

100 Days That Changed Canada



CANADA'S HISTORY
SOCIETY



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A PHYLLIS BRUCE BOOK

CANADA

HISTORY

100
DAYS
THAT CHANGED
CANADA

EDITED BY MARK REID, *CANADA'S HISTORY* MAGAZINE

FOREWORD BY CHARLOTTE GRAY

PREFACE BY DEBORAH MORRISON

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Contents

Cover

Title Page

List of Days

Foreword: Charlotte Gray

Preface: Deborah Morriso

Introduction: Mark Reid

PART ONE: BUILDING A NATION 1867-1929

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

PART TWO: FINDING OUR WAY 1930–1963

- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33
- 34
- 35
- 36
- 37
- 38
- 39
- 40
- 41
- 42
- 43
- 44
- 45
- 46
- 47
- 48
- 49

PART THREE: IDENTITY CRISIS 1964–1980

- 50
- 51
- 52
- 53
- 54
- 55
- 56
- 57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

PART FOUR: INTO THE FUTURE 1981–PRESENT

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

Contributors

Photo Credits

Index

Acknowledgements

About the Author

Copyright

About the Publisher

LIST OF DAYS

- 1 July 1, 1867—Canadians ring in Confederation.
- 2 November 19, 1869—Canada purchases Rupert's Land.
- 3 April 12, 1876—The Indian Act binds First Nations.
- 4 September 22, 1877—Treaty No. 7 clears way for a railway to the West.
- 5 June 26, 1879—Canada awakens to the decimation of the bison.
- 6 November 16, 1885—The execution of Louis Riel.
- 7 July 24, 1886—Canada's first prime minister surveys the nation he united.
- 8 June 23, 1887—Banff becomes Canada's first national park.
- 9 August 16, 1896—Klondike strike sparks gold fever.
- 10 June 22, 1897—The NWMP steals the limelight at the Diamond Jubilee.
- 11 November 29, 1899—Canadian troops head to South Africa.
- 12 December 12, 1901—Marconi receives first transatlantic wireless message.
- 13 January 18, 1904—Laurier declares the twentieth century will belong to Canada.
- 14 March 16, 1907—Lord's Day Act gives workers a break.
- 15 June 20, 1908—Canadians embrace *Anne of Green Gables*.
- 16 July 1, 1909—Canada claims the Northwest Passage.
- 17 December 4, 1909—The first Grey Cup game is played.
- 18 September 2, 1912—Albertans lassoed by the first Calgary Stampede.
- 19 January 28, 1914—Suffragists hold mock Parliament to demand the vote.
- 20 April 1, 1918—The federal government invokes prohibition.
- 21 November 11, 1918—The Great War ends.
- 22 June 21, 1919—Mounties charge into crowds during the Winnipeg Strike.
- 23 March 22, 1922—Canadians learn of the discovery of insulin.
- 24 March 22, 1923—Foster Hewitt calls his first hockey game.
- 25 October 29, 1929—Canada suffers through the Great Depression.
- 26 September 12, 1930—Toronto scientists invent Pabulum.
- 27 April 19, 1938—Grey Owl's hoax is exposed.
- 28 May 2, 1939—The National Film Board is born.
- 29 June 9, 1939—Canada turns away ship carrying Jewish refugees.
- 30 November 12, 1939—Norman Bethune dies in China.
- 31 July 2, 1941—Canadian women join the fight.

