

for mature sheep is, one-to one-and-a-half drams. Kamala is used with fair efficiency in removing Tape Worm. The dose of Kamala for a large lamb is three-quarters of a dram. The dose of Kamala for a grown sheep is one and a half drams. Kamala can be given in milk, gruel or water as a drench. Flocks that are regularly treated for Stomach Worm with Copper Sulphate-Mustard drench are less likely to be injured to any extent by Tape Worm, as this drench is fairly efficient in clearing the intestines of sheep of Tape Worm segments. See section on Stomach Worm for directions in preparing the Copper Sulphate-Mustard drench.

“Prevention of Tape Worm Infestation.—The flock master should maintain hygienic conditions in the pens where the sheep winter. Keep the pens dry and well bedded with straw. Treat the flock for Tape Worm when you bring them in for the winter. Destroy all the discharges that come from the sheep after treating, for three days, then clean up the pens and yards for winter occupation. In the spring dose the flock again for Tape Worm, wait for three days and then move the sheep to new quarters. The dung from the pens and yards occupied during the winter should be plowed down. Move the flock frequently while it is at pasture. Use forage crops. Do not let the lambs graze over old grass plots that have been used by sheep during the past year. Plots around buildings, orchards, laneways and poultry yards are often heavily contaminated by wormy sheep, hence the necessity of keeping lambs away from such places. A sharp lookout should be kept for segments of the Tape Worms on the dung and when such are found, they should be burned or buried deeply. When sheep die the bodies should be disposed of in a way that will prevent dogs reaching them. Livers and intestines of sheep slaughtered and found to be infested with the Fringed Tape Worm should be burned.

Other Tape Worms Injurious to Sheep. —There are four or more Tape Worms that infest the dog and the wolf in their primary stage (adult). These same worms infest the sheep during their larval life, that is the sheep is the secondary host for the following: *Taenia hydatigena*, *Taenia ovis*, *Taenia multiceps* and *Echinococcus granulosus*. These Tape Worms grow to maturity in the intestine of the dog and of the wolf. The dog and the wolf are responsible for the distribution of the Tape Worm eggs over the pasture or woodland where the sheep feed. Considerable damage results each year through loss of sheep from this form of Tape Worm infestation.

Taenia hydatigena.—This is the adult Tape Worm in the intestine of the dog, the egg of which produces the thin necked Bladder Worm, found attached to the omenta, or liver or mesentery of any sheep unfortunate enough to have swallowed the egg. Several Bladder Worms may not cause any noticeable symptoms, but if a sheep or lamb picks up the eggs contained in one segment of the *Taenia hydatigena*, as dropped by a dog running over the pasture, the resulting infestation will surely kill the sheep. Sheep raised in back districts where wolves are numerous become more heavily infested with Bladder Worms than those raised elsewhere.