

the development that brings them forth as living adults in twelve days, all ready to mate and provide for the next generation.

Prevention and Treatment of Flesh Fly Injury.—All dead animals on or near the premises should be burned at once or buried deeply to insure such being out of reach of the flesh flies. By removing every possible breeding place, the number of flies in the district will be reduced to the vanishing point. Keep the sheep in as clean a condition as possible. Prevent soiling of the skin or wool with fecal matter. Keep the lambs away from chicken yards and pig yards where flies congregate. Clip away any tags of soiled wool and swab areas so treated with a creolin solution. All wounds, inflamed areas and chafed areas should be protected with a pine tar dressing. If the sheep must be handled, see that a shepherd's crook is used to guard against any chance of wool pulling. Should any sheep or lambs show evidence of being blown they should be removed from the flock and given such surgical treatment as will remove the maggots, cleanse the wound and protect it from further injury.

A disinfectant wash that is very useful can be made by adding three parts carbolic acid to ninety seven parts water. Dressings containing pine tar should be applied after the wound has been cleansed. A careful watch should be kept over the flock during warm weather as these flies have a way of finding every scratch however small. A small wire cut may become a very ugly wound if a female Blow Fly finds it.