

ing flukes is recommended. The application of lime to infected pastures is helpful. Salting pastures is also practiced during June, July and August. The sheep should be provided with drinking water that is known to be free from infection. Flukes present in the bile ducts of the liver may be destroyed by administering Oil of Male Fern, Danistol or Carbon-tetrachloride. These drugs should be administered under the direction of a competent veterinarian.

The Nostril Fly of Sheep (*Oestrus ovis*)

Description.—The Sheep Nostril Fly which is the parent of the grubs causing the condition commonly spoken of as Grub-in-the-Head, is a little larger than the stable fly. The head of this fly is yellowish, the thorax is brownish grey, the abdomen is hairy, mouth parts are absent, wings are large and transparent, the winglets are large and white.

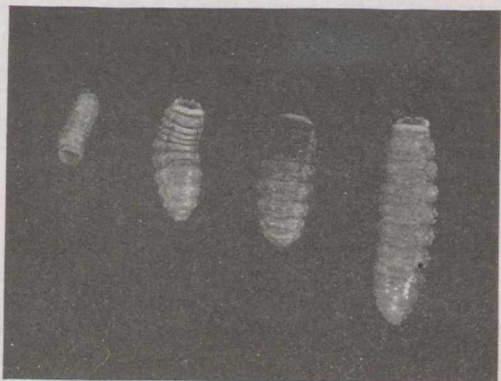


Figure 16.
The "grub" of the Nose Bot of sheep
"*Oestrus Ovis*"

The larva of the Sheep Nostril Fly is yellowish white in color and is composed of eleven or more segments. When fully developed the larva are three-quarters of an inch in length and one third of an inch in diameter. The larva is provided with a strong pair of mandibles, that give them a secure hold on the membrane lining the sheep's nasal passages during the eight or ten months of larval life.

Life History.—The adult fly does not feed, so its life is short. After leaving the place of pupation, the female fly seeks a mate. The fertilization of the eggs being attained, the female fly leads a lazy life, during which the egg incubation goes on toward the development of young larva that are destined to live an independent life as soon as they are discharged from the body of the mother fly. (In this advanced stage of multiple pregnancy).

The female fly seeks a flock of sheep on which to bestow her progeny. Upon finding a sheep that is willing to stand, the fly deposits the young, living larvae on the edge of the sheep's nostril, one at a time making frequent thrusts as long as the sheep will stand. In this way one fly may unload as many as sixty little grubs on one sheep.

The young grub crawls upward in the nostril of the sheep to come to rest at some suitable point in the nasal passages. The grubs cause consider-