The Poculi Ludique Societas (Cups and Games Society), a University of Toronto drama group, performed a ribald sixteenth-century play, Fulgens and Lucrece by Henry Medwall, at a Folger fundraising dinner, and their more genteel Officium in Nocte Resurrectionis was part of the World Petrarch Congress marking the six-hundredth anniversary of the Italian poet and humanist.

The Canadian involvement is as intense in the scholarly side of the Folger as it is in the theatrical. Dr. Richard J. Schoeck, for many years chairman of the English department of St. Michael's College

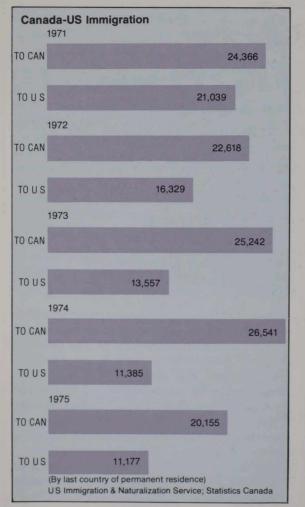
of the University of Toronto, was the Folger's director of research activities; and the Italianist Beatrice Corrigan, also of that university, has served on the Folger's editorial board.

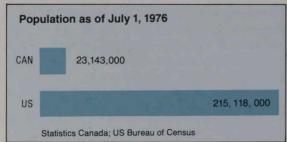
Today fourteen of the library's sixty-five official readers are Canadians. Dr. Hardison said the unplanned connection is secure and growing. "I'd like to explore the possibility of increased relations with the Stratford, Ontario, Shakespeare Festival—there might be some natural point of contact—such as their sending down a couple of actors or even a director."

Migrants

Canada and the United States exchange citizens in ways and on a scale which may be unique. In 1975 some 20,155 persons left the US to live in Canada, and at the same time 11,177 left Canada to live in the US.

The two-way flow is historic. British loyalists fleeing the aftermath of the American Revolution settled New Brunswick and Ontario, and train-





loads of American farmers moved to Canada's prairie provinces in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Between 1897 and 1930 over 1,435,000 Americans went north — 120,000 in one year, 1912. Meanwhile, Canadians were leaving home for the United States in similar, if less conspicuous, waves. There are at least two million people of French-Canadian origin in New England, the descendants of those who came to work in the mills in the mid-nineteenth century.

