

transient enteritis, for example, will remove intestinal worms: and bacteria often play a natural role in doing this. Monthly treatment of sheep and horses will very considerably lessen infection and keep the animals in good condition.

2. Manure disposal if perfect, would eliminate the vast majority of helminths. Unfortunately it is far from perfect. In special circumstances it can be stored until its own heat has destroyed the eggs which it contains; or it can be burned; or it can be spread on fields which are either used for crops or, if for pasture, where other kinds of stock will graze. The helminths of different animal groups, as a rule, are not interchangeable. Young animals, especially should be kept off fields where manure from their own species or from human or canine sources is used. Chemical disinfection of manure is not yet practicable.
3. Once the eggs are hatched, it is more difficult to keep them away from the animals. Most of the forms in this country, must be swallowed with food or water. Many of them climb up grass in damp weather, retreating to the soil when the sun dries the grass. Housing animals until the dew is off the grass; draining of pastures, burning of long grass -- are all possible, if not always practicable, methods of control. The use of raised water troughs is a useful measure when the larvae - as in the case of the husk-worms - are mainly water-carried. Mixed grazing kills many. In a mixture