

prospects and programs as well as numerous regional technical meetings have been held and various regional undertakings are in progress in addition to those being implemented through formally constituted commissions or councils.

Surplus Disposal.—In recent years FAO has given a good deal of attention to questions of surplus disposal under the following headings:—

- (a) the promotion of suitable methods of disposal on special terms for specified purposes, particularly to aid economic development, supplementary welfare distribution schemes, and emergency relief;
- (b) the formulation of principles and guiding lines to be observed in surplus disposal programs and transactions;
- (c) the creation of an intergovernmental forum in Washington, D.C. for constructive consultations on these questions; and
- (d) the organization of field missions to investigate on the spot the absorption possibilities of potential recipient countries.

The principles and guiding lines have been fully set out in the printed pamphlet "Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses—Principles Recommended by FAO", published in December 1954.

To assist promotion of surplus disposal programs and observation of agreed principles the Committee on Commodity Problems established a Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. The Sub-Committee is open to interested FAO member governments and meets in Washington, D.C. It has also established Working Parties on dried skim milk and on butter. Canada participates in each of these committees.

Canada and FAO.—Canada is a member of the FAO Council and a Canadian was a member of the Co-ordinating Committee in 1954 and 1955. In their individual capacities, Canadians have been active in carrying out the work of FAO. Members of the Canadian delegation take an active part in the Conference proceedings and a number of Canadian specialists have undertaken assignments abroad as part of FAO headquarters staff and force of technical experts. In Canada an Inter-departmental Committee of representatives of the federal Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Health and Welfare, External Affairs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce serves in an advisory capacity on matters pertaining to FAO and as a liaison with the Organization on non-policy matters.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments in Relation to Agriculture*

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Services

Newfoundland.—The Government agricultural services in Newfoundland are operated by the Agricultural Division of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Division is in charge of a Director, assisted by a staff of 21 officers including an Assistant Director and four men employed on a contractual basis. The Director is responsible to the Deputy Minister of the Resources Branch of the Department.

For purposes of administration and extension work the Province is divided into nine districts with a Fieldman with permanent headquarters located in each district except Labrador, where the agricultural officer is resident for the summer months only. Officers in charge of different phases of agricultural development visit each district on assignments from the St. John's office.

Departmental policies in support of the agricultural industry in Newfoundland include assistance in the clearing of land with Government owned and operated tractors; the distribution of ground limestone at a subsidized rate; the payment of bonuses on purebred sires; and grants to agricultural societies and assistance to marketing organizations and exhibition committees. An inspection service is provided for poultry products, vegetables and blueberries, production of the latter being encouraged by the burning of suitable berry areas and the improvement of roads and trails leading to them. Small fruit development generally is promoted through the distribution of quality foundation stock.

* Information supplied by the agricultural authorities of the various provinces.