

There are many of our common parasites such as the very prevalent intestinal tapeworms of sheep, several of the tapeworms of fowls and a large number of flukes of various animals whose life history is not yet known. To quote Dr. Maurice Hall again: "Of all the known tapeworms in the world we know the life history of perhaps one per cent, and the case is but little better, if at all better, for the parasitic roundworms and flukes. Until we have much of the information which is now lacking, we shall be unable to separate major offenders from minor offenders. We shall be unable to devise satisfactory means for saving infested animals or control measures for preventing future losses."

(b) The question of intermediate hosts, where these exist, is an important one, as one of the most effective prophylactic measures in dealing with any parasite is the destruction of its intermediate hosts. The common intestinal tapeworms of sheep are known to cause a considerable mortality and to produce a very high incidence of morbidity among lambs. It is presumed that it has as an intermediate host some insect or mollusc which is ingested by the sheep while feeding. If this proves to be true it will be important to study the life-history and bionomics of the organism in order to discover if it lends itself to any practicable method of control. This is of course true of other parasites which have intermediate hosts.

We know that one intermediate host may replace another as the locality is changed. A knowledge of the intermediate host of a tapeworm in Europe may not help us very much in Canada, especially if that host does not occur here.

A somewhat similar situation is raised by the fact that many