

symptoms due to the cumulated effects of each parasite or to the preponderating effect of some one, or to the effect of the association of parasites?

We propose to endeavor to solve these questions for the parasites which we study by studying the effect of pure and of known mixed infestations on the host.

We shall attempt also to get reliable data on symptomatology, pathological lesions, and nutritional disturbances and the effect of these on the growth and economic value of the animals. In the case of many parasites, these facts are unknown or imperfectly understood.

4. The therapeusis of parasitic diseases is still very imperfect. There are many useful anthelmintics but most of these are only partially effective or very irregular in their action, probably owing in part to the imperfect development of the technique of administration. There is no satisfactory remedy for many of the common parasites such as nodular worms, trichestrongyles, whip worms, most tapeworms, etc.

Even in the case of the common ascaris of pigs, anthelminthic treatment is unsatisfactory; as one correspondent writes, "I consider it rather urgent that a more satisfactory agent than any of which I am aware should be discovered for removing ascarids from the intestines of swine. Many of the substances now used are fairly effective but that is another matter."

5. One of the most important applications of our investigations will be the working out of systems of management for the prevention of infestation. Some information on the subject is available, especially regarding the prevention of Ascaris in swine in the Middle Western United States, and also in regard to certain other parasites, but no attempt has been made to adapt these methods to local conditions in Canada, nor would the most optimistic claim that no improvements can