

The old pasture lots, laneways, yards near buildings and old orchard lands that have been grazed by sheep for many years are responsible for much of the parasitic infection in sheep, as such old grounds are usually heavily seeded with the eggs of the various worms. Each "wormy" sheep is a spreader of worm eggs. Worm eggs and larvae are resistant to weather conditions and retain life for a considerable time. The blades of grass become contaminated with the young worms, and the sheep or lamb nibbling the grass will take them up not knowing the danger. The cleft lip of the sheep permits it to graze close, but the position of its eyes do not permit it to see just what it is taking into its mouth, therefore many encysted larva on grass or in the bodies of snails, beetles or flies are taken in and pass to the stomach of the sheep to be released there and start their life of parasitism.

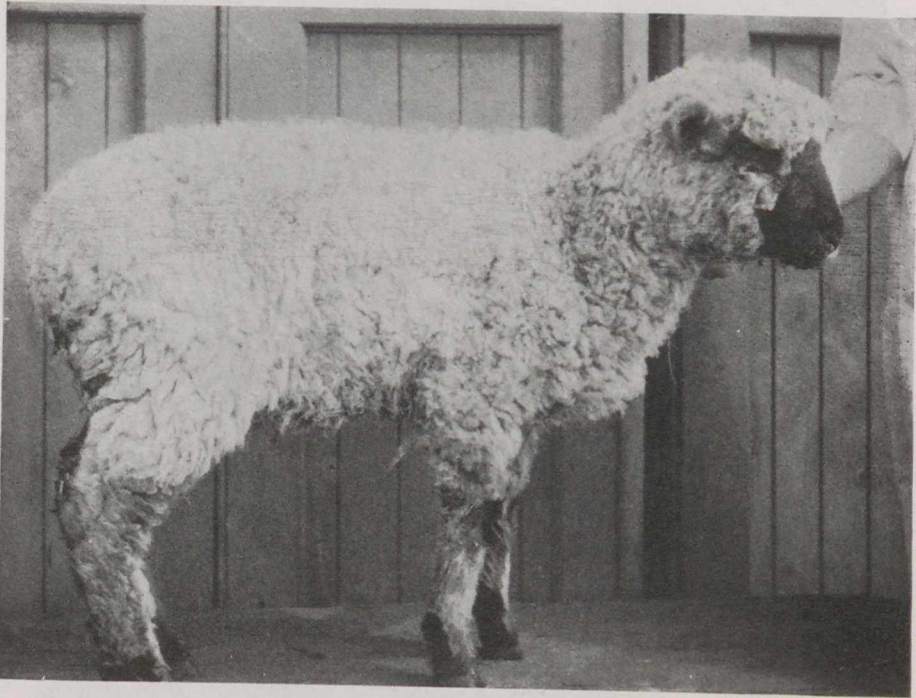


Figure 3.

*A light feeder lamb. Thousands of light lambs go to market each year. Worms are responsible for this condition. The subject of the photo was infected with five varieties of internal parasites.*

Young animals suffer most. The young lamb is a tender animal and its tissues are easily injured by worm infestation. For this reason the lamb should be given a chance to keep free of parasites by allowing it to graze