

neglect fall dipping, but it is probably because the wool is long and the ticks are not noticed in the fall. In case winter has set in before the dipping is done, it is best to use a paste dip which can be rubbed on. An illustration is given of a type of dipping-tank for a small flock. For a flock of several hundred the tank would have to be twice as long, so that the sheep can swim through and dip themselves. The width is about 2 feet at the top, narrowing to 1 foot at bottom. Two-inch plank makes a good tank, but, of course, concrete is more durable. Buy only one of the well-known brands of sheep-dip and use according to the directions given on the container. They usually contain carbolic, arsenic, or tobacco poison. When using small tanks or barrels, care must be taken that the liquid reaches all parts of the body.



Dipping a large flock.

CATCHING AND THROWING SHEEP.

The best way to catch sheep is to have them bunched close together in a small pen or corral. These should be built in a corner of the pasture, so that if a sheep is seen to be lame or ill or fly-blown it can be examined at once. When sheep are bunched close together the person may be right among them and they cannot rush about and hurt themselves. Sheep should not be clutched violently by any part of the wool that can be reached. Catching them in this manner injures the skin and hurts the sheep.

The proper place to catch hold of a sheep is just above the left hock. Use the right hand, and then with the left grasp the wool of the lower jaw. The sheep can be led forward by moving the right hand up to the tail.