U. K. other groups came along. The buy-American, it's-always-good tag dropped, and in its place came—if-it's-not-British, it's-not-good. Only Presley, Orbison, and the late Buddy Holly survived as British discs swamped the hit lists. For two years no American single topped the charts.

But in the U. S. and Canada, teenagers were still unaware of what was to follow. I received the Beatles' first Canadian release in February, 1963, and gave it top-rating. Then in September I wrote an article on Beatlemania which Capitol Records later used to promote the quartet. As a result, Capitol also took a quote from the article and reprinted it on the cover of "Beatlemania," their first album.

Last Christmas I went to London and cabled a report on the outbreak of Beatlemania. It was just a matter of time, I was convinced, before the Beatle bug bit here too.

One month after my return Beatlemania hit fever pitch in North America. Their new releases, and old ones—some made as far back as 1961—flooded the market and the charts.

At last Britain was recognized. For the first time it was America's turn to wait for British releases instead of vice-versa. What topped the charts in Britain automatically became a hit on this side of the Atlantic.

It had been a long struggle. Five years of making little gains here and there before finally topping it off with the big disc touchdown.

What are Canada's chances of attaining the same measure of success as the musically not-so-Old Country?

At the moment things are running on a smaller scale here, but we've already made inroads into the U. S. market with artists like Paul Anka, Jack Scott, Bobby

Continued on next page



ELVIS PRESLEY

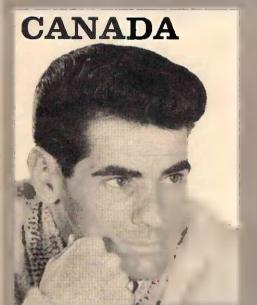


THE BEATLES



CLIFF RICHARD

The U.S. and British singers above are number one around the globe. Below and on the next page are Canadians who could top the polls.



MAURY LOGAN



ROBBY DOW



JACK SCOTT



ANDY KIM



PAUL ANKA



BOBBY CURTOLA

Curtola and Canadian-American Bob

Recently, Lucille Starr — one half of the Canadian Sweethearts—and Ian and Sylvia have shown, via a couple of blockbusters, that there's more to Canada than Indians and Eskimos.

But if you want to take a look at statistics the trend is turning. In 1959 we imported \$1,900,000 worth of discs from the U. S. Two years ago we imported \$1,500,000.

On an average over the last four years, we have been exporting approximately 50,000 records across the line.

Now there are approximately 40 disc companies in Canada—some of these both distributing U. S. releases and manufacturing Canadian products

In the music publishing field there are about 20 firms who handle this side of the business. Distribution with most Canadian companies now is national.

One of the most successful of the



BOB AND THE MESSENGERS

small Canadian recording companies is undoubtedly Tartan Records which started with just one artist and now—thanks to his record sales—is beginning to expand.

The artist is, of course, Bobby Curtola. Tartan Records was started by his managers, brothers Basil and Syd Hurdon. Aside from managing and grooming the young Port Arthur boy for stardom, they also wrote his recording material. Just look at every Curtola disc to date, and you can be sure to see Hurdon-Hurdon under the songwriting credits.

Now that Bobby is a success the shrewd men from Tartan lease his master tapes to companies in the U. S. and by doing business this way, rather than selling the masters outright, they make more on the royalties.

Paul Anka is undoubtedly Canada's most successful singer-songwriter. By doing both on wax he doubles his royalties and this is why Anka shot to millionaire's row much faster than the average artist. You can count on one hand the number of songs the Ottawa boy has recorded by other songwriters for the teenage market.



LITTLE CAESAR AND THE CONSOLS

Canada is also beginning to catch up with the U. S. and Britain in another musical department — that of recording itself. The top equipment from all over the world is being brought to Canadian studios, and engineers trained either in Britain or south of the border are twiddling the control knobs with greater experience in balancing the sound than ever before.

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are all vying for the title of Canada's disc capital. The centres in the U S. and Britain are Nashville and London respectively. So far in Canada, Toronto is leading the way with the plush RCA Victor studios there.

Five years ago "the place" to go for a hit record was Nashville, Tennessee. The musicians and arrangers there were considered unbeatable. Then up popped Britain with a few ideas designed to lure the top U. S. artists into recording there.

Artists like Roy Orbison, Bobby Rydell and Gene Pitney while touring there suddenly found the excitement of the British sound, and the very important fact that recording in the Old Country was quite a bit cheaper than in Nashville.

Now that the British sound is "in", more and more U. S. disc stars are accepting tours across the ocean with an eye to recording there and using it for prestige purposes.

Can Canada ever overtake Britain

and the U. S.? To be honest, the answer is no. But within three years I forecast we'll take a large slice of the market

There's no doubt about our talent—it's all around us, some hidden, some already well on the road to stardom.

Looking across the nation, The Canadian Sweethearts should be the real BC Lions for us. Saskatchewan and Alberta have more to offer than just wheat. In Manitoba there's a group called The Reflections from Winnipeg who I feel will sooner or later throw some light on the charts. In the Maritimes several groups are coming to the fore. Most notable is The Gemtones, a bunch of bright young instrumentalists from Moncton, N.B.

Quebec, too, has its share of stars both in the French and English market. Pierre Lalonde has developed into one of Canada's real bright prospects. Then there's Michael Louvain, Andy Kim, Bob and The Messengers, Jilliane Harris and Les Megatones to name a few.

Nova Scotia has its share of Canadian chart possibles. There's The Townsmen from Halifax, and the already-established Halifax Trio from guess where.

Ontario, naturally, is our biggest source of supply. In Toronto there's Pat Hervey, Little Caesar and The Consuls, Ritchie Knight and The Midnights and Bobby Dow. In Peterborough there's the Count Victors. London has the Fernwood Trio. Ottawa has Vince Caron, The Claytons and Maury Logan. Port Arthur has Lynda Lane

I could go on all day listing names but I feel these are the outstanding ones.

Canadian radio stations are now getting smart to the fact that if Britain can gatecrash the U. S. record party, there's no reason why we shouldn't pull up our socks and do it here too. Let's keep the maple leaf flying.

The more exposure Canadian radio stations give our discs the better chances we have of making it. Especially important are the stations on the border heard by American teenagers. Brainwash them and we are in with more than a twist and shout.

If the public supports our talent then Canada's chances of being discovered are not as little as many people think.

