

provide an inspection service covering interprovincial, export or import movement of processed fruits and vegetables. This movement constitutes about 98 p.c. of the entire industry in Canada the sales value of which now amounts to approximately \$250,000,000 as compared with \$20,000,000 in 1919. Although no grades are established in the regulations, the processing and packing of such products as pickles, olives, vegetable soups, etc., is also supervised and controlled. About 560 processing plants of one kind or another operate under a Certificate of Registration issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Honey.—Regulations are established for the classifying, grading and marking of all honey moving in interprovincial or export trade. Inspection is compulsory on honey being shipped out of Canada and administrative inspections for class and grade are made at the wholesale and retail levels on the domestic market. Interprovincial and export shippers and packers of pasteurized honey must be registered with the Department of Agriculture.

Maple Products.—Regulations are established for the prohibition of adulteration of maple products, for inspection and analysis, for proper identification of maple products and of 'colourable imitations' and for the licensing of manufacturers or packers and of all sugar-bush operators operating in the interprovincial or export market. To enforce the regulations, periodic inspection is made of the manufacturing plants, markets, stores and restaurants.

Subsection 4.—Canada's Relationship with FAO

Canada continues its active co-operation in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). At the Seventh Session of the Conference, held at Rome in December 1953, a new Director General, Dr. P. V. Cardon of the United States, who has been with the organization since its early days, was appointed to succeed Mr. Norris E. Dodd. Dr. G. S. H. Barton, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, was re-elected to the seven-member Co-ordinating Committee which advises the Director. Canadian representatives were also elected to the Council, which meets at least twice a year, and to the Committee on Commodity Problems. Seventy-one nations are now members of the Organization.

The organization and objectives of FAO have been explained in earlier editions of the Year Book. In short, the chief aims are: to help nations raise their standard of living; to improve nutrition of the people of all countries; to increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries; and through all these means to widen the opportunities of all people for productive work.

FAO does not have the funds or authority to buy and distribute food, supply fertilizers and farm machinery, or build and staff laboratories. It works in three effective ways in assisting member nations: by over-all statistical study of world food supplies and requirements and by supplying information requested by member nations; by sending experts to work with scientists and technicians of member governments who ask for help—special missions are sent to countries requesting them; and by making definite recommendations for concerted action and providing a means by which nations may work together on programs and carry them out.

Technical assistance embraces numerous problems of agriculture, simple as well as complex. In many backward countries, for example, the introduction of scythes (to replace crudely made sickles), hoes and other simple hand tools has