

of magnitude as in war (with) very sizable expenditures on atomic energy activities which are directed by the President and Administrative Officers of the Council".

Parliament is also providing for the establishment of Crown Companies to carry out projects on which research has been done in the National Research Laboratories.

The President of the Council acts as adviser to the Government on an increasing number of scientific subjects, sits on a large number of boards and committees of a general character, is Director-General of the Research and Development Branch of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, and also acts as special adviser and consultant in connection with military research. To cope with these greatly increased administrative duties as compared with the organization of the Council in earlier years, measures are being taken in 1946 to provide for additional administrative staff including a Vice-President (Administration) and a Vice-President (Scientific).

Compared with the staff of 300 in 1939, the full-time civilian staff of the Council will number about 1,500. In addition to the one large laboratory building of 1932, the Council is now operating 16 other laboratories located at Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., Chalk River, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask., and plans have been drawn for several others, including a building research laboratory, a road research laboratory and a radio and radar laboratory.

**War Achievement and Post-War Program.**—While much of the work of the National Research Council during the War was on the secret list and, therefore, not available for publication, there has been a gradual release in 1945-46 of data and descriptive matter in regard to some of these projects. Activities of the National Research Council during the war years are given in the Introduction of the 1942, 1943-44 and 1945 Year Books. Among these were investigations relating to atomic energy; information on radar research; notes on the design and construction of a plywood tailless aircraft, which was ready for flight trials at the end of 1945; and the development to the pilot-plant stage of a process for the separation of butylene glycol from wheat.

Reconversion to peacetime practice was carried forward during 1945 as the end of war became a certainty. Gauge inspection work that had been a major activity in co-operation with the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada was brought to a close in September, 1945.

A Building Research Conference reviewed the situation in the housing and construction field and laid plans for the co-ordination of studies and the initiation of practical schemes for the improvement of housing in all its branches including construction, plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation and, perhaps as important as any, the proper planning of housing projects with regard to their economic and social aspects. This work is being closely integrated with the activities of the Department of Reconstruction through the Research and Development Branch.

Research work for the three Services—Navy, Army and Air—continued throughout the year but on a gradually slackening basis towards the end of the War. Much of the work undertaken for the Services as a war measure will be continued in peacetime but with industrial and commercial application to civilian rather than military requirements.