

CHAPTER XX.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PARASITES OF ANIMALS.

Parasitic troubles are numerous among the stockman's charges, and are in many cases hard to overcome, horses, sheep and poultry seem to be more commonly affected than cattle and pigs. In order to render the study of these parasites easier, they will be classified into (A) external, (B) internal.

(A). External parasites cause such diseases as scab in sheep, mange in horses and dogs, lice of all farmstock, including poultry, the warbles of cattle, ringworm of cattle and grease of horses.

Scab is a disease of sheep, caused by one of the mange parasites (*sarcoptes ovis*), and is transmitted by contact from one sheep to the other. Range sheep are more commonly affected than those kept on the farms, although the recent laws and systematic dippings are tending to stamp it out. Sheep affected with this disease do not thrive, they are continually rubbing themselves, due to the itching caused by the parasite (scabmite), the wool falls out, leaving large, bare, raw spots, and often formation of scabs and tagging of the wool, later the skin becomes furrowed and thickened and bleeds from the cracks. The best treatment is preventive in character. Dip all sheep before putting with the flock: affected sheep should be kept from healthy sheep, and dipped a