

Semi-Steel Fire-Pot—Not Gray Iron

A FIRE-POT of a furnace should be able to endure tremendous heat and to repel the attacks of sulphur fumes.

The material commonly used for a fire-pot is gray iron. The Sunshine fire-pot is *Semi-Steel*.

Now, avoiding technical terms, gray iron has what may be called "open" pores. Through these "open" pores the destructive sulphur fumes attack the iron and hasten disintegration.

On the other hand, Semi-Steel is a close-grained ma-

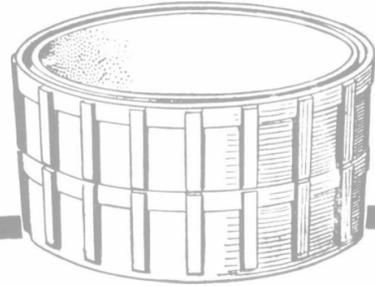
terial, with a smooth-as-glass surface which practically seals or "closes" up the pores. Semi-Steel easily repels the attacks of gas fumes and thus greatly prolongs the life of the fire-pot.

A Semi-Steel fire-pot weighs 20 per cent. heavier than the same size and pattern in gray iron. It is therefore better able to endure tremendous heat.

Semi-Steel is made by an exclusive McClary process. You can only get a Semi-Steel fire-pot with a McClary furnace. That is one strong reason why you should have

the Sunshine installed in your home. Our agent in your locality will tell you many other reasons. Ask him.

Remember, the Sunshine is *guaranteed*, by the largest makers of furnaces in British Empire, to heat your home to your entire satisfaction. 45



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PERFORMANCE AND CONFORMATION IN JUDGING COWS

The last United States National Dairy Show introduced a new class into its premium list, which promises to become an important factor in the dairy cattle world. This was the class, "Cows any age, having official yearly records." There has been the feeling on the part of many that there are two classes of pure-bred dairy cattle, those which win in the show-ring, and which might or might not be profitable producers of milk or butter, and a class which are profitable producers, but could not hope to win in the show-ring, because they lack fancy points which the up-to-date judge must require.

Much as this dual standard has been criticised by some, and defended by others, there is a growing sentiment that the greatest good will come to the breeders who recognize both standards, and seek to develop large producing animals having the desirable breed characteristics and attractive points.

While not satisfied that it had fully solved the problem, the management of the National Dairy Show made the start by including the new class in its premium list. It was judged according to the following rule:

In awarding the premium in Class 12 (cow with official yearly record), the judge shall assign each entry a definite number of points for conformation, on the basis of 100 for perfect; to this shall be added one point for each twenty pounds, or fraction thereof, of butter-fat above 250 for a two-year-old, with an additional minimum requirement of one-tenth of a pound for each day the heifer is over two years old, up to a total of 360 pounds minimum requirement for the mature cow. Only such records shall be accepted as are certified to by the secretary of the registry association as having been made under the supervision of an experiment station or agricultural college, as required for official or semi-official tests. A cow scoring less than 87 on conformation shall not be awarded a premium.

In each breed, the respective score-card, of that breed was used as a basis for judging conformation. In the judgment of the writer, the minimum score of 87 on conformation should be lower. To the surprise and gratification of all interested, this class brought out a goodly number of entries in the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, there being 17 entries in the former, and 8 in the latter class.

It has been argued that this class was not practicable, because of its interruption to its records in progress. However desirable it may be to repeat records, most breeders, having got their cows in the official list with a year's creditable record, do not repeat, and, therefore, having completed a year's record, their appearance in the show-ring, fresh within a reasonable time, is excellent evidence that their year's record has not hurt them, if with this record they combine high individual excellence. The appearance in this class of the world's record Jersey, not only hale and hearty at twelve years of age, but actually freshening during the show, was evidence of the correctness of this contention.

The winners in the Guernsey class at the 1909 Dairy Show scored, respectively, 94 and 92 points; in the Jersey class the scores were 123, 112, 103, and 99 points.

As an initial recognition of performance and individuality in the public show-ring, the figures furnish material for thoughtful consideration by students of the dairy cow.

While it happens that in the Jersey class the cow winning first place had the highest score on both conformation and performance, the same was not true in the Guernsey class; and the Jersey ranking second in total score was second for performance and third in conformation.

The result of this work has already borne fruit, in that State and local fairs are introducing this class. There is no reason why local fairs should not recognize, on this same basis, the grade cow sired by a registered bull of a recognized dairy breed, and having a yearly record made under the supervision of one of the cow-test associations.

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