

their transportation. It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of the work of these offices in promoting the most effective distribution, both by localities and by occupations, of the labour force of the country. In June of 1921, there were 77 of these Dominion-Provincial free employment agencies in operation throughout the length and breadth of Canada. For details of the operation of these agencies and for employment statistics the reader is referred to the Employment sub-section of the Labour, Wages and Prices section of the Year Book.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Scientific and industrial research, as is now generally agreed, was the chief cause of the rapid progress of Germany in the period preceding the war. Germany, through her endowment of science, had captured the chemical industry of the world, the dye industry, the optical glass industry, and was making great strides in electrical and metallurgical industry. Her agriculture also reaped the benefit of her assiduous devotion to chemistry, food production being greatly increased by the use of chemical fertilizers.

The English-speaking nations, deprived at the outbreak of the war of their supplies of chemical dyes, optical glass, etc., found it necessary in the midst of the war to create these industries for themselves, more especially as their products were required in large quantities for war purposes. In the building up of these industries, however, it was not forgotten that they would be fruitful sources of incalculable wealth long after the ending of the war.

In order that the establishment of new industries might be carried on upon the right lines, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by the British Government in July, 1915, with an Advisory Council composed of eight men distinguished in the scientific and industrial world "for the development of scientific and industrial research", applicable to the problems of the war and of the peace which would follow the war. Shortly afterwards a similar "Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry" was established by the Government of Australia.

Influenced by the same considerations, the Government of Canada on June 6, 1915, appointed a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Chairman), and the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, Mines, Inland Revenue and Labour, to devise and carry out measures to promote and assist scientific and industrial research, with a view to the fuller development of Canadian industries and production, in order that during and after the present war they might be in a position to supply all Canadian needs and to extend Canadian trade abroad.