

stances and will require both an export permit from the originating country and an import permit from the receiving country. Thus, for example, it will become very difficult for someone to trade in illegally obtained peregrine falcons. (These endangered birds command high prices on the "black market" because of the demand from some wealthy falconers.)

Animals and plants listed in Appendix II are considered as threatened and unless special care is exercised could become endangered. Species described in Appendix II may only be imported if they are covered by export permits from the originating state.

Species in Appendix III may not be endangered on a world-wide scale, but are considered rare or subject to control within a participating state.

Trade in automotive products

Imports of automotive products from the United States totalled \$1,473 million in the first quarter of 1974, up 10.5 per cent from \$1,332 million for the same period of 1973. As exports decreased 4 per cent to \$1,330 million from \$1,388 million, the trade balance changed to a deficit of \$143 million from a surplus of \$56 million in the first quarter of 1973. It was, however, lower than the \$180-million deficit experienced in the fourth quarter for 1973.

Lower exports of automotive products were due to a 20 per cent fall in parts shipments in reflection of the sharp cutback in vehicle production in the U.S. But exports of cars and trucks were higher than they were in the first quarter of 1973 by 6.5 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. Vehicle imports from the U.S. also increased. Imports of passenger automobiles rose 12.5 per cent to \$350 million. Truck imports jumped 38 per cent to \$207 million. Importation of parts increased more moderately to \$881 million.

Both exports and imports of automotive and related products declined \$23 million in Canada's trade with overseas countries, with the deficit remaining unchanged at \$117 million. Most notably, imports of passenger automobiles fell 24 per cent to \$78 million.

As a result of the foregoing shifts in the source of imports, the U.S. share of Canadian imports gained nearly 10 percentage points to 75.3 per cent in the

first three months of 1974. The shares of Japan, West Germany and Britain contracted to 15.7 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. The unit value of U.S. cars rose only 1 per cent but unit values of cars from Japan increased 12 per cent and those from West Germany 20.5 per cent from the first quarter of 1973 to the first quarter of 1974.

Overseas students at St. Francis X.

Thirty-nine students from 19 countries are currently enrolled in the leadership and development training program of St. Francis Xavier University's Coady International Institute, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The six-month program began in May and will run to December. The group of students from Africa, Asia, Latin America, Canada, and the United States is the third to be on the Institute's May-to-December schedule. Before 1972, Coady students were on the St. F.X. Campus during the regular academic year from September to May.

The group attending the 1974 program will bring the total of Coady graduates since the Institute began in 1959 to 1,704 students.

Besides the regular program, there are two other courses being offered by the Institute. A seven-week summer program in social development began in June, and a nine-week Latin American course starts in August.

Agricultural education stamp

An eight-cent stamp issued on July 12, embodies a graphic design depicting Canada's contribution to



agriculture through the country's educational facilities, scientific research and fertile land.

Although the northern geographical environment makes practising agriculture difficult, Canada's achievements in this field have been successful and they enable the country to meet domestic requirements as well as feed millions throughout the world. Agricultural sciences have been largely responsible for Canada's vital agricultural industry.

Canadian scientists have devised sophisticated grading systems and better storing and processing techniques that have permitted greater self-sufficiency in fruit and vegetable production. Canada is in the forefront of the application of remote sensing by satellite to monitor crop conditions. There has also been a great concern for animals.

Most of the crops used in Canada have been developed at national research institutions and varieties are bred for climatic adaptation, high yields, improved quality and resistance to disease.

The scientific approaches which produced these results are now being applied to the managerial, sociological and engineering problems of the farmer.

New legislation should eliminate short-changing

Herb Gray, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, announced this month that the new Weights and Measures Act together with its basic regulations had been proclaimed by the Government to be in force on August 1, 1974.

This new act and regulations, which updates existing legislation on weights and measures, is a federal responsibility. During the past year, inspectors of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs checked the accuracy of some 250,000 weighing and measuring devices in over 100,000 stores, factories, service stations and other business establishments.

Among the devices checked are scales, ranging from those used in grocery stores to those used for weighing motor-trucks and railway cars, and fuel-oil and gasoline meters of all sizes.

The act has four broad aims: It brings