

and lambs and found but six of the number to be entirely free of Nodular Worm lesions.

Symptoms.—The adult Nodular Worms resident in the large intestine, apparently cause but little irritation to the sheep. The great injury done by this worm results from the habit of the larva, entering the intestinal wall and causing the development of the nodules. These nodules become centers of pus distribution, centers of irritation and gut weakness. The absorption that takes place from the numerous small pus centers in the intestinal wall, brings about a condition of toxemia or acute verminosis, that may reduce

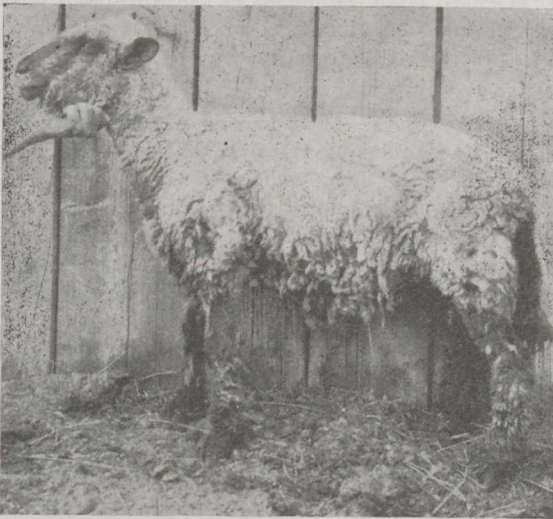


Figure 7.

Sheep heavily infested with Nodular Worms looks like this one. Note the poor condition of the fleece and general unthrift.

the animal to a condition of skin and bones. Severe irritation and acute pain may be caused by the rough edge of the nodules in contact with sensitive structures. Intestinal rupture followed by peritonitis is a common outcome of the destructive work of the young Nodular Worms. A light infection may not produce any noticeable symptoms, and since most of the sheep of the country are infested with two or more internal parasites it is difficult to attach the responsibility.

It is definitely known however that Nodular Worm can

bring about a condition of general debility, with marked emaciation and anemia to be followed by death. Anyone who has seen the "terrible mess" that the Nodular Worm can make of the intestines of a sheep will not doubt its ability as a destroyer of sheep and lambs. The absorption of toxic substance from the pus centers (nodules) is very great. Some sheep will die, others will be hard looking and unthrifty. Thin individuals with a hard, stary wool appear in the flock. Later these hard looking sheep develop swellings beneath the jaw, throat and brisket.

Treatment.—The adult worm in the large intestine may be killed by the repeated use of either Tetrachlorethylene or Carbon Tetrachloride. The