

animals, fur animals and wild, economic, food animals. Geographically, the Province of Quebec forms the starting point of this survey. It will be extended gradually throughout the Dominion and from the animals of economic importance to related wild species. Many parasites of wild animals are transmissible to domesticated ones and the farming of wild animals or their movement across the continent, make it important that the Institute should be in possession of as much information on their parasites and their bionomics as is possible.

The survey, is of course, merely the first step in the programme. It should disclose what species are present, which are common and which are important. Information on their bionomics already available is being collated as far as possible, gaps are being filled in. Where information is not available, research is being undertaken to provide it.

A first step in this has been the organization of the literature. The departmental library contains a large number of the Director's reprints, as well as the more common text-books, and complete series of the commoner and more important periodicals on Parasitology. In addition, an abstract card-index is being kept of all the literature from the commencement of 1932 and classified under subjects; this is prepared from Helminthological Abstracts (edited by Professor R.T. Leiper and with which the Director is associated). Arrangements have been made by the Imperial Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology whereby the Institute receives, monthly, a list of all papers searched by the Bureau. In this way, the Institute is able to depend on speedy information on all the recent developments in Parasitology elsewhere.

While the survey will necessarily take many years to complete, the more important species should be discovered early, and researches