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CANADA

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI



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A Catalogue of Canadian Products

Canada and the United States exchange many well-publicized things — football and hockey players, high winds and low-pressure fronts and, now and then, a few sharp words.

The most significant exchange is seldom talked about since it concerns a bewildering number of items, most of which involve statistics and sound dull, like crude materials (inedible), fabricated materials (inedible) and, of course, end products (inedible).

Each country is the other's best customer, and the value of the goods traded

has no parallel anywhere in the world. Last year Canada imported \$23.5 billion worth of products from the United States, and the US imported \$20.9 billion from Canada.

What are these things? They vary. We all eat each other's beef on occasion and buy each other's clothes; we exchange energy as well as raw material. But a primary reason our two countries trade on such an astounding scale is that each has a great technological capacity. We make things — out of steel and rubber, plastics, stone and zinc. Some of our most important exchanges are intangibles — abstractions, ideas and theories. A wind turbine that generates electricity is less important because of its processed metal parts than because of the concept behind it.

In this issue of CANADA TODAY/D'AUJOURD'HUI we draw attention to a few of the things Canada has for sale, including a musk-ox and a computerized ship designed to find new oil fields at the bottom of the sea. If there are among our readers some who still think of Canada as a vast land, full of raw materials and nothing more, they may be pleased to know that last year Canada shipped out \$16.6 billion worth of fabricated materials and end products, such as automobiles and electronic devices.

A mild hurrah for technology. Now step below and browse.

Light Rail Vehicles

The Canadian Light Rail Vehicle was developed by the Urban Transportation Development Corporation Limited of Canada and is, if we may say so, one of the finest transit vehicles in the world. The sys-

tem is, comparatively, cheaper than cheap; it costs \$5 to \$10 million a mile to build. (A subway can carry more passengers per hour, but it costs around \$40 million per mile.) The LRV is also magnificently adaptable: it

can be used by itself or in conjunction with subways and buses. It can run fast on elevated track, over grassy median strips or on reserved highway lanes. The UTDC has spent several years developing the sleek ras-cal, which is 50 feet 8 inches long and 8 feet 6 inches wide. An LRV can seat 47 to 58 people, and when full, it weighs around



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.

nipeg goldeye, which is frozen (which actually improves the texture), soaked in brine, dyed, dried in a warm oven and smoked over hardwood sawdust. It is sold as a whole fish, costing \$1.50 F.O.B. a pound wholesale, if you are lucky enough to get it. The corporation also sells whitefish, a staple of good kosher delicatessens, and pickerel accounts for 45 per cent of all fish sales. Most baby pickerel, called sauger, are sold to breeders, while many of the bigger pickerel, called wall-eye in the United States, are filleted. For more information on Canada's fresh-water fish, and for recipes too, write the corporation at 1199 Plessis Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2C 3L4.

Sailing Over the Bounding Asphalt

You can now sail on land, parking lot, tennis court and snow-packed meadow as well as sea. An Ontario sailing teacher produces a Wind Buggy for use in instructing would-be sailors who cannot get to the water. It is, quite simply, a sailboat on three wheels, which holds one passenger and weighs 90 pounds. It moves before a 5-mile wind and has been clocked



at 40 miles per hour on a parking lot and 63 miles per hour on ice. It has been described as safe, or more precisely, safer than a bicycle. It can be made easier to guide by lowering the air pressure in the tires. You sail it in much the same way that you would sail a traditional boat on water, and indeed, you may also replace the wheels with pontoons and take it out on a lake. It costs \$595 in US stores, and the water pontoons can be added for \$250 more. Larger wheels are available for use on hard-packed sand, and skis and skates are coming soon. For more information and a lesson plan for teachers, write Simcoe Sailing Co., Ltd., 41 Peacock Lane, Barrie, Ontario, L4N 3R7.

Electronic Ship that Looks For Oil

Canada is bordered by three oceans — a statement few nations can make. It has always built ocean-going ships, and now it builds such as the 471 and the 445, oil-drilling ships. The 471 is under construction at the Halifax yards of Hawker Siddeley Canada, Ltd. Next year Sedco, an exploration firm, will use it to search the sea for oil and gas. The ship, unlike a drilling rig, can move around under its own power. It is 470 feet long, and it has three cranes and a 147-foot derrick. It is computerized to position itself at the appropriate place above the ocean floor, dig a hole and line it with pipe. It then drills within the sleeve. When oil or gas is found, it drills 25 to 50 additional holes to determine the field's extent.

