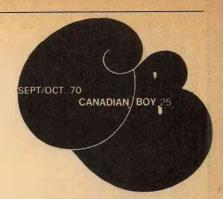


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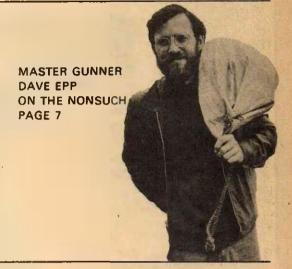
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COVER: Rod MacIvor. CB's visit on board the Nonsuch brought out a few surprising facts about her crew members, who appear to be living in the past— but aren't. PHOTO CREDITS: Pages 6, 7, 9 Rod MacIvor. Page 32 Proulx Brothers, Ottawa.	

NEXT ISSUE: Our last, as a magazine you may remember from as far back as 1964. And

you may want to remember it for years to come, so watch for it!

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1970



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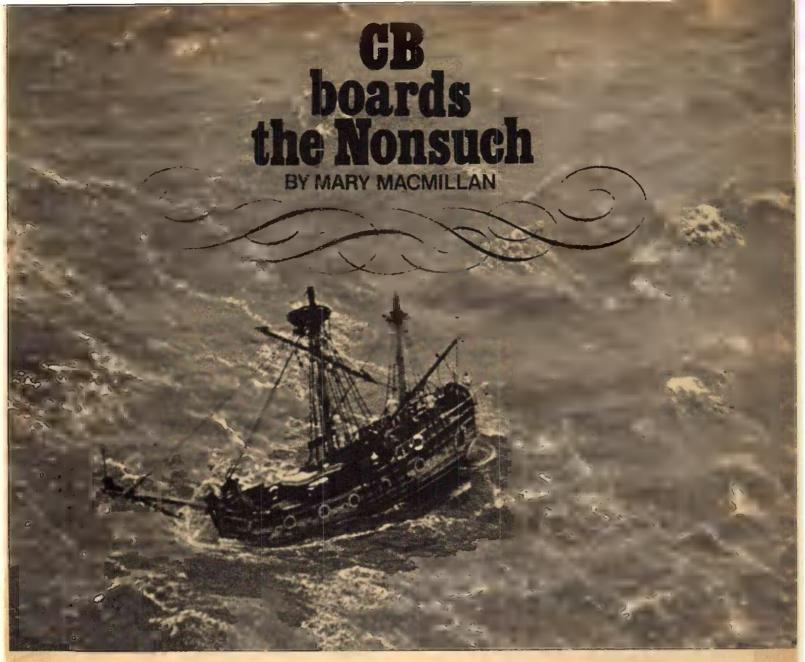
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Ammunition & Firearms



On a cold rainy day Canadian Boy photographers and reporters visited Nonsuch. the replica built by the Hudson's Bay Company to commemorate the ketch which ventured into James Bay on September 29, 1668, looking for a passage into the South Seas but which resulted in the opening of western Canada to trade.

Your first impression is of disbelief. A person would have to be crazy to set off across the Atlantic on a ship you could put in your back yard. Yet it is an almost exact replica of the original Nonsuch, all 54 ft of her from stem to stern, with hand-sewn flax sails, hemo ropes and knots that must be tarred and bunks which are the standard British Navy size of that time-18" x 18" x 5'7". The anchor takes 20 minutes to lift by hand on a windlass. The only touches of the 20th century are a kerosene stove in the galley, an electrical supply system and a 100 horse power diesel

engine to help her manoeuvre in and out of port. These modern fittings will be removed when she reaches her final destination as a permanent exhibit in the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature.

The ship's master, Captain Adrian Small, began as an apprentice at 17 years old on a Finnish four-masted barque which included one eastward rounding of Cape Horn. The rest of his career sounds like a movie script and in fact he did captain one ship in the movie "Damn the Defiant" and the whaleships in the movie "Hawaii".

The cook, Paul Cunningham, a physical education student from N.B., got his job through the unemployment office. But being a cook is not so easy as it sounds. In the old days the cook was one of the more privileged persons on board. He got one of the few bunks that were provided for the captain and executive only—the rest of the men slept on the deck or wherever they could find some space. Hammocks hadn't been invented then. And the cook used to do just that, cook. He didn't even prepare the food for cooking. But Paul, along with other members of the crew, takes his turn on the watch. Just as the old methods were used to build the ship so the old traditions in many cases are carried on by the crew in sailing her. The ship is steered by one man at the tiller. There is no wheel and no modern power. If a cross wave hits the rudder the tiller can smash you across the deck. Once Paul fell off the tiller or he would have gone overboard. He didn't seem too enthusiastic about another job on the bowsprit where you can find yourself standing on the footlines well above the water one minute but the next you're submerged to the waist and then on the way up again

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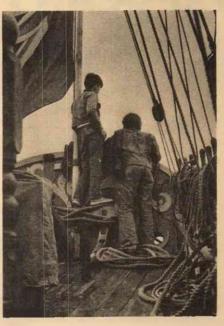














as the weather got rougher and rougher the angle of the ship's path was just right that a wave came over the bow, right over the deck and down the ladder and into his bunk. A shocked awakening and everything drenched. But then he says you have two changes of clothes - one wet and the other one wetter. When they were out on Lake Ontario in a 5/10 gale they lost half the crockery when a galley door had been left open and the ship's carpenter's box went crashing across and smashed the dishes. He's proud that the ship's crew tries to maintain the traditions and tells us about "passing the gasket". Going aloft and furling in the canvas. The men go up the rigging and out the yards, stand on the footlines, lean over and haul up the canvas and then pass the gasket from man to man to secure the furled sail. Sometimes you can be so exhausted you can hardly muster strength to get down again. Your

hands can be calloused but the wet canvas can cut the skin away and drops of blood will be on the deck. With being constantly wet, having irregular sleep and food you'd expect to have colds but he hasn't had one so far and he used to be asthmatic. We asked him if it was all worthwhile - it didn't sound like much fun. But Dave's enthusiasm is infectious. This hobby has given him a fantastic experience and will further his career as an artist. And there has been fun, sometimes provided by the sightseers who come to view the Nonsuch at its stops along the St. Lawrence, Some have asked "Is it concrete?" "Is it fibreglass?" "How long did it take to come across the Atlantic?" (And they seemed satisfied with the answer of ten days - which it did - on a freighter.) It has been referred to as the Bluenose, the Pinta, the Santa Maria. Other questions: "Does it really float?" "Is it a scale model?" "How big was the real one?" But the best one was provided by the little old lady. "Do you own the ship or do you just rent it for the summer?"

It was exciting and fun too when they won the cannon duel with Fort Wellington and took the flag away from them. They had the six guns loaded, came in and fired single shots from one side, swung around and fired again. Did this twice. Shades of Trafalgar!

The Nonsuch is a beautiful little ship. It surely was a source of pride for those who built her, an exciting challenge to those who sail her and will be of lasting pleasure and interest for all of us to view at the Museum in Manitoba. And don't foreget, for the first time in 150 years the American shore was bombarded by the Nonsuch as she came into the Eisenhower lock - well, it was only a one potato shot but it splattered beautifully against a tree.

are drugs you can buy in a drugstore without any note from your doctor. And there are drugs you can buy in other places.

These drugs, from "other places" or from other than medical and professional sources, are used, and abused. Scientists and medical people have a chance of knowing what they're doing with pot or hash or heroin or speed.

But the rest of us, often enough, don't know and may not particularly care to know the ins and outs of street drugs. All we need to know is what we've heard: you get kicks or highs from taking them, and the street drugs are not too hard to come by. So we can get them, and use them—if we let ourselves go down that particular road. It's a decision you make, like look-before-you-leap.

The use of drugs underwent great changes, mostly expansion, during the 1960s. Young people caught onto the turn-on tune-in and discovered the all-time high could be reached here, now. And easily.

The word spread, as words have a habit of doing in this day of electronic delivery of ideas, like lightning. The cultists came rising out of the weeds. A whole new subculture began to grow, right around this planet. "Hippy" was a name for somebody with long hair, some musical talent or poetic leanings, wayout clothes, few bathings or showerings (it was widely assumed), and a glazed eye or two—which meant "on dope"—and if you said, "Hi," to a "hippy" he might smile at you and say, "High."

Maybe nowadays we understand a bit better what a "hippy" is, or what he seeks. Maybe. But we don't really understand why some of these people use drugs.

The editors of CB sure didn't understand the drug scene or the people living in it. So they asked some experts in the Addiction Research Foundation teams working in bigger Canadian cities.

Gary Seidler and Milan Korcok ("Korchuck") came up with a report based on cases they've dealt with in the Toronto area. That's where Yorkville is. And that's where thousands of youngsters are using hard drugs, getting jolts that send them higher than a ten-dollar kite.

Seidler and Korcok have told us a number of things you might like to know about. So let's go through their report.

In the last ten years there's been a widespread belief, say these experienced case workers, that medicines magically resolve all our problems.

A great number of young people, dissatisfied or disillusioned, have lost faith in our society. There's a natural tendency among people who have psychological

problems to seek out easy solutions, using any means at their disposal.

It's a long-known fact that alcohol does not solve problems. It creates new problems, like running short of money for more. And the hangovers are murder sometimes.

So something else—a number of somethings else—came out. Glue-sniffing. Remember that one? And pot. That's grass, or marijuana.

Hash. That's hashish, five times as strong as pot, but chemically the same thing. The high is higher and lasts longer.

Then came other stuff. Some of it was as old as the hills, and some of it was rather new. Like LSD and speed and meth. Old stuff like smack or heroin has been around about as long as opium and morphine. And common things like nutmeg made the scene, too.

The means at the disposal of young people, chemicals, drugs, new ways using some of the old junk, became a global thing. A thing to do. Everybody who wanted to, could do this thing, or that thing, or his own thing. And blow his mind if he did it wrong or too much.

Easy access to drugs made the scene the easiest of easy streets to find and to move onto. Staying there for a time took bread, dough, money. Drugs are not handed out like lollipops in the barber shop, and who goes to the barber shop, anyway?

There developed among users, and pushers and suppliers, an attitude that asked the question: "What's wrong with it?" The youngsters asked the oldsters, "Why can't I smoke grass? You smoke tobacco. Why can't I take these pills? You gulp little green pills and big red pills every four hours. Anything wrong with it?"

The oldsters, the Establishment, the squares, the straight people, had all kinds of answers. None of them was The Answer to The Question: "What's wrong with it?"

To that question, there could be two answers. "Nothing," or "Something" and, in the second instance, it has to be something "relevant" and "meaningful" and it has to make sense, besides.

No adult would answer the question with "Nothing," because that amounts to complete permissiveness, loss of control of the younger generation by the older generation, and loss of face as the Orientals would say. It would justify, however, the adult's use of his old familiar drugs and tranquillizers, things to drink and things to smoke and things to swallow. Besides, adults have always told their kids, "Don't smoke; it's no good for you," or "Don't drink booze; it will kill

But they themselves didn't refrain from doing these things. So there appeared to be no sense in the advice they were giving their kids, from the point of view of the kids

To answer the question with "Something," an adult has to be a professional, an expert on kids and drugs and death.

