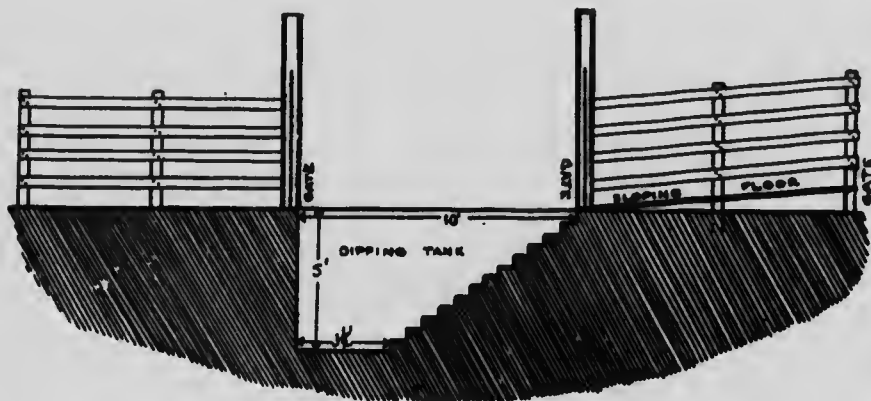


and to the careless sheep raiser are not apparent. He rests under the delusion that the one dipping has destroyed all of these external parasites or that there are not sufficient left to compel a second dipping. This is a mistake that, it must be regretted, with the average farmer is far too usual. It is really more important to dip in the fall than in the spring, since in the spring, if the sheep are shorn early, cold weather will very frequently destroy the unprotected ticks. At that time of year it is more essential to dip the lambs, since the ticks will leave the shorn bodies of the ewes and take up their abode in the longer wool of the lambs where they can obtain some shelter against the cold. Besides, if sheep are severely infested with ticks during the winter they lose flesh and become debilitated more rapidly than during the summer, when both feed and weather conditions are of a more propitious nature to aid the upbuilding or recuperation of their vitality.



Cross Section of Dipping Tank and Pens.

CLASS: P.S.

Dips can be classified according to the nature of the poison they contain, as carbolic, arsenic and tobacco. Most standard proprietary dips will produce effective results, providing the directions of the manufacturers are carefully followed. No dip should be purchased without a thorough investigation of its merits. The beginner, however, had best guard against purchasing everything his druggist may sell him, since there are many materials on the market locally that are almost worthless and are palmed off on the unsophisticated as "just as good." To be assured of obtaining a good quality of dip, the farmer who raises a small number of sheep should club together with others so as to make it worth while to buy directly from the manufacturer. By so doing the cost of purchase would be considerably reduced.

For a small flock of sheep it will not be necessary to construct an elaborate dipping apparatus. A tub or trough, large enough to hold a sheep, will answer the purpose. There should also be a small pen connected with the dipping trough and with a floor sloping toward the latter, wherein the sheep may be permitted to drain. The wool especially if long, will soak up a large quantity of dip, a part of which can be saved by keeping the sheep in a draining pen for several minutes.

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