Yes You Can

Old railroad oil cans can be used to water houseplants or

evoke flurries of nostalgia. The Canadian Railway Museum has lots of them for sale. They were made for Canadian National Railway but never used. There are two basic types. The first holds a half gallon and has a lip for pouring (like a milk pitcher). It costs \$8.50. The

second type has an elongated spout and, depending on its length, costs \$10.50 or \$12.50. In all cases, add \$2 for postage and handling. To get one, write to the museum, P.O. Box 148, St. Constant, Quebec, J0L 1X0. (There may be a customs duty of about 10 per cent.)

make a conveyor line for use on a fishing boat. The master model, which sells for about \$35,000, requires three operators and can process up to 20,000 fish an hour. There is a \$5,000 attachment that can be added as a filleting machine. Incidentally, the point of it all is to tell the female fish, which have roe, from the males, so that only the females are dumped into brine, which firms the roe for easy separation. The brine-free males and other small fish can be filleted for the fresh-fish market. The master model won the 1975 Canadian Governor General's Award for Engineering Design. If you are involved in the right sort of fisheries, get in touch with Neptune Dynamics, 1372 Main Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, V7J 1C6.



PHOTO: JAN FAUL

A Nickel Dollar that Is Worth More than Five Cents, Especially in the Summertime

Edmonton, the northernmost big city on the North American continent, is the home of the nickel dollar. The nickel dollar is not the result of inflation (it is worth exactly 100 cents) but an unusual use of a small part of Canada's mineral wealth. It is minted for use during Edmonton's Klondike Days celebration and can be exchanged there for regular negotiable tender during (and only during) May, June, and July. The rest of the half-million pounds of Canadian nickel mined each year is put to less romantic uses, as in making stainless steel. Altogether Canada's crust produced \$4.8 billion worth of metals during 1975, including 1.6 billion pounds of copper, 2.4 billion pounds of zinc, 3 million pounds of cobalt, 12.3 million

pounds of uranium, 39 million troy ounces of silver and 1.7 million troy ounces of gold.

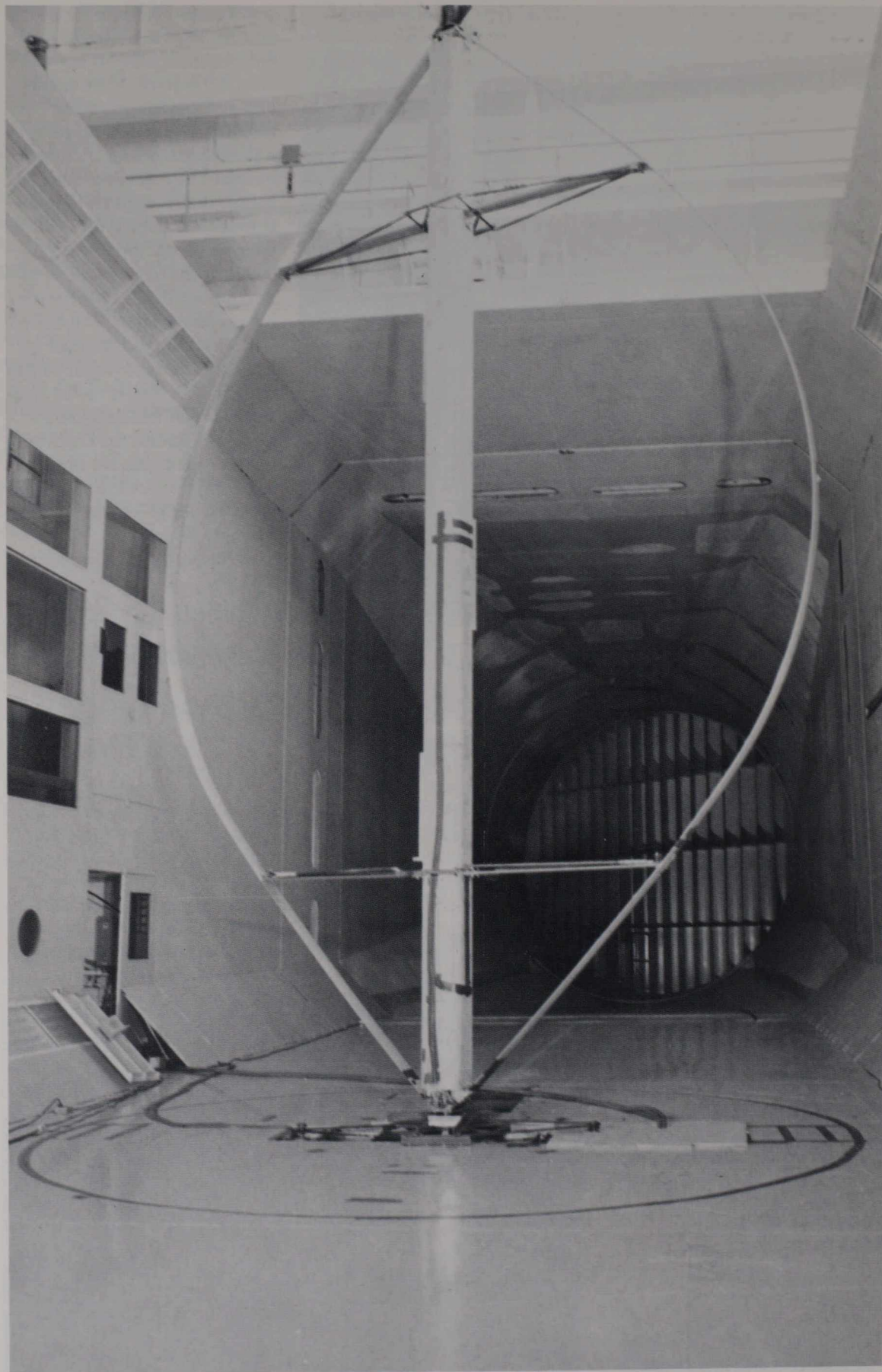
All You Wanted to Know About Your Herring's Sex

