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THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE IT

Canadian manufactured home in world demand

NOT FOR LOAN

COPIE DE RÉFÉRENCE

by Don Wight
Canada Courier staff reporter

More and more countries throughout the world are demanding manufactured homes that bear the "made in Canada" label. This international acceptance is only natural: Canadian manufactured homes are made of top quality materials and to exacting standards; they are suited to all types of climate and their workmanship is second to none.

Today's Canadian manufactured homes are virtually unlimited in designs to meet varied needs from the most diversified markets. They are indistinguishable from their conventional counterparts, traditional homes, and, what is more, indications are that the manufactured home is here to stay — in Canada and in many countries throughout the world.

For instance, in 1967 only 13 per cent of the homes constructed in Canada were factory-built. In 1972, out of the 250,000 houses started in Canada, 37,500 were produced in-factory. By 1975, the Canadian manufactured homes industry expects to garner about 40 per cent of the single-family housing starts. And by 1980 it is predicted that some 50 per cent of the low and medium-priced low-rise housing market in Canada (figures are comparable in the United States) will be supplied by manufactured homes.

To accommodate this domestic and international demand there are in Canada some 60 companies devoted solely to producing the com-

plete manufactured home. In addition, there are approximately 200 companies engaged in producing such factory-built components as roof trusses, pre-hung doors, pre-assembled chimneys, staircases and kitchen cabinets.

There are many reasons why Canadian manufactured homes have caught the attention of consumers. For one thing, in an age when people want a top quality product — and in a hurry — they get it with the manufactured home: it is delivered more quickly and erected much faster than is the conventional one.

Another factor is that in-factory production can go on year-round, thereby avoiding costly delays caused by bad weather conditions. And all components are precision made. There is no waste and no leftover material. This alone can mean savings to the purchaser, profit to the builder.

Proponents of the manufactured home state that the wages of skilled laborers, whose numbers are continually decreasing, have been going up 10 per cent a year and have more than doubled in the past 10 years — a relevant factor because skilled labor is unnecessary in the assembly line production of the factory-built home.

These things considered, it seems that factory-built homes are currently marginally less expensive than the traditionally built ones. However, it is speculated that the margin will widen as the manufactured homes industry becomes more mechanized.

Already there is a great deal of



A home that blends naturally with its environment is this Raised Ranch Model 182-202, manufactured by Les Entreprises Désourdy. Extremely spacious and comfortably laid out, the house is 52 feet (15.8m) long and 23 feet 8 inches (7.2m) wide. It features three large bedrooms, two bathrooms, large kitchen, dining room and living room. See company story on page 4.

Digging in with Hy-Hoe

Hydraulic backhoe excavators that are leaders in their field are manufactured by Hy-Hoe Corporation Limited, Arnprior, Ontario.

The firm's newest addition to its line of hydraulic excavators is the 6000TT, designed to give the greatest possible performance in a

1½ to 2-yard (1.3 to 1.8-m) capacity backhoe.

Featuring the latest in backhoe styling and engineering, the 6000TT has the proven speed and reliability built into the complete line of Hy-Hoe backhoes with the addition of larger and stronger



Newest addition to a well known line of hydraulic backhoe excavators is the 6000TT manufactured by Hy-Hoe Corporation Limited, Arnprior, Ontario. With a precision continuous swing at 4.0 rpm, the 6000TT weighs approximately 81,000 pounds (36,774kg) and has a maximum reach — at grade level — of 37 feet, 5 inches (11.3m).

mechanization in the industry: there are companies that have wall-making machinery, with each type of wall programmed on magnetic tape, enabling a computer to produce it automatically. Firms also have equipment to cut out stairs as well as machines that will produce door assemblies in seven minutes instead of the hour otherwise required.

Also of importance is the fact that Canadian manufactured homes now come with a quality guarantee. The Canadian manufactured

components for added speed and digging capacity.

With more than 56 tons (50.8 metric tons) of ram force on the dipper stick, it can handle the most challenging job sites. And the 6000TT has a 37-foot, 5-inch (11.3-m) digging reach at a digging depth of 24 feet (7.3m). It also features a fast cycling speed not normally expected in a machine of its size.

The all-hydraulic 6000TT's three speed booster boom offers variable speeds to meet specific job applications, with the booster placing 50 per cent faster boom speed at fingertip command. The hydraulic track drive, with independently powered tracks, permits counter-rotation within track length and the machine's full flow oil feature assures easier cold weather starting.

The 6000TT cab, with standard sliding window, allows unrestricted operator visibility during the excavating cycle. Swing lock and crawler lock ensure safe operation and the instrument panel includes oil gauge, temperature gauge, ammeter, hourmeter, key ignition and fuel gauge.

Hy-Hoe Corporation will soon be producing 100 excavators in five models, including the 2000TT, the 3300TT and the 5000TT.

Code I-1

homes industry, through the Canadian Home Manufacturers Association, has been pushing for the adoption of one building code — the National Building Code — right across Canada.

While this code has not been officially adopted, the industry has been building homes in accordance with Standard A-277 set down by the Canadian Standards Association. The A-277 standard, in effect since 1972, is highly regarded and technically identical to the National Building Code.

Throughout the world manufactured homes are known by many names. These include: factory-built homes; prefabricated homes; pre-engineered homes; pre-built homes; packaged homes; unitized construction; and total manufacturing.

However, in Canada, companies engaged in this industry make more than these names suggest. Their business also includes the in-factory fabrication of schools, motels, hospitals, laboratories, churches, condominiums, townhouses, and even completely manufactured communities. The result is that, regardless of the name — at home or abroad — the buyer gets a precision-made structure that is engineered to

exacting standards.

Canadian prefabricated structures can be found all over the world: At the South Polar region there are Canadian-made prefabricated units that not only house United States Navy personnel at a research station, but provide the laboratories, dining rooms and complete camp facilities;

Winter Harbour in the Central Arctic is the site of a complete community made with Canadian components and used by oil drilling crews. Planned and produced in advance, the buildings were transported by helicopter, ship and land, and assembled on site;

French and American oil drilling companies are living in Canadian-built accommodations under vastly different climatic conditions — in the Sahara Desert — and many people along the Mediterranean Coast are living in Canadian built vacation homes and villas.

Manufactured homes can be constructed of various materials. For instance, sections or modules can be of wood, concrete, plywood, plastic, asbestos, fiberglass, steel or aluminum. Walls, too, can be built up in layers of different materials:

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A great place to visit page 8

canada courier

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(continued from page 1)

fireproof, insulating, decorative and washable for inside surfaces; weather resistant for the outside.

Always encouraged to experiment with new construction techniques and materials, Canadian manufactured home builders nevertheless find that timber frame construction best meets their own and their clients' needs. For years homes built by this method have withstood the extremes of the Canadian climate. And the timber frame house has the added advantage of speedy erection.

Factory production of various wood components and the application of a drywall finish in panel form to the interior of the house

are among the many labor-saving features which make it possible to erect a timber frame house in days instead of weeks.

Durability is another feature of the manufactured Canadian timber frame house. When properly constructed, such a house maintains a value comparable to that of a traditional one. A manufactured timber frame house also simplifies changes in plans. Flexibility of design not only permits economical alterations and additions to an existing structure, but provides wide variations in external elevation.

Wood's natural thermal insulating qualities, supplemented by foam or blanket insulating materials between wood frame members in external walls and ceilings, result in a timber frame house being better insulated than a brick or masonry one. This, combined with double-glazed windows, moisture and vapour barriers and central heating, provides a damp-proof, condensation-free house — warm in winter and cool in summer.

While the methods of in-factory production are virtually unlimited, they generally fall into three categories: the home package; the sectional home and the shell home — all of which can resemble any traditional home, be it a two-storey dwelling, a townhouse or a villa.

