



FIG. 1.—Lamb isolation cages.

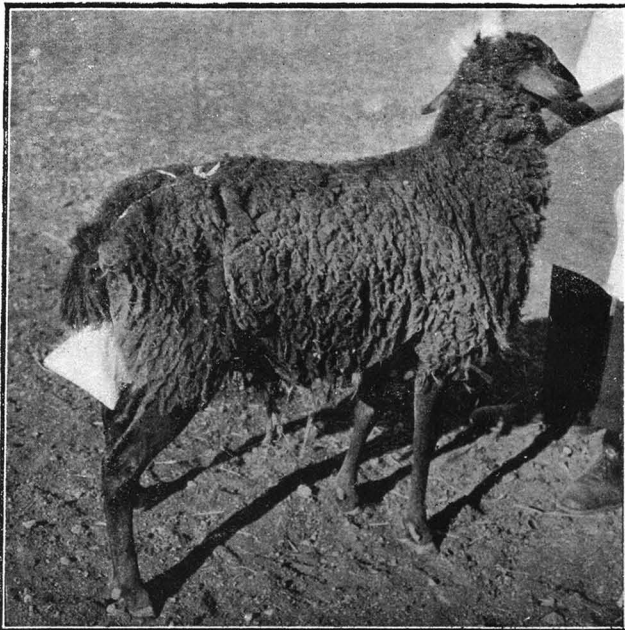


FIG. 2.—Method of collecting faeces.

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*

[*Veglia.*

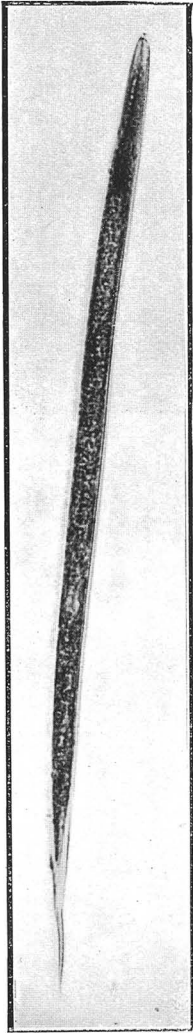


FIG. 3.—Mature larva  
of *Haemonchus*  
*contortus*.

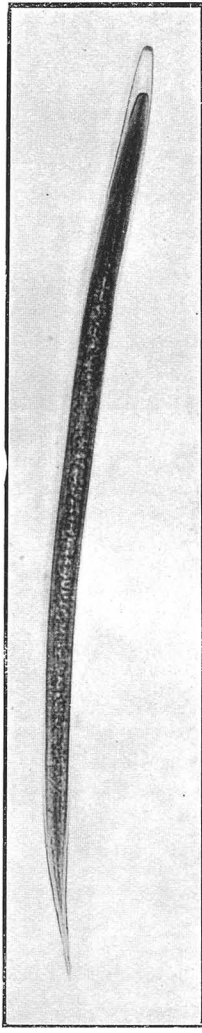


FIG. 4.—Mature larva of  
*Trichostrongylus instabilis*.

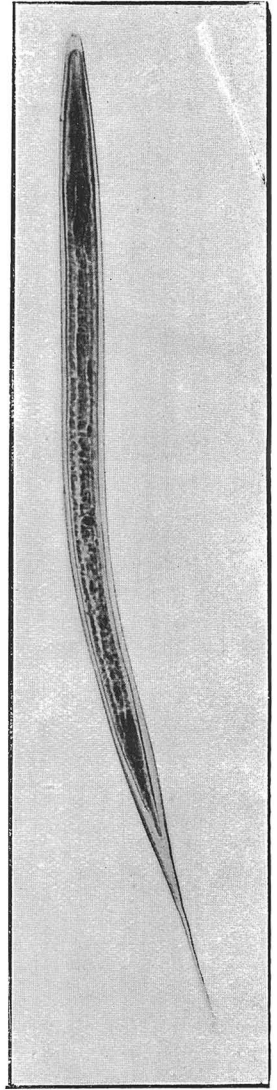


FIG. 5.—Mature larva of  
*Oesophagostomum*  
*columbianum*.

