

CONTROL OF STOMACH AND INTESTINAL WORMS OF SHEEP¹

By D. F. Eveleth²

1. Feed a complete ration including minerals, grain, protein and green hay during the winter.
2. Feed mineral supplements containing trace minerals cobalt, iodine, magnesium, manganese, iron and copper.
3. Creep feed lambs for early market. Add phenothiazine to grain, 1 pound to 400 pounds.
4. Use a watering trough. Fence sloughs to keep sheep out.
5. Feed phenothiazine with salt and minerals 1:14 all year round and individually treat all sheep and lambs in the late fall and again in the spring.
6. Rotate pastures. If evidence of parasitism develops, treat all sheep and lambs individually before changing pastures.
7. Remove manure from lots and barns several times during the winter.
8. Treat all newly purchased sheep before adding them to the flock.
9. If nodular worms are present treat all sheep with one ounce of phenothiazine preferably in late winter or early spring.
10. If parasitism is known to be heavy, treat sheep individually. If tapeworms and round worms are present, the following anthelmintic is suggested as a drench.

Alkaline Worming Mixture (POISONOUS)

	Grams for one gallon of drench
Copper sulfate Cu SO_4 to $5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	54
Sodium arsenate Na_2HAsO_4 to $7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	26
Ammonium carbonate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$	20
Sodium bicarbonate Na HCO_3	450
Nicotine sulfate 40% solution	20
Wettable phenothiazine may be added	450

Four ounces (120 cc) to mature sheep. One cc per pound body weight for lambs and thin or weak sheep.

¹Veterinarians will find an extensive discussion of this topic under the title, "Gastro-intestinal Parasites of Sheep in North Dakota" by D. F. Eveleth and Alice I. Goldsby in *Veterinary Medicine* Vol. 40, No. 3, March 1945.

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