

CANADA'S NEW AFRICAN POSTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, recently announced that the Canadian Government had further extended its diplomatic relations in Africa to include four additional states - Dahomey, Niger, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta.

The Government of Canada has appointed Mr. T. LeM. Carter, Canadian High Commissioner in Lagos, Nigeria, as Canadian Ambassador to Dahomey and Niger. Mr. Carter is concurrently Canadian Ambassador to Senegal and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone, and will discharge his responsibilities in Dahomey and Niger by means of periodic visits to Porto Novo and Niamey.

Mr. B.M. Williams, High Commissioner for Canada in Accra, Ghana, has been named Canadian Ambassador to the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta. Mr. Williams, who will continue to reside in Accra, is also accredited as Canadian Ambassador to Guinea and Togo.

EARLIER APPOINTMENTS

In February diplomatic relations were established with Cameroun, Chad, Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville). The new appointments mentioned above complete the programme announced earlier this year to strengthen Canada's ties with the French-speaking countries of Africa through the expansion of diplomatic representation.

With the establishment of relations between Canada and these newly independent states, there will be increased opportunities for mutually beneficial contacts in the political, commercial and cultural fields between Canada and the nations of Africa.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Mr. David J. Walker, Minister of Public Works, recently announced that Canada had been informed that the Government of the United States had agreed that the bridge being built between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, should be named after former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In making the announcement, Mr. Walker said that the U.S. Government wished to indicate its appreciation "for this courteous gesture on the part

of those persons in New Brunswick who have associated themselves with this proposed action". The proposal was made by the Campobello Island Board of Trade following a joint meeting with the Selectment of Lubec, Maine. Canada's agreement was announced earlier by the Prime Minister Diefenbaker.

The proposal that the bridge should be named in honour of the former President was suggested by the fact of his close association with Campobello Island, N.B., where he had a summer home. It was his favourite retreat, and he became well known to the people of Campobello during his many visits there.

The bridge is expected to be completed and open for traffic this autumn. It is being built jointly by the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, with the Government of Canada paying two-thirds of the cost of the Canadian half of the structure. The contract, for \$836,202.50, was awarded on December 16, 1960. The bridge will operate free of tolls and will replace a ferry service which now connects Campobello Island and Lubec.

FARM CASH INCOME

Canadian farmers received a record estimated total of \$2,958.5 million from farming operations in 1961, larger by 3.5 per cent than the previous record of \$2,859.1 million in 1952, and 6.4 per cent higher than 1960's \$2,781.5 million. Included in these estimates recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are cash income from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme.

The more important contributions to the increase in farm cash income between 1960 and 1961 were made by wheat, flaxseed, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cattle, calves, dairy products, poultry products, and Canadian Wheat Board participation payments. Offsetting these gains to some extent were greatly reduced returns from potato sales, a substantial net repayment of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and lower income from oats and barley.