

(d) From what has been said above in connection with vectors and intermediate hosts it is evident that a knowledge of all the common paths of infection is necessary and it is proposed to carry on laboratory and field experiments to determine these. In many cases of course our knowledge of this is extensive, , though not exhaustive, as is proved by the quite common invasion of a flock or herd by parasites in spite of rigid precautions.

(e) The effects of soil composition, texture and covering, and of the various climatic factors on the viability of parasites in the soil is one of our most important problems since it is impossible to devise systems of management and pasture rotations without this knowledge. These are the problems which perhaps the most restricted and local applications. One of the most important factors governing the occurrence and distribution of parasites is the topographic and climatic condition, particularly the distribution of rainfall and possibly of high and low temperatures. In Manitoba the nodular worm of sheep which is one of the worst pests in Eastern flocks is practically unknown. We do not know yet whether this is purely accidental or whether it is due to local climatic conditions.

Many of our common parasites pass the egg stage, and some the early larval stage also, in or on the soil. The question of dessication and of freezing are therefore important.

3. The effect of parasitic invasion on the host varies from cases in which there is a violent disturbance resulting in death to cases in which the host seems to have a complete tolerance for the parasite, harbouring large numbers without any observable pathological disturbance. There are many common parasites concerning which we cannot confidently state that they are pathogenic, yet their presence naturally causes dismay to the breeder. Very often parasites occur in mixed infections. These present some interesting problems. Are the observed