- 32 February 26, 1942—People of “Japanese race” are expelled from coastal B.C.
-
- 33 June 6, 1944—Canadian soldiers storm Juno Beach.
- 34 June 15, 1944—Socialists sweep to power in Saskatchewan.
- 35 November 22, 1944—Mackenzie King opts for conscription.
- 36 May 8, 1945—Canadians celebrate victory in Europe.
- 37 July 1, 1945—Canadian women receive a family allowance.
- 38 February 9, 1946—Canada welcomes the war brides.
- 39 April 18, 1946—Jackie Robinson breaks the colour barrier.
- 40 May 14, 1947—The Chinese Exclusion Act is axed.
- 41 May 6, 1949—The Riot Act is invoked during the Asbestos strike.
- 42 April 15, 1950—After the great flood, Winnipeg digs in.
- 43 June 1, 1951—The Massey Commission tables its report on Canadian culture.
- 44 October 15, 1954—Hurricane Hazel hammers Ontario’s capital.
- 45 November 7, 1956—Canada helps invent peacekeeping.
- 46 April 2, 1957—Elvis Presley rocks Canada.
- 47 February 20, 1959—Diefenbaker announces the end of the Avro Arrow program.
- 48 November 1, 1959—Montreal’s masked man changes hockey.
- 49 September 3, 1962—The Trans-Canada Highway is completed.
- 50 January 16, 1964—Halifax votes to demolish Africville.
- 51 May 17, 1964—Canada warms to Tim Hortons.
- 52 May 25, 1964—Marshall McLuhan’s *Understanding Media* is published.
- 53 December 15, 1964—Canada embraces the Maple Leaf.
- 54 August 6, 1965—Joni Mitchell shines at the Mariposa Folk Festival.
- 55 January 1, 1967—Gordon Lightfoot debuts the “Canadian Railroad Trilogy.”
- 56 February 13, 1967—*Mr. Dressup* airs on Canadian television.
- 57 April 27, 1967—The opening of the Montreal world’s fair.
- 58 September 9, 1967—Progressive Conservatives turn on The Chief.
- 59 September 30, 1967—Alberta’s oil sands open for business.
- 60 May 22, 1969—Canada welcomes war resisters.
- 61 May 11, 1970—The Abortion Caravan shuts down Parliament.
- 62 October 16, 1970—Trudeau invokes the War Measures Act.
- 63 December 7, 1970—The Status of Women report is released.
- 64 September 2, 1972—Shocking Game 1 loss in the Summit Series.
- 65 January 29, 1973—Montreal’s mayor vows a debt-free Olympics.
- 66 September 25, 1975—New Brunswick’s sports-car dream stalls.
- 67 July 14, 1976—Canada abolishes the death penalty.

- 68 November 15, 1976—The Parti Québécois soars to power.

- 69 March 22, 1977—Brigitte Bardot protests the seal hunt.
- 70 May 7, 1977—Trudeau pirouettes behind the Queen.
- 71 March 31, 1978—Stompin' Tom Connors sends back his Junos.
- 72 August 6, 1979—Ottawa gives asylum to the boat people.
- 73 September 2, 1980—Cancer halts the Marathon of Hope.
- 74 October 28, 1980—The National Energy Program infuriates Westerners.
- 75 November 2, 1981—The kitchen conference saves the Constitution.
- 76 February 15, 1982—Disaster strikes Newfoundland's offshore oil industry.
- 77 June 14, 1983—The People's Princess dazzles Canada.
- 78 July 25, 1984—The Mulroney-Turner debate delivers a knockout blow.
- 79 August 31, 1984—MuchMusic takes over the tube.
- 80 June 23, 1985—Terrorist bomb destroys Air India flight 182.
- 81 December 6, 1989—A gunman targets women at l'École Polytechnique.
- 82 March 7, 1990—National Gallery scorched by controversial art purchase.
- 83 June 23, 1990—The Meech Lake Accord sinks.
- 84 July 3, 1992—The cod fishery collapses.
- 85 October 24, 1992—Toronto Blue Jays win the World Series.
- 86 September 16, 1993—Tainted blood scandal sparks inquiry.
- 87 November 2, 1994—The Giller Prize celebrates our finest fiction.
- 88 July 27, 1996—Donovan Bailey owns the podium in Atlanta.
- 89 January 19, 1999—BlackBerry addiction begins in Canada.
- 90 April 1, 1999—Nunavut is born.
- 91 February 15, 2001—Nortel's nosedive hits the Canadian tech sector hard.
- 92 September 11, 2001—The "War on Terror" begins.
- 93 March 17, 2003—Canada opts out of the Second Gulf War.
- 94 April 13, 2003—Golfer Mike Weir dons the green jacket.
- 95 February 3, 2006—National Gallery gives Aboriginal art its due.
- 96 December 4, 2008—The governor general saves the Harper government.
- 97 January 22, 2010—*Canada for Haiti* telethon aids earthquake victims.
- 98 February 28, 2010—Canada owns the podium.
- 99 June 26, 2010—Toronto's G20 meetings set the stage for Canada's largest mass arrests.
- 100 November 16, 2010—Canada extends its military mission in Afghanistan.