BABY SITTING IS NOT JUST FOR GIRLS

If you haven't said it, you've thought it. And you've been wrong.

Baby sitting is NOT just for girls. Today thousands of Canadian boys are discovering something that girls in general — from the brainy one in your English class who never fluffs



an answer to that cute but not-sobright gal who asks you to help her with her algebra — have known for years:

Baby sitting is one of the best ways for a teenager to earn money.

And as if that weren't enough, you'll glean valuable tips on family life that will come in handy later on. (Let's face it, you're going to be a father some day!)



An extra dividend, intangible though it may be, is the sense of well-being that comes from doing a responsible job well.

RESPONSIBLE — that's the key word in any discussion on babysitting

In the performance of your job you are entrusted with the care of the most treasured thing in life — a child. And parents are not going to



consider you good baby-sitter material unless they are assured you are responsible. They don't want any part of you if the impression you give is one of wise-cracking carelessness and blatant immaturity. They don't



want you abusing their home by throwing open the doors to your friends for a party the minute their



backs are turned. Or by raiding the refrigerator without permission.

They want someone RESPON-SIBLE. Someone who honestly likes children, who earnestly wants to do a good job and who can be counted on in a crisis to remain level-headed and act quickly.

All right, you say. I'm responsible. I don't drink, throw wild parties, sass my elders or beat up little children.

Fine. But that's just the start.

Before you spread the word around that you're available for baby-sitting chores you should bone up on just what your duties will be and what some of the problems are that may crop up.



You should know how to feed a child, put him to bed and supervise his play. It's unlikely you'll have to bathe him, but it wouldn't hurt to know how. Learn the ethics of baby-sitting: Find out what time you should arrive and approximately what time the parents will return. Come to an agreement on pay (by making a few enquiries, you'll soon find out what the current local rate is.) Be assured of transportation home afterwards.

Find out if you are expected to prepare meals, wash dishes or perform any extra chores apart from just 'sitting.' And remember, sitting does not mean sleeping. Nor does it mean tying up the telephone for hours

Continued on page 27

Apo

THE BADEN POWELL STORY





GOLD COAST, in the year 1895.

in the year 1895.

After service in many countries, Major Baden Powell returns to Africa, where he and Sir Francis Scott lead an expedition against an evil king named Prempeh. After joining forces with the friendly King of Bekwal, B.P. sets out for Kumasi, the enemy H.Q., intending to meet Sir Francis Scott on the way.

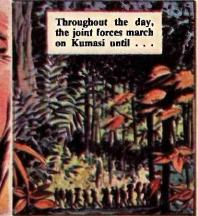
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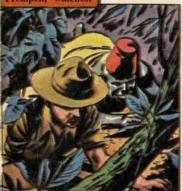














THE BADEN POWELL STORY



The True Life Story of the Founder of the Boy Scout Movement.

GOLD COAST, in the year 1895.

in the year 1895.

After service in many countries,
Malor Baden Powell returns to
cis Scott lead an expedition into
the Ashanit country against an
evil King named Prempeh.
After Joining forces with the
friendly King of Bekwal, Brfriendly King of Bekwal, Brfriendly King of Bekwal, Brfriendly King of Bekwal, Brfriendly King of Bekwal,
mast, the enemy H.Q., and
meet Prempeh. They arrange a
gulaver with him for the next
day and then withdraw some
distance from the village. That
companied by a soldier, and
companied by a soldier, and
sees two men leave Prempeh's
hut and come in his direction.

STORY BY ALAN JASON:

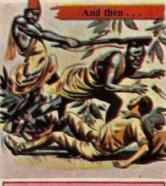
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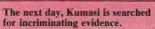
























ETON WALL GAME

by Paul Brock

Not for 55 years has a goal been scored during the Eton College Wall Game, played every year on St. Andrew's Day, November 30. Britain's famous school, founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, sponsors the Wall Game between the Collegers (those pupils who live in) and the Oppidans (those who live outside the college). This year will be the 124th time the game has been played.

Goals are rare in the Eton Wall Game. The last one was scored in 1909!

Rules were first drawn up in 1849 — possibly to reduce the abrasions and bruises light-heartedly collected and dispensed by excited schoolboys. Revisions were made in 1863, and again in 1871.

As an example of a game that "just grew", the encounter is a masterpiece

of youthful invention. High spirits, mud, and a fine disregard for the shins of others, together with a confusing vocabulary, make the game.

A furrow running parallel with a wall limits the battlefield, and at either end a broad white line marks out an area called a calx. One area is better than the other, and naturally the boys dubbed them "good calx" and "bad calx."

Into the midst of the two teams of eleven each, the umpire tosses a rugby ball and the rest is up to the players, who kick the ball (and each other) with great gusto and varying degrees of intent. At half-time the teams change over to neutralize the difference between good and bad "calx."

In "good calx" the goal is a door in another wall, at right-angles to the wall "proper", which fences off a garden. In "bad calx" the goal is marked out on a tree trunk. Rarity of rarities is for the ball to be "clean kicked" into the goal at the door or tree.

Mostly the game is played with the feet, but, just to confuse the onlookers, "shies" precede hand play. To score a shy the ball must be lifted with the foot only against the wall. The player who manages this shouts with understandable pride: "Got it!"

If his claim is allowed, the lucky lad then takes the ball in his hand and throws it to his team mates. They pass it about, trying to hit the goal before the ball touches the ground or one of the opposite side. This feat was actually accomplished back, in 1858.

Play goes on for an hour. Sometimes, to the astonishment of all, boys emerge from the game recognizable by their parents — but this is unusual.



ESKIMO SCOUT WINS AN

AWARD FOR VALOUR.

ON MARCH IT, 1962, FIRE BROKE
OUT IN THE HOME OF DAVID AND
HELEN BEARSKIN IN FORT GEORGE,
QUEBEC, A VILLAGE INHABITED
BY CREE INDIANS. BOTH PARENTS
WERE ABSENT AT THE TIME
AND FIVE CHILDREN WERE IN
THE HOUSE

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD ROBBIE HEAD ARRIVED AND GATHERED THE CHILDREN TOGETHER.



