

pastures the lambs should go onto newly seeded meadows or land that is growing sweet clover or alfalfa.

The use of the second growth on the meadows and grain lands after the removal of the hay and grains crops is always to the advantage of the sheep and lambs as the land is clear of worm infection. Tall growing crops for forage, as Dwarf Essex Rape, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover and other tall plants that will keep the sheep feeding above the danger zone, the surface of the soil, is to be recommended.

The use of a folding system as practiced in Europe is a very great help in the control of sheep parasites as the animals are moved to new ground before the worm eggs have developed to the stage infective to sheep. It is a good practice to keep the sheep moving from field to field as opportunity offers. Always feed from racks and water from troughs that are well above the surface of the ground, as such practice aids in worm prevention.

Flocks that are heavily infested should be drenched every month during the pasture season and a Tobacco-Salt lick provided them all the time. When unthrifty individuals appear in the flock cull them out as it is unprofitable to keep weakling runty lambs.

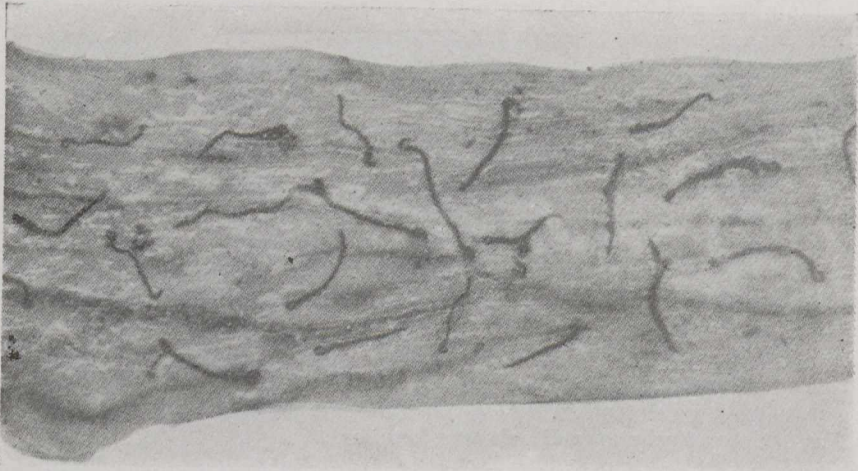


Figure 6.

Section of Intestine split open to expose Nodular Worms. Note "gate Hook" appearance of female worms. Natural size.

The Nodular Worm (*Oesophagostomum Columbianum*)

Description.—A small white worm that spends its adult life in the large intestine of the sheep. The males are one-half to five-eighths of an inch long. The females are a little longer than the males, being five-eighths