

Supply—Trade and Commerce

of how our present pattern of export trade, important as it has been in the past, can be shut off overnight.

In 1938 we supplied 18.1 per cent of Britain's bacon imports. This market for Canadian bacon was built up tremendously during the forties, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1945 we supplied 83 per cent of the total British imports; in 1946, 73.5 per cent; in 1947, 74.4 per cent; in 1948, 70.1 per cent; and in 1949 we started to lose this market to Denmark, Poland, The Netherlands. By 1951 Canada supplied only 16,048 cwt., out of a total British import of 4,426,138 cwt., while Poland supplied 730,166 cwt., Netherlands 695,267 cwt. and Denmark 2,953,355 cwt. Our percentage of this market now is considerably below the pre-war level of 1938. In 1938 we supplied 34 per cent of the total British import of ham. This market was steadily built up until in 1947 we supplied 78.5 per cent.

In so far as cheese is concerned, Canada has long been the large supplier to the British market. In 1938 we supplied 23.2 per cent of the total British import. This market was built up until in 1945 we sold 1,004,945 cwt. or 31 per cent of the total British imports. There has been a steady decline in the sales of cheese on this market until today our reduced export of 234,568 cwt. out of a total importation of 3,884,865 cwt. is further threatened. During the forties Canada built up quite an export market for poultry in the United Kingdom. In 1947 we supplied 107,479 cwt. or 18.2 per cent of the total British imports. We have now lost this market and iron curtain countries such as Poland and Hungary have become the substantial suppliers.

In 1945 Canada supplied 56 per cent of the British imports of shell eggs and 26 per cent of their dried eggs. In 1948, we supplied 79.8 per cent of their dried egg imports, 20.5 per cent of their imports of frozen eggs and in addition 29.1 per cent of their whole egg imports. This market has been lost to Poland, China and the sterling countries. In the case of condensed milk, in 1938 Canada supplied 56.6 per cent of Britain's total imports. This market has been lost to the sterling countries and The Netherlands. In 1938 Canada supplied 42.5 per cent of the total United Kingdom imports of fresh apples. This market was built up by Canadian producers to as high as 69.2 per cent of the total British imports in 1946. In 1948 we lost this market entirely, largely to sterling countries and to some European countries. In 1949 efforts were made to regain this market in view of the heavy surplus of apples in Canada, and our exports

to Britain amounted to 513,145 cwt. of their total imports of 1,763,757 cwt. or about 29 per cent. In 1950 our exports to this market increased to 880,443 cwt. of their total imports of 2,349,081 cwt. or over 37 per cent. In 1951 the total British imports of apples increased to 3,885,093 cwt.; but imports from Canada dropped to 484,664 or about 13 per cent of their total imports. Today that market, or what is left of it, is again threatened.

In the case of canned tomatoes, prior to the war, Canada had developed a considerable market for canned tomatoes in the United Kingdom, and we supplied 176,034 cwt., or 19 per cent of their total imports. This market for canned tomatoes was gradually built up until 1946, when we supplied 515,931 cwt. or 47.3 per cent of their total imports. In 1947 we commenced to lose that market largely to Italy and other foreign countries in the sterling area. The market is now lost absolutely to Canadian producers.

In the case of canned salmon, in 1938 the Canadian fisheries industry enjoyed a considerable export outlet for canned salmon in the United Kingdom market, and we supplied 155,679 cwt., or about 14 per cent of their total imports. This outlet was developed considerably as an export outlet, when in 1949 Canada supplied 82 per cent of Britain's total imports. In 1948 British imports of canned salmon from Canada were reduced, while their imports from foreign countries were increased. In 1950 our total exports to the United Kingdom of canned fish of all classes totalled only 84,465 cwt. of a total British import of 603,528 cwt., or less than 14 per cent. In 1951 we were able to increase the total exports of all kinds of canned fish to the United Kingdom market to 143,666 cwt. of their total imports of 378,650 cwt. Today this outlet market is again threatened.

In the case of pit props, an export market for pit props in the United Kingdom is of particular importance to the maritime provinces. In 1945 we supplied 9,954 piled cubic fathoms of their total imports of 161,121, or over 55 per cent. By 1946 we had increased this to 217,474 of their total imports of 458,989. In 1947 we supplied 207,640. In 1949 we commenced to lose this market when our exports dropped to 165,393, although the total British imports had jumped to 558,433. In 1950 we practically lost this market, when our exports fell to 8,179, while the Scandinavian countries, Poland, Germany, Yugoslavia and Russia became the chief suppliers.

In 1951 we were able to increase our exports of pit props to the United Kingdom to 51,082,