Valberg Imaging

FOREWORD

CHARLOTTE GRAY

I love exploring photo albums. I treasure my own family albums, in which are glued pictures of long-dead relatives and of my three sons (now adults) as small boys, and I am enthralled by leather-bound scrapbooks that I find in archives when researching my book. Everything about such collections intrigues me—the dusty smell of the old volumes, the unexpected images that challenge my memories, the reminders that today's world is the result of all those yesterdays.

In photographs, you come face to face with the past. A young woman's excitement in 1945 as she arrives as a war bride in Canada or the anger of demonstrators at Toronto's G2 protests in 2010 is almost palpable. Photographs offer vivid evidence of events that made our history change direction, and of emotions that have driven Canadians to great accomplishments or personal triumphs. They remind us of the breadth of the Canadian experience. What would Canada be like today if there had been no transcontinental railway, no Tim Hortons, no Quebec nationalism, no Giller Prize?

The history of Canada has always been too complex, too multilayered to shoehorn into our national narrative. Historians of previous generations tried their best to do so, in textbooks that told the story of national elites who passed laws, built railroads, policed the West, and ran the country. Portraits of the bewhiskered heroes of this narrative, with British or French names, still line the walls of our legislatures. But there is so much more to the story, and there are other groups demanding and deserving their place in our history.

As you make your way through the days we have chosen for this album, you will see through the rough outline of a larger and more interesting picture emerge. You will see the dominance of those bewhiskered patriarchs toppled as new groups claimed their place in the mainstream—women, Francophones, First Nations, northerners, immigrants. That's what makes this collection of essays such a thrilling way to explore our collective past. My family album recalls for me different chapters in my own life; 100 Days That Changed Canada reminds me of the dozens of stories that flow alongside one another, or blend together, or meet in the mighty roar of whitewater in our national history.

In 1867 Canada was a poor and sparsely populated land dependent on agricultural exports. Steeped in the ideology of imperialism, it was one smear of pink within the larger British empire. Today we live in one of the wealthiest countries in the world, which boasts a robust economy fuelled by scientific and business achievements. This is not always a sunny tale of unalloyed progress: during these years, our politics have become more antagonistic and our society is perhaps more fractured. But there is a strong sense of national identity (think of the coast-to-coast euphoria produced by the 2010 Vancouver Olympics!) and a confidence in our country's stability. In 100 Days That Changed Canada, we show you some of the people and events that have made us the way we are.



Marianne Helm

PREFACE

DEBORAH MORRISO

We've all experienced moments when something suddenly causes a fundamental shift in our thinking. It could be the moment you fall in love; the moment the company you work for makes a new acquisition; or, as in Egypt in early 2011, the moment you believe that protest will lead to revolution. Canadian writer Malcolm Gladwell calls these moments "tipping points." They come upon us unexpectedly, and it's only with the opportunity to look back on what happened that we begin to understand how and why they were able to cause significant change.

Gladwell suggests that tipping points require two things: an idea and a means to communicate it. With each generation, the rate of change has risen exponentially. Ideas can come from anywhere, and today's technologies allow them to spread widely and rapidly. Change is no longer simply constant—it's compelling. As individuals and as a society, we can no longer simply embrace change. We need to anticipate it, and in some respects, drive it.