The home package includes all the materials, plus the non-wood products, that go into making a house. There is exactly enough of

everything. Each piece is pre-cut to size and numbered. Assembly is done on site by experts provided by the manufacturer and the house is ready for occupancy in a matter of days. Electrical, heating and plumbing connections have all been predetermined and are ready to receive the hardware on arrival at the site.

The sectional home is manufactured in two pieces, generally from 12 to 15 feet (3.6m to 4.5m) in width (because of highway regulations) and from 50 to 65 feet (15.2m to 19.8m) in length. The two pieces are transported to the site with everything included, right down to the stove and refrigerator. All the finishing has been done at the plant, including plumbing, heating and electrical work. The broadloom has been laid, the plastering done and the walls painted.

In the shell method of production, the shell of the house, including partitions, floors, plumbing, heating and electrical connections, are supplied by the manufacturer. The buyer finishes the house himself as time and money allow.

In the end, in a matter of only a few days — or weeks, depending on the area of the world to which the house is being shipped — the buyer has a top quality Canadian-manufactured home of his choice and in the location of his choice.

Several companies representing the manufactured homes industry in Canada are described elsewhere in this issue (see pages 4 and 5).

Advanced telescope systems

Scientific telescope systems incorporating the latest developments in telescope optics and providing the ultimate in performance and flexibility attainable with modern digital electronic techniques, are designed and manufactured by Lorenz Scientific Limited.

This Downsview, Ontario, company spent seven years in research and development studies before going into production in 1972. Already it has received more than 100 enquiries from astronomical and astrophysical institutions around the world.

The systems provided by Lorenz consist of three physically distinct components: the telescope, the control console and the power-logic module.

The power-logic module can be set up in an area other than the observing room because it requires attention only when the system is first switched on or when major modifications of the main program are desired. It consists of a high precision 10-MHz clock, a mini-computer with a 4K core space, a

teletype-punched tape unit and the electronic power supplies to operate the various functions of the telescope.

This module is interfaced both to the telescope and control console and performs all the logical operations required by the drive, set and slew functions, including pre-programmed and pre-set source acquisition and error corrections.

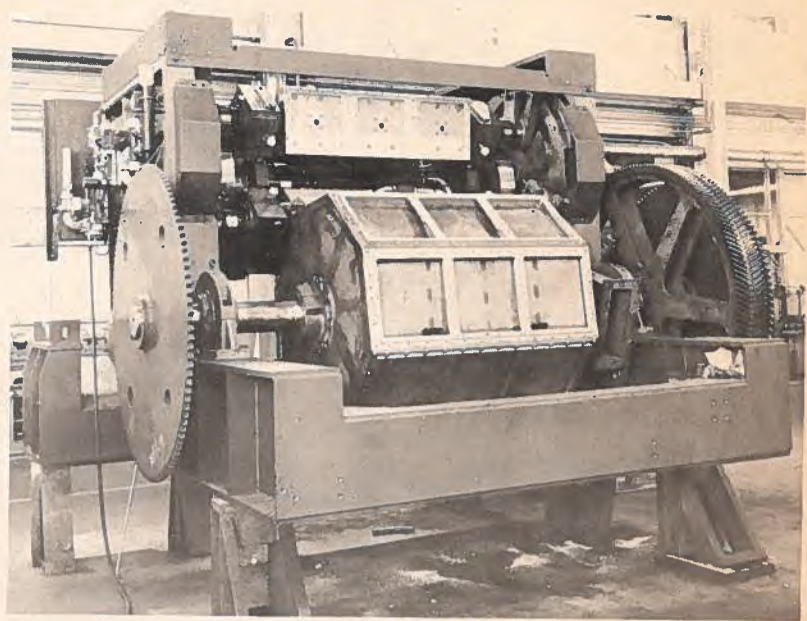
The control console, normally expected to be located with the telescope on the observing floor, can also be used in different areas, such as in the data room. Regardless of location, the console provides: an alphameric keyboard to enter or modify parametric values in the main program, such as tracking and guiding in right ascension and declination and equatorial co-ordinates (with epochs) of sources to be observed; an array of switches to initiate or interrupt the various functions of the telescope and the peripheral equipment; a cluster of five buttons for manual slewing and setting; a digital display panel showing the current tel-

lescope's R. A., DEC., H. A. (plus/minus 0.25 sec.); and a heated hand paddle with the guide and set motion controls, dome rotation and focus operations.

Features of the Lorenz telescope systems include: programmable and automatic operation of the slew, set, track and guide functions; manual override, processor, interface and software; absolute RMS setting accuracy of plus/minus 5 arc sec.; maximum switching time — under computer control — of 30 seconds between any two sources above the horizon; 2 degrees flat field (image diameter less than 1 inch (25.4mm) at f/10 modified Ritchey-Chretien focus); two horizontal f/25 coude beams; secondary-mirror rocking system; remote control secondary collimation; and electrically operated counterweight system.

Lorenz Scientific Limited also has considerable expertise in optical astronomy, radio astronomy, high-energy astrophysics, high-frequency radiation and nuclear research instruments. Code 2-2

Emery for consulting excellence



This 48-inch (1.2-m) pulp molding machine used at Unipak S. A. L. Lebanon, is designed by Roy W. Emery Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Development of large paper and pulp mills is a specialty of Roy W. Emery Limited. The firm also designs pulp molding machinery and everything that goes with it — from egg crates to apple cartons.

The 20-year-old Toronto, Ontario, consulting engineering company employs no more than 25 persons yet is has attained an international reputation for excellence. In 1970 the firm won the Canadian Consulting Engineering Award of Excellence for the design of a \$1,500,000 pulp molding plant for Kymmene Kuusanniemi, Finland.

Included in the Emery-designed equipment installed at the Finland plant were two continuous motion rotary pulp molding machines with deep draw transfer. Unlike other such machines, the Emery ones have a transfer mechanism designed to handle products up to five inches (13cm) in depth. As well, the transfer mechanism can be modified — on these or future machines — to accommodate products up to 10 inches (25cm) or more in depth.

Another new dimension is the 8-foot (2.4-m) operating width of the larger of the two machines. This width is sufficient to accommodate six 12-inch-square (31-cm) egg crates or four 12-inch (31-cm) by 20-inch (51-cm) apple cushion trays across the width of the machine.

The increase to double width represents an appreciable economy in capital cost and labor requirements per unit of capacity. In addition, the width can be increased much further without special problems in design or operation.

At the Finland plant, Emery also installed new features that include a fully enclosed, deeply immersed streamlined forming drum; a tapered uniflow vat with a multiple stock entry; a short-coupled recycle system and fully automatic flow and level controls.

Roy W. Emery Limited is noted for staying with a project right from the first line on the draft paper until everything is working properly. The firm not only designs and supervises the building of equipment and plants, it also provides such services as: development and feasibility studies; design and development of special machinery and processes; management of purchases and contracts; inspection and resident supervision of construction and installation; assistance in hiring and initial operations; and financing.

