

Applied helminthology seems to demand one or more of the following three qualifications:

1. Zoological:

We must be able to recognize our animals when we see them; i.e., we must know taxonomy and morphology. We must know their life cycles in the free state or in the intermediate host and we must be able to recognize the stages. We must know how worms live, what products they secrete or excrete, how they feed, breed, and so on. These are all questions of pure zoology and a general zoological and biochemical training is necessary for the man who undertakes research along these lines.

2. Medical and Veterinary:

We must know what a helminth does to an animal, how it affects the animal organism by its habitat, its search for food, its larval and adult migrations, how it disposes of its metabolic products and disperses its eggs or larvae, and how it can be eliminated. These are problems of pathology and therapeutics which can only successfully be tackled by one with a medical or veterinary training, with his knowledge of comparative pathology, bacteriology and biochemistry.

3. Agricultural:

We must know how to prevent infection in our stock, how agricultural practice hinders or prevents infection, how preventive measures can be formulated so as not to