

So much for the present. The situation is serious and is yearly becoming more serious. What of the future? More and better research is urgently required. But helminthologists can not be made overnight and the process of interesting and training suitable men must be carefully carried out. Parasitology is not a narrow field of study - it is as wide and general as biology itself; and no zoologist can pass through his professional life without over and over again meeting parasitic helminths, but it cannot be limited to zoologists. Helminthology should postulate a general zoological training; but as a rule, the young student gets an introduction to parasitology in his early zoological classes which effectively puts him off the subject for the remainder of his professional life. The subject is usually inaccurately taught and uninterestingly presented, and the few exceptions serve merely to emphasize this. It is almost always entirely anthropomorphic in its outlook, and unsuitable or aberrant types are chosen either because it is believed that students will become interested only in the parasitic worms because they occur in man or, because tradition had selected the types before helminthology became a science and only human parasites were then accurately described. Neither reason seems to me to be valid. If the subject is taught practically, as it should be, the student will collect his own parasites from his own dissection animals. He can find suitable trematodes in his frogs, suitable tapeworms in his rats and mice, suitable nematodes in his rabbits. His interest is immediately aroused by forms which he himself has collected and he realizes that parasitism is one of the