

eligible for the class, and her place was taken by Garclough Favorite 3rd.

Jerseys, although not so numerous as last year, had 39 entries. The cow class was an excellent one, the cows being of such equal merit that the placing of them was a matter of individual taste. J. Brutton's lovely cow, Irish Lass, of sweet character and beautiful quality, took the lead, and was awarded the Blythwood bowl. She was bred by Mr. Spencer, and sired by Emerald, dam Arcadia. Second was A. Miller's Haal-lett's grand twelve-year-old Vanilla 22nd, which keeps her shape and udder in a remarkable manner.

In Shorthorn bulls, first prize was given to J. M. Strickland's Brandsby's Aristocrat 3rd, a handsome roan yearling, whose dam has a milk-record of 8,036½ lbs. in 273 days.

Jersey bulls made a big and meritorious class, in which there were thirteen entries. A. Miller-Hallett took the lead with his grand two-year-old Golden Chance's Noble, whose sire was Noble of Oaklands, the best son of Lady Viola.

In the Jersey butter test, J. H. Barry's six-year-old cow, Promise, was awarded first prize and gold medal for a total of 56 points. After 222 days in milk, she gave 42 lbs. 12 oz. milk, which yielded 2 lbs. 12 oz. of butter. Second prize and silver medal went to J. Brutton's Irish Lass, which, 215 days after calving, gave 40 lbs. 12 oz. milk, which yielded 2 lbs. 6½ oz. butter, her score being 50.75 points.

An entry of 22 Shorthorn cows not eligible for the pedigree class made a splendid showing, the first award going to last year's winner, Southfield Red Rose, shown by J. W. Astley. The same exhibitor was second with Southfield Nancy, a cow that has all the appearance of a deep-milker, a point she is proving by having given the abnormal weight of 84 lbs. milk the first day of the trial. Another cow of this class gave 86 lbs. the first day of the test. The Scottish Farmer says Shorthorns seem to have taken all the leading championships for combined milk and butter tests at the London Dairy Show. Fuller information re these tests we hope to have for publication in our next issue.

In an experiment carried on at the Oklahoma Station, dairy cows fed on a ration of wheat bran, corn-chop, alfalfa hay, and silage, produced milk at a cost of 11.2 cents per gallon. When on a similar ration, with cottonseed-meal added, the cost was reduced to 10.9 cents per gallon, but the quantity was slightly decreased. In another test on a ration of bran, corn-chop, cottonseed-meal, and alfalfa hay, the cost was 11.7 cents per gallon, and on a similar ration, with silage as a supplement, the cost was 10.4 cents per gallon, and the yield was slightly increased.

Tests of dairy cows made for short intervals in the beginning of the lactation period can not be depended upon to indicate the normal percentage of fat produced by cows tested, for experiments have shown that the percentage of fat in milk can be influenced to a marked extent for the first three weeks to a month by the fatness of the animal at parturition. This influence appears to extend in some cases in a less degree for three months. Under-feeding of the animal after parturition seems to be a necessary condition to bring about this abnormal percentage of fat in milk.

POULTRY.

Poultry Hints Boiled Down.

Some good advice is epitomized in a leaflet bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. We reprint most of the points, omitting a few that are not especially seasonable just now:

SELECTION OF A BREED.

Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is pure-bred.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are: Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and Anconas.

The American or general-purpose breeds are: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.

The Asiatic or meat breeds are: Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.

The English breeds are: Dorkings, Orpingtons, and Redcaps.

For farm use the American breeds are probably the best.

Pure-bred poultry means uniformity of products.

Uniformity of products means increased profits, if products are properly marketed.

Given the same care and feed, pure-bred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES.

Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building.

A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter.

Allow at least 2 square feet of floor space per bird.

Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

The partial open-front house is conceded to be the best type for most sections.

The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to good advantage on many farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, with a dropping-board about 8 inches below them.

Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping-boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

FEEDING.

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed.

Nature provides—	Scientific classification.	Poultrymen feed—
Worms and bugs	Nitrogenous material or protein ..	Eggs, meat (green cut bone or beef scrap), milk, or cottage cheese.
Seeds	Non-nitrogenous	Wheat, oats, corn, barley, etc.
Greens	Succulents	Lettuce, cabbage, kale, mangels, alfalfa, clover, etc.
Grit	Mineral Water	Grit and oyster shell.
Water	Water	Water.

