

Province	Maximum Number Working at Any Time	Obtained from M.D.'s in Province	Obtained from M.D.'s Outside Province
P.E.I.	50		50 # 5 Quebec
N.S.	600	600	
N.B.	350	350	
Que.	5	5	
Ont.	85	85	
Man.	771	90	175 # 2 Toronto 81 # 3 Kingston 200 # 5 Quebec 225 Pacific Command
Sask.	516	58	393 Pacific Com. 65 # 4 Montreal
Alta.	462		235 # 4 Montreal 227 Pacific Com.
B.C.	21	21	

(iv) Spring and harvest leave from the army - The Canadian Army routine orders 3456 which provides for the army leaves was amended in the spring of 1944 to allow certain classes of soldiers who can be spared to be granted up to a maximum of two-months spring and harvest leave to work on farms. These are more than two weeks longer than those granted last year and are expected to augment considerably the labour available for farmers.

(v) Other help from the armed forces - By special arrangement with the Department of National Defence (Navy) 650 men from naval training centre at Deep Brook, Nova Scotia, were made available for apple picking in the province. These men were paid on the same basis as farm duty soldiers.

Substantial help was also received in most of the provinces from soldiers and airmen who during their short leaves assisted on farms in areas adjacent to their camps.

ORGANIZED FARM EXCURSIONS

The Dominion-provincial farm labour agreements provided for a 50-50 sharing of the costs of moving farm workers when transported within the provinces. In addition to this the Dominion undertook to pay the costs of transporting farm workers from one province to another.

TEMPORARY HELP FROM STUDENTS AND TOWNS-PEOPLE

An important activity under the Dominion-provincial farm labour program has been the effort to induce students and townspeople to assist on farms during their holidays and spare time. This type of help has been organized on an increasingly extensive scale for the last three years in Ontario and in 1943 was widely used by several of the provinces, particularly British Columbia. To give added assistance to this phase of the program the Labour Department sponsored an intensive advertising appeal early in the summer. In addition to the department's own advertising, display advertisements were prepared by the department for use by private companies wishing to support the work.

TREATY INDIANS

Treaty Indians in reserves were encouraged to take employment on farms. More than 300 in Alberta assisted in the spring with the threshing of grain left over from 1942. During the fall 535 Indians from reserves in the north of Manitoba, outside the agricultural area, were brought down to assist with harvesting in the provinces. In Saskatchewan 3,000 Treaty Indians were employed in harvesting. None, however, was transferred from the non-agricultural areas in the north of the province.