And nobody's an expert on death.

So the straight people have no answer to the question, "What's wrong with it?" and the young people go seeking their own answers. Each his own way, doing his own thing.

Drug use is not only a global phenomenon from the point of view of geography. It seems to be almost ageless, in that it has affected people over 30 in their responsibilities as it has hit the users under 30. There seems to be a dividing line, but chemistry doesn't obey manmade rules, and the chemistry of the body containing drugs is a little weird.

So everybody's involved, whether they're 31 or 29, whether they use drugs or not. It's everybody's responsibility to take a straight hard look at the drug scene, and try to help figure out what to do about it.

If we are to contend with it we have to look at our whole society, not just focus on youth simply because our young people are challenging values the adult wolrd has developed.

"Society must judge adults who misuse liquor and drugs by the same standards it applies to the young. A double standard produces a credibility gap." say our researchers. And they continue:

At the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, we have concentrated our research and educational afforts toward the drug abuse of all society.

We have found that young people especially will not accept preaching, scare tactics, hounding, or unreasoning admonition to stop, drug use just because we tell them to do so. Therefore our efforts are based on the need for a cool, rational, socially pertinent approach, one that can be backed up totally by scientific fact.

Alcohol is the drug of choice of some 80 percent of our adult population, and tobacco smoke is characteristic of any social or business meeting.

In 1969, the Addiction Research Foundation released information on a scientific study showing that in an urban population of close to 1.3 million adults (this was Toronto), more than 1.35 million prescriptions for mood-modifying drugs were prescribed during one year. This averages out to one prescription for a



Other than that anything went, and games often resembled wars with skirmishers deployed at strategic points throughout the battle ground.

The game never really met with the goal line before the three points are approval of the English monarchs and ruling class and concerted efforts were made especially under the Puritans, to stamp it out completely.

The game never really met with the goal line before the three points are counted.

A convert is worth two points and is kicked through the uprights from a point out completely.

25 yards out from where the ball was

It permitted the use of hands and feet and tackling was an important feature. It inherited its modern day title from rugby, a well known English public school. At rugby during the early 1800's, it was played in the style which continued to permit tackling and carrying the ball. Other English public schools continued to play the game, but eliminated tackling and ball carrying. Their version eventually evolved into the most widely played and popular game in the world today. I'll have more to say about soccer later.

Rugby has undergone considerable refinement since the 1300's. The playing field is roughly a hundred by seventy-five yards wide and the modern rugby team consists of fifteen players.

Tackling continues to be an important feature and considerable emphasis is placed on ball handling. The forward pass is not legal, so the ball is moved either by passing it laterally to a team-mate or kick-

ing it forward down-field.

The rugby touchdown is worth three points, and it is literally a touchdown. The ball must be touched to the ground behind the goal line before the three points are counted.

A convert is worth two points and is kicked through the uprights from a point 25 yards out from where the ball was touched down behind the goal line. Everyone on a rugby team is potential ball carrier. The idea is to run as far forward with the ball as possible. When you can't go on you either lateral the ball to a team-mate or kick it as far down-field as possible.

The emphasis is on team-work and stamina, particularly stamina. There is no substitution in rugby and each game lasts ninety minutes straight time. So conditioning is extremely important.

Equipment is not a problem. No pads or helmets are used, and the only real requirement is a pair of regular football cleats or running shoes. As a game, it lends itself to almost any situation and I am frankly surprised that it is not more popular than it is.

A football field is perfectly usable for rugby. Even the cost of a rugby ball can be avoided by using a regular Canadian football. It's heavier and not quite as big as the rugby ball, but serves the purpose. Like rugby, soccer is an inexpensive sport. The one unaviodable expense is the soccer ball itself. The only close substitute for it I can think of, is a basketball; however, it's too light and probably wouldn't endure the punishment.

Soccer is an offshoot of rugby or viceversa, depending on your outlook and preferences. Strangely enough, it isn't very popular in Canada and the U.S. I say this, because virtually every other country in the world has adopted it as a national pastime, even though it originated in England about a century ago, and really didn't start its international exodus until the early years of this century.

Right now Brazil is considered the kingpin nation in this graceful, demanding sport. Brazil won the world soccer championship for the third time earlier this year in Mexico.

Anyone fortunate enough to see some of the games in person or via closed circuit television will probably agree that soccer is an extremely exciting game.

Like rugby it demands stamina. Each game comprises two 45-minute halves with eleven men per side. Here its similarity to rugby ends. Tackling and body checking are illegal and only the goal keeper can handle the ball.

continued next page

You can heal your minor athletic strains and pains quickly or add days to your recovery depending on how you treat your injuries. Minor sports injuries plague almost every athlete but surprisingly few know the right way to take care of them.

Mike was the school hero as he led the team to victory in the Big Game on Saturday night but Paul was still on the "injured" list with a pulled muscle. Yet, both boys received a similar injury during the same game several weeks before. What made the difference? It could have been the home treatment in both cases.

Paul was certain that a hot pad and a massage was the way to treat his muscle pull. He didn't know that muscle strains are torn, bleeding muscle fibers that need rest. Heat and massage right after the injury only speed up the bleeding and healing takes longer because of more clotted blood build-up.

Mike didn't ignore the coach's instructions. He put crushed ice in a bag, wrapped it with a towel, and put it on the injured muscle for one-hour periods during the day of the injury. A hot bath 48 hours after the injury finished the treatment by helping remove the wastes around the injured muscle as much as possible.

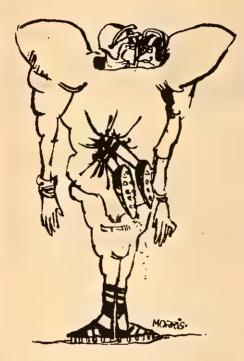
Dr. Allen Ryan, team physician at the University of Wisconsin, recommends that massaging be left to a trained physical therapist, if the team has one, since amateur attempts may do more harm than good.

Muscle cramps are another common athletic complaint. These often attack their victims at the end of a hard work-out or in the middle of the night. Calves of the legs, feet and backs of the thighs are most commonly hit by cramps. Simple muscle fatigue—overdoing it, causes those cramps at the end of a work-out but sometimes lack of enough salt in the body due to losses through sweating causes this condition.

Dr. Ryan suggests a simple solution to supply additional salt needs and the extra liquids for which you'll be thirsting after work-out. Mix a solution of water and salt in the ratio of 1 teaspoon of salt to 3 quarts of water. Add this solution to fruit juice in amounts that will be acceptable flavor-wise. Keep this "Athlete-ade" cold in the refrigerator for after-work-out thirst quenching.

What athlete hasn't moaned and groaned around the house after the first few days of fall or spring training? Overall-muscle soreness is the common complaint of athletes who overuse their muscles in a frenzy of athletic activity. It happens especially to those who are "out of shape" and not used to a certain kind of

treating sports injuries



sports activity. "Although the muscles swell, no real damage occurs," says Dr. Ryan.

Don't soak in a hot bath until 48 hours after the physical activity since heat will only aggravate the irritated muscles if applied immediately.

"Bone bruises" are misnamed since what is generally bruised is the tissue where little of it covers the bone. Shins and elbows are particularly vulnerable. The treatment for bone bruises is the same as for muscle soreness. Dr. Ryan recommends adequate padding for the bruised area if the activity is continued.

If you find yourself limping gingerly about the house with sore muscles along your shin bone, you're probably suffering from "shin splints". These are a painful inflammation of the shin muscles that lead to the foot. Shin splints are caused by repeating an unfamiliar activity such as early season training sessions and running on hard surfaces. Basketball players in particular develop this ailment. "Stretching the calf muscles will help shin splints, but resting the injured muscles is the only real cure," says Dr. Ryan.

"Avoiding shin splints is far more effective than any treatment," states Dr. Ryan. Gradually increase the amount of exercise in each work-out to prevent injury to your muscles and don't try any all-at-once efforts.

Wearing shoes that fit properly, especially during the activity, and avoiding walking on the insides of your feet will also lessen your chances for shin splints. Daily exercise to strengthen these vulnerable muscles are useful. One good exercise is to stand on a step with heels over the edge and then raise and lower the foot while standing on the toes.

A good rule of thumb to remember is, don't use injured parts as long as they're painful and swelled. Fibbing that an injury is healed just before a big game won't help. If it's not healed and you use an injured muscle, chances are you'll end up with a worse injury.

As "ounce of prevention" is still the best treatment. Athletes need proper foot-wear that fits well so see that your shoes support your feet. "The lightest shoe isn't always the best since feet need support, especially in the arches," says Dr. Ryan. Big-toe sprains often occur when there is too much foot motion during running in soft, flexible shoes. Feet can also get bruised more easily in light-weight shoes.

As an athlete you need extra rest. Don't underestimate the amount of sleep you need each night or that a non-stop-then-collapse sleep pattern is normal. You need to establish good health practices if you want to really succeed in sports.

"Off-season" lounging around home and in cars is bad for an athlete, Dr. Ryan warns. Following a vacation of leisure with a few concentrated weeks of frantic "getting back in shape" is one of the most common causes of athletic injuries.

Athletes also need a balanced diet. Eat foods from the basic four food groups: meats, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and breads and cereals. According to recent studies, you especially need to store up starches in the form of breads, cereals and potatoes during the week before the game. This is food that is stored in the body until needed for energy to score those extra points.

Don't leave the house in the morning without at least a bowl of cereal for breakfast. "The dry wheat flakes are one of the best 'athlete foods' around ounce for ounce," states Dr. Ryan. Eating a breakfast is a must if you're really serious about sports—or even if you're not, since it gives you the fuel to keep going during the day.

After putting all this information to good use, don't be surprised if your team nominates you "Athlete of the Year."

to take advantage of the serpent's major physical shortcoming: no eyelids. So, cheating a little, the roadrunner drags its feet, scuffing up little dust clouds. When the snake is half-blinded by the dust and tired out from warding off the bird's thrusting beak, it slows and lowers its guard.

One final fatal peck to the brain is delivered by the roadrunner. But the battle is only half-won at this point.

The bird's immediate problem is to decide whether to drag the snake home and take a chance on meeting another hungry prowler on the way, or to eat it on the spot.

If the decision is to eat it here, the snake begins disappearing, head first, into the roadrunner's gullet. If the snake is a long one, the bird may have to weit a while for his own rapid digestion to do its job. But eventually, the snake's tail disappears and, like some kind of an Indian victory dancer, the roadrunner does his little jig before running around among the sand dunes again, looking for snacks and ready to eat practically any kind of bug that flies by.

People have tried to tame these funny creatures. But the roadrunner always wears out his welcome.

One well-meaning trailer court owner soon learned that the roadrunner is a born beggar. This particular adopted bird solicited meat from one trailer family, cereal from another, and dessert from a third. It was taken for a one-way ride back to the desert after it had begun attacking pet dogs to drive them away from their food dishes.

