

Late in 1963 the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources completed the first permanent scientific research laboratory to be built north of the Arctic Circle. This laboratory, at Inuvik, N.W.T., has year-round facilities specially designed for Arctic research and will serve as a base for extensive field studies in the Western Arctic. It will accommodate a permanent staff of eight scientists from many disciplines and up to 16 visiting researchers. The operation of the laboratory is in charge of a Manager working under the direction of the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Department.

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Organizations

Five of Canada's provincial governments have established research councils or foundations and two others (Ontario and British Columbia) have assisted financially in the setting up of such organizations. Most provincial governments have university laboratories to consult, particularly about local industrial and agricultural problems, and many individual departments have facilities for research in their particular fields of endeavour or assist research through the provision of financial aid to students working in those and other scientific fields. Agriculture is particularly well covered because of its importance as an export industry but the provinces are also intensely interested in their other natural resources. Their efforts in the fields of agriculture, forestry, mining and fisheries are outlined in the Chapters dealing with those subjects (see Index).

**Nova Scotia Research Foundation.**—This body was created by the Government of Nova Scotia in 1946 to give its people 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, air pollution, and seaweed surveys as well as forest aphid, forest ecology and genetic studies and has assisted studies on the nutrient cycles of lakes, on X-ray crystallography, and on pressures in underground strata. Its Geophysical Division is equipped to undertake all types of magnetometric, gravimetric, resistivity, seismic and electromagnetic explorations. The Technical Services Division provides free technical information to industries in the province and offers them research and development services and facilities in the fields of physics, chemistry, engineering and operations research. A *Research Foundation Bulletin* is issued from time to time to keep industry advised of Foundation activities and also of important discoveries in science and technology.

**The New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council.**—The aims of this Council, established by an Act of the Legislature in 1962, are *inter alia* to "promote, stimulate and expedite continuing improvements in productive efficiency and expansion in the various sectors of the New Brunswick economy". The Council receives an operating grant from the provincial government and support in specific areas from federal sources. Buildings are being designed for erection on a site adjacent to (and ultimately upon) the campus of the University of New Brunswick. Staff, numbering six at the beginning of 1964, is expected to increase to 15 during the year and 35 in five years time. Current efforts of the Council are centred on work simplification, management training and applied research to solve specific problems facing provincial industry. The Council also supports research in universities throughout the province. Applied research projects to be undertaken during 1964 will be chiefly in the fields of food technology, mineralogy and mechanical and chemical