DISPLAYING REMARKABLE COURAGE, HE BROKE A WINDOW AND SAFELY EVACUATED FOUR CHILDREN. ROBBIE ESCAPED WITH BURNS ON HIS HANDS ECLOTHES

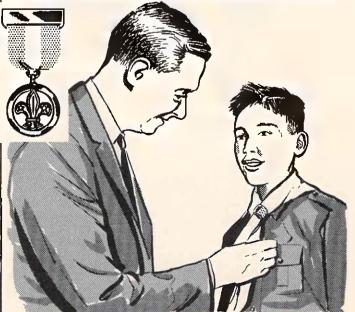


THE HOUSE BURNED TO THE GROUND AND THE YOUNGEST CHILD PERISHED, BUT ONLY ROBBIE'S HEROIC EFFORTS PREVENTED FOUR OTHER LIVES FROM BEING LOST.





FOR HIS HEROISM, ROBBIE HEAD, SCOUT OF THE FORT GEORGE POLAR BEAR TROOP, WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.



Letters

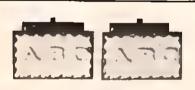
Continued from page 3

dous. The thing that really was interesting was the editorial on the third page about how you kicked the habit of smoking at 14. I think that is a good article to tell how bad smoking can be.

Your topic about 25 things to do this summer was very encouraging.



Gerry and Michael Crooks, Montreal, Quebec, proudly display their CB hot rod built with plans and ideas from July-August issue.



CUFF LINKS

Actual size. Personalized with your initials in raised Roman block letters, Gold or rhodium plated with swite action. Quality and workmanning guaranteed.

SAM KRASNOW & CO. 1214 PEEL ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

WOVEN SHOULDER BADGES

(FLASHES)
1/2" WIDTH
are again available from



BOX 116 BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Various Colour Combinations Including Black and Navy Backgrounds.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES OR ORDER BY CATALOGUE NO. 47-000.

On the first page there are plans for a hot rod which my friends and I have decided to make this summer. How about some articles on diving since I am taking it up.

Norman Perry, Chateauquay, Que.

Dear Sir:

The fifth issue of CB was stupendous. Your article on things to do this summer with diagrams, directions and explanations explained everything. Robert Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.

Thank you Robert. However, many people did not find the boat plans complete enough. Anyone wanting more complete drawings free of charge should write to: Editor, Canadian Boy, Box 3520, Station C, Ottawa 3, Ont.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

The students in our school seem to enjoy your magazine very much and the teachers tell me that the students frequently mention articles that you have printed. I have been using my copies to start a file of back issues in the school library.

I feel that you should be especially commended for printing the recent short story written by a student.

The articles on sport and conditioning are of interest to me as a Physical Education graduate. Recent research, I believe, has shown that deep-knee bends are harmful to the ligaments of the knee region. These exercises, I notice, are a part of many of the fitness programs you recommend. If this could be brought to the attention of your sports editor, I would be very grateful.

J. R. Dahmer, principal, Cereal School, Cereal, Alta.



The 109th "A" Pack Westworth-Winners of the Hesketh Trophy presented annually for 35 years to the top cub pack first aid team in the greater Winnipeg area. (Front row, left-to-right) John Brown Jr., Kent Johnston, George Grant, Randy Giesbrecht, Jim Cormack. (Back row, left-to-right) Ben Henderson, Trainer; John Brown, Akela; Wayne Kelly, Assistant.



Some 12,000 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides marched May 30th in Hamilton, Ont., in North America's largest youth parade. An honor guard of 100 U.S. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts took part.

Dear Sir:

Here are some dog tricks; 1—How to teach a dog to find something. Coat a ball with some dog treat, show it to your dog, cover his eyes, and put it in an obvious place. Repeat "Find it!" several times, and let your dog search for it. Gradually, make the hiding places harder and harder, then remove the treat, but reward him when he does it correctly.

2. How to teach a dog to sit up. Hold a morsel high in the air, and say "Beg!" as you do it, and gently lift his forepaws up from a sitting position. Then drop forepaws and give him the tidbit. Repeat at intervals, and praise him greatly if he does it correctly himself.

Dianne Shielman, Toronto, Ont.

THEY WANT HELP

Dear Sir:

I am very interested in taxidermy, but I have one main problem—how to catch my specimens? Could you please give me some information on how to catch a bird without a gun or poison and for very little cost.

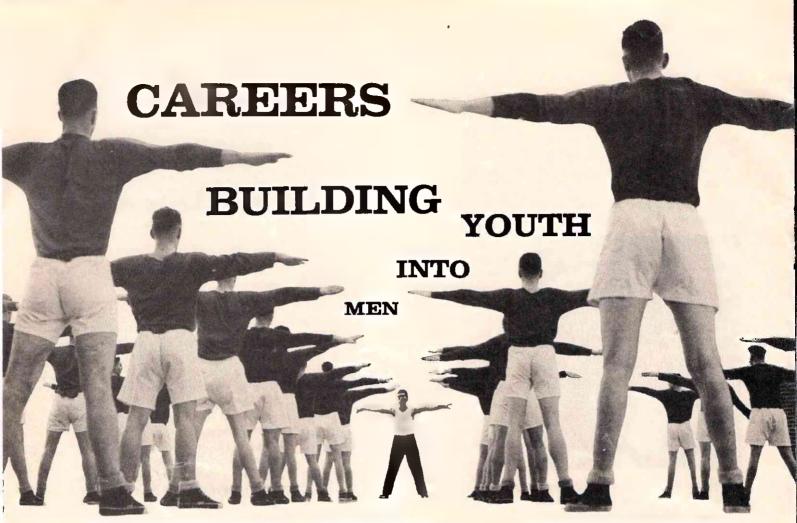
Daniel Buckly, 44 Harrison Dr., Newmarket, Ont.

Dear Sir:

My friend and I are planning a trip to Israel next summer. We hope to finance our trip by working on the way there and back on a ship. We also expect to spend one month working on a collective farm and another month touring the country by scooter.

We would like to know if any of CB's readers has ever tried anything of this nature; and if so, his or her results. We would also appreciate any suggestions.

Bernie Weinstein, 2640 Bedford Road, Montreal 26, Que.



Most of you readers of Canadian Boy probably get a kick out of sports or other physical activity and recreation. But have you ever realized you could make a lifetime job out of this liking for physical activity? You can—as a physical educator, either in the schools or in community recreation.

Mind you, not everyone is qualified for leadership in this field. The essential qualities are interest in people, a capacity to work with others, academic proficiency, good health, leadership ability, a liking for physical activity and a fair amount of athletic skill.

The physical educator should have a capacity for hard work and also the ability to relax and enjoy recreation himself. Perhaps the most important quality is a really keen interest in his field.

