

Such activities will include applications of radar as aids to air and sea navigation, the continuance of many medical researches on the control of infectious diseases, and other subjects of general interest. Studies will also be continued in work on the heat-retaining values of textiles used in clothing, shrink resistance of woollens, particularly socks, wearing quality of leathers and leather substitutes used in boots, and many other items.

Aeronautical investigations include work on aircraft performance, engines and fuels, instrument design and testing, and a multitude of other problems. Electrical engineering, acoustics, heat and light, X-ray analyses, electrical measurements and standards are fields of physics that have seen wide application during the War and that will now be turned to the improvement of apparatus, equipment and devices for the betterment of housing conditions or the improvement of commercial industrial products.

Increased attention is now being given to fundamental scientific studies, many of which can be carried on to best advantage as parts of a well-integrated program in co-operation with the universities. During the War, substantial progress was made by the National Research Council in the co-ordination of research looking to the greatest possible use of all available laboratory facilities throughout the Dominion. One of the major studies in the development of new and extremely powerful explosives was a co-operative project in which almost 100 investigators, working in universities and industrial laboratories scattered across Canada carried out researches on specific parts of a single program in which the National Research Council had both a contributing and co-ordinating function.

Similar applications in peacetime will ensure sound progress in research and yield high returns on problems that are known to be part of important national undertakings.

The influx of veterans in large numbers into the universities imposes a very heavy teaching load on science departments and reduces the time available for research but, on the other hand, veterans who are graduates are also returning to the universities for further training in research and will thus form the nucleus of new research teams that can be put to work wherever adequate facilities are available.

Inter-Empire and International Co-operation.—Inter-Empire and international relations in science are fostered by the Council and similar organizations in Canada and the freedom with which scientific information is exchanged bodes well for the continued development of fundamental studies and the application of science to industry and commerce.

A close liaison arrangement has been established with Washington, D.C., where the National Research Council maintains a Liaison Officer; the Council also has a Liaison Officer attached to Canada House at London, England.

Aid to Industrial Research.—It is encouraging to note that many of the leading industries in Canada which formerly depended on outside sources for their research information and advice are now establishing research laboratories of their own and staffing them with men who have been trained in Canada. In many cases former employees of the National Research Laboratories now hold important research posts in Canadian industrial concerns.

In the prosecution of industrial research, aid is being given by other organizations such as the Research Council of Alberta at Edmonton, and the British