

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921

## A Canadian Research Institute Would Aid Native Industries Solve Problems With Experts

HUME CRONYN, M. P. BEFORE OTTAWA BRANCH ENGINEERING  
INSTITUTE TELLS OF PURPOSE TO MAKE TWO BLADES OF  
GRASS GROW WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE

(Ottawa Journal.)  
The value of research work as an aid to the country and humanity in its march of progress was emphasized by Mr. Hume Cronyn, M. P., chairman of the select parliamentary committee on scientific and industrial research, in the course of an able and illuminating address at the luncheon of the Ottawa branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada at the Chateau Laurier yesterday.  
Mr. Cronyn said that he did not intend going into any general question respecting scientific or industrial research. Pure and Fundamental Science.  
Dwelling on the distinction between pure or fundamental science and applied or industrial science, the speaker said it was evident that in the country at large the distinction was not sufficiently drawn. Purely fundamental science was difficult to define. What he considered the finest definition was that of Professor Huxley, who described pure or fundamental science as "the love of knowledge and the joy of discovery of the cause of things." Pure science discovered and endeavored to extend the boundaries of knowledge, while applied or industrial science had always aimed at attaining the utilitarian end. One science discovered and the other applied and utilized. Applied or industrial science was the application of pure science to particular problems.  
A large body of public opinion believed that the universities were the proper institutions to develop industrial science. In England, where the matter had been carefully looked into, in the United States and in Canada, where the

Industrial Research Council was largely composed of university professors or presidents, the decision has been that the universities were not the proper place for the development of industrial science. However, the universities had a tremendous part to play. Without them, the progress of research would die. It was their duty to train researchers. Universities had been described as "men producing bodies," and research institutes as "men consuming concerns." Probably no quotation applied so fittingly to the problem of industrial science than that "whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass grow where one grew before will deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together." The speaker said he would commend the quotation to his fellow-members of the House of Commons.

War Gave Impetus.  
Reviewing the accomplishments of different countries in the field of industrial research, Mr. Cronyn spoke of Germany's activities before the war. In Great Britain, the government had established a bureau of research at Teddington. Shortly after, the United States founded the bureau of standards at Washington. The war gave the greatest possible impetus to the movement in favor of industrial research. The British parliament voted one million pounds to research work. Great Britain treated her industries more generously than Canada did hers, and contributed a pound for every pound contributed by the industries. Japan was raising four or five

million dollars for the establishment of a research institute at Tokyo. In the United States, apart from what the government was doing, the larger corporations were devoting enormous sums to research work. Fellowships totalling \$200,000 were contributed by the industries to the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh. This institute, founded by Mellon brothers, was a commercial institution, but it was not operated for profit.  
In Canada, outside of the various departments of government, mines, agriculture and some other departments, the country as a whole was doing very little in the way of aiding research work, and practically nothing was done in the field of industrial research. Of course, this was not to be wondered at, as the industries of Canada were not large or powerful enough to devote large sums of money for such work. The Council of Industrial Research was founded in 1916 to survey the field, report to the government what should be done, and spread the information and gospel of research.

Main Functions.  
Some of the main functions of the Institute would be to feasible Canadian industries to solve some of their problems, increase production and utilize waste products, Mr. Cronyn gave it as his personal opinion that there existed perhaps some misapprehension about the object of the proposed institute. The object of the institute was to aid native industries by establishing a rallying point where they could be advised by experts and helped in the solution of their problems.  
Mr. Cronyn commented on the extraordinary results that had been obtained in research work at the Mellon Institute and other American institutes engaged in industrial research work. At the Mellon Institute, the discovery of the use of tungsten in the making of nitrogen lamps had resulted in an annual saving of \$200,000,000. In conclusion, Mr. Cronyn said the establishment of a National Research Institute would undoubtedly yield the country and humanity in its march of progress.

## THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

The following is a report of an address by Brig. Gen. W. S. Hughes, superintendent of penitentiaries, on the penitentiary at Kingston:  
"This institution was built by the British government, and was first opened in 1838. When built it was considered the model penitentiary of the world—something far in advance of anything then known. In solidity of construction and in beauty of architecture it was all that could be desired. In those days, however, whipping with the cat-o-nine-tails was common. Dark cells and dungeons were used continually. After depicting the conditions of the penitentiary years ago, the speaker drew a contrasting word picture of the life there at present.  
Some years ago reconstruction of the

cell wings was begun. Cells were now sanitary and fit for human habitation. Workshops were installed and were models of their kind. In these shops tailoring, carpentry, shoe-making, book-binding and many other trades were taught the inmates by capable and qualified instructors. All work pertaining to the construction or maintenance of the institution was done by the inmates. Large farms were worked at all of the penitentiaries. The value of the farm products produced in the final year ended March 31, 1919, was \$94,257, while the cash revenue returned to the government for the same year was \$188,619.04.