The duties of a physical educator vary with his job. The teacher of physical education in a school has to help students solve their own health problems, develop good qualities of character and good recreation habits through play and physical activity.

The teacher organizes and gives instruction in games, sports, swimming and other activities. Some will coach teams in various sports. Most will teach health education.

In community recreation, the physical educator will plan programs, and supervise and instruct in games and sports of all kinds. He may also act in an executive capacity, and do public relations work as well.

In organizing camping, the director and counsellor must supervise and teach the various camp activities. This program usually includes canoeing, sailing, swimming, camperafts and other activities.

There is a tremendous demand today for people in these categories. Our fast-growing school systems will be able to absorb all physical education graduates for years to come. And not only are jobs plentiful, advancement is rapid. The teacher could become head of a department, a viceprincipal or principal. There are also excellent job opportunities at universities open to the P.E. graduate. In a similar way, community recreation is expanding, and jobs increasing.

Salaries are on the upswing in all phases of P.E. So are other benefits. And remember, much of the work takes place in a pleasant recreational atmosphere—often in the outdoors. This, and the leadership he gives to his students, provides the physical

educator with a real sense of reward and satisfaction.

How can you start getting ready for a career as a physical educator? Two ways—in the classroom and by practical experience. In class, take mathematics and the sciences (especially biology). These will give you the background for the medical aspects of physical education training you will get at university. Remember, you need top academic standing for a career in P.E. just as much as for any other branch of teaching.

Outside the classroom, take advantage of every opportunity for leadership training. Student government, running the intramural athletic program, and P.E. class leadership can all be valuable. So can camp counselling, community recreation work and participation in church young people's organizations.

After high school, the best path to take is to one of the universities offering a course leading to a degree in physical education. There are twelve such universities in Canada, located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Further information on these universities can be obtained through your guidance teacher.

Rescued

Continued from page 12

sloping, it was even more likely to break than before.

Slowly, he inched his way down the underneath side of the ladder, while it creaked hideously.

Peter and Clare watched, awestricken, scarcely daring to breathe.

Finally, Tim reached the edge of the tunnel. He still had to work himself around to the upper side of the sloping ladder and then push himself away from it before he would be safe in the tunnel.

Carefully, he hooked one leg over the top of the ladder, reached over as far as he could with his hand, and then all at once swung his body over the ladder, and jumped clear of it into the tunnel.

He landed safely beside Peter and Clare. But the extra push had been too much for the ladder to support. One of the uprights snapped and hung loose. The ladder was useless. No one would ever be able to climb up or down it again.

Clare started to cry hysterically. "Now we'll never get home," she sobbed.

"Where on earth can those children be, Jim?" said Mrs. Wilson. "It's way past their dinnertime."

"Ah, don't worry, mom," said Jim.
"They're late half the time when they
go on those crazy expeditions Peter's
always dreaming up. You know yourself you're always givin' 'em heck for
being late."

Jim's right, thought Mrs. Wilson.



I shouldn't worry. They're usually a little late when they get back from the woods. They're so busy looking at things they just can't seem to keep track of the time.

"They should have taken Ralph with them," said Mrs. Wilson. "Peter says that dog's better than he is at finding his way home."

"Gosh, that's right," said Jim.
"Ralph is home, isn't he. I wonder why?"

"Because they tied him up!" said Mrs. Wilson. "That's why! I found him chained to his kennel when I came home."

"I wonder why they left Ralph home," said Jim slowly.

"You don't suppose they did it because they were planning to explore the old Simpkin Mine do you? Peter's been wanting me to take him down that old mine for ages."

"If they were thinking of going down that old mine, that would be a good reason to tie up Ralph," said Mrs. Wilson slowly. "They'd know he'd try to follow them. Oh, Jim, I'm scared. Take Ralph with you and try to find them. Something's wrong."

Jim looked up at the sky. It'll soon be dark, he thought. I haven't much time to find those kids. I just hope they're not hurt or lost in Simpkin's mine. It would be too dangerous to work around that old mine shaft after dark. He shuddered at the thought of anyone spending a night in the old mine.

Ralph strained at his leash. Jim kept a tight hold on it, but let him decide which way to go. He headed across the fields straight towards the old mine.

"I'm awfully hungry," said Clare. "I want to go home."

The three of them were huddled close together. They had not moved from the mouth of the tunnel. They just sat there, shivering, not knowing what to do.

"We're all hungry," said Peter.
"But it'll only make it worse if we talk about it. We'll just have to wait until someone rescues us."

"That may take days," said Tim, still frightened from his narrow escape on the ladder. "Nobody even knows we're here."

Clare started to cry again. Peter and Tim sat looking off into the darkness, helpless.

"Hey, listen," said Peter. "I think I hear someone coming."

"You keep saying that," said Tim.
"It's only the water dripping."

"No! This time I'm sure," said Peter. "I'm sure I heard a dog barking."

They all listened intently. Sure enough, they could hear the sound of a dog's bark, coming closer.

"It's Ralph! It's Ralph!" yelled Peter jumping up, excitedly. "I'd know his bark anywhere. We're rescued! We're rescued!"

"So what if it is," said Tim, "we still haven't any way of getting out of here!"

Then they heard someone at the mouth of the mine shaft.

"Peter! Clare! Are you there?"
Jim yelled down.

"Yes, Yes," Peter yelled up at him. Then he quickly told him what had happened to them.

Jim stiffened with fear, as he listened. He'd never be able to get them out before dark, he thought. He couldn't leave them and go for help; there wasn't time. He couldn't lower a rope down over the water-filled mine shaft for them to climb up, he didn't have any. Anyway that would be too dangerous!

"Don't worry, Peter. I'll get you out some way," Jim yelled down with a confidence he certainly didn't feel.

While Jim was talking to Peter, Ralph was running off in different directions. He had heard Peter's voice and was trying to find him. He sniffed and whimpered at every hole in the ground he came to.

Jim barely noticed him until he started to bark loudly from some bushes a couple of hundred feet away from the shaft.

Jim was about to yell at him to: "Shut up, and stop bothering him when he was trying to think", when suddenly he remembered something. All mines have a second shaft or emergency escape exit. Simpkin's mine had not been big enough or successful enough to sink a second shaft. But they had dug the first drift so that it opened up onto the surface of the ground. The kids were only on the first level, so the escape exit would lead right to where they were stranded. The entrance to the tunnel should be just about where Ralph was barking from.