In spite of its antics, the roadrunner is loved by all who know him. Mexicans call the bird El Piasano, or the countryman. Ranchers, farmers and land developers welcome the roadrunner as the supreme killer of vast quantities of bugs, lizards, snakes, and rodents. Any wildlife coincidentally considered vermin where people build communities happily falls into the wide-ranging diet of the roadrunner. Happily, that is, for the people, and for the roadrunner.

He is not an American phenomenon, nor even strictly North American. He's known the world over, with the possible major exception of Russia, through the cartoon features distributed by Warner-Brothers-Seven Arts, at 18 film frames per second. He rides around on cars, mostly Plymouths, since the Plymouth people put out a car called the Roadrunner a couple of years ago.

The cartoon image may tend to get confused with the facts about the real-life roadrunner, but one thing is clear: Either way the kooky bird is funny, and is one of the good guys in the wildlife world.

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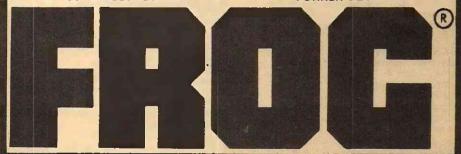
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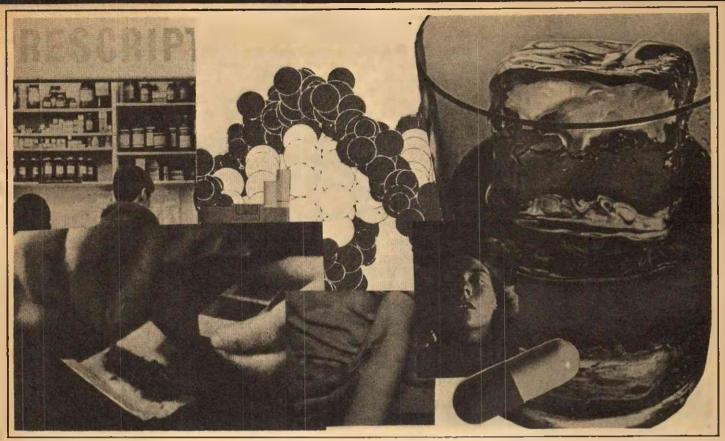
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DRUG SCENE continued from page 11

mood-modifying drug for each person over the age of 15. By mood-modifiers, we mean sedatives and hypnotics, tranquillizers, barbiturates, and stimulants.

This study was followed by one done in the Niagara region. Essentially this was a study of the drug patterns of high school students, and has been preceded by similar studies in Toronto, Montreal, and

Of the close to 6,000 students surveyed, 12.4 percent had smoked marijuana in the six months prior to the survey, 10 percent had smoked hashish, and 8 percent had tried LSD. Airplane glue and other solvents were tried by 7.6 percent of the students. Speed and other hallucinogens were taken by between 5 and 6 percent, and opiates by 3.6 percent. Tranquillizers had been used by 10 percent of the students, stimulants by 9 percent and barbiturates by about 6 percent.

In devising this study, we particularly wanted to look at the ways in which parents influence drug use of their children, and on this question we hit paydirt. For example, 33 percent of the marijuana users in our study have mothers who they reported use barbiturates, about 20 percent who use stimulants, and 36 percent who use tranquillizers. Speed showed an even more dramatic relation-

ship between parental and child drug use. Altogether, 46 percent of the mothers of speed users were reported to use tranquillizers, 32 percent stimulants and 43 percent barbiturates.

From these and other statistics, we learn that the target for drug education should not be just the student in school, but the entire family. We now have reason to believe that student drug use can not be decreased without a decrease in parental drug use.

The quality of family relationship can deeply affect the way a youngster faces life—with or without artificial support from drugs. The example set by parents and the closeness of the relationship within the family over the past five or ten years will show their result.

With so much folklore and misinformation being spread, the educational process should begin at home and involve all members of the family. Parents should sit down and talk with their kids, present both sides, let them know they care and help distinguish between fact and propaganda.

The worst possible reaction by parents is to touch off a first class row which will make matters worse, as will nagging, preaching, threats, scare tactics or saying, "I told you so."

The role of the school is vital in providing full and completely honest discussion of the facts, so a kid can make his own intelligent decision and have his

In general, the school fails in the eyes of the student, in its inability to approach current controversial topics, like drugs, in a learning atmosphere. Many students feel their school doesn't provide them with sufficient information to make any kind of decision about drugs.

In discussion groups during the 1968 Toronto school survey, students spoke of school in terms of restrictions, and lack of personal contact with teachers, resulting in a feeling of isolation. When asked why they used drugs, 37 percent considered it a way to relieve tension and worries, in the home and in school.

Amidst an environment in which increasing numbers of people will continue to turn to drugs for relief, the youngster faces some basic decisions about himself.

Youth seeks experience from experiences. On the one hand, taking drugs is an escape from reality, an artificial way to feel happy. On the other, it is an exciting risk, perhaps a mind-opening experience—seeking life in a dramatically different way, gaining new insight.

Abuse of everything—drugs are no exception—can bring physical and mental misery. Scientific research by the Addiction Research Foundation has produced growing suspicion that a healthy curiosity which begins with experimentation can easily become a hard habit. If the first try is a pleasant one, then "return trips" are all the more tempting. After a while,

omniverous.

The first thing we did was paper train the coons. This did not prove too difficult because they picked out their favorite corner in the attic almost immediately. The second thing was to name the coons. This was easy.

The male was named Spook because he was the shyer of the two. The female was called Sweet Pea because of her fondness for cooked sweet peas.

They soon learned to recognize their names and they would even come to us when we called them. However, when

smallest problem. They were completely one coon responded to a call, the other would follow, particularly if it looked like there might be some tasty tidbits in the

> Their ability to imprint—to learn through experience—was also noticeable. They would taste any new food offered to them. If they did not like it, they would not just refuse to eat it: they could not even be fooled into trying it again. They had no difficulty in recognizing everyone who lived in the staff house. But when a stranger came into the room they would show marked caution. If the stranger did nothing to frighten them, they eventually

lost their caution and accepted him as one of the crowd.

We soon saw that their wrestling matches and climbing exercises were not just for fun. In this way the raccoons developed the agility, strength, and balance so important to a tree-climbing

Their forepaws were dextrous and sensitive. While feeding, they would use their paws to pass the food to their mouths. They would rarely sniff at an object, the way a dog does, but instead they would run their paws over it. If they liked its feel, they would rub it for a long time. Suede shoes provided an almost continuous source of fascination for them.

The coons also had a variety of distinct sounds, one for hunger, another fear, and others for anger, contentment, or for locating each other. Some of these were easy for us to recognize.

As the summer progressed their nightly excursions stretched into days. We looked upon this as their preparation for the lives they would someday lead.

This story has its tragedy.

Spook became ill. A veterinarian diagnosed it as distemper. Our only hope was that Spook would be able to shake off the disease, but he didn't. After a few days of it, he died.

Sweet Pea felt the loss immediately. It was surprising how much she had depended on Spook for leadership.

It took some time for her to adjust to being alone but, by the end of the summer, she would go away on long excursions.

In early September, a few days before we left for our respective universities, Sweet Pea went on one of her severaldays-long trips. That was the last time we ever saw her.

Sweet Pea preferred to live her own life

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IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST DESERTS
ON EARTH... THE ANNUAL SNOWFALL IN MOST PARTS OF THE ARCTIC IS LESS THAN IN
OTTAWA OR TORONTO THE ARCTIC HAS ONE-THIRD LESS THE RAINFALL OF OTTAWA
AND, ABOUT A TENTH OF VANCOUVER'S RAINFALL THE ARCTIC IS GETTING WARMER...
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A COMPLETE CHANGE FROM A BROWN SUMMER
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WINTER.... IT IS IN THE WHITE COLOR
PHASE THAT IT IS CALLED ERMINE....
THIS REMARKABLE CHANGE TAKES PLACE WITH
THE FIRST FALL OF SNOW AND OCCURS
ALMOST OVERNIGHT....





COLORS OF THE RED MAPLE LEAVES ARE DUE TO ANTHOCYANINS

SINCE ANTHOCYANINS REQUIRE
HIGH LIGHT INTENSITIES AND HIGH
SUGAR CONTENT FOR THEIR FORMATION,
THEY SHOW UP PARTICULARLY ON THE
BRIGHT AUTUMN DAYS WHICH HAVE
BEEN PRECEDED BY A COLD SNAP, WHICH
TRAPS SUGAR IN THE LEAVES

part of the patrol method and a step in your learning experience as a Scout in self-government.

The Court of Honour should have a Scout as the chairman. However, your Scouter may get things moving himself if it's your first try with a Court of Honour.

Some simple rules should be established. The role of the chairman and the reason for the operation of the Court of Honour should be understood by all members. When a new Scout attends the meetings for the first time, things may have to be explained again.

A lineup of a meeting, usually called an agenda, is provided here as a guide. Meetings should be short and to the point.

- 1. Call to order by the chairman.
- 2. Business from the last meeting.
- 3. Patrol leaders' reports.
- Next troop meeting program activity: discussion and assignments.
- Special projects and Scouters' reports.
 - 6. Open discussion. Watch the time.
 - 7. New business.
- 8. Troop Scouter or Counsellor's comments.
 - 9. Next meeting.
- 10. Adjournment by the chairman.

The method of opening and closing the meetings can be decided upon by the members of the Court of Honour.

A good reference for members of a Court of Honour may be found in the Canadian Scout Handbook, pages 56 to 64.

For patrol leaders who will have the responsibility of representing other patrol members, the section on Leadership, page 228 to 245 in the Handbook, will be of great assistance in trying to understand the job. It might be a good idea to cover this section at your first meeting.

By Dennis W. Lewis



"Before I do anything foolish, could I see if your books balance?".



scribed amphetamines to produce excitement and a sense of well-being.

Shortly after a moderate dose, a user becomes alert and energetic and, with larger doses, excited, talkative and restless. Injecting ("shooting") speed produces a "rush", a sudden immediate ecstasy throughout the body with strong emotions ranging from warmth and sociability to anger and fear.

Physical risks of frequent and heavy use include weakness, skin trouble, nutritional problems, ulcers, pneumonia, and convulsions. Serum hepatitis, sometimes a result of using unsterilized needles, can cause permanent liver damage. Particularly large doses can cause death, as in the recent slogan "speed kills".

Tranquillizers

Tranquillizers ("downers") are legally prescribed to relieve tension and can be used to ease freak-outs.

Tranquillizers are sold as tablets or capsules in sizes, shapes and colors. Like alcohol and tobacco they diminish alertness and suppress physical reactions to highly emotional states.

Some people experience unpleasant side effects, such as skin rashes, drowsiness, and fever. Withdrawal after a large dose can produce nausea, depression, and blurred vision.

Barbiturates

Barbiturates ("goofballs") relieve sleeplessness, tension and anxiety. They are readily available and are popular.

Barbiturates change mood, creating a sense of well-being and relief from worries and concerns. Usually they are white powders contained in capsules of various shapes and sizes, and are swallowed or injected. A small dose will produce relaxation, larger doses have effects similar to alcohol, and an overdose can bring anasthesia and death.

It is especially dangerous to mix alcohol and barbiturates, because they increase each other's effects.

