

technology with this unique, more wholesome form of rapeseed. At present, up to 95 per cent of the rapeseed grown in Canada is double-low canola - low in erucic acid and low in glucosinolate. The rest is grown in response to the market for higher glucosinolate rapeseed used in industrial chemicals such as paint.

Wheat is still the king in Western Canada but the cooler temperatures and shorter growing season on the Canadian prairies are ideal for canola. So, when a soft world market for cereals depressed Western Canada's oats and barley markets in the late 1960s, canola was introduced as a viable alternative in certain areas. Canola caught on so well there that the area has virtually become Canada's heartland for this custom-designed rapeseed.

The crushing and refining of canola is a sophisticated technological process. After cleaning and grading, the seeds are passed through rollers to crack the outside coat and rupture most of the interior oil cells. The resulting wafer-thin flakes are then cooked to break any remaining oil cells and coalesce the droplets. The resulting mash is pressed to remove about 28 per cent of the oil. Then it is treated with normal hexane, an easily removed solvent that extracts the last of the oil. The product can then be sold as crude oil, put through another step and sold as crude degummed oil, or be refined and further processed into consumer products.

On the domestic consumer market, canola is definitely number one. In 1978, canola made up 39.3 per cent of all vegetable oils used in the country. By 1982, that figure had shot up to 51.8 per cent. Canola is still a relatively minor oilseed in the world market. But with all its special qualities and extreme versatility, plus the fact that it produces 40 per cent oil compared to soybean's 18 per cent, it is receiving serious attention. Whereas consumer products made from canola oil have been well-received in Pacific rim countries, the European oil seed crushing industry is taking more interest in the seed itself. The high-protein, solvent-free meal, which remains after the oil has been removed, is a valued animal feed ingredient with less than one tenth of the glucosinolate found in varieties of rapeseed commonly grown in the Community.

The canola revolution is not over yet. Work is still going on to improve the product under the auspices of the Canola Council of Canada, a body in Winnipeg, Manitoba, which unites all interests in the canola industry.

LES TECHNOLOGIES DE POINTE DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU CANADA

Toutes les technologies nouvelles qui font "la une" ne nous permettront d'améliorer la qualité de notre existence que si nous nous tenons suffisamment au courant du nouveau savoir-faire et si nous sommes fermement résolus à l'utiliser. Voilà la justification du rôle important que doit jouer l'éducation, en particulier dans l'orientation des étudiants vers les nouveaux emplois créés par ces technologies.

L'introduction d'innovations techniques n'est pas un phénomène nouveau pour les écoles et universités canadiennes: les diapositives, les cassettes audio et vidéo, la télévision et autres techniques modernes sont des instruments pédagogiques courants. Mais, avec l'introduction des technologies micro-informatiques et de la télématique, on assiste à une transformation profonde