DU PONT

CANADA

DU PONT OF CANADA

1957

ANNUAL REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Walter J. Beadle	Robert L. Hershey
Robert G. Beck	George W. Huggett
Joseph M. Breen	John K. Jenney
Frank S. Capon	Herbert H. Lank
Lammot du P. Copeland	Hugh H. Lawson
Crawford H. Greenewalt	Robert L. Richards

OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board	George W. Huggett
President	Herbert H. Lank
Vice-President	Robert G. Beck
Treasurer	Frank S. Capon
Secretary	B. M. Ogilvie
Assistant Treasurer	K. M. Place
Assistant Treasurer	C. A. Harvie

TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR AND DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT

Montreal Trust Company
Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver

Contents

Annual Report 1957

Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited

DU PONT
CANADA

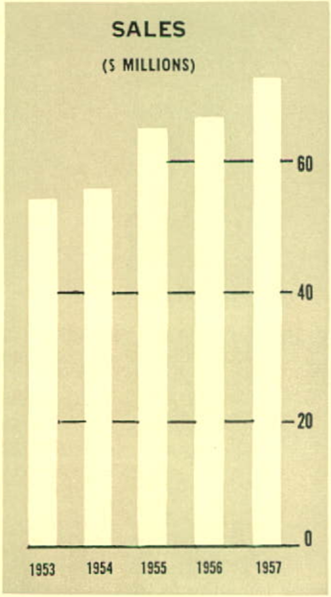
FINANCIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1957	1956
	(Amounts in thousands of dollars)	
Sales	$72,635	$66,606
Other Income	105	454
	72,740	67,060
Costs and expenses (excluding depreciation, interest and taxes)	59,876	53,577
Depreciation	4,324	4,298
Interest on borrowed money	55	—
Taxes—Current	2,561	3,449
—Future	1,433	767
Net Income	$ 4,491	$ 4,969
Earnings a common share	60 cents	67 cents
Dividends a common share	50 cents	50 cents

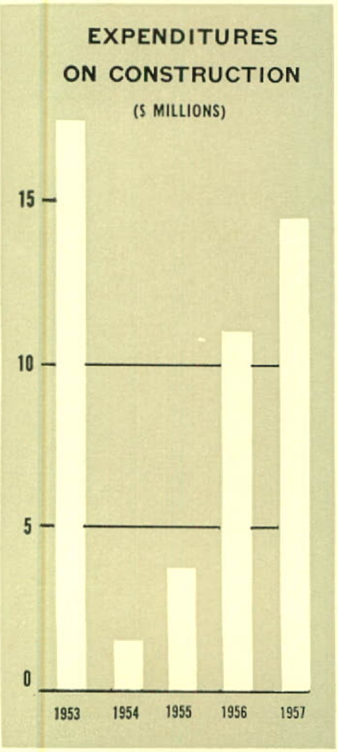
SUMMARY REPORT

The year 1957 saw the realization of further steps in the diversification of the Company's business. The increase of 9 per cent in total sales over 1956 included shipments from plants recently completed as well as expanded sales of established products. Expenditures on plant construction amounted to $14,664,000 as two large plants were completed and there were important expansions of existing plants. Income from increased business was more than offset in the second half of the year, however, by the costs and expenses of the initial operation of new units, and earnings at 60 cents a common share were 7 cents a share less than in 1956.

Sales of the Company's fibres to textile manufacturers showed a gain over 1956, although the textile industry as a whole continued to suffer markedly from increasing imports. This foreign competition was strengthened by the premium on the Canadian dollar throughout the year. Nylon yarn made a further penetration into the tire market through the recognition of the greater strength and longer life of nylon cord tires.