Emery has worked on such projects as: several pulp and paper mills; a number of complete pulp molding plants; a copper crushing plant and concentrator; and a pre-investment study of Greek forest resources and forest industries for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

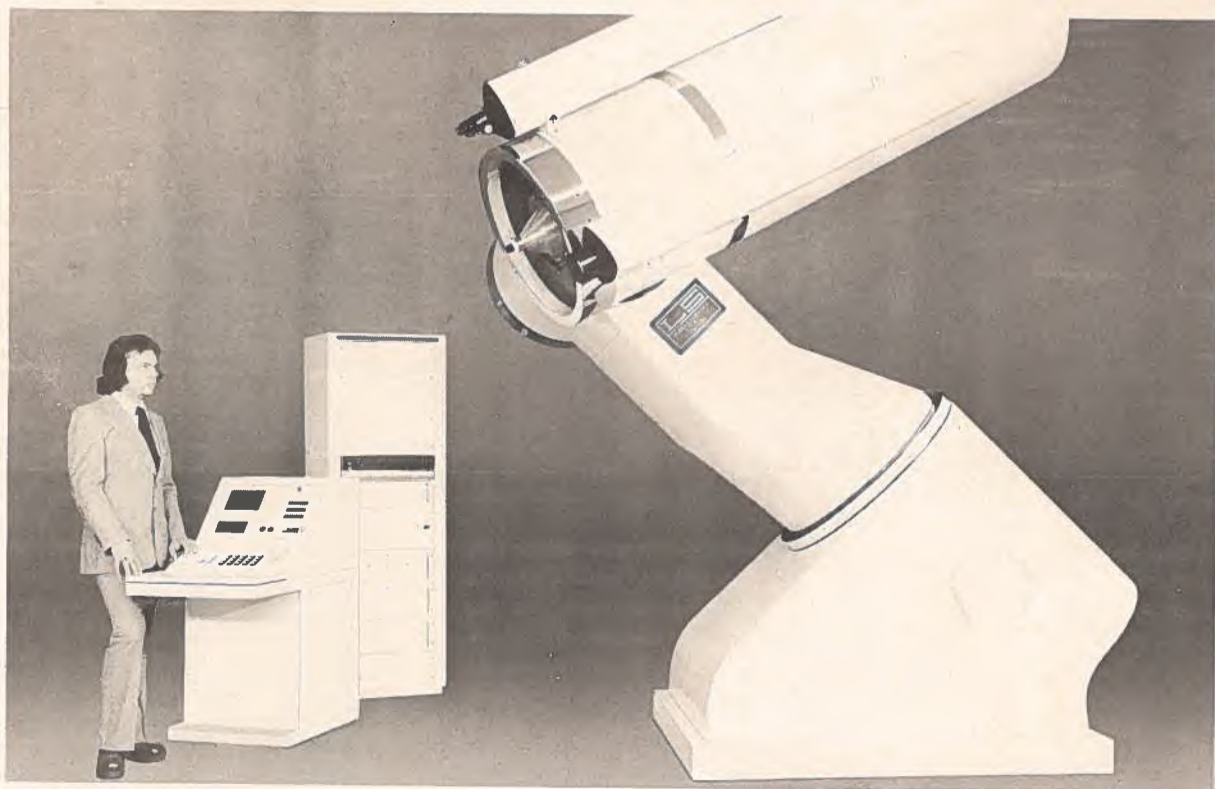
Special machinery designed by Roy W. Emery includes: pulp molding, drying, stacking, counting and hot press finishing machines; a pressurized pulp stock refiner; an automatic coal stocker; and high speed sinking and concreting equipment.

The firm has carried out projects in a number of countries including Canada, the United States, Mexico, Finland, Denmark, Lebanon and Portugal. Code 2-3

New electronic totalizer



An electronic totalizer and coin sorter which operates as quickly as other machines but costs less, is being manufactured by Laniel Canada P & A Inc. of Montreal, Quebec. Called the Roger, the machine gives the bag total, the cumulative grand daily total, and the totals of each coin denomination. The machine is a single, self-contained unit in a sturdy ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene) enclosure. It is 26 inches long by 16 inches wide by 14 inches high (66x41x35cm). The machine was designed by Design & Communication Inc. of Montreal. Of modular construction with solid state integrated circuits, the machine has dust-resistant electric eye sensors and a special large inspection tray. The inside is easily accessible for cleaning — simply lift the top — without losing totals. The Canadian company, which is well known in the vending-machine industry, has been working on the electronic totalizer coin sorter for three years. The first machine was put on the market two years ago and the present, improved model was first marketed a year ago. Code 2-4



The Cassegrain and coude telescope system designed and manufactured by Lorenz Scientific Limited can be operated either manually or by computer. Manufacturers of professional, astronomical and space science instrumentation, Lorenz makes telescopes in sizes from 12 inches (304.8mm) to as large as the customer requires.

Laser-based measuring instruments determine dimensional changes

A line of laser-equipped measuring instruments that are accurate to a millionth of an inch and have a wide variety of applications in industry, civil engineering and laboratories are manufactured by Diffracto Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

DiffractoGage systems are a totally new, laser-based approach to non-contacting measurement of proximity, displacement and profile. Using laser beam diffraction to determine dimensional changes (such as the almost imperceptible expansion or creeping that occurs in bridges, tunnels or concrete buildings) the DiffractoGage systems offer: micro-inch accuracy; displacement range in excess of 0.040 inches (1mm); unparalleled long term stability; non-contacting, inertialess response and unique whole length gaging capability.

Principal DiffractoGage products include field-usable strain gages and displacement measurement components. The gage measuring devices include the recording type reader and the photo-electric type reader.

With the recording reader, gage patterns are recorded on film and later analyzed. This approach is particularly applicable to field use because it allows rapid measurements to be taken by inexperienced personnel. As well, actual measurements can later be performed by an experienced operator under controlled conditions. Then, should any discrepancies arise, the original data — recorded on a permanent film record — can be checked and rechecked as required. With this recorder, reading time is under 10 seconds and, since the instrument is self-recording, the operator does not even have to record the readings taken.

The photo-electric gage reader

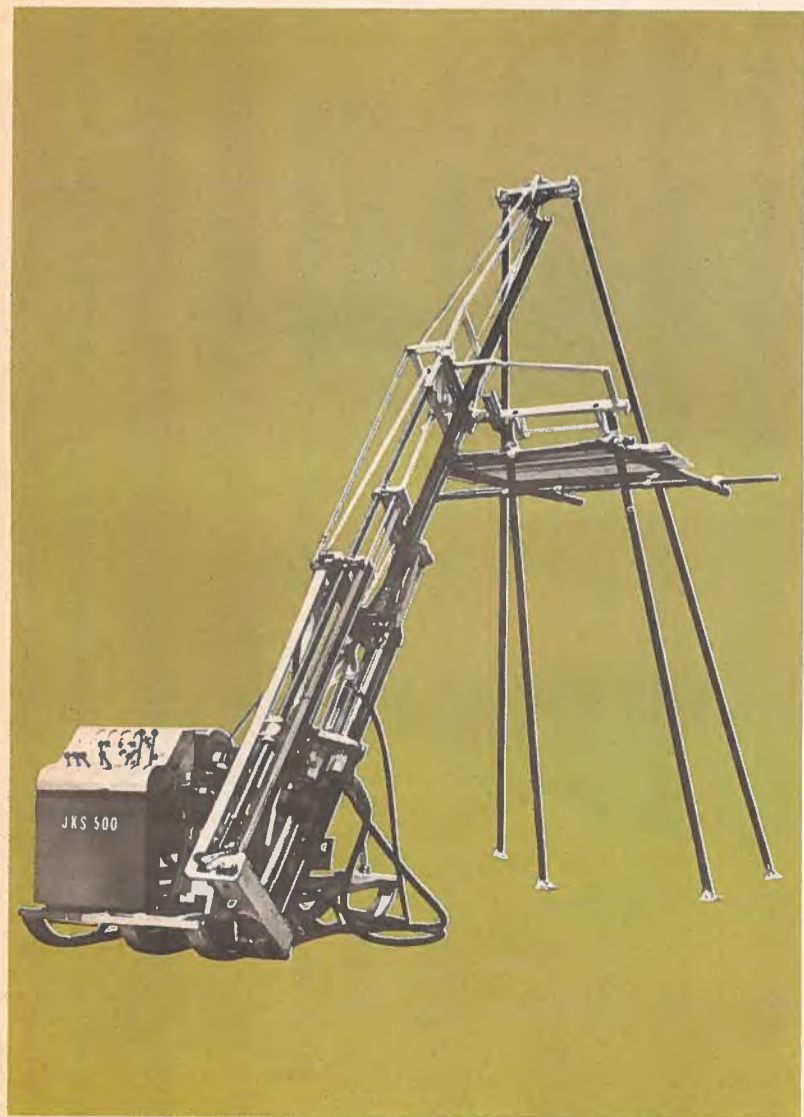


The strain gage, used to measure expansion in such structures as bridges, tunnels and concrete buildings, can be permanently installed in the structure and read anytime in the future with the same accuracy as the day of installation.

scans the gage pattern and produces an immediate strain reading. These readers are somewhat more accurate than the film type and are particularly useful in research applications in both laboratory and field environments.

