

was the cause of these troubles that the result of your researches is very gratifying to us, as we were in the dark whether the cause was not some fault of ours in the manufacture of the leather. You asked at what time of the year this trouble appears. We have noticed it at all seasons, but had a remarkably large percentage of it in the hides received during the months of September, October, November and December of last year.

"We have found it in hides that were bought in St. Paul, Chicago, Kansas City, but think we noticed it more in hides from the southern districts. The damage to the hide is a severe one, being fully 20 per cent. Taking 50 pounds as the average weight of country hides it would amount to 50 cents per head, which, of course, in the aggregate is an immense loss to the tanning interest.

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Signed) PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER CO.,

"Per Fred Vogel, Jr., Mngr."

It will be seen from this letter that this parasite occurs on cattle much more frequently than has hitherto been supposed.

It would of course be extremely difficult to treat a herd of cattle affected with this parasite. Several authors recommended the same treatment for cattle which is used in cases where dogs are affected with the same parasite. Prevention, however, can effect a great deal, and as soon as the mites are noticed on an animal, the latter should immediately be isolated from the herd.

Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.,

July 1, 1892.

*Postscript.*—Prof. Riley in personal conversation with me suggested the use of kerosene emulsion to destroy these parasites. The emulsion is certainly worth trying, but I must confess I have not much confidence that it will prove as effectual against these mites as it has against other arthropod parasites. Experience has shown that nothing short of a thorough rubbing in of whatever is used (benzine, carbonate of potash, green soap and all the rest of the remedies recommended in various books) will destroy the hair-follicle mite.

In the discussion which followed the presentation of the paper before the Entomological Club, the other varieties of *Demodex* were mentioned, and at the request of several members of the Club I append below the measurements (in mm.) of the varieties in question [compiled from Meguin, Railliet, Neumann, Zürn].

1. *D. f. var. hominis.*

<i>Female</i> : length: .....	0.40
rostrum.....	0.02 long, base 0.03 broad.
thorax., .....	0.09 by 0.04