

Canada Grain Act. The Laboratory collects and tests samples of various crops to obtain information on the current quality of all grains shipped during the crop year. Fundamental research is also undertaken; the program is directed towards increased understanding of what constitutes quality in cereal grains and towards improving the methods of assessing quality.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited.—Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown corporation established in 1948. The primary purpose of the company is to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, new processes and improvements in processes developed by the scientific workers of the National Research Council. The services of the company have also been made available to government departments and other agencies, and have been 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 by 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.

Nova Scotia Research Foundation.—This body was created by the Government of Nova Scotia in 1946 to give its people additional scientific and technical assistance in finding new and better ways to utilize the resources of the forest, the sea, the farm, the mine and the process industries. To this end it seeks to correlate and further scientific work on local problems and available resources. It assists universities, colleges, research groups, industries, provincial and federal departments and individuals by loans of equipment, grants, scholarships, laboratory and summer assistants, library, cartographic, photogrammetric and translation services, and technical information. It has supported or collaborated in work on breeding new varieties of plants and root nodule bacteria; on antibiotics, poultry, blueberry culture, coal burning equipment, the constitution and underground gasification of coal, the non-destructive testing of mine equipment, the utilization of anhydrite, diatomite, fish waste, gypsum, seaweed, slag, slab wood and fertilizing materials. It has conducted geophysical, geological, seaweed, forest aphidæ and forest ecology surveys and assisted studies on the nutrient cycles of lakes, on X-ray crystallography, and on pressures in underground strata. During the summer of 1955 87 people were engaged on 25 projects.

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 Council" The term "physical sciences" is given a broad interpretation to include biological sciences, agriculture and engineering. The Council encourages both basic and applied scientific research relating to the resources and economy of Saskatchewan, and works in close co-operation with government departments and the University of Saskatchewan. A technical information service is conducted with the assistance of the National Research Council of Canada.

Among the current projects supported by the Council are: fundamental studies of lignin and related compounds, beneficiation of uranium ores, application of carbon-14 dating, utilization of wheat starch, cultivation of safflower crop, studies in foundation research, preservation of foods by freezing, winter lubrication, movement of mineral components in podsollic soils, inheritance of coumarin in sweet clover, contamination of milk with antibiotics, biometric studies on Saskatchewan lakes, and geological and archaeological research. The Council also supports graduate research scholarships.