

tory. The true Ticks are causing less injury to sheep in Canada than any of the other parasites mentioned in this bulletin, and are found only in the back districts. Lambs should be examined frequently during the spring and early summer, for the possible presence of Ticks. These when found should be carefully removed, preferably by soaking the Tick well with a light oil. Do not pull them as the heads will break off and cause a wound that is difficult to heal or may become fly blown. An application of a mixture of crude oil and pine tar may be placed along the backs of lambs as a repellent against the Wood Tick.

Sheep Maggot Flies

There are a number of species of flies in Canada which deposit eggs or larvae upon the wool or skin of the sheep. These flies seek out conditions that are likely to be satisfactory for the development of the next generation of flies. The larva or maggot as the young is called is responsible for considerable damage each year, as the condition known as "struck" "maggoty" or "fly blown" is rather a disagreeable one for the sheep or lamb. All the various flies attacking sheep are peculiar in that, while their normal breeding place is the flesh of a dead animal left lying exposed, they are not slow in depositing on living sheep.

The Blow Fly (*Calliphora vomitoria*)

Description.— This fly is a little larger than the common house fly. In color the abdomen is bluish-green with a metallic lustre. The eyes are brown.

The Flesh Fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniae*)

Description.— In color this fly is a light grey with black markings, resembling the common house fly. The eyes are reddish-brown and the body is covered with stiff hairs which give this fly a spiny appearance.

The eggs of the Blow fly may be deposited in wounds or on areas that are chafed or inflamed. During warm weather the eggs hatch quickly, releasing in a few hours a young larva or maggot. This maggot feeds in the wound for three to nine days and then pupates in any handy position on the sheep or it may drop off and enter the soil. A period of three weeks or more is required for development from egg to egg production by the new fly.

The female Flesh Fly deposits her larvae upon wounds on inflamed areas that are protected by wool. The larvae or maggots create conditions favorable to themselves and complete their larval life in about six days, in the wound. They crawl to a shelter when ready to pupate, and go through