

a ten-months-old lamb should attain. We have found it easier to make a lamb weigh eighty to 100 pounds at the age of six months than to put on the other extra 100 pounds in the next six months. This we have so far failed to do.

Ewes of some of the good milking breeds will produce the 100 pound lamb much quicker than a breed which is known to be a scanty milker. The Hampshires and Suffolks will produce lambs attaining heavy weights at six to ten months old with but little additional care on the part of the shepherd. It is true the ewes suckling such lambs must be provided with plenty of feed, and the results will be more satisfactory and will be more quickly attained by giving the lambs access to feed during their life than to let them depend on their dams alone. When the writer was a boy lambs were worth from \$2 to \$3 each, and the man who could sell a lamb at the latter figure had the best sheep in the country. Many are the instances where flocks have been sold at weaning time for lambs, and the lambs were not counted in the sale. In this day, where is the man with a sixty to eighty pound lamb at its mother's side, and perhaps two of them, worth from \$4 to \$8, who will consent to let them go in with the sale of a flock of ewes at the market price for the dams? These men are exceedingly scarce.

It will pay to get an early maturing breed of sheep, feed them well and sell the produce that is not to be kept for breeders as early as possible after they have attained a selling weight. It will not pay any man in this late day and with the present improvement in live stock lines to keep anything else. It is fooling away time, a waste of feed and energy, and an all round loss to the man who undertakes it.—*The Homestead*.

SIZE AND FEEDING.

In regard to the above subject Professor Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, says. It has been time and again demonstrated at the Minnesota Experiment Station that there are large cows with comparatively small feeding capacity, and, on the other hand, some of the small cows had even greater feeding and digesting capacity than some of the larger ones. There is no one rule of feeding, that has led astray so considerable a number of our American experimenters and destroyed the practical value of their work, as the one declaring that animals should be fed according to their size.

Some cows with short legs and light quarters will barely raise the beam at 900 pounds, and yet, having a very capacious middle, will eat and digest more than others with long, heavy quarters, with a comparatively light body and weighing 1,200 pounds. It has been clearly shown in our experiments in cost of production that small or medium cows have greater digesting capacity in proportion to their size than large cows. Indeed this seems to hold good with all our domestic animals, not only so far as feeding capacity is concerned, but in strength and endurance as well. In breeding to increase size we always fail to increase strength and endurance or speed in the same proportion.

That the cost of maintenance is fairly measured by the size of an animal is true only in a general way. We must always take temperament into account. An animal having a highly developed nervous system would under certain conditions require more food for maintenance than would another animal of the same size under similar conditions, but having a highly developed vital temperament. In the future temperament and form in the animal will be found to play a more important part than has been generally supposed. Indeed I am satisfied they will be found to be greater factors in deciding the usefulness or adaptability of animals for specific purposes than the generally accepted breed characteristics.

FLAVOR IN EGGS.

There is no doubt that the flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the hens. When they are fed largely or almost exclusively on raw meat, which often happens where there is a slaughter yard close by, the yolk of the egg will be a darker color, and the flavor strong or coarse. When milk is almost exclusively fed, the yolk is paler, and the white often has a milky appearance, while the whole egg is watery and less firm in texture than those laid by hens fed on grain. And, just as the color and appearance is affected, so is the flavor. The milk-fed eggs are insipid and unsatisfactory when poached or used in puddings.

In the latter capacity the quality of the egg is very noticeable to the cook, who sometimes finds that she requires four eggs to make a custard to-day, whereas last week she used but two. Sometimes four or five eggs will not thicken at all, at others two ordinary-sized eggs will thicken a pint of milk; this is all owing to the feeding.

The cook can generally tell when she breaks them into the bowl how many will be required, by their color and firmness. The harder the egg is to beat at first, the richer in good qualities. No animal requires greater variety of food than the hen, and nothing we can eat contains such capacity for nourishment as an egg. One egg weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces contains 120 grains of carbon and $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains of nitrogen. As a flesh producer one pound of egg is about equal to one pound of beef. And in the egg the

albumen, oil and saline matter, as in pure milk, are in the right proportion for sustaining life, thus the egg, like milk, is a complete food itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is proved by the chicken whose bones, muscles, feathers, flesh, etc., are all evolved from the white and yolk of the egg.—*Farmers' Journal*.

TORONTO EXHIBITION ENTRIES.

Why will people always leave the sending of entries for fall fairs until the last moment? If they only knew the trouble they cause by all rushing in together, some of the more considerate would certainly forward them a day or two earlier. Although entries for the live stock departments (horses, cattle, sheep, and swine), dairy products, ladies' work, fine arts, honey, and all classes of manufacture close on Saturday next, August 6th, up to the end of last week, Dr. Bell, assistant manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, reported that the entries so far received were very few, "but," he added, "I suppose they will test our strength and health by all rushing in simultaneously. It would save us both time and money if our friends would not unanimously wait until the last minute. However, judging by the applications for prize lists, there will be plenty come in finally." Comment has already been made in this column on the fact that the Toronto Exhibition gives more money in premiums for live stock than any other fair on this continent. It, therefore, deserves the most liberal support. What we should like to see would be more individual exhibits. In some classes at present the big breeders carry off nearly all the money, smaller breeders and farmers being seemingly unmindful of the fact that it does not always follow that the numerically strongest farm is the strongest in quality. This year it is anticipated that there will be in attendance the largest number of foreign visitors the fair has ever seen; in fact, one railway man estimates the possible presence from the United States during the ten days from August 29th to September 10th at two or three hundred thousand. Although there will be no horse sale at auction on the grounds this year, there are to be an extra number of high-class sales on the outside, and, therefore, the opportunity for disposing of stock will be exceptional. But, in addition to the financial value of showing at Toronto, is the fact that excellent facilities are offered for the practical farmer to gain much valuable information. For instance, the Ontario Agricultural College will make special exhibits under their lecturers and experimentalists, one of cereals and another of bees and their products; while the Experimental Fruit Farm at Grimsby will make an extra large display both of fresh and bottled fruit. Then there are the innumerable extra features, exhibitions by English and French firms, and such a large variety of general entertainment that to see it all in any other large city—and it is only in a large city that it could be seen—would cost ten or twenty times as much as is asked in Toronto.

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