

research is greatly facilitated. It was to achieve these ends that the research facilities of the various Departments of the Dominion Government and, latterly, the National Research Council were organized in Canada. Because of the widespread and varied activities of the National Research Council in co-operation with departmental, institutional, and industrial organizations throughout Canada, its work is dealt with first.

### Subsection 1.—The National Research Council.\*

The National Research Council was established in 1916 as a result of the realization that a modern industrial country, particularly in time of war, must have its research facilities and resources organized and correlated. Following the lead of the United Kingdom, there was established in 1916 an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The work of the Council increased rapidly during the years of peace and when war broke out in 1939 its function as the scientific arm of the Government became increasingly apparent and in a few weeks the normal peace-time program had been transformed very largely into or deferred in favour of war projects which, of course, cannot be discussed in detail at the present time.

For some years following its establishment the National Research Council was not equipped with a laboratory of its own and functioned only as a consulting and co-operating agency, giving financial aid and leadership in the organization of research and ensuring the most efficient use of the various laboratories and technical staffs available in universities, departments of government, and industry. To-day the Council has its own laboratories in Ottawa that enable it to fulfil its responsibility more efficiently, but it also continues to work in the closest co-operation with all organizations interested in research and to consult and co-operate with research workers throughout Canada and the Empire. The consultative and co-operative efforts are facilitated by associate committees and by means of assisted researches and scholarships.

The Council proper consists of fifteen members selected from men prominent in scientific and industrial work in Canada. They are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research under which the National Research Council operates. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is Chairman of this Privy Council Committee.

The National Research Council meets four times a year to review past work and plan future projects.

The technical staff is organized in four laboratory divisions, each under a director and each responsible for investigations that fall into the categories suggested by the division titles, which are: Biology and Agriculture; Chemistry; Mechanical Engineering; and Physics and Electrical Engineering. Co-operation between divisions is easily arranged and a group of workers with a wide variety of training and experience can be quickly assembled to work on any problem that arises.

In order to provide for the better collection, collation, and issue of scientific information and the general planning of co-operative investigations through committees, a Research Plans and Publications Section has been organized, the Officer-in-Charge reporting to the President direct. This Section has charge of the library and is responsible for the *Canadian Journal of Research* issued monthly by the Council.

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