A high-technology company whose forte is in the laser and measurement field, Diffracto Ltd. can also provide complete engineering assistance in gage selection, location, installation and measurement. Code 3-1

Diamonds are a drill's best friend



The JKS500 hydraulic diamond core drill for surface and underground mining exploration, foundation testing and seismic and slim hole drilling can operate at any angle, from vertical to horizontal.

J. K. Smit & Sons Diamond Products Ltd. has a world-wide reputation for diamond drilling equipment of outstanding quality.

The company's development of the JKS400 and JKS500 hydraulic diamond core drills won this Toronto, Ontario, firm the 1973 World Mining Blue Ribbon award which is granted for technological achievement in equipment development for the world minerals industry.

Described as the newest and most up-to-date diamond core drills on today's world markets, the JKS400 and 500 are designed for surface and underground mining exploration, foundation testing and seismic and slim hole drilling. They can drill at any angle, from vertical to horizontal.

On both units all drilling procedures are controlled from the operator's control console. Here he can drill, pull, hoist, retrieve a wire line core tube or move the machine with instruments that are within convenient reach and full visibility. At all times all instruments indicate the pressure and flow characteristics under which the drills are working.

Penetration rate is independent of spindle rotational speed and spindle speeds from 100 rpm to 1,500 rpm with a continuous smooth flow of power are possible due to the hydraulic system.

Both the JKS400 and 500 have a five-foot (1.5-m) stroke which is deemed to provide savings, minimize operator fatigue, increase penetration rate, improve drilling performance and provide for diamond economy.

Retractable mast helps throw light on subject

Retractable antennas from Canada used in the NASA space program inspired a Canadian company to design its own retractable mast system for hoisting many different products. The Stem system, designed by Spar Aerospace Products Limited of Toronto, Ontario, has been perfected by Neeco Industries Ltd. of Burlington, Ontario. Neeco is now marketing the Stem-Lite.

The Stem-Lite is a warning system to keep traffic away from emergency sites. The compact, lightweight system consists of a beacon or strobe light which sits atop a retractable mast mounted on a vehicle roof.

The solid-state, high intensity beacon gives long-range visibility. Floodlight accessories, providing as much as 2,000 watts of illumination, can create near-daylight conditions over a 100-foot (30.5-m) radius.

The retractable mast, which goes up and down in seconds, can be extended to eight feet (2.4m), with special models available which extend to 15 feet (4.6m). The retracted mast is 16 inches (41cm) high. The mast, two inches (5cm) in diameter, consists of two strips of stainless steel. When the mast is retracted, each strip flattens as it winds onto a spool.

The system, which weighs about 40 pounds (18kg), will function in temperatures ranging from -30°F to 120°F (-34° to 49°C). When

raised to maximum height, it will withstand winds up to 60 miles an hour (96km/hr).

The system is easily mounted on anything from police cars to airport ceilings, harbor boats to animal trailers, crash-and-rescue trucks to city utility trucks, mining and forestry maintenance vehicles to fire trucks and airline maintenance vehicles.

Systems made for North America operate on 110-volt AC and/or 12-volt DC current. Other units are available for 220-volt AC applications. The average car battery, which operates on 12-volt DC current, can power the system. Optional equipment includes an AC generator for the intense floodlights.

The control panel for the Stem-Lite can be easily mounted on a car dashboard. Clearly marked toggle switches activate the warning beacon, the mast extension and retraction and the power to the floodlights. Outlets for power tools can be added to the panel.

The company has sold the Stem-Lite in many countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Britain, Japan, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States.

The Stem-Lite's lifting mechanism can also be used to raise television cameras, antennas and wind-directional instruments.

Code 3-2



Stem-Lite to the rescue . . .

A lightweight air-cooled industrial gasoline engine (40hp on the JKS400 and 50hp on the JKS500) is standard equipment. Diesel, air or electric motors are optional on both models.

For shipping by light aircraft or moving over difficult terrain, the JKS400 can be easily disassembled into components. The power unit is mounted on its own skids, separate from the drill frame, and anchor-yokes can be quickly removed to shorten over-all length to 8.5 feet (2.6m) and reduce weight to 600 pounds (272kg).

The JKS400 does not require a tripod. It is equipped with a rod support mounted on the drill frame and provides for hydraulic pulling of rods in 20-foot (6-m) stands. Depending on the rod size, core

and hole diameter, the JKS400 has a drilling capacity of 900 to 1,800 feet (274m to 548m).

The JKS500, which can be transported by light aircraft, tractor, or by its own power, has a frame and rod stack that provide for hydraulic pulling of rods in 20-foot (6-m) stands at 40 feet (12m) per minute and stacking of 2,000 feet (610m) of "A" rod without use of tripod. To facilitate the use of wire line core barrels and rods, a hollow spindle drill head and wire line hoist are standard accessories.

Depending on rod size, core and hole diameter, the JKS500 has a drilling capacity of 1,200 to 2,400 feet (365m to 730m).

J. K. Smit & Sons exports its drilling equipment to more than 65 countries. Code 3-3

Westwood covers entire gamut

Homes manufactured by Westwood Building Systems Limited, New Westminster, British Columbia, cover the entire gamut from modern, traditional and ranch style homes to L-shaped and split-level dwellings. Made of kiln-dried British Columbia lumber, more than 40 models are available, many of which can be altered to satisfy specific needs and tastes.

For instance, the Mark '70 series, designed to bring the cost of homes within reach of the average family, consists of four models whose floor areas range from 792 square feet (73.5m²) to 1,072 square feet (99.5m²) and which have two, three or four bedrooms. These homes utilize every square foot to best advantage to provide maximum living space without waste or duplication.

In the Suburban series, the only series which cannot be customized, there are 17 models. These range from the 960 square-foot (89.1-m²) Squire to the 1,352 square-foot

(125.6-m²) Southwind, a long, low, four-bedroom ranch styled bungalow. Designed for the family that requires maximum accommodation but prefers a non-basement situation, the Southwind has everything on the main floor: conveniently designed kitchen, utility room, dining room, ample sized living room and en suite plumbing in the master bedroom.

Fourteen models comprise the Living Home series and one model, the Wellington, is a typical executive-type family home with five bedrooms, two and one-half bathrooms and double garage. This split-level home, whose middle core isolates the dining-living areas from the family room, has a total floor area of 2,080 square feet (193.2m²).

Westwood doesn't stop at manufacturing homes. It also manufactures hotels, motels, lodges and condominiums. The firm is also credited with introducing into British Columbia the first home build-

ing system to employ factory assembled components with all the services pre-installed.

Until the introduction of the "Westcore" system, factory-built homes could be framed and closed in a single day but interior finishing remained to be done and plumbing, heating and electrical wiring still had to be sub-contracted.

With the "Westcore" system, plumbing, heating, electrical wiring and insulation are installed at the factory, and wall units, interior partitions and roof components completely closed in. Key element of the system is the "core," a factory-built module comprising bathroom and kitchen service center with plumbing fixtures, sink and countertops installed. The entire house, insulated and fully installed, is transported to the site and erected in a matter of days.

Westwood homes are used in Canada, the United States, and Japan.

