

Mr. GREEN: What is the name again?

The WITNESS: Detergency. It is, in fact, an attempt to supply some of the answers that have not been so far found as to why soap removes dirt. That is still a question that has not been completely solved, from the scientific point of view. The work we are trying to do is an attempt to contribute something towards the solution of that problem. We are also doing work in the textile field on such problems as moth resistance of wool or part-wool textiles and shrinkage resistance of textiles. The two latter problems are being worked on for the Department of National Defence because they happen to have rather serious problems in both of the fields relating to these problems. We are working with the National Research Department on a contract basis on these two problems.

That is roughly the set-up of the laboratory at the present time.

*By Mr. Murphy:*

Q. Now, on this moth proofing work, just how far have you been able to proceed? I understand it is to prevent moths going into the cloth at any time?—A. Yes, the problem arose in an extremely practical way. It arose because at the end of the war there were in ordnance stations in Canada considerable amounts of wool cloth in storage in which there was evidence of a considerable moth attack. Steps were therefore taken to actually treat the cloth to make it unacceptable to moths.

Q. Is that being done now?—A. Yes, sir, that is being done now.

Q. How is it progressing?—A. The treatments now being used on wool and part-wool cloth supplied to the armed services are permanently protecting them from moths throughout the life of the cloth.

Q. That applies to material of different content?—A. Yes, sir, it has been applied to all-wool and part-wool cloths. There are certain cloths that are used which consist of part wool and part rayon. In these cases the treatment is applied to the fibre when the fibres are blended together in the spinning process.

Q. How long have they had that treatment in process?—A. About one year.

Q. Is the textile industry working with you on that?—A. Well, I think we could say they are following the results of our work with considerable interest.

Q. Anxiety, maybe?—A. I do not think so. No, I think the day is past when they need to worry about things like that.

Q. Moths being the textile industry's best customer?—A. That used to be said.

Q. Do you know if the textile industry is going to use this? It is a patent process now?—A. No, sir, it is not; it is a process available to any mill that wishes to use it.

Q. Do you know of any mill using it?—A. Yes, there are a number of mills using it.

Q. They are just making cloths for the armed services?—A. No, there are mills using it for domestic requirements quite apart from what they make for the armed services.

*By Mr. Green:*

Q. Is it generally used by the textile manufacturers?—A. It is not used in the majority of cloths processed in Canada, although the use is gradually increasing as time goes on.

Q. What about your shrinkage problem?—A. The shrinkage problem arose through another practical problem connected with the armed services. In the last war there was considerable wastage in G.S. socks—general service socks—worn by the troops—because of shrinkage. The socks were found to shrink down to unwearable size long before they were actually worn out and, as a