

and Technical Surveys at pp. 497-501, investigational work of the Department of Fisheries at pp. 590-594; and the work of the National Research Council at pp. 357-361. The activities of the other federal institutions engaged in research are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Department of National Health and Welfare.—The Department of National Health and Welfare is engaged in research activities, its Food and Drug Divisions, Laboratory of Hygiene, Occupational Health Laboratory and various clinical services conducting scientific studies in their special fields. The Department has provided considerable funds for research in public health. There are, for instance, federal health grants to assist the provinces in work on the prevention and treatment of crippling conditions in children, mental health, tuberculosis, the control of cancer and of venereal disease. To co-ordinate its medical health programs, conferences are held by representatives of the National Research Council, Defence Research Board, the National Cancer Institute and the Public Health Research Grants Committee. These Conferences provide for reasonably clear definition of the field of each organization and have prevented uneconomical overlapping.

Department of Trade and Commerce.—Rapid development of grain production in Western Canada led to the passing, in 1912, of the Canada Grain Act. This Act is administered by a Board of Grain Commissioners responsible for control of the transportation, weighing, grading and warehousing of Canadian grain. The Board soon encountered problems that required scientific study and a Grain Research Laboratory was established at Winnipeg in 1913.

The Grain Research Laboratory is the main centre of research on the chemistry of Canadian grains. It is well staffed and equipped to provide the service required to help maintain and expand domestic and foreign markets for all types of grain. Each year the Laboratory provides certain information required by the Board for administering the Canada Grain Act. The Laboratory collects and tests samples of various crops to obtain information on the current quality of all grains shipped during the crop year. Fundamental research is also undertaken; the program is directed towards increased understanding of what constitutes quality in cereal grains and towards improving the methods of assessing quality.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited.—Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown corporation established in 1948. The primary purpose of the company is to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, new processes and improvements in processes developed by the scientific workers of the National Research Council. The services of the company have also been made available to government departments and other agencies, and have been extended to Canadian universities. The company arranges to obtain patents of inventions originating in these agencies and handles all licensing matters for them. Any profits that the company may derive from its licensing arrangements are used for further research and development.

Provincial Organizations.—The fact that only a few provincial research organizations exist does not indicate a lack of interest in research by the provinces. Most provincial governments have university laboratories to consult, particularly about local industrial and agricultural problems. Agriculture is particularly well covered because of its great importance as an export industry; the network of Federal Department of Agriculture laboratories and Experimental Stations, together with agricultural colleges and provincial research councils, provides this industry with a very well-developed research service.