

Defence. The remaining six members are appointed by the Governor General in Council and are members with scientific and technical qualifications drawn from the universities and industry. The organization consists of a headquarters staff, advisory committees and field research stations.

The Defence Research Board is an essential part of the defence of Canada and as such has been described as a fourth Service. Its fundamental purpose is to correlate the special scientific requirements of the Armed Forces with the general research activities of the scientific community at large. This task is the main function of the Headquarters Staff. Its work is strengthened by the expert counsel of comprehensive advisory committees.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of research facilities, the research stations of the Board deal only with those problems that are peculiar to national defence. In other fields, such as electronics and aeronautics which touch upon related civilian researches, it collaborates with existing research laboratories, especially those of the National Research Council.

In all its work, the Board gives priority to problems in which Canada has special interest or for which national facilities are specially suited. Experience has already shown that well-directed defence research produces results that are of value, both direct and indirect, to the civilian economy.

It was, for example, revealed in 1947 that, as a result of wartime research into defensive measures against possible bacteriological warfare, Canadian scientists in collaboration with United States colleagues produced a vaccine to immunize cattle against the highly destructive rinderpest disease. The results of this research have been given freely to the world.

In planning this organization, the Government had in mind the vital need for continuity in research and planned the Defence Research Board as a fully integrated and permanent part of the defences of the country. To assist co-ordination at the highest level, the Chairman of the Board has the status of a Chief of Staff and is a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and of the Defence Council.

Section 3.—Service Training

Co-ordination of service training in all its stages is carried out in Services Colleges and Staff Colleges. Services Colleges are cadet institutions qualifying graduates for commissions in the Permanent Forces and accept applicants for any of the Services. National Defence and Staff Colleges are more specialized but operate jointly to a great degree.

Canadian Services Colleges.—Canadian Services Colleges at present comprise two institutions designed to train future officers required for the Armed Forces of Canada. Candidates for admission to either college must be Canadian citizens, or other British subjects normally resident in Canada. They must be 16 years of age but under 20 by Jan. 1 preceding entrance. Naval candidates are not accepted over the age of 19. A high standard of physical fitness is required. Applicants must have senior matriculation in most subjects and pass a qualifying examination before acceptance. Annual tuition fees at either college are \$100. Payment for board, uniforms, books, laundry, etc., is \$450 for the first year and \$200 for each year thereafter. During the summer terms, officer cadets are paid as junior