

**Manitoba Research Council.**—The Manitoba Research Council consists of seven members representing natural-resource-based industry, manufacturing, the University of Manitoba and labour. The Council is financed by provincial government appropriations, although fees and service charges may be levied for its services. The objectives of the Council are to promote or carry on, or cause to be promoted or carried on, research and scientific inquiries respecting agriculture, other natural resources, industry or other segments of the economy of the province and to help to secure for Manitoba the benefits of research and scientific inquiries carried on elsewhere. The preponderance of small industrial establishments in Manitoba and their need for assistance in developing a more scientifically based production capability to improve their competitive position in domestic and world markets was the major technical reason for the establishment of the provincial Research Council.

The Council is at present analysing the needs for and supply of facilities for research in the province. Several specific projects have been undertaken for which existing research facilities within and outside the province and outside Canada have been utilized. The Council maintains an office and staff in the Provincial Government Administration Building (Norquay Building) in Winnipeg.

**Saskatchewan Research Council.**—This Council was set up in 1947 under an Act of the Government of Saskatchewan. The Council carries out research in the physical sciences, both pure and applied, with the aim of improving the provincial economy. It is therefore particularly concerned with the commercial exploitation of provincial resources and the scientific aspects of business. At first the Council had no scientific personnel and laboratory facilities of its own. Its research program was carried on at the University of Saskatchewan and was promoted by means of grants to members of the staff and scholarships to graduate students. The 1947 Act was amended in 1954 to empower the Council to acquire property, employ staff and conduct its own financial affairs. Laboratory buildings were erected on the university campus in 1957 and were extended in 1963. In the present program of research the emphasis is on water and mineral resources, fields of agriculture not covered by other organizations, and technical assistance to industry. A large part of the program is carried out by the permanent staff, now numbering about 60, but some of the Council's research is still promoted by grants to university staff. The members of the controlling body, the Council proper, are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and consist of representatives of the government, industry and the university.

**Research Council of Alberta.**—The Province of Alberta set up a scientific and industrial Research Council in co-operation with the University of Alberta 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 which set up the National Research Council and is principally 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 and toward the establishment of new industrial operations within the province. Investigations in the Council laboratories and pilot plant are organized into two branches—the Earth Sciences Branch which includes all work on groundwater geology, geological surveys and research, mineral beneficiation and soils, and the Fuels Branch which includes work on coal, petroleum, natural gas, chemical process and product development, and gasoline and oil testing. There are, in addition, project groups dealing with industrial engineering services, highway research, a co-operative program on cloud physics with reference to the hail problem, and a number of special projects.

The operations of the organization are controlled by a Council of ten individuals representative of the government, the university and industry. The various research projects are reviewed by advisory committees composed of specialists in each field, drawn from industry, the university and the provincial government.