

ones in point of number being Clydesdale, Shire, French-Canadian, Percheron and Suffolk-Punch, amongst the heavy draft breeds; and Thoroughbred, Hackney and Standard Bred amongst the light horses.

In cattle, Shorthorns predominate, with 56,614, or 45 per cent. of the total. Holsteins were next with 23,292; then Ayrshires, with 17,257; Jerseys, with 8,124, and Herefords, with 7,611 head.

Sheep numbering 53,616, consisted of 14 named breeds. The largest numbers were Shropshires, with 17,678 head. Next came Oxford Downs, with 9,127; Leicesters, with 8,919, and Cotswolds, with 8,539 head.

Swine numbering 56,457 consisted mostly of Yorkshires, which had a total of 27,730. Then came Berkshires with 13,889; Tamworths, with 4,801, and Chester Whites, with 4,198.

### Orders Re Importing Live Stock.

The latest orders from Ottawa, Respecting Foot and Mouth Disease, Imports of Animals, etc., were enacted under the date of May 9, 1915, and are in force for three months from that date. The orders regarding the importation of live stock from the United States are as follows: 1. Horses may be admitted upon the receipt of a special permit from the Veterinary Director General. 2. Race horses shipped by express, consigned to an incorporated Jockey Club or Racing Association, may be admitted without permit when complying with other regulations of the Department. 3. Dogs, with the exception of those used for herding cattle or sheep, may be admitted. 4. Sheep and lambs for immediate slaughter from the States of Washington and Idaho may be imported, provided the importer furnishes an affidavit to the effect that the sheep or lambs which he desires to import are from the said States of Washington and Idaho, and not elsewhere, will be kept from contact with Canadian sheep, and will be slaughtered immediately upon arrival. 5. Cats, pet birds, live pigeons and menagerie or wild animals, except deer, may be admitted. 6. Live poultry may be admitted when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that the said poultry have come from a State not under federal quarantine. Dressed poultry may be admitted from any part of the United States except closed areas under federal quarantine, each shipment to be accompanied by a certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Transit of live poultry through Canada from one United States point to another is permitted in car lots, provided cars are equipped with foot boards or other effectual means of preventing the escape of droppings, straw or chaff while in transit. 7. One-day-old chicks may be imported from any part of the United States. The requirements with regard to hay and straw packing must be observed. Crates containing either hay or straw will be refused entry.

Many animal products may also be imported under provisions included in this act but outside of these exceptions animals or the flesh, hides, wool, hoof, horns or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the United States of America are prohibited from entry into Canada.

### Small Silo a Success.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On page 555 of your valuable paper a correspondent asked about a small silo. I will give you my experience with small silos. I bought a farm a few years ago and on it was a cistern, and one day I almost got a horse drowned in it as the floor was poor, so I examined it and found that the cistern was cemented at floor and walls plastered, and being near the barn I concluded to make a silo out of it. I put 16-foot plank on top of it, making 26 feet inside and 6 feet across or wide. I have now filled this same silo five times and it has kept the corn in excellent condition. I also had a silo 8 feet 8 inches in diameter and 26 feet high for two years, in which the corn kept fairly well, but owing to its temporary nature, being built of rough plank, it was not air-tight, and certainly there was a little waste. I last year pulled down the 8-foot one and put up one 12 feet by 35 feet, cement, but am keeping my little 6-foot one for summer feeding, which is grand for a small herd, as there is very little surface and always fresh corn. I think an eight-foot by 30 foot would not be too big for four cows, as I have also fed silage with success to horses and even brood mares, taking care not to feed too much and no mouldy or spoiled corn.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

W. J. C.

A leading New York wool house foreshadows higher prices for wool and woollen clothing, because of the fact that some 15,000,000 men under arms in Europe are wearing out or destroying a new dozen suits of uniforms a year, and none of the old stuff is turned into shoddy. England still largely controls the wool and woollen goods and garments, the dye stuffs, so that clothing made of cotton and flax and white garments may not be the same.

### The Dipping of Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The periodic and correct dipping of sheep, carried out under proper conditions with good dips, is a benefit to the health of the sheep and to the condition of the wool. The cost of dipping amounts to only a few cents per head, and will save many dollars per annum even in small flocks.

The reasons for the necessity of dipping might be summarized as follows:

(1) To kill lice, ticks, keds, scab mites, and similar parasites.

(2) To improve the health of the skin and thus the general health of the animal.

(3) Indirectly, to improve the quality of the fleece by eliminating the rubbing, matting, and other influences which invariably cut down the value of wool from 1 to 5 cents per pound.

It is possible that in some districts there may be an absence of external parasites in sheep, but such districts in Canada are rare. If the sheep farmer is not sure as to the absence of all above mentioned troubles, it pays to dip. Prevention is far easier and very much surer than the cure.

In Canada, the losses in wool, lamb and mutton, and the losses in the decreased value of wool, lambs, and breeding sheep are enormous, and could all be eliminated by careful, periodical dipping.

