

and die, being seldom found on the surface of the cutaneous structure; and it is fortunate they are not, or the disease would be more frequently seen than it now is.

It is often a matter of wonder how a dog gets this complaint, for one occasionally sees a single case break out in a large kennel of dogs, and as the disease is not at first recognized, the affected one is not removed for some time after the disease has been established, and yet, though numerous other dogs have been associating with this one, and it is seldom that other cases follow; there may be one or two, but the bulk of the dogs escape, which would not be the case if follicular mange was as contagious as the ordinary kind; and yet there is not the least doubt but that the disease *is* contagious, as it has been proved by experiment on more than one occasion by different individuals.

Some authorities contend that the disease is often transmitted from man to the dog. I see no reason why it should not be, as it is well known that about ten per cent. of the human race is infested with the parasite, it being found in the face, and about the ears; but in man it causes, fortunately, no annoyance, the host being seldom aware of its presence.

Some surgeons abroad have, it is said, for experiment transferred the parasite from the human skin to a dog's, and succeeded in developing the disease in its worst form, but one cannot help thinking, if this was a fact, that the disease would be more common, as dogs are so frequently handled.

No dogs are exempt from the disease, but it is less frequently seen in adult dogs than in young ones and puppies. Delicate puppies and those that are weakly, the result of long illness, or from worms, are more prone to this skin affection than strong, robust ones. It is well known that all animals that are strong and in good health are less likely to contract disease than those that are in the reverse condition.

Space will not permit an illustration of this parasite, but a short description will enable the reader to recognize this little pest. It cannot be discerned with the naked eye, but with a strong magnifying glass the parasite may be distinguished. When examined with a good microscope it appears about an inch long, and resembles very much a silkworm; it consists of a head, with a fair-sized mouth, and on either side a small papilla or nipple; a body with four feet on each side, a tail about three times the length of the head and body together, and which tapers gradually to a point.

As is generally the case with parasites the male is smaller than the female, but in this case it is only the caudal appendage that is in any way less, but besides being different in length, it terminates to a rather sharp point. Of course this little insect, if I may so call it, if examined with a magnifying glass does not look nearly so large.

A great assistance in diagnosing this disease is the fact, as mentioned before, that it is not so contagious

as ordinary sarcoptic mange. This should always be considered when there are several dogs kept together, for, in the first place, if the affected dog has been living with others for some time, and the bulk of the number remain healthy, then one may be almost sure that the complaint is not the common mange. Secondly, follicular mange in some of its stages resembles eczema (non-contagious) in many respects. Now, to mistake the latter for the former might prove disastrous if the dogs were allowed to continue to associate together. My advice to all owners of dogs is that directly one is found to be suffering from any kind of skin disease he should be immediately separated from the others and kept in seclusion until the nature of the disease is recognized. If after careful examination the disease shows itself to be only eczema, then the separated one may be restored to his companions; but if he is found to be suffering from one of the contagious diseases, then he must be kept away from the others entirely until cured.

Now as to recognizing the disease from the condition of the skin: In the early stages there may be but one bald patch of skin, which may be on any part of the body, legs or head, but in most cases it generally commences on the head or face. If the animal in health has a white skin, then it is noticed to be slightly red; if the skin is dark, as in black-and-tan terriers, etc., there is very little alteration in the color. The skin is raised up in small papules, or pimples, varying in size from a millet to a hemp seed. These may or may not discharge; at first they seldom do, but if a small piece of skin is picked up and manipulated between the fingers a small quantity of matter escapes from the rupture of some of the pimples. In course of time the pimples increase in size and develop into pustules which burst of themselves and discharge blood and matter. As time goes on the original patches enlarge, the pimples and pustules increase in number and run one into the other, until the affected part becomes one large sore or excoriated surface. At this stage of the disease the pimples, etc., are not easily recognized, and without other parts of the skin are examined, it may be mistaken for eczema. In the meantime other places are showing on the body and legs. In some instances one leg may be covered with sores from elbow to the toe, and the whole of the hair may be removed except a few tufts here and there. Besides the papules and pustules mentioned, some of the former contain blood of a dark color, and when the dog's skin is white they appear of a purple hue. These spots vary in size from a small pea to a large bean, and rupture easily with slightly squeezing, blood with perhaps a little matter or pus escaping. The itching is not very great nor continuous as is almost invariably the case with ordinary mange. The sufferer, in bad cases, gets miserably thin, though the appetite generally remains fairly good, and in some instances voracious.