

on land that has not been contaminated by the droppings of "wormy" sheep. A lamb born of a "wormy" mother and permitted to graze over the same ground stands an excellent chance of being "wormy". Pollution of grass land comes quickly, as one sheep heavily infested with the common worms may distribute over the pasture on which she walks, as many as 10,000,000 worm eggs a day. Such wholesale "seeding down" of pastures, will indicate the necessity of frequent change of grazing ground, the resting of old pastures, the use of forage crops, the use of new grass seeding, the use of the dry lot method of rearing lambs, the use of vermifuges to destroy worms as well as the use of care and judgment in the purchase of either breeding or feeding sheep.



Figure 4.

*Stomach worms, Haemonchus contortus, natural size. These worms when present in large numbers cause serious injury and may bring the sheep down to the point of death.*