

redients may fall to the bottom of the dip. Repeated stirring and plunging is necessary if any delay takes place during the day's operations, and a periodic use of the plunger will prevent much of the powder settling in the bottom of the dip.

Soft water, such as rain water, should be used if possible, as better mixing takes place. If hard water must be used it is necessary to counteract the hardness by the addition of 3lb. or 4lb. of washing soda per 100 gallons of water in the dip.

With soft water in a clean dip, the quantity correctly measured, the exact amount of concentrate dip added, and the whole thoroughly stirred and prepared in advance, all that is necessary before dipping begins on the following morning is the free use of the plunger from one end of the bath to the other to ensure the suspension of the active dipping ingredients.

Care of the Sheep

As for the sheep, certain precautions are also necessary. The sheep should be rested thoroughly immediately before dipping and have free access to water. Heated or driven sheep will be seriously affected by dipping, and even in the absence of a cold night or adverse weather setting in are much more subject to pleurisy or pneumonia. Dirty or daggy sheep should be cleaned up to prevent fouling of the bath and a reduction of the effectiveness of the dip.

The dipping should be carefully supervised, and each animal allowed to breathe after its first immersion before the crutch is used to immerse the head again. A rest in the draining pen is necessary to remove all surplus dip from the fleece and to enable the animal to recover from the shock of the immersion. Biting dogs should not be used in the mustering and yarding, as there is a danger of absorption of poison through the broken bite wounds.

A good day should be selected, and the dipping of rested sheep should be started early. Dipping operations should cease early in the afternoon to enable the last sheep put through to dry out as much as possible before nightfall.

Dipping Rams

Extra care is necessary in the dipping of rams. These animals are generally dipped early, as, with the approach of the breeding season, there is a greater risk of mortality taking place. In the case of very fat or valuable stud rams, spraying or careful hand immersion may be followed in order to avoid any risk of loss.

Dipping is such a necessary and important part of sheep farming in order to eradicate and prevent parasitic infestation of the sheep that these notes would convey a wrong impression if dipping were considered a dangerous cause of mortality. With reasonable attention to detail as suggested, no owner should suffer losses of sheep following dipping.

You CAN GAMBOL
on
OVOLIS

Osmonds' Ovolis
lamb drench