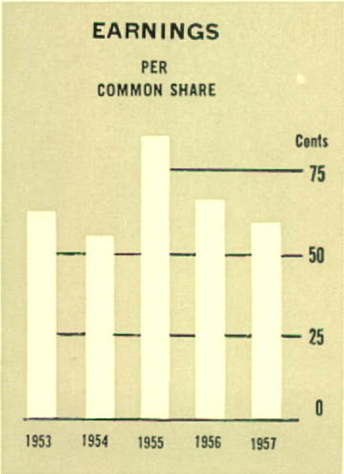
Cellulose film business advanced in line with the general growth in population and income, and as a result of the introduction of new specialized films. Sales of manufactured chemicals and finishes from the new plants at Maitland and Ajax respectively showed steady gains, and penetration of the market for commercial explosives has progressed from the time the Nipissing plant came into operation in mid-year.



In spite of the savings obtained through lower prices for some raw materials, total costs were higher due to increases in salary and wage rates, the costs and expenses incurred in training operating and sales staffs for commercial explosives and "Orlon" acrylic fibre, and depreciation charges at relatively high rates on the new plants from the date operations began. The total provision for depreciation was less than the amount claimed for tax purposes, and the consequent tax reduction (equal to 20 cents a common share) was set aside and added to the accumulated provision for future taxes.

Construction expenditures and the working capital needs of new plants required more funds than were available within the Company. Cash and marketable securities held at the beginning of the year together with funds retained within the business from the year's operations provided $12,505,000 to meet the larger portion of the requirements for expansion. In addition however it was necessary to draw a total of $5,202,000 against short-term credits.

Although general business conditions for the present and immediate future are more uncertain than in recent years, the Company's confidence in the future growth of Canada is reflected in plans to continue with diversification into those fields where its experience and technical knowledge offer a reasonable expectation of success. Such a period places added burdens on the organization, which must assume responsibilities in new fields and train personnel both for new operations and to replace those transferred from existing units. The Board gratefully acknowledges the outstanding loyalty and ability displayed by employees during the past year.



On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Chairman of the Board

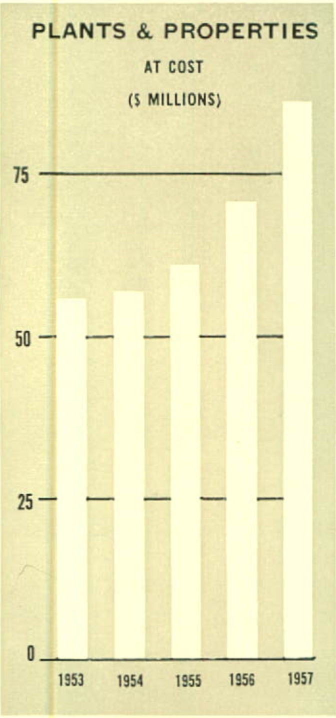
President

24th March 1958,
Montreal, Canada

GROWTH AND DIVERSIFICATION

Since 1st July 1954 projects to expand existing plants and build new plants have totalled $43,000,000. These projects will be virtually completed by the end of 1958 and the Company will then have come close to doubling its investment in manufacturing facilities in a period of less than five years, and 80% of its total plant investment will be less than seven years old.

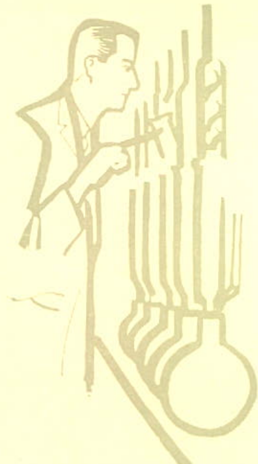
The entry into new business is costly. Preliminary study, development and training expense are followed by operating losses in the initial periods of limited plant output. Then the plant of minimum economic size often has capacity well in excess of current markets. For many years, it has been the Company policy to manufacture in Canada products for which an adequate market can be foreseen and for which the Company possesses the necessary technical skills. In building a plant to meet future demand, a profitable level of operation may depend either on a growth in existing uses or on the development of entirely new uses.



The new plants already completed have measured up to technical requirements, and are now efficiently turning out products of excellent quality. Profitable operation, however, will be achieved only after markets are built up to higher levels. Aggressive sales promotion programs are being pressed, and the extension of laboratories for developing new product uses is expected to help increase sales. Nevertheless, the duration of the unprofitable operation of new plants will depend to a considerable extent on general business conditions.