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*]

[*Veglia*.

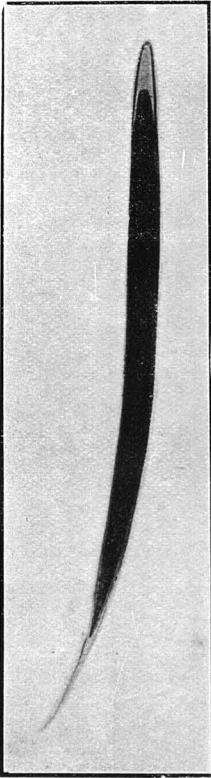


FIG. 6.—Mature larva of *Bunostomum trigonocepalum*.

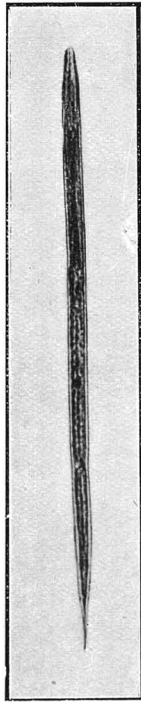


FIG. 6A.—Mature larva of *Strongyloides papillosus*.

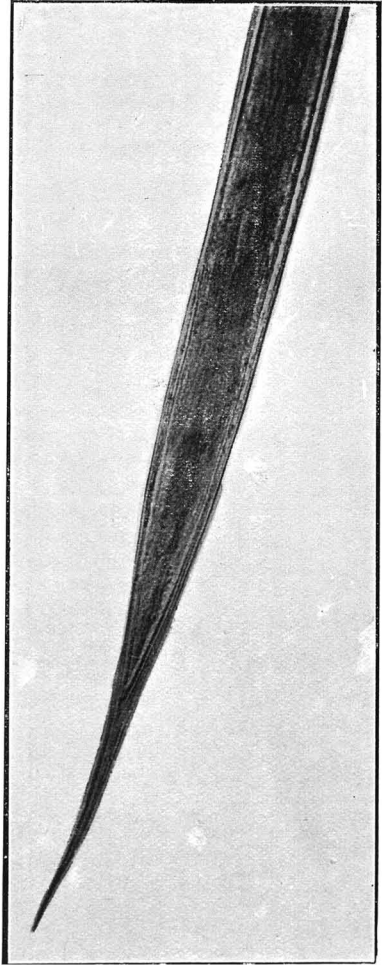


FIG. 7.—*Haemonchus contortus*.

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*]

[*Veglia*.

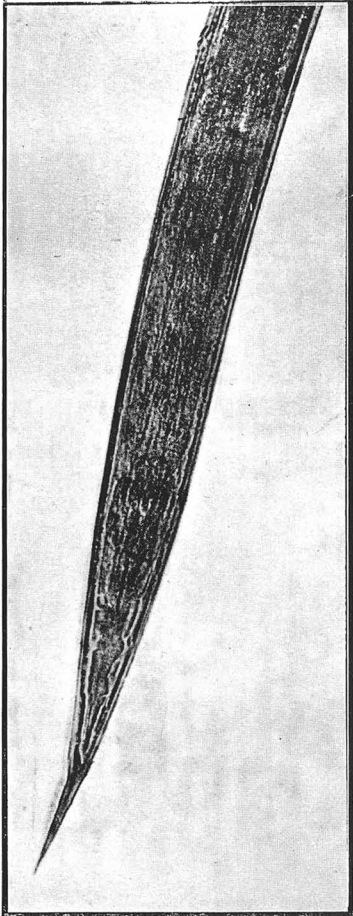


FIG. 8.—*Trichostrongylus instabilis*.

