

present at that time. Considerable experimental work along the lines of individual bird and flock treatment was undertaken. The final outcome of that experimental work in parasitic control was the Animal Parasite committee work, and lastly the development of the Institute of Parasitology. The general infestation of parasites was largely cleaned up, but in 1928-29 an infestation of microscopic tapeworms, accompanied by a Leukemic condition, occurred. This outbreak of Leukemia was brought to the attention of the Dean and also noted in a special report on the disease situation as submitted February 13, 1930.

Referring to the disease report of 1930, I beg to quote from pages 1, 2 and 10, which point out the necessity of assistance and action to cope with the situation.

"For the past few years it has been apparent that intestinal parasites, such as round worms and caeca worms, have been present in the soil on the poultry department. During the last two years microscopic tapeworms have also been found. The situation has been studied by Dr. Conklin ever since the first appearance of these parasites coming to our notice in 1923. Considerable individual bird treatment work was carried on and same led to the present poultry parasitic project under way.

"The round worms and caeca worms did not materially affect the laying stock with our method of handling same, although the young stock was hindered in proper growth. The tapeworm infestation has, however, caused considerable loss in mature pullet females after being in the pens for two or more months, and naturally has reduced the revenue of the plant quite materially.