animals, have to be dealt with, the most economical and effective method of treatment is by dipping in a specially constructed vat with the following mixture, which should be constantly maintained at a temperature of not less than 105° nor more than 110° Fahrenheit:

6

Flowers of	\mathbf{f}	sul	pł	1U	r.												÷		24	pounds.
Unslaked	li	me													*				10	44
Water									,							÷		÷	100	gallons.

The lime should be slaked so as to form a rather thick lime paste. The flowers of sulphur should then be added to this paste, and the whole well stirred. The mixture is then to be placed in a kettle with twenty-five or thirty gallons of boiling water, and boiled for two hours or more, during which time it should be stirred at intervals. After the sulphur disappears from the surface the mixture, including the sediment, may be poured into a barrel provided with a spigot a few inches from the bottom. After being allowed to settle, the liquid is to be drained off through the spigot, and enough warm water added to make 100 gallons. The sediment remaining in the barrel must not be used for dipping purposes, but can be utilized to advantage in the disinfection of fences, yards and buildings.

In making larger quantities the same proportions should of course be used.

TESTING THE DIP.

The specific gravity of the official lime and sulphur dip authorized for use by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada is 1023.0.

By using an ordinary urinometer, an instrument commonly used by physicians for determining the density of urine the reading should be 23.0.

These readings are obtained with the dip at a temperature of from 105° to 110° Fahrenheit.

Should the urinometer sink below the mark at 23.0, the dip is too weak, that is, there is an insufficient amount of the chemical products obtained by the fusing of the lime and sulphur by boiling and more of the stock solution should be added that the correct reading may be obtained.

It may be stated by individuals preparing dip that the official formula will not produce the result indicated, but in dip so prepared a careful examination will reveal that there is still free sulphur in suspension. A continued boiling of the stock solution will give a product which on proper dilution will give a correct reading on the instrument. In fact the Canadian official formula will, if the ingredients are boiled for three or four hours, give a dip much stronger than is obtained by the two hours' boiling.

When the dip is too strong the urinometer will not sink in the solution to the desired mark (23.0), and the dip will then require dilution with water.

The simplest method of testing the dip at the dipping vat is as follows:-

A bucket, to the bail of which a small rope is attached, is lowered into the vat and filled with the dip and the urinometer floated in this. The temperature can also be taken at the same time.

TEMPERATURE.

The question of temperature is a most important one and many different methods of maintaining heat have been recommeded. Experience has shown however, that, in heating vats of any size, a steam boiler is the cheapest and most satisfactory agent.

Whenever the dipping fluid becomes foul it must be changed and even where but few animals have passed through the vat, it should never be used when more than a week (any doul is very l used for To stand for suitable the chea scarcely resuming

It sl which, fr or for otl mentione compound applied a mange, b

The a liberty to the treatr It sho of mange that they

The f tions for advisable, tive vats, hundred (structed, in the pre working c ment of t practical p

> In adcleanse an-

which they

articles wi Thoro

which live

any. As,

direct disi