



This arrangement for dipping sheep was built by an Eastern Ontario farmer a few years ago. It works very well for a moderate sized flock.

Don't Forget to Dip the Sheep

No sheep raiser can hope to have the best success with his sheep unless he practices dipping regularly. Whether the number be few or large it will pay and pay well to dip. The following by an experienced sheep-raiser of the Western States will be helpful to those desiring to dip their sheep:

After mixing the stock dip as directed, fill your dipping tank nearly full with water warmed enough to take off the chill, then put in from your stock dip, stirring it well, enough so that when a tick is dropped in and taken right out he will not crawl more than two or three inches. To test, take some of the dip in the hollow of your hand and drop two or three ticks in it; if they crawl off your hand before succumbing your dip is not strong enough and you should add more of your stock until it will kill them. Be sure in dropping them in that they get wet all over or you may get your dip too strong. You should test it often during the process of dipping, as it will get weaker and more must be added from the stock from time to time.

HOW LONG TO LEAVE IN DIP.

With a solution of this kind, if the sheep have been recently shorn, if they are left in two minutes it is sufficient for ticks, lice, etc., but in case of scab they should be in four or five minutes and be gone over with a scrubbing brush while they are in, so that the dip will get in all over and under any scabs that may be on them. They should be dipped again in about two weeks and each time be sure that the liquid is thoroughly applied to every portion of the body. Two minutes seems a long time when one is dipping a large flock, so do not guess at it but hang up your watch where it will be handy, and you will be surprised to find how long two minutes are, especially along towards noon or evening. We have seen so many that did little more than wet the sheep and then condemn the dip because it was not more effective, that in justice to the dip, the sheep and the dippers, we advise having your timepiece where you can see it.

For the farmer with ordinary flocks, say up to 500, unless there are several that will combine, the common dipping vat is about as handy as can be made. With the ranchman and where several farmers

can combine, the best arrangement we have seen is a long narrow tank just wide enough to admit one sheep behind the other, with lanes running from the yards the same width. This is made long enough so that when they have swum through they will have become thoroughly soaked, and the drip trough is made sufficiently long to hold about a dozen, which are let out only as fast as they are let into the dip. In this way large numbers can be dipped easily and in a comparatively short time.

Where the dipping is done in a tank it is a very hard, dirty and disagreeable job, which is all the more reason why it should be as thoroughly done as possible, for your own comfort as well as that of the sheep.

Excursions to Guelph

The following excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College have been booked for June: 9th, Lincoln; 11th, N. York; C. Wellington; 12th, E. Elgin; E. and W. Lambton; 13th, C. Simcoe; S. Simcoe; E. Simcoe; 14th, E. Middlesex; E. and W. Peterboro; 15th, Haldimand; W. Huron; S. Huron; 16th, W. Bruce; N. Bruce, and N. Grey; Welland; 18th, Halton; 19th, Peel; W. York; 20th, W. and S. Oxford; N. Wentworth; 21st, N. and S. Brant; E. and W. Hastings; N. and S. Norfolk; 22nd, S. Grey; E. Kent; W. Elgin; E. Parry Sound; 23rd, C. Bruce; S. Bruce; E. Huron; 25th, N. and S. Waterloo; 26th, Dufferin; N. Middlesex; S. Wentworth; 27th, S. Ontario and W. Durham; E. and W. Northumberland; C. Grey; 28th, N. and S. Perth; 29th, W. Simcoe.

Markets Hogs Every Month in the Year

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

Noticing a communication in your paper from a farmer in Carlton Co. in favor of summer feeding only of hogs, I beg to state that we have been feeding hogs now for over fifteen years, and generally have been successful, and find that we have better profits now than when we commenced. Perhaps some of your readers might take advantage of methods which have been followed with us, and I have pleasure in giving them.

We keep from twenty to thirty hogs in feeding all the year round. We purchase all our hogs at about three months of age, have them divided in pens according to size and age, feed them separator skim-milk, as we have sufficient for the above number of hogs; then our grain feed is nearly all barley chopped, sometimes a few oats and wheat screenings are used. We do not feed so very heavy until the last two weeks, when they are crowded a little. The pen is so situated that in summer we allow the younger portion of the pigs access to the orchard. During this period, while grazing, we only feed meal twice a day, and several lots have only cost me \$3.50 per 100 lbs. live weight, by this method, not counting the value of milk or pasture, the run in the orchard being an advantage to it.

Now, as to winter feeding, it costs from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. more in winter than summer, but we find more difference in the breed or litter in the cost of feeding than as to the seasons. Certainly we select our hogs as well as possible, but sometimes mistakes are made, or owing to scarcity, we may be unable to get just what we desire.

We sell our hogs when they weigh about 180 to 200 lbs., sometimes at six months of age, but more often at

seven and eight months. Sales are made generally during each month in the year, but we endeavor to have the smallest number for sale during November, as that is the month of rush to the market and low prices. A good rule for farmers as for other people is whenever everybody else rushes you better wait. Just now there is a rush for sheep, and a word against sheep should not come from me, for sheep have been kept on this farm for thirty years, but good as sheep may be there is no more profitable animal for the average farmer than the hog, and the bacon hog at that. Never mind discrimination is not used in favor of the bacon type, stick to it and our innings will come shortly, all right.

Winter feeding of hogs is all right, if the pen is kept warm, well lighted and clean. As a general rule hogs marketed during April and May bring a higher price than the average months of the year. If we can get from \$1 to \$2 per hundred live weight more for our hogs during the spring months rather than November and December, it will pay most decidedly. Years ago farmers were troubled with "crippling" in their hogs during winter feeding, not so now, after finding out the cause, that has been avoided. With the proper care, regularity in feeding, and attention to their health not one in ten needs to be fed at a loss. The uncertainty of the market has hindered many from continuing largely in the raising of hogs. Supposing there is uncertainty, would it not be better to market the hogs, say, half in the spring months and half during the fall months, and not be caught with a hundred or one hundred and fifty in the fall, when a drop may come.

D. JAMES.

York Co., May 24, 1906.