The Company enjoys ready access to the findings of the research facilities of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. It is, however, primarily concerned with the study of the potentialities and the problems peculiar to the Canadian market and the Company is constantly studying economic possibilities and evaluating processes for manufacturing specific new products in Canada.

OPERATING REVIEW



Du Pont of Canada is engaged primarily in the manufacture of products which constitute the raw materials needed by other companies making goods for the Canadian consumer. Thus the Company's sales and financial results are directly affected by the level of business of the textile, automotive, electric appliance, rubber and other industries.

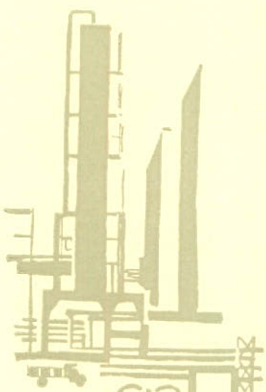
In the past two years, world capacity to produce many goods has caught up with, or overtaken, world effective demand, with the inevitable result that Canadian made goods meet stiff competition in the domestic market, as well as in foreign markets. This competition comes essentially from two groups of nations. The first has low wage rates and low living standards, and can produce cheaply because their peoples work for less. The second comprises those with high living standards but whose domestic markets are so great that advantage can be taken of all modern means of mass production while developing those markets behind effective tariff structures and/or import quotas, exchange limitations, etc.

Manufacturing and service industries employ the largest number of Canadians. Smaller numbers are employed in those industries engaged in exploiting and exporting natural resources. Thus, Canadian living standards are to a large degree dependent upon the good economic health of Canada's manufacturing and service industries. The Canadian market for many products is sufficiently large to support economic sized plants, but to succeed, such plants must supply the bulk of the domestic market.

The Company's sales of textile fibres, refrigerant chemicals, and appliance paints in particular have suffered because our customers have lost a considerable proportion of their business to imports ineffectually covered by Canadian tariffs, without compensatory access to other markets.

Textile Fibres Department

Demand for nylon yarn continued to expand during the year and, although staple sales were lower, total nylon volume was above the 1956 level. The year's results show broader markets for nylon, as evidenced by a better balance in sales between manufacturers of industrial and consumer products. An active merchandising program together with the development of new product uses is resulting in greater market penetration in the apparel field, particularly with knitted fabrics and the new stretch and other specialty yarns. Sales of nylon tire yarn increased by about 50 per cent during the year as nylon cord tires gained in popularity.

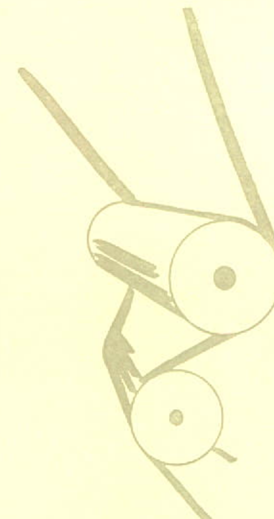


Facilities were expanded during the year to increase tire yarn capacity and to permit production of new yarn types adapted to the changing requirements of the textile industry. Two new laboratories and an addition to an existing laboratory were completed which will provide better facilities for the study and improvement of processes used in the production of nylon and in its use in customers' plants.

Spinning of "Orlon" acrylic fibre at Maitland Works, using imported polymer as a raw material, began during the latter part of the year. A plant to produce acrylonitrile polymer, the basic raw material, is under construction and scheduled for completion in 1958. "Orlon" is one of the newer synthetic fibres, first produced commercially in the United States by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in 1952.

Films Department

Sales of "Cellophane" cellulose film were above 1956 due to the growth in the country's population and the continuing trend towards transparent packaging of a widening range of consumer goods. New varieties of film are continually being developed to meet changing market requirements, and production of two additional types commenced during 1957.