Code 4-1

Special homes for specific tastes

Modular homes assembled according to the specific tastes and requirements of the purchaser are manufactured by Les Entreprises Désourdy Incorporated, Saint Jean, Quebec.

The history of this company has been one of continual growth, from the construction of a chalet in 1947 to the prefabrication of roof trusses, wall panels and home components in 1956, to the factory building of a 350-room motel for Expo '67 visitors.

Today, Les Entreprises Désourdy is one of the largest manufacturers of modular homes in North America: the firm turns out more than 2,000 units a year.

The Désourdy modular home, available in more than 50 models, may consist of two, or several different modules that are assembled only on the foundations. The construction starts by assembling the floor sections which are placed on trolleys that roll on steel rails and stay under each module from the beginning to the end of fabrication.

As the module progresses in the plant, different elements are added

to make a complete "half-a-house" — from the plumbing system to the exterior siding. Each operation is carried out by a specialist and everybody's work undergoes numerous checks along the way, including a final major inspection to make sure the module lives up to the Désourdy standards of high quality.

The next step is simply to deliver the house, place it on the foundation, make connections and give it the finishing touches. The end product: a modular house that offers all the comfort and elegance of a traditional home while exemplifying the superior quality of precision building that is guaranteed by in-factory production.

In addition to constructing modular homes, Les Entreprises Désourdy also builds, transports and erects schools, churches, hospitals and gymnasiums. The firm is currently working on the construction of a new town, Fermont, near Labrador City, which will house more than 5,000 people, and has also constructed a condominium in the skiing region of Stowe, Vermont.

Code 4-3



The three-bedroom Wiltshire, manufactured by Westwood Building Systems Limited, has a total upper floor area of 1,219 square feet (113.2m²). Designed for sheer living pleasure, the Wiltshire features quiet and private sleeping areas that are completely detached from the main living-dining areas, a fully enclosed double carport over which is a sundeck that is ideal as a play area for children or for adult entertaining.

Designs unlimited

Homes for all seasons

Homes that withstand the ravages of the permafrost regions of the Canadian Arctic and the earthquake and wind conditions of Japan — yet still maintain their comfort and beauty — are built by Engineered Homes Limited.

Described as the largest single-family home manufacturer and builder in Canada, this Calgary, Alberta, company has been in the manufactured homes business since 1943. It has been turning out 2,000 housing units a year for the past three years.

Design possibilities for an Engineered home are virtually unlimited. The company has 20 different brochures for 20 different neighborhoods. The floor plans are chosen from a master brochure consisting of 58 different plans and offering approximately 300 different exterior stylings.

Engineered's diversity of product goes from single-family dwellings and townhouses to condominiums, public housing, industrial camps and homes. However, the company specialty is manufactured homes and these range from single-family homes with a total area of 720 square feet (66.8m²) to executive-

type homes of more than 3,000 square feet (278.7m²).

One such Engineered home is the Discovery 120, a three bedroom home with a total floor area of 1,120 square feet (104m²). Available in eight different exterior stylings (two with garages), the Discovery 120 features a unique, practical and spacious layout, with ample storage and closet space.

The weather-protected front entry leads into a handsomely proportioned living and dining combination. The 12-foot 10-inch by 13-foot 3-inch (3.9m by 4-m) kitchen is family size and features a window conveniently placed above the sink. The bedrooms are available in varying family sizes and there is an extra half bath off the master bedroom.

Engineered Homes Limited has won more than 47 local, regional, national and international awards including several Canadian Housing Design Council awards.

Respected for its consistent production of top quality homes, Engineered markets its homes in Canada, the United States, Japan and Austria.

Code 4-2



Interior and exterior views of the three-bedroom Discovery 120.





At home in Venezuela

Two views of one of the five wood built homes recently exported to Venezuela by their manufacturer, Swertz Brothers Construction Limited, Weyburn, Saskatchewan. The homes were prefabricated at the Weyburn factory, packed in overseas shipping containers, railed to Montreal and shipped to their destination. A Swertz Brothers representative was on hand to facilitate the primary stages of wood frame construction and to assist in the erection of the homes. A trainee from Venezuela also visited the Weyburn factory to learn the construction techniques employed by Swertz. Incorporated in 1957, Swertz Brothers entered the home manufacturing business in 1967 and now exports its prefabricated and mobile homes to several countries. Code 5-2

Profit in portable structures

Customers keep coming back for more when they deal with Atco (Quebec) Limited, Eastern Canada's largest manufacturer of factory-built structures.

This Ville LaSalle, Quebec, company recently shipped 500 portable classrooms and 10 teachers' residences to Libya for a value of \$3,600,000. The Libyans immediately followed up with a \$1,500,000 order for an additional 206 classrooms and 62 teachers' residences — a solid indication that Atco meets the price, delivery and performance specifications demanded by its customers.

Used by Libya to extend its school system into rural and outlying areas, the transportable buildings are designed so that they can be erected and fully assembled in 24 man-hours on site — complete with fittings and furnishings, including desks and benches for 32 students, and, in the case of residences, beds and living quarters.

Atco also developed a unique packaging method to ship the structures. The units are built so that the walls fold in and the ceilings lower down to the floor. Thus, a classroom unit which is 37 feet (11.2m) long, 12 feet (3.6m) wide and 9 feet (2.7m) high, folds down to a height of 30 inches (762mm) for simple and efficient shipping.

Acto (Quebec) Limited, established in 1967, also builds prefabricated industrial camps, kitchens, laboratories, airlift industrial housing, portable steel buildings and railroad flatcar mounted equipment. The firm currently is filling a \$1,800,000 order for 198 flatcar mounted housing units to be used by the Canadian National Railway's maintenance personnel.

A subsidiary of Atco Industries Limited, Atco (Quebec) exports to such areas as Greenland, Iceland, the United States, South America, the British West Indies and the Middle East. Code 5-3



One of best building materials

Cedar in the spotlight

Innovative in design, structurally sound and consistently high in quality are pre-cut cedar homes by Lindal.

The world's largest manufacturer of pre-cut homes, Lindal Cedar Homes Limited, New Westminster, British Columbia, offers more than 73 standard floor plans — any of which can be modified to suit the individual purchaser's specifications and all of which are made from the finest quality cedar from the Pacific Northwest.

Not only are Lindal homes noted for their practical layout and spaciousness, the cedar itself is highly regarded for its singular beauty with color variations ranging from pale ambers through burnished red tones to dark golden browns.

Canadian cedar is one of the best building materials available, and for a variety of reasons. The wood is naturally imbued with a preservative oil that renders it virtually immune to decay and the toxic oil discourages bugs and vermin — a feature that is especially appreciated in tropical climates.

Cedar is also a most effective insulator, making Lindal homes warm in Iceland and cool in Tahiti.

Unlike most modular and prefabricated homes which are shipped to the site intact, Lindal homes are precision pre-cut and numbered at the factory. The exact number of pieces (no wastage of materials) is then shipped to the site where they are erected in a matter of days.

Construction of the Lindal home is based on the practical and attractive post and beam system which permits any of the standard models to be easily modified to customer tastes. The firm also features its patented steellam beam in its homes. Not only is this structurally stronger than the solid beam, it is more attractive because it is encased in cedar — yet still permits end connections by ordinary sawing, nailing and drilling procedures.

A representative home from Lindal's Heritage series is the Lexington, a comfortable two-storey dwelling that appeals to past

times with its traditional gambrel roof and which features decks on each end of the main floor and a balcony off the master bedroom on the second floor.

The main floor, with a total area of 787 square feet (73.1m²), includes a kitchen with a large window conveniently placed above the sink; dining room; living room; family or bedroom and bath. The larger second floor — it has a total area of 834 square feet (77.4m²) — includes a master bedroom with two large closets, a bathroom and two bedrooms, each 13 feet 4 inches (4m) by 11 feet (3.3m) and each with a large closet.