Opiates

Opiates are opium and the related drugs—heroin, morphine, and codeine. Opium is obtained from the poppy plant and is used as a painkiller as well as a drug of addiction. It produces a feeling of escape from unpleasant reality, like floating on a magic carpet.

Morphine ("junk") is a highly powerful and addictive painkiller made from opium. Heroin ("H", "horse") is a mixture of morphine and acetic acid. Codeine is also derived from opium and resembles morphine, but is milder in action and less addictive. Opium may be eaten or smoked. The others are powders of

several different colors, usually in the form of capsules or tablets.

Most addicts start using opiates for the extremely pleasurable "high", or to escape from problems and depression. They continue to use it in order to avoid the severe physical reactions of withdrawal, such as nervousness, sweating, twitching, vomiting, hot and cold flashes.

Small doses produce relief, larger doses a great sense of well-being or sleep. Risks of frequent and heavy use include malnutrition, hepatitis and tetanus (from unsterilized needles), broken down walls of the veins (from repeated injections) and permanent scars.

At the Addiction Research Foundation, we believe that if we do forbid the use of marijuana or any other drug, it must be on the basis of our scientific knowledge and not on the basis of adult prejudice.

Simply imposing stricter controls and doing so not on the basis of our intelligence, but in our ignorance, confirms today's youthful claims of adult hypocrisy.

We believe that if legislation is to play a major role in curbing the effects of drug abuse, it must be supported by sound, realistic honest programs of preventive education and treatment, and they in turn must be guided by scientific research.





Win fabulous prizes for the best Meccano models! Winners from every province!

It's simple to enter. Build an original model, big or small, from any Meccano parts. Photograph or sketch it (or have someone else do it) and send photos or sketches to Canadian Boy, along with a brief description of the model's main features. DON'T SEND ACTUAL MODELS. Non-Meccano parts may be used, if necessary, for trim or in the working parts. if this is unavoidable.

You must build the model yourself. Any number of entries can be made, but you can win only one prize.

Entries will be divided into two sections— one for contestants under 14, and one for those 14 and older.

TWENTY-SIX PRIZES!

Grand Prize for best entry in each section: \$50.00

Second Prizes—one in each age group: complete Scalextric road racing sets.

Third Prizes—one in each age group from each province and territory: motorized Yieth scale Grand Prix racing cars.

Contest open to all Canadian Boy subscribers. Judges' decisions will be final. No entries can be returned.

CONTEST ENTRIES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN JA-NUARY 15, 1971.

To: MECCANO CONTEST, Canadian Boy, Box 5112 Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont.

Enclosed is my Meccano Contest entry.

Name..... Age.... Address.....

Remember to write your name and address on the back of all photos or







and preparation of furs. Loaded with illustrations. Only \$1.95 from the original source of this book. Write Dept. 44.

WOODSTREAM CORPORATION NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO





Zoltan Trincsi, 12, of Apartment 507, 200 Gateway Boulevard, Don Mills, Ont., would like a girl penpal his own age. He's interested in swimming, cars, gas model airplanes, and girls. Please enclose a photo, girls.

Ralph Fischer, of 211 South Norah Street, Thunder Bay, Ont., would like a penpal from anyplace. His hobbies are oil painting, and model building, and he speaks English and a little German.

Robert Stubbs, 12, of 150 Penetang Street, Barrie, Ont., wants a penpal from the U.S. He's interested in music, mysteries, and trading postcards.

Terry Sauve, 12, of 6 Leyton Avenue, Westbrook, Ont., would like some penpals in the western provinces and the maritimes. He likes all sports, especially hockey, bowling, and football. Girls, too.

Henry Thoonen of RR 4, Blenheim, Ont., wants a penpal about 11 or 12 who is interested in stamps, microscopy, models, charts, and books about the space age.

Rocky Kazman, 11. of 2 Skelmor Crescent, Don Mills, Ont., collects stamps and coins and would be interested in corresponding with anyone 11, 12, or 13 outside Ontario. His sports are swimming, skiing and water skiing and baseball.

Bryan Pearce, 11, would like a tapepal from Quebec or Ontario. He lives at 40 Bloomfield Drive, London 72, Ont., and uses a Granada 8-track cassette recorder. Write in French or English, to start, if you like.

Ricky Miller, 10, of 641 7th Street, Box 725, Murdochville, Que., would like a penpal about his own age. He builds models, likes space science and is interested in judo, hiking, and trout fishing.



Penpals

Pat Girard, 10, of 112 Russell Street, Amprior, Ont., would like a penpal. He plays piano, likes to cook, and digs electronics.

Robert Duncan, 10, of 1820 Dunkirk Crescent, Ottawa 8, Ont., is looking for a penpal his age. His hobbies are cars, foreign coins, and nature.

Mark Murphy, 10, of RR2 Alliston, Ont., lives on a farm and wants to correspond with somebody outside of Ontario. His interests include hockey, basketball, and music. He cheers for Montreal Canadiens.

Michael Bennett, 10, of Box 1574, Carleton Place, Ont., would like penpals in the Maritimes. His major interests are cars, skiing, stamps, and Cubbing.

Mike Bryant, 10, of 26 Applewood Drive, Belleville, Ont., would like a p.p. from anywhere except southern Ontario. His hobbies are models, stamps and reading, and he likes swimming, soccer, hockey, lacrosse, broomball, basketball, volleyball, and baseball.

Ken Monteith, 9, would like a penpal from anywhere in Canada. He likes art and nature. Write to him in care of the B.C. Forest Service, Birch Island, B.C.

Jerry Sinclair, 9, of Box 159, Lovema, Sask., would like a penpal of 9 or 10 in Cubs. His main hobby is models, and he's interested in girls and swimming.

Dana Downey, 9, of 6530 MacDougall Avenue, Halifax, N.S., would like a p.p. who collects stamps. He likes baseball, soccer, and other sports.

Brian Wasylie, 9, of 183 Montreal Street North, Regina, Sask., would like some penpals from anywhere in Canada. He's interested in sports of all kinds, and wants to trade stamps.

Jim Linn, 9, of Neport Road, RR 3 Brantford, Ont., likes hiking, fishing, coin collecting, and good books. He'd like a penpal his age.

Tony Cormier, 9, of 36 Froment Street, Hull, Que., would like a penpal from anyplace, interested in hockey, floor hockey, and Cubbing.

Chris Mitchell, 9, of 46 Main Street, Bible Hill, Truro, N.S., would like a penpal from Toronto. He's interested in hockey (Toronto Maple Leafs), camping, reading, models, stamps, and humor.

Jeffrey Monk, 8, of 5948 McLynn Avenue, Montreal 252, Que., likes sports, cars, racing, hockey, skating, and stamps. He'd like penpals in Vancouver, Calgary, and Toronto.

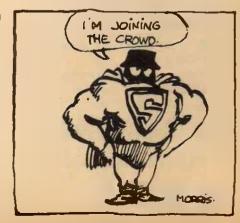
Murray Switzer, 8, of 39 Hobart Road S.W., Calgary 13, Alta., would like to write to other Cubs outside Calgary. He's interested in all sports.

David Neaven, 7, of 7796 Querbes Avenue, Montreal 303, Que., would like a penpal his own age. He's a Cub and collects nickels.

Brian Day, 8, of Box 1243, Mission City, B.C., is interested in reading and baseball, and has a big dog named Penney. He'd like a Canadian penpal from outside B.C.

Geoffrey Bonnycastle; 8, of 81 Wychwood Park, Toronto 4, Ont., would like a penpal in Manitoba, possibly a girl who collects stamps and coins.





want some of them, you must return the rest of the selection, plus payment for the stamps you intend keeping.

If approvals have been sent to you without your having asked for them, there is no obligation on your part to return them at all. If any dealer or mail order house has decided to put you on a mailing list and sends out material without a request from anyone on that list, it's strictly a gamble on the part of the dealer. He must take his chances, and hope that people will send him money for the stamps he has sent them, or at least for part of the selection.

The starkly honest thing for you to do, of course, is to send the stamps back. Many such unsolicited approvals offers are accompanied by self-addressed stamped or metered envelopes, to make it more convenient for you to return unwanted stamps. If you send back an entire selection of approvals, without a note explaining that you want to see something else, no further selections will be sent your way. At least, it's not likely you'll be kept on that particular mailing list.

When you are choosing a dealer from whom you'll buy stamps on approval, it's a good idea to read carefully through the classified ads under the STAMPS headings. If you notice that a certain dealer has been advertising regularly in most of the publications and periodicals favored by stamp collectors, you can be quite sure he is reliable and his offers will interest you. Furthermore, the dealer will likely make an effort to meet your needs and wants.

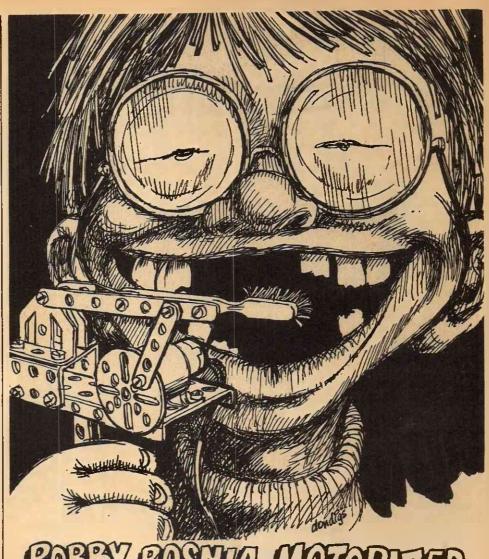
It doesn't hurt to tell a dealer the first time you write to him exactly what you collect and what you do not want. Be honest with him and he'll give you good service.

By H.L. Woodman



Get this big valuable collection (worth over \$3 at catalog prices!) from Antarctica to Zambia. Genuine all-different postage stamps honoring Winston Churchill, dashing Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth. Other spectacular issues including Pitcairn, Tanzania, Christmas Is., Qater, Swaziland, South Georgia, etc. A sensational Get-Acquainted offer to introduce Stamp Collecting — World's Most Rewarding Hobby — and our famous free examination stamps-on-approval service. Buy any or none, return the balance, cancel service anytime — but in any case, the 110 British Empire Stamps are yours to keep! Send 10d for mailing.

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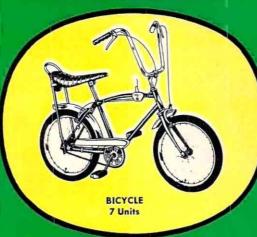
REMINISTERS YOU CAN MOTORIZE ALMOST ANYTHING WITH MECCANO MOTORS!

BIGMECCANO CONTEST

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FULL DETAILS ON WINNING GREAT PRIZES IN THE CB MECCANO CONTEST! PRIZES · CASH PROFITS









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SEND NO MONEY NOW — WE TRUST YOU. Simply fill out the coupon and mail it in. We will promptly send you everything you need to get started.

When you have sold the cards, send in the money and select a prize — or keep \$8.00 FOR YOURSELF and send us only \$12.00. IT'S THAT EASY . . . and you may win a 19" COLOUR TV besides. Details on this exciting contest are enclosed in your unit.

