

the others in every day use are heritages of ancient civilizations. Research is too often uncontrolled and the workers are too few to make any other than slow progress. Little help is given by the pathologist - the technique for examining for helminths is too little understood and even trained pathologists only see the grosser forms - and most species are minute. But even with our present knowledge much could be done to reduce losses in stock - if only the stock owner would co-operate. It is impossible in a paper of this length to detail prophylactic measures for individual cases; but perhaps I may be permitted to deal collectively with the main lines on which this can be carried out.

General Principles of Prevention:

1. Destruction of adult worms in situ. This must be regarded as a preventive measure as well as a curative one and it is in the former light that we shall discuss it. All anthelmintics are animal poisons. And accordingly should only be given under expert advice. Flocks and herds should be treated in the mass in order to abolish the reservoirs from which other animals are being infected. This is specially true for older animals which generally do not show symptoms of parasitism so much as young animals. We know few satisfactory anthelmintic drugs; but these should be used where ever possible. This is specially true for sheep where a mixed infection in the abomasum and intestine is the rule. Most drugs are satisfactory for only some species; but a reduction in number of even only one species will lessen the strain on the host and reduce the potentialities for infection. Any drug which produces a mild