

days after turning in to this pasture, all of the cows gave more milk, whereas before they were showing a daily decrease. We were also obliged to feed less bran. One cow milking eight months gave five lbs. milk more daily than she was giving previous to going to the millet pasture. I had a poor opinion of millet as hay, and have never grown much for that purpose as it is difficult to get it sufficiently palatable and digestible when cured for hay. When young and tender, as it is in pasture, it has proven ideal food.

It is best to turn the cattle on it when it is three or four inches high. Keep it eaten down, as it grows. Keep the cattle off it on wet days, and do not allow it to be eaten down too closely. We keep the stock off that field about two days of the week in order to keep it with plants three or four inches high. When we wish to keep the stock off it we have to shut them off. Otherwise they would be on the millet pasture all the time, although there is a grass field alongside of it.

Millet or Hungarian will grow almost anywhere. It likes hot weather like corn, and it is a very nutritious strong feed, and when fed as pasture it is very palatable. It is quite unusual for cows to increase their production in July and August. We think the credit is due solely to the millet. We know other cows on A1 second crop clover that have not shown any increase. We have better pasture for our cows than we have ever had before in August on account of having the millet, and we are able to save 17 acres of clover field to leave for seed. Clover seed being so very expensive to buy is profitable to grow. It would not be profitable, however, if we had to have our cows on poorer pasture. Dairymen will do well to plan to have a field of millet pasture next summer. The field can grow grass until the middle of June.

Live Stock Judging—A Word to Amateur

As the season for the fall Fairs and Exhibitions approaches many young farmers will be called upon for the first time to act in the capacity of judges of live stock. A few words just now on this question from one who "has been there" may not be amiss.

Don't be easily discomfited or discouraged if you make a mistake, (as you likely will) or receive adverse criticism, (as you surely will). Remember human nature is not infallible, and while at times very affable and kindly, again it may be very cold and critical. He becomes the successful judge who passes through this initiative and preliminary stage without stultifying himself by becoming entangled in useless and unnecessary controversy and heated disputes over placings that hinge largely on opinion, instead of merit.

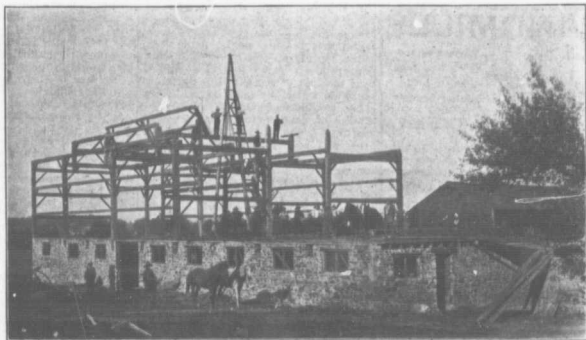
You will be called on to pass opinion on all classes and kinds of stock owned by all kinds of men. This latter will class under three heads. There is the "cheery" exhibitor who always wears a smile, even though he does not stand at the top. He knows his stock and those of his competitors. He knows their imperfections as well as their strong points. He knows just about where they should be placed in their class. These are the men for whom it is a pleasure to work, who give good advice to the amateur judge and who relieve this live stock judging of its most disagreeable features. We have another class of exhibitors, that, in their own mind, have the best stock in the country. They cannot see imperfections in their own stock nor good points in that of their competitors. They always want top place whether worthy of it or not, and almost malign the judge if they don't get there. With this class of exhibitor the judge requires great patience, yes, an abundance of grace. Then, there is the class that regards the judge as an authority, (as he should be) and bow to his decision, although it may not be in accord with their own judgment. They submit to his ruling with an inward resolve to know why their stock is so placed. We find this

class among the new exhibitors and in all likelihood he will seek out the judge and discuss quietly with him the merits and demerits of his stock so that he may remedy the defects, if any. Such an exhibitor usually gets to the top in the course of time.

MUST SEE QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY

In the expert judge there are two faculties which seem to require special development: Observation and Judgment, so says Prof. Craig. "He must be a keen observer and in forming a standard on which to base a conclusion he must see quickly and accurately, so that there may be no mistake in his observations." It is absolutely necessary, to be informed just what to look for, in the first place, good points; in the second

walk around the ring the animals should be lined up side by side, getting those which have taken his eye as much together as possible. The judge next walks along in front of the line. He notes the character of each animal by observing the strength and brightness of eye, type of face and strength of nostril, also width between fore-legs. Next, he passes along behind the line noting breadth and strength of loin, standing position, position of udder, (if a dairy cow) as well as minor points. Next, have the animals placed in line, one behind the other so that a side view may be had. Note the strength of constitution as denoted by good heart and lung capacity, length and spring of rib for food capacity, for top and bottom line and quality as denoted by the hand-



Raising a Barn With Block and Tackle

This barn, recently raised on the farm owned by Mr. M. E. Turner, Halton Co., Ont., is 115 x 56 feet, with 15 foot side posts. Mr. Turner says that raising by block and tackle is a great improvement on the old style of raising by hand. Only 15 men were required to raise the structure.

place, imperfections. In other words, the successful live stock judge not only requires acute powers of observation, but a true knowledge of the class of animals on which he may be called upon to pass judgment. Such knowledge has been best acquired by long and constant familiarity with the breeds of his choice. While breed, type or characteristics, and function or mission in life, vary with different races or breeds of animals, yet there are some things to be sought for in every animal, viz: strong character, vigor of constitution, and quality, each of which should stand out strong and clear in all classes of breeding animals.

MUST HAVE AN IDEAL IN MIND

The successful judge must have an "ideal" in mind. An "ideal" as fixed by market standards and scales of points as drafted and adopted by the breed associations, with which scales he should be familiar. Few animals come up to the "ideal." Most of them fall short when brought under a standard. Herein lies scope for the acute observation of the judge. His judgment must be exercised in balancing up strong points with defects and imperfections. He requires to be especially wary, as a clever exhibitor may cover up a multitude of defects with extra flesh, good grooming and astute holding of the animal while in the ring—things small in themselves and possibly unknown to a novice—but count for much in the final issue. While we like to commend a groom or attendant who brings his stock out in prime condition and exhibits them to every advantage so as to catch the eye of the judge and the onlooker, we have frequently seen such animals, although somewhat inferior to their competitors as individuals, be given a higher placing on account of their taking appearance.

The judge should note particularly each animal as it comes into the judging arena. After a brief

ling qualities of the skin and covering and the even make up of the animal. A few more animals than the prize list calls for should be drawn out to one side, this is called a "short list," and from these the prize winners are selected.

Comparisons should be carefully made. Defects and good points should be well balanced up and the animals placed in order of merit from right to left or vice versa. Always place them where they may be seen best by the public, and always place them in the same order, placing the first prize winner always on the same side. While the judge should exercise great care and accuracy in making his decisions, the work should be done expeditiously. Neither the public nor the exhibitors have much sympathy with the slow, dallying judge. He creates an impression as not "being sure" of his ground. Such an impression once formed takes some time to dissipate and redounds against the judge sooner or later. Again, the judge must be clear headed so as not to get mixed up in his placings of herds after having passed upon the individuals. He should have a good reason to give for his placings, either publicly or in private, when courteously called upon to do so.—W. F. S.

We always treat our cows to protect them from flies in the hot weather. We know from experience, that, aside from the comfort it gives the animals, it puts money into our pockets from the increased amount of milk they give. We have one individual cow in our herd that gave five pounds of milk a day more than she would have given without the treatment for flies. This I know, because I got out of the preparation I am using for a few days. They all showed a falling off in their milk but this one fell off more than any.—E. B. Mallory, Hastings Co., Ont.