A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, which should be scattered in the litter.

Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times.

Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield.

Provide 4 or 5 feet of good, clean litter in which to scatter the grain.

Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, etc., make excellent green feed.

When wet mashers are fed, be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts hard-boiled eggs and stale bread, or stale bread soaked in milk. When bread and milk are used, care should be exercised to squeeze all milk out of the bread. From the third or fourth day until the chicks can eat wheat and cracked corn, commercial chick feed is a good ration.

Plenty of pure, fresh water, grit, shell, and green feed should be available from the first day.

Feed the chickens about five times daily and only what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, except at night, when they should receive all they want.

EGG PRODUCTION.

Produce the infertile egg.

Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them.

Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hens.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an exceptionally good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

If possible, mark the pullets that lay in the fall, and use them in the breeding pen for the following spring.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by fowls be-

ing confined, becoming overfat, and from lack of mineral matter.

MARKETING.

Uniform products command the best prices. Pure-bred fowls produce uniform products.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh 1½ pounds or attain a marketable weight.

When selling the eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer, insist that the transaction be on a quality basis.

Ship or deliver eggs twice or three times weekly.

Small or dirty eggs should be used at home.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

LICE AND MITES.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order.

A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice.

In applying powder hold the fowl by the feet, head down, and work the powder well down into the feathers.

The free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

Whitewash is very effective against vermin.

COMMON DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

All diseased birds should be isolated.

Colds and roup.—Disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add the amount of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Chicken pox.—Apply a touch of iodine and carbolic vaseline to each sore.

Gapes.—New ground and vigorous cultivation will often remedy this trouble.

Scaly legs.—Apply vaseline to the affected parts, and after 24 hours soak in warm soapy water. Repeat treatment until cured.

Diarrhoea in hens.—Low-grade wheat flour or middlings is good for this trouble.

Bowel trouble in chicks.—Well-boiled rice mixed with a little charcoal will often check this complaint.

RULES.

It is urged that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs.

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.

2. Gather the eggs twice daily.

3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.

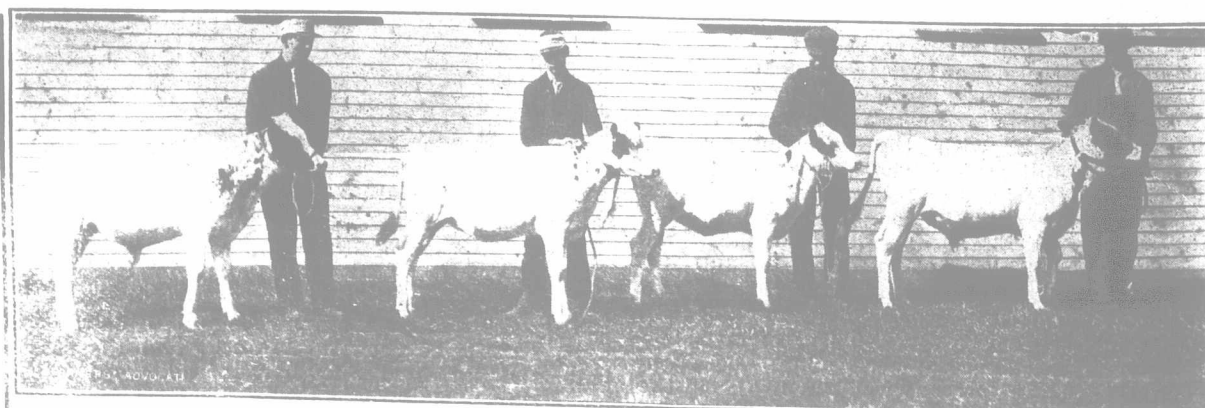
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.

5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Indian Game Crosses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early in July I wrote you regarding the advisability of farmers doing some experimenting in the raising of poultry, with a view to obtaining the best results in eggs and roasters, and hoped that others of your readers might have had some experience they could relate, so that we could all benefit by it. So far none have taken it up, and I will state some information I have



Ayrshire Calves.

Owned and exhibited by Wm. Stewart & Sons, Meigs, Ont. The heifer calves won first and third at Toronto. Bull calf second at Toronto, 1912.