

## THE DOMINION MARKETING BOARD.

The Dominion Marketing Board was established under authority of c. 57 of the Statutes of 1934—The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. The chief powers of the Board, as stated in Sec. 4 of the Act, were: to regulate marketing and distribution of natural products of agriculture, the forests, sea, lake, or river, as may be designated by the Governor in Council; to conduct pools for the equalization of returns received from their sale and compensate any person for loss sustained in withholding such products from the market or for shipment to any country whose currency is depreciated in relation to Canadian currency; to assist the construction of marketing facilities by grant or loan. Following the change in Government after the elections of 1935, the present Administration filed a general reference of the social legislation passed by the former Administration to the Supreme Court and to the Privy Council. The Privy Council decision was made on Jan. 28, 1937. In both cases the legislation was declared *ultra vires* of the Dominion Government. All Orders in Council relating to the Marketing Board were subsequently revoked and the Dominion Marketing Board itself has not functioned since 1936. Prior to the reference being made, 22 cases were acted on by the Board.

## 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, two field promoters 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; animal pathology; agricultural engineering; 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,

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