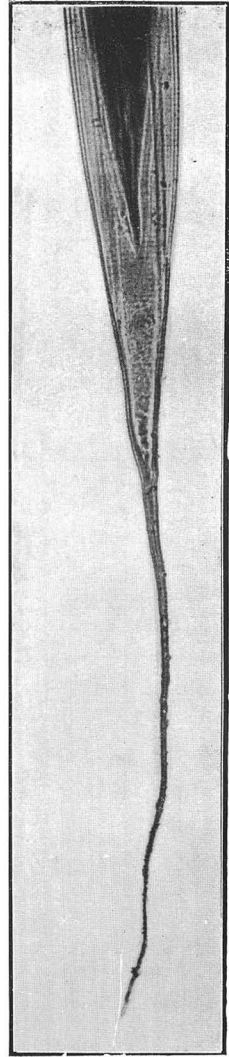


FIG. 9.—*Oesophagostomum columbianum*.

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*]

[*Vegha.*

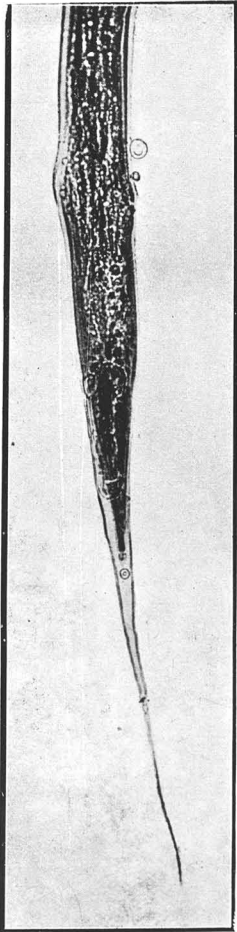


FIG. 10.—*Bunostomum trigonocephalum*.

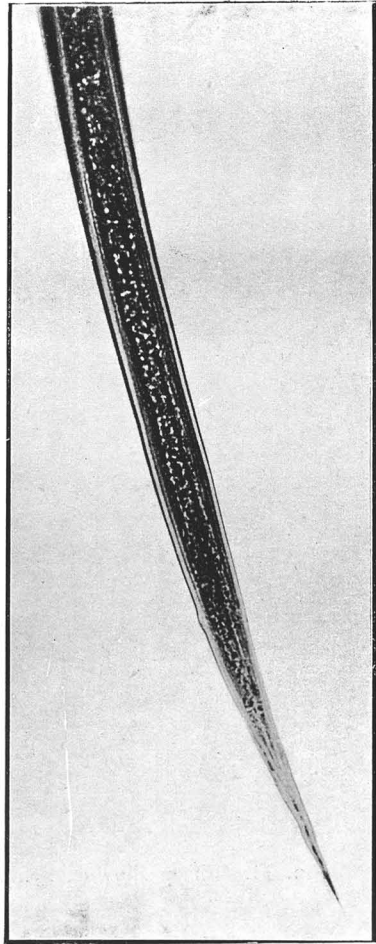


FIG. 10A.—*Strongyloides papillosus*.

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*

[*Veglia*.