Capacity of the Shawinigan plant has been increased through process improvements and equipment additions. Higher casting machine speeds and technical innovations have added to plant capacity appreciably since the installation of the last casting machine. It is expected that demand for cellulose film will continue to grow and engineering plans for additional facilities are progressing.

In addition to the market for polyethylene as a packaging material, this film is finding wider application in the construction field. Capacity is being expanded to meet the rapidly growing demand.

Manufacture of cellulose sponge at Shawinigan has been discontinued because it was found impossible to operate profitably with the increasing flow of cellulose sponge imports, both of lower quality and lower price, and the advent of other competitive types of plastic sponges which enter Canada free of duty. The Company will continue to make sponge available in the Canadian market by importation from the United States.

Chemicals Department

Sales of manufactured chemicals, including "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbons, adipic and muriatic acids, increased appreciably over 1956. Sales of "Dulux" automotive enamels have also increased. Production of "Zytel" nylon resins began at Kingston during the third quarter.

Demand for hydrogen peroxide in continuous textile bleaching is increasing and wood pulp bleaching represents a large potential market. Imported material has been distributed from bulk storage at Maitland in anticipation of production from a new plant incorporating the most modern chemical process which will come into operation in 1958.

A wide range of chemical products is imported from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company for resale to Canadian customers. Demand for most such chemicals paralleled the mixed trend of business in manufacturing industries.

Explosives Department

Completion of the Nipissing Works, near North Bay, marked the return of Du Pont of Canada to the commercial explosives business in which its predecessor companies had engaged since pre-Confederation days and with which the Du Pont name has been associated for over 150 years. This, the newest explosives plant on the continent, incorporates the latest technological advances in the industry. The plant is well located to serve the mining and construction industries throughout central Canada.

Exports

Sales to foreign countries exceeded those of the previous year despite a drop in cellulose film shipments to the United States where temporary shortages which existed in 1956 were met from new domestic capacity. Exports of cellulose film and nylon yarns to the regular overseas markets continued to increase with shipments being made to some forty foreign countries. As in 1956 substantial quantities of nylon flake were exported to Europe.

EMPLOYEES

The Company had 4,200 employees at the end of the year. The increase of 18 per cent during the year reflected the need for staffing new manufacturing operations.

The comprehensive employee benefit plans, which have been maintained by the Company since the inauguration of the Pension Plan in 1919, have been further expanded. As a result of a survey of the advancing cost of health insurance, the Company increased its contributions to the premiums paid jointly with employees. During the year, the Contributory Group Life Insurance Plan, which permits employees to purchase low cost life insurance in amounts related to their annual earnings, was revised to provide approximately twice the previous coverage.

Basic retirement income is provided for all employees solely at the Company's expense by means of the non-contributory pension plan; the increase in the total estimated liability each year is paid by the Company into an irrevocable trust fund held for their benefit by an outside corporate trustee, and at the end of 1957 this fund amounted to $5,890,000. In addition, employees can add to their basic pensions by means of voluntary payments which are held and invested for them in a separate trust fund and are deductible from their incomes for tax purposes. More employees are taking full advantage of this supplementary pension plan.

The attention of the western world has been drawn forcibly to the need for more well trained science students. In recognition of its responsibility in the field of education, and in addition to substantial grants made to universities, the Company has during the past two years made grants to a total of 38 science graduates taking extended university training in order to prepare themselves for the teaching of science in Canada's secondary schools.

BONUS PLAN

The Bonus Plan has been in effect since 1923 and affords the Company the opportunity of granting special recognition and extra compensation to those employees who have shown exceptional ability, efficiency and loyalty, and thus contributed in an unusual degree to the progress and success of the Company.

Under the provisions of the Plan, the Board of Directors may credit to the bonus fund each year a portion of net earnings above six per cent of the average amount of the issued capital stock, surplus and any interest bearing indebtedness. The awards made to employees from the fund are determined by a committee of directors who are not salaried officers and who are not eligible to participate under the Plan. Awards are delivered to participants in four equal annual instalments, and the committee is empowered to decide the extent to which each annual instalment as it becomes due will be delivered in the form of cash or common shares of the Company or both.