If you want your herrings sorted by sex (and it is amazing how many people do), you will want to buy a Herring Sex Sorter. They are not cheap, but they are electronic — the only machines of their kind in the world — and marvelous. The smallest sorts 1,800 herring an hour and costs \$500. It can be combined with as many as nine others to

Now You Can Hear Yourself Calm Down

Stress causes aches. Some doctors recommend relaxing with yoga, transcendental meditation, autogenics and other types of mental gymnastics. Harold K. Meyers, a behavior therapist of the Allan Memorial Institute in Montreal, has developed a battery-operated electrical relaxer for the tense. It is called GSR I (for galvanic skin response meter) and is used as a biofeedback device. The subject rests his





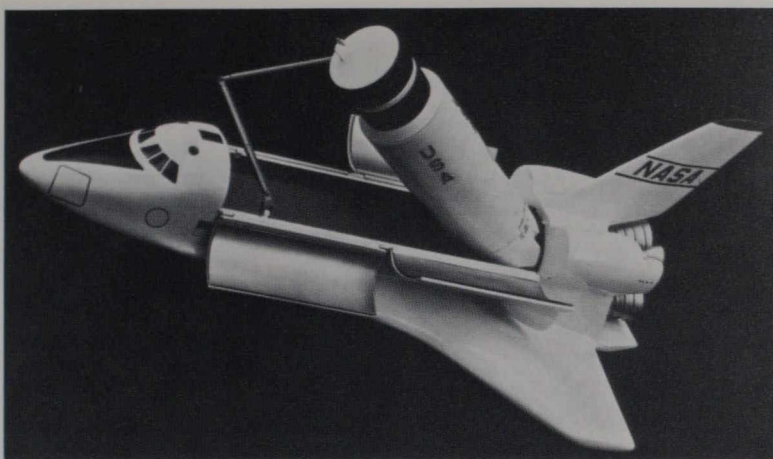
fingers on two gold-plated sensing surfaces. The machine, which is encased in walnut, responds to the electrical conductivity of the subject's skin and converts the flow into sound. Hearing his own tension the subject can learn to lower the pitch. The GSR won a silver medal for design excellence at the Fourth International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques in Geneva and is used in several hospitals. If you would like to tune in and turn down, get in touch with Thought Technology, Ltd., 2193 Clifton Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, H4A 2N5. The device costs \$60, plus \$2 for handling, and purchasers receive a 12-page manual and a 20-minute cassette of instruction in either English or French.

