

**Distribution.**— The Stomach Worm is to be found wherever sheep are bred. Very few flocks are entirely free from the pest. Pastures contaminated by Stomach Worm infested sheep have been known to remain infective for a full year after the sheep had been removed. Pasture lands carrying a large number of sheep, each year for a long period are generally heavily infected with the eggs of this worm. A rest from sheep grazing for more than twelve months is required by pasture land if it is to become free of infection by natural methods. Plowing will turn worm infection on the land, down out of the way of grazing sheep. Permanent pastures perpetuate stomach worms.

**Symptoms.**— The presence of a few Stomach Worms will not create any suspicion of parasitism, but as numbers increase and the handicap becomes greater, the sheep or lambs will become unthrifty. The first symptom of the presence of Stomach Worm in the flock is the poor condition of the lambs, and the soiled rear quarters of many members of the flock. Many members of the flock will have an unthrifty appearance, pale skin and pale membranes. Very advanced cases frequently show a swelling of the lips, and also swellings on the lower jaw and brisket.

The fecal matter from sheep heavily infested with Stomach worm is usually coated with blood stained slime. The eggs of the Stomach Worm may be demonstrated by microscopic examination of the dung secured from sheep infested with this parasite.

A post mortem examination of the stomach and intestine of sheep will reveal the presence or absence of this worm. If present it will be found attached to the membrane. The worms are small and may be overlooked by the inexperienced.

**Treatment for Stomach Worm Infection.**— The sheep that are to be treated for the removal of Stomach Worm, should be prepared by withholding all feed for at least 18 hours. They should also be kept from water for 6 hours before treating. This is important, because if the drug is to do its work the stomach and intestine must be free of food and excess water. Should it be necessary to drench lambs that have not been weaned, they should be deprived of their mother's milk for six hours, before being dosed. After dosing the sheep the starvation period should be continued for four hours. If lambs have been treated do not let them back with the ewes until two hours have passed after dosing. Mature sheep can be double dosed during cool weather, at one round-up, that is starve and deprive of water for 18 hours, administer the dose and continue to withhold feed and water for a further 24 hours, then administer the second dose and keep the sheep from feed and water for a further four hours before turning them back on the range. The drugs that are commonly used to destroy Stomach Worms are listed as follows,—

1. Copper Sulphate and Mustard, given in drench.
2. Tetrachlorethylene, given in capsule, as Nema Capsule.