

required by the Board for administering the Canada Grain Act. Fundamental research is also undertaken; the program is directed toward increased understanding of what constitutes quality in cereal grains and towards improving the methods of assessing quality.

### Subsection 2.—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 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 and seaweed surveys as well as forest aphides, forest ecology and genetic studies and assisted studies on the nutrient cycles of lakes, on X-ray crystallography, and on pressures in underground strata. Its Geophysical Division is now equipped to undertake all types of magnetometric, gravimetric, resistivity, seismic and electromagnetic explorations while its Technical Services Division provides an ever-increasing assistance to industries of the Province. During the summer of 1956, 93 people were engaged on 27 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 biology, geology and engineering. Within this field the Council undertakes basic and applied research.

Up to the present the Council has functioned mainly by granting funds for approved research projects and awarding scholarships at the University of Saskatchewan. It has also conducted a technical information service with the assistance of the National Research Council. It is now entering a new phase and, in addition to its former activities, will employ a full-time staff in a new laboratory building located on the University grounds.

*Research Council of Alberta.*—The Province of Alberta set up a Scientific and Industrial Research Council in 1921, the promotion of mineral development within the Province being the chief purpose leading to its establishment. The Council operates under an Act somewhat similar to that setting up the National Research Council and is financed by Provincial Government appropriations. The present program is directed to the application of basic and applied science toward the development of the natural resources of the Province. Investigations include studies on coal, the Athabasca oil sands, natural gas, geological research and surveys, soil surveys and irrigation research. The Council maintains a gasoline and oil testing laboratory and has a group of industrial engineers to provide scientific information to developing industry. The Council laboratories are located at the University of Alberta and include a \$750,000 research laboratory and pilot plant provided