

and research on the utilization of magnesian limestones for refractories was carried out so successfully that a wartime industry, established during the First World War, was re-established on a large scale, and has become a producer of materials that have found world-wide markets. As a result, in 1929-30, the Government provided funds for new laboratories.

The National Research Building on Sussex Street, Ottawa, was opened in 1932 and in 1939 construction of the aerodynamics building on a 130-acre site adjacent to the Ottawa Air Station was started. Later several other buildings were erected on this site, including separate laboratories for research on engines, gas and oil, hydraulics, structures, and wood-working and metal-working shops. Since then these facilities have been enlarged and extended and new buildings have been provided for engineering and for low-temperature studies. In 1950 construction was proceeding on a high-speed aerodynamics building and on applied chemistry-laboratories.

A Prairie Regional Laboratory, constructed on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan, was opened in June, 1948. A Maritime Regional Laboratory is under construction on Dalhousie University campus at Halifax, N.S.

Administration of the Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River, Ont., was taken over by the National Research Council on Feb. 1, 1947, and operations are being continued in accordance with broad general policies fixed from time to time by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

Laboratories now in operation under the National Research Council include: Research and Medical Divisions of the Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River; and Applied Biology; Building Research, Pure and Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering (aeronautics and hydraulics), Physics and Radio and Electrical Engineering buildings at Ottawa. Medical research is carried on by means of grants to accredited workers in the various medical schools and university hospitals. A Division of Information Services has a field staff of technical officers whose job is to assist the smaller industries across Canada in bringing their operating problems to the attention of the Council. With the extensive library facilities available to the Council, it is possible, usually, to provide the required information at very short notice.

In addition to its Technical Information Service, the National Research Council aids industry in two other main ways. First, it encourages scientists from industry to visit the laboratories of the Council and, in turn, sends its men to visit industrial laboratories. A free and constant flow of personnel and information is thus maintained between the Council and most industries that have laboratories. The aim is to have Canadian industry use the Council's laboratories just as the units of a large company use their own laboratories as sources of scientific information and assistance.

Secondly, the Council undertakes, under contract, research work for any firm which has a problem that cannot be solved by private consulting and testing laboratories, and also obtains assistance, in return, from many companies. The Council has long-standing and intimate contacts of this co-operative kind with many Canadian industries in different fields—refractories, oils, metals, chemicals, and transport, to mention only a few examples.

Promotion of research training of scientific workers has been carried on by the National Research Council since its inception along three lines: (1) scholarships awarded annually to carefully selected university students who show an aptitude