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INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN ONTARIO AND PRUSSIA COMPARED

THOSE who treat lightly the industrial research of this continent and lavish overdue praise on the research of Germany do not use a standard of measurement—a unit of population in the present case—for the comparison, which through the omission becomes a mere arbitrary opinion. A common example of this laxity is the remark of one who was speaking of the United States and Canada: "Progress along advanced industrial lines has not hitherto paralleled that of Germany." Scrutiny of the statements of such writers on industrial research always fails to show any trace of a standard used in their comparisons, and it is with a view to supply what they omit that the following particulars are compiled:

In 1909 the Ontario government commissioned Dr. John Seath to report upon industrial education, and the report he submitted ("Education for Industrial Purposes"), bearing date 1911, contains some of the latest statistics on technical education before the war, and also contains incidentally some information on the allied subject of industrial research. In particular, he gives a list (p. 161) of the thirty-three technical "schools" of university rank in Prussia which are in a position to undertake research work. This list for Prussia has more details than the similar list in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1910-11), which relates to the whole of Germany. The Prussian list consists of the following: nine technical schools, or polytechnica, of which the one at Charlottenburg is the