

parasites are common to both wild and domestic animals. Many intestinal parasites of carnivores pass their immature stages in the tissues of herbivores. To illustrate - a very pertinent question in this investigation would be: "To what extent can the ubiquitous English sparrow serve as a host for poultry parasites? Also, can parasite eggs accidentally ingested by sparrows while feeding pass through the alimentary canal uninjured and infect birds in another pen or another flock?"

The significance of the housefly either as a biological host or a mechanical vector is important in order to determine to what extent the expense of an elaborate system of screening to keep flies away from such places such as poultry houses is warranted. We know that the fly serves as an intermediate host for several parasites, e.g. the three species of *Sabronema* infesting horses. *Choanotasnia infundibulum* a poultry parasite is also known to use the housefly as an intermediate host. Again houseflies are known to ingest worm eggs quite freely. To what extent can such eggs, passing through the digestive tract be transferred mechanically from pen to pen?

(c) The relation of age, previous infestation and breed to susceptibility and resistance presents an interesting problem. It is generally safe to say that young animals of all kinds are more susceptible to infection with verminous parasites than are old ones. Is this acquired resistance due to reaction against previous infestation, or is it due to some chemical or mechanical phenomenon in the host tissues or organs concomitant with developing maturity? The importance of a knowledge of breed or racial resistance, if such occurs, is self evident.