Energy Breeze

You will have to wait a bit longer for your own vertical-axis wind turbine. The National Aeronautical Establishment of the National Research Council of Canada has successfully developed a new, efficient energy-producing wind machine. The Council is about to round out its research by erecting a 200-kilowatt turbine on Quebec's isolated Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The turbine will augment electricity produced by conventional diesel-electric generators. (The NRC, incidentally, will celebrate its sixtieth birthday in December. It began in 1916 as an offshoot of the Honourary Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research.)

Easy Biking

If you like to bike, but not up hill, a battery-powered, sometimes motorized bike may be just



the thing for you. Pedalpower-Canadex International makes a motor that can be attached to any bike and used at will — up hills, for the last block home or all of the time. It will zip you along at 18 to 20 miles an hour for as far as 40 miles without recharging. The electric drive unit does not pollute the air nor disturb the peace. (It hums, but only faintly.) The battery has a charger, and the charger has an automatic two-amp shut-off to prevent overcharging. A special case prevents leakage of battery acid if you and the bike take a spill. The whole works (bike, motor, battery and charger) costs \$139 and can be found at many, if not all, sporting goods stores. For information, write the company at 1601 Matheson Boulevard, Mississauga, Ontario, L4W 1H9.

The Long Arm of Science

Canada has been involved in space in a modest way since almost the beginning. Now Spar Aerospace Products and a few coordinated companies are about to build a Remote Manipulator System for NASA's upcoming reusable shuttle craft. The system will first lift satellites from the craft and drop them into orbit, and later it will reach out

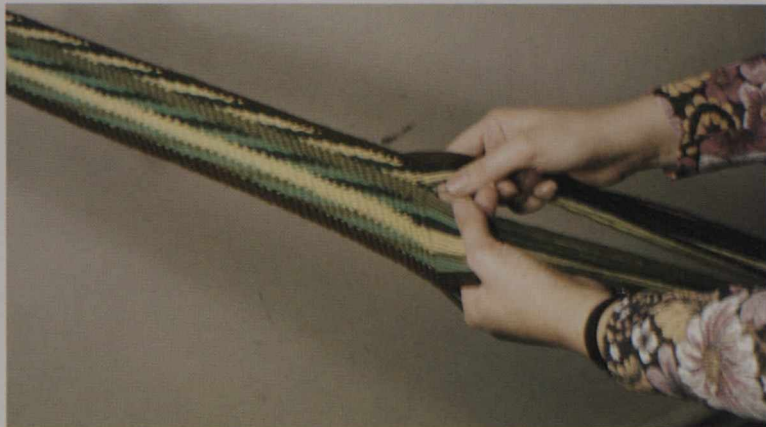
and grab them back.

The shuttle craft, the Orbiter, will be about the size of a DC-9 and will use solid-fuel booster rockets. When it returns to earth, it will make a conventional airplane landing.

The remote manipulator will have a delicate arm 50 feet long, with shoulder, elbow and wrist joints, plus fingers for gripping. The arm will be too light to operate against earth's gravity, so its first real test will be out in space at zero gravity. When fully operable, it will be able to drop and retrieve a manned space lab 66 feet long, weighing 65,000 pounds.

Plastic that Melts in the Sun

The trouble with most plastics is that they last forever and can become, in time, a permanent blotch on the landscape. Professor James E. Guillet of the University of Toronto has solved that. He has developed a new plastic which is photodegradable and then biodegradable — which means that after lying in the sun for awhile it crumbles into dust which bacteria can break down into elements. The professor and his students spent 12 years studying the effect of light on the long chains of molecules which give plastic its strength. They found



a new group of sun-activated atoms which would cut the molecular chains and make the plastic brittle. Indoors the plastic is stable since window panes filter out ultraviolet rays. Depending on the mix of molecules, plastic articles such as bottle tops can disintegrate quickly, whereas heavy-duty containers can fall apart slowly. The remarkable stuff has not yet proved commercially feasible, but research continues. The University of Toronto is the proud holder of the patent rights.

