

forecast, but to attempt to identify some of the main economic problems which may require policy attention.

9.4.2 Provincial research councils

Eight provinces have established research councils or foundations, with responsibility for assisting firms with technical problems and of aiding the development of provincial natural resources. Their total expenditures on scientific activities in 1974 were \$29.9 million. Scientific R&D is the main activity of the institutes (49% of their total expenditures). They are also actively involved in other scientific activities such as resource surveys (10%); analysis and testing (9%); industrial engineering (7%); and library and technical information (5%).

Nova Scotia Research Foundation Corporation is a Crown corporation of Nova Scotia. Control is vested in a board of directors appointed by the province. Established in 1975 by an act of the legislature to replace the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, its objective is "to assist in the economic development of Nova Scotia by promoting, stimulating and encouraging the effective utilization of science and technology by industry and government and for this purpose to undertake, either singly or in conjunction with others, such research, development, surveys, investigations and operations as may, in the opinion of the board, be appropriate".

The corporation's laboratories in Dartmouth were built with funds from the Atlantic Development Board on a site donated by the province. The buildings, first occupied in 1969, now house a staff of 93 which includes 41 engineers and scientists and 36 technicians. The corporation's six scientific and technical divisions provide a strong multidisciplinary capability.

The Geophysics Division carries out gravity, seismic, magnetic, well-logging and electromagnetic surveys on land, and seismic bottom profiling and magnetic surveys at sea for industry and government. The Chemistry Division stresses research and development related to minerals and other natural resources. Services are available to industry and government in inorganic and food chemistry, pollution control and chemical engineering.

The Operational Research Division provides a service using the mathematical techniques of systems analysis. The Engineering Physics Division and the Centre for Ocean Technology emphasize ocean-oriented electronic and mechanical engineering. The Industrial and Information Services Division provides technical information on materials, equipment and processes and provides engineering assistance to manufacturing industries. The Biology Division carries out research on the distribution, growth, conservation and utilization of commercial seaweed. The division is involved in microbiological research related to water pollution and the treatment of industrial waste waters.

The New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council is a body corporate set up in 1962 by legislation. It is governed by an independent group of prominent citizens from management, labour and the professions who are appointed for three-year terms. The capital investment was provided by the federal government. The majority of the council's operations are carried out on a cost-recovery basis under contract with industry, trade associations and national and international agencies. The council maintains a well-equipped centre for engineering and problem-solving, industrial research and development for projects in the province, and conducts research on a cost-recovery basis for other clients in Canada and abroad.

The Quebec Industrial Research Centre (CRIQ) plays an important role in the industrial strategy of the Quebec government. The function of the CRIQ is to permit promising ideas to pass from the planning stage to industry and to commercial operation through various forms of assistance. The centre is responsible for carrying out applied research and for developing new products and processes, and has concentrated its work particularly on applications for small and