

the hands of trustees, whose duty it is to protect the respective interests of private and public investment. Great care has been taken to see that every investment of public funds in plant expansion has been safeguarded as fully as possible, with the purpose that, at the end of the war, public investment will be represented by physical assets that can be segregated and disposed of as may then seem wise. Incidentally, the course we have followed will make it possible immediately to withdraw from industry plants built at public expense, and thus prevent disorganization when purchases must be contracted down to peace-time needs.

The locations of new plants have been chosen for strategic reasons, and with due regard to the availability of raw materials, power and labour.

In all, our programme of capital assistance covers 146 projects, aggregating about \$255,000,000, with title to the projects vested in the crown. A substantial number of these plants have already been completed and are in production, and work on the remainder is being rushed to completion.

The before-mentioned projects have been financed jointly by Britain and Canada, roughly in proportion to the division of the production. The Canadian proportion of the total is a little over 30 per cent. In these plants, Canadian industry is producing all the chemicals that are used in the manufacture of explosives, and is producing or will be producing some chemicals which have hitherto not been produced in the British empire; it is producing or will be producing almost every type of shell in use in the present war; it is producing or will be producing field guns and gun carriages, naval guns, aircraft and tank machine guns, anti-tank guns, tanks, universal carriers, mechanized transport, training and fighting aeroplanes, and practically all other items of essential equipment to meet the needs of modern mechanized warfare.

2. COMMITTEE OF LABOUR CO-ORDINATION, STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, NOVEMBER 28, 1940

On June 19 last the government appointed the national labour supply council, equally representative of labour and industry. That council has as its chairman Mr. Arthur J. Hills of Montreal. There are five representatives of labour and five of industry, and an equal number from each of alternate members.

This council has been extremely helpful. I have already referred to the canvass of industries which it has made to determine future labour requirements and the training being afforded by each industry. It has, too, prepared a list of reserved occupations; and has been of assistance in main-