

organized support of the industrial and financial interests. Groups of manufacturers should unite to investigate foreign markets and consider adjustment of their factories to the needs of Europe as they were adjusted to the manufacture of munitions and war supplies. According to a Committee of the New York building trades in five years orders for \$5,000,000,000 will come to the United States for the rebuilding of Europe. It is said that France already is placing contracts aggregating \$150,000,000 for the reconstruction of her devastated cities. The National Lumber Manufacturing Association of the United States reports that Birmingham will build 50,000 houses, requiring 2,000,000,000 feet of American timber and that an annual expenditure of \$6,250,000 for housing in Birmingham is contemplated. It was stated at a convention of municipal engineers that Scotland requires 100,000 houses where in one year not more than 12,000 or 13,000 have ever been erected. The number of houses that will be required in Great Britain at the close of the war is variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000. It is officially stated that in Australia 300,000 houses will be needed. Canada, too, will need to spend a vast amount of money for housing, municipal improvements and general reconstruction.

The Needs of Russia

Many Canadian manufacturers have had the advantage of consultation with Mr. C. F. Just, Canadian Trade Commissioner, who has just returned from Russia. He tells us that the rebuilding and regeneration of Russia will be a colossal undertaking. The market for binders, tractors and all classes of farm machinery will be illimitable. There will be an insatiable demand for saw and flour milling machinery, for grain elevators, for all articles necessary in clearing the land and the general prosecution of agriculture. He believes, and there is nothing

visionary in the proposal, that a corps of Canadian woodmen and agriculturists could give Russia lessons of incalculable advantage in clearing and settling the country and improving its methods of farming. He thinks that an adaptation of the Canadian elevator system to Russia would confer great benefits upon its people. It is not to be doubted that stable government in Russia will be re-established and its credit restored and there is no sound reason why in co-operation with the Imperial authorities and British commercial organizations Canada should not assist materially in its social, industrial and agricultural restoration. But if we are to have an adequate share in the rebuilding of the ruined nations Canadian industries must organize with vigor, foresight and courage. They must co-operate to secure the necessary knowledge of conditions abroad. They must establish joint selling agencies. They must have such assistance from the Government as is freely afforded by the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, Japan and the United States to the Industries of those countries upon which stability at home will so vitally depend during the period of reconstruction. These results can be best achieved through such a trade corporation as Senator Nicholls advocates.

Facilities for Research

It is necessary also that we should have adequate postgraduate Research faculties in Canada. The truth is that without better provision for Research we cannot have the utmost efficiency in Canadian industries or take full advantage of our wealth of raw material. The need is not academic and remote but imminent and practical. It is only secondary, if it is secondary, to the need of organization for export trade. There are excellent science faculties in Toronto and McGill Universities but they have not the resources which the situation re-