"Good boy, Ralph," Jim said softly

Continued on page 27



Continued from page 25

to himself. "Good boy! Maybe I can save them before it gets too dark, after all."

Moving quickly, he leaned down the mine shaft and yelled. "Peter, don't worry if you don't hear from me for a few minutes. I think I've figured out a way to rescue you."

Peter was too tired to yell back or to be too curious about what Jim planned to do. All he could think of was how cold and hungry he was.

Jim worked desperately at the boulders that had been thrown over the narrow exit to keep animals and wanderers from falling in, and soon had a hole large enough to squeeze through. The tunnel sloped down gradually, and he had no trouble working his way towards the main shaft.

Clare was the first one to notice the beam of light coming from the depths of the tunnel. She jumped up yelling to Peter and Tim, "It's Jim! It's Jim! He's found a different way to get us out of the mine. We're rescued!"

Then Ralph bounded towards them, almost knocking over Tim. He started licking Peter's face.

"Ralph! Good old Ralph!" said Peter, burying his face in the dog's fur. "I should have known you'd bring Jim to rescue us."

Baby Sitting

Continued from page 17

with unnecessary personal calls.

Some parents may not object to your having a friend over, but it's better if you don't. You are supposed to be at work, doing a job, and visitors should be taboo as they are in any business office during hours.

Besides, once the child is asleep, you have a golden opportunity to get caught up on your homework!

You'll probably be invited to watch television, listen to the radio or play the record player. If so, have the sound turned low, so you can hear anything amiss in the child's room.

Remember, your prime concern is for the child's safety.

See that he plays only in areas designated by the parents. When you cannot hold or watch a small baby, keep bim in a playpen, and when outdoors, stay within sight and sound of the playpen. Never leave a young

child alone for long anywhere. He is your charge. Keep your mind on him.

Don't let a creeping child play on stairs, porches or window sills. Keep him away from heaters, radiators, electric wires and appliances. Don't let him pull on a lamp or table that might fall over onto him. Keep him out of the street.

Use a bit of psychology, too. Pay as much attention to one child in a family as you do to another. If you don't, the neglected child may deliberately do something dangerous and injure himself to get your sympathy.

Don't open the outside door unless you know the person calling or unless you have a chain lock that opens it part way.

Keep matches, scissors and cigarette butts (they cause nicotine poisoning) away from children and, if you are preparing meals, beware of the dangers of a hot stove. When feeding a baby remember to hold him in a sitting position so that if he regurgitates the food will dislodge and not strangle him. For the same reason, it is unsafe to leave a baby unguarded during or soon after feeding. Don't merely prop a bottle in his mouth and leave him.

If you are invited to baby-sit in a strange home, start off on the right foot by arriving early and making friends with the children before the parents leave. And when a child cannot be managed by any other means, use neither threats nor promises but a firm command to make him understand that he's in your charge.

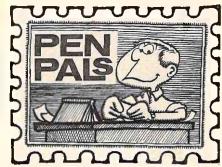
Learn to distinguish between a serious and a minor accident and how to deal with blisters, bruises, mild burns, cuts, hiccups, insect bites, nosebleeds, sunburn, skinned knees, splinters, croup and upset stomachs.

It's not likely that a crisis will occur while you are baby-sitting, but there's always a chance that it will.

Be prepared for it.

Don't panic and don't frighten the child. Have at hand, at all times, the phone number where the parents can be immediately reached and the telephone numbers of the police and fire departments. You should also have the doctor's number and that of a nearby neighbor.

For the rest, the best and oldest advice still stands: Use your common sense.



In response to your many requests, Canadian Boy is introducing this pen pal column. Anyone interested in having a pen pal is welcome to write in. When writing, please include your name, full address, age and hobbies so we can find you a pen pal with similar interests. If you have any special preference as to where your future pen pal should come from, mention that too.

Gordon Pierce, 227 Cottage St., New Glasgow, N.S., is 9. Ronnie Nelson, Box 119, Devon, Alta. Joe Williams, Box 393, Shelburne, N.S. S. Killey, 81 Kings Rd., Valois, Que. Ricki Sidwell, 23267 - 27th Rd., Haney, B.C. Michael Butt, 26 Thompson Rd., St. Catharines, Ont. Benny Biess, 483 Hixon St., Beamsville, Ont. Allan Ward, 25 Medway Cresc., Scarborough, Ont.

For those of you who want foreign pen pals, write Mr. W. Noel Reakes, Pen Pal Service, Boy Scouts of Canada, 319 Phipps St., Fort Erie, Ont.

The Running Game

Continued from page 9

carrying it correctly becomes as automatic as breathing. Plant it firmly under your arm, away from the tackler. Carry the ball with one point firmly held by the spread fingers and the other point in the armpit or high up under and against the arm. Use both hands to hold the ball when you have been hit.

On smashes through the line, hold the ball against your body with the tips pointing towards your elbows. The right hand is spread over the tip which is near the first elbow and the left hand covers the point nearer the right elbow. The forearm covers and protects the length of the ball. If you break into the clear you can shift it then to the one-arm grip under either arm. You'll find that through practice and observation of star players in action you can develop your running game immensely.



BY PETER DEGRAAF

Since our last column, many events have taken place which have altered the outlook of numismatics. In the U.S., the mint has announced that no proof sets (sets of coins specially struck for collectors), will be made in 1965, and as a result the price of the U.S. 1964 proof set soared from \$4.00 to \$20.00 per set. The Canadian proof-like sets which this year feature a new Silver Dollar, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Confederation, also have increased in value, from \$4.00 to \$10.00, although it is expected that the Canadian Mint will continue to sell the sets next year. The U.S. set with a face value of 91c normally sells at \$3.00 or \$4.00 at this time of year, while the original cost from the mint is \$2.10. The Canadian sets (face value \$1.91) usually sell for \$4.00 at this time, while their original cost is \$3.00 per set. The prices quoted could well be higher yet, by the time this column appears.

Another development which has increased interest in Canadian coins is the announcement by the Mint that in 1965 the Queen's effigy or likeness will be changed on all Canadian coins. Decisions such as these always tend to make people aware of coin collecting, and in this case it closes off the Queen Elizabeth "Young Head" series from 1953 to 1964. As a result, many people will attempt to collect all the coins of this series. This should be simple in "circulated" or used condition, but rather difficult in "uncirculated" or brand new condition. Novice collectors will be able to commence collecting the "Old Head" series commencing in 1965, by putting aside an uncirculated set each year.

