

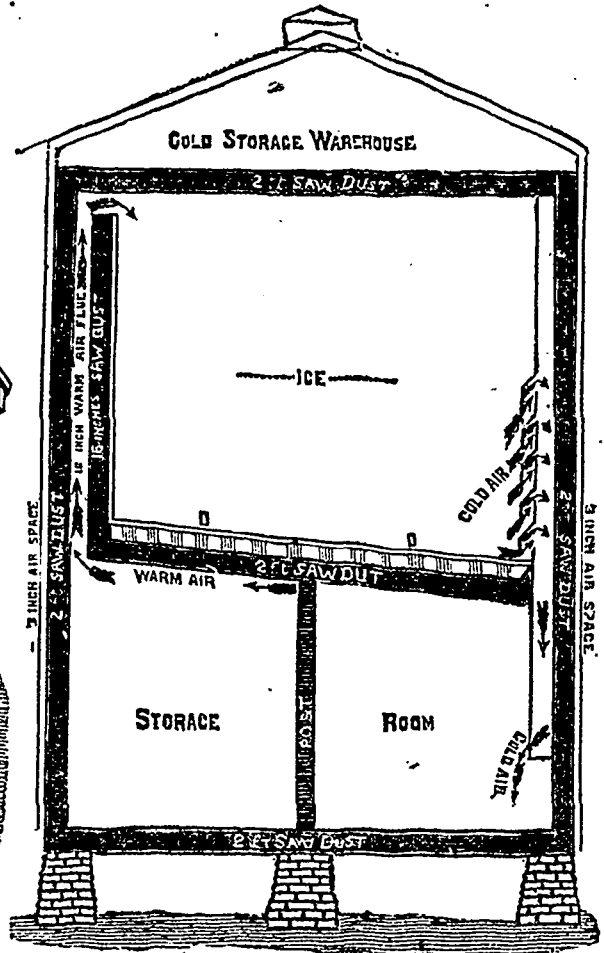
steamboats, railway trucks, wharves, platforms, &c., may all be media of contagion. By whatever means the acari are conveyed to the wool of a healthy sheep, they speedily find their way to the skin, and there burrow into the furrows, producing itching, leading to rubbing against trees and fences, and a constant endeavour to scratch the part with the hind feet. The wool becomes matted, falls out; leaving patches of bare skin encrusted with yellowish dry scabs. When the animals are driven so as to heat them, the symptoms are aggravated. The parts most affected are along the back, shoulders, and sides.

It is most common in long woolled sheep. The vesicles, at first, isolated, become confluent, and large dry scabs, with a thickened outicle denuded of wool are formed. Underneath

What are the steps necessary for its eradication? the first thing to be done is to isolate completely the affected flock, from contact with healthy sheep; then, thoroughly wash or dip them in any of the sheep dipping mixtures, which are supplied by most of the wholesale druggists at moderate prices. This requires to be done thoroughly. A very simple method is to dip them in a tub or trough containing the dipping fluid, and thoroughly saturating the fleece and skin, place them on a perforated table with a tub below to receive the surplus dipping fluid, which is again returned to the bath. It should only be done during warm weather, so as not to injure the sheep by producing internal disease. It is usually most effectual when they have been clipped. Not unfrequently two or more dippings may be necessary.



Creamery—Elevation.



Cold Storage Warehouse.

the dry patches of scabs the acari are found, gradually encroaching on new territory, irritating and inflaming the surrounding skin; denuding it of wool, and, in the end, reducing the animal to an emaciated creature, covered by a wrinkled, thickened, encrusted skin which harbours thousands of these parasitic pests, and becomes a source of serious loss and trouble to the unfortunate owner, and a standing danger to his neighbours.

It is the duty of every sheep owner to rid himself of this disease in his flock, and the law compels him, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, to report its existence to the minister of agriculture.

We would advise, that all badly affected sheep should be killed and buried. The dressing of the sheep will be of little use unless followed by disinfection of every thing that they have come in contact with, by washing and white washing with hot lime, but most effectually, by removing entirely such fences and posts as they have been in the habit of rubbing or lying against.

The importance of united action by sheep owners in those localities in which this disease exists, cannot be too well understood.

When we consider that the export of sheep from Canada per annum exceeds 300,000, besides the very large wool trade,