

MOSAIC

CANADA

Canada's population surpassed the 25 million mark last year, according to preliminary data published by Statistics Canada.



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The first calculations made from the census of last June set the population at 25 116 102. These figures do not include persons residing temporarily in Canada, Canadian citizens residing abroad or those who were not included in the census.

The number of people has increased by 3.2 per cent since the 1981 census, when the population was 24 343 181.

Here are the figures for the various provinces in the 1986 census:

Newfoundland, 564 360;
Prince Edward Island,
125 379;
Nova Scotia, 865 442;
New Brunswick, 703 474;
Quebec, 6 478 190;
Ontario, 9 042 433;

Manitoba, 1 054 909;
Saskatchewan, 1 000 227;
Alberta, 2 348 021;
British Columbia, 2 859 261;
Yukon, 23 022 and the
Northwest Territories,
51 384.

LEISURE

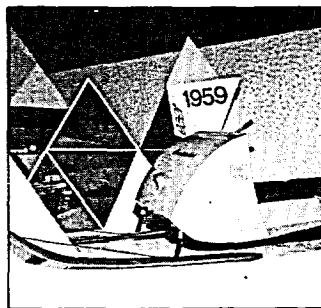
An unusual collection of skates is the prized possession of Louis "Lou" St-Denis, a former hockey goaltender from Ottawa who played for the Montagnards and the Hull-Volant, among others, and was well known in the 1920s and '30s.

The collection includes 37 pairs of skates dating from the 17th to the 20th century, with the exception of one pair made of deer bones and dating from 280 A.D. The collection, the largest privately-owned one of its kind in North America, was built up during the owner's nine trips to Europe.



TECHNOLOGY

The centenary of Canadian engineering has been officially opened by an event commemorating the 10 most remarkable engineering achievements of the past century.



The centenary year should see a number of activities' culminating in a conference to be held in Montreal from May 18 to 22.

With Prime Minister Brian Mulroney as the honorary Chairman, hundreds of representatives of Canada's 125 000 engineers attended the ceremonies at the Parliament Buildings, where major awards, selected from the 110 submissions, were announced.

The prizes, not in any particular order, were for the following: the Canadian railway network; construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway; the *Beaver DCH-2* light aircraft, built by de Havilland Aviation of Canada;

the Allouette 1 Satellite; the Bombardier snowmobile; the James Bay project by Quebec Hydro; development of the Alberta tar sands; the CANDU reactor and the nuclear system of steam production; the Hertzian transmission network and the industrial facilities of Polymer Corporation of Sarnia.

How would Canada have developed without its railway network? The Seaway was a dream older than Confederation, but took only five years to build. Armand Bombardier's dream was to build a vehicle that would travel on the snow, and today Bombardier is building subway cars for New York City.

HEALTH

The water bed was invented in 1851 by Englishman William Hooper, who designed it for invalids. It took almost a century before modern society recognized the medical principles behind the invention or accepted the water bed as something one could sleep on.

Water beds do have health-related uses. It is known that some illnesses can be prevented or treated by having the patient use a water bed. Some cases of arthritis and back problems can be relieved by the movement and warmth of water