



A good type of Collie dog. They make a good shepherd's dog when properly trained.

## Increase of Dogs Means Decrease of Sheep

A large sheep grower in Kansas is authority for the statement that sheep decrease in proportion as dogs increase. He gives this as a reason why the number of sheep has decreased in Kansas and calls upon the legislators of that state to enact laws to control the dog nuisance, when more sheep would be raised.

Is this statement correct and does it apply to Canada? Is the reason why so many farmers have given up sheep-raising that the number of dogs in this country is increasing? We would like to get some information on this point. Will the readers of the Farming World interested in this matter kindly let us know if the number of dogs kept in their locality is increasing, and if so has it produced a corresponding decrease in the number of sheep kept?

There is not an animal kept on the farm so subject to the ravages of dogs as the sheep. Some little cur dog of no value or use to anybody will do more damage in a flock of sheep in one night than all the dogs in the country are worth. Some breeds of dogs are the friend and helpmate of mankind when properly trained and looked after, but the average dog of the village and country is of no value whatever; he is a destroyer of valuable property and a menace to the advancement of one of the most important branches of live stock husbandry.

Something should certainly be done to regulate or abate the dog nuisance in this country. If the laws are not effective enough they should be made more effective. Let us know what you think about it. Though a farmer may receive value for sheep worried or killed by dogs, from the owner or the municipality, it does not be-

gin to make up for the loss sustained. He is only paid for the killed sheep and not for the injury or worry caused his flock.

### Feeding Wethers on Grass.

The Minnesota Station, where some excellent work has been done in sheep breeding, has been experimenting with feeding wethers on grass with or without grain. In brief, the conclusion reached is that feeding a small grain supplement of oats to wethers that are being grazed is profitable for a period of several months, after which it becomes less profitable, if indeed, profitable to any extent.

### Don't Sell Half-fat Lambs

To make the most out of lambs and to get the highest price they must be fat. It is surprising how many half-fat lambs are marketed. This is throwing away good money. It is the latter half of the feeding that is the most profitable. Besides, half-fat mutton or lamb is very inferior in quality as compared with the well-finished article. It is tougher and insipid to the taste. If you cannot put your lambs on the market fat then put them on as feeders. Don't sell half-fat lambs or sheep to the butcher or shipper.

### The Profitable Age of Sheep

As with other animals, the most profitable age in sheep for mutton purposes is when young. Experiments conducted in England by Prof. John Scott, show that sheep under one year will eat 20 per cent. less food and make a much larger gain than sheep over one year. The average daily gain in weight is about 50 per cent. more

in lambs under twelve months than between twelve and twenty-four months. If older sheep will consume 20 per cent. more food than younger ones, then 120 lambs under one year can be kept on the same food as 100 sheep over one year. But the former will give a weekly increase of 504 pounds in return for their keep, while the latter will only give an increase of 280 pounds. As Prof. Scott figures: at 1d (6c.) per lb. the lambs (or hoggets) will pay 12½d (25c.) per head per week against 8 2-5d (nearly 17c.) for the older sheep.

This experience will be borne out by many a Canadian sheep raiser. Lambs are the most profitable. If you don't think so make a test and let us have the result for our sheep column.

### Rules for Sheep Dipping

1. The best time for dipping is from one to three months after shearing.
2. The sheep should not be overheated or thirsty at the time of dipping.
3. If the sun is very hot it is better to have the draining pans under shade.
4. If the nights are cold the dipping should always be stopped soon enough to allow the sheep time to dry before sunset.
5. See that the preparation is properly mixed and the correct quantity of water is added. Don't guess at it.
6. Never hurry the dipping. Always take care that every sheep is kept in the bath full time; never less than one minute nor more than two minutes.
7. Have the bath well and regularly stirred up from the bottom always before beginning to dip and whenever any stoppage occurs.
8. Never allow drippings from the sheep to fall on anything they are likely to eat. If rain comes on before they are dry keep them off pasture until after it has ceased.
9. When dipping twice allow an interval of not less than 12 nor more than 18 days between the dippings.
10. Unweaned lambs should be kept apart from dipped ewes for a few hours after dipping.
11. All wash that is left and anything wetted with wash should be kept out of reach of all animals.—The Sheep Breeder.

### The Winnipeg Industrial

The Industrial Fair at Winnipeg, the largest in the West, will be held on July 20-25. A splendid program of attractions is being arranged for. Horse racing is one of its chief features, and runners are expected this year from Ontario and the East. Though live stock is not given the prominence it should in advertising the fair, yet this department is always well filled with first-class exhibits. At Winnipeg is to be seen the best stock of the West and a display second only to that at Toronto.