

That steps should be taken to insure that Canadian beef and cattle again find their place in the United States market. Prices resulting from access to the United States markets are reflected throughout Canada and result in higher prices for all.

That the government should give support to the utilization of agricultural products in industry. The committee suggested a research program to include such experiments as the production of plastics from farm waste, the manufacture of paper from straw, the use of oil seeds, the production of grain alcohol in local plants and food dehydraters for each farm.

That the first step to be taken for post-war agricultural reconstruction should be a complete classification of all agricultural land in every province based on yield and economic sources. Sub-marginal land should be withdrawn from use for crop production and used only for such purposes as are consistent with its productive capacity. This recommendation is particularly important in connection with the rehabilitation of servicemen. A prime reason why the Soldiers' Settlement Act of World War I failed to achieve complete success was that in many cases men were settled on land which was not capable of economic production. Although little publicity has been given to this work, the Canadian government has been conducting a program of land surveys and will be much better prepared to deal with this problem at the end of the present war.

That the government should take some steps to aid the economic stabilization of the farming industry and to force interest rates to a lower level. Provision of farm credit has been approached from several aspects; in particular, there is a wide interest throughout the country in farm credit unions. Canadian farmers have taken notice of the government support of credit unions in the United States through the Farmer Credit Administration.

That every effort should be made to provide a larger proportion of the amenities of life in rural areas. Improvement of secondary roads, rural electrification schemes, government assistance in planning, renovating and improving farm places and acquiring labour saving devices for farm homes are some of the measures which are recommended.

The Committee on Reconstruction of the House of Commons, composed of members of the House, also presented a report at the opening of the 1944 session. This committee made recommendations along lines similar to those of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. It welcomed the Prime Minister's statement that a floor would be put under prices on farm products. It urged co-operation between provincial and Dominion governments in the installation of rural electrification, urged the extension of credit facilities to farmers and singled out for special mention the possibility of the encouragement of credit unions. It commented generally on the excellence of the co-operative movement, particularly with reference to Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia and the fishing industry in Quebec.

WARTIME GARDENS

Approximately 115,000,000 pounds of vegetables were produced in 1943 in wartime gardens in Canadian urban centres with a population of 1,000 or more. The estimated total number of such gardens was 209,200 and the production per garden about 550 pounds.

It has also been estimated that one urban household in every seven had a wartime garden in 1943. There were about 15 per cent more gardens in 1943 than in 1942 and about 24 per cent more than in 1940.

Of the total volume of vegetables produced about 37 per cent were potatoes; 14 per cent tomatoes; 10 per cent carrots; 6 per cent beets; 4 per cent cabbage; 4 per cent beans; and 3 per cent of each of the following: onions, cucumbers, rhubarb and turnips. Peas and sweet corn each represented 2 per cent of the total and all the other crops were 1 per cent or less of the total quantity produced.