

sheep should try it. The remedy is a safe one, and does not cost much. Five cents' worth of benzine will dose a hundred lambs. If flax seed is not at hand linseed meal will answer.

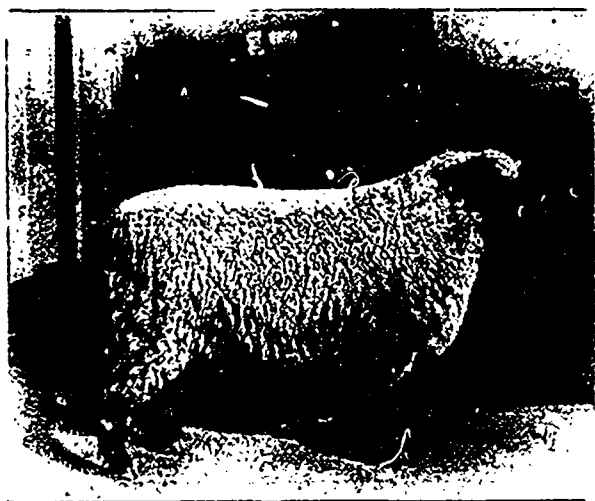
Exhibit of Dairy Products

An exhibit of cheese and butter will be held in connection with the annual convention of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association, at Listowel, on February 1st and 2nd next. One hundred and fifty dollars will be given in prizes, and competition will be open only to members. The following is a summary of the classes and sections: Class I., sec. 1, one September cheese, white; sec. 2, one September cheese, colored. Class II., sec. 1, one package (56 lbs.) of winter creamery butter; sec. 2, ten 1-lb. prints of winter creamery butter. Further particulars regarding the prize list may be had by applying to W. W. Brown, Attercliffe Station, Ont.

It is the intention of the association to purchase the cheese scoring the highest number of points and cut it up for distribution among those at the meeting, and also to have the judge give an address on the qualities of fine cheese. We would suggest that the cheese scoring the lowest number of points be also cut up, so that the good and the bad may be compared.

O. A. C. Students Win in the Judging Live Stock Contest at Omaha

At the Trans Mississippi Fair, which has been in progress at Omaha for the past six months, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, offered \$250 in cash prizes for an inter collegiate competition in live stock judging. The contest consisted in judging cattle, sheep, and swine, and was open to all students of American Agricultural colleges. There were seventeen competitors in all from five different state colleges. The representatives of the Iowa Agricultural College carried off the three prizes of \$125, \$75, and \$50, respectively, and two out of the three (the first and third) were won by ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College: J. H. Grisdale, of Russell County, Ontario, who won the first, and W. J. Kennedy, of the same county, who won the third. These students



Oxfordshire Down ram, a leading prize-winner at the Toronto and London fairs, 1898. The property of Smith Evans, Gourock, Ont.

completed a two years' course at Guelph on June 30th last and went to Iowa for further special work about six weeks ago. The credit, therefore, which goes directly to the Iowa college is really due to the Ontario Agricultural College and is an additional proof of the excellent training, which students at that institution receive in judging live stock as well as in other branches of farm work.

Baby Heifer Beef in the United States

On the American markets heifers run from twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds to one cent per pound less than steers for beef. While a fine straight heifer makes as nice meat as a steer, butchers claim that they will not dress out as much as a steer. Spayed heifers have been known to sell equal to steers in Kansas City. In the older or mature animal the steer is the best from both the feeder's and butcher's standpoint. But with the early maturing and quick growing type of beef animals, which are becoming more popular in the Middle Western States, the baby heifer beef animal is considered to be equal to the steer from both the producer's and consumer's standpoint. With this tendency to make baby beef, the difference between the prices of heifer and steer beef is gradually growing smaller.

A writer in *The Rural New Yorker* states that baby beef is what the market wants, and that he can make more out of this class of beef than matured beef. He goes on to give his method of raising baby beef, as follows: "We aim to have our calves come in February and March; by so doing the cows do not require such heavy feeding during the winter. After they drop their calves, we feed all the good nutritious food they will eat until grass comes. When they go on grass the calves are at such an age that they will stand pushing. As soon as they will eat we begin feeding them bran, shelled corn, oats, etc., and by the time they are five or six months old they are weaned, and given all the grass, corn and bran they will eat. By pushing them from start to finish they will weigh 1,000 pounds at one year of age, and the butchers here (Ohio) are anxious for them at four and one-half cents per pound." It is claimed that up to the age of eighteen to twenty-four months the heifer is the more profitable feeder. One difficulty feeders have is in securing the right kind of heifer for the purpose.

Small Pig Houses

Some swine raisers prefer a small pig house to a large one. In addition to the expense it is claimed that a large piggery is hard to keep clean and that in case of disease it is very hard to thoroughly disinfect a large building. It is also claimed that air, sunshine, rain, etc., are the best disinfectants that can be found. However the large pig pen may be of advantage where the winters are long and severe, such as we sometimes have in this country.

An Ohio farmer writing in *The Rural New Yorker* states that a convenient size for a small pig house is six feet square. The sills should be oak or other durable wood of 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 inch stuff. The rafters of 2 x 4 inch material are cut five feet long, three on a side. The rafters are fastened direct to the sills so that the structure has the appearance of a roof set on the ground. This roof can be made of plank and the joints carefully covered with strips. The ends, excepting the doorway, should be of matched lumber. The frame should be made solid and all material used should be as tight as possible, excepting the sills, so as to make the structure easy to move round. The house should be made as tight as possible, as all the air that will be needed can come through the doorway. The best door is a fertilizer sack or something of that kind fastened over a doorway and allowed to hang over it. It is only in extreme cold weather that any door is needed. The house should be set with the doorway in the direction from which comes the least wind. If the ground is dry no floor is needed, but if wet and muddy a plank floor should be put in. One great advantage of these pens is that they can be moved around easily and easily disinfected if disease gets into the herd. The estimated cost of such a pen is about \$5.00.

The Brightest, Newest and Spiciest

To our sanctum, comes weekly, *FARMING*, the brightest, newest and spiciest farm journal that it is our privilege to read. Last week's copy was alone worth the price of a year's subscription. We don't know of a farm journal so suitable to the wants of the times as this.—*Hastings Star*.