

of technical assistance, FAO, by December 1951, had signed 144 basic agreements with 48 countries or territories; 226 experts were either at work in these countries or had returned from their short-term assignments, and 45 additional specialists had been recruited or were on their way to take up their duties. While 107 requests remained to be filled, this was either because the work was seasonal or because requesting governments were not yet ready to initiate the studies. Of the total number of experts in the field on that date whose assignments were completed or whose appointments were pending, 143 were connected with agriculture, 42 with forestry, 11 with fisheries, 20 with nutrition, 21 were lecturers and instructors and 9 were administrative field personnel.

Associated with the provision of experts is a Fellowship Program covering some 30 countries providing for 260 fellowships to be granted to responsible government officials or senior professional men already familiar with the work being done or to be undertaken. Where technical assistance is supplied, the salary and travelling expenses to and from the country in which the expert is to work is paid by FAO; the contracting country meets other expenses. FAO itself is financed through contributions of member countries on a percentage basis.

Canada, as an important agricultural producer and exporter, has maintained a close interest in FAO and has played a prominent role in its development. A Canadian was a member of the original Executive Committee of the Organization and Canada has had continuous representation on the 18-member Council which replaced that Committee. Canadians are on most of the standing advisory technical committees and have taken part in many of the technical missions sent to underdeveloped countries. Canada has been able to provide considerable technical assistance to other nations through FAO and has benefited materially in return from the technical and statistical information supplied by FAO and through participation in discussions on national and international policies relating to agricultural production and distribution.

In its seventh year of operation in 1952, FAO has slowly but surely become firmly established. The preliminary surveys of requirements have been completed and the ideals and aims of the Hot Springs Conference are beginning to unfold into achievement on a practical scale. Food production is lagging still and it will take some time for many projects of FAO to demonstrate their full value. In many cases results will not be complete for generations in fertilization, irrigation and reclamation projects to bring soils and forests into productivity. The task of FAO is unceasing; it is in the vanguard of the march toward international betterment of mankind.

The permanent headquarters for the organization was established at Rome, Italy, in 1951. The Sixth Conference was held at that city, Nov. 19–Dec. 6, 1951.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments in Relation to Agriculture*

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Services

Newfoundland.—Since 1934, government agricultural services in Newfoundland have been operated by the Agricultural Division of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division maintains an extension service and encourages agricultural development by the payment of bonuses for the purchase of pure-bred sires and for the clearing of land, assistance with agricultural exhibitions, the payment of subsidies on live stock and the conducting of a soil-survey service. Each year

* Information supplied by the agricultural authorities of the various provinces.