

and in this we collaborated with the International Bank which had given the railway a loan - for the rehabilitation of much of her railway track. In the Thal area, which I have already mentioned, an experimental farm is being set up so that animals will be available for the settlers. Australia, New Zealand and ourselves have equipped this farm. Canada's contribution being \$200,000 - worth of farm machinery.

In the year 1952-53, we were again requested to send some wheat to India, which we did, on the same terms that the proceeds of the sale of the wheat should be utilized for some constructive project. We also entered into an agreement whereby we would supply the electrical equipment for the Mayurakshi project. The power will be used to give the peasants cottage industries and to service their agriculture by providing power rice mills, oil seed crushers, etc. Power looms will make some cloth for them and these cottage industries will take up their time when they cannot get on their land. In their big locomotive factory near Calcutta, India had a number of locomotives on the floor for which they could not obtain the boilers, so we undertook to send 40 boilers as a permanent contribution to their transport system.

In Pakistan in 1952-53, we were also asked for wheat. You will perhaps remember that Pakistan suddenly found itself short of food early this year and that both we and the United States were asked to help out which we did. The same conditions will apply to this wheat as to that we gave India, and the proceeds of its sale will be used in some permanent project.

We also have set aside \$3,400,000 - worth of funds for a project known as Warsak. This is nineteen miles from Peshawar and not too far from the famous Khyber Pass. It will dam up the Kabul River and provide power and irrigation to assist Pakistan's endeavour to settle the tribesmen. What I saw all through the area this year, and what Pakistan has done in the tribal country, is nothing short of marvellous. I saw schools all through the area, not only for boys but for girls as well, and only those who know the frontier can realize what a great advance that is. We also sent out to Pakistan, in that second year, three aircraft which will be used to keep the locust pest under control. It is useless to spend money growing more food if locusts eat it all up, and locust control is becoming a "must" in all these countries.

In the second year we did something for Ceylon. The trouble in Ceylon, as in all these countries, is insufficient food and a low protein content in the food that is eaten. We therefore undertook to assist Ceylon in establishing a really efficient fishing industry. We sent out two boats built on our West Coast, which were equipped with all kinds of scientific instruments. We also sent out a trawler. We are now in the process of manufacturing a refrigeration plant so that fish caught can be held until it can be marketed. At the present time, after a few hours it has to be thrown away. Several years ago Ceylon, from its own resources, built a very fine power plant in the Gal Oya area, where they are trying to put in settlers to relieve a very serious congestion on the west coast. Having built the plant, they had no funds left to build a distribution line and we have undertaken to do this for them. The hope is that once power is available industries will settle on