

placing the animal on its rump as in shearing and cutting the hooves with a sharp knife, so that they are level and the toes short. If this is neglected, lameness often results.

SCAB.

Scab apparently does not attack goats so readily as sheep, but when once infected they are oftentimes more difficult to cure. Owing to greater length of fleece, the disease is not so easily discovered in the initial stages. Symptoms are similar to sheep scab and drastic measures of dipping as with sheep, must be taken for its eradication.

It should be born in mind that scab is a contagious disease governed by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and that the owner of a herd in which an outbreak has been discovered is bound to report the fact to the Federal Department of Agriculture. Failure to make such report involves the penalty of a fine of not more than \$200.

TICKS.

Ticks are also a source of annoyance and where plentiful may even cause death. The ravages of these pests, however, may be controlled by regular and effective dipping. Repeat the operation in 10 days to destroy the nits which are not injured by the dip and may hatch afterward.

LICE.

These parasites frequently cause more irritation to goats than do ticks, and are more troublesome to kids than older goats. They are eradicated by dipping.

STOMACH WORMS.

Stomach worms are small and thread-like, about an inch in length, and are found in the fourth stomach, where they often accumulate in large numbers. Kids will suffer more from their ravages than older animals. The chief symptoms are failing appetite followed by loss of weight, languor, thirst and occasional colic accompanied by diarrhoea, dry skin and wool and a generally run down condition. The worms in the stomach produce minute egg masses, which pass out of the animal in the droppings. These require water to complete their life cycle, and clinging to a blade of grass are subsequently imbibed by the goats. In the stomach they quickly attain a state of maturity. Keep the goats, as far as possible, in a perfectly healthy condition, and do not allow the kids to feed over infected areas. A good dressing of lime and salt is often recommended for an infected pasture. Some place more or less confidence in the feeding of tobacco; others in gasoline or turpentine. Prevention, however, is the most effective remedy.

TAPE WORMS.

Tape worm is an elongated parasite with a segmented body varying in length from 3 to 6 yards. The chief symptoms are purging and a watery appearance about the eyes and nostrils. The hair becomes dry and brittle. There is a general loss of vitality, although the appetite may continue good or even ravenous. Digestive disturbances often follow. The faeces are yellowish in colour and often contain the segments of the parasite.

The mature animal should be drenched with 1 drachm of oil of male shield fern in 2 or 3 ounces of castor oil, after fasting it from 12 to 24 hours. For small kids one quarter of this dose is sufficient. It is sometimes advisable to dose the entire herd where a number are infected. After the treatment, the goat should be shut up for about 24 hours, in order to prevent the ejected segments being scattered about promiscuously. Droppings should be burned if possible.