For the year 1957, bonuses were awarded to 146 employees, including those executive officers who are also directors of the Company. Interest in the progress of the Company is encouraged by stock ownership, and accordingly amounts delivered to employees during the year were again entirely in the form of common stock, after withholding sufficient cash to meet income tax requirements.

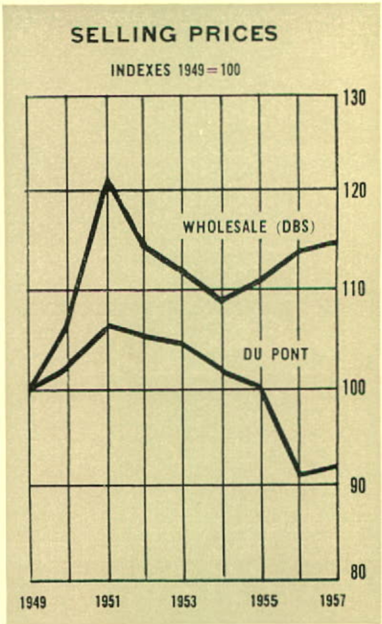
DIRECTORS

At a meeting held in April, the shareholders sanctioned a by-law increasing the number of directors from eleven to twelve, and Frank S. Capon, Treasurer of the Company, was elected a director.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

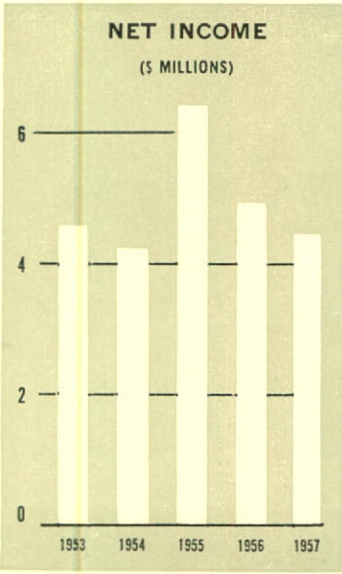
Sales and Profits

Total sales of $72,635,000 were 9 per cent above the previous record established in 1956. Sales of manufactured products advanced 14 per cent, while resale business was 2 per cent lower. The gain in sales represented higher volume as average selling prices rose only one half of one per cent, as evidenced by the index of selling prices of manufactured products which, at 91.3 (expressed in terms of 1949 = 100) compared with the index of 90.8 in 1956.



Manufacture of commercial explosives commenced in the middle of 1957, but because of the nature of the operation, the volume of output increased slowly. The starting-up of the complex spinning processes at the acrylic fibre plant was accomplished in the fourth quarter and initial shipments were made to textile manufacturers before the end of the year. The year's operations, however, had to absorb the cost of training operators and sales staff throughout the year and the expenses involved in preliminary advertising and market development.

Production, sales and administrative costs were also influenced by higher salary and wage rates, partially offset by somewhat lower prices for certain raw materials. Depreciation charged against income was $26,000 more than in 1956, with the provision in the second half year being 25 per cent above the corresponding period of 1956. Depreciation on new plants is charged at relatively high rates using the declining balance method, so that amounts set aside are higher in the early periods of operation when obsolescence is greatest. The provision for the year was less than the amount allowed as a deduction for calculation of taxes; following the practice of previous years, the reduction in taxes (equivalent to 20 cents a common share) as a result of claiming depreciation in excess of that charged in the accounts has been added to the accumulated provision for future taxes.



As the investment in securities was liquidated to finance expansion, income from this source decreased by $187,000 from 1956. The Company also incurred interest costs of $55,000 on bank overdrafts and loans during 1957.

Net income of $4,491,000 (60 cents a common share) was $478,000 or 10 per cent less than in 1956. Regular dividends were paid on the preferred shares, and dividends totalling 50 cents a share on the common stock were again paid, three interim quarterly dividends of 10 cents a share being followed by a final payment of 20 cents in January 1958.

