O.A.C. Examinations.

The annual examination of the Ontario Agricultural College for the year 1898-99 were concluded last week. Forty-five candidates wrote on the first year examination and twenty-three on that of the second year. We have not space here to publish the complete list. The examinations on the third-year work, which are conducted by the University of Toronto, are now in progress, and the results will be published in the annual classlists of the University.

A Dog-Proof Fence.

A writer in one of our Australian exchanges gives the following descrip-

tion of a dog-proof fence.

"I have erected a fence for dingoes as follows: Netting 3 ft. high, barbwire 4 in. from netting, then black wire 4 in. from barb, and another barbwire 4 in. above that; total height of fence 5 ft. I am surprised to find that my sheep-dogs can scale it with-out much trouble. They do not seem to mind the barbs. I therefore write to ask if any other method of fixing barbs would make it impossible for dogs to get over. I am aware that dingoes would be more easily frightened by the pricking of the barbs, but they are also very cunning. I found the other day that one had climbed up the netting, and as the netting gave way a little he squeezed through between the netting and the black wire to which it is attached. There are three ties at top of netting, and the netting is well hung, but this particular spot was perhaps the most bulgy in the line. I may add that the barbs are let into side of posts by saw-cut, and are lashed to post. Everyone says it is a splendid fence, but I want to make the rest of the fencing absolutely dogproof."

If any of our readers have had any experience with fences that will keep out dogs we would be glad to hear from him. Such a fence would be a great boon to sheep raisers.

The Chicken-Mite.

This exceedingly troublesome, and often fatal, pest is the cause of many complaints from those raising chickens. The attacks of the pest are not confined to poultry, as it is often found in pigeon houses and in the nests of other birds about farm buildings. Where they are numerous they often find their way to animals confined in the infested buildings. The mites are nocturnal in their habits. During the day time they are generally in hiding about the building, but at night they abandon their hiding places and seek for food. Chickens are often pre-vented from sleeping at night, and not for food. rarely forced to abandon their eggs Instances have been when setting. recorded where birds have been killed by this mite.

There is no way to receive permanent relief from the pest. The remedie: must be applied often and thor-



Cash Must Accompany each Subscription at the Rate of One Dollar a Year.

ADDRESS

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