

case under provincial control but the Federal Government contributes to their sound management by offering financial assistance for beneficial measures. By agreements made under the Canada Forestry Act which Parliament passed in 1949 many provinces have received aid of this kind in taking inventories of their forest resources and in providing for reforestation programmes, and now for forest fire protection. Under another act, the Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act, the Federal Government is authorized to assist the provinces in the construction of dams and other works for water conservation and flood control. Again, under an agreement concluded with the Province of Alberta, federal funds have been contributed to the operations of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, whose function is to provide for the protection of forests in an area forming part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River with the object of obtaining the greatest possible flow of water in that river and its tributaries. To the Province of New Brunswick financial assistance has been provided in the battle against the spruce budworm, which had become a serious and growing menace to large forest areas in the northern part of that province.

Among the essential components of programmes designed for resource management there is one which takes on special importance for the information it provides on the extent of our resources and on the methods by which they may be best used. I refer to the manifold contributions of science. For many years now the scientific services supported by the Federal Government have been conducting a broad and varied programme of technical surveys and research with the object of improving resource development and management. Responsibility for this work rests with many departments of government.

The Department of Agriculture has its Experimental Farms and Science Service to which agriculture in Canada owes an incalculable debt for the new strains of wheat they have developed, for their studies of land use, their investigations into insect and weed control, and their continuous investigation of scores of problems. The inland and ocean fisheries of Canada have derived substantial benefits from the scientific investigations of the Fisheries Research Board. The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys has the responsibility for a wide range of scientific investigations. The Mines Branch calls chemistry and physics into service to study the composition of rocks, methods of treating numerous types of ores and problems linked with the efficient use of metals and other minerals. The Geological Survey of Canada, over the years has extended its operation across the face of Canada, reaching even into the remote vastnesses of the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the farthest north. The results of its surveys are set out in geological maps which indicate the promise which any one area may have as a source of mineral wealth.

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources is engaged in basic investigations relating to our resources of forests and water. The Forestry Branch engages in