Toast a Slice of Klosterbrot

Seventeen years ago Mr. Dimpflmeier brought fine rye bread recipes from Germany to Canada. Now Dimpflmeier Bakery, Ltd., sells 10 million pounds of bread a year. Many loaves are flown daily to specialty shops in the US. There are 17 varieties — some rye and some pumpernickel, some in buns and some in loaves, none containing additives or preservatives and all able to last ten days on the shelf. Klosterbrot translates into monastery bread, and Muenchner Stadtbrot is the city bread of Munich. Holzofen, a medium sourdough, is so popular that it is sold in ten-pound loaves as well as smaller ones. Mr. Dimpflmeier says his rye is the only authentic German rye sold

in the United States. If you wish to know more, write to the bakery, 32 Advance Road, Islington, Ontario, M8Z 2T4.

Ms. Thorkelsone's Deep Brown Glass

People whose familiarity with blown glass is limited to the fluted vases and transparent animals found on boardwalks and at carnivals would be surprised by the work of Ione Thorkelsone. Ms. Thorkelsone blows glass in the functional abstract style of Scandinavia. Her glass is blue, green and a brown so deep that it looks like glazed pottery. She is part of Canada's Studio Glass Movement; other members of the movement lean more toward art nouveau. Bubble-flecked paperweights sell for as little as \$6, and large vases for as much as \$50. Most items are between \$18 and \$30, plus handling and duty. You can buy Mrs. Thorkelsone's wares at Ellis East, 49 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1C9 or at the Craft Connection, 100 North 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55403.



PHOTO: JAN FAUL

Ceinture Fléchée

The traditional *ceinture fléchée* is made of wool, finger woven into strips in a variety of regional Québécois patterns. They were originally worn in the eighteenth century, by men, and were six inches wide and seven feet long and had another two feet of fringe on each end. Usually the men wrapped them around their waists. Monique Legault makes them, large and small. The Canadian Guild of Crafts gave her its Mary Johnson Award for excellence this year. The traditional ones take 300 hours to make and can cost up to \$500. Some people still wear them on festive occasions; others use them for wall hangings. You may buy small sashes, to belt your blue jeans, for \$10 to \$15. Neckties cost \$20 to \$25. The basic strips are also made into suspenders, lampshades, handbags, gloves, bookmarks, cushion covers and skirts. Since there are only about 300 professional *ceinture fléchée* weavers in Quebec, the supply has difficulty meeting the demand. For more information, write L'Association des Artisans de Ceinture Fléchée du Québec Inc., 1010 rue Tassé, Ville St-Laurent, Quebec, H4L 1P5.

Beauty Is Skin Deep

Renwick of Canada, Inc., a 45-year-old firm, works with leather. The chief designer is also a vice-president. Some of their leather comes from Europe, some from South America; most is from the best Canadian steers. Canadian Belting has a distinctive grain, while Caribou, which is steer hide despite the name,

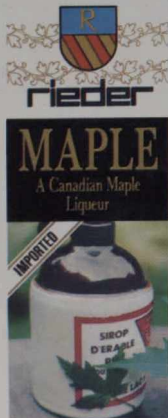
has a smooth, velvety finish. Renwick transforms the leather into suitcases, briefcases, attaché cases and wallets. Its luggage is informal (the carry-on sort), is lined with nylon and is wig shanked with steel and fittings from Europe. It is very handsome and quite expensive. Briefcases retail for as much as \$150; attaché cases, from \$90 to \$238. The 27-inch suitcase (the most popular size) sells for about \$250. All are available in selected US stores, but if you would like a catalogue, write the company at 350 Inspector Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 2K5.

Sweet-Smelling Duck Decoys

The Moosonee Indians of northern Ontario make traditional and decorative duck decoys from the wood of the lovely scented tamarac tree. A small one costs \$12.90, a medium \$21.50, and a large \$29.03. (These prices include a 7.5 per cent duty but not postage.) The Moosonee also make canoe bailers, which are 18 to 20 inches long and 10 inches wide. They can be used to bail a canoe or to hold pinecones, magazines or whatever. Other Indians make other things — unique clay pots incised with traditional designs,

jewelry, bead work, muted rugs, corn-husk dolls, flowers made of wood shavings and baskets. For a full catalogue, write Canadian Indian Marketing Services, 145 Spruce Street, Ottawa, Canada, K1R 6P1.

