

two lung worms, Dictyocaulus filaria and Synthetocalus rufescens

These findings were diagnosed from faecal samples and post mortem material provided by field veterinarians. No material was obtained from the following counties: Abitibi, Gatineau, Montmorency, Pontiac, Roberval, Temiscamingue, Terrebonne.

Considerable study has been devoted to the occurrence of liver fluke, Fasciola hepatica, in sheep and cattle in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley.

Course for Veterinarians:

Special courses of study for veterinarians were provided January 16th to February 3rd, and May 29th to June 10th. These courses were given at the request and at the expense of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Ten veterinarians attended the first course and 14 the second. The first course included several lectures on feeding practices by Prof. Crampton.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Investigations relating to infectious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man, with a more detailed study of the causal organism, Brucella abortus, were undertaken by Dr. Redvers Thompson during 1931/32 and are being continued. Brucella abortus has been constantly isolated over the entire lactation period from the milk of ten "carrier" cows. The cows were autopsied and the organism was isolated from the supra-mammary glands of animals eliminating Brucella abortus with their milk. It has been shown that the organism is transmissible from infective milk to dairy products such as ice cream,