

when such employment would not interfere with agricultural production. For employment of more than 60 days in a year, or if they wished to take employment in an urban municipality, a permit from a Selective Service officer became necessary for any worker from agriculture.

28. During the autumn of 1942 the first large-scale campaign to enlist farmers for off-season work in other essential industries was launched. Permission to allow men from farms to enter mining and logging employment was granted, but an expiry date ensured their return to agriculture in time for spring work: Those abiding by the Regulations continued on postponement of military training, if already postponed. Even as early as 1941, joint action under agreement was taken by the federal government and some provinces to ensure the availability of workers for agriculture.

29. In the spring of 1943 farm labour agreements were entered into by the federal government with all the provinces. Supplementary to this federal-farm labour program, extensive plans were made by Selective Service to recruit and place help on the farms in each province, especially to endeavor to provide sources of labour not usually available for this industry. The minister of labour was authorized to use prisoners-of-war and conscientious objectors on the farms. Arrangements were made between the Department of Labour and the Department of National Defence to assign soldiers to temporary farm duty during the harvest, and members of the armed forces were given compassionate leave to return to their own or relatives' farms. Long distance movements of farmers and others for harvesting have been a regular feature of farm labour recruitment for harvesting since 1942. Thus men have been moved from Ontario and Quebec to the Prairies, from Saskatchewan to Ontario and women from the Prairies to British Columbia -- with the moves made to dovetail harvesting in various areas.

30. As already noted, in April, 1943, the minister of labour announced the first Compulsory Employment (Transfer) Order. It was carefully provided that those with previous farming experience should be directed from other employment to work on farms, if at all suitable.

31. In order to control the movement of manpower from food production farms to tobacco farms in Ontario, an amendment to the Regulations was made on August 6, 1943, that provided that no male person between the ages of 16 and 65 might enter employment on a flue-cured tobacco farm between July 16 and October 15 in any year without a permit from a Selective Service officer. In 1944 the administration of this provision was greatly extended and strengthened by the establishment of additional Employment and Selective Service offices in the areas of Ontario affected.

FARM WORKERS FOR OTHER INDUSTRIES

32. Reference has been made to the fact that in the autumn of 1942 a campaign was conducted to obtain men from the farms for the winter to engage in other essential industries. Similar campaigns have been staged in subsequent autumns. The number of men from the farms obtained each year has been estimated to run well over the 100,000 mark. However, areas where dairying and stock farming prevail have been omitted from the canvas, and all precautions