The idea behind this book is a good example. In 2008, Mark Reid was inspired to create a feature story for *The Beaver* (now called *Canada's History*) magazine using photographs as an innovative approach to talking about key moments in our history. The magazine article sparked an exhibition at Library and Archives Canada, and then a publishing partnership with HarperCollins Canada. *100 Photos That Changed Canada* became the best-selling history book in Canada for 2009, giving us the confidence to present you with this newest one.

Canada's History Society strives to create these types of tipping points all the time. We began in 1920 with our flagship magazine, *The Beaver*, which today, published as *Canada's History*, is the second-oldest consumer magazine in the country. We've developed children's programming with *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*, the *Kayak Kids' Illustrated Story Challenge*, and *Heritage Fairs*. The Governor General's Awards for Excellence in Teaching History have precipitated a number of initiatives to share lesson plans and teaching strategies, as well as to create curriculum-linked resources using the contents of our magazines. Through Canada's History Awards we've developed partnerships with other leading history organizations. Most recently, we've launched CanadasHistory.ca, a dynamic new web portal where all sectors of the history community converge. Canadians can now retrieve and comment on news and events in the field of history, academic research, genealogy advice, and travel tips.

Although celebrating our stories remains at the core of what we do, the role that Canada's History plays has shifted from magazine publisher to community service provider. Canada's History has become what Malcolm Gladwell described as the "connector" with the past, creating the entry points for all Canadians to see themselves in our national story.

A project like *100 Days That Changed Canada* provides us with a hundred tipping points and a hundred stories about those moments. We hope it will spark an interest to share your

own story, or to discover others. Together we can create thousands more. The dialogu
continues online at CanadasHistory.ca. We hope to see you there!



Marianne Helm

INTRODUCTION

MARK REID

In the early spring of 1977, an eighteen-year-old Vancouver man received the worst news he could have expected.

Handsome and athletic, Terry Fox had plenty going for him. He came from a tight-knit family and was taking courses toward a kinesiology degree at Simon Fraser University. He had recently visited a doctor to complain of soreness in his leg. It was a nagging pain that just wouldn't go away—more frustrating than anything, as it hampered him when he played sports. Terry thought it was probably nothing. But on March 2, 1977, the doctor told him that he was actually suffering from osteosarcoma—cancer of the bone.

On any given day, dozens of Canadians across the country will receive similar life-altering diagnoses. For most, it will forever change their lives. But change the country? Not likely.

Today, of course, we can look back at that moment in 1977 and call it a turning point not only for Terry but also for the nation. There were others in Terry's life, such as April 1, 1980, the day he dipped his artificial leg in the Atlantic off Newfoundland and began his Marathon of Hope. For 100 Days That Changed Canada, we chose to highlight a darker moment from Terry's journey—September 1, 1980—the date he announced that his cancer had returned, and that he would have to halt his run.

As you can see, the story of Canada—our story—is rich with momentous events, some proud, some shameful, others joyous or sad. Only when they are viewed together do we get a complete image of who we are as a nation, and of where we are going.

The challenge in creating 100 Days That Changed Canada comes not in finding milestones but in choosing only a hundred among the countless events that have collectively shaped our country. For instance, consider Sir John A. Macdonald's national dream of building a railway across Canada. What moment would you highlight? The date the first spike was hammered or the last? Would it be Macdonald's return to power in 1878—five years after the Pacific Scandal drove him from office—which enabled him to revive his railway plan? We chose July 24, 1886, a moment of personal triumph for our first prime minister. It's the day he and his wife, Agnes, completed their train journey across Canada on the railway he had fought so long to build.

As you thumb through 100 Days That Changed Canada, you'll discover moments that make you smile or bring you to tears. Some will be unfamiliar, others instantly recognizable and relevant. You'll read the accompanying essays and learn why these diverse moments matter.

Whether they're major milestones such as sending Canadian troops to Afghanistan, cultural moments like Joni Mitchell's first significant public performance, at Mariposa, or golden moments from the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games, each of these hundred days is part of the mosaic that makes up the Canadian experience. Ultimately, 100 Days That Changed Canada is about connection—uniting Canadians with their past, and all of us with each other.

