

and the nostrils dirty with a discharge from the lungs and nasal passages. The lamb has a tucked up and forlorn appearance. It rapidly loses weight, becoming just a rack of bones as the disease advances. Older sheep when infested with this Lung Worm show similar symptoms, except the diarrhoea. Should infested lambs survive the winter, they make small runty sheep, that can never be profitable.

A post-mortem examination of a lamb heavily infested with Lung Worm, reveals a condition of verminous pneumonia, with much of the lung tissue so altered that it cannot function. The worms are easily located in the air tubes, and the eggs and larvae may be seen in dung and mucous when such is examined under the microscope.

Treatment and Prevention.—In contesting the presence of Thread Lung Worm in the flock, the disposal of all factors that are detrimental to the sheep's well being is the first step. When the worms inhabiting the stomach and the intestine are removed the lamb is better able to withstand the ravages of the Thread Lung Worm. Strict attention to hygiene around the pens and feed troughs, frequent change of grazing ground, the extensive use of forage crops, are points that should be kept in mind by the sheep owner. The use of tall growing forage, such as rape and sweet clover, corn and soy beans, and second growth clovers to keep the sheep feeding above the surface of the soil are aids in preventing infection.

A Lung Worm will die when its mission in life is completed (producing eggs), and the lesions in the lung tissue of the sheep will heal and leave the animal in fair condition to continue life, if the flock master will do his part to prevent new infection getting into the sheep. The following treatments have been found useful in coping with Thread Lung Worm.

- Causing the sheep to breath the fumes that are produced by burning or vaporizing such substances as, tar, sulphur, turpentine, and eucalyptus, or the spraying of vermicial solutions directly into the trachea, and the use of respiratory antiseptics that can be given in feed or in drenches. The application of any treatment other than respiratory antiseptics in very advanced stages of Thread Lung Worm infestation is attended with some risk to the sheep as the reserve of normal lung tissue is frequently very small. Such sheep would probably die anyway, so treatment should not be withheld from the rest of the flock. The following intratracheal spray mixture has been used with success.—

Beechwood creosote	10 parts
Oil of Turpentine	20 parts
Chloroform	10 parts
Olive Oil	60 parts

The dose of this solution or mixture is 3 to 4 cubic centimeters, and it is *injected into the wind-pipe by a competent veterinarian.*