

often attached to the coating of the stomach; but their presence is generally most quickly detected by their movements in the liquid in the stomach.

"The *Tape-worms* are found in the small intestines. They look like pieces of narrow white tape, and are often a good many feet in length; but if carefully looked for they will at all times be found in short segments towards the rectum.

"The *Lung-worms* are about two inches in length, and will be found like coils of white thread in the bronchial tubes, generally at their very extremities; their presence is frequently indicated by fleshy-looking spots on the outer surface of the lungs."—(Bruce.)

The following drench is recommended: One part spirits of turpentine to two parts of raw linseed oil or new milk, and of this mixture give fasting, one to three tablespoonfuls for a lamb, according to size; two to four tablespoonfuls for a weaner, according to size; three to six tablespoonfuls for a sheep, according to size. To be given three times at an interval of seven days. An ordinary tablespoon holds from one-half to three-quarters of a fluid ounce.

Although the department does not recommend arsenic for drenching, it has been used with some success. It is prepared as follows:—

"Take arsenic, 1lb. 6½oz. avoirdupois; washing soda, 3lb.; water, 10 gallons; and boil slowly for half an hour at least, until the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved. Then add water to the mixture to make it up to 32 gallons for grown sheep, 44 gallons for weaners, and 56 gallons for lambs.

"Dose.—One fluid ounce of mixture to sheep, weaners, and lambs respectively, as prepared above.

"The following tabulated statement, which will assist in the correct preparation of this drench, shows the arsenic given in each case, and the strength of the dose:—

"For Grown Sheep.

Number of Sheep.	Ingredients.			Quantity of Mixture, in Fluid Ounces.
	Arsenic.	Soda.	Water.	
	(Avoirdupois).			
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Gallons.	
Sheep.				
5,120	1 6½	3 0	32	5,120
1,000	0 4½	0 9½	6¼	1,000
500	0 2½	0 4½	3½	500
50	0 0½	0 0½	0½	50

For sheep each dose (1 fluid ounce) should contain from, say, 2 to 2½ grains arsenic, according to strength of sheep.

"For Weaners from, say, Five to Twelve Months old.

Weaners.				
7,040	1 6½	3 0	44	7,040
1,000	0 3½	0 6½	6¼	1,000
500	0 1½	0 3½	3½	500
50	0 0¼	0 0¼	0½	50

For weaners each dose (1 fluid ounce) should contain from, say, 1½ to 1¾ grains arsenic, according to age.

"For Lambs from, say, Two to Five Months old.

Lambs.				
8,960	1 6½	3 0	56	8,960
1,000	0 2½	0 5½	6¼	1,000
500	0 1¼	0 2½	3½	500
50	0 0¼	0 0¼	0½	50

For lambs each dose (1 fluid ounce) should contain from, say, 1 to 1½ grains according to age.

Recapitulation.—2 grains for a sheep, 1½ grains for a weaner, and 1 to 1½ grains for a lamb.

The greatest care and exactness should be exercised in preparing and administering this and every other drench. It would be well in purchasing arsenic to order it to be put up in the quantities in which it will be used in preparing the mixture, to save the trouble and risk of reweighing it. The quantity of arsenic in the mixture should be checked with the number of sheep to be dosed, to see that the mixture is of the proper strength. Where it is desirable to increase the quantity of arsenic to the sheep, it is preferable to increase the quantity of the mixture in the dose rather than to add to the quantity of the arsenic. As the whole of the arsenic is not always dissolved, although boiled as directed, there is a danger of the undissolved portion of the arsenic being allowed to settle in the bottom of the vessel containing the mixture, and perhaps injure the sheep which get the last of the mixture in the vessel. This may be avoided by allowing the mixture, after being properly boiled, to settle, and by drawing or pouring it quietly off without disturbing the sediment, which should, of course, be put where it can do no harm. It would be well, too, to shake up the mixture occasionally while it is being administered, as an additional precaution against the risk here noticed."—(Bruce.)

LICKS.

During spring and autumn there should be kept in the paddock, in troughs protected from the weather, a supply of common coarse salt and sulphate of iron, in proportion of 20lb. of salt to 1lb. of sulphate. These quantities are sufficient for a hundred sheep for ten days. This precaution alone is one of the most useful preventatives against the attacks of parasites. The combination of sulphate of iron and salt in this lick, by enriching the blood, renders the system to a great extent