

service, fundamental investigations are under way on various problems which affect the efficiency and economy of laundering, e.g., the value of different soaps and soap builders, the effect of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere of industrial districts and other causes of damage to fabrics.

Again, the people of Canada spend at least 750 million dollars a year on food. Here is a vast field for aiding alike producers, processors and consumers by research. Canada is also a food-exporting country, and research can help this trade. Investigations in the National Research Laboratories have already touched such diverse problems as the production of honey of a consistency which appeals to the British market; the development of new forms of maple products to enlarge the market for that commodity; the production of a syrup directly from raw sugar, thus cutting the cost of the 50 million pounds of sugar used annually by the canning industry; the preservation of fruits and vegetables in general; the candling of eggs; the defrosting of meat and poultry shipped to the British market in such a way as to preserve its fresh appearance and attractiveness to buyers.

Take the case of dried apples. The United States during the 5-year period ending 1931 exported to Europe 21 times and to Great Britain 16 times as much as Canada did, yet we think we can grow the finest apples in the world. We simply had failed to keep pace with improvements in processing, and our dried apples did not appeal to the housewife. Now a model dehydration plant, embodying the results of researches in the Council's laboratories, has just been constructed by an industrial firm in Nova Scotia, in which it is hoped to produce