Operating Investment

Expenditures of $14,664,000 were made on construction projects during the year, mainly for completion of the acrylic fibre spinning and explosives plants, for the hydrogen peroxide plant and on the major expansion of nylon facilities. These outlays increased total investment in plants and properties by 20 per cent to $85,536,000 at the year-end. A further $11,913,000 remained unexpended on projects now under construction, including the acrylic polymer and hydrogen peroxide plants.

Working capital requirements also rose during the year. Inventories at the end of the year were $1,838,000 higher than twelve months earlier, chiefly because of the materials needed for operation of new plants but also because of the increased volume of sales and a wider range of stocks maintained to improve customer service. Collections from customers were slowed by generally tight credit conditions during the year and this together with the higher level of sales increased accounts receivable at the year-end.

As a result of these requirements, it was necessary to draw on short term bank credits to the extent of $5,202,000 by 31st December 1957. Credits already arranged are sufficient to meet foreseeable needs at least until 1959 and future capital needs will become clearer as decisions are made on projects still under study.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

Showing cash receipts and expenditures during the year ended
31st December 1957

NET RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:		
From sales and other income less operating costs and expenses*	$10,520,000	
From issue of 18,549 common shares in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bonus Plan	294,000	
From disposal of fixed assets	49,000	$10,863,000
EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR:		
On payment of dividends—Preferred stock	174,000	
—Common stock	3,600,000	
	3,774,000	
On additions to working capital excluding cash	2,478,000	
On additions and alterations to plants and properties	14,664,000	20,916,000
NET DECREASE IN FUNDS DURING THE YEAR		10,053,000
FUNDS PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR:		
From cash and marketable securities at 1st January 1957	5,416,000	
From bank borrowings	5,202,000	10,618,000
CASH AT 31st DECEMBER 1957		$ 565,000

*Operating costs and expenses are the amounts expended for the purchase of materials, supplies and services, the payment of salaries and wages, and the payment of selling, advertising, administrative and other operating expenses as included in the income statement. Provisions for depreciation ($4,324,000), liabilities not payable within one year ($272,000), and future income taxes ($1,433,000) while charged against operations in arriving at net income, have not been deducted in this statement of funds as they do not involve a current outlay of funds.

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P. S. ROSS & SONS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MONTREAL TORONTO
SAINT JOHN OTTAWA
VANCOUVER CALGARY
LONDON, ONT.

Montreal, Que.

25th February 1958.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary as at 31st December 1957 and the related statements of consolidated income and earned surplus for the year ended on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and related statements of consolidated income and earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary as at 31st December 1957 and the results of their operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

P. S. Ross & Sons

Chartered Accountants.

DU PONT COMPANY OF CANADA (1956) LIMITED

And its wholly owned subsidiary

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

	1957	1956
NET SALES	$72,635,188	$66,606,100
OTHER INCOME:		
Investment and miscellaneous income	96,279	298,061
Net gain on realization of assets	9,049	155,496
	$72,740,516	$67,059,657
LESS:		
Cost of goods sold and other charges except depreciation, interest and income taxes	$59,876,054	$53,576,976
Provision for depreciation	4,324,483	4,297,847
Interest on borrowed money	55,048	—
Federal and provincial taxes on income:		
Payable by 30th June following year	2,561,074	3,449,282
Estimated to be payable in future years*	1,432,400	766,417
	$68,249,059	$62,090,522
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 4,491,457	$ 4,969,135

Included in the charges against income are the following:

	1957	1956
Remuneration of executive officers, including bonus awards and directors' fees	$351,280	$376,370
Other directors' fees	24,000	24,000
Legal fees	5,255	12,319

*Note

Capital cost allowances in excess of the provision for depreciation charged against income in the accounts have been claimed for tax purposes. The amount by which tax payments have thereby been reduced has been set aside as a provision for taxes which may be payable in future years.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

