

"There is," said Nowasad, "no reason at all for further failure."

Nowasad has now left Inuvik and the federal government has sold the herd to an Eskimo group, Canadian Reindeer Ltd of Tuktoyaktuk, for \$45,000. A spokesman for the Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development said the sale was in line with federal policy to assist northern residents establish local business.

Included in the deal is an agreement for an advisory committee of business experts and representatives of Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk to confer with company directors twice a year. ♦

## *When is a new car not a new car*

A court decision against an Ottawa car dealer earlier this year has brought into the open a trade practice which shocked members of the public, though the car industry went on declaring that the practice was in everybody's interest.

The court ordered the car dealer to pay \$400 for "grossly misrepresenting" a 1970 model as a 1971 model. They were acting on a claim brought by Miss Helene Brousseau, who bought what she thought was a new 1971 auto from an Ottawa dealer for \$2,545. Although her bill of sale and agreement stated the car was a 1971 model, Miss Brousseau testified that she was told the car needed parts of a 1970 model when she took it for servicing.

The Ford Motor Company in Canada, commenting on the court's decision, defended the practice of redesignating cars, or updating, as "an industry-wide practice."

A spokesman for Ford said in Toronto, "As far as we are concerned, and I think the entire industry, redesignation works to the advantage of the customer." The Cortina's design had not changed from 1970 to 1971, so the updating was not deceiving. A customer selling the car at a later date would get a better return on it if it was listed as a 1971 model rather than a 1970, he said.

The \$400 damages award to Miss Brousseau is the highest possible in the Ontario small claims court. Mr. Phil Edmonston, President of the Montreal-based Automobile Protection Association, hailed the decision as a major breakthrough for consumers. He said that his organisation had 55 similar cases prepared and that actions had been launched against seven different motor companies. ♦

## *Games of Christmas past*

At Christmas time every year, children are invited to a party at a little old house in Toronto where two small girls, Ellen and Eliza, used to visit their uncle John Howard 120 years ago. The decorations, food and games at the party are arranged to re-create the atmosphere which Ellen and Eliza enjoyed at Christmas time, so that for children attending the party today it is a step into Christmas past.

The house, called Colborne Lodge, belongs to the Toronto Historical Board, and their children's party is one way of keeping alive the customs of the past in a changing world. Mrs. Nan Vronski, who organises it each year, says that many of the games Ellen and Eliza would have played are still familiar to modern children, having been handed down through the generations. For the party, she chooses a few that have proved fun but are also safe to play in a small room among antiques.

One game is called "Ring the bell." Hang a small holly wreath from the door frame and a small bell inside the wreath. Players line up and try to hit the bell with cranberries or small cotton balls. The one who hits it the most times wins. (If you use cranberries, you need paper or something to catch them so they don't squash on rugs and walls.)

Another bell game is called "Find the bell." Players sit in a circle on the floor around one player in the middle. He counts to 20 with his eyes closed while the players in the circle pass a bell round behind their backs, ringing it while they do. When the counting player reaches 20 the player with the bell keeps it, holding it quietly, and the person in the middle tries to guess who has it. If he succeeds, that player takes his turn in the circle.

The party children also play "I spy with my little eye," or a variation of it called "I see blue." In "I see blue," the child selects an object that can be seen by all the players and whispers it to the leader. He then says "I see blue" — or yellow, or whatever colour the object is — and the others try to guess what he is thinking of.

In "Indian Chief" one child is chosen to be Scout and sent out of the room while the other players choose a Chief, who leads them in actions such as clapping, waving, holding an ear. The scout watches and tries to guess who the chief is.

Other games they sometimes play are Blind Man's Bluff, "Simon says" and a hiding game based on "Cobbler, cobbler, mend my shoe." Mrs. Vronski says there are a number of books describing and dating traditional children's games.

## *Publisher's Appointment recalls Anglo-Canadian Ties*

**By Alan Harvey**

Wartime links between Britain and Canada spring to mind with the appointment of publisher Ross Munro as president of Canada's national news agency, The Canadian Press.

Mr. Munro, 60, was one of Canada's most distinguished correspondents in World War Two. From a base in Fleet Street, he watched Britain's fight for life after Dunkerque and covered the Canadian-led raid on the French coastal town of Dieppe in August 1942. Hours after the raid, he was back in London, battledress torn and bloodied, writing the first full story of an assault that cost 3,371 in dead, wounded, prisoners and missing from a 5,000-strong force.

Chain-smoking and swallowing benzedrine tablets to keep awake, Munro assembled into clipped news-agency style the searing sights and sounds of battle. This was his lead paragraph: "For eight raging hours, under Nazi fire from dawn into a sweltering afternoon, I watched Canadian troops fight the blazing, bloody battle of Dieppe."

The raid, ill-starred but useful, taught lessons applied in the later invasion landings. Mr. Munro filed that despatch for The Canadian Press, Canada's national