

extended to Canadian universities. The Company arranges to obtain patents of inventions originating in these agencies and handles all licensing matters for them. Any profits that the Company may derive from its licensing arrangements are used for further research and development.

Provincial Organizations.—The fact that only a few provincial research organizations exist does not indicate a lack of interest in research in the provinces. Most provincial governments have university laboratories to consult, particularly about local industrial and agricultural problems. Agriculture is particularly well covered because of its *great importance as an export industry*; the network of Federal Department of Agriculture laboratories and Experimental Stations, together with agricultural colleges and provincial research councils, provides this industry with a very well-developed research service.

Alberta Research Council.—The Province of Alberta set up a Scientific and Industrial Research Council in 1921. The scope of its work was not outlined in detail but mention was made of the need of promoting mineral development within the Province. This Council operates under an Act somewhat similar to the Act setting up the National Research Council of Canada and is financed by Provincial Government appropriations. The investigations include studies of the coal resources of the Province, the bituminous sands of the Athabasca region, geological and soil surveys, and natural gases. The Council is located at the University of Alberta and operates in close co-operation with the Science Department of that institution, some of its members being on the university staff. Advisory Committees have been appointed to consider the programs for various projects and the chairmen of these Committees form the Technical Advisory Committee of the Council.

British Columbia Research Council.—The British Columbia Research Council was set up in 1944 to deal with problems of primary and secondary industries. The Council makes surveys as a basis of new production from untapped sources, and to encourage the processing of raw materials when research indicates that economic possibilities exist. Members are specifically charged with bringing to the Council's attention the problems of industry, and the Council acts as a clearing-house for supplying technical assistance and advice to industries in British Columbia. Special committees are appointed for the life of specific projects.

Nova Scotia Research Foundation.—The Nova Scotia Research Foundation was set up in 1946. It has no laboratories; instead, the policy has been to stimulate research facilities already established in the Province. The Foundation co-operates with provincial and Federal Government departments and with industries, and assists local universities and colleges by lending equipment. Through its library and abstracting services it supplies scientific and technical information to industry and to research workers. It processes aerial photographs and aerial maps for geological, geographical, ecological, land-use and other surveys. The Foundation has sponsored research on slag utilization, diatomite recovery and underground gasification of coal. Surveys of availability of raw materials for new industries have been made and data have been acquired on mining, soils, lumbering, seaweed utilization and land-use.

Saskatchewan Research Council.—The Saskatchewan Research Council was established in 1947 for "research and investigation in the physical sciences as they affect the economy of the Province of Saskatchewan, and such particular matters as may be brought to its attention from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in