

States he will find that one of the things they said there is that there has never been enough food in the world to satisfy the nutritional and health standards of the people of the world. We are going to need the production, and if present plans regarding freedom from want and fear are to be carried out we shall need a considerable production in those areas of western Canada where production is possible. I understand that the dehydration of potatoes to make potato starch is not a particularly complicated process, and it would provide a food which will be needed very seriously within the next three or four years, not only in this country but throughout the world.

Mr. GRAHAM: In normal times where do the New Brunswick potatoes find their market?

Mr. GARDINER: Some of them, in Canada, some of them in the West Indies; some in South America, as seed; some of them in the United States. The hon. member who sits across from me—he is not in his place at the moment—markets a lot of them and could tell the hon. member for Swift Current more about them than I can. At the present time they are marketed all over the particular areas I have mentioned.

Mr. GRAHAM: Is there any duty on the entry into the United States of those potatoes?

Mr. GARDINER: Yes.

Mr. FAIR: May the price of wool be discussed under this item?

Mr. GARDINER: It does not come under this item; it comes under marketing or under the war appropriation.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: What was the grade of these western potatoes which the minister said were shipped from the west to the east?

Mr. GARDINER: I understand that they were mostly "A".

Mr. CASTLEDEN: They were all graded before they were shipped?

Mr. GARDINER: I think they were; yes.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: And they came up to standard?

Mr. GARDINER: Well, they would, yes. They would have to, before they would be graded those grades.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: It has been stated that this country could grow enough potatoes to supply the whole continent if we utilized our land. According to to-night's *Journal* the

[Mr. Castleden.]

duty on potatoes has been slashed from ten to fifteen per cent. How will that affect the production of potatoes this year?

Mr. GARDINER: I would rather leave the discussion of this matter until we come to marketing.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Inasmuch as the question has been raised of the findings of the food conference at Hot Springs and the statement has been given us that they found that the world has never produced enough food, I think it would be fitting that we point out that the committee did not take the trouble to mention in their report that the world never has been able to buy all the food which the world has produced. In my judgment that is an exceedingly important point. The committee's report went at the whole problem entirely from the wrong end; it failed to discover why the world has not been able to buy the production which the world has had.

Item agreed to.

Production service.

16. Health of animals—administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act, \$1,818,000.

Mr. SENN: I should like to get a little information from the minister on this particular item. It seems that under these items there are three different plans for the eradication of tuberculosis. The first is what is known as the accredited herd plan; second, there is the supervised herd plan; and, third, is the restricted area plan. All of these in the past have been very successful and I think they have done a good work. From time to time arrangements are made for the restricted area plan, particularly. I should like to know how many accredited herds there are in the process of being worked out; how many restricted areas are ready for work; how many of them are going to be done this year; how many supervised herds have made application, and how many are to be carried through this year.

While I am on my feet I should like to know whether there is any intention on the part of the department to change the valuation of these cattle for compensation purposes. The valuations are always very low, and I understand that there is a limit on the valuation that can be paid for any pure bred animal, or any animal in a restricted area. Everybody knows that the price of cattle has increased greatly. Pure bred cattle, particularly dairy cattle, are selling at comparatively high prices to-day, and it does not seem reasonable that the same price should be paid as compensation to-day as was paid when cattle were very much