

SHARING THE COSTS

The project will cost altogether about seven and a half crores of rupees, or about \$15 million, equally divided between Canada and India. Canada, in addition to meeting these dollar costs, has also provided commodities to the value of \$2 million. Rupee proceeds from the sale of these commodities (counterpart funds) are to be applied to India's local costs. The general principle is that Canada pays for the design of the project and for imported equipment; India pays for the internal cost of construction. Canada is providing the steel for the rotunda shell; the reactor pile components; all electronic control equipment; pumps, motors, heat exchangers, piping, air-conditioning systems, and all electrical equipment required for lighting and power within the rotunda and in the other building.

Indian contractors and Indian labour are carrying out the major part of the construction work at the site and Canada provides engineering inspection and supervision of construction. The project was originally scheduled for completion this year but unforeseen technical difficulties have postponed the completion date until May 1960.

* * * *

CANADA AIDS VENEZUELAN

Charles V. Marshall, 55, Canadian agricultural specialist, went to Venezuela a year ago to help develop chemistry laboratories.

His work, in an advisory capacity to Petroquimica--a branch of the Department of "Minas and Hidrocarbons"--fell into two parts.

At Moron, on the shore of the Caribbean Sea, Mr. Marshall designed a chemical laboratory to produce mixed fertilizers from imported raw materials.

OTHER PROJECT

Petroquimica had established an "Estacion de Evaluaciones" for field trials of fertilizers at Mayorica, near the city of San Felipe, in the fertile Yaracuy Valley about 40 miles from the Caribbean.

Here Mr. Marshall aided in the establishment of a large chemical laboratory for the analysis of soils, fertilizers and plants.

Even at an elevation of 1,000 feet, the temperature was nearly 90 degrees all year.

The Canadian agriculturalist was amazed at the progress made by Venezuela in the last decade. American and British capital poured into the development of oil acted as a stimulus, and the country is opening up the interior by new roads and railroads with a chain of Government hotels, and furthering its education facilities.

Caracas, he said, is a modern city of 1,000,000, with up-to-date hotels, avenues, overpasses and underpasses.

CANADIAN FURS

Canada captured the imagination of style-conscious Europeans this year with a series of fur fashion and salon shows in five leading cities.

It was a direct break with a past policy of exhibiting furs at trade fairs, and the response was enthusiastic.

The man behind the Canadian fur promotion programme was William M. Ritchie, fur specialist, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Said Mr. Ritchie: "This has been the most ambitious programme we have ever attempted and I am confident that much will be gained from it."

Purpose was to stimulate interest in Canadian furs, particularly raw and dressed pelts since European tariffs form an effective barrier to exporting finished garments.

HELD IN SALONS

Exhibits were held in salons of noted hotels in Paris, France; Vienna, Austria; Frankfurt, Germany; Grindelwald, Switzerland; and Milan, Italy.

Through the auspices of the Canadian Ambassador or the Commercial Counsellor, invitations were extended to the fur trade in each centre. The first evening was always earmarked for a reception and fashion show for the press and dignitaries.

Canadian provinces aided by contributing fur skins and garments distinctive to their respective areas. In all, 43 garments, 88 wild raw pelts, 39 wild dressed pelts, and 69 ranch fur pelts were on display.

All aspects of the fur trade were on display for the inspection of enthusiastic Europeans. Exhibits ran the gamut from wild animal fur pelts to finished garments.

Wild animal pelts included wild mink, marten, otter, beaver, muskrat, different types of fox, ermine and squirrel. Among the dressed pelts were 10 shades of dyed beaver, seven shades of white fox dyed, various color phases of ranch mink, sheared and plucked otter, six shades of squirrel and Hudson's seal.

* * * *

NEW RECRUITS

Canadian horses are again being recruited for police duty in the British West Indies.

Two horses were purchased this year for the Commissioner of Police, Barbados. About every third year Trinidad orders 12 to 15.

Dr. F.J. Leslie, Livestock and Poultry Production Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, explained that neither island breeds horses since all hay and grain must be imported and the cost would be prohibitive.

The horses come from breeding stations established and supervised by the Department of Agriculture. There are three in Ontario and one in Saskatchewan.