

means; and studies to determine possible new economic and more valuable uses for woods and to determine methods for the economical utilization of all wood substances available from the annual timber harvest.

The program is conducted mainly at two laboratories located in Ottawa and Vancouver, with research units covering timber engineering, containers, glues and gluing, veneer and plywood, timber physics, wood chemistry, pulping, wood preservation, paints and coatings, wood pathology, products entomology, wood anatomy, lumber manufacture and lumber seasoning. Research results are made available to the thousands of plants comprising Canada's timber-manufacturing and wood-using industries. Liaison is maintained with these industries to ensure that the research being conducted is of optimum national benefit. There is also constant co-operation with various government units in conducting many investigations concerned with wood use. Research into the use of wood in housing construction and as an engineered material continues in co-operation with the National Research Council and the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Through the medium of research contracts awarded to industry, provincial research councils, universities and others, a program has been established to abate pollution caused by the pulp and paper industry. The objective is to find cheaper and better methods for reducing the amount of suspended solids, dissolved wood substances and harmful chemicals released into receiving waters.

A number of regional establishments have forest products liaison officers who visit sawmills and other wood-working plants to keep industry aware of research developments and technical advances and to ensure that the Service is informed of field problems on which research would be of value.

Continuing research on the economics of forest products covers a survey of lumber and wood-based panel products utilized in residential dwellings, together with a study of possible future markets for lumber and plywood.

Service personnel serve on many national and international technical committees concerned with forestry problems, and continuous collaboration is maintained with forest products laboratories in other countries for the dual purpose of exchanging information and avoiding duplication of research.

Aid to universities. Operating grants are made to the forestry schools at the University of New Brunswick, Université Laval, the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia to support research by faculty members and postgraduate students. In addition, extramural research grants are made to Canadian universities and other agencies, such as provincial research councils, to conduct forestry research of interest to the Canadian Forestry Service.

Special assignments. From time to time the Service contributes to priority studies which are specially directed, co-ordinated and funded. The Mackenzie Transportation Corridor Study is an example.

9.2.4.3 Fisheries research

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada was established to conduct basic and applied research on Canada's living aquatic resources, their environment and their utilization. Its antecedents go back to 1898 as it is the lineal descendant of the Biological Board, one of the oldest government-supported research organizations under the supervision of an independent scientific board in North America.

The Board is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Environment and consists of a permanent chairman, who is appointed by the Governor in Council and is a member of the Public Service of Canada, and not more than 18 other members holding honorary appointments from the Minister of Fisheries for five-year terms. The Act requires that a majority of the members of the Board, not including the chairman, shall be scientists, and the remaining members shall be representative of the Department (of the Environment) and the fishing industry. The scientific members are drawn principally from universities and research foundations across Canada, to include specialists in disciplines related to the Board's work. The industry members are selected from among Canada's leading businessmen with an intimate knowledge of fishing and the fishing industry, and the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of the Environment representative is usually a senior staff member in Ottawa. Board members have both advisory and executive functions. The advisory functions