

acidity of the liquid from the press affords a sufficient guide for all practical purposes to the keeping power of a cheese

(To be continued).

LONDON DAIRY-SHOW.

Milking trials.

The following are the numbers of points awarded to the four first-prize cows of each of the named breeds :

Pedigreed Shorthorns.

1.	91.5
2.	90.8
3.	88.7
4. (Reserve).....	85.9

Unpedigreed Shorthorns.

1.	144.1
2.	127.1
3.	124.6
4. (Reserve).....	120.0

Jerseys.

1.	112.0
2.	101.0
3.	94.9
4. (Reserve).....	90.0

Guernseys.

1.	96.9
2.	93.3
3.	92.5
4. (Reserve).....	88.8

Red-polls.

1.	101.1
2.	99.1
3.	90.2
4. (Reserve).....	86.9

A remarkable result was the large proportion of milks that yielded less far in the evening than in the morning, contrary to the usual rule, owing, probably, to the cows being greatly affected by the heat of the day.

Upon the whole, the tests were not so good as they usually are at this show, either in the quantity of milk yielded or in the contents of that milk in butter-fat.

The best Jersey's butter-yield	was 2 lbs. 2½ oz.
" " Shorthorn's (unpedigreed)	was 2 lbs. 10½ oz.
" " Guernsey's	was 1 lb. 12½ oz.
" " Red-poll's	was 1 lb. 14 oz.
" " Welsh	was 1 lb. 7 oz.

Had the best Shorthorn's milk been as rich in fat as the best Jersey's milk, she would have produced nearly 8 lbs. of butter in the 24 hours !

Milk to butter.

Lord Enfield's Gloaming (Jersey).....	13 lbs.
Mrs. Bienen's Granny (Dairy Shorthorns).....	42 lbs.

Some of the best Cheddars at the show were damaged by the heat, but, eventually, the first prize was adjudged to Mr. Hugh Hunter's Scotch exhibit of a hard texture ; the other prizes went to farmers in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset.

The Poultry-Yard.

(CONDUCTED BY S. J. ANDRES).

INCUBATOR POINTERS.

Correct temperature for hatching all varieties of eggs : 103 after the third day ; 102 for the first three days.

Run the machine for one or two days before putting in the eggs, or until the heat can be held evenly and regularly at 102.

Don't force the heat up too rapidly at first.

Commence turning on the morning of the second day. Turn the eggs every twelve hours.

Stop turning on the evening of the eighteenth day.

Begin to cool on the fourth day, slightly at first, gradually increasing the time as the hatch advances from ten to thirty minutes, according to outside temperature.

Stop cooling on the eighteenth day.

Use ventilation and moisture as the size of the air cell in the eggs demand.

MANAGEMENT OF AN INCUBATOR

After the machine is in position, firm, and perfectly level, the next duty is to start the lamp. This should have a good wick, neatly trimmed, and the oil used