

58,000 pounds. It uses less electricity than old-style street-cars because it generates power every time it brakes, and it averages a comfortable 11 miles an hour.

The UTDC is a private company, financed with share capital from the Province of Ontario and directed by representatives of business and industry. It licenses Canadian and foreign

manufacturers to make the LRVs. The first 200, which will glide down the streets of Toronto, will cost about \$348,000 apiece. Others will be available throughout the Western Hemisphere and, depending on individual modifications, will be delivered to purchasers in one and a half to two years. The UTDC is at 20 Eglinton Avenue W., Toronto, Ontario, M4R 1K8.

Tackaberry's Boots

If you are a really serious hockey player, you need a Canadian boot — a Bauer, a Daoust, a Lange or perhaps a CCM Tackaberry. George E. Tackaberry, a Six-Nation Indian from Brandon, Manitoba, first made hockey boots for the players in the old Western League, carefully. He combined an English last with a better arch support and a narrower heel and made sizes precise. In time he joined the Canada Cycle and Motor Company Limited (CCM), and today more than 70 per cent of all professional hockey players wear Tacks. CCM is as careful as George was. The highest quality steel blade is constructed and attached to the boot in 127 separate steps. It is found only on Super Tacks and Tacks. (They cost \$150 and

\$125 a pair respectively.) Junior Super Tacks, which cost \$90, and Junior Tacks, for \$65, have Senior A blades which are very good too. Most Tacks have kangaroo-hide uppers. Tacks are available at the very best sporting goods stores in the US.

Tigers in the Snow

Dr. Al Oeming, of Sherwood Park, Alberta, has musk-oxen for sale. He also has giraffes, antelopes, tigers, dromedaries, gnus, lions and snow owls. Dr. Oeming is the proprietor of a 1,500-acre preserve, and he sells all of the above and many more animals to zoos all over the world. Dr. Theodore Reed, director of the National Zoo in Washington, DC, says Al's operation is "a really gungho place!" The preserve has 2,650 mammals and 2,000 birds (including wild, migratory ones) on the premises. Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of his operation is the degree to which tropical beasts have become adjusted to Alberta. It takes most animals from Asia, South America or Africa between five and six years to adapt to the point where they can spend the winter outdoors. Some, like the reticulated giraffe, never quite make it all the way; but the lions are doing beautifully, and every winter

the dromedaries grow six-inch coats, which they shed every spring. Prices change from time to time; but as this is written, a mountain gorilla goes for \$40,000, and a black-tailed prairie dog for \$25. In between, there are a Grévy zebra for \$3,500, a Sicilian donkey for \$400, a Przewalski horse for \$5,000, a hippo for \$4,000, a Bactrian camel for \$10,000, a white-tailed deer for \$250, a musk-ox for \$10,000, reticulated giraffes for \$20,000 (female) and \$15,000 (male), a polar bear for \$3,500, a racoon dog for \$150, a porcupine for \$25, a Berwick swan for \$1,000 and a scintillated copper pheasant for \$150.

The Char Comes Up in August

In the middle of August the ice breaks up in the Arctic waters of the Northwest Territories giving the Cambridge Bay Eskimos just a month to fish for char before the waters freeze again. They work as long as daylight lets them, catching 75,000 to 80,000 pounds of the salmonlike fish. Bush pilots then collect them for shipment to Edmonton in 15,000-pound containers. Other Eskimos — with somewhat longer seasons — are busy fishing too.

This year the wholesale price of Arctic char ran about \$2.50 a pound F.O.B. (dressed with the head on), a figure set by the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation, a Crown Corporation that sets a basic price for fish caught in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and parts of Ontario. The provincial governments issue licenses, decide quotas and set time limits. The char is but a fraction of the \$22 million worth of fish that the corporation sold last year.

One rare delicacy is the Win-

All the Print that's Fit for News

Some 11,191 US newspapers are printed, with very few exceptions, on a familiar pulp paper called newsprint. Last year Canadian softwood trees were converted into 11,252,217,200 pounds of the stuff, worth \$1.36 billion, for shipment south. In total, two thirds of the newsprint used in the US came from Canadian trees.