

**Nova Scotia.**\*—A Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation was appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia on May 12, 1943. Previously a Cabinet Committee on Rehabilitation had been established by Order in Council of June, 1942, and the Nova Scotia Economic Council has also given much attention to economic problems, carrying on a comprehensive regional survey of the resources of the Province. Results of this survey work have been published in six annual reports of the Economic Council (for 1936 to 1941, inclusive).

The purpose of the Royal Commission is to investigate and report on "measures to aid in the rehabilitation of those discharged from the Armed Forces, those discharged from war industries and all other persons who may be seeking employment; and generally to make investigation of the possibilities of economic development with a view to the expansion of industries and markets and the resultant increase in employment". It is preparing reports on agriculture, fisheries, industry, forestry, power, mines, highways and public works, education, social services, etc.

**New Brunswick.**†—The Government of New Brunswick on Jan. 7, 1943, established a Committee on Reconstruction by Order in Council. The purpose of this Committee as set down by the terms of reference is "to encourage and develop in collaboration with existing bodies and groups within the Province . . . a more intensive study . . . of post-war problems and the various phases of rehabilitation and reconstruction as affecting the interests of the people of New Brunswick . . . , to co-ordinate such studies and research and so far as possible correlate such investigations . . . with the work of the Dominion Committee on Reconstruction and Rehabilitation"

The Province of New Brunswick had given attention to the subject of post-war reconstruction prior to the formation of this Committee. A five-year plan of road development had been drafted and certain reclamation schemes had been projected. The first step of the Committee of 1943 was to decide upon fields of study and investigation, and the following were agreed upon: (1) Natural resources of the Province in terms of forests, lands, mines, fisheries, electric power, conservation, flood control and recreation; (2) Health and social security; (3) Education; (4) Agriculture, including soil surveys, land settlement, production, marketing, rural electrification, dyking and drainage; (5) Public works; (6) Industrial development; (7) Finance; (8) Rehabilitation of returned men.

Sub-committees were established under the appropriate Government Departments to study and make recommendations in these special fields. Requests were also made by the Committee to the municipalities, service groups and clubs, boards of trade, etc., to present their ideas and provide data to the Committee.

In the autumn of 1943 the Committee toured the Province and held a series of seventeen public hearings at which information, suggestions and recommendations were received.

The New Brunswick Committee proposes a long-term reconstruction program which will cover the establishment of research facilities and the supplying of resulting information regarding: new utilization of raw materials; new production techniques and processes to industry; the creation of credit facilities, including the extension of short-term tax concessions to new industry; an aggressive foreign trade policy

\* For the brief presented by Premier A. S. MacMillan, Nova Scotia, to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 35, Dec. 2, 1943, pp. 1010-18.

† For the brief presented by Premier J. B. McNair, K.C., and interim statement made by Dr. N. A. M. Mackenzie, Chairman of the New Brunswick Committee on Reconstruction to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, see Sessional Paper No. 35, Dec. 2, 1943, pp. 1048-64.