PART ONE

BUILDING A NATION 1867–1929

Her Most Gracious Majesty did ordain, declare, and command, that on and after the 1st day of July 1867, the Provinces
Canada [Ontario and Quebec], Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should form and be one Dominion under the name
Canada.

—ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1867

There were celebrations in Kingston and festivities in Montreal. As Confederation was proclaimed on July 1, 1867, the *Globe* newspaper predicted great things for the fledgling nation: “We firmly believe, that from this day, Canada enters on a new and happier career and that a time of great prosperity and advancement is before us.”

It was a bold forecast, based as much on optimism as on evidence, but it spoke to the exuberance of the times. We were no longer merely a collection of British colonies, but a country—or rather, a dominion.

But amid all the popping of champagne and tossing of streamers, unrest was already afoot. Nova Scotia had been dragged into the union, and many there wanted out. The day after Confederation, one newspaper, the *Morning Chronicle*, went so far as to mock the celebrants who had marched through Halifax. “About six hundred people—as many as have occasionally attended a decent funeral in the city—were all that could be scraped up to join in this grand display,” the newspaper sneered. “Six hundred out of a population of more than thirty thousand....”

It was a moment of mixed emotions. What was Canada, anyway? What did a fisherman in Pictou have in common with a lawyer in Montreal or a Toronto merchant, other than a shared desire not to become an American? In truth, the marriage of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia was one of necessity. Big decisions faced the former British colonies. What was to become of the vast hinterland to the northwest? For centuries, it had been the fiefdom of the Hudson’s Bay Company, occupied by voyageurs and First Nations. In the eastern provinces didn’t present a united front, the entire territory might end up in the clutches of the United States. The Fathers of Confederation knew they had unfinished business; already, trouble was brewing at the Red River Colony, in modern-day Winnipeg.

Then there was British Columbia, far away on the Pacific coast. Most Canadians thought it should be part of the dominion. But British Columbians wouldn’t even consider joining Canada unless it built a transnational rail line. Could a railway be driven through such unforgiving extremes of terrain? And if so, who would pay for it? The nation’s to-do list seemed insurmountable.

On July 1, 1867, Canadians signalled their willingness to join the family of nations. We weren’t yet completely independent from Britain. Key decisions, such as whether Canadian troops would go to war, were still not ours to make. But working together, we were determined to stand on our own. A new century beckoned. Whether it would belong to Canada was up to us.

—Mark Re



The Fathers of confederation, Quebec city, 1864. copy of 1883 painting by Robert Harris.

Artist: Rex Wood.

July 1, 1867—Canadians ring in Confederation.

CHRISTOPHER MOORE

At midnight, bonfires blazed and cathedral bells chimed. At dawn, artillery salutes thundered. All day long and into the evening, Canadians gathered in the streets, parks, and public squares of the new nation. Victorian Canadians loved festivals, and the celebration of Canada's first-ever public holiday was lavish.

It had been a long time coming. There had been lengthy negotiations, vigorous debate, and many setbacks. Finally, Queen Victoria signed the British North America Act into law in March 1867. All was to come into effect in high summer: Monday, July 1, 1867.

Confederation was a bold innovation. For the first time, former colonials were peacefully taking up their right to govern themselves. The new nation would have parliamentary democracy on the British model, and its governments would be accountable to representative legislatures elected by one of the widest franchises the world had seen (even though women and some men could not yet vote). The new federal structure promised the sharing of power between a national government and provinces empowered to run local matters and sustain local cultures.

Not everyone celebrated. Some had wanted a referendum or election first. Some Quebecers feared the new nation was part of an old plot to assimilate and crush them. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland had declined the opportunity to be founding provinces. "Died! Last night at twelve o'clock, the free and enlightened province of Nova Scotia ... at the hands of some of her ungrateful sons," declared a Halifax headline. Still, even where doubts were strongest, there were large crowds and enthusiastic celebrations.

