

the Research Council Act which was passed in 1946. The primary purpose of the company is to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, new processes developed by scientific workers of the National Research Council. Its services are equally available to government departments, publicly supported institutions and universities. The company also has cross-agency arrangements with similar government agencies in other Commonwealth countries. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from the National Research Council, from government departments and from industry and the universities. Any profits that the company may derive from licensing arrangements are available for further research and development. The Corporation reports to Parliament through the Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

Canadian Wheat Board.—The Board was incorporated in 1935 under the Canadian Wheat Board Act to market, in an orderly manner, in the interprovincial and export trade, grain grown in Canada. Its powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Except as directed by the Governor in Council, the Board was not originally authorized to buy grain other than wheat but, since Aug. 1, 1949, it may also buy oats and barley if authorized to do so by Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of British Columbia and Ontario, is purchased by the Board, which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally. The Board is governed by its own Act of incorporation (see footnote, p. 115). It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.—This Corporation was incorporated by Act of Parliament (RSC 1952, c. 46) in December 1945 to administer the National Housing Acts. Under the National Housing Act, 1954 (SC 1953–54 c. 23, as amended by 1956 c. 9, 1957–58 c. 18, 1958 c. 3, 1959 c. 6, 1960 c. 10, and 1960–61 cc. 1 and 61), the Corporation insures mortgage loans made by approved lenders for home ownership and rental housing; insures home improvement loans made by banks; makes direct loans to individual home-owners, to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment projects designed to eliminate pollution in water and soil and to universities for construction of student residences; undertakes jointly with provincial governments the assembly of land and construction of housing projects; provides financial assistance for studies to identify urban areas with blighted and substandard housing; assists municipalities in clearance and rehabilitation of substandard areas; conducts housing research; encourages community planning and owns and manages rental housing units built for war workers and veterans. The Corporation also arranges for and supervises construction of housing projects on behalf of the Department of National Defence and other government departments and agencies. The Corporation is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of National Revenue.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.—This Corporation is established under the Surplus Crown Assets Act (RSC 1952, c. 260) and is subject to the Financial Administration Act (RSC 1952, c. 116). In June 1944, War Assets Corporation was established by statute to replace War Assets Corporation Limited which had been incorporated in 1943. In 1949 the name of War Assets Corporation was changed to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. The Corporation's function is to dispose of surplus Crown assets. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Defence Production.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited.—This company was established by Letters Patent in 1951 to take over the general undertakings of Defence Construction Limited. It is primarily responsible for the calling and review of tenders for all major construction jobs and for the supervision of work in the field. This covers five broad phases or types of work in the following categories: (1) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (2) defence projects in France for the Department of National Defence under the NATO agreement (neither (1) nor (2) include housing projects or airfield runways); (3) maintenance and repair contracts at Department of National Defence sites throughout Canada; (4) defence construction for the United States Government in Canada; (5) advice and assistance concerning capital assistance projects of the Department of Defence Production and projects for the External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Defence Production.

Director of Soldier Settlement and Director of the Veterans' Land Act.—The Director of Soldier Settlement (under the Act of 1919) is also the Director of the Veterans' Land Act, and in each capacity is legally a corporation sole. For administrative purposes, however, the programs carried on under both Acts constitute integral parts of the services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Dominion Coal Board.—The Board, established as a department in 1947 by the Dominion Coal Board Act (RSC 1952, c. 86), has the responsibility of studying and recommending to the Government policies concerning the production, import, distribution and use of coal. The Chairman has the status of a Deputy Minister and the Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. The Board administers transportation and other subventions relating to coal, including those under the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (SC 1957–58,