

example: settlers who went on the land prior to October 1, 1919, were granted four years' exemption, that is, from October 1, 1922, to October 1, 1926; those established from October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1920, three years' exemption; and those established from October 1, 1920, to October 1, 1921, two years' exemption; so that not until October 1, 1926, will full interest on the amount loaned be chargeable. Further relief was granted by spreading the payments for stock and equipment over a period of 25 years instead of 4 and 6 years as under the old Act.

A number of settlers (583) have completely discharged their financial obligations to the Board, of whom 312 have continued to operate their farms.

Of the settlers to whom advances were made, 14.5 p.c. had discontinued their farming operations. Twenty per cent of the failures have been due to causes beyond the control of the settlers, such as death, ill-health or a recurrence of physical disability due to the war. The major portion of them failed because of unsuitability, either of the land or the individual. A number of the farms which have come back into the hands of the Board have been resold to returned soldiers and civilians. In the case of 978 farms completely sold out, that is, the land as well as the stock and equipment sold, the amount realized for the land was \$375,229 more than the original cost to the Board. In 78 other cases where the land was sold but stock and equipment not sold, the amount realized for the land was \$12,445 in excess of original cost. From March 31, 1921, to March 31, 1923, 991 parcels of land were disposed of, the whole showing a substantial increase over original purchase price. In view of the limited demand for farm property, owing to the general depression in agriculture, the resale of so many farms at a profit show that the Board was, on the whole, successful in securing land for its soldier applicants at reasonably low figures.

2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.¹

Prior to 1870 the basis of research in Canada was observation and record rather than experiment. Fifty years ago, laboratories, except elementary ones of scant accommodation, were non-existent. The courses in science in the universities did not, before 1878, involve any practical work beyond extremely simple demonstrations. The industries did not concern themselves with scientific investigation, and research was not regarded as an essential feature of the work of the Government Departments, except possibly in the Geological Survey.

Scientific research in Canada began in the "eighties" with the institution in the universities of courses in experimental and practical science. Many of the investigators of Canadian origin who have distinguished themselves in the field of science within the last thirty years owe their stimulus toward research to the outlook developed by these new courses.

Since 1890 Canadian universities have steadily increased their equipment for scientific teaching and research. While many of the teachers have had little time for research or for advanced courses, scientific investigators in Canadian universities have made valuable contributions to the literature of the sciences, and many of them have achieved high distinction.

Scientific societies, such as the Royal Canadian Institute, founded in 1848, and the Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1881, also promoted research through the publication of papers giving the results of researches in the various departments of science, and through the distinction conferred by membership in such societies.

Various departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have maintained scientific laboratories. Some of these have been concerned merely

¹ Contributed by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.