

Life History.— The sexually mature and fertilized female burrows into the surface layers of the sheep's skin at a point on the head where the covering is hairy. In the burrow or gallery made by the female, her eggs are released. Incubation and subsequent moultings to bring the young up to sexual maturity takes about two weeks. This change from egg to fully developed mite takes place in the burrow or gallery located in the skin of the infested sheep. The fully developed mites come to the surface of the skin to mate. Following mating the males die and the fertilized females seek locations for new galleries.

Symptoms.— Intense itching. Small nodules form on the surface of the skin due to the burrowing habit of the female. These nodules progress to the pupae development stage and then rupture leaving the skin in a scaly crusted condition. A red raw surface is exposed on removing the scales. The infested areas increase in size and the skin thickens with the extension of the scab area, leaving it rough and hard.

Treatment.— Use the following.

Sulphur	2 pounds
Oil of Tar	8 ounces
Raw Linseed Oil	1 gallon

The sulphur, tar and linseed oil are heated together in a large pot, and are not allowed to boil. This mixture should be well rubbed into the skin. In ten days the areas are washed with soap and warm water, then they are dried and the ointment again applied.

Foot Mange of Sheep (*Chorioptes ovis*)

Description.— This mite is oval in outline. It is smaller than the Head Mange Mite. The first, second and fourth pairs of legs each terminate in a sucker disc that is attached to a very short stalk. The third pair of legs terminates in two very long hairs on each. This mite attacks the hairy areas of the feet and legs of sheep.

Symptoms.— A sheep infested with the Foot Mange Mite will bite the skin of the legs, stamp its feet or rub the point of irritation with its nose. The surface of the skin where the mites are working becomes bare and red-grey crusts form, that may become wart like. The Foot Mange Mite usually attacks the areas below the hock and knee, giving preference to the region of the fetlock. The goat may be infested with this mite over its entire body.

Treatment.— Use the same treatment as advised for the Head Mange Mite. See previous section.

Ticks (*Acarina*)

The true Ticks infesting sheep are differentiated from the so called "Sheep Tick" by having many differences in body structure and life his-