

Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont., entered "Paulina Mercedes Jewel" and "Daisy Texal 2nd," 44831, a cow having a seven days' official test of 437 pounds of milk and 18 pounds 2 ounces of 80 per cent. butter as a three year old. "Queen De Kol 2nd," a four-year-old, that had dropped her last calf on July 29th, was entered by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Considering her age and the fact that she was competing with cows fresh in milk her performance was a most creditable one. John Drummond, of Parry Sound, entered "Lucknow Queen." This cow seemed to be more affected by the strange surroundings than were her competitors.

The cows were milked dry at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 19th. On Wednesday and Thursday, the days of the test, they were milked three times daily, at 5.30 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m. The particulars of the test are given in the following table. In scoring the solids, not fats, were estimated to be one-tenth as valuable as the fat:

Rank.	Name of Cow.	Weight of milk.		Lbs. fat in 48 hours.	Lbs. solids not fat in 48 hours.	Total milk solids in 48 hours.	Score: Solids not fat + 10 times fat.
		Lbs.	oz.				
1	Inka Sylvia	132	5	3.73	10.51	14.24	47.84
2	Juanita Sylvia....	125	8	3.58	10.42	14.00	46.21
3	Carmen Sylvia..	115	3	3.37	9.45	12.82	43.13
4	Queen De Kol 2nd	129	2	3.22	10.49	13.71	42.65
5	Princess Lida 4th	105	9	3.27	8.84	12.11	41.53
6	Daisy Texal 2nd..	108	9	3.19	8.96	12.15	40.87
7	Rideau Gretqui..	97	4	3.08	8.41	11.49	39.21
8	Paulina Mercedes Jewel	95	15	2.60	7.73	10.33	33.76
9	Lucknow Queen..	86	14	1.97	7.28	9.25	26.98

Inka Sylvia's record in detail for the two days' test was as follows:

September.		Weight of milk.		Per cent. of fat.	Lbs. fat.	L.R. at 60°F.	Lbs. solid not fat.	Score: S.N. F. + 10 F.
		Lbs.	Ozs.					
20th,	5.30 a.m.	21	14	2.4	.525	30.	1.746	7.000
	1 p.m.	20	0	2.6	.520	29.5	1.578	6.778
	9 p.m.	23	6½	3.2	.749	29.	1.847	9.337
21st,	5.30 a.m.	23	6	2.8	.655	30.	1.884	8.429
	1 p.m.	21	6½	3.4	.728	29.	1.700	8.978
	9 p.m.	22	4	2.5	.557	29.5	1.754	7.324
		132	5		3.73		10.51	47.84

Old Hens vs. Pullets

In the last annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying some valuable data, based upon experiments conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station of Utah, are given relative to the profits to be derived from the keeping of old hens and pullets for egg production. The accompanying illustrations represent in a very striking way the per cent. of profit from pullets and from young hens. It would appear that the per cent. of profit from the former is fully five times greater than from the latter. The following extract from the report, including the tables, shows very clearly that our farmers, in order to make the most out of their poultry, must get rid of their old hens as soon as possible and keep only young birds for egg production:

When it comes to a comparison of the records of the old hens and the pullets, there is no disputing the fact that whatever other glories age may bring, it does not bring with it a profitable egg basket. A comparison of pens 1 and 5 with 2, 3, 4 and 6 in tables 4 and 5, will show that the profit from the young hens or pullets is about five times greater than that of the old hens. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. Those of the old hens averaged less than a cent a piece, while those from the pullets, with the exception of pen 2, averaged more than a cent apiece. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in early winter, when the price was good. As already stated, the old hens were three to four years old.

It should be stated that the results of this experiment have been accomplished with fowls kept in confinement. During the winter months, a period of between three and



Fig. 2—Representing the per cent. of profit from old hens.

four months, they were not outside of the building. The four fowls had less than 8 square feet of floor space inside of the building, and when the male was with them, still less.

TABLE NO. 4.
EGG RECORD.

Pen.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.	Average per Fowl.
1.....	...	...	...	6	38	54	59	27	14	21	12		231	64
2.....	...	...	15	28	57	79	80	67	63	76	60	25	550	137½
3.....	15	29	53	59	67	80	75	64	57	60	44	28	631	157½
4.....	19	26	54	64	76	88	91	78	65	85	62	19	727	181½
5.....	...	2	11	15	21	74	73	67	51	49	56	4	427	106½
6.....	...	3	41	35	73	72	73	71	72	68	52	43*	603	150½

*Pen 6 laid eight eggs the last week of experiment, and these are included in the number recorded in October.

VALUE OF EGGS PRODUCED.

Table No. 5 shows the market value of eggs laid each month by the several pens. The average monthly price of eggs is given at the bottom of the table. Taking pen 4, the best month was August when 85 cents' worth of eggs were laid; eggs were then 12 cents per dozen. January was the next best, when 81 cents was made, with eggs at 18 cents per dozen.

TABLE NO. 5.
VALUE OF EGGS IN CENTS.

Pen.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb.	October.	Total value.
1...				.06	.32	.45	.50	.23	.12	.21	.14	...	\$ c.
2....			.22	.29	.48	.66	.66	.56	.52	.76	.70	.42	5 27
3....	.25	.60	.80	.62	.56	.67	.63	.53	.48	.60	.51	.47	6 72
4....	.32	.54	.81	.66	.63	.71	.76	.65	.54	.85	.72	.32	7 53
5....	.04	.17	.20	.18	.61	.61	.61	.56	.42	.49	.65	.07	4 00
6....	.06	.61	.36	.61	.60	.61	.60	.60	.60	.68	.61	.27	6 06
* Price of eggs	.20	.25	.18	.12½	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.14	.20	

* Market price per dozen.