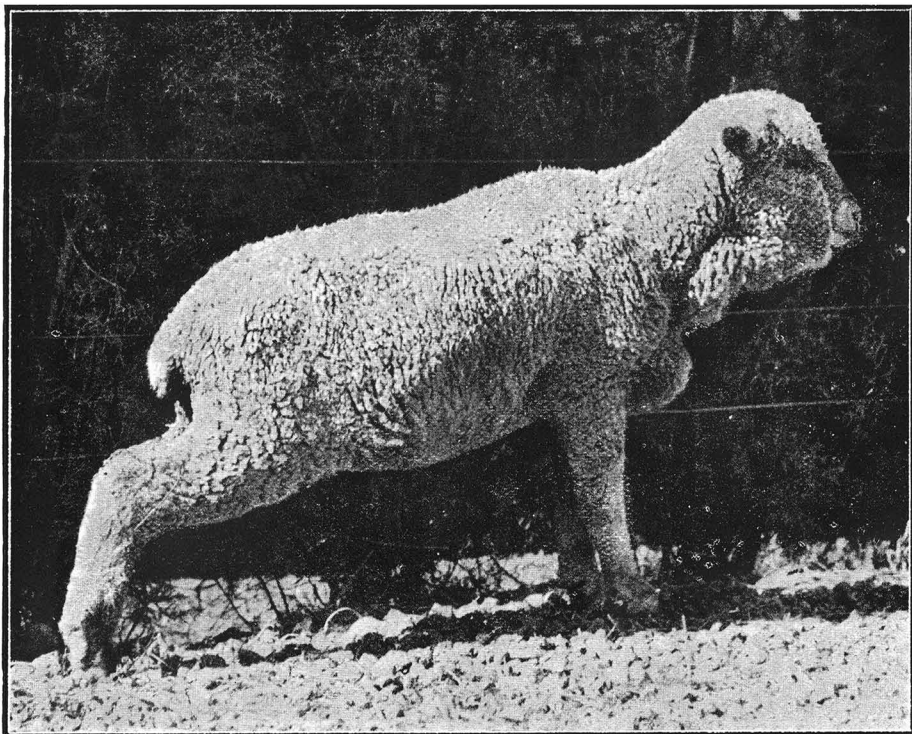
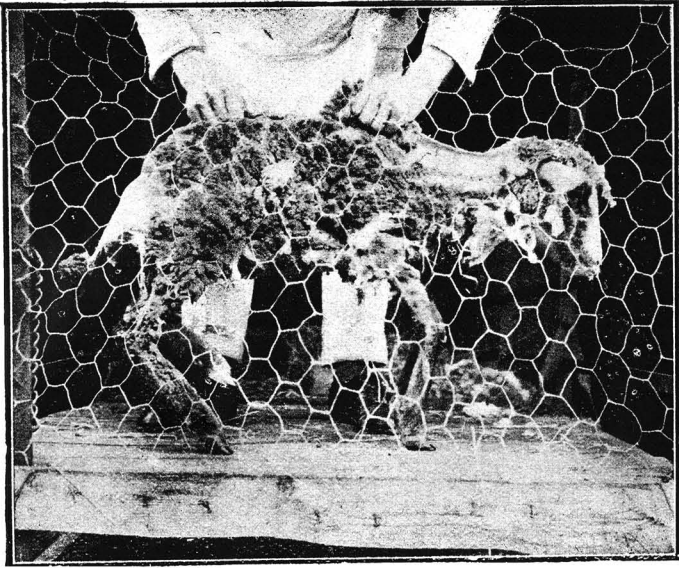


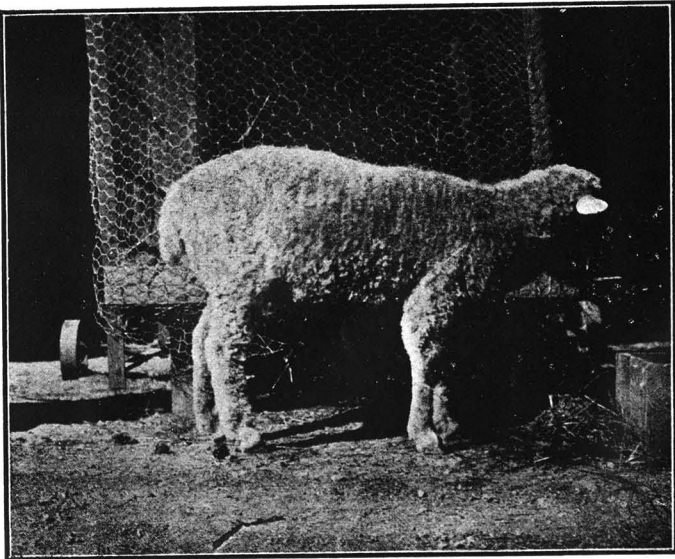
FIG. 11.—Sheep showing symptoms of “reksiekte.”

*Oesophagostomiasis in Sheep.*

[*Veglia.*



A.—Before treatment.



B.—After treatment (three months).

FIG. 12.—Effect of Thymol enema on sheep infected with  
*Oesophagostomum columbianum*.