

adopted by the conference: (1) Developing and organizing production, distribution and utilization of the basic food to provide diets on a health standard for the peoples of all countries; (2) stabilizing agricultural prices at levels fair to producer and consumer alike.

**Emergency Food Problems.**—While the Committee dealing with the long-range problems represented in the proposals outlined above was at work, a second Committee concerned itself with the food shortage now evident in many countries. Despite some improvement in the world food situation, there was still a gap of 8,000,000 tons of bread grains between the needs of deficit countries and the supplies likely to be available for export. The Conference, acting on this Committee's recommendations, urged the continuation of the special measures agreed upon at the Washington meeting for control and economies in the use of basic foods.

**The Conference at Work.**—In conducting its work, the Conference divided into three Commissions comprising ten Committees. The Agricultural Committee outlined measures that may be taken to improve production in under-developed countries and to reorganize the agriculture of devastated countries. The Fisheries Committee dealt with the urgent need for rehabilitation of the fishing industry, recommending that fish and other marine products should be placed under a World Food Board if and when such a body is created.

The Economic Committee outlined the basic information that will be needed for the successful prosecution of the work of FAO. The provision of adequate statistics, including a world census of agriculture, was considered to be imperative. The report of a special mission that had been studying the agricultural and economic problems of Greece was brought before the Conference. This was the first of such efforts launched to increase food supplies and improve the welfare of a people.

### Subsection 2.—The Dominion Government\*

All the pre-war governmental activities in agriculture are being carried forward into the post-war period. As indicated in the article on pp. 324-328, many of the war-time activities are being maintained and some of the pre-war activities enlarged. This is especially true in the case of farm credit.

#### Farm Credit

The Dominion Government has set up several agencies to handle the matter of farm credit; the Farm Loan Board is empowered to make long-term loans to farmers† and the chartered banks, under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, to provide intermediate-and short-term credit.

**The Canadian Farm Loan Board.**‡—This Board was appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Canadian Farm Loan Act (c. 66, R.S.C. 1927, as amended by c. 46, Statutes of 1934 and c. 16, Statutes of 1935) and, as an agency of the Crown in the right of the Dominion, administers a system of long-term mortgage credit for farmers throughout Canada.

\* Except as otherwise indicated, this material was prepared under the direction of G. S. H. Barton, C.M.G., B.S.A., D.Sc. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

† In addition to the credit supplied by the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and in order to meet the demand for long-term loans on easier terms of repayment and on a higher ratio in relation to farm value than that available from the Canadian Farm Loan Board and to facilitate refinancing indebtedness, the Province of Quebec has established its own farm credit scheme by the creation, in the autumn of 1936, of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, which commenced operations in March, 1937.

‡ Revised by W. A. Reeve, Acting Secretary, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa.