



Fig. 10.
Whipworm of sheep.

The eggs in an infective condition or the young larva is taken in by the sheep while feeding on short grass or from a dung soiled floor or by drinking surface water. The young worm once free in the large intestine attaches itself to the lining membrane by burying its long head and neck deeply into the tissue. In this position it reaches maturity in about twenty one days.

Distribution of the Whip Worm.—The Whip Worm is common in Canada. Large numbers of Whip Worm have been observed in the large intestine of lambs reared on old grass lands that have been used for sheep for many years.

Treatment and Control of Whip Worm.—Owing to the location of this worm in the large intestine, medicinal treatment has not

proved very satisfactory. Effective control can only be obtained by preventive measures, already outlined for Stomach Worm, namely sanitation and frequent change of grazing ground.

The Tape Worms of Sheep (*Moniezia*)

Four species of Tape Worm commonly occur in the sheep in Canada, viz, the *Moniezia expansa*, the *Moniezia alba*, the *Moniezia planissima* and the *Thysanosoma antinioides*. The last named is not found in the Eastern Provinces, other than in recently imported sheep. The *Moniezia expansa* is the species giving the most trouble in the sheep of Eastern Canada.

***Moniezia expansa*—Description.**—The head is small and pear shaped, the suckers projecting and slit like, the segments are broader than long and may reach the width of one half inch. This Tape Worm may be found in any size and length in lambs, frequently reaching eight feet. Tape Worms of different sizes and different ages may be found lying side by side in the intestine. As many as thirteen in such position have been noticed in a lamb.

***Moniezia alba*—Description.**—The head is small with oval attachment discs, the segments are nearly as long as broad and may reach a width of three eighths of an inch. This Tape Worm is generally under five feet in length.