allowed the "pro" forward pass, legalizing passes thrown from behind the line of scrimmage.

World War II slowed things down, but the impetus came back with a rush in the post-war years. By 1949 the US influence was overwhelming. Players' salaries boomed, and only one bigleague Canadian team was still coached by a Canadian. In 1968 the high professionalism was recognized by the formation of the Canadian Football League.

To a casual spectator today, the Canadian and American games might seem the same. They're not, quite. The Canadians still use twelve instead of eleven men. The Canadian field is wider and longer — 65 yards by 110, with 25-yard end zones. The big end zones are important: they make deep pass patterns possible from near the goal line. A Canadian player may score a single point (a rouge) by kicking the ball into the end zone. The other team may, however, nullify the gain by kicking it out, though the first team may, at that point, kick it in again. Beginning this season, Canadian pro teams may also pass or run the ball into the end zone for two points after a touchdown. Canadian teams have only three downs in which to gain ten yards, and there is no such thing as a fair catch north of the 49th parallel.



Montreal vs Edmonton, 1977 Grey Cup.

It is possible for a Canadian team and an American team to play in the same game. Last January a Can-Am game was played at Tampa, Florida, by two collections of collegiate all-stars. The game was played, in the rain, with Canadian rules. It began with the more bulbous Canadian ball in use, but in the last quarter the Canadian quarterback switched to the easier-to-handle American ball. The Yanks won 22 to 7. The game, though not, perhaps, the score, will be repeated next year.

The Montreal Caledonian Society began the Caledonian games in 1856. They included tossing the caber, putting the stone and varieties of sprints, hurdling and high jumps. The Canadian Scots still have their moments at highland games such as the Ottawa ones below.

Diane Hansen is the Queen Trapper of Northern Manitoba. Irving Constant is the King. They won their titles last February (and must defend them next year) at the Northern Manitoba Trappers Festival, right, at The Pas, five hundred miles north of Winnipeg. The participants, men and women, toss spruce logs (men twelve-foot ones, women eight-footers), run snowshoe races, skin muskrats, and carry backpacks that weigh as much or more than themselves.



