

dip as for scab, using such materials as creolin, germol, chloronaphtholeum, etc., and repeat the dipping in two week's time, thus allowing time for the nits to hatch out, when the new lice can be destroyed; ticks of sheep need the same treatment, usually given by the best shepherds shortly after shearing. Cattle need the application of creolin and water (one to twenty), melted lard and kerosene (two to one) or the kerosene emulsion made as follows:

One-half pound hard soap and one gallon of water, boil until the soap is dissolved, then add two gallons of kerosene (coal oil) and mix thoroughly; when about to use take one part of the emulsion to four to eight parts of the water; in place of the hard soap, whale oil soap or one quart of soft soap may be used.

Ringworm is a contagious disease due to a fungus found on man, horses and cattle; it often dies out of its own accord. This disease, as the name implies, shows itself by bare ring-shaped patches, in which the hairs are seen to be broken off close to the skin, on some spots the hairs are split at the ends or are dead. The parasite often affects the skin around the eyes of cattle, and in some cases will spread over the neck or on parts of the body. The affected parts should be well washed with soapsuds, using a brush to remove any of the dead skin scales, then follow with one of the following ointments, one being as useful as the other:

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| Salicylic acid..... | 1 part, |
| Clean sweet lard..... | 6 parts, |
| or | |
| Iodide of sulfur..... | 1 part, |
| Lard..... | 8 parts, |