

into Nodular Disease and Liver Fluke in sheep, scherostomes in horses and parasites which might affect the export trade of cattle are already in progress. With the advent of the animal wing, research should be considerably accelerated on biological problems and continued throughout the year.

Specific Researches:

Dr. Swales is studying the life-cycle and bionomics of Fascioloides magna, the large liver fluke of ruminants. In addition to being a problem of considerably scientific importance and economic significance, it is desirable that the Institute should be able to advise on the safety or otherwise of transferring carriers of this fluke from one part of the Dominion to another, or from the Dominion to countries abroad. Of purely American origin, this fluke was probably a parasite of wild ruminants before the introduction of domestic cattle and the available evidence points to the elk as the original host. It is still absent from the eastern provinces, but it was introduced some years ago into Italy. In view of the importance of our cattle export trade to the United Kingdom, it is important to be able to state either that the essential snail vector is not present in that country and that infection, even if introduced would not continue, or that all our exported cattle are free from the fluke.

He is also investigating the problem of nodular disease of sheep in Quebec. This is one of the most serious of ovine diseases in Eastern Canada and is responsible for great economic loss due to the formation of worm nodules on the intestine. It is a well known fact that the intestines of all sheep over one year old and also of a large percentage of younger ones, are useless for making sausage casings. This factor in Eastern Canada is the apparent cause of