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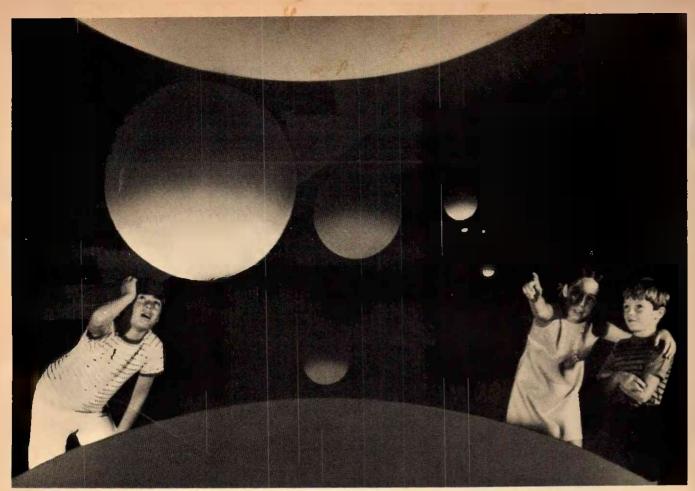
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Parent's signature

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stand and enjoy. Your imagination soars and explores, stimulated by 22,400 exciting illustrations (13,700 of them in colour). These illustrations, and the 989 maps in THE NEW BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, are accompanied by fascinating, absorbing stories. The practical assistance a student needs is served up in an intriguing, appetizing form. As a result, a large quantity of material, directly related to your interests, your school subjects and your projects is readily absorbed.

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THE NEW BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

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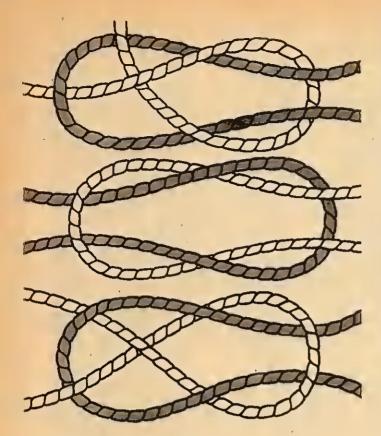
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MARITIMES

Maritime Model & Craft, 1683 Barrington, HALIFAX, N.S. Robert Simpson Co., Chebucto Rd., HALIFAX, N.S.



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There isn't any single knot that'll do all jobs. As a Scout, you'll have learned how to tie the various knots — and the proper function of each.

The banking services at The First Canadian Bank are a lot like that. There are 21 of them. Each designed to do a particular job to help our customers.

For instance, the service that would be right for you just now probably is a Savings Account. You can tie yours up for as little as a dollar. Then build it up with regular deposits.



The First Canadlan Bank

Leffers

VENTURERS IN ACTION

I would like to throw my support behind Mr. R.J. Roberts in what he said in reply to Leonard Wright in the May/June issue of your magazine. Our company has been operating almost completely independent of any program and we are just doing what we please. We have been working on a small punt during the winter and plan to restore another one for use this summer at our cabin. In the fall we intend to start work on a dune buggy and we have raised money for this by movies and other small projects and will soon be undertaking a \$100 fencing project. Late this summer we intend to visit the site of the proposed Gros Morne National Park in western Newfoundland. We have also done various community projects such as ringing the church bell and other services. Our company finds no lack of things to do and I'm sure the 1st Paris wouldn't either if they had any imagination. All they have to do is use their heads or take note of suggestions such as Mr. Roberts'. Here's hoping that they have better luck.

> Sandy Hickman, 1st St. Andrews Venturers, St. John's, Nfld.

THEY HAVE KAYAK PLANS

We see you've had some letters requesting kayak plans. As a supply item we sell a set of kayak plans for the PBK 22. This kayak is designed as a two-seater. It is 15 feet long, has a 30-inch beam and is intended for a normal maximum load of 550 pounds. It floats in about five inches of water and it may be used on any waters suitable for canoeing, including rapid rivers and the sea. These plans cost one dollar a set, postage prepaid.

G.A. Brooks, RFE, Box 3247 Station B, Calgary, Alta.

WANTS TO BUILD KARTS

I am planning to build a go-kart. Do you know of any books about designing and building karts? If you can locate any, could you please state the price and the address where it may be obtained. Thank you.

Walter Hill, Beaverlodge, Alta.

We haven't run across any books on this subject, but why don't you write for information about karts and kits from some of the companies listed on page 14, CB May/June 70?

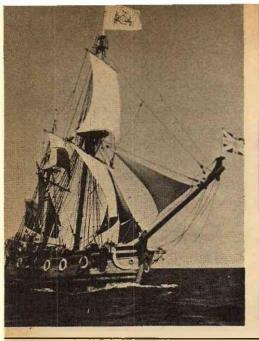
CONGRATS TO DONMAC

After talking with some of my friends about the inside front cover of the March/April 70 issue, I would like to congratulate you. That guy on the bicycle was real cool. In fact, I cut him out and hung him up in my bedroom. Please congratulate Don MacMillan for me. Thanks also for the article on go-karts. And I got a real kick out of the one on co-ed camps. I told my friends and they were, as you guessed, interested.

Robert Hamilton, Nipawin, Sask.

With his usual colossal modesty, DonMac is blushing, in shocking pink, which tends to clash with the banana ensemble he is wearing today.

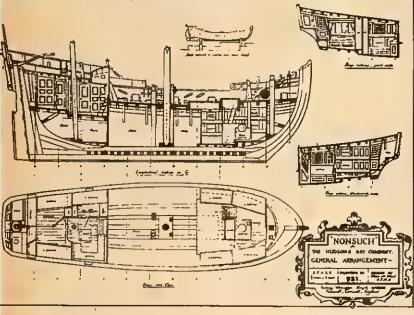
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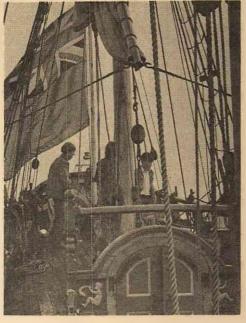














your feet are suddenly nowhere near the footlines. Sort of like a watery roller coaster and you can only hold on with one hand. You're supposed to be working with the other one.

"Jan" Robert Pearce was asleep while we were on board. He's only 20 but has been with the ship since the firm J. Hinks & Son started building her in North Devon. He joined as assistant carpenter and is a seamen/shipwright. Many of the carpenters tools that were no longer in existence had to be made up from old drawings so that shipbuilding methods of 300 years ago could be followed. So Jan has learned some ancient skills.

The mate, Phillip Rose-Taylor, has years of experience including deep water fishing fleets in the Arctic Ocean and Berents Sea and with sail.

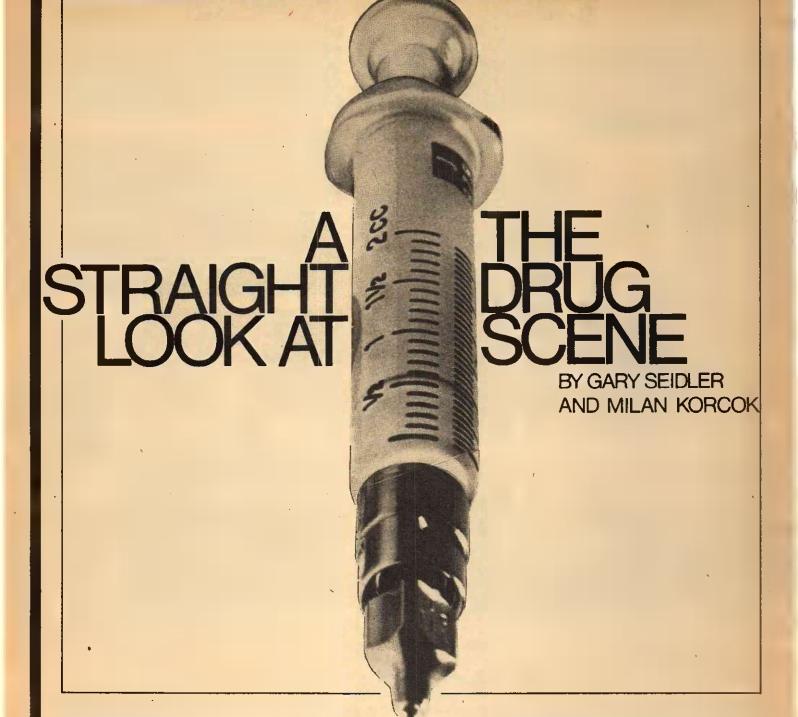
Two University of Manitoba students, Hugh Swan, leading seaman, and Sam

Richards, main topman, represent the Province of Manitoba in the crew. Swan with nine years sailing experience has participated in the biennial Marblehead Race between Halifax and Massachusetts.

After hearing all these discouragingly long lists of experience and skills it was with more hope we approached Dave Epp. He's an artist. If an artist with his soft hands and easy life can get a job on a sailing ship there's hope for us all. Drat it foiled again - the man's an expert on old cannon. When he wanted a hobby about eight years ago it seemed natural, considering the military background of his family back to Waterloo, to build model cannon. With his skill as an artist and lots of curiosity he became more and more involved until now he is an expert called upon by the Ontario Government to advise on gunnery at the Provincial Historic Sites. He also designed the guns that were used in

the Centennial Tattoo in that wonderful race they staged between the gun crews. So that's how a hobby can land a boy who grew up in the Canadian west on the Nonsuch as Master Gunner. Those artist hands are now well calloused and the tar under and around the fingernails would bring screams of disgust from our mothers.

Over a cup of coffee while we waited for the rain to let up for taking photos Dave gave us a picture of life on board ship. He told about talking to himself while strapped on the bowsprit, cold, with water up to his waist, and asking himself what he was doing there, he could have taken up a sensible hobby like collecting stamps and been at home safe and warm. But that doesn't last long. The first time out on rough water is fascinating - if awful. There was the time the other watch was on and he was asleep in a bunk and



Does your dad drink a cocktail or a beer when he gets home from work? Does he mention having had "a few" over lunch or during a mid-day business session? Does it bother you if he does drink alcohol?

Does your mother use the pill, or any pill, for headaches, tired blood, or to relax? Does she take a sleeping pill at night does it bother you if she does seem to be gulping pills a lot?

Do you wonder about people who appear to pour gallons of coffee into their stomachs every day? Does it bother you to see people tossing back black coffee after black coffee?

Do your parents or the friends of your family smoke cigarettes, or tobacco in a pipe or as cigars? Does it bother you to see butts and pipe dottles and cigar ends lying around in ash trays?

Do any of these adult or "grownup" habits make you wonder what people are doing to their own insides, or to their nervous systems? Or do you think about any of this at all?

We wonder: Has anbody been bugging you about the teen drug scene lately? Have your folks come close to accusing you of smoking funny cigarettes? Did your mother ever tell you your eyes look strange?

You get the picture—the whole world is on drugs. Alcohol is a drug. Pills contain drugs. Coffee, tea, tobacco, nose drops and sprays are all drugs.

And so-called "grownups" use them freely and think nothing of it. It's the double standard—do as I say and not as I do. Some kids won't do either, though.

