



Figure 9.

Nodular Strongylosis — Section of intestine from sheep showing the lesions caused by the larvae of the Nodular worm. Note the small hard lumps on the intestine — cut these open and they are "gritty" if old — and filled with a "green yellow cheese like pus." The young worm that causes these nodules lives in them for a short time.

for Stomach Worm infestation is less likely to suffer from the presence of Hook Worm. The drug that has been found to be most effective against Hook Worm is Tetrachlorethylene, it is administered in capsule. Strict hygienic measures about the sheep yards should be maintained. Frequent changes of grazing ground will help in reducing infection. Old bedding ground should be plowed up or fenced off, as such spots are always dangerous. If sheep persist in sleeping in one place, make them move to a clean spot.

The Whip Worm of Sheep (*Trichuris ovis*)

Description.— The Whip Worm of sheep is a small white worm, that resembles a minute whip, hence its name. The head and neck end of this worm is a long hair like structure, while the body portion is of much larger diameter. The two sexes are about the same length, which is two or three inches. The female has a longer and more slender body than the male. The eggs are very small and in shape resemble the outline of a lemon.

Life History of the Whip Worm. The Whip Worm spends its adult life in the large intestine, where it is firmly attached by its head to the mucosa. The body portion of the worm floats free in the intestine. The eggs are discharged from the worm and pass from the sheep in the dung to infect the soil, yard space or feeding equipment.