

on specified feeds from Calgary, and other Alberta points having the same freight rate, to destinations in British Columbia if such feeds were distributed for use exclusively as feed in British Columbia before July 1, 1942.

In February, 1942, a policy came into effect providing subventions for the purchase of fertilizers by farmers in Eastern Canada and British Columbia for use in the spring of 1942, on certain crops, needed for live stock and poultry feeding. The Agricultural Supplies Board provided funds to implement the plan. The purpose of this policy is to encourage the increased production in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, of home-grown supplies of feeds.

In December, 1941, authority was secured to place in five Canadian plants already engaged in dehydration work, the extra equipment called for in experimental processing to new specifications, and to have these plants purchase and process for Government account, under the supervision of the Board's representative, certain quantities of vegetables of 1941 production. As a result of the processing and packaging technique that has now been worked out, high quality dehydrated products have been produced on a commercial scale.

Since the outbreak of war there has been a substantial increase in fibre flax acreage in Canada. Through action by the Board, the Canadian fibre flax industry has been placed on a mechanized basis to enable it to meet competition from other countries after the War. On Mar. 31, 1942, there were in operation in Canada 33 mills more or less completely equipped with the necessary facilities to produce linen fibre and tow. All these plants are located in Ontario and Quebec. Under certain mill-machinery arrangements, ten tow scutchers were placed in Canadian flax mills and seven Canadian turbine-scutchers were delivered by June, 1942.

The desirability of a considerably increased domestic production of wool by 1943 became evident in view of possible enemy interference with the transportation of the large volume of Australian and New Zealand wool now coming to Canada. In consequence, a Dominion-Provincial Conference was convened by the Board in April, 1942, to discuss the Canadian sheep situation with particular reference to potential wool supplies, and a tentative objective of one million more sheep in Canada by June, 1943, was agreed upon. The Dominion Government is paying freight charges from point of origin to point of distribution on ewes or ewe lambs purchased for breeding, and is lending suitable rams to those farmers establishing new flocks.

In regard to apples (see p. 187), agreements have been completed with Nova Scotia and British Columbia respecting the marketing of the 1942 crop. In each of these agreements, the assistance to the industry is also of benefit to the apple growers in the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, whose returns would probably be poor if their markets were over-hung with surplus apples from Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

In view of the increasing importance of questions of priorities on materials needed in agricultural production, the Board appointed a Technical Adviser on Equipment and Containers who collaborates closely with the Farm and Road Machinery Administrator, of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, with a view to keeping before the Administrator the views of the Agricultural Supplies Board concerning the use to be made of whatever steel might be available for the making of farm implements and repair parts.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—The great and many-sided expansion of Canadian statistics in numerous fields during the past twenty years, and the work that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has done to provide a statistical background