

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1917—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
A. E. Forget..	Sept. 1, 1905	Richard Stuart Lake....	Oct. 6, 1915
Geo. W. Brown..	Oct. 5, 1910		

ALBERTA.

George H. V. Bulyea...	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett.	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea....	Oct. 5, 1910		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. Trutch.....	June 5, 1871	Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900
Albert Norton Richards.	June 27, 1876	James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906
Clement F. Cornwall..	June 21, 1881	T. W. Patterson..	Dec. 3, 1909
Hugh Nelson...	Feb. 7, 1887	Frank S. Barnard. ...	Dec. 5, 1914
Edgar Dewdney...	Nov. 1, 1892		
Thomas R. McInnes...	Nov. 18, 1897		

THE TERRITORIES.

A. G. Archibald...	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall		C. H. Mackintosh..	Oct. 31, 1893
Johnson	April 9, 1872	M. C. Cameron. ...	May 30, 1898
Alexander Morris. ...	Dec. 2, 1872	A. E. Forget..	Oct. 11, 1898
David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget..	Mar. 30, 1904
Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881		

¹Second term.

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN CANADA.

One of the most striking results of the great war is the sudden awakening of the English-speaking world to the importance of scientific and industrial research, and the realization by governments of the necessity of applying scientific research to the whole range of problems which present themselves in both war and peace.

With the declaration of war, the supplies of several classes of products for which Great Britain had come to rely almost exclusively upon Germany—in the manufacture of which that country had gradually secured a practical monopoly—were suddenly cut off. Some of these, such as dye stuffs, optical glass, etc., were of vital importance to certain of Great Britain's industries, which were very seriously threatened by the impossibility of securing adequate supplies of these necessary materials. Some of these materials were even needed for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, and the necessity of making Great Britain independent of foreign countries, not only for the requirements of industry but also for the essentials of national defence, was thus made clear.

The Government of Great Britain, having been brought to a realization of these facts, appointed in July, 1915, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, with an Advisory Council composed of eight men distinguished in the world of science and industry "for the development of scientific and industrial research" applicable to the problems of war and the development of the industries of peace that follow the war.