Some kids have been keeping pretty well away from alcohol and pills of the usual kinds, and tobacco and all that black coffee. They use something else.

And their whole scene is something else! It's—you know—the drug scene.

In our society, we have drugs, to be used by people who need them. Doctors can and will prescribe drugs for you. There



The first thing that strikes me about these field sports is that they are readily adaptable to almost any terrain, except of course, the Amazon jungles, and the north and south polar regions.

Lacrosse originated with the North American Indians. The original had few refinements, save that of winning, and often entire villages would compete against one another on a playing field whose boundaries could vary from 500 yards to several miles in length.

The most memorable game was reported to have been played before the British garrison at Fort Michilimacknac on June 4, 1763. The Objibwas, and Sacs who had camped nearby, staged a game to celebrate the birthday of King George III, and the personnel of the garrison trooped out to watch the contest. During the game the ball was thrown near the gate of the fort, and as the braves dashed through the crowd chasing the ball, they were handed weapons by the Indian spectators. The fort fell, and the bitter struggle we know as the Pontiac Wars began with first blood going to the Indians.

A Montreal physician, Dr. W. George Beers, drew up the first official rules and regulations for the game in 1859. Lacrosse caught on quickly, and Dr. Beers earned the title "father of lacrosse" for his pioneer work in spreading the game in Canada. It is still regarded as Canada's national game, although the Americans are probably much more familiar with it now, especially at the high school and university levels.

Since Dr. Beers' history making efforts, the rules of lacrosse have been gradually refined. The field size has been reduced to roughly the proportions of a modern football field. The number of players per side has been reduced from twelve to six, including goalkeepers; and the brutal nature of the Indian game has given way to sane rules and adequate protective equipment, although lacrosse is still no game for "shrinking violets".

As a source of exercise and enjoyment, lacrosse has few parallels. It demands good conditioning and, unlike football, size need not be a deterrent to anyone interested in taking it up. Anyone who has played ice hockey can easily adapt to the positional play and philosophy of the game.

Equipment is another matter. The lacrosse stick is not easily homemade and requires a reasonable investment. The hard rubber ball is about eight inches in circumference, weighs about five ounces and is very resilient. Hockey gloves and shoulder pads as well as some sort of

padding for the upper torso and arms are recommended accessories, because the close checking of the game and hardness of the ball can produce sizeable bruises on an unprotected body.

But for the do-it-yourselfer, use of a tennis ball in place of the hard rubber ball is an effective way around the problem of protective equipment. Add a few homemade rules to eliminate body-checking, and you are ready to enjoy the game at low cost. Half a football field should serve admirably as a playing surface and two five-foot-high sticks placed about eight feet apart give you a goal to protect.

One rugged sport which requires no padding or helmets is rugby. It's the grandaddy of North American football, and is an ideal, low-cost sport

Its origins show striking similarities to lacrosse. It was popular in England as early as 1300. Like lacrosse it too was a rough and tumble sport which usually pitted the men of entire towns against one another. Again like the Indian version of lacrosse the playing field could vary in size from a few hundred yards to several miles with the object of the game to outscore the opposing team by touching the ball (usually an inflated pig bladder) on a previously agreed to tree or doorway in the opposing team's town.



The head is frequently used, and can be very effective, as anyone who saw Pele's performance for Brazil in the world championship game against Italy will attest.

A goal is worth one point. It seems to me that except for the number of players, and the speed of play, soccer closely resembles ice hockey and lacrosse in its basic philosophy. The aim is to kick or head the ball into your opponent's net and prevent him from doing the same to you, and the positional play is quite similar to hockey.

Soccer is an ideal conditioner and great fun. It can be easily adapted to a regulation football field, and even the nets can be substituted by placing two cans or sticks about 25 feet apart and using them as the goal:

Like soccer, field hockey can be played on a regular football field. Make no mistake, it's not a "sissy" game. As a matter of fact until the late nineteenth century it was regarded as the exclusive property of men.

The modern version of field hockey originated in England during the last century. No one is certain of its exact origins, however for centuries previous, croooked stick and ball games were popular in Europe under various names: hurley in Ire-

land, shinty in Scotland, and hoquet in France.

Field hockey requires eleven players per side, including the goal tender. A goal is worth a point, and the objective of the game is to outscore your opponent by shooting a ball into his net. The goal is four yards wide by seven feet high. The playing field is divided into four sections with a line crossing at midfield, and lines crossing at the 25 yard marks at either end of the field. A faceoff at centrefield starts the game and restarts it after each goal. Games last sixty minutes with a half-time break.

The field hockey stick varies in length from three to three and a half feet. One side of the blade is curved, the other flat. The flat side is the one used to shoot the ball. The stick looks more like a golf club than a conventional hockey stick, and the blade portion is spliced to the handle.

It can easily be replaced by using an ice hockey stick whose blade has been cut to about five inches in length, and the handle to whatever length is convenient to you.

The conventional field hockey ball is hard, and weighs about six ounces. Because of it, shin pads are accepted protection. However substitution of a tennis ball gets around the cost of a regulation ball.

and eliminates the need for protective pads.

The positioning in field hockey is somewhat similar to ice hockey. Of the eleven players on a team, five make up a forward line, three a halfback line, two a fullback line and the goaltender.

The emphasis is on speed, teamwork and stamina. Heavy body contact is not legal, however if you're a robust type, you can make your own rules to permit body checking.

What lacrosse, rugby, soccer and field hockey have in common are that they emphasize teamwork, can easily be adapted to a Canadian football field, and don't require huge expenditures for equipment if the players are willing to use their ingenuity. I have continually referred to a Canadian football field as a good playing surface for all these sports. If one isn't available, don't be discouraged.

A baseball outfield, a school yard or any other large, flat surface will fill the bill, provided that it isn't paved or covered with rocks.

The important thing is to play. All these sports are fun. You don't have to play them alone and you can enjoy the company of your friends while you get the exercise.



BY GEORGE E. HOLLISTER

A lady vacationing on the Arizona desert, startled by a mangy-looking bird, asked her guide: "What's that?"

Before the guide could answer, the weird bird skidded to a halt and stood staring at the lady.

"What is that thing?" she asked again.
"A roadrunner, ma'am" the guide told

"A roadrunner, ma'am" the guide told

"Pishtosh and piffle! Roadrunners are only in carcoons!" The lady was sure somebody was putting her on. But the guide said, "Scout's honor, lady, It's a real roadrunner!

The lady believed it when the bird made the famous sound: "Mee-meep!" To some people it sounds like "Beep-beep" or "bee-beep" or "meep-meep" but it's all the same kind of kooky bird doing the special effects. Kooky is the word for it, because the real roadrunner is in fact a member of the cuckoo family.

These funry birds roam the North American deserts and are common in the southwestern United States. They are nearly as fun-loving as their cartoon counterparts, familiar to every weekend televiewer on this continent. As you may recall, in the cartoons, Wile E. Coyote tries every imaginable tactic and gimmick to trap the Warner Bros. version of the roadrunner. But the real-life roadrunner is not concerned with coyotes particularly. His day is spent chasing food, for the most part.

North American Indians first took note of these unusual birds because of their odd tracks. The footprint of the roadrunner forms two rows of big X's, resulting from the two forward pointing toes and the two additional toes pointing rearward. The Indians believed the birds were blessed by the gods, and protected the roadrunners out of reverence for the deities.

Hoping to gain favor with the ancient gods, Indians used roadrunner feathers to frighten off evil spirits, and to keep devils away from the beds of newborn babes. As a form of protection, large X's were scratched into the earth at gravesites.

Nature must have run amuck during the creation of the roadrunner. They're anything but handsome, as birds go. On pencil-thin legs, their bodies are long and lanky and covered with feathers of a half-dozen hues. Their tails are long and scrawny-looking. When frightened, a roadrunner lowers his tail and his bill into one

straight line. Then, like a feathered spear, he whizzes across the sand as fast as his spindly legs will carry him.

Naturalists have clocked these birds at more than 15 miles per hour. So a roadrunner breaks the four-minute mile record every day of his life, and can easily outrun most people. His footprints appear 22 inches apart—roughly the bird's own body length. It takes a dozen of these steps every second to maintain a speed of 15 mph.

As we've said, the roadrunner is a member of the cuckoo family. Hank Elders, an old wind-burned prospector who hunts for gold in the southwest, says it makes sense to group the roadrunner with the cuckoos.

Hank was returning to his cabin one day during a heavy storm. Huddled against a tree and half-frozen, obviously lost in this strange mountainous territory, was a roadrunner.

"I took it home with me and tried to nurse it back to health." Hank recalls. "It decided to stay with me, I guess, because it took over a shelf for a roost. It would perch there with its tail sticking straight up against the wall.

"In good weather it would go along with me on my trips and spent most of its time chasing bugs. It caught most of them, too. Hardly anything that bird decided to catch ever got away from it.

"But when spring came, my roadrunner grew a handsome topknot. Then the bird disappeared for a few days. When he came back to my cabin, he had a mate with him."

Hank discovered that his pets—for the two roadrunners had apparently decided they'd continue to board at Hank's place—would use almost anything for a nest. He came back to the cabin one day to find the birds had used his spare clothing and built themselves a comfy home out of shredded socks, ripped up shirts and tattered blue jeans. The arrangement ceased to be a friendly one at that point, and Hank got the idea across to the roadrunners that they'd best move out and nest someplace else!

As they sprinted away from Hank's' place, their last words were: (in unison) "Mee-meep!"

Most birds seem to have sensible ideas and workable habits. They're practical creatures. They act like birds are expected to act. But the roadrunner doesn't seem to think like a bird. Maybe nobody ever told a roadrunner he is a bird, and the Indians who first noticed the roadrunner probably took it for granted the bird realized he was a bird. But we don't know, for sure.

Roadrunners are queer. For instance, normal avian reproduction involves laying three or four eggs, one after the other, resulting in young birds only a few hours apart in age. But the female roadrunner takes parenthood lightly. She'll lay her eggs over such a broad period of time that, often, a baby finds itself scampering over a freshly-laid egg. And the roadrunner's nest is anything but comfortable.

It looks like a disorganized pile of sticks, old snake skins, and rags, tossed into a haphazard heap, pounded down in the centre.

If anybody has ever seen one of these birds soaring high in the sky, the fact has never been reported. Although the roadrunner has perfectly good wings, the bird will fly only to clear a fence. Never has a roadrunner been found roosting in a tree. He's a ground bird, like the penguin and the ostrich, but for quite different reasons.

The roadrunner prefers running to flying. You've heard the old saying, "Flying is not dangerous." That's true. Flying isn't dangerous—it's landing that's dangerous.

Maybe the roadrunners of the past made too many bum landings and decided to heck with flying. Why leave the ground at all, when you always have to come back down to earth in the end anyway!

They use their scraggy tails as wind rudders as they cut through the desert breezes, defying wind directions altogether. This method of travel, combined with agility, enables the roadrunner to capture cicadas on the wing. This is a feat entomologists have found impossible to duplicate because of the insect's erratic flight patterns.

Even the biggest snake in the desert can become a meal for the roadrunner, because this goofy bird knows no fear.