The next item of interest is a bill now before the U.S. congress which will "freeze" the date 1964 on all

future coinage. This move is expected to eliminate the possibility of 1964 U.S. coinage ever being worth a premium, thereby ending the hoarding of uncirculated coins which has been a nuisance to the mint and the banks in the U.S.

In last month's column we mentioned the possibilities of collecting coins by "type". This month we will list a similar method, only slightly simpler, as it eliminates some of the harder to get coins. This system of collecting is called a "Monarch set" and consists of a coin of each denomination of each Monarch. The complete set consists of 28 coins and this series can be collected in any condition from Very Good to Brilliant Uncirculated. Beginning collectors should always remember that a coin which is mutilated, damaged or has part of the detail missing does not belong in a collection, and unless this standard is upheld, it is doubtful if the collection would ever be worth more than face value.

Many collectors who have completed their Canadian collections are now turning to foreign coins and the coinage of Great Britain, Australia and many other Commonwealth countries. Most of these coins are collected by type, and a copy of "Modern World Coins" by R. S. Yeoman is a must. (A type collection consists of a coin from each period during which a change of design took place). Once you have started to collect, the next step is to join a coin club. All the larger Canadian cities now have at least one, and most clubs have junior memberships. As a member of the club you should display your coins often and those of you who acquire numismatic knowledge, should be prepared to share this knowledge with fellow collectors by giving short talks on the subject.

The Canadian Numismatic Association held its 11th annual convention in Halifax, from August 27 to 29. For the C.N.A. this was the first convention in the Maritimes, and it is thought that many new collectors will have become acquainted with coin collecting through this convention. attended this convention and expect to give a report in future columns. By the time I write our next column some of you will have had a chance to write in, and I will try to answer as many of your questions as possible. Send all correspondence to me c/o Canadian Boy. 6

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Age

Where photo taken

When photo taken

Name and addresses of people appearing in pictures

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BY SANDY GARDINER

The Gemtones are five boys from New Brunswick ranging in age from 15 to 19 who burst onto the hit record scene with an instrumental titled "Reno" a couple of months back.

On their new LP, they include their smash plus a majority of chart-busters first put on the lists by The Shadows. The album is an excellent showcase for their talents and they can be heard gradually emerging from copying the British group into their own style. It gets my seal of appeal. "These Fabulous Gemtones." The Gemtones, London RBS 1201

Rhythm and blues isn't really getting the exposure it deserves in this country. One of the best exponents of this kind of music is Marvin Gaye who has been scoring consistently in the U.S. on singles and with Mary Wells in the hit duet, "Once Upon A Time."

His greatest hits are featured in his latest long groove and if you haven't heard Marvin's name before, listen to his drivin' beat ballads, "Can I Get A Witness" and "Wonderful One" and you'll have a Gaye time.

"Greatest Hits." Marvin Gaye, Tamla 252 (Phonodisc)

The British beat is still going strong, so there is no reason why an album on the Mersey beat shouldn't do well. The only hindrance is the fact that most of the nine artists on the set aren't known here.

But names like Heinz, Dave Berry, Bern Elliott and Beryl Marsden are household names across the pond and they scream, shout and twist their way through 16 far out rockers. It's value for money.

"The Mersey Beat," Nine Great Groups, London LL 3369

Probably my favorite duo on the market right now are Nino Tempo and April Stevens, the brother-sister team that has revived the old songs in 1964 idiom and still retained the melody unlike most up-dated treatments these days.

Their new set runs a musical gamut of standards done in different tempo by Tempo and given an even-Stevens balance by April. It's an exciting half-hour's entertainment on wax and spotlights their versatility with Nino yo-

delling, playing sax, harmonica and guitar.

"Nino And April Sing The Great Songs," Nino Tempo & April Stevens, Atco SD 33-162 (London)

Anthony Newley sometime ago stopped the world and really got off in a big way with a Broadway show. And the funny part about it all is that Tony got his singing start playing a rock 'n' roller in a movie called "Idle On Parade." Tony recorded the title song and his singing career snowballed.

Since then he has developed a style all his own. Warmth and feeling are all wrapped up in his songs, be they happy or dreamy. His new set hits on the sad side of Newley, and these are the songs he does best of all. Ray Ellis does a great job on the arrangements too.

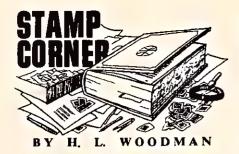
"In My Solitude," Anthony Newley, RCA Victor, LSP 2925

On The Beat: Ottawa vocalist Bob Harrington off to London this month for a recording session. Bob will record four songs, two by Canadian songwriter Dave Britten and two by an as yet un-recognized top-notch scribe from south of the border, Chip Taylor . . . Lucille Starr squeezing in the dramatic TV appearances on Hollywood shows like "Dr. Kildare" Halifax group The Beavers are heading for bigger things after their highly successful re-recording of the Big Bopper's original hit, "Chantilly Lace"



The Beavers

... Toronto's Jayson King easily the closest white singer to Ray Charles ... A name to watch in the French market is Les Classels, a group from Montreal ... Winnipeg's Chad Allen and The Reflections didn't do too well with "Stop Teasing Me" but they still have the potential to make the grade ... Wes Dakus, leader of an Edmonton instrumental combo, could click in the U. S. with "Sidewinder," a good guitar sound produced by the late Buddy Holly's manager Norman Petty in Clovis, New Mexico



One of the most often asked questions we get is "Where can I get Boy Scout topical stamps?" One very reliable dealer whom we have been patronizing for a great number of years is Sherman Pratt, 449 Anglesea St., Baltimore 24, Maryland. He will be glad to send you a price list, which, due to its completeness, can double as your Scout stamp checklist.

While on the topic of stamps with a Scouting theme, we would like to offer our congratulations to Arthur McKinney, our counterpart with American Boy, who was recently elected president of Scouts on Stamps Society International. This is a worthwhile organization and its bulletin is alone worth the price of membership. We can send you an application form if you are interested.

Cyprus has an active Scout Movement and last year its government recognized the 50th anniversary of Cypriot Scouting with a set of three postage stamps. These were prepared by the Crown Agents in London and their issue coincided with the beginning of the Third Commonwealth Scout Conference at Platres. Cubs, Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts were worked into the designs.

