

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 17,000 sq. feet on a ten-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 continues to increase—doubling from 20 to 40 during 1965-66 and reaching an expected 50 by the end of 1967. The work of the Council is centred on providing industry with engineering, industrial engineering and technical information services, on training courses in management techniques and on applied research in the fields of mechanical and control 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. The Executive Director has supervision over and direction of the work of the staff and has charge of all matters relating to the administration of the affairs of the Council. The Chairman of the Council reports annually to the Premier of the province.

Manitoba Research Council.—The Manitoba Research Council consists of seven members representing natural-resource-based industry, manufacturing, the University of Manitoba and labour. Its work 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 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 Council. At present it 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.