Reducing Crime.  
"General Hughes declared that to cope successfully with the problem of reducing crime and reforming the offending ones, they must first be understood. The deliberate criminal was one who believed himself cleverer than other people. He plotted against society and was very frequently successful. This encouraged the criminal and his associates and they continued to lead a life of crime. However, after they were convicted no prison should be made a place of horror, nor should the unfortunate be abused or ill-treated. Some methods of management and reformation should prevail and be continually improved, and restraint relaxed as the inmates showed themselves worthy of it. General Hughes believed that the most successful treatment in the reformation of the criminal was one of vigilance, gentleness, patience, persuasion, education, example and religion. Persons upon discharge from the penitentiary should not only be prevented from returning to their former course, but helped and directed into better ones."

## A TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

(From the address of Colonel Harvey, newly-appointed ambassador to Great Britain, at the Lotos Club dinner in honor of the Earl of Reading, March 27, 1918.)  
As we meet tonight to pay tribute to our distinguished guest, we may well recognize at the outset that the time, though filled with anxious hours as it is, could not be more fitting, because it is the day of England's greatest glory in the service of mankind. Never before in her long career has she, never before in the history of the world has any nation lived more for all that mankind life worth living. Pausing first as I do, and as our guest would have me to do, to salute with gratitude and with reverence our sister, France, we must all realize that at this moment through force of circumstance, the highest honor rightfully attaches to our mother England. Well might our president express to that undaunted host the admiration of the American people of their "splendid steadfastness and valor," and breathe "a perfect confidence" that they will emerge from the frightful conflict victorious. That we should be bearing so small a portion of the mighty burden is naturally a source of deepest grief; but if, as

