

and ground surveys have covered more of the "B" than of the "A" route, and the Commission recommends further surveys for the Hazelton-Atlin link during the 1940 season.

If it should be decided that a highway to Alaska is a feasible and desirable undertaking and if the "A" route were chosen, the Yukon extension would probably follow a direct line from Whitehorse via Kluane Lake to the Alaska boundary. The alternative would be a road roughly along the line of the present winter road between Whitehorse and Dawson. If the "B" route were to be approved the route would lie along the valleys of the Pelly and Yukon rivers to Dawson, and thence to the Alaska boundary.

Should such a road be built there are a number of feeder roads, some existing, others new, which are referred to in the Report. These would include the Lethbridge-Vancouver, Banff-Windermere, and Calgary-Golden-Big Bend-Revelstoke highways, also roads from Edmonton to the western boundary of Jasper Park and from Edmonton to the Peace River valley. The two latter may shortly be extended to connect with the highway system of British Columbia.

On the basis of surveys already completed, the new Commission has made the following rough estimates of costs of construction: "A" route from Vancouver to Alaska Boundary by way of Fort St. James, Klappen River, Atlin, Whitehorse and Dawson, \$25,580,000; "A" route, but from Whitehorse to Kluane Lake to the Alaska Boundary, \$23,110,000; "B" route, Vancouver to Prince George, Summit Lake, Pelly River, Dawson and the Alaska Boundary, \$23,610,000.

3. CANADA-PARAGUAY EXCHANGE OF NOTES AND ORDER IN COUNCIL

An Exchange of Notes between Canada and Paraguay was signed on the 21st of May. This Exchange was given effect by Order in Council P.C. 2684 of the 20th day of June, 1940 (*Canada Gazette* p. 4029 of June 29th, 1940). This Order extends the benefit of the Intermediate Tariff of Canada to products of the Republic of Paraguay when conveyed to Canada without transshipment from Paraguay or from a port of a country enjoying the benefit of the British Preferential or Intermediate Tariff.

4. CANADA-UNITED STATES AGREEMENT OF THE 18th OF JUNE REGARDING EXCHANGE CONTROL; OFFICIAL STATEMENT

An agreement has been reached with the United States providing for reciprocal exemption of Canadian and United States citizens from certain aspects of Exchange Control Regulations. Canada has agreed to exempt private individuals ordinarily resident in Canada who are United States citizens and who are not British subjects from any requirements regarding