

industrialized, as yet, as the United States, and that we do have this branch plant situation; we must remember that we are next to a very much larger neighbour and that Canadian companies in general have a smaller market. I think we must take all these things into account. It is very difficult to say what the figure should be; my feeling is that the figure should be bigger than it is; but it is growing and I think the trend is an encouraging one. There is an increasing tendency by Canadian companies, even when they are subsidiaries of larger companies abroad, to open research laboratories in Canada and begin to do some of their research for themselves.

Q. Would not that apply particularly to the chemical industries?—A. It is particularly true in the chemical industry. I think the chemical industry has probably got into research first in most countries in the world.

Q. It is a more advanced industry, in other words.—A. It is more advanced; but the general trend is very noticeable, and I think it is encouraging.

Q. Looking at the petroleum industry in this country, is it not a fact that there is only one company in Canada which has a research group, and that is Imperial Oil?—A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. All the others get their information either from their parent companies or from engineers in Detroit and elsewhere outside this country?—A. In most of the petroleum industry you have subsidiary companies set up for research purposes solely. The parent company in the United States, and the Canadian company, both have access to the results of this research. Firms such as Standard Oil Development Company, Shell Development Company and so forth are instances of this. The same thing is true in the case of Aluminum Laboratories Limited, but in reverse; here the research laboratory for the companies is in Canada, and it does research for a great many other countries in the world.

Q. Like the Bell Telephone Company, for instance, only that is done on the other side.—A. They are, I believe, associates of the Bell laboratories.

Q. Would the tobacco industry come within your sphere, that is, within the scope of your department? Does the research council undertake any research with regard to improving the end product of the tobacco grown in this country in order that we might establish a better export market?—A. You mean with regard to manufacture, rather than the growing?

Q. Let us say in the processes which take place after the crop leaves the field.—A. I am not sure we have done anything; have a feeling that the Department of Agriculture has done something, but I am not sure.

Q. Would we be having someone from the Department of Agriculture as a witness, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: It depends on the time available. We could have someone.

*By Mr. Murphy (Lambton West):*

Q. It would not take long. The other point I wanted to raise was this: you mentioned the other day that your advisory council numbered 17 and that of this number 15 were scientists, one was an industrialist and one was a representative of labour. It has been mentioned on more than one occasion in the house, in the press and elsewhere that in Great Britain they have a scientific committee which apparently has been doing excellent work. That committee, as I think every member of this committee knows, is composed of members of both houses of the United Kingdom parliament, together with representatives from scientific organizations. It has been in existence, under both parties, for some years and it has been credited with bringing Britain out of her post-war difficulties much faster than would otherwise have been possible. I think we had one distinguished man visit us here—Robert Watt—  
—A. Sir Robert Watson Watt.