

which should be applied once or twice daily for a week, being applied by rubbing well in with the fingers: as the disease is contagious the harness, combs, brushes, etc., should be disinfected as recommended for mange. Affected animals should be given good food and tonics.

Maggots in animals are generally found on wounds, and often on sheep that are left untagged, is really induced by uncleanness; summer time is the period when the pests are to be found, hence the reason for the avoidance of such operations as dehorning during the summer months: as soon as fly time begins, maggots, which are the larvæ of flies, being hatched from their eggs, should be looked for. The treatment is cleanliness, frequent tagging (cutting off the pieces of wool soiled with the urine or feces) of sheep, and the occasional application of creolin, or some other antiseptic.

Grub in the head is a disease affecting sheep, due to the sheep gadfly laying its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, which eggs eventually hatch out the larvæ or grub, causes sneezing and discharge of mucus from the nostrils and by the irritation set up in the nasal cavities may cause death. Preventive measures are the most satisfactory to adopt, farring the nostrils being as good as any; for a flock, it is recommended to bore two inch auger holes in a log, place salt in the bottom and smear the edges with the tar, the sheep in their desire for salt will in this way apply the tar themselves, further treatment is surgical and not practicable for general flock management. Sheep seem to know intuitively the result of the attacks of this gadfly and will try to bury their noses in the earth to avoid its attack.