

the system with the turpentine by continuing to give it daily for a week, then three times a week the second week. Lambs thus affected should have half as much given to them in the same way.

### SCAB.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. T.—Every possible effort of the shepherd should be made to prevent the entrance of this worst of diseases into the flocks, and an effective way is to dip the sheep immediately after shearing. It is a precaution to see that the shearer employed has not been in contact with scabby sheep, for the clothes of a person will act as a most effective means of infection. There are many excellent remedies or dips, already prepared for use and sold by dealers, but a good one may be easily made in this way: One pound of mercury is thoroughly rubbed down in a mortar with half a pound of Venice turpentine, until the mass is a smooth blue paste. This is then rubbed down with one pound of lard, and half a pint of turpentine is then worked into the mass. It is applied in this way: The fleece, being opened along the back, some of this mixture is rubbed on to the skin by the finger, from the head to the tail. Other furrows are made parallel with this on the sides, and others crosswise a few inches apart, all over the body. If the disease exists in a flock it is seen by the scabs formed, under which the mites are burrowing and breeding. These are carefully opened in places, and the ointment is worked in with a small stiff paint brush. A dip is made by steeping four ounces of common tobacco leaf in one gallon of boiling water until the leaf is exhausted; one ounce of flowers of sulphur is then added to the liquid, which is kept stirred. This is applied by pouring in on the skin and distributing it over the body, rubbing it well into the scabs which are broken up to admit the liquid to the raw flesh, where the mites are hiding. If there are many sheep a sufficient quantity of the preparation is made and a tank is filled with it, being kept hot by adding reserve stock to the liquid in the tank. The sheep are dipped in it and thoroughly washed.

### GARGET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. M. K., N.W.T.—I have already some lambs, but have great difficulty in rearing

them, as the ewes have no milk, the udders being swollen, and hard, and only a thick matter comes from the teats. What should be done for them?

Ans.—This disease is garget, or inflammation of the udder. The ewe should be watched closely before the lamb comes, so that she may be protected from the cold, which is the cause of this condition of the udder. While it is quite safe to feed well, it is wise to use discretion in the choice of foods, as the most concentrated kinds, as cotton seed meal, are not safe. Bran and oats supply the safest grain foods, while good sound clover hay is the best kind of fodder. Some oat straw may be given usefully in the racks at night. It is a safe plan to separate the ewes whose udders are swelling, and keep them by themselves, so that by sufficient care every lamb born may be saved. Bathe the udders with hot water, and after drying rub them with camphorated soap liniment.

### EPIZOOTIC OPHTHALMIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S.H.K., Ont.—The prevailing disease of the eyes at this time of the year (early spring) is epizootic ophthalmia. It is contagious, for it has been known to be spread from one flock to another by a visiting shepherd, who doubtless carried the infection with him from flock to flock. It is certain it soon spreads through a wide locality, but this may be due to a commonly prevailing local condition. It is wise, however, to use precautions which would be safe if the disease should be really contagious or infectious. The disease is treated as follows: Give a full dose of Epsom salts, four to six ounces, dissolved in sweetened oatmeal gruel. Burn alum on a hot stove and dissolve the puffy dry residue in water, making as strong a solution as possible, and add glycerine in about the proportion of one-fourth of the water. Inject a few drops of this into the eyes with a small glass syringe. Keep the sheep warm and in a dark stable and feed bran mashes with cut clover hay, in shallow boxes.

### SHEDDING OF WOOL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D.R.G.—Some of my sheep are shedding their wool. Already some have quite large bare spots on them. What is the disease and the cure?

Ans.—This is one of the results of inflammation of the skin due to overfeeding