Sweet Toot



THIS FINE LIQUEUR ON THE BASE OF MAPLE SYRUP IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE WITH DESSERTS AND ICE CREAM.
 THIS LIQUEUR IS MADE OF PURE CANADIAN MAPLE SYRUP.
 DE SIROP D'ÉRABLE EXCELLENT COMPAGNON DE DESSERTS.
 CONTENT: 4.5 QUART (757 ml)
 50 PROOF — 25% ALC/VOL
 PRODUCT OF CANADA
 "HIGHEST QUALITY"
 CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS BY:
 RIEDER DISTILLERY LTD.
 GURRISBY, ONTARIO, CANADA
 SOLE AGENT:
 SISKIYEWINE CO. INC.
 NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Many distilleries have tried to make maple sugar liqueur. Three years ago Rieder's succeeded. A fascinating combination of maple sugar and Canadian brandy, it is selling well throughout Canada and in New York and California. It can be served over crêpes, in an ice cream parfait or in coffee. Expect to pay about \$9 a bottle. If your dealer does not have it, he may wish to contact Rieder's at 701 Evans Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 1A3.

For Royal Canadian Coffee for two, combine:
 8 oz very hot coffee
 1/2 tsp sugar
 1 1/2 oz maple sugar liqueur

1 oz Canadian whiskey. Pour into two goblets and add whipped cream and dark-chocolate shavings.

Fine Pine

Antique Canadian furniture is often handsome and always rare. Canadian Pine Classics, a small factory just over the border from Buffalo, is one of many Canadian firms which reproduce classic designs. Their 77 designs include a \$400 cannonball double bed (each of its posts is topped by a round ball) and a \$350 trestle dining-room table, which measures six feet by three. These, and all other reproductions, are lacquered over a natural, medium or dark stain. For a full brochure, write to the company at 1254 Plains Road E., Burlington, Ontario, L7S 1W6.

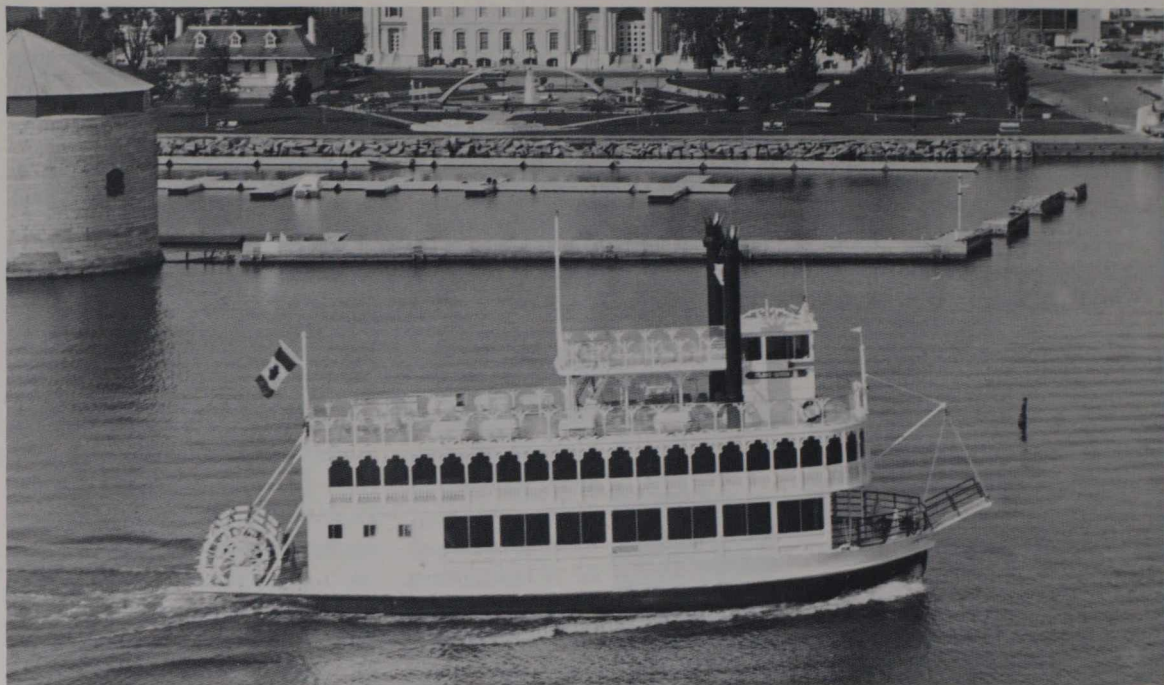
Quail



Tiny, moist, special quail, fed with turkey feed, have a wild, wild flavour. Galina Products of Berthierville, Quebec, raises, feeds

and ships the birds. They sell for \$2.59 a pair at gourmet shops around the US. Quail eggs, another Galina product, are \$1.80 for a jar of 20. They can be stuffed, cut up in salads or used to decorate a *saumon en gelée*. They have 12 per cent more vitamins than chicken eggs.





