

young and growing fast, the strain on its resistance to infection is great, but as the animal ages and matures the resistance of the animal increases, and it is at this stage that other factors exert a profound influence.

(ii) The diet of the animal is all-important in maintaining health and increasing the animal's resistance. With a proper diet, resistance is built up and infestation much reduced, while with an inadequate diet the host's resistance is decreased and the parasite population increased. Poor grazing also causes the animal to eat more, and, if the pasture is heavily worm infested, it will ingest more worms and so build up the parasite population in its gut. Thus, an adequate diet, with good, clean pastures, is of great aid in helping the animal to build up a resistance to parasitic infestation.

(iii) Climatic conditions also play an important role in determining worm infestation, especially with young stock. Young animals, if left out in the open during the rainy season, will be more susceptible to worm infection than those well housed in clean, warm stalls.

ANTHELMINTHICS

There are a number of these in use at present, the most recent and effective of which are here listed, in conjunction with the recommended doses of each, for the different classes of stock.

Phenothiazine

This compound has proved very effective for the treatment of stomach and intestinal worms of cattle, sheep and goats, and also for some pig and horse worms.

Phenothiazine is sold either in powder or tablet form. The powder will not dissolve in water, but is given as a suspension in water, when drenching the animal. It can also be given in food or honey, but drenching is usually the most efficient. The pellets can be administered by a balling gun, or ground up in water and given as a drench.

Animals should be dosed every month in areas where parasites are abundant, and at least once every two months in other areas.

Animals in poor condition should be given only half the normal dose, with the other half following in one or two weeks. N.B. Calves under two months, lambs or kids under one month, in-lamb ewes and foals under four months should not be dosed.

Horses are more susceptible to the harmful effects of this drug than are other animals, and great care should be taken that they are not overdosed.

This drug sometimes turns the urine red, without any detrimental effect, and so is simply a point worth remembering.

It is unnecessary to starve the animal either before or after dosage, or to administer a purgative.

The dosages for the different classes of stock are as follows:

(i) Cattle

- Calves...3-6 months old..... $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 - Calves...6-12 months old..... $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 oz.
 - Calves ..12-18 months old....1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 - Cattle over 18 months old....1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
- Administered as a drench in 1 pint of water.

(ii) Sheep and Goats

- Lambs and Kids25 - 50 lb/ wt....1/6-1/3 oz. (5-10 gm.)
 - Lambs and Kids50-100 lb. wt....1/3- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (10-15 gm.)
 - Sheep and goats over 100 lb. wt. $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 oz. (15-30 gm.)
- Administered as a drench in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water.

(iii) Horses

- Foals 6-18 months old $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 - Adults over two years old not more than 1 oz.
- Administered as a drench in $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 pint of water.