

designed to secure world markets for Canadian goods, etc. In addition to this long-term program, the Committee suggests immediate plans for the post-war period in the fields of public works, forestry products, flood control and rural electrification.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the New Brunswick legislature on Feb. 2, 1944, announced that a New Brunswick Resources Development Board was to be established. This was set up on Mar. 15, 1944. Among its activities forestry problems take a foremost place. The Board will promote the fullest utilization of wood and wood products and assist the people of New Brunswick generally in taking full advantage of the discussions that modern research and scientific investigations have brought about. It was also announced in the Speech from the Throne that a Department of Industry and Reconstruction, to promote post-war planning and industrial development, would be established.

Quebec.—The Province of Quebec established an Economic Advisory Board in May, 1943, as a consulting body to investigate the resources of the Province and to suggest necessary measures to insure that they be used as rationally and as completely as possible. Without neglecting large enterprise, particular attention was to be directed to the needs of farmers, fishermen, artisans, small industrialists and small traders.

During the year previous to the establishment of the Board, the Legislative Council of the Province had been charged with the study of post-war problems and special post-war committees were set up on social economy, finance and education. This work, so far as it had progressed, was taken over by the Economic Advisory Board. The membership of the Board is drawn from various social and business groups, and each member represents a different section of the Province. In collaboration with the Federal Government and the governments of the other provinces, a program for the utilization of the labour that will be made available at the close of the present war is to be drawn up. Co-operation extends downwards to the municipal authorities, agriculturists, operators of industry, trade unions, etc. The Board reports to the Premier.

Ontario.—The provincial agencies that have been established to study and report on reconstruction policies in Ontario are: (1) The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation. (2) The Committee on Agricultural Policy. (3) The Ontario Social Security and Rehabilitation Committee. (4) The Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Commission. (5) The Department of Planning and Development.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Conservation and Rehabilitation, February, 1942.—The general task of this Committee is to study the problems arising from the deterioration of resources in southern Ontario and recommend measures for their rehabilitation and conservation, through the collaboration of specialists, both Provincial and Dominion. The first step was a survey of the Ganaraska Watershed, covering land use, soil classification, forest cover, water supply, erosion control, wild life appraisal, rural population and farm economics.

The Committee on Agricultural Policy, April, 1943.—The special field of this Committee which has co-operated with the Sub-committee on Agricultural Policy of the Dominion Advisory Committee on Reconstruction is to seek a high level of living conditions for the farm population in Ontario. It has organized sub-committees to which are delegated specialized studies that require detailed treatment. Among those that are going forward are studies of: (a) rural housing; (b) rehabilitation of farm service buildings; and (c) tile-drainage needs.