

organizations. Quebec has also announced its intention of establishing a provincial research council and industrial research centre in the near future. 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. Within three years a new \$1,250,000 laboratory building, to be financed by an Atlantic Development Board grant, will occupy a commanding 10-acre site in Dartmouth, N.S., and will house a staff of about 100, including 70 scientists and technicians. The Foundation 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, on pressures in underground strata and on crop damage by predators. Its Geophysical Division is equipped to undertake all types of magnetometric, gravimetric, resistivity, seismic and electromagnetic explorations, and so assess the possibilities of the existence of oil, gas, potash and other economic mineral deposits in Nova Scotia and in the surrounding sea. 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. The Operational Research Division applies operational research techniques to problems of distribution and the utilization of natural resources of the province. 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 *Research Record* provides a descriptive account of past research projects.

**The New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council.**—The aims of this Council, established by an Act of 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. It undertakes contract research on a repayment basis from industry. Its laboratories are at present 10,000 sq. feet on a seven-acre site in Fredericton, and plans are being drawn up to extend this to a total of 50,000 sq. feet with the support of a capital grant of \$1,250,000 from the Atlantic Development Board. Staff at the beginning of 1965 numbered 20 and is expected to increase to 35 by the beginning of 1966. The work of the Council is centred on providing industry with engineering, 'trouble-shooting' and technical information services, on training courses in management techniques and on applied research in the fields of mechanical and chemical engineering, food technology, microbiology and mineral technology. Policies are established by 13 Council members representative of provincial industry, labour, government and education with the help of specialist advisory committees.