

The main Council laboratories are located on the University of Alberta campus in Edmonton. A new pilot plant facility is under construction in the Clover Bar area east of Edmonton.

Ontario Research Foundation.*—The Ontario Research Foundation, established in 1928, operates as an independent corporation, deriving its powers from a special Act of the Legislature and governed by a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Ontario. The organization was financed initially by an endowment fund composed of subscriptions from commercial and industrial corporations, from private individuals, and a grant from the provincial government. However, most of its current income is derived from contract research undertaken for industry, although income is also obtained from the various government departments for research and other work undertaken on a contract basis. The Foundation is concerned primarily with the development of industry and the development of Ontario's natural resources through the application of scientific research. However, Foundation activities are not confined to the province; research contracts are routinely handled for any organization, without reference to location. Being primarily an industrial research institution, the Foundation's main areas of scientific endeavour are chemistry, physics, metallurgy, biochemistry, textiles and engineering. Other Foundation departments, such as parasitology and physiography, are engaged particularly in studies related to Ontario's natural resources. A field engineering and technical information service is provided free to industry, sponsored by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development and by the National Research Council.

British Columbia Research Council.*—This Council is a non-profit, industrial research institute with offices and laboratories on the campus of the University of British Columbia. Its function is to enable even the smallest firms to improve their competitive position in Canadian and world markets by the use of the most up-to-date scientific knowledge. The Council provides a free technical information service in collaboration with the National Research Council, carries out contract research for clients on a confidential basis and initiates "in house" research programs designed to promote and utilize the resources of the province. The Council is active in the areas of applied biology, chemistry, engineering, physics, operations research, industrial market studies and economic feasibility studies.

Subsection 3.—University Research

Research conducted in the universities falls into three broad categories: research projects carried out by faculty members in addition to their teaching duties; investigations by students, under the guidance of professors, to meet the requirements for advanced degrees; and larger projects or programs undertaken co-operatively on a faculty or inter-faculty basis in large laboratories or specialized institutes connected with the university.

Faculty Resources.—Research is generally considered to be an important part of the function of the university teacher and many of the more than 10,000 full-time staff members of Canadian universities can be assumed to be engaged in such activity. With most staff members, only that part of the time that can be spared from teaching duties can be devoted to research during the teaching session but, for those not teaching summer classes, the summer months offer an opportunity for relatively uninterrupted research activity. The projects undertaken are so diverse in character as to defy brief classification here but information concerning them is available in the annual reports of the presidents of the individual universities. For the humanities only, a more convenient source of information about the scope and diversity of Canadian scholarship is the "Bibliography of Scholarly Publications" included in *The Humanities in Canada*, a report prepared by F. E. L. Priestley for the Humanities Research Council of Canada and published by the University of Toronto Press in 1964.

* See also p. 389.