

studies in the Division of Chemistry; standardization, basic studies and applied research, especially for the Army and Navy, in the Division of Physics and Electrical Engineering. Physicists, chemists, biologists and engineers, trained in the art of making literature searches, work constantly in the library examining the hundreds of scientific journals and reports from all parts of the world. By this means needless duplication of laboratory work is avoided, and at the same time there are assembled and assessed the results of work done in other institutions by investigators whose researches may have a bearing on activities in the National Research Laboratories.

The National Research Council has devoted much time and thought to preparation for the post-war period, while concentrating all its present resources on matters pertaining to the prosecution of the War. Canada has hitherto been a research importer, and the pre-war per capita expenditure on research was far below that of other industrial nations. Under the pressure of war, Canada has been spending five times as much on research as in pre-war years. The tremendous impetus given to research and the excellence of the results secured through its application to large problems during the War, give assurance that in the future greater advances may be expected.

**Other Agencies and Activities.**—There are various other special agencies performing important economic functions, either of control or investigation. Matters of co-ordination, internal as well as international, have become more important in view of post-war problems to be met and solved. In May, 1945, a labour committee was established to co-operate with the Department of Reconstruction and gain the co-operation and assistance of organized labour in formulating and implementing the policies of the Reconstruction Department.

An Interdepartmental Committee of senior government officials to co-ordinate housing activities in Canada was also set up in May. The Committee's duties will include the tasks of overcoming the shortages of building materials and labour which have resulted from wartime demands and conditions, and of promoting the maximum co-ordination among the various Departments and agencies of the Government concerned with housing.

The External Trade Advisory Committee, established in May, 1944, as an agency for prompt consultation among the various Government Departments and agencies on matters of export and import trade policy, will investigate and make recommendations on matters relating to trade in the transition period as well as on those matters that concern Canadian goods and services for relief and rehabilitation.

Shipping policy is under close review by the Government. The Canadian Shipping Board, set up in July, 1942, controls the use of both lake and ocean ships of Canadian registry. In allocating ships to particular routes and in seeing that essential cargoes are carried, it co-operates with the United Kingdom Ministry of War Transport and the United States Maritime Commission. Canada is represented on the United Maritime Authority which has taken over the functions of the Combined Shipping and Adjustment Boards. The Authority meets at intervals to consider questions of Allied shipping policy. Canada also sits on the United Maritime Executive Board (executive body of the United Maritime Authority) established to ensure that adequate merchant ship tonnage is made available for military uses in Europe and the Far East and to supply the United Nations and liberated areas.

Several joint committees are functioning between Canada and the United States. After the Hyde Park agreement of April, 1941, which provided for full