

of small pimples containing fluid, which, on breaking, form a crust. This crust, as the exudation continues, becomes thicker but remains moist, thus differing from that of *Sarcoptic* mange, which is dry and scaly. As the *acari* multiply the disease gradually spreads from each centre of infection, and the irritation being greatly increased by constant rubbing, the skin eventually becomes thickened, inflamed and wrinkled, while the hair in many cases either falls out or is rubbed off.

Between the wrinkles is to be found a moist, filthy accumulation of broken scab, which, especially in warm weather, is offensive in smell, and contributes largely to the general skin irritation.

Psoroptic mange does not spread over the surface of the body as rapidly nor to as great an extent as the *Sarcoptic* form. Gerlach states, however, that the vitality of the *Psoroptes* when removed from the host, as for instance on blankets, brushes or harness, is greater than that of the *Sarcoptes*. When favoured by moisture at a temperature approaching that of the animal's skin they may possibly live for two months, but if kept dry they are likely to die within a week. On the body of the host, or under like conditions, the eggs of the *Sarcoptes* usually hatch in from 4 to 8 days and are sufficiently mature to commence reproduction when about a fortnight old. Unhatched eggs on damp ground or manure may retain vitality for a month, while in dry surroundings they die in less than a week. Bright sunlight is rapidly fatal to both insects and eggs.

Symbiotic mange is, in horses, generally confined to the legs, where it causes great irritation, and eventually loss of hair, thickening and inflammatory exudations. It is most frequently seen in heavy horses with hairy legs. It spreads very slowly and yields readily to treatment.

Psoroptic mange of cattle presents few points of difference from that of the horse as described above, and, as already stated, is due to a very similar variety of the same species of *acarus*.

It is frequently first noticed in the region surrounding the root of the tail, although it may also commence operations at the withers or on the neck. Its manifestations greatly resemble those observed in *Psoroptic* mange of horses, and it has the same tendency to apparently recover in summer only to reappear with the return of the cold weather. It yields rapidly to treatment, and only becomes serious when neglected.

Symbiotic mange in cattle is even less serious than in horses. It is seldom seen except at the root of the tail, and only extends to other regions when long neglected. It is very slightly contagious, and is amenable to simple treatment.

TREATMENT OF MANGE.

In animals properly domesticated the treatment of mange is comparatively simple.

Affected animals should be clipped, the place where the clipping is performed thoroughly disinfected, and the hair burned. The animal should then be well rubbed all over with soft soap, to which a small quantity of creolin or some similar agent may, with advantage, be added. This should be followed, after a lapse of several hours, by a thorough dressing with the following preparation:—

Sulphur.	2 pounds.
Oil of tar.	8 ounces.
Raw linseed oil.	1 gallon.

These ingredients are to be heated gradually together, but must not be allowed to boil.

This mixture should be well rubbed into the skin, at a temperature as high as can comfortably be borne, and allowed to remain on for ten days, when it may be washed off and the application repeated. Where large numbers, especially of range