

or similar disinfectant material is effective in driving out maggots and in sterilising the wounds, but it is best to follow up with an oily dressing.

A change of paddock may sometimes lessen the amount of strike, as owners frequently state that the fly appears to be more active in certain shady paddocks or paddocks with steep faces and gullies.

Disposal of Carcasses

Needless to say, all dead animals should be burned or deeply buried. If the carcass is not buried deeply the maggots will escape. If it is impossible to burn or bury, it might be possible to saturate the carcass thoroughly with an arsenical solution to poison the maggots as they hatch out and feed. To reduce the breeding ground of the fly is, and always will be, the most efficacious measure against blow-flies.

of such injury have been reported by owners, more particularly following the use of a drenching gun. The injury may not become apparent for some little time after the drenching has been carried out, and the drenching gun or method of drenching is not suspected as the cause of the trouble.

In such cases a careful examination of the mouth may show an ulcer of the cheek or gum where the injury has taken place. Later, an abscess of the gum, jaw, or cheek is seen, and the animal is unable to feed and loses condition rapidly. The abscess may burst externally, in which case recovery takes place, but on the other hand, the pus may burrow into a tooth cavity or a septicaemia may be set up, which results in death. In any case, these injuries inside the mouth are so difficult to treat that every effort should be made to avoid them.

Care in Drenching Sheep

NOW that the season for drenching sheep is at its height, it appears opportune to draw the attention of owners to the need for care in the handling and drenching of sheep. It is an easy matter to force the drench into an animal, but if this is done some of the drench may easily pass down the windpipe and set up pneumonia.

If the sheep are allowed to pass quietly through the race and the

drench is carefully and slowly given with the sheep standing on all four legs, with the head not raised too high, no difficulty should be experienced.

Injury to Mouth

Apart from pneumonia, there is a possibility of injury to the mouth of the sheep by the forceful use of a drenching measure or by the nozzle of a drenching gun. In past years cases

Careless Use of Drenching Gun

In the majority of cases investigated in past seasons the careless use of the drenching gun nozzle was responsible. The use of a drenching

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