Latest Canada stamps are two 5c commemoratives featuring the floral emblems of Ontario and Quebec. These made their appearance June 30. Eight others will be issued before the end of 1967.

We had an interesting letter from Murray Fried, Secretary, Maple Leaf Chapter, Scouts on Stamps Society International in Kitchener. The chapter is very active and is promoting another Canadian Scout stamp issue on some appropriate occasion in the near future.

Our policy respecting letters is to make a personal reply to those where the queries are not of general interest. Otherwise, the answers will be made in this column. So, if you do not hear from us, keep watching Stamp Corner.

If you are a collector of United

States stamps, we recommend "Postage Stamps of the United States," a publication of the U. S Government which lists every stamp of that country from 1847 through to the Audubon stamp of December 7, 1963. In addition to the illustrations and descriptions of stamps, there are tables showing designers, engravers, first day sites and dates, together with quantities of stamps sold and covers cancelled on the initial day of issue since January 1953.

The book is easily worth several times the \$1.25 it sells for. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 20402.

First day demands for the J. F. Kennedy Memorial stamp set a new record in the United States, with 2,003 096 pieces of mail handled at special cancelling stations. Previous high was on April 22, when 1,656,346 cancellations were made of New York World's Fair commemorative stamps.

A very interesting set of thirteen stamps was issued fifteen years ago by the Nicaraguan government as a means of raising money to purchase a national stadium. Illustrations depicting sport and youthful activities were used and it was, therefore, inevitable that Boy Scouts should turn up among them. The 2-c value shows a Scout and Scout badge. The others featured pole-vaulting, cycling, diving, the proposed stadium, yacht racing, table tennis, football and tennis. An airmail set was also issued, using the same subjects but these were square in shape while the regular issues were oblong.

The Netherlands-Indies later to become Indonesia, was also a Scout stamp issuing country with a set of two for the 5th world jamboree at Vogelenzing. The design was two Boy Scouts in Uniform, with the staff of Jacob which was that Jamboree's symbol. This was in 1937.

TRADING DEPARTMENT—Allen Munro, 16 Greenwood Street, Hamilton, Ont., has European stamps to trade for those of U.S.A.; Christopher G. Haynes, 5 Spen Drive, Leeds 16, Yorkshire, England, will exchange stamps of England for Canadian stamps; Bruce Stewart, 715 4th Ave., S., Kenora, Ont., is a general collector and hopes to find a pen pal who can swap stamps of the world.

Next issue, we hope to be able to continue with a few more paragraphs on Canadian postal history.

COINS

CHARLTON'S 1965 COIN GUIDE WITH PREMIUM PRICES for Canadlan, American, British coins and bills, 50c. Canada Cain Exchange, 49 Queen Street East, Toronto, Canada.

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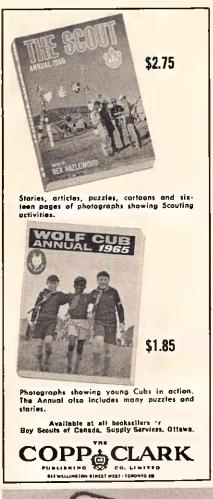
APPROVALS—Most of the stamp advertising in Canadian Boy make offers to "Approval Applicants" or words similar. This means: In addition to the special offer, you will receive stamps on approval which are yours only if you pay additional for them. You may select the stamps you wish, and return the balance along with payment for the ones not returned. Some stamp companies may continue to send approvals to you unless you write and tell them not to do so.

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SUPPLY SERVICES



BY MOROCCO BOUND

Animals can be as interesting as people-sometimes more interesting, as is shown in five new books. One is Mustang Roundup, by Paul Laune (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, \$4,05). This is a collection of 12 stories about the wild horses known as mustangs to the early Westerners. Descended from Spanish horses, used by the Indians against the white man, then used by the cow-hands of the West, the saga of the mustang is a glorious and exciting one. The book tells the mustang's history, gives tips on how to care for and handle horses, and is filled with excellent drawings of superb horses.

The more exotic types of wild animals are found in three books: Three Singles to Adventure, The Whispering Land, and A Zoo in My Luggage, by Gerald Durrell (Penguin Books, 85c each). The first two books take you to South America, the latter to West Africa, where the author is looking for animals for his private zoo. In each of them, he fills the pages with animal stories, colorful tales of local inhabitants, and about one funny story per page. These three hilarious volumes for the older set shouldn't be missed if you like animals, travel, adventure, or just like laughing.

Wild African animals can also make wonderful pets, as is shown in Gara-Yaka: The story of a Cheetah, by Desmond Varaday (Clarke, Irwin, \$6.25). This is the true story of how the author took an infant cheetah home after its mother was killed by a crocodile. Gara-Yaka grew up to become as good a pet and friend as even a dog could be. She slept and ate with the author, and generally became a member of his household. She also got into scrapes with lions, elephants and leopards, plus many other adventures-all of which are in this book, illustrated with color and black and white photographs.

For some exciting fiction adventure, look for Lucky Jim's Gold Mine, by Terry Baker (Thomas Allen Ltd., \$3.50). It's the story of young Jim Fraser's adventures in British Co-

lumbia, where he goes with his father to search for a lost gold vein. Other people tell Jim mining is just gambling, and he has to decide whether luck or hard work really pays off. Other action is hot and heavy, too, before the gripping climax.

A Labrador boy stows away on a steamboat to reach town and sell a precious silver-fox skin he owns. But before he can sell it, he is tricked and robbed by a trader. And so, Lukey Paul, the hero of Lukey Paul From Labrador, by Adelaide Leitch (Macmillan Co., \$2.50), heads out to sea again to find the thief. His adventures as he sails the coast of Labrador won't let you put the book down 'til you finish it.

As wild and turbulent as Niagara Falls itself are some of the characters who have risked their lives on its brink. All of these characters are found in Daredevils of Niagara, by Andy O'Brien (Ryerson Press. \$3.95). Included are the tight-rope walkers, the barrel-plungers, the whirlpool swimmers—all the strange and steelnerved men and women who have defied the mighty Falls. A collection of weird and wonderful tales.

For the history-minded, A Knight and His Weapons, by R. Ewart Oakeshott (G. R. Welch Co., \$2.75), tells, in words and pictures, the story of medieval weapons. Included are detailed descriptions of all kinds of swords, lances, battle-axes, early firearms, and more, more, more.

