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available means. Its efforts over a period of seventeen years have built up a national structure with four main features:

(1) The man-power available for research in Canada has been greatly augmented by 588 scholarships to 350 picked students, of whom 183 completed the doctorate in science. This obviously is the foundation of the structure.

(2) The resources of existing laboratories, particularly in the universities, have been utilized much more fully, by grants to experienced investigators which enabled them to multiply their efforts by engaging research assistants and purchasing special equipment.

These two features of the Council's activities have contributed greatly to the strengthening of university departments and the development of post-graduate schools. Indeed, it is not too much to say, I think, that the stimulus resulting from these scholarships and grants has raised the whole plane of Canadian scientific research.

(3) Problems so large or complicated as to be hopeless of successful attack by isolated individuals, or even by institutions acting alone, have yielded to co-ordinated attacks organized through committees representing all the institutions concerned. Some thirty large researches have been developed by this method, of which as examples of the diversity in the fields covered may be mentioned: magnesian products, wheat rust, tuberculosis, laundry, utilization of waste gas, wheat drying, weed control.

(4) The final stage in the development of a national research structure was the provision of national laboratories at Ottawa, for two main purposes: first, to carry out investigations on problems of national significance which could not be effectively dealt with in existing institutions; second, to establish and maintain national standards for industrial products and appliances of all kinds, much as the Bureau of Standards at Washington is doing for the United States.

To make the working of the organization a little more real to you, let me describe what happened in one specific case. In 1929 various organizations in western Canada made representations to the Council as to the need for investigating the use of chemical substances in the control of weeds.

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