

Associate Committees.—The National Research Council has succeeded in building up in Canada, with the co-operation of the associate committees which it has appointed, an organization through which it is possible to carry out effectively a co-ordinated and concentrated attack on Canadian technical problems of national importance.

Up to the present time the Council has appointed 15 such committees, having a total membership of 178 eminent scientists and business men, all of whom serve without emolument. Broadly speaking, these committees may be divided into two main classes. In the first group are associate committees which have been appointed, one in each of the major departments of science, such as physics, chemistry, mining and metallurgy, biology, etc., the main function of which is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Council in the sciences which they represent. Research work may in some cases be carried out under the auspices of these committees. The second group of committees have been appointed for the specific purpose of undertaking the co-ordination, organization and prosecution of research work on some important national problem or group of problems such as the associate committee on cereal grain rust, the associate committee on tuberculosis, etc. Of the 15 associate committees which had been appointed up to the close of the year 1924-25, 7 might be classed as advisory committees and 8 as research committees.

It is not possible to give here any adequate description of the importance and volume of the research work which is carried out under the auspices of these committees. Complete information on this point will be found in the annual reports of the National Research Council, which may be secured upon request to the secretary of the Council at Ottawa. It would be quite impossible for the Council with its present small financial resources to carry on the extremely valuable work which it has succeeded in organizing and establishing in Canada, were it not for the whole-hearted and unselfish co-operation which has so readily been given by the leaders in Canada in industry and science, who, like the members of the Council itself, give freely of their time and experience without remuneration in the co-ordination and prosecution of research work in Canada.

2.—The Royal Society of Canada.

An account of the origin, history and functions of the Royal Society of Canada, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, Past President of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared at p. 884 of the 1924 Year Book.

3.—The Royal Canadian Institute.

An account of the Royal Canadian Institute, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, appeared at pp. 885-6 of the 1924 Year Book.

2.—Public Libraries in Canada.

Under the above heading, a short article appeared on pp. 168-9 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. Because of the pressure upon the space of the Year Book it is not repeated here.

3.—Art in Canada.

A short article on this subject appeared at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book.