

suffer, at least, as much. One of the major problems in fur-farming is the control of animal parasites - as it must be when animals are kept in a circumscribed space. Agriculture, as it progresses, is continually increasing this danger and the losses which are thereby produced amount to very large figures. Many of these conditions are readily preventable; more will become so when the bionomics of the parasites are better understood. Economically, the diagnosis, control and treatment of these pests is one of the major problems now confronting all concerned with the animal industries.

Accordingly, the main policy of the Institute is a two-fold one - the training of post-graduate students and the development of parasitological research, especially in temperate regions.

Regulations have been drawn up by the Faculty of Graduate Studies of the University for degrees of M.Sc., and Ph.D., and already one student has been registered for each. As the importance of this science in connection with agricultural, fur and other economic animals is realized, the demand for workers is bound to increase; even now the greatest difficulty is found in filling research appointments in this subject. Accommodation has accordingly been set aside for this purpose and complete teaching collections and literature arranged: unfortunately, however, owing to the size of the building, accommodation is at present limited to three students.

The research policy of the Institute has been arranged to enable the Dominion to take advantage of what is already known about animal parasites and to conduct investigations along lines which will, it is hoped, soonest produce results of both economic and scientific importance. The parasitic fauna of Canada is largely unknown and the first steps taken were to inaugurate surveys of the parasites of domesticated