Take a Trip Next Summer

Not all Canadian entrepreneurs sell tangible things. Some sell services, some sell dreams. The Canadian National Railway sells both. Next summer you may, if you wish, take a CN train from Montreal to Kingston and then catch first a bus and then a boat. The bus takes you on a tour, which includes the town's restored 135-year-old city hall, and then to the *Island Queen*, a ginger-breaded (but diesel-powered) replica of an old paddle-wheel steamer. The *Queen*, which has four decks with swivel

chairs, cruises in and around the beautiful Thousand Islands for three and a half hours and

then takes you to Kingston to catch the bus, to catch the train back to Montreal. It all costs \$19.95 for an adult and \$9.95 for a child. If you start and wind up in Toronto (which is 19 miles closer to Kingston), it only costs \$19 and \$9.50.

Bomb Sniffer

It is nice to know that your plane or home or car or factory is free of high explosives. Leigh Marsland Engineering, Ltd., has a 25-pound box that can smell a bomb inside a suitcase. It can distinguish the faint essence of explosives even when they are

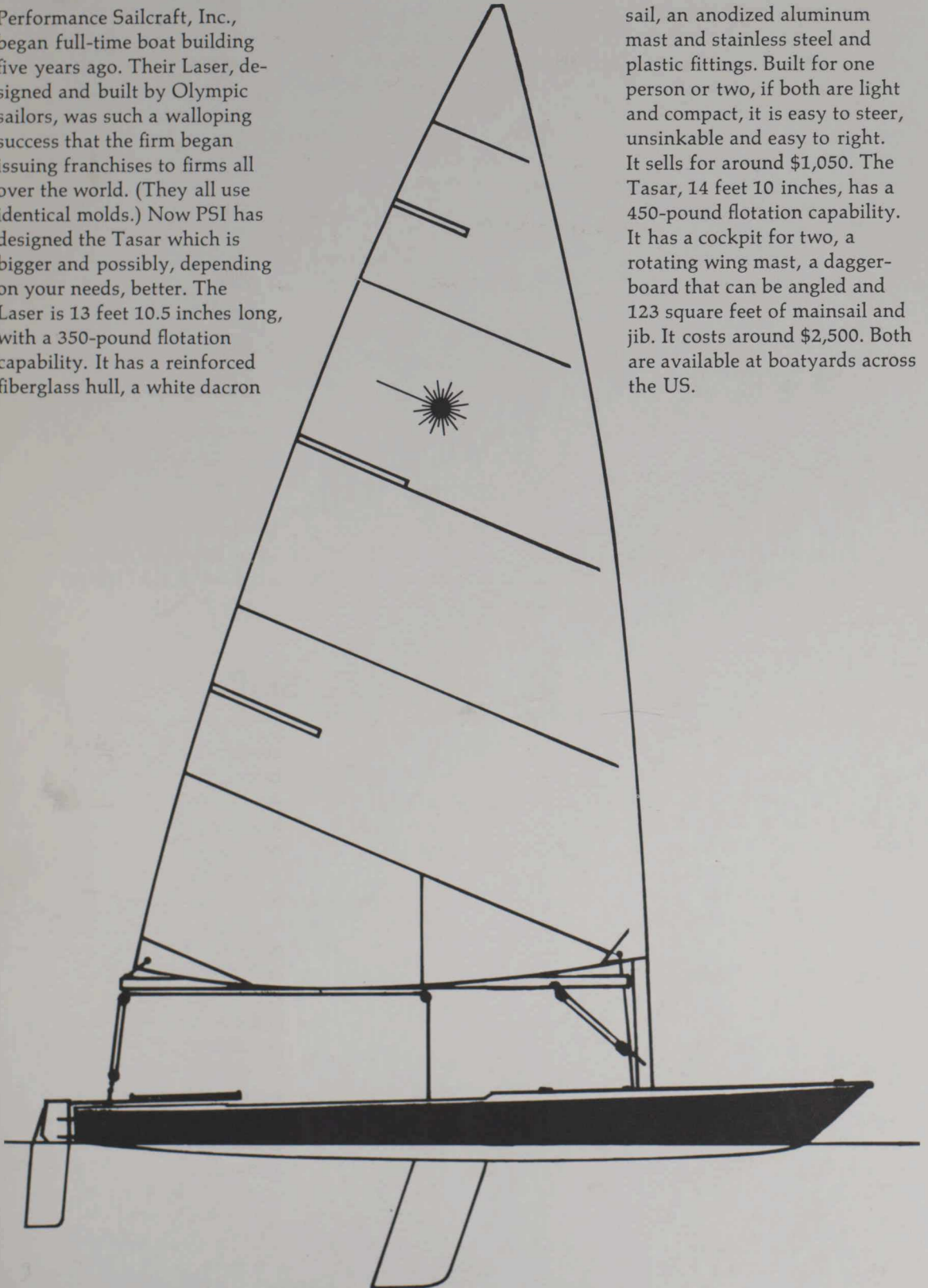
accompanied by strong perfumes, garlic or boiling cabbage. And it can spot a person who has recently handled explosives or a car that carried a bomb some days before. It does it all by analyzing the air. Authorities have used it at the recent Olympics in Montreal, at Independence Day gatherings in the US and at nuclear power stations and airports everywhere. The portable model costs \$8,400; the 350-pound walk-through unit, which can be used in conjunction with metal detectors, is about \$23,000. When it sniffs a bomb, it sounds a beep and/or turns on a red light. The company, at 350 Weber Street, North Waterloo, Ontario, N2J 3H6, can tell you more.



