

ordination of the interests of manufacturers, consumers and retailers in the United States should be given thorough study by Canadians.

The results of the mission's interviews will be incorporated in a report in the near future and will be available to trade associations and interested parties.

HOME TYPES AND TENURE

Of the 2,014,385 dwellings in Canada built during the post-war period, slightly more than 60 per cent (1,243,048) were owned, single detached homes, while almost 20 per cent (384,844) were tenant-occupied apartments and flats, according to the latest release in the 1961 housing-census series issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Dwellings are classified in this report by type, tenure, and period of construction; other specified housing characteristics, such as size, condition, facilities and conveniences, are also shown.

Owned homes in 1961 averaged 5.8 rooms (including 3.0 bedrooms), while rented homes tended to be somewhat smaller, with 4.4 rooms and 2.1 bedrooms. The 2,566,525 single detached, owned homes represented 85 per cent of all owned homes, while three out of five of the 933,195 rented dwellings were apartments and flats.

General improvement in living standards across the country may be observed in the increased proportion of both owned and rented homes equipped with essential facilities. Thus, the proportion of owned homes with running water increased from 68 per cent in 1951 to 86 per cent in 1961; with exclusive use of bath or shower facilities, from 53 per cent to 75 per cent; with exclusive use of flush toilet, from 59 per cent to 77 per cent; with furnace heating, from 49 per cent to 70 per cent. Rented homes, which appeared to be somewhat better equipped in both census years, showed improvement also, the increase in homes equipped with running water being from 85 per cent to 94 per cent; with exclusive use of bath or shower, from 64 per cent to 80 per cent; with exclusive use of flush toilet, from 74 per cent to 84 per cent; and with furnace heating from 46 per cent to 63 per cent.

LYMAN EXHIBITION IN OTTAWA

A Canadian artist who incurred the wrath of art critics when he exhibited in Montreal in 1913 is now being honored by a retrospective exhibition at the National Gallery of Canada. John Lyman (1886 -) artist and teacher, retired as chairman of the Department of Fine Arts of McGill University in 1957. Because of his intimate knowledge of the Paris art world, he was among the first to introduce modern art to his students in Montreal. He exerted much influence on the late Paul-Emile Borduas (about 1938), who later became a revolutionary among Canadian painters.

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE

Born in Biddeford, Maine, in 1886, Mr. Lyman came to Montreal as an infant. As a youngster, he

travelled extensively, visiting Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East before going to live in France in 1907. He studied painting under a number of teachers, including Henri Matisse, and established friendships with such artists as James Wilson Morrice and Mathew Smith. When he exhibited four paintings in the Spring Exhibition of the Montreal Museum in 1913, Mr. Lyman was disgusted by the adverse reaction and phrases such as "infelicitous combinations of shades, unharmonious juxtapositions of tints, ugly distortion of line, wretched perspective and an atrocious disregard for every known canon of sane art" used to describe his work. A one-man show a few months later excited the same critical reaction, and the artist returned to Paris before the exhibition was over.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyman served with the Red Cross in France during the First World War, and each won the Médaille de la Reconnaissance Française.

In 1927, Lyman's work was shown again in Montreal. This time the critics were more perceptive. In 1931, the artist returned to Montreal to live permanently.

APPLIANCES AND HOUSEWARES MISSION

A 16-man Canadian appliances and housewares trade mission arrived in Jamaica on October 26 for a three-week trade survey of the Caribbean area. Its main objective is to increase Canada-West Indies trade.

The mission includes top executives of some of Canada's largest domestic-appliance and houseware-manufacturing firms and a commodity officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The products manufactured by the firms represented on the mission range from every type of electrical and gas home and commercial appliance, through all kinds of commercial and home kitchenware, to textbooks and a wide selection of stationery and hardware items.

BALANCE OF TRADE

Canada and the West Indies have been trading partners for over two centuries. The principal Canadian exports to the Caribbean currently include wheat flour, fish, newsprint, tobacco, automobiles and a wide range of consumer goods. The main exports from the West Indies to this country are bauxite and alumina, raw sugar, molasses, crude petroleum and a large selection of foodstuffs. In 1962 Canada's imports from the West Indies and British Guiana totalled some \$83 million, while it exported approximately \$62 million to the area.

Recent economic developments in the Caribbean are raising the area's general "import capacity", and all indications point to a continuing rapid rise in commodity consumption in the Islands. The despatch of this mission is a step towards obtaining a greater share of this widening market for Canadian industry.

The mission is to visit Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. On the conclusion of the group tour, individual members will visit a number of other countries in the area, returning separately to Canada.