

or on any object on which they can get relief. The mite may be found on any part of the body that is wool covered, but the back, loin and rump areas are usually favored by the mite. The lesions are small when first found and if examined closely with a hand lens are noted to be covered with a yellowish or yellowish brown crust. The infested areas become enlarged, centers spread, to unite and form large irregular patches. The skin becomes scurfy. The mites migrate to fresh skin as the older infested areas become dry and bare of wool. The skin becomes dry and wrinkled. The wool becomes ragged due to the rubbing and scratching and much of it falls off leaving bare areas of dry scabby skin. Pregnant ewes may be so irritated by the mites as to cause them to abort their lambs. Any lambs born alive have a very poor chance while "Scab Mite" is present in the flock. Scrapings are taken from the infested areas and examined with the aid of a microscope in diagnosing sheep scab.

Treatment.— Should a flock be known to be infested with Sheep Scab Mite (*Psoroptes communis ovis*) it must be reported to the Federal Health of Animals Branch Inspector for the district or to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Control of Sheep Scab is undertaken under the supervision of the Health of Animals Branch, and all infected and contact sheep must be treated under the official supervision, with a Lime-Sulphur dip. The dip is prepared according to the following.

Flowers of Sulphur	24 pounds
Unslacked lime	10 pounds
Water	100 gallons

In preparing Lime Sulphur Dip, the lime is slacked to a paste condition and then the sulphur is added and well stirred in. This mixture, or lime-sulphur paste is then put in a kettle with 30 gallons of water to boil for two hours or more, being well stirred during this boiling. After boiling the mixture is poured into a barrel having a spigot a few inches from the bottom. When the settling is completed the clear liquid is drained off for use and water is added to make up to 100 gallons before use. The temperature of the dip at time of use should be 105 degrees fahrenheit. The specific gravity of the dip at time of use should be 1023.0 At least two treatments are necessary at ten to fifteen days interval.

The Head Mange Mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei ovis*)

Distribution.— The Head Mange Mite is about half the size of the Sheep Scab Mite described in the last section. This mite is nearly round in outline and is equipped with four pairs of legs. The first and second pairs of legs on the Head Mange Mite terminate in a sucker disc that is attached to the end of a medium length stalk. Numerous hairs also adorn these legs. The third and fourth pairs of legs terminate in a single long hair.