A Classy, Glassy Sailboat for Under \$200 a Foot

Performance Sailcraft, Inc., began full-time boat building five years ago. Their Laser, designed and built by Olympic sailors, was such a walloping success that the firm began issuing franchises to firms all over the world. (They all use identical molds.) Now PSI has designed the Tasar which is bigger and possibly, depending on your needs, better. The Laser is 13 feet 10.5 inches long, with a 350-pound flotation capability. It has a reinforced fiberglass hull, a white dacron

sail, an anodized aluminum mast and stainless steel and plastic fittings. Built for one person or two, if both are light and compact, it is easy to steer, unsinkable and easy to right. It sells for around \$1,050. The Tasar, 14 feet 10 inches, has a 450-pound flotation capability. It has a cockpit for two, a rotating wing mast, a daggerboard that can be angled and 123 square feet of mainsail and jib. It costs around \$2,500. Both are available at boatyards across the US.



Oka Doka

When we were about to mention Oka cheese four years ago, we found that there was not enough for export sale. There is now. It was originally made by Trappist monks in Quebec but is now made in a large and growing commercial laboratory. It is the only specialty cheese unique to Canada. The monks developed it from a formula brought from

Saint Poulin, France, in 1860; since then it has been served at the monastery in place of meat. It is semisoft, mild, slightly nutty and best when it has been at room temperature for about three hours. It goes well with crackers before dinner or as a light dessert with fresh fruit, nuts or a mellow wine.

It is, or soon should be, available in stores in the US. It comes

in 7- or 14-ounce rounds or may be cut from a 5-pound loaf and sells for about \$2.80 a pound. If you cannot find it, you may wish to write OKA, 1400 Chemin d'Oka, Oka, Quebec, J0N 1E0.

Oral History

Oral history has its charms. CANADA: A Time to Remember gives a nonpolitical, detached, colourful account of the country, province by province, going back as far as possible. There are folk guitar back-grounds and, occasionally, sound effects. The 14-volume record collection was produced by Confederation Records with a partial grant from the Canada Council. It is distributed by the Book Society of Canada, Ltd., 4386 Sheppard Avenue E., P.O. Box 200, Agincourt, Ontario, M1S 3B6. The set costs \$75 and is ideal for schools and libraries and for Canada buffs.



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CANADA

Today/D' Aujourd'hui

The Canadian Embassy
Public Affairs Division
1771 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
202: 785-1400

Address Correction
Requested



This symbol is designed to identify Canadian participation in the US Bicentennial celebrations.

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