

Destroy all dogs known to harbor the *Echinococcus granulosus* (Hydatid Tape Worm) and burn the body. Properly dispose of all sheep or the offal of any sheep that may die or be slaughtered on the premises. Sheep heads and viscera should be burned and not thrown out where dogs can get them. Sheep farmers should work to obtain such regulations as will bring about a safe disposal of the offal of all sheep slaughtered in country slaughter-houses.

The losses at the farm and at the abattoir, due to these Tape Worms, is considerable and humans sometimes become infested through close association with infected dogs or through using meat that contains the cyst form of the Tape Worm.

When an animal dies dispose of it at once by burning, in order that any parasites that it may harbor will be destroyed. Dead and unburied animals left lying where birds and dogs can feed are frequently the cause of the spreading of parasites that may be very injurious to the animals remaining on the premises.

### The Thread Lung Worm of Sheep (*Dictyocaulus filaria*)

**Description.**—The Thread Lung Worm of Sheep is a small white worm that lives the greater part of its life in the bronchioles of the lung. The male worms are one and a half inches long. The females are larger than the males and may attain a length of four inches. The intestine is visible as a dark line for the entire length of the body. The eggs of this worm are quite large, oval in outline and contain well developed embryos when released from the uterus of the worm.

**The Life History of the Thread Lung Worm.**—The sexually mature worms are resident in the large air passages of the lungs. Here the female worm deposits her eggs, which at the time of release contain the embryo. In animals where the infestation is light and the lungs but little injured, the embryo is released from the shell while the egg is in the air passage. The young worm works its way up the trachea to be coughed out or swallowed. When the infestation is heavy and the lungs are in a congested condition, many of the eggs will be cast out before the completion of incubation. These may be found in the dung, or in the discharges from the nose or in mucous taken from the throat of the sheep.

Upon reaching the soil, the pen floor or the feed trough with favorable conditions of moisture and heat, the larval worms that survive go into a moulting stage. When the moulting is completed the larva becomes infective and any lamb or sheep swallowing them will likely become a victim of the disease pulmonary strongylosis (Hoose or Husk). It takes about ten days under favorable conditions, from the time that the larva leaves the lung until it reaches the infective stage. The young Lung Worm after reaching