

*Taenia ovis*.—This Tape Worm lives its adult life in the intestine of the dog. Segments of the Tape Worm are passed with the faeces of the dog and these contaminate the pasture grass and the water supply of the sheep's grazing ground. The eggs are taken up by the sheep or lamb while at pasture. The egg on reaching the intestine of the sheep liberates the larva, which when free penetrates the intestinal wall and migrates to various parts of the body by way of the blood stream or in the connective tissue. The larva eventually comes to rest and forms a small cyst in the muscle tissue. These cysts are about the size of a grain of wheat and white in color. Each cyst contains a head and a neck of a new *Taenia ovis* should it succeed in reaching a suitable host animal.

"Measly mutton" is the name given to any sheep carcase containing the cysts of this Tape Worm. All sheep carcasses passing through the abattoirs where government inspection is in force, are examined for these cysts. All carcasses in which cysts are found go to the tank, they are not used for food.

*Taenia multiceps*.—This Tape Worm spends its primary stage in the dog or wolf. Its larval or embryo form causes the condition known as gid in sheep. Sheep that graze over pasture areas that have been contaminated by dogs carrying the *Taenia multiceps*, will pick up the eggs of this Tape Worm. On reaching the stomach and intestine of the sheep the egg releases its embryo, which when free cuts its way through the wall of the intestine and enters a blood vessel to be carried to the brain and other tissues of the sheep. The surface of the brain is best suited to its development and here the embryo worm wanders for a time before settling down to complete its growth into the form known as the large Bladder Worm. This development takes about eight months. The irritation and pressure on the brain caused by the growing parasite brings about the following symptoms. The infested sheep are restless, always moving, may walk in circles, or the gait may be swaying and stumbling. The head is usually held in an unnatural position, frequently high, sometimes low and drawn to one side. The vision may be much deranged. Water and feed are generally refused. Infested sheep usually die about nine months after having picked up the eggs of the *Taenia multiceps*. May to August is the season when infection is most likely to be picked up.

*Echinococcus granulosus*. —This Tape Worm spends its primary life in the intestine of the human, or the dog or the wolf. The secondary or embryo stage is spent in the liver or the lungs of the sheep or the deer. It is sometimes found in other organs. In the sheep it occurs as a multiple Bladder Worm. It may be quite small or very large. The Bladder Worm contains a clear fluid in which a brood capsule is visible. No well defined symptoms follow the development of the Bladder Worm of the *Echinococcus granulosus*, as the cysts vary in size and location.

**Treatment and Control.** Treat all dogs that enter the pastures or frequent the sheep yards, with a suitable vermifuge every three months.