A series of booklets on values in education is available free from the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 218 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

Some of the booklets are: Sports
Tips for Teenagers; You Can Get
Higher Marks; How to Get More Fun
out of School; The Value of a College Education; and Why Stay in
School? They're all worth reading.

Well, it took us a long time getting around to it, but we finally read Beatle John Lennon's book, In His Own Write (Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., \$2.50), and it turned out to be well worth reading. In His Own Write is a collection of short nonsense stories that fracture the English language into some wacky and extremely funny new forms. Lennon also illustrated the book with some equally original drawings. If the "yeah-yeah-yeah" boys ever disband, Mr. Lennon doesn't need to worry about a new career as long as he can keep inventing words. ŵ

SERVICES

Read the answers in your mirror!

9p; 10k; 11j; 12t.

Answers: Ic; 2e; 3a; 4d; 5b; 6h; 7f; 8l;



Cities and Rivers

Many of Canada's towns and cities were built on the banks of rivers, for rivers were once the main highways of our country. Match these towns and cities with the rivers which flow through or past them.

- 1. Montreal-
- a. Thames
- 2. Calgary-
- b. Lewes
- 3. London-
- c. St. Lawrence
- 4. Saskatoon-
- d.-South Saskatchewan
- 5. Whitehorse-
- e. Bow
- 6. Edmonton
- f. Don
- 7. Toronto-
- g. Ottawa
- 8. Kamloops
- h. North Saskatchewan
- 9. Hull
- i. Saint John
- 10. New Westminster . Red
 - k. Fraser
- 11. Winnipeg -12. Fredericton
- I. Thompson

Doublets

Lewis Carroll called this type of word puzzle doublets when he invented it in 1879. The object is to change one word into another by altering one letter at a time. Each time you change a letter, you must have a word. For example, change DOG into CAT: dog, cog,

Check your dictionary to make certain your steps are correct, and try to do the following doublets, making as few intermediate words as possible. Our best is four words for the first, ten for the second, eight for the third, and thirteen for the fourth. Can you do any









Change BOY to CUB; ONE to TWO; FOUR to FIVE: SCOUT to ROVER.

Crossword Puzzle

DOWN

cooking room

2 resist

3' doze

4 not odd

5 8th letter of the alphabet

6 consent

7' French for "black"

8 Hammerskjold's first name

9' horse's room

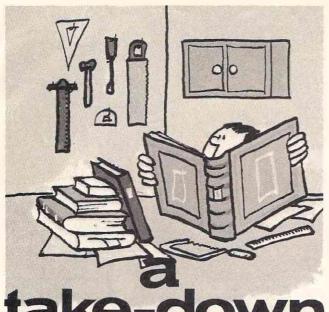
36 4-2

- 12 savory
- 15 spoken
- 17 monetary unit of Persia
- 23 Permanent Commission (abbr)
- 25 Cubic Centimeter (abbr)
- 27 definite article
- 29 wife (ham talk)
- 30 keep alone
- 31 reverential awe
- 32 sword
- 33 25th and 14th letter
- 34 rat
- 35 town living
- 36 calcium (chem)
- 37 make possible
- 38 Royal Neth. Light Inf. (abbr)
- 39 legendary stories
- 43 overturn
- 45 God of love
- 48 short sixth day
- 49 Atomic Energy Comm. (abbr)

ACROSS

- 1 monetary unit of Denmark
- 5 set by hand

- 11 to prepare the way
- 13 wearing apparel
- 14 high silk hat
- 16 small rolled tobacco leaves
- 18 Central Registry Officer
- 19' Double N
- 20 The Queen's monogram
- 21 piece
- 22 door clasp
- 24-finish
- 25 pottery earth
- 26 chooses by vote
- 28 outdo
- 31 one that fries
- 35 tissue sores
- 39 stingy
- 40 possessive
- 41 in the year of (Latin)
- 42 a yelp
- 43 Fire Department (abbr)
- 44 to exist
- 46 whole
- 47 small
- 49 peninsula in SW Asia
- 51 shamrock land
- 52 French Christmas
- 53 handwritings
- 54 story setting



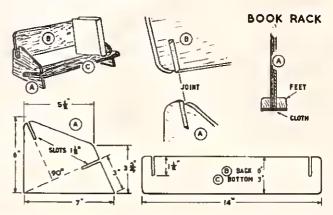
take-down book rack

This is a book shelf which will hold a dozen or more of your favourite volumes on a table or beside your bed. When out of use it takes apart and packs flat. It is also the sort of thing that almost anyone would like as a present. All four parts may be made from ¼-in plywood. The ends (A) are the important parts. They should

match each other and the slots for back and bottom should be at right angles to each other — you can check this with a book if you do not have a try square. Cut the sides of the slots with a fine saw and chop out the ends with a chisel. Each slot should be just wide enough to make an easy fit on the thickness of the plywood.

The back and bottom may be any length and width, but the sizes shown suit books up to about 9 in. by 6 in. The two parts are the same, except that the back (B) is wider than the bottom (C). Mark out the slots together so that they match. If you have a vice or clamp to hold them they may be sawn together.

Round all corners and edges thoroughly with glasspaper. Make a trial assembly, then finish the parts with paint or varnish. A refinement is to add feet by putting strips each side of the ends. To stop the rack sliding on a polished table top, cloth or rubber can be glued to the undersides of the feet.







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CANADIAN BOY

The battle over a new flag for Canada has been going on for months. It will be probably be debated in and out of the House of Commons in different ways for years to come. Nearly every group in the country has expressed some opinion on what flag we should adopt as our own distinctive symbol. Nearly every group except those who will be most affected by the new flag—the young people of Canada.

Young people like you readers of Canadian Boy and your friends will be the first generation to grow up and live under this new official Canadian flag. We think your views on the flag are extremely important and should be known.

Fill out the form printed below and send us your opinions on the four flags shown on this page. Read the questions carefully and answer them as accurately and completely as you can. As soon as we receive your answers, we will let everybody know what young Canada thinks the answer should be to Canada's flag problem.

Please fill this form out and return to: Editor, Canadian Boy, P.O. Box 3520, Station C, Ottawa 3, Ont.

Which do you favor as Canada's flag?

The Union Jack
The Red Ensign

Three Leaf Flag Single-Leaf Flag

Why do you favor the flag you have chosen?

Do you favor keeping the Union Jack as a symbol of Canada's Commonwealth membership? Yes \(\sqrt{No} \sqrt{No} \sqrt{\sqrt{}}



