

Many other similar foundations might be mentioned as illustrating the appreciation of the value of scientific investigations by practical men of affairs. This is a scientific age. The output of scientific discoveries from the laboratories of our Universities and Institutions is rapidly increasing, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that ere long the work of the scientist will be appreciated as it deserves by all classes of the community.

One great need, however, must be filled before the scientist in his laboratory can play his full part in the industrial progress of this country. This is a need for a greater measure of co-operation between the laboratory and the manufactory. The results of scientific education afforded by the Universities are sent out into the world with no established medium to guide them to usefulness. The necessities of life in many cases compel graduates to occupations in which their special accomplishments find no place. Science and industry must be brought into more immediate relations with each other; the manufacturer should be able to ascertain where he may find competent men to undertake a scientific study of the conditions by which his output may be improved and the scientist should have some means of getting information as to the problems whose solution the manufacturers are demanding and means should be provided to preserve to the industrialist under proper conditions the property in the discoveries resulting from scientific research prosecuted at his instance. This evident need appealed to the genius of the late Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan, a Canadian and a Graduate of the University of Toronto. He devised a means of meeting it by establishing a scheme of Industrial Fellowships, a scheme that met with such success as to appeal to the generosity of two citizens of Pittsburgh, who endowed for its promotion "The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research". Professor Duncan was convinced that much of the industry upon this continent from the standpoint of manufacturing efficiency, was in a lamentable condition. There was a lack in the efficiency of the employees, and there was a lack of that efficiency "which would mean a conservation of waste, in the bettering and cheapening of the products manufactured and the discovery of new and useful products". It was this latter lack which especially appealed to him, and his scheme for its removal took the form of the establishment of Industrial Fellowships, which involved the co-operation of the manufacturer interested and the Mellon Institute.

The agreement evolved by Dr. Duncan's experience affords the necessary light upon the conditions of a Fellowship and the nature of the co-operation involved. These points are illustrated clearly and in a manner peculiarly apt to the proposition under consideration by the following excerpt from a recent publication of the Mellon Institute: