

is in much the same condition as would be a science of medicine built up without the foundations of physiology and pharmacology. Entomologists are practically at the limit of their empirical methods and are now turning to more fundamental studies. There are many problems in insect metabolism which we are anxious to investigate if some additional equipment for physiological study were available. The bearing of such work as insecticide studies is obvious, but, at present, nothing of the kind is being undertaken in Canada and very little elsewhere. Another entomological problem which we have had in mind for some time but have not had the funds to investigate is a qualitative and quantitative study of soil insects, the factors influencing their abundance and movements, and their relation to other soil organisms.

The district about Montreal is probably the most important vegetable growing section in Canada and is also the centre of an important and rapidly expanding orchard industry. Macdonald College occupies a strategic position for conducting basic studies into the insects and diseases affecting such crops, carried out with proper regard for modern methods of research. The investigations that we have in mind are of that fundamental character that can best be conducted at a university where closely coordinated work between different departments can be carried out over a period of years.

As a further development in the work of the department, which would fill a field now completely neglected in Canada and would link up with the parasite project already referred to, is the initiation of work on insect parasitism. The biological control of insects is at the fore front of entomological research problems today and is of such a fundamental character that it should be