

Reserve Pasture.—Another development in land utilization, somewhat similar to the foregoing, is the proposed establishment of large reserve pastures. One object of this phase of the program is to prevent uncontrolled agricultural resettlement. Another is to provide protected grazing areas into which stock might be moved in the event of future droughts. Three such areas totalling 3,064,320 acres have been tentatively selected in southwestern Saskatchewan in connection with irrigation developments south and north of the Cypress hills.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

Certain significant facts in connection with the rehabilitation program described above are worthy of notice. Recent drought conditions have been unprecedented in so far as prairie agriculture is concerned, but there is evidence that similar dry periods have occurred at long intervals prior to the settlement of the great plains. The adoption of whatever cropping practices will best enable farmers to withstand periodic droughts is, therefore, a major phase of rehabilitation.

Periodic droughts are inevitable, but their adverse effects can be minimized by the application of measures based on experience and investigation.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, and the staff consists of a Deputy Minister and live-stock superintendent, a superintendent of women's institutes, a dairy superintendent, a field promoter, and a field man for the fox industry. Assistance is given in co-operative marketing, promoting the live-stock industry and encouraging exhibitions, the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and the welfare of agriculture generally.

Nova Scotia.—Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia is administered by the Department of Agriculture, with the Head Office (Minister's Office) and those of the Director of Marketing and of the Land Settlement Board situated in Halifax. Many of the technical officials are situated at the Agricultural College and Farm, Truro, and other Divisions of the Department include: extension service; agricultural societies, associations, and exhibitions; dairying; poultry; live stock; entomology and botany; apiculture; and women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: (1) live-stock and agricultural societies; (2) dairying; (3) herd improvement; (4) soils and crops; (5) poultry; (6) horticulture; (7) women's institutes; (8) agricultural representatives; (9) industry, immigration, and farm settlement; (10) elementary agricultural education; (11) beekeeping.

Quebec.—The administration of agricultural policies is entrusted to a number of services and sections as follows: extension work, which deals with all problems faced by the 98 agricultural county agents; rural economy; animal husbandry; health of animals; plant protection; agricultural education; domestic science; field husbandry; publicity; and administration. The Chief Technical Adviser is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister, who remains the main technical authority of the Department. Each service is divided into divisions dealing with minor problems. There are also many other activities such as the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, agricultural merit competition, provincial dairy school, provincial handicraft school, etc. There is, therefore, for any kind of agricultural activity, a cor-

* For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".