Lindal Cedar Homes Limited also manufactures churches, schools and restaurants. Its pre-cut cedar club houses and community centres are available in modular widths from 16 to 54 feet (4.8m to 16.4m) with the length of any single room ranging over 100 feet (30.4m).

In addition to its many display villages in Canada and the United States, Lindal has distribution centres in England, Japan, Australia and Switzerland and exports to those countries as well as to Tahiti, Guam, West Europe and the British West Indies. Code 5-1



The two-storey Lexington, one of the 73 models of pre-cut cedar homes manufactured by Lindal Cedar Homes Limited.



A portable classroom, knocked-down to a height of only 30 inches (762mm) for shipping, is really 9 feet (2.7m) high, 12 feet (3.6m) wide and 37 feet (11.2m) long when assembled. The units are manufactured by Atco (Quebec) Limited and exported internationally.

Laser-based measuring instruments determine dimensional changes

A line of laser-equipped measuring instruments that are accurate to a millionth of an inch and have a wide variety of applications in industry, civil engineering and laboratories are manufactured by Diffracto Ltd., Windsor, Ontario.

DiffractoGage systems are a totally new, laser-based approach to non-contacting measurement of proximity, displacement and profile. Using laser beam diffraction to determine dimensional changes (such as the almost imperceptible expansion or creeping that occurs in bridges, tunnels or concrete buildings) the DiffractoGage systems offer: micro-inch accuracy; displacement range in excess of 0.040 inches (1mm); unparalleled long term stability; non-contacting, inertialess response and unique whole length gaging capability.

Principal DiffractoGage products include field-usable strain gages and displacement measurement components. The gage measuring devices include the recording type reader and the photo-electric type reader.

With the recording reader, gage patterns are recorded on film and later analyzed. This approach is particularly applicable to field use because it allows rapid measurements to be taken by inexperienced personnel. As well, actual measurements can later be performed by an experienced operator under controlled conditions. Then, should any discrepancies arise, the original data — recorded on a permanent film record — can be checked and rechecked as required. With this recorder, reading time is under 10 seconds and, since the instrument is self-recording, the operator does not even have to record the readings taken.

The photo-electric gage reader

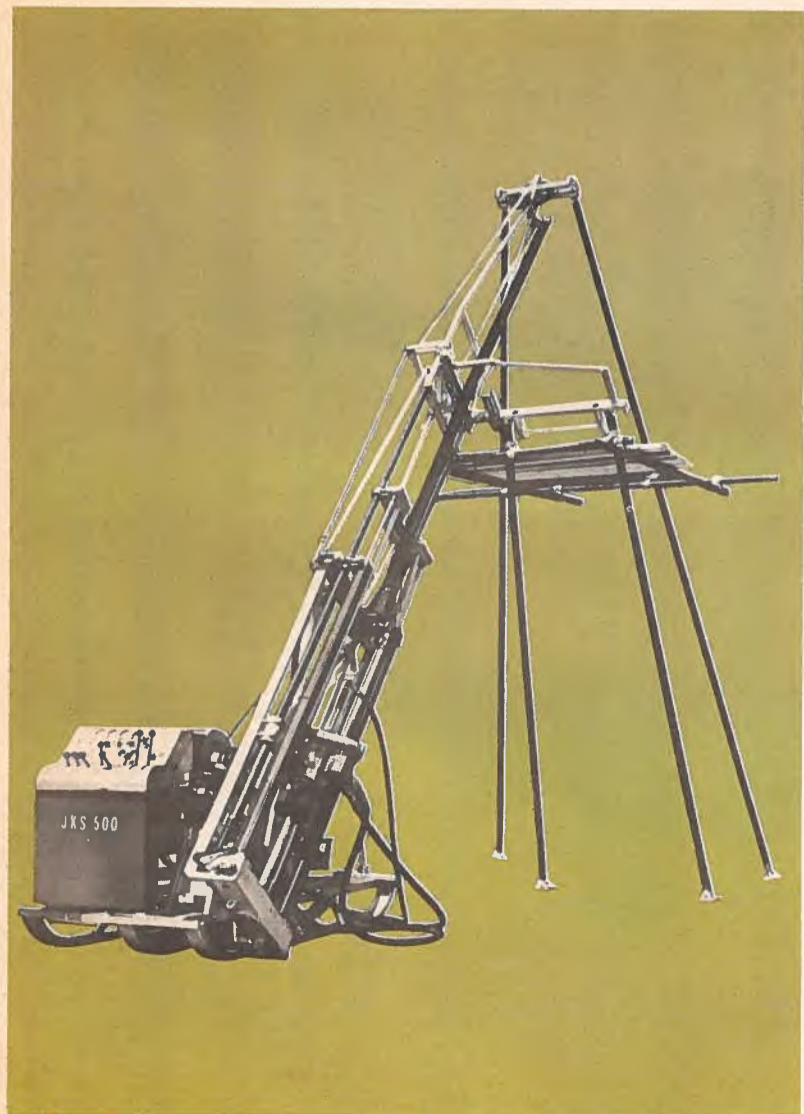


The strain gage, used to measure expansion in such structures as bridges, tunnels and concrete buildings, can be permanently installed in the structure and read anytime in the future with the same accuracy as the day of installation.

scans the gage pattern and produces an immediate strain reading. These readers are somewhat more accurate than the film type and are particularly useful in research applications in both laboratory and field environments.

A high-technology company whose forte is in the laser and measurement field, Diffracto Ltd. can also provide complete engineering assistance in gage selection, location, installation and measurement. Code 3-1

Diamonds are a drill's best friend



The JKS500 hydraulic diamond core drill for surface and underground mining exploration, foundation testing and seismic and slim hole drilling can operate at any angle, from vertical to horizontal.

J. K. Smit & Sons Diamond Products Ltd. has a world-wide reputation for diamond drilling equipment of outstanding quality.

The company's development of the JKS400 and JKS500 hydraulic diamond core drills won this Toronto, Ontario, firm the 1973 World Mining Blue Ribbon award which is granted for technological achievement in equipment development for the world minerals industry.

Described as the newest and most up-to-date diamond core drills on today's world markets, the JKS400 and 500 are designed for surface and underground mining exploration, foundation testing and seismic and slim hole drilling. They can drill at any angle, from vertical to horizontal.

On both units all drilling procedures are controlled from the operator's control console. Here he can drill, pull, hoist, retrieve a wire line core tube or move the machine with instruments that are within convenient reach and full visibility. At all times all instruments indicate the pressure and flow characteristics under which the drills are working.

Penetration rate is independent of spindle rotational speed and spindle speeds from 100 rpm to 1,500 rpm with a continuous smooth flow of power are possible due to the hydraulic system.

Both the JKS400 and 500 have a five-foot (1.5-m) stroke which is deemed to provide savings, minimize operator fatigue, increase penetration rate, improve drilling performance and provide for diamond economy.

Retractable mast helps throw light on subject

Retractable antennas from Canada used in the NASA space program inspired a Canadian company to design its own retractable mast system for hoisting many different products. The Stem system, designed by Spar Aerospace Products Limited of Toronto, Ontario, has been perfected by Neeco Industries Ltd. of Burlington, Ontario. Neeco is now marketing the Stem-Lite.

The Stem-Lite is a warning system to keep traffic away from emergency sites. The compact, lightweight system consists of a beacon or strobe light which sits atop a retractable mast mounted on a vehicle roof.

The solid-state, high intensity beacon gives long-range visibility. Floodlight accessories, providing as much as 2,000 watts of illumination, can create near-daylight conditions over a 100-foot (30.5-m) radius.

