The percentage is even higher in horses and pigs. The losses are not confined to death however; condemnation of food offal in the meat market, lowered production of meat, milk, eggs, power, young and growth are even more important. They are generally attributed to other causes, as the common symptoms of helminthiasis - a prolonged and progressive afebrile unthriftiness gradually resulting in death - are not sufficiently spectacular to attract attention or are masked by superimposed bacterial infections. We are certainly under-estimating the situation if we say that over ten million pounds are lost to this country yearly through the agency of helminths. This estimate is based on the present low price of stock.

We know that some of this loss is already preventable and we are reasonably certain that much more could be, if we had fuller information abou the various species infecting animals. About a thousand species are already known to parasitise domesticated animals in various parts of the world. We know none of them thoroughly - nor even well and most of our existing knowledge is very recent. We can recognise them on sight but we would be safe in saying that is the sum of our knowledge in well over nine tenths of the cases. We know little of their distribution or the causes governing this, and practically nothing about how they affect the host. In under five per cent of the cases, do we know even the outline of the life cycle. We have only the most superficial knowledge of therapeutic measures - only two outstanding drugs have been introduced into veterinary helminthology in modern times - carbon tetrachloride and tetrachlorethe line. Practically all