

various departments of the Ontario government, it undertakes work relative to the natural resources of the province. Foundation activities are not restricted to the province; work is undertaken for any organization in Canada on the same basis.

The Foundation undertakes industrial research and development for companies and government agencies as requested, particularly with respect to natural resources and to defence; provides and maintains an effective and efficient applied research and development facility for the use of industry and government agencies, using funds provided by the Ontario government to support the back-up research necessary for this purpose; and brings to the attention of industry and government agencies research opportunities that promise economic or social benefits. Situated in the Sheridan Park Research Community, ORF has a staff of approximately 305 scientists, engineers, technicians and service personnel.

Since its establishment, ORF has provided both large and small companies with research and development services. These have ranged from short-term investigations and feasibility studies, through product and process development to long-range fundamental scientific investigations. All research and development projects are conducted on a confidential basis, including all business, technical or proprietary information revealed to ORF by clients or prospective clients. Patents resulting from research and development studies are assigned to the client.

The Manitoba Research Council consists of seven members and 16 advisory members representing natural-resource-based industry, manufacturing, labour, the universities and government. Permanent staff members are provided by the provincial government. Its work is financed by provincial government appropriations, although fees and service charges may be levied for its services. The Council promotes or carries out, or causes to be promoted or carried out, research and development investigations related to the natural resources and industrial operations of the province. At present, research sponsored by the Council is performed in existing research laboratories of the province. Much of the research is aimed at establishing Manitoba as a centre of excellence in food products, electronics, materials research and building systems. In addition, through a technical information service, industries are encouraged to incorporate new technological developments in their operations. The main reason for the establishment of the Council is to assist Manitoba industry to improve its market position by developing a more scientifically based production capability. The Council maintains an office in Winnipeg.

The Saskatchewan Research Council was set up in 1947 under an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature. The Council carries out research in the physical sciences with the aim of improving the provincial economy with particular emphasis on 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, and carried out its research programs at the University of Saskatchewan 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 1958 and were extended in 1963. The present program places emphasis on technical assistance to industry and provincial government departments, research in the areas of 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 100 but some of the Council's research is still promoted by grants to university staff. The members of the Council consist of representatives of the Saskatchewan government, the university and industry.

Research Council of Alberta. The government of Alberta set up a scientific and industrial Research Council in co-operation with the University of Alberta in 1921 to promote mineral development within the province. Considerable effort is still directed toward the development of natural resources, but increasing emphasis is being given to research related to the establishment of new industries within the province, to transportation and to environmental problems. The principal areas of activity are fossil fuels development and utilization, geological surveys and research, groundwater, soils, industrial minerals, chemical product and process development, microbiology, technical assistance to industry, gasoline and oil testing, pipeline transportation, highway research, river engineering, environmental studies and hail research.

The operations of the organization are controlled by a Council of 15 individuals representative of the Alberta government, the universities and industry. The various research fields are