The retractable mast, which goes up and down in seconds, can be extended to eight feet (2.4m), with special models available which extend to 15 feet (4.6m). The retracted mast is 16 inches (41cm) high. The mast, two inches (5cm) in diameter, consists of two strips of stainless steel. When the mast is retracted, each strip flattens as it winds onto a spool.

The system, which weighs about 40 pounds (18kg), will function in temperatures ranging from -30°F to 120°F (-34° to 49°C). When

raised to maximum height, it will withstand winds up to 60 miles an hour (96km/hr).

The system is easily mounted on anything from police cars to airport ceilings, harbor boats to animal trailers, crash-and-rescue trucks to city utility trucks, mining and forestry maintenance vehicles to fire trucks and airline maintenance vehicles.

Systems made for North America operate on 110-volt AC and/or 12-volt DC current. Other units are available for 220-volt AC applications. The average car battery, which operates on 12-volt DC current, can power the system. Optional equipment includes an AC generator for the intense floodlights.

The control panel for the Stem-Lite can be easily mounted on a car dashboard. Clearly marked toggle switches activate the warning beacon, the mast extension and retraction and the power to the floodlights. Outlets for power tools can be added to the panel.

The company has sold the Stem-Lite in many countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, Britain, Japan, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States.

The Stem-Lite's lifting mechanism can also be used to raise television cameras, antennas and wind-directional instruments.

Code 3-2



Stem-Lite to the rescue . . .

A lightweight air-cooled industrial gasoline engine (40hp on the JKS400 and 50hp on the JKS500) is standard equipment. Diesel, air or electric motors are optional on both models.

For shipping by light aircraft or moving over difficult terrain, the JKS400 can be easily disassembled into components. The power unit is mounted on its own skids, separate from the drill frame, and anchor-yokes can be quickly removed to shorten over-all length to 8.5 feet (2.6m) and reduce weight to 600 pounds (272kg).

The JKS400 does not require a tripod. It is equipped with a rod support mounted on the drill frame and provides for hydraulic pulling of rods in 20-foot (6-m) stands. Depending on the rod size, core

and hole diameter, the JKS400 has a drilling capacity of 900 to 1,800 feet (274m to 548m).

The JKS500, which can be transported by light aircraft, tractor, or by its own power, has a frame and rod stack that provide for hydraulic pulling of rods in 20-foot (6-m) stands at 40 feet (12m) per minute and stacking of 2,000 feet (610m) of "A" rod without use of tripod. To facilitate the use of wire line core barrels and rods, a hollow spindle drill head and wire line hoist are standard accessories.

Depending on rod size, core and hole diameter, the JKS500 has a drilling capacity of 1,200 to 2,400 feet (365m to 730m).

J. K. Smit & Sons exports its drilling equipment to more than 65 countries. Code 3-3

New way of delivering goods can save lives during fires

Last year's fire tragedies in Sao Paulo and Los Angeles have emphasized the need — all over the world — for better evacuation procedures in highrise buildings. Too often, traditional methods of getting people out of buildings are just not good enough: stairways become impassable, elevator power supplies fail and fire ladders do not reach high enough.

One solution to this worldwide problem has been devised by Sky Van Ltd., a Vancouver, British Columbia, company. The product, Sky Van, is basically a box that hangs from, and travels along, two barely visible steel tracks set against the exterior wall of a building.

Measuring eight feet by eight by 10 feet (2.4x2.4x3m) and pulled by cables, the box can lift 4,000 pounds (1,814kg) or as many as 25 people as fast as 400 feet

(122m) a minute. It can be installed on most existing buildings and all new ones, regardless of building height.

Sky Van's exterior location, absence of sophisticated electronic controls and lower level placement of driving machinery make it probably the safest method of building evacuation during a fire.

It can be used not only to evacuate people above the fire level, but also to carry fire fighters and equipment to the fire level. This lets firemen bypass the stairwell and arrive at the fire floor in good physical condition. Sky Van's communication system can give instructions to building occupants and firemen.

In order to use the system, a building must be fitted with tracks. The box itself, however, can hang permanently on the building, or be stored out of sight until needed, or

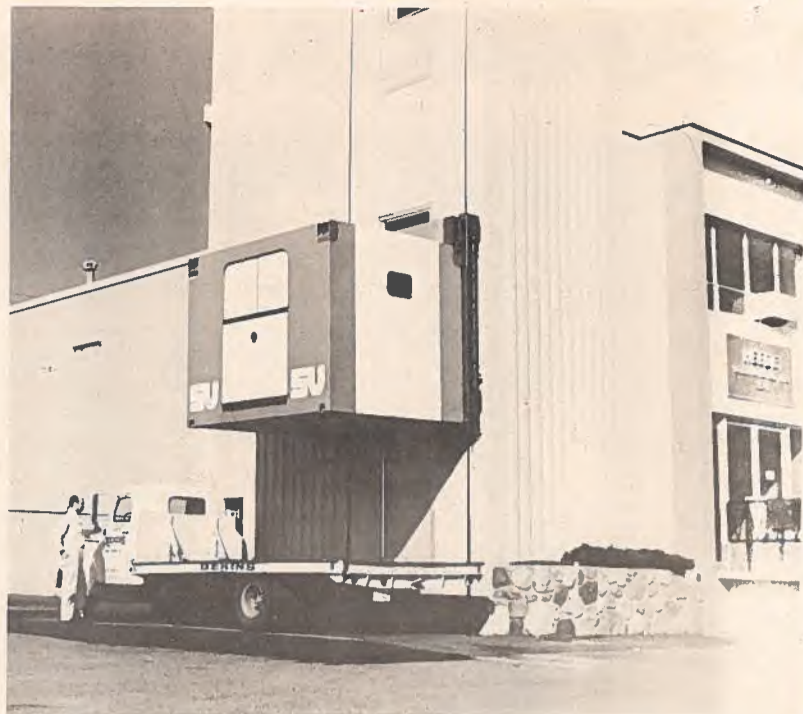
even be carried about on a truck-bed. The last approach may appeal to the fire departments of small cities.

Designed originally for material handling, Sky Van is ideal for deliveries in highrise buildings. During early construction of a building, a contractor can use Sky Van as a personnel and material hoist. After the building is completed, the box can be used by moving companies to transport tenants' goods.

With the increasing cost of high-rise space, provision of storage and janitorial space is becoming something of a luxury. Sky Van helps solve this problem: the system provides efficient, sanitary, inter-floor or inter-building transportation for all types of goods. Hospitals, for example, would find the system ideal for carrying food carts and laundry.

Sky Van also reduces delivery costs and minimizes the need for special loading areas for trucks.

Code 7-1



Sky Van Ltd. was incorporated in 1966 to develop a new method of moving materials into and out of highrise buildings. The result is Sky Van, a portable box which rides on tracks and can be used on the highest buildings. Sky Van can be loaded at a building site or, like other containers, at a factory or warehouse. In the latter cases, the need for special street loading areas near a highrise is reduced. The system also provides perhaps the safest method of evacuating highrise buildings during fires.

New magnetometer reliable, easy-to-use



A reliable easy-to-use, low-cost magnetometer has been designed by Barringer Research Limited of Rexdale, Ontario. The GM-122 Mini Protonmag ensures consistent one gamma repeatability under all survey conditions and is accurate to plus or minus 10 parts per million or better than plus or minus one gamma. The unit operates in temperatures ranging from -40 to 131° Fahrenheit (-40 to 55°C). The instrument has a number of unusual features which help the field operator: an indicator provides a two-day advance warning of battery failure; another indicator warns if the instrument's accuracy has dropped below one gamma; a console button can be pressed to test if the processing part of the instrument is working properly. The magnetometer, which has no on-off button, uses almost no power until the "read" button is pushed, and then the power supply of 12 D-cell batteries gives up to 10,000 readings. The electronic console is 3.5 by 7 by 11 inches (9x18x28cm) and the cylindrical sensor on the end of the pole is 4.9 by 4.8 inches (12x11cm). The complete field system weighs 11.5 pounds (5.2kg). The unit can be used as a station magnetometer or surficial metal detector. Code 7-2

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CANADA.....A GREAT PLACE TO VISIT



It's spring in Canada's capital as tulips frame the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

by Anna Armstrong Hibberd
Editor, Canada Courier

It's uncomfortably close to 20 years since this Canadian citizen was in England, planning a one-year visit to Canada. She came, she saw, was conquered, and the one-year visit concept was given a decent burial.