A battle between a roadrunner and a snake rivals the fights between larger animals for its ferocity and blurred action. The bird circles its prey at high speed, looking for an opening, then strikes with a vicious peck. The snake coils for protection and strikes repeatedly, but the roadrunner has a few tricks of his own.

One tactic the bird uses is to ruffle his feathers to form a thick shield. Another is

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Raccoons in the family

BY JEROME J. KNAP

One night in early May we were returning from town after a late movie when we spotted a dead raccoon by the side of the highway. As we passed by, some of the guys claimed they saw shining eyes near the dead raccoon.

Bill Straight jammed on the car brakes and all seven of us went over to investigate. The shining eyes belonged to two very young raccoons. Their mother and one other littermate had been killed by a car. The accident must have happened only a short time before we got there because the body of the old female was still warm.

The two little raccoons were too young to even try to escape. We picked them up and headed for home.

In our case, "home" for the next few months, until the fall university term started, was the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests staff house at the Glenora Fisheries Research Station.

When we brought the two little coons into the staff house our immediate problem was to find out whether they were old enough to be weaned. None of us was overflowing with maternal instincts, but some of us were biologists—future biologists—so getting the coons to eat would be a challenge befitting our chosen professions. To the coons our challenge meant nothing.

Almost as soon as we put a bowl of warm milk in front of them, they began to drink. Feeding them turned out to be our

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PHOTO GAGLINE CONTEST WINNERS

We finally came up with three winners in CB's Photo Gagline Contest, after plowing through more than 500 entries from all parts of Canada.

The best gagline came from Robert Hamilton of Nipawin, Sask., who submitted this photo caption: "It keeps kicking out at 120 mph."

Second best, from **Tom Bish** of Kitchener, Ont., was: "Isn't she a beaut? Only ten more payments and I get the rest of her."

And the third place winner is Alan Sadowsky of Waterloo, Ont., with: "I think my snow tires are melting."

So Robert has won himself ten dollars. Tom gets five dollars, and Alan will receive the two-dollar third prize.

A lot of funny thinking went into this contest, but everybody can't be winners every time. Congratulations to these three and to the rest of you, thanks for entering the contest, and better luck next time.

YOU NAME IT

Starting with the new year, CB will be transformed from a magazine into three separate newspapers. One for Cubs. One for Scouts. And one for Venturers and Rovers.

Each of these new publications will need a name of its own. And CB will pay valuable cash prizes for the best suggestions. Can you think of a good name for the one that interests you?

If you can, send your suggestion to YOU NAME IT CONTEST, Canadian Boy, Box 5112 Station F, Ottawa 5, Ont.

Do it today. In case of similarities between winning suggestions, the first one received will be given priority.

Judges' decisions in all cases will be final.

Contest open to all CB subscribers.

Entries must be postmarked no later than October 31, 1970.

Name			Age	
Address				
	Scout 🗌	Venturer 🗀	Rover 🗆	
My suggested name for a new newspaper for				

me is:............

LETTERS

Continued from page 6

BUMBLING IDIOT?

I am an idiot. While looking through the older CBs (I have the first issue), I noticed a letter in an issue that told of a man who built a sailboat with plans from the July-August 1965 issue. Unfortunately, this is one of the few issues I can't find. If you have the plans could you please send them to me C.O.D? And if you can't do this maybe one of the readers who has this issue and could send them to me.

Terrance Ingoldsby, Lethbridge, Alta.

I am an everyday Scout named Collin Fraser and I wish to build a sailboat. There is one problem. I have no plans. I was wondering if you would kindly send me the plans for a small (6 - 10ft) sailboat.

Collin Fraser, Carrying Place, Ont.

Writing as a Scout and a member of today's young generation, I have become very concerned about the use of drugs, as all young people should. Increasing numbers of people are using drugs. Some are hooked. Society is taking a stand against drugs, as they should. However,

we fail to place proper emphasis on the use of tobacco and liquor. Few people have come out and said tobacco and liquor are wrong.

Alcohol and smoking take far more lives each year than drugs. Still nothing has been said against them. Why? Simple — tobacco and liquor are great money makers. Industry and governments receive large amounts of money each year from these. Industry and governments must put the lives of the people killed by these great enterprises, and the money from them, on the balance. Robert Horner, Creelman, Sask.

GIRLS' VENTURER GROUP?

Is there such a thing as a girls' Venturer group? I am a fifteen-year-old girl, and all the girls my age would like to start one. How do we go about it?

Patricia Giovannetti, Port Morien, N.S.

I am a sister of a Cub and a regular fan of your magazine. Besides being very interested in Scouts and Cubs, I read my Dad's Canadian and American Boy Scout manuals. In fact, I usually use the Canadian Scout manual instead of my own Girl Guide Handbook. Some of my friends and I would be interested in

knowing if they allow some girls to join Boy Scouts. We are not completely happy with the Guide course because it doesn't include enough camping, hiking, and adventuring. We would appreciate an answer as we are willing to join.

Ruth Mascaro, Calgary, Alta.

I think you guys have the best magazine going. All the stories in it are just great but I think there should be an article on archery in your next issue. I think it's great when girls like Yvonne Stevenson and Jamie Savage give their opinion on what they think of Canadian Boy. I would like you to tell Don MacMillan that I think he is a real groovy artist and to keep up the good work.

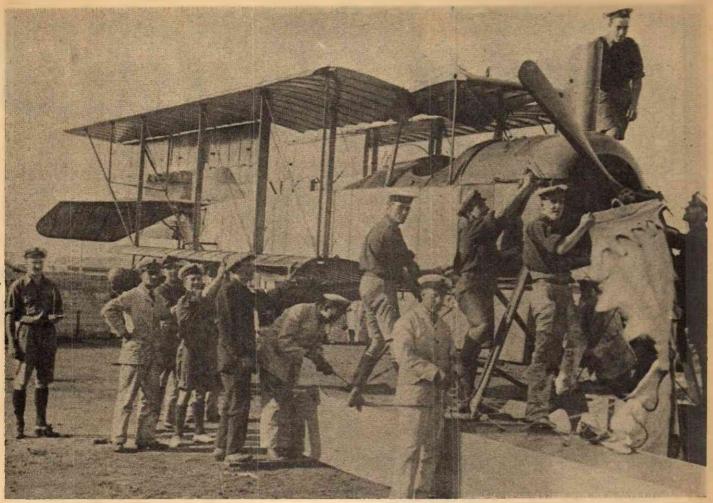
Grant Groves.

42 Vine Avenue, Moncton, N.B.

I have sent away for the book on taxidermy described on page 30 of your magazine. I would appreciate it if you could send any additional information you have. So far I'm the only one interested in it, but I have been trying to get the troop to take it up, not only as a hobby, but as a source of income. Please send me whatever info you have. I am willing to pay for it.

Terry Warner,

Elmvale, Ont.



"Rubber band broke again!"

A troop, as any Scout knows, consists of one or more patrols. The patrols are groups of Scouts who are around the same age, are friends, and have similar interests.

The patrol is the basic unit for program, but there is still value in group life with other patrols, and in program activities as a troop. One important part of troop life is patrol representation by the patrol leaders in a Court of Honour meeting.

This is where the patrol leader presents the views of the members of his patrol. He doesn't jusk speak for himself.

The patrol leaders in the troop sit down with the Scouters to discuss ideas, sort

out problems, report on patrol activities, and plan troop events together.

As in patrol meetings, the troop meeting or event should focus on activities that interest the other fellows.

The representatives on the Court of Honour, which might also include patrol leaders and assistants, should plan programs around the interests of the other members.

This doesn't mean you shouldn't try out something new or adventurous in a subject not known to the other members. Surprises, if they are well planned, can be tremendous program starters.

Troop programs can cover a number of

interests:

Camps, hikes, visits, tours, adventure schemes;

Fun nights, sports, games nights;

Sharing resources, like films, speakers, demonstrations, special instructions, and special events;

Displays, presentations, or ceremonial nights;

Competition or challenge nights, between patrols.

There are also plenty of ideas for troop meetings in the Achievement Badge requirements.

The troop program should add to the programs of your patrol. All this activity is







DRUG SCENE

continued from page 19

without this pleasure, life may seem bleak, and drug dependence has developed. Gradually, stronger and more dangerous drugs, providing more and more intense pleasure, produce drug addiction. Finally the user is hooked—an addict who neither wants to, nor is able to break the habit.

How much harm are you prepared to put up with in return for a certain amount of pleasure?

It is not known exactly how most drugs produce their effects on people. But there are definite risks of physical damage, to the brain, lungs, kidneys, liver, blood cells, and to unborn children. There are side effects associated with some drugs, such as hepatitis, and malnutrition.

Help is often hard to obtain, whether immediate or long term, and most treatments are still experimental.

In varying degrees, all of the drugs in common use can alter mood, consciousness and behavior.

Marijuana and Hashish

Marijuana ("pot", "grass", "Mary Jane") and hashish ("hash") are obtained from the Cannabis plant. Marijuana is composed of the flowering tops and upper leaves of the female hemp plant, while hashish is obtained from the resinous material exuded by those tops and leaves, and is more potent than marijuana.

Both are normally smoked, but can be eaten in cooked foods.

Short-term effects and duration of action depend on the user, the dose, and the setting. The most common effects are a feeling that tiredness has vanished, a sense of exhilaration, feelings of perceptiveness and self-confidence, talkativeness, and outbursts of laughter. With heavier doses, there is generally some perceptive distortion and sometimes hallucinations.

In the process of "coming down" from a high, a user may feel lethargic and sleepy and may suffer next day from slight

nervous irritability or sluggishness.

Some users of marijuana also use other drugs, particularly stimulants or hallucinogens, in doses or ways that could result in serious physical or psychiatric damage. Another danger is that users may retreat into chronic Cannabis use to avoid having to cope with everyday problems.

Not much is known about the use of marijuana, particularly of the risks of physical, psychological or social harm following long-term heavy use. Also unknown is the effect of marijuana on driving. More scientific research is needed in these areas.

Possession of marijuana or hashish is an offence under the federal Narcotic Control Act. Possession means more than having a drug in your possession. It also means having it in the custody of another person, keeping it in any place, and being part of a group where you are aware of and consent to the possession of a drug by another person.

LSD

LSD ("acid") is an hallucinogen, extremely powerful in minute quantities. It is a white, odorless, tasteless powder usually in the form of a tablet, a capsule or an impregnated sugar cube, or in a sheet of blotting paper.

Some use LSD as an escape from pressures, or as a means of gaining acceptance into a social group. Others seek self-awareness and a special understanding of life.

Common effects are intensified colors, distorted sights and sounds, time and place. Physical reactions include slight tremors, numbness, nausea and weakness, cold and sweaty hands. Emotional reactions range from heightened self-awareness, mystical and ecstatic experiences to depression, dizziness, and tearfulness.

The same user may have both "good trips" and "bad trips" which may last several hours, and there may be recurrences ("return trips") days, weeks, or months later, even if no more LSD is taken. Anxiety or panic reactions may

sometimes lead to psychotic breakdowns, suicide or other forms of homicide.

