A Special Committee of Parliament, appointed to study a recommendation for establishing national laboratories, endorsed the proposal and the Research Council Act was revised by Parliament in 1924. Temporary laboratories were secured and research on utilization of magnesian limestones for refractories was carried out so successfully that a wartime industry, established during World War I, was re-established on a large scale. As a result of this achievement the Government, in 1929-30, provided funds for new laboratories.

The National Research Building on Sussex Drive, Ottawa, was opened in 1932; and in 1939 construction was begun of the aerodynamics building on a 130-acre site on the Montreal Road just east of the city. Later, other buildings were erected on this site, including woodworking and metalworking shops and separate laboratories for research on engines, gas and oil, hydraulics and structures. These facilities have since been enlarged and extended and new buildings have been provided for engineering, low-temperature studies, and high-speed aerodynamics. In 1952 a cosmic ray laboratory, a thermodynamics building, and a large structure to house the Division of Applied Chemistry were added; in 1953 a modern laboratory was constructed in one of the Montreal Road service tunnels for the exact measurement of surveyors' tapes and the Building Research Centre was completed. The same year development began on a new 250-acre site on the opposite side of the road, where the new headquarters for the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division was constructed. An underpass connects the two areas.

A Prairie Regional Laboratory built on the University of Saskatchewan campus has been in operation since June 1948 and an Atlantic Regional Laboratory, on the campus of Dalhousie University at Halifax, N.S., was opened in June 1952. The Division of Building Research has established one of the most northerly building research stations in the world at Norman Wells, N.W.T. Completing its long-term plan for regional activities, the Division has also established a small Pacific Regional Station at Vancouver, in co-operation with the British Columbia Research Council.

The National Research Council consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents (Scientific), one Vice-President (Administration) and 17 other members, each of the latter group being appointed for a term of three years and chosen to represent industry, labour or research in one of the basic natural sciences. Many of the members are drawn from the science departments of Canadian universities.

The Council's scientific and engineering activities are organized in nine divisions and two regional laboratories, each with its own director. Five laboratory divisions are concerned with fundamental and applied studies in the natural sciences: applied biology, applied and pure chemistry, and applied and pure physics. Three others are devoted chiefly to engineering work—building research, mechanical engineering, which includes aeronautics and hydraulics, and radio and electrical engineering. The Division of Medical Research has no laboratories but awards grants-in-aid and fellowships tenable chiefly in the medical schools of Canadian universities.

**Links with Industry.**—In addition to its basic research functions, the Council operates a Technical Information Service. Through a trained research staff, using the extensive library facilities available to the Council, it is usually possible to provide any required information at very short notice. A free and constant flow of personnel and information is maintained between the Council laboratories and industrial laboratories, the aim being to have Canadian industry use the Council's laboratories just as the units of a large company use their own laboratories as a source of scientific information and assistance. The Council also undertakes for any firm, under contract, research problems that cannot be solved by private consulting and testing laboratories and, in return, obtains assistance from many companies. The Council has long-standing and intimate contacts of this co-operative kind with many Canadian industries in various fields.

Associate committees were established by the National Research Council early in its history and have been continued to date. Hundreds of specialists have accepted invitations from the Council to serve on committees and have brought their knowledge and experience