	1957	1956
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY	$37,658,628	$36,458,724
ADD: Net income for the year	4,491,457	4,969,135
	$42,150,085	$41,427,859
DEDUCT: Dividends declared on —		
Preferred 7½% cumulative stock	$ 174,376	$ 174,376
Common stock (50 cents a share)	3,604,130	3,594,855
	$ 3,778,506	$ 3,769,231
BALANCE AT 31st DECEMBER	$38,371,579	$37,658,628

CONSOLIDATED

ASSETS

		31st December 1957	1956
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash		$ 565,307	$ 2,029,158
Marketable securities		—	3,387,152
Accounts receivable		7,063,712	5,997,464
Customers	$ 6,727,827		
Others	335,885		
Inventories of raw materials, supplies, goods in process and finished goods, valued at the lower of cost or market		8,102,052	6,263,890
		15,731,071	17,677,664
DEFERRED CHARGES		602,833	675,839
PLANTS AND PROPERTIES, AT COST		85,535,967	71,375,026
GOODWILL, PATENTS AND PROCESSES		1,688,576	1,688,576
		$103,558,447	$91,417,105

Signed on behalf of the Board,

G. W. Huggett
H. H. Lawson } Directors.

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

			31st December 1957	1956
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bank loans and overdraft			$ 5,202,156	$ —
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			6,278,979	4,793,488
Federal, provincial and municipal taxes			938,075	1,645,464
Dividends declared			1,485,246	1,481,536
			13,904,456	7,920,488
LIABILITIES NOT PAYABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR			723,412	876,560
ACCUMULATED PROVISION FOR FUTURE INCOME TAXES (see note on income statement)			2,699,500	1,267,100
ACCUMULATED PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION OF PLANTS AND PROPERTIES			36,190,051	32,319,553
CAPITAL STOCK				
Authorized	Shares			
Preferred 7½% cumulative stock (par value $50)	46,500			
Common stock (no par value)	13,500,000			
Issued and fully paid				
Preferred	46,500	$ 2,325,000		
Common	7,208,262	9,344,449		
(Issued during the year to employees under the Bonus Plan, 18,549 shares of common stock — $294,673)				
EARNED SURPLUS		38,371,579	50,041,028	49,033,404
			$103,558,447	$91,417,105

This is the balance sheet referred to in our attached report of even date.

P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants.

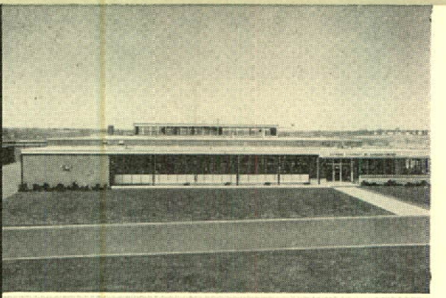
Montreal, 25th February 1958.

DIRECTORY

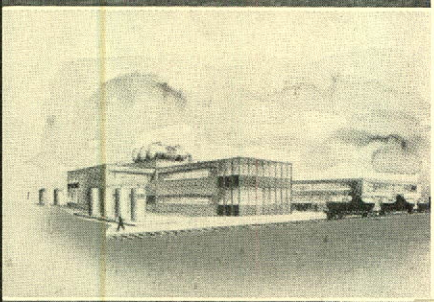
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS
PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

PLANTS		PRODUCTS	

CHEMICALS



Ajax, Ont.

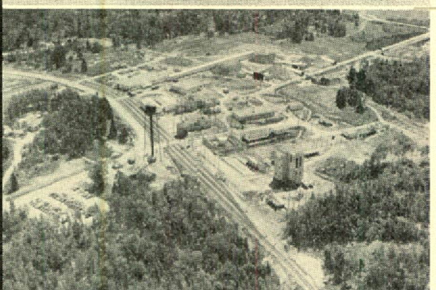


Maitland, Ont.

