

done the research personally, did not know the substance that had been used but that he could testify he had examined the volunteer patients (who were not his own) before and after nine months of treatment.

Skin and blood tests taken every three months had shown no harmful side effects. The doctor said that a reputable laboratory had provided documentation of animal tests of the substance which confirmed it to be harmless. The substance, which was rubbed into the patients' heads every day by the inventor, does not contain any hormones. Side effects from the use of hormones were not evident, said the doctor. (Female hormones can cause breast swelling in a man and male hormones deepen a woman's voice.)

The subjects had grown varying amounts of hair during the nine months and the inventor claims that the treatment will result in a full head of hair in two-and-a-half to three years.

"I'm not saying this is a cure for baldness," said Dr. Donsky, "I don't know. I only know what I have seen over the past nine months. For all I know the hair could fall out tomorrow." And, he said, if he knew what was in the formula he'd have invented it himself.

Supreme Court centenary stamp



An eight-cent stamp to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Supreme Court of Canada will be issued on September 2.

The five-colour stamp, designed by Allan Fleming of Toronto, portrays a statue by

Walter S. Allward called *Justice*, which stands in front of the Supreme Court Building beside *Truth*, another work by the same sculptor.

Supreme Court of Canada

The Supreme Court of Canada, founded in 1875, is situated in Ottawa. It holds

three eleven-week sessions each year, commencing in January, April and October. The Court is composed of the Chief Justice and eight associated judges. By law, three judges come from Quebec and customarily, three come from Ontario, one from the Atlantic provinces and two from the West.

The Supreme Court is Canada's highest court of appeal for both criminal and civil cases. Questions concerning the British North America Act, the constitutionality or interpretation of federal or provincial legislation, the powers of governments, and other matters, may also be referred to the tribunal for consideration.

Soviet geologists at Carleton

Two geologists from the University of Leningrad recently completed visits to Ottawa's Carleton University under the terms of the Carleton-Leningrad exchange agreement.

Dr. Vladimir Krivovichev, an assistant in the Leningrad Department of Geology, was the first person to come to Carleton under the postgraduate terms of the agreement. He spent ten months working on postdoctoral studies of metamorphic minerals under the direction of associate professor of geology George Skippen.

Dr. Tatjana Perekalina, professor of geology at Leningrad, came for two months as a scholar. During her stay, she discussed her work in structural geology and petrology with scientists at Carleton and other Canadian universities, and looked at the Canadian university system of education for geology students.

Both visitors had favourable comments to make about the Leningrad-Carleton exchange, which, they said, had given them the opportunity to meet with their colleagues in Canada and exchange information on a personal basis.

They said that the contacts established had led to further, more informal, arrangements between the two geology departments. In the near future, members of Carleton's Department of Geology will travel to the Soviet Union to lecture at the University of Leningrad. As well, Leningrad will be publishing in Russian the work of some Carleton faculty members: John Moore, R.L. Brown, D.H. Watkinson and George Skippen. At the same time, Dr. Perekalina's work will be published in English in Canada.

Canada enters 1976 Tournament of Roses Parade

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen announced recently that Canada had accepted an invitation to participate in the 1976 Bicentennial "Tournament of Roses" Parade. The tournament festivities have been designated as the official "kickoff" event for the United States' two-hundredth birthday by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Canada, as a close neighbour and friend of the United States, will present at the Parade a bicentennial salute to the American people. The special "All-Canada Salute" seven-unit section, a first in the Rose Parade history, will be composed of units sponsored by two cities - Calgary and Montreal -, two provinces - Quebec and Nova Scotia - and all-Canada units sponsored by the Government of Canada.

A floral banner and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will head the Canadian Bicentennial Salute segment. The city of Calgary and the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia are again sponsoring individual floats while Montreal will enter a float in the Parade for the first time. Interspersed among the floats will be two bands - the first "All-Canada Pipe Band" composed of 140 pipers and drummers from all parts of Canada - from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, and the "Scarlet and Brass" Canadian Forces Band, composed of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry of Calgary and the "Vandoos" the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment of Quebec.

The Tournament of Roses Parade is telecast nationally in the United States and presents a unique opportunity to convey greetings from Canada to the people of every state in the American Union at the outset of the bicentennial year.

Professors Perekalina and Krivovichev are the third and fourth visitors to Carleton under the 1968 Leningrad-Carleton exchange agreement and 24 faculty and students from Carleton have in turn visited the University of Leningrad.