

addition to laboratory activities, it provides an industrial and technological information service available to all Quebec enterprises.

Ontario's research foundation was established in 1928 as an independent corporation. Its board of governors is drawn from industrial, commercial and scientific communities. The organization was financed initially by an endowment fund provided by industrial and commercial corporations through the Canadian Manufacturers Association and a matching grant from the provincial government. Most income (73%) is derived from contract research undertaken mainly for industry. Since 1967 the Ontario government has provided an annual grant, with the amount related directly to foundation income from Canadian industry. The foundation is concerned primarily with development of industry through the application of science and technology. Also, under contract with various levels of government, it undertakes work relative to federal and provincial needs. Foundation activities are not restricted to Ontario; work is undertaken for any organization in Canada on an equal basis.

The foundation, with a staff of about 320, has provided large and small companies with a variety of services ranging from short-term investigations, through product and process development to long-range scientific investigations. Most prime areas of industrial technology are covered. All projects are conducted confidentially, including business, technical or proprietary information revealed by clients or prospective clients. Patents resulting from contract research and development studies are assigned to the client.

Manitoba's research council consists of seven members and two advisory committees whose members represent primary industry, manufacturing, labour, the universities and government. Its main purpose is to assist Manitoba industry to improve its market position by developing a more technologically based production and product capability. The council maintains an office in Winnipeg and has established a food technology centre at Portage la Prairie. Permanent staff members are provided by the provincial government or hired by the council. The work is financed by provincial government appropriations and by contracts with the provincial and federal governments, and fees and service charges may be levied. The council promotes or carries out research, development and technology transfer related primarily to secondary manufacturing. Most activities of the council are aimed at establishing Manitoba as a centre of excellence in food products, electronics, materials research and health care products.

Through a technical assistance centre, industries are encouraged to use new technological developments. The centre is staffed by engineers and scientists with extensive industrial experience. During 1978-79 the centre received more than 500 inquiries for assistance including technical data on material selection and properties.

In Saskatchewan, the research council was set up in 1947 under an act of the legislature. It carries out research in natural and management sciences with the aim of improving the provincial economy. At first the council carried out its research programs at the University of Saskatchewan by means of grants to staff members and scholarships to graduate students. The act was amended in 1954 to empower the council to acquire property, employ staff and conduct its own financial affairs. Laboratory buildings were built on the university campus in 1958 and extended in 1963. The present program places emphasis on consulting and technical assistance to industry and provincial government departments, and research in metallic and industrial minerals, water, the environment, slurry pipeline transportation and selected aspects of agriculture. A large part of the program is carried out by a full-time staff of about 160 but some council research is still promoted by grants to university staff. Members of the council are representatives of the Saskatchewan government, the universities and industry.

The Alberta government set up a research council in co-operation with the University of Alberta in 1921 to promote mineral development. Natural resources studies still receive considerable attention but strong emphasis is placed on research related to establishing new industries in the province, to transportation and to environmental problems. The principal areas of activity are fossil fuels development and utilization,