In Canada's new capital, there was business to transact. Ottawa was a small, raw town in 1867, but when George Brown, one of the makers of Confederation, first saw Ottawa imposing new Parliament Buildings, he said, "A hundred years hence people will fancy the men of these days were giants." Inside the building, the new nation's governor general took the oath of office that morning. He then swore in the first prime minister and cabinet. Even as most Canadians enjoyed their holiday, the cabinet settled down to work that afternoon.

The Constitution of 1867 was the first ever made in Canada for Canada by Canadians, a plan "not suggested by others or imposed on us, but one the work of ourselves," said D'Arcy McGee, the great orator of Confederation. McGee foresaw Canada's boundaries reaching east, west, and north, to "the blue rim of ocean." The people of what had been four small colonies now had the opportunity to expand across the continent and take their place among the nations of the world. The object of the Canadians, said London's *Economist* in admiration, "is to form a nation." This was cause for celebration.

From Lunenburg to Sarnia, the people came out for elaborate parades. There were marching bands, bright files of soldiers, and lavishly decorated floats. Triumphal arches soared over the street corners. Canadians roasted oxen, rode in hot-air balloons, and launched

boat excursions. They organized sports matches and track meets. They enjoyed picnics and musical performances. And fireworks! That night the skies of every town blazed with colourful explosions.

In Canada, July 1 has been pretty much like that ever since.

The Real Deal

November 19, 1869—Canada purchases Rupert's Land.

JOE MARTIN

On November 19, 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company transferred Rupert's Land to the new Dominion of Canada. This was not only the largest real estate deal in Canadian history, but one of the largest in the history of the world, involving an area three times the size of the Louisiana Purchase in the United States.

Prior to the transfer, the young dominion hugged the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and included present-day New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Out of Rupert's Land would come all of modern-day Manitoba and most of Saskatchewan, southern Alberta, and northern Ontario and Quebec, as well as southern Nunavut. Canada gained almost 6 million square kilometres, increasing its area sixfold and making it one of the largest geographic entities in the world. In return, the HBC received £300,000 (nearly \$1.5 million) and 2.8 million hectares of arable land, plus another twenty thousand hectares around its trading posts.

Even more important, the bold acquisition of Rupert's Land ensured that the empire's northwest would not become part of the United States of America. Advocates of American manifest destiny had the territory in their crosshairs, already having acquired all of Oregon, which was formerly part of British North America; Texas in the south, formerly part of Mexico; and Alaska in the northwest, formerly part of Russia.

From today's vantage point, the decision to acquire Rupert's Land may seem obvious. But it was not so obvious at the time, especially given the cost: in the fiscal year of the acquisition, Canada's total budgetary expenditures were only \$16 million.

The initial fallout from the acquisition was unfortunate—the Red River Rebellion of 1869–1870. But in the late 1890s, settlers started to pour into the Prairies for land “fit for the plow.” They came from eastern Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Europe.

The growth in the West brought optimism, but also tension, to the national stage. Many in eastern Canada saw the new Prairie provinces as colonies of the founding provinces, in that they did not have control of their own lands, forests, and minerals until 1930. This was far different from the treatment given to the four original provinces, plus Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and unlike the United States, where the American territories had a formula for statehood. Unquestionably, the long-term benefits to Canada of the purchase have been immense. Without it, Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald would not have been able to announce his National Policy in 1878: two of the three key provisions required Rupert's Land—namely, the construction of a railway to the Pacific and the settlement of the West.

Canada certainly benefits from the forests, minerals, and hydro power of the former Rupert's Land territories in northern Ontario, Quebec, and southern Nunavut. However, the greatest benefits are derived from ownership of the present-day Prairie provinces. Home to nearly 20 percent of Canada's population and an abundance of natural resources—including

oil and gas, potash and other minerals, grain, and livestock—the Prairies today produce more than 20 percent of Canada's gross domestic product and have become the fastest-growing region of the country.

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