Since then a stream of uncles, aunts, cousins, (some once- some twice-, removed), non-uncles, non-aunts and non-cousins, have brightened her doors, announcing their arrival from various parts of the world to spend a vacation in Canada.

Using her Ottawa (or Toronto, as it once was) base, they have travelled far across the land to see the wonders of the east, the west, north, south and middle. This writer stayed perforce at home — sternly resolving that next year, by golly, she too would take time off to travel far and wide on the Canadian scene. Over the years she has been the envious recipient of glowing descriptions written on the backs of brightly coloured postcards reporting happy holidays from the relatives (and the non-relatives).

Readers, take their word for it — Canada is a great place to visit — that is, if you can't stay!



Canada's famed police force displays fine form in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride staged in Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.

Not all the relatives were on vacation-only trips. Uncle Adam had been involved with his company's incentive program and had won a visit to Canada for two as reward. The Canadian Government Travel Bureau had helped his company (in the food processing business) to set up his trip so that he was able to include industrial plant tours from time to time in his itinerary. And what an itinerary! Postcards kept arriving from the Atlantic provinces — Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; from Québec City, from Montreal and Ottawa. By the time Uncle Adam and Aunt Joan arrived back in Toronto, they pronounced themselves exhilarated with the beauty of the countryside, the fascination of the cities and the sheer size and variety of the landscape.

Their postcard chronicle had been impressive, although of course they were only able to include some of the highlights:

The province of Newfoundland and Labrador they found a hardy place, ruggedly beautiful. In tiny port settlements, fishermen work as their ancestors did and pioneer life perseveres. Ferries link Newfoundland to mainland Canada at North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The influence of the first Scottish settlers is still very much in evidence in Nova Scotia. The flash of tartans and the skirl of bagpipes are everywhere. The drive around Cape Breton island on the Cabot Trail is a thrilling experience, with the mountains, the sea, the forests and the villages blending into a picture book scene.

Prince Edward Island has a 1,100-mile (1,770-km) coastline,

ideal for seaside vacationing. The waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence surrounding it are warmed by a gulf stream. The PEI National Park beaches are particularly fine.

New Brunswick, the fourth Atlantic Province, is a rich tapestry of lush valleys and wooded highlands, threaded by rivers and lakes. At Hartland, motorists can cross the world's longest covered bridge. Moncton boasts Magnetic Hill where cars and bicycles appear to coast uphill. And at Saint John, the Reversing Falls change course twice a day.

The principal cities of these provinces have their own special charms and no postcard could do them justice.

A highlight of anyone's visit to Québec — the beautiful province which is Canada's largest — would have to be Québec City. The only walled city in North America, it is a delightful combination of early French Canada culture and up-to-date tourist facilities. To visit it is to explore Canada's history.

And then there is Montreal — an industrial-commercial metropolis and one of the world's great seaports. An exciting, charming city whether one's preferences lie in the direction of the bustling nightlife and the shops or exploring the parks and admiring the architecture of the older districts. Dining in restaurants in Québec and Montreal is a titillating taste-bud adventure.

Canada's national capital, in the province of Ontario, is not a huge cosmopolitan capital such as Rome or Paris. Ottawa remains a relatively small, quiet city with a special kind of charm. Its rivers and canal, scenic driveways and parkways and easy access to the gentle

hills and valleys of the surrounding countryside make it an ideal vacation center for those who prefer the quieter pleasures.

Ontario's provincial capital is an entirely different scene. A modern financial and commercial giant, Metropolitan Toronto covers an area of 270 square miles (702km²) and draws its residents from all over the world. There is something in this city for every taste, from notable museums and science centers to man-made island recreation areas and acres of parkland, to a remarkable variety of restaurants and the scenic beauty of the islands reached by ferry from Toronto Harbour.

Those particular relatives had covered a lot of ground, had sampled and savoured a great deal that is Canada, had seen so much and yet so little, for it remained to others to explore the vast stretches of Canada's midwest, witness the geographic contrasts of Alberta and be awed by the superlatives of British Columbia.

When cousins Dorothy and Jamie arrived on the scene they had resolved to go west and turned out to be equally skilled in the art of the postcard précis . . .

Canada's midwest — Manitoba and Saskatchewan — has some of the richest farmland on the continent. In the south, the wheatfields stretch in beautiful uniformity. But only two-fifths of Manitoba's area is prairie. There are thousands upon thousands of lakes, sandy beaches and well equipped campgrounds scattered throughout the millions of acres of forestland and resort areas. Yet the population of the whole province does not quite

reach 1,000,000 and more than half live in that friendly city of many cultures, Winnipeg.

As in Manitoba, the wheatlands occupy only the southern part of Saskatchewan. Coal mining, oil and gas fields, mixed farming and cattle ranching flourish there. With its many parks, sandy beaches and campgrounds, it is also a great place for family vacations. Regina, now the neat and orderly capital, was originally named Pile o'Bones and the name was changed to honor Queen Victoria in 1883. Wascana Center is the scenic and cultural heart of the city, with its attractive buildings and the parks surrounding the man-made Wascana Lake.

Alberta, with its geographic contrasts, is a recreational paradise: in the Rocky Mountain region, for the trail rider, climber, hiker, fisherman, or the fellow who is just a communer with nature; in the south there is Fort Macleod, with its North West Mounted Police Museum; the eastern section has the Badlands and Dinosaur Provincial Park. The province's two main cities are Edmonton, the provincial capital, and Calgary, home of the world famous Calgary Stampede.

And moving on to British Columbia . . . it's big — and absolutely full of spectacular scenery, from the magnificent harbours on the Pacific Ocean to the mountains and their provincial or national parks. Victoria, the provincial capital situated on Vancouver Island, is reminiscent of old England, but there's plenty of Canadiana too. Vancouver, the largest city in the province, is one of the most exciting in Canada — partly because of the natural beauty of its setting,

bordered by the blue waters of the Burrard Inlet and backed by the Coast Mountains, partly because of its atmosphere. All this, and the climate's great!

While cousins Dorothy and Jamie enthused about the wonders of the West and Uncle Adam and Aunt Jean were thrilled by the beauties of the East, none of the relatives so far have been adventurous enough to go North. And that's a pity.

Canada's Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territories together encompass more than 1.5 million square miles (3.9 million km²) yet the population of both totals less than 50,000! Since there are no postcard descriptions to quote here, let us see what the Canadian Government Travel Bureau has to say . . .

The Yukon is a vast unspoiled wilderness. More than half of its 20,000 inhabitants live in the capital city of Whitehorse. It is a land of high mountains, swift rivers, evergreen forests rich with wildlife. Summers are unexpectedly warm and winters not much colder than in some of the more populated areas further south. Vacationers can canoe, climb mountains or camp in the wilderness. Even watch vaudeville shows, play roulette, pan for gold or hunt mineral samples.

Nor is the Northwest Territories a land of eternal ice and snow. Visitors can enjoy uninterrupted communion with the wilderness, fishing and boating from practically virgin shores, canoeing and swimming in untouched little lakes.

That's for me! I'll send postcards. Code 8-1



Fishing villages such as this dot the rugged coast of Newfoundland, Canada's easternmost province.



The mountains and the city provide a glittering backdrop for the MacMillan Planetarium, Vancouver, British Columbia.