

certain sections of the province sclerotomes, cylcostomes, etc., kill scores of yearling colts annually. As a conservative guess I should say there is a loss in Manitoba of 10% of the live stock value through parasitic diseases. The extension veterinarian, with whom I have just been discussing the subject, would double that figure."

Sheepmen regard parasites ~~as~~^{of} the chief peril of the industry, and in Eastern Canada the Dominion Live Stock Branch recommends about thirty-five as the maximum size of flock as it is well known that with larger flocks trouble from parasites is likely to be excessive. One of the largest packing houses states that in districts where the nodular worm (*Oesophagostomum*) occurs the returns from carings alone is thirty-five cents a head lower than from some of their other plants where this disease is not prevalent. Mr. J.K. King, Manager of the Maritime Live Stock Board, writes us: "Internal parasites are, practically driving the farmers out of sheep. In analyzing the shipping statements from different sections of the Province (N.B.) over a period of five years, we find that there is a general decrease in the average weight and finish even in view of the fact that the farmers are following better breeding and feeding methods."

The information with regard to swine is less definite but producers complain persistently of the difficulty of feeding swine economically. Our own studies show the presence of a very marked infestation of intestinal worms and lung worms in parts of Eastern Canada and we are convinced that a very considerable proportion of the trouble experienced in raising pigs economically is due to the