

such subjects as wood preservation, plastics applications, protective coatings, brush and weed control, lubrication, liquid electrical insulants, water treatment, thermal insulation, and corrosion prevention.

Other studies contributory and supplementary to the main branches of work are carried on in the fields of physics, biology, meteorology, petrology and mathematics.

*The Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.*—Because so much of the Canadian economy is dependent upon pulp and paper, the need has long been recognized for research on cellulose chemistry and other technologies associated with the use of cellulose. In 1913 the Federal Government established the Forest Products Laboratories in Montreal. Its Pulp and Paper Division began to receive support from the pulp and paper industry in 1925 and soon after started to work closely with the Chemistry Department of McGill University. The present building on the University grounds was opened in 1929 to provide increased accommodation and facilities for its expanding activity in pulp and paper research. In 1950, the Institute became an independent corporation under federal charter, administered by a Board of Directors consisting of appointees from McGill University, industry, and the Federal Department which is now Northern Affairs and National Resources.

This Corporation has taken over the building it occupied on the University grounds, together with all its equipment—the land remains University property and is lent to the Corporation. The Corporation has complete control of the operation, subject to the provision that work leading to degrees will be under the control of the appropriate faculties of the University.

McGill's entire Division of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry and part of the Division of Physical Chemistry form integral parts of the Institute; to some degree, the Institute has also become the bureau of standards for the pulp and paper industry.

Numerous contributions to the fundamental knowledge of the chemistry of cellulose and lignin, the chemical and mechanical pulping of wood, the behaviour of fibres in water, and the testing of pulp and paper have been made by Institute personnel. At present, studies in physical chemistry are being conducted mainly on the surface chemistry and swelling of cellulose, and the flocculation of suspensions of fibres, while research in organic chemistry is being carried out on the reactivity of cellulose, the properties and constitution of cellulose derivatives, and the chemistry of lignin and of bark. Much work is also being done on the various methods of producing chemical pulp.