

passed anything the artists themselves could have imagined. Though this was the first time the Eskimos had used paper and paints, their work showed no trace of hesitancy or amateurishness. It met the same response from those who know art as from those who simply know what they like, and Cape Dorset prints became part of the permanent collections of the National Gallery of Canada, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and many other galleries in Canada and the United States.

PROFITABLE TALENT

Unlike some artists who must be content with a *succes d'estime*, the Cape Dorset craftsmen have combined talent with a profit. Sale of the first collection realized \$20,000 - enough to enable the Co-operative to pay a handsome sum for art work, to purchase art supplies, and to invest in new hunting and trapping equipment. The Co-operative receives all monies paid by galleries, museums, and art dealers. An up-and-coming group, it recently engaged the services of a young Toronto artist, Terence Ryan - who had worked at Cape Dorset last summer - to act in the capacity of office manager to look after the shipment of prints and art supplies. Ryan, now at Cape Dorset, may be the first Canadian from the south to be hired by the Eskimos to work for them.

Cape Dorset, a village of some 300 Eskimos and about 13 others, was the logical place for a new art form to spring from. The people who live in this region include some of the most talented carvers and it was here that the Mace of the Northwest Territories was made - an elaborate piece of work in copper, gold, and whale ivory. It was not hard to interest such a community in extending its creative range. Local talent found a focus in a small, well-designed Craft Centre built by the Eskimos from plans and materials provided by Northern Affairs. Here there was room to work and to compare one's work with the work of others. Here, too, was technical help at the early stages of print-making if one asked for it.

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CANADIAN FAIRS IN WEST AFRICA

Mr. George Hees announced recently that Canadian trade fairs, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, would be held in Ghana and Nigeria early next year, in order to assist exporters of products suitable for sale in those markets. Canadian firms would, he said, be invited to participate on the same basis as in 1959, when trade fairs were held in Jamaica and Trinidad.

The first presentation will be in Accra, from January 17 to 27. Thence the complete display will be moved to Lagos for presentation between February 14 and 24. As in The West Indies, a geodesic dome will form the central section of the exhibition. This will provide for a government display and an in-

formation centre. Separate structures will be erected to meet the requirements of firms wishing to show their products, to distribute samples and to sell goods in their respective booths.

Much interest in the West African market was indicated during the recent Export Trade Promotion Conference, when trade commissioners from Accra and Lagos received a flood of inquiries about market opportunities for Canadian products. These inquiries are now being processed, and the firms concerned will be provided with progress reports, indicating the amount of interest shown in Canada as a source of supply.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Accra reported that Ghana imported merchandise valued at \$316 million (Canadian) in 1959, and that the United Kingdom was the principal source of supply, followed by West Germany, The Netherlands, Japan and the United States. Canada's sales to Ghana in 1959 were valued at only \$3.8 million (Canadian), though this figure is three times as large as the previous year's.

GHANAIAN IMPORTS

Flour accounts for most of the increase in Canadian sales, and constituted 93 per cent of Canada's total exports to Ghana. Higher consumer purchasing power and rising living standards are boosting flour sales, and the Canadian product is becoming increasingly popular because of its high protein content and excellent baking qualities. Other items shipped to Ghana included automobiles and parts, office machines and parts, clothing, gas and marine engines, calcium compounds, canned salmon, and farm equipment and parts. Canada's purchases, which had a value of \$4.1 million, consisted almost entirely of cocoa beans, mahogany, teak and other tropical woods, and manganese ore.

The Government of Ghana announced the liberalization of all imports from dollar countries on March 16, 1960, with the exception of arms and ammunition, explosives, gold, cinematographic films, petroleum products, and tobacco in both manufactured and unmanufactured form.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner said Canada should be able to sell consumer goods, foodstuffs (particularly canned goods), motor vehicles and parts, machinery, building materials, fertilizers and insecticides. He emphasized the facts that price is an important factor in the Ghana market and that competition is keen, especially from the countries that are the country's traditional sources of supply.

NIGERIAN IMPORTS

According to figures compiled by the United Nations, Nigeria's imports in 1959 had a value of \$502 million. Approximately 36 per cent of these imports consist of manufactures, 25 per cent of machinery and transport equip-