zation existed before the War to the extent that every province had a department concerned primarily with agricultural problems. Now the forestry, fishing and mining industries are receiving clearer recognition in the organization of departments. Among the changes that have helped to bring this about are: New Brunswick included a Division of Fisheries in its Department of Industries and Reconstruction; Quebec separated Game and Fisheries from Lands and Forests and incorporated with it the Maritime Fisheries Bureau of the Department of Mines to form a new Department of Game and Fisheries; Alberta transferred its Fish and Game Commission and Fisheries Division from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Lands and Mines, and established a Natural Gas Utilities Board and coal marketing agency in the latter Department; and British Columbia raised its Forestry Bureau of the Department of Lands to divisional status and re-named the Department Lands and Forests. Other changes have also been made to provide additional or better service to the primary industries. Ontario and New Brunswick added bureaus to their Departments of Agriculture to deal with problems of credit unions and co-operatives, while Saskatchewan established a Department of Co-operatives and Co-operative Development. Nova Scotia established a Dairy Division in its Department of Agriculture. Quebec established a Dairy Industry Commission and a Farm Credit Office.