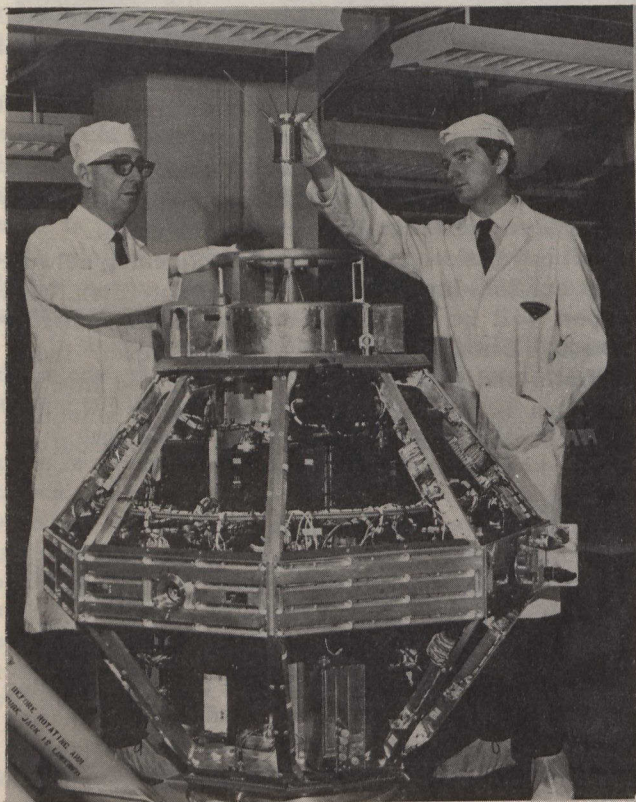


Alouette I was limited to the design and development by Canadian industry of various components such as the extendible tubular antennae and the telemetry transmitters. The *Alouette II* program, however, was deliberately organized to transfer to industry as soon as possible the spacecraft design and management skills that had been acquired by Government scientists when they built *Alouette I*.

The success of this policy was demonstrated when, in 1964, a prime contract for the management, design, manufacture and test of the *ISIS I* spacecraft was awarded to RCA Limited of Montreal, with SPAR Aerospace Products of Toronto, named as associate contractor for work principally on the mechanical aspects of the design. *ISIS I* has operated successfully in orbit since its launch in January 1969. *ISIS-II* has also been built and tested at RCA, with several of the mechanical sub-systems being handled by SPAR.



ISIS-II assembly

TREATMENT FACILITY EXPANDS

Mitchell House, the first family-development home for emotionally disturbed children, situated in the Town of Mount Royal, Quebec, has doubled its size with the opening of a new building after one year of successful operation.

Opening of the new section, a modern duplex adjoining the original building, marks completion of the pioneering project — a “halfway house” between

institutional care and family life, for children. The twin homes have both been purchased for the project by the St. Laurent-Mount Royal Rotary and completely furnished by the Jewish Junior Welfare League, for operation by Douglas Hospital, Children’s Services. William Murphy, Rotary president, and Mrs. Libby Shiller, president of the JJWL, presented the keys to Dr. H.B. Durost, Executive Director and Dr. S.J. Shamsie, Director of Children’s Services, Douglas Hospital, at a special luncheon recently.

Fifteen children have passed through the original house during the past year and have been placed in foster homes or with their own relatives. Many attended schools in the community and one adolescent obtained employment while living at Mitchell House.

The first section of Mitchell House will now be kept for children from eight to 13 years of age and the new section will house boys from 14 to 18. Each section has its own set of “house parents”. Dr. Shamsie says there is a great need for facilities like Mitchell House, particularly for adolescent boys, and these will be accepted from other hospital psychiatric units as well as from Douglas Hospital. After hospital treatment, emotionally disturbed youngsters require a period of adjustment, he said.

MAPLE LEAF STAMPS

Twenty-six million copies of a stamp celebrating the maple-tree in spring, which will be issued on April 14, introduces the first issue of a series called “Maple Leaf in Four Seasons”. Designed by Alma Duncan of Galetta, Ontario, the six-cent stamp shows two of the maple’s winged seeds poised among blades of grass. The five-colour stamp measures 24 mm by 20 mm.

The maple leaf has been associated with Canada since the seventeenth century. Its formal recognition as an emblem began in 1968, when it appeared in the coats of arms granted by Queen Victoria to the new provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Canadian coat of arms, authorized in 1921, included a similar sprig of leaves as a distinctly Canadian symbol. Today Canada’s national flag bears the stylized red maple leaf in the centre.

Maple syrup and sugar are manufactured from the sap of the maple which is grown only in North America. The production of maple-syrup, principally in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, has a yearly value of between \$10 to \$15 million.

