

last week a report of Signor Marconi's address on the activities of the National Research Council of Italy, among which figured prominently the development of wheat culture. Several European countries which formerly imported a great deal of wheat are striving to make themselves as nearly as possible independent. It seems likely that their imports will be more and more restricted to that modicum of strong wheat, which their climate makes it difficult for them to produce locally and which they find desirable to improve their own product by blending. The quality of our wheat is therefore likely to become more and more the key to these markets.

I have made these references to organization for scientific research in some other countries with a twofold purpose: first, because they show a general trend towards unification and co-ordination of the character contemplated in the form of organization of the National Research Council of Canada; and, second, because they illustrate the increasing dependence which all nations are placing upon organized national research as an instrument of national progress.

Now I propose to give some examples of the work of the Council. When I say that we have at the present time 86 researches under way in our own laboratories at Ottawa, and are co-operating with or financially assisting work in other institutions through some 25 Associate Committees; that we are still assisting individually a dozen or so other university men with their researches, even in our present greatly reduced circumstances; that we are already testing for standardizing purposes over 20 different classes of products, involving