MANUFACTURED:
- "Duco" lacquer and "Dulux" enamel automotive finishes and refinish materials
- "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants and aerosol propellents
- "Zytel" nylon resins (produced at Kingston)
- Adipic and hydrochloric acids
- Hydrogen peroxide (plant under construction)

RESALE:
- X-ray film and photo products
- Plastic moulding and extrusion powders
- Synthetic rubbers and rubber chemicals
- White and coloured pigments
- Food supplements
- Seed-treating and weed-killing chemicals
- Dyes and auxiliary chemicals
- Gasoline anti-knock compounds and petroleum chemicals
- Industrial chemicals

EXPLOSIVES

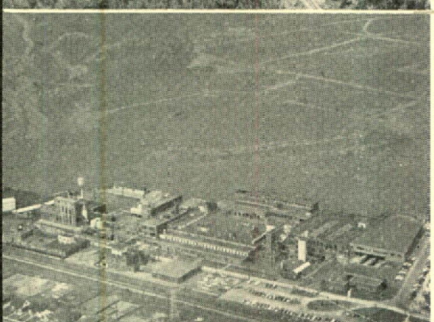


North Bay, Ont.

MANUFACTURED:
- Commercial explosives
  - Ammonia, ditching and stumping dynamites
  - Ammonia, semi and straight gelatins

RESALE:
- Blasting caps, safety fuse and other blasting accessories

FILMS

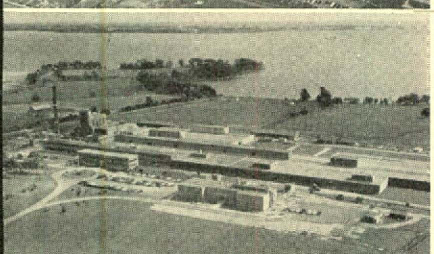


Shawinigan, Que.

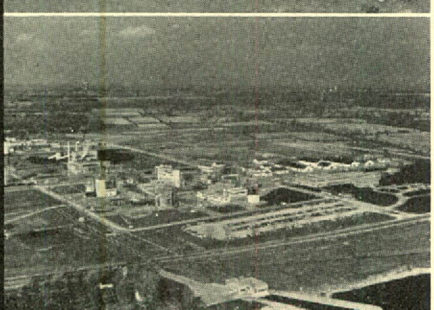
MANUFACTURED:
- Plain and moisture-proof transparent "Cellophane" cellulose film
- Polyethylene sheeting and lay-flat tubing
- Polyethylene moisture vapour barrier film

RESALE:
- Cellulose acetate film
- *"Mylar" polyester film
- Cellulose sponge and yarn

TEXTILE FIBRES



Kingston, Ont.



Maitland, Ont.

MANUFACTURED:
- Nylon continuous filament yarns, tire yarn and staple
- "Tynex" nylon monofilament
- "Orlon" acrylic staple and tow

*E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. trade-mark

MARKETS SERVED

- Automotive industry and refinish trade
- Manufacturers and users of refrigerating equipment
- Electrical industry
- Packaging industry
- Petroleum, plastics, rubber, steel and metal fabricating industries
- Chemicals and paint manufacturers
- Food processing industry
- Pulp and paper manufacturers
- Tanning industry
- Textile manufacturers
- Graphic arts industry
- Institutions and utilities
- Farmers and pesticides manufacturers

- Mining
- Quarrying
- Construction
- Lumbering
- Agriculture

- Packing industries including:
  - Food
  - Tobacco
  - Textiles
  - Drugs and chemicals
- Construction industry
- Electrical industry
- Consumer goods industries

- Manufacturers of hosiery and of textiles for apparel and industrial use
- Manufacturers of automotive and truck tires
- Manufacturers of brushes and sporting goods

LOCATIONS

PLANTS
SALES OFFICES

PLANTS

Shawinigan, Que.
Kingston, Ont.
Ajax, Ont.
Maitland, Ont.
North Bay, Ont.

SALES OFFICES

Halifax, N.S.
Moncton, N.B.
Montreal, Que.
Bourlamaque, Que.
Noranda, Que.
Val d'Or, Que.
Toronto, Ont.
London, Ont.
Sudbury, Ont.
Timmins, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Calgary, Alta.
Vancouver, B.C.

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