

It may be answered without doubt that their condition is no better to-day than was the condition of those of the United States which moved Prof. Duncan to his great work in 1906. What he said on the subject may be read in the extract from the report of the Royal Commission already referred to, contained in Appendix B hereto, and is descriptive of conditions in Canada.

Work such as he performed is as urgently needed here now as it was in the United States then. The day is past when the workman promoted for his efficiency to management can supply by his own skill all that is called for. Science must be called in to keep the factory abreast of the times.

By reason of the Canadian Customs Tariff our industries are protected from the competition of the products of industries abroad unless those foreign products are able to enter the market by force of their better quality from the result of scientific processes and discoveries used in their manufacture. Investigation of trade returns shows this occurs very largely. Moreover, for want of the necessary scientific knowledge, many articles are not produced in Canada which have become necessities that cannot be dispensed with. To be deprived of these, say in the case of medicines by a state of war or otherwise, is a national danger. At the present time we are unable to replenish the supply of the many indispensable surgical and medical necessities exported alone by Germany or Austria which are the result of scientific research in those countries, and great distress may in consequence result. Scientific and industrial research can in time remove such a possibility. As a matter of prudent business if nothing else, industrialists must learn to protect themselves by consulting scientific research in aid of their operations much more generally than they now do.

There is no reason why the outlook should not be much wider. Other nations import from us the raw materials they require for manufactures, processes and products, which are rendered possible by the systems of scientific research, which their governments, especially those of Germany and Austria, have widely promoted—and Canadians until now have been content to import their results. A general scheme of research for the discovery of processes and products of our own and for the means of producing here the results already achieved in foreign countries is now forced upon us by war conditions which envelope the commerce of the world. Let Canada try to get along "without imports" resulting from scientific research and manufacture so far as possible.

The advances made in agriculture owing to the scientific researches and experiments of our agricultural colleges are apparent to every one. Those colleges furnish to the agriculturist specially what the proposed