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H. H. Wrong, assistant under secretary of state for external affairs.

Department of Finance:

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, special assistant to the deputy minister; M. W. Sharp, special assistant.

Department of Trade and Commerce:

Oliver Master, acting deputy minister; C.F. Wilson, agricultural statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; T. G. Major, Commercial Intelligence Service.

Department of Agriculture:

Dr. G.S. H. Barton, deputy minister; Dean A. M. Shaw, chairman of the Agricultural Supplies Board; S. R. N. Hodgins, executive assistant.

Department of Fisheries:

Dr. D. B. Finn, deputy minister; Dr. Stewart Bates, special assistant.

Department of Pensions and National Health:

Dr. L. B. Pett, director of nutrition service.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board:

K.W. Taylor, foods administrator; Dr. G. E. Britnell, foods administrator.

Secretary:

J.A. Chapdelaine, Privy Council office.

CANADA-U.S. CO-OPERATION

In order to keep under constant review the mutual problems of agricultural adjustments and commodity movements between the two countries, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. J.G. Gardiner and other leading officials of Canada concerned with agriculture and food supplies, met in Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. Claude R. Wickard, early in January 1943. After reviewing the production goals of the two countries and agreeing on certain adjustments in these goals, the conferees set up a standing agricultural committee of policy officials representing the two countries. This committee has met from time to time and with the aid of technical specialists has formulated recommendations in the coordination of food production in various fields including feed, meat animals, dairy produce and oil crops, protein foods, and beans, flaxseed and other commodities vital to the war effort. United States Secretary of Agriculture, Wickard, in presenting his report for 1943 says concerning this coordination of agricultural programmes of the two countries:

"This wartime cooperation will carry significant benefits into the post-war period, in that we shall undoubtedly find it highly desirable to keep in close touch with our neighbors in meeting post-war problems of agricultural adjustments."

(N.B.- See also section page 18 for Canada-U.S. co-operation in use of manpower)

FARM MANPOWER

Coincident with the greatly increased demand for food products during each year of the war, there has been a steady drain of manpower and womanpower from Canadian farms since 1939. It is estimated that approximately 400,000 men and 100,000 women have left the farms since the beginning of the war for service in the armed forces or war industries. The great majority of these people left the farms before selective service was introduced in March, 1942 to stabilize manpower on farms.

Despite a 23% decline of manpower on Canadian farms Canadian agricultural output has increased by 50%. The year 1943 witnessed the greatest production of livestock and livestock products in the nation's history. This tremendous