

changes, a modified classification of Divisions has been introduced. In the new arrangement the Divisions are grouped into two classes A and B. The Divisions in these classes are as follows:

A. Divisions of general relations: (1) Government Division. (2) Foreign Relations. (3) States Relations. (4) Educational Relations. (5) Industrial Relations. (6) Research Information Service.

B. Divisions of science and technology: (7) Physical Sciences. (8) Engineering. (9) Chemistry and Chemical Technology. (10) Geology and Geography. (11) Medical Sciences. (12) Biology and Agriculture. (13) Anthropology and Psychology.

We shall not here go into detail with regard to other changes in the Constitution of the Council. Its peace plans are not as yet completely defined. Whatever shape they may take however there is reason to believe that the necessary funds will be forthcoming from other than Government sources. Before the close of the war it was already planning an extensive campaign for the promotion of industrial research. In this it was to receive the support of some of the most prominent commercial and industrial men in the country as well as of men in the scientific and technological professions. On his visit to Toronto already referred to, Dr F. B. Jewett informed us that the National Research Council is now proposing that the leading universities found research professorships. He also told us something about the generous dimensions of the research fellowships which the Council intends to establish, the necessary funds thereto being furnished by corporations which have benefited by research. Last year the National Research Council received \$122,000 from President Wilson out of the fund of \$100,000,000 which was voted to him by Congress to dispose of as he deemed best for the national security and defence. Financial aid to the extent of \$50,000 was furnished by the Rockefeller Institute and the Carnegie Corporation of New York contributed \$100,000.

Toronto is to be honoured by a visit from the distinguished Chairman of the National Research Council, Dr George E. Hale, early in April, when he will address the Royal Canadian Institute on the work of the Council.

As a sign of the times it may be noted that one of the largest corporations in the United States has under consideration a project for establishing a graduate school in connection with its laboratories where selected students on fellowships would be trained in research methods and whence later on the brightest among them would be drafted into well-paid positions in the Company's research department.

It may be pointed out that at a meeting of representatives of National Academies held in the rooms of the Royal Society at London in October last it was proposed that each of the allied countries should have a National Research Council and it was furthermore suggested that there should be an International Research Council made up of representatives from the several National Research Councils. What would Canada's part be in such a scheme? Is Canada doing all that she should do in the matter of research? A prominent American scientist in conversation with the writer stated that Canada should be doing as much research as the United States actually is doing and that the United States should be doing ten times as much as she is doing. If this statement is correct Canada's multiplier would be considerably in excess of ten.