

1094695

problem. It is not generally realized, I think, what a useful and workable instrument the Council is, provided only that there is good-will and a genuine desire to co-operate on the part of those concerned.

In its form of organization, the Research Council of Canada really anticipated a trend now apparent in other countries, towards a single national instrument for planned, co-ordinated action in the field of scientific research. A recent popular account of the work of President Roosevelt's Science Advisory Board contains the following statement:

"Fundamentally, the job of the Science Advisory Board is to guide the government to a permanent policy. This may well involve not only the systematizing of government research activities under a comprehensive national plan, but also the co-ordinating of all research activities, so far as may be possible, into this national plan."

In passing, I might mention that this Board is reaching even beyond national boundaries in its effort to co-ordinate scientific services. It has already approached the Canadian Government, through the National Research Council, with a proposal that the meteorological services of Canada and the United States work together in accordance with a definite plan which would include the use of observations from aeroplanes of the flying services of both governments.

In Great Britain, the Agricultural Development Commission, which was created in 1909 to administer funds voted by the government for agricultural research, the Medical Research Committee, which originated in 1910, and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which dates from 1915, were only last year welded together into what

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 5 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 175)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA