

meteorology, geodesy, terrestrial magnetism and other branches of geophysics, and in many other departments of science. Most of the larger problems of physics and chemistry, though open to study in any laboratory, could be attacked to advantage by co-operating groups. In fact, it may be doubted whether research in any field of science or its applications would not benefit greatly by some form of co-operative attack.

As for the fear of central control, and of interference with personal liberty and individual initiative, which has been entertained by some men of science, it certainly is not warranted by the facts. Co-operative research should always be purely voluntary, and the development of improved methods of observation and novel modes of procedure, not foreseen in preparing the original scheme, should invariably be encouraged. They may occasionally upset some adopted plan of action, but if the co-operating investigators are following the wrong path, or neglecting easily available means of improving their results, the sooner this is discovered the better for all concerned.

Canada and the United States, enjoying similar natural advantages, and lying in such close proximity as to permit the greatest freedom of intercourse, are most favourably situated to profit by co-operation in research. In both countries national movements for the promotion of research are in progress and important advances are being made. The example set by the Canadian Government in establishing the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and that of the Royal Canadian Institute in organizing this series of addresses on research and its applications, have stimulated and encouraged us in the United States. The friendly bonds that have joined the two countries in the past have been greatly strengthened by the war, and I am sure that our men of science will welcome every opportunity to co-operate with yours in common efforts to advance science and research.

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