Dipping is surer, very much safer, and much better for the sheep than the pouring of any disinfecting fluid over the sheep. Much harm to the skin and fleece often results from the careless pouring on of insecticides and disinfectants.

#### WHEN TO DIP.

The spring, immediately after shearing, is the best time to dip. Shearing and dipping before lambing is, perhaps, the surest way to kill ticks, etc., but seldom is convenient, owing to weather conditions, and is very often unsafe with heavy ewes.



At Pasture.

Be sure to dip the spring lambs. Ticks and other parasites always go from the new-born ewes to the lambs, owing to better shelter.

Dipping in the fall immediately before going into winter quarters is also an excellent time. If ticks are prevalent this is always necessary. Take no chances on losing half your winter feed by allowing ticks to multiply during the fall and winter months. Dipping in mid-winter is almost impossible, is very expensive, owing to the necessity of heating appliances both for the dip and for drying the fleeces, and is often fatal, due to colds and pneumonia.

Two years of careful, conscientious dipping will kill out all external parasites in the flock if such is not in contact with outside sheep from undipped flocks, and if care is taken in the thorough dipping of sheep brought on to the farm before allowing freedom with the flock.

#### HOW TO DIP.

Several good sheep dipping vats either of steel or wood, such as the Cooper's dipping vat, are on the market at a very low cost. There may be, however, some districts where farmers could not afford the transportation on these, and would prefer a home-made vat. Any good water-tight vat, somewhat V-shaped, with one perpendicular end and one sloping end with cleats for the sheep to climb out can be conveniently made. The top of the vat 8 feet long and 30 inches wide, the bottom of the vat 4 feet long and 6 inches wide, and with a total height of 4½ feet are very good dimensions. With a flock over twenty it pays to have a small dripping table draining into the tapered end of the vat. Three home-made hurdles

will keep the sheep in this draining pen, and thus save a large amount of dip.

Soft water is best to use in dipping, and it usually pays to warm this even in late spring dipping.

All sheep should be completely immersed, and all parts of the animal, excepting the head, should remain immersed for two minutes. Choose warm days either in spring or fall dipping, as the skin and fleeces dry more quickly and there is less danger of colds.

#### WHAT DIP TO USE.

There are a great many sheep dips and insecticides which might be used for this purpose. Generally speaking, the proprietary dips are best. Such dips might be divided into two classes—the arsenical and carbolic dips. Aside from these, there are the crude carbolic and crude tar products, tobacco dips, and many others of lesser importance to Canadian sheep men. Our best authorities claim that the arsenical dips being alkaline are very corrosive when used in too strong solutions, and the carbolic dips being acid have a blistering effect on the skin and tan the hides when used in too strong quantities. Too crude dips or any dips when used in too strong solutions have an irritating effect and blister the skin, thus causing distinct losses both in flesh and wool.

As a rule, home-made compounded dips are scarcely worth the trouble when any good proprietary dip is available.

Poisonous dips should not be used when there are open sores, wounds, etc., with young lambs; ewes with very young sucking lambs at side; or immediately after shearing.

Of the proprietary dips on the Canadian market the following can be recommended: McDougall's Sheep Dip; Little's Fluid Dip; Zenoleum, Naphtholeum, and other similar coal tar products in a 2½ per cent. solution; and Cooper's Powder Dip.

Each sheep farmer may have his distinct preference, but all these dips have given very good results.

#### SHEEP DIPPING EXPERIMENT.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In the fall of 1911 a test was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm to discover the effect of different dips in eradicating ticks, and also the effect on the fleeces of lambs. Five different dips were used, namely, Cooper's Fluid Dip, McDougall's Sheep Dip, Little's Patent Fluid Dip, Cooper's Powder Dip, and Zenoleum.

Cooper's Powder Dip is an arsenic and sulphur Dip. Cooper's Fluid Dip is a light carbolic compound.

Zenoleum is a coal tar by-product commonly used as a disinfectant.

Each dip was applied to six lambs. The results of close examination of the fleeces for ticks and also the quality of the wool after dipping showed that each was effective, good results being obtained, and only 7 of the 30 lambs showing any ticks, and most of these only 1 and none more than 4. The length, density, uniformity, lustre and yield of the wool ran from fair to extra good, and the appearance of health was fair and good throughout.

C. E. F.

E. S. ARCHIBALD.

### FARM.

#### Keeping Posts from Heaving.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue I read your suggestion on how to keep posts from heaving in low land. I will tell you how I kept my posts from coming up. I dug an ordinary post hole three feet deep and I used a cedar post. I took a few five-inch nails and drove them half way into the post, about three inches from the bottom. I then took some concrete mixed 4 of gravel to 1 of cement. I put this mixture in the bottom of the post hole around the post using about two shovels or enough to cover the nails. This method has given me satisfaction and the fence has been up six years and in one place there is a rise of three feet in the ground between two posts and the post in the hollow has remained in place.

Peel Co., Ont.

W. H. Mc.