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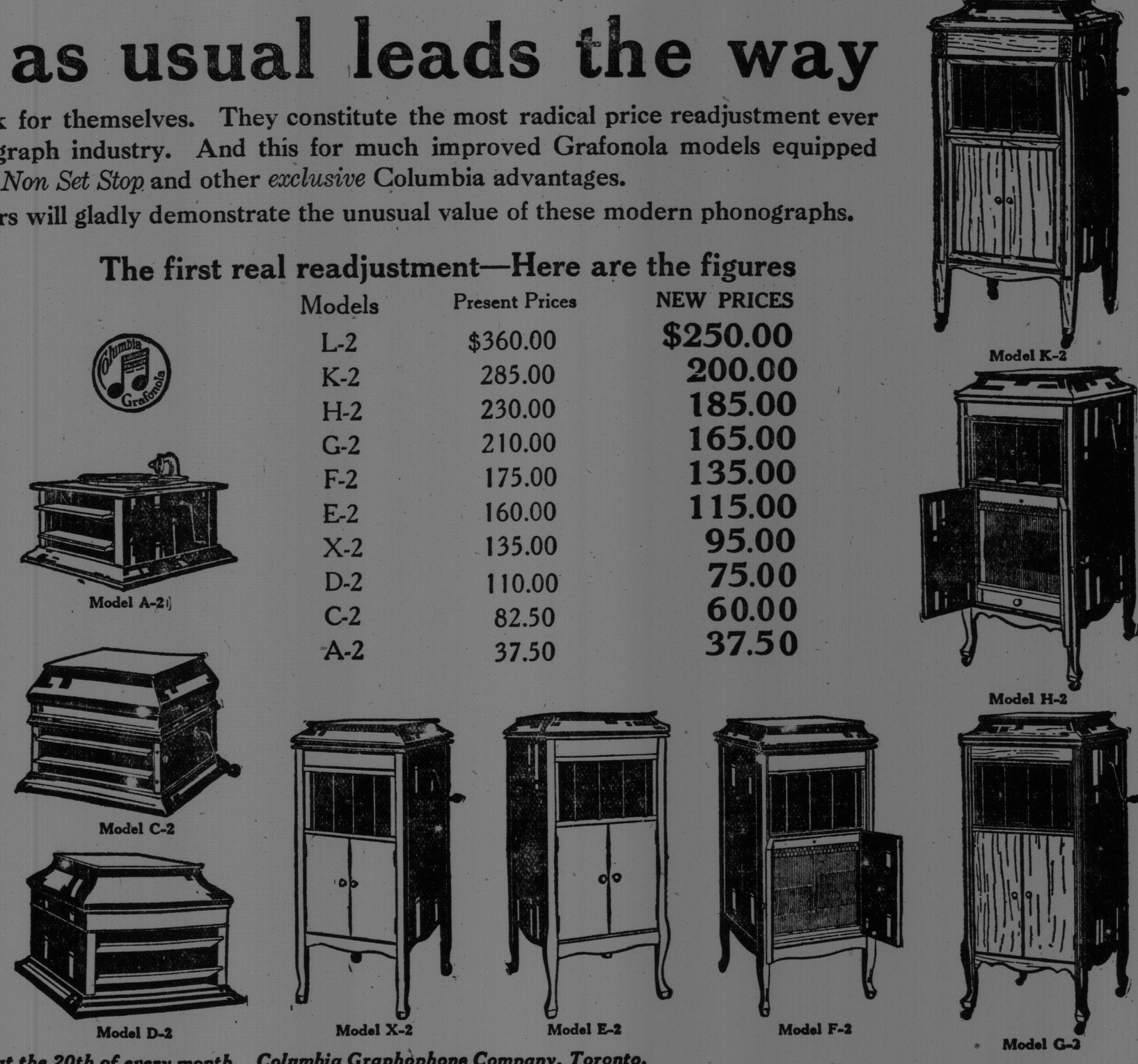
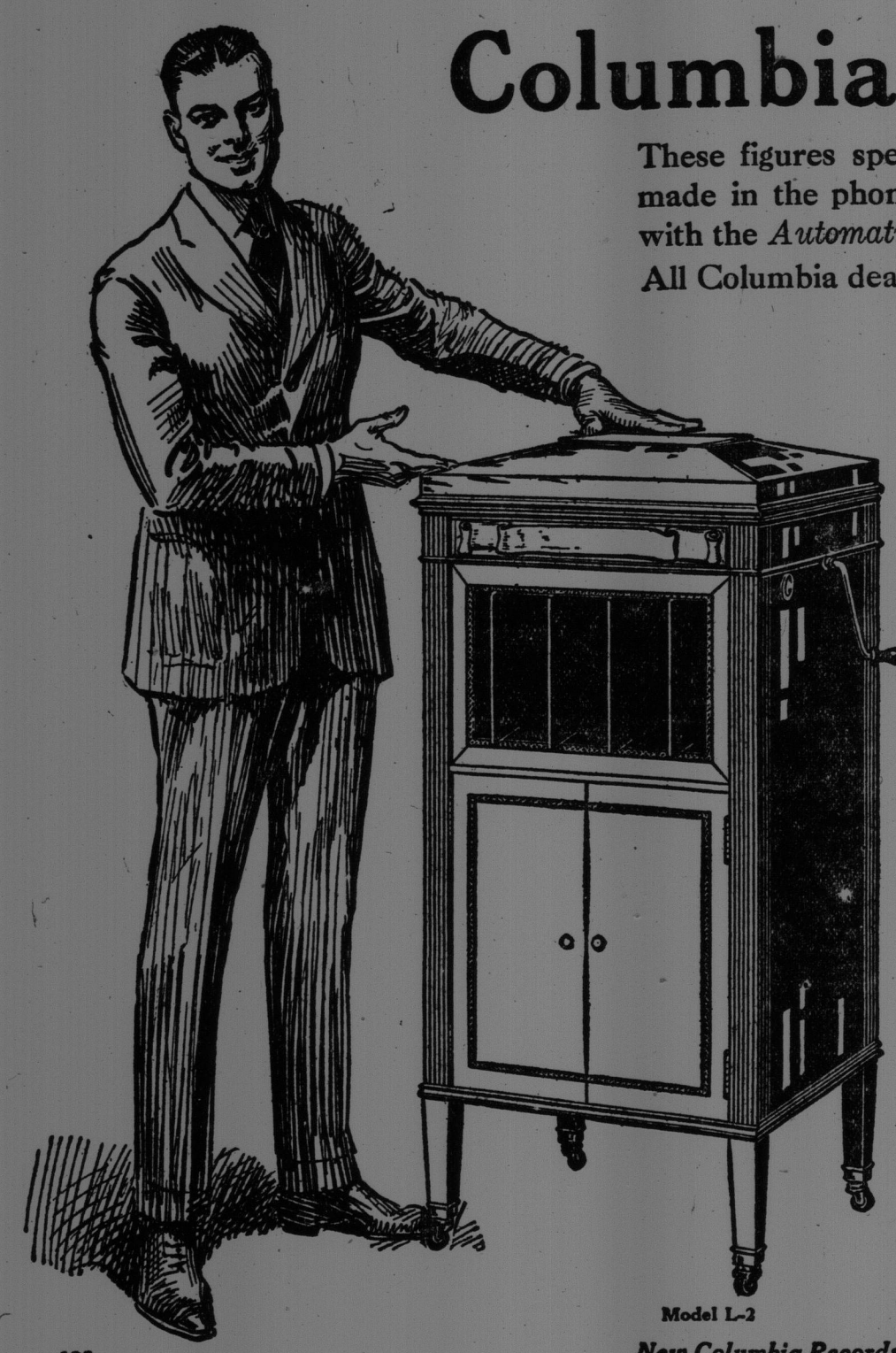
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