A number of studies have suggested that LSD causes damage to chromosomes, but the full significance of this is not yet known.

Under a new bill which has recently come into effect, possession of LSD is illegal, as is trafficking and possession for the purpose of trafficking.

Solvents

Solvents, including glue and cements, lighter fluid, nail-polish remover, cleaning fluids and gasoline, are abused mainly by youngsters ranging in age from eight to sixteen.

Users ("glue sniffers") inhale fumes in as concentrated a form as possible, usually by holding a bag or cloth containing the solvent over the face.

Short-term effects can range from mild intoxication to exhilaration and disorientation. Within minutes, most users experience confusion, slurred speech, watering eyes, dizziness and a sense of well-being, and hallucinations. Increased concentration can result in unconsciousness, and death has also occurred from suffocation when a user has lost consciousness with his head in a plastic bag or with a mass of hardening cement blocking his air passages.

There is, at present, no specific legislation with regard to solvent sniffing. However, some glue sniffers have been held in some courts to be juvenile delinquents.

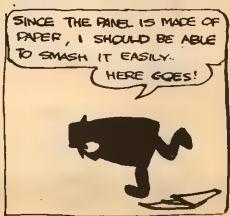
Amphetamines

Amphetamines ("pep pills") and Methamphetamines ("speed", "crystal" or "meth") are white crystalline powders usually sold in tablets or capsules of various sizes, shapes and colors. They are also available in powder form or in solution.

Used medically as appetite inhibitors and for relieving mild depressions, amphetamines are chemically similar to adrenalin, an alerting hormone produced in the human body.

Many people take overdoses of pre-







SCOUTING'S DOLLAR

What benefits do you receive as paid-up members of Boy Scouts of Canada?

Only registered members are entitled to wear the uniforms and badges and to carry the membership identification which is the key to a great number of activities and programs. As well as providing basic identification of the bearer, this little card opens, doors to conferences, training courses, activities of a special nature designed for you and, in many areas it leads directly to the use of district facilities for hiking, camping, and a wide variety of outdoor sports and recreation programs.

It also gets you into camporees, jamborees, and conferences at national and international levels. While you are taking part in any part of the general Scouting program this identification also covers you with accident insurance.

And your registration also includes your subscription to CANADIAN BOY at a drastically reduced subscription rate of 50 cents a year, compared to the standard two dollars a year.

So much for some of the benefits we receive from our registration in the movement. We are also expected to support the cause of Scouting at all levels, locally, throughout our respective provinces, right across the nation, and throughout the world where Scouting exists for boys.

Districts assist new groups in formation. Provincial and national headquarters open up new areas to Scouting. Your registration fees help reach out to new areas and to potential members— boys who want and maybe need something like Scouting and, for some reason or other, can't get it. Your fees also support the planning and organizing of training courses, jamborees, new Scouting programs, and many of the events that make Scouting a vital and worthwhile thing to take part in.

Part of your money also goes to help in the work of the World Scout Bureau, now located at Geneva, Switzerland. This office supports the cause of Scouting among ten million members throughout the free world. Its work is particularly important in the developing countries where little money is available, but where Scouting plays its most important role.

In a small way, each of us with a relatively small registration fee supports the work and principles of Scouting at all levels in remote parts of the planet. Each of us is making a small contribution to world brotherhood. Isn't this important today? You know.

GROUP FUND RAISING

A popular and profitable idea is the car wash, in association with your friendly service station operator, or on a convenient parking lot by arrangement.

One company sponsored and operated a hobby show for the Cubs and Scouts in its home group. This provided a small service to the local community and brought in a useful amount of money at the same time. This kind of activity calls for organizational know-how and a sensible choice of time and place. Promotion is important, too. You've got to advertise a thing like this among the parents of the Cubs and Scouts, and get them interested in attending the show and having their children exhibit some arts and crafts and hobbies. And you've got to have an idea of how to set up such a show to make it attractive, so that you have a chance of catching some passersby who may have no connection with your Scouting group at all.

For a hobby show, you can use ribbons as prizes, and there are official ones available for this purpose. And you will need one of your local people— a civic official or a well known member of your neighborhood— to act as a judge. Or get two or three to work as a team of judges. Get as many people involved as you can. It helps spread the word, too.

The slave day idea is another good opportunity for service and profit. This kind of public work can range from lawn mowing and snow removal to the care of pets, doing the shopping, cleaning windows and storm windows and screens, and digging up garden plots or trimming hedges. You can even get involved with garage cleaning and house painting, if you can handle it. One company in Ottawa painted a church!

Readers of CANADIAN BOY would like to know about any other workable ideas you've made use of for fund-raising. Let's hear about 'em, huh?

By John Oxley

SCOUTING IN THE FALL

Now is the time for all good men to put away the summer things. Start planning for winter! What do we do meantime? Try these notions on for size:

SPONSOR A HALLOWE'EN PARTY

A corn roast and a wiener roast—at the same time in the same place—staged as a Hallowe'en party, could be good for laughs and kingsize appetites. Why not invite the girlfriends, or the local Guides or Rangers to join you? Keep the program simple, and inexpensive.

GIRL POWER

What do girls look for in a fellow? How much should you spend on a date? Where do the girls like to go on dates? What do girls think of Scouts and Venturers and Rovers? Are there any "musts" for a boy at a dance? How do you get an honest answer to questions like these? Why not hold a special night, and call it "Girl Power" and ask your counsellor or advisor to assist you in getting some girls to answer questions about girls? Four young ladies on a panel should be about right. providing the girls are mature enough to know the real answers. Let's say about 19 or 20 years old for your panel of girl experts. Your counsellor or advisor could act as chairman for the panel, and all the members of your company could participate by asking questions you really need to have answers for. Refreshments should be served to wrap up the evening.

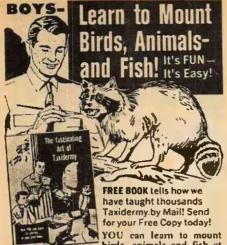
DON'T FORGET: CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

If you are going to hold a Christmas party, now is the time to get your committee set up and working. Why not invite your parents to join in this time? The things to remember: keep it short, lots of fun, and inexpensive.

HERE'S A CHRISTMAS MONEY-MAKER

Start selling now. Gen up on candlemaking, by getting some books on the subject. Or buy a candle-making kit, then go into production making ornamental candles to sell. The profit is worthwhile, and a small company or patrol can handle this project without too much sweat.

BY John Paquet



birds, animals and fish at home in your spare time! Free book shows heautiful trophies mounted by students from all over the world. It's fun, fascinating—profitable! Build a collection of trophies everyone will envy! So simple even boys of 12 du Taxidermy work of amazing quality! The modest cost of our course makes it possible for anyone to learn how to do it. Get started NOW! Write for your free book.

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U.S.A. COMMEMORATIVES: 120 all different, guaranteed, fine clean copies, \$1.00. No approvals. GANTER STAMPS, 13-15 Lowe Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169.

10 MINT South American stamps — ONLY 20c to approval applicants. WRITE — IVAN HEIT, Dept. 3, Box 3152, Phila., PA. 19150, U.S.A.

WORLDWIDE collections, Price list on request. JOHN'S STAMP CO., 1675 Dogwood, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

25 DIFFERENT TOPICALS, Birds, Flowers, Triangles, Fish, Kennedy, Butterflies, many different countries, 25c with approval selection. Worldwide, U.S.A., and U.N. KNOLL, 156 St. James Drive, Webster, New York 14580, U.S.A.

READ THIS CAREFULLY BEFORE PLACING ORDERS

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.





Yalour Award

On a rainy April afternoon, nine-year-old Chris Amos and his five-year-old brother, Jeff, had walked down to Creed's Landing near their Brentwood Bay, B.C., home to see if there were any fish. They noticed that 3½-year-old Jennifer Beckett had followed them, and Chris told the little girl to go home. As she started up the gangway, Jennifer fell and rolled under the railing, then dropped about ten feet into the frigid water. Chris, fully dressed in duffle coat and parka, immediately jumped into the water and held Jennifer up, while making his way about 15 feet to safety. By this time, young Jeff was upset and wanted to go home, so Chris took him back to their house. For his prompt and gallant act in rescuing little Jennifer Beckett, Cub Christopher Patrick Amos, of the 2nd Tsartlip Pack at Brentwood, B.C., was awarded the Bronze Cross by Governor General Michener.

Robbies

Few stamp collectors in Canada today can say they have never received a selection of stamps on approval.

Do you know what "approvals" are? Do you understand your obligations, your part of the bargain, after you've entered into an approvals arrangement?

You should. In fact you must, or you may find yourself in trouble with some stamp dealer who is getting upset because he's sent you five or ten dollars' worth of perfectly good philatelic material. He has trusted you to select the stamps you want, to take good care of the ones you don't want and to send them back to him with payment for the stamps you want to keep.

One thing is absolutely necessary in dealing with other collectors, with dealers or philatelic services: honesty. If you're a Cub or a Scout, Venturer or Rover, you don't need to be told about honesty. At least, we have to assume you shouldn't need to be told about being honest in your dealings with other people, especially when they trust you.

When you write to an "approvals"

offering dealer, or fill out his coupon and send it to him, you are in effect agreeing to an honesty-based contract. He's probably giving you a little gift of some stamps to get you interested in dealing with him. But the main part of his offer is usually the "approvals" kind of deal.

Sometimes these arrive unsolicited. But more often, they are something you have asked for. So it's up to you to keep your part of the bargain. Better still, it's up to you to make certain you understand your part of the bargain before you get involved in it at all.

You must read every advertisement carefully. They are not all the same.

The serious collector who is trying to complete sets, countries, topics or whatever, must rely eventually on dealers for some of his requirements. And the approvals method is probably the most satisfactory of any available to you. Many dealers will make an effort to tailor their selections to the collector's needs, if he will make them known. You would be wise to stick with one dealer or company, once you've found one to your particular liking.

There are firms that send out mostly short sets (just the lower values of an issue), cancelled-to-order issues of Iron Curtain and Arab Gulf countries, and

colorful labels offered as stamps—from places like Mongolia, parts of Indonesia, and the Middle East— which never gain recognition in the stamp catalogues. Some collectors like these things; others won't touch them. The dealers try to please as many collectors as it is possible for them to do so.

There are dealers who either mount their stamps on sheets or enclose them in glassine packets. The stamps or packets are identified with Scott's catalogue numbers, so that the collector can tell for himself that the stamps being offered to him are genuine, and he can compare the dealer's price with the catalogue value.

Mind you, there's no rule that says stamps are worth catalogue value. Most of the time, they are worth less than the listed catalogue value. Generally, approvals sell for from half to three-quarters (50 to 75 percent) of the catalogue value. Occasionally philatelic material will rise rapidly in value after that year's catalogue has been printed and distributed, and the cost of a stamp on the market could equal or go higher than its catalogue listing would indicate.

Most stamps sent to you on approval may be kept for ten days. After that time they should be returned in goodcondition if you decide you don't want them. If you

Embarrassing skin? Wash with the Killer.

the bacteria that can cause and complicate your skin blemishes.

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