

In animal pathology, a study of bovine mastitis is in progress and microscopic and bacteriological examinations of samples of milk have been made. It is hoped that this work will assist the practising veterinarian in his efforts to diagnose the disease in its early stages and prevent its rapid spread through the herds. Work has been continued on parasitic infestation of domestic and game animals. Food stuffs infested with grubs have been sent in for examination and means of destroying the grubs have been worked out. Moth colonies have been maintained for the purpose of testing moth-resistant products.

The increased demand for vitamin assays has necessitated enlarged facilities in this field so that biological as well as chemical tests can be made. Many problems dealing with food spoilage and its prevention have been handled in the food laboratories. Several new processes have been developed that greatly benefited the manufacturers concerned, and, as a result, new industries have been started in the Province.

In the Leather Laboratory a process has been worked out for shortening the time required to tan sole leather and belting leather. Studies have been made on the wearing properties of leather and spew and on other problems of the leather industry.

New equipment for the heat treatment of steel has been added to the metallurgical department, thus attracting to Canadian firms industrial work that otherwise would have been sent to the United States. A fine-measurement department has also been added and is now in operation. Air-conditioning, and heating and ventilating equipment has been tested and numerous problems solved for metal-using firms in the Province. Fundamental researches on iron alloys have been continued.

In the Textile Division researches are in progress dealing with textile oil, scouring, wool shrinkage, and the structure and properties of silk fibre. These are fundamental in character and will benefit the industry as a whole. The Quality Control Plan which has been in operation for seven years has continued to expand both with regard to the number of firms participating in it and the range of materials covered. Day-to-day problems associated with the industry in general have been brought to this department for solution.

In the Chemical Division industrial fellowships have been maintained dealing with gas, the production of waxed paper, and the manufacture of coloured brick. An analytical laboratory has been established, not only for general analytical work but for referee work and studies of unknown compounds and products. Individual laboratories have been equipped to handle problems dealing with paint, paper, ink, ceramics, plastics, etc. There has been a marked increase in the number and diversity of problems submitted to this department.

Numerous papers have been published in scientific and trade journals and annual and monthly reports covering the work of the Foundation are issued.

**The Banting Research Foundation.**—The Banting Research Foundation, as a result of appeals made in 1925, raised the sum of some \$700,000, the income from which is devoted to two purposes. In the first instance, the Foundation makes grants to support the work of Sir Frederick Banting and his associates in the Department of Medical Research in the University of Toronto. Secondly, it makes grants to workers throughout Canada who present to the Trustees applications for aid in the solution of some problem of medical research. This aid may be given in the form of living expenses to the worker or for the purpose of buying apparatus or supplies, but it is usually the policy of the Foundation not to contribute