

invasion of the lungs by *Metastrongylus* and the larvae of *Ascaris*, and to interference with the alimentary functions by *Ascaris*.

We have made also a partial survey of the poultry parasites found in several districts in Quebec and find distribution of *Heterakis*, *Ascaridia*, *Capillaria*, several species of tape-worms, and coccidia. The presence or absence of parasites is known to be one of the limiting factors in profitable poultry production. Professor E.A. Lloyd of the University of British Columbia, writes us as follows: "Parasites are probably causing greater havoc at the present time in our commercial poultry flocks in British Columbia than any other unfavorable factor that we know. They appear to be associated, too, with other troubles, or are forerunners of other disturbances in that they weaken the resistance of birds to disease. Wherever commercial poultry is being kept on an intensive scale, parasites multiply at an alarming rate. The losses in young stock due to these parasites would approach half a million dollars a year. They might even reach one million dollars."

2. It is proposed to conduct laboratory and field experiments on the life-history and bionomics of the parasites and of their intermediate hosts and vectors where these exist.

(a) The bare events in the life-history of several of our parasites are fairly well known but there are many questions relating to their habits and bionomics which are imperfectly known or not known at all. Such questions as the relation of soil and climatic conditions to the stages outside the body of the host, the relation of alternative hosts, mechanical vectors, or wild animal reservoirs to the transmission and spread of the parasites, have a very important bearing on prophylaxis.