

avoided. They should be allowed to remain as long as possible; this is better for the sheep; it saves dip and lessens the possibility of any danger of poisoning afterwards. If the sheep are hurried out too rapidly and the sun is very hot, it will dry out the fleeces too quickly, add to its harshness and sun-burn the sheep, so that they will lose their wool. If it becomes necessary in the purchase of lambs for feeding or sheep for breeding stock, to dip them in cold weather, it may be easily accomplished without any danger to them if they are sheltered from the winds and extreme cold after the dipping. I have dipped feeding lambs when the temperature was considerably be-

trate so deeply, and it does not dry out to such a depth. A study of the roots of the corn plant shows that many of them would naturally grow within three or four inches of the surface, but when the upper layer of soil is dry they cannot obtain any nourishment from this portion of the ground.

Another injury to the corn crop from deep cultivation is the tearing out of the corn roots by the cultivator shovels. By pruning these roots the ability of the plant to secure nourishment is greatly hindered, and the crop injured thereby.

It is very important that the cultivations should be sufficiently frequent to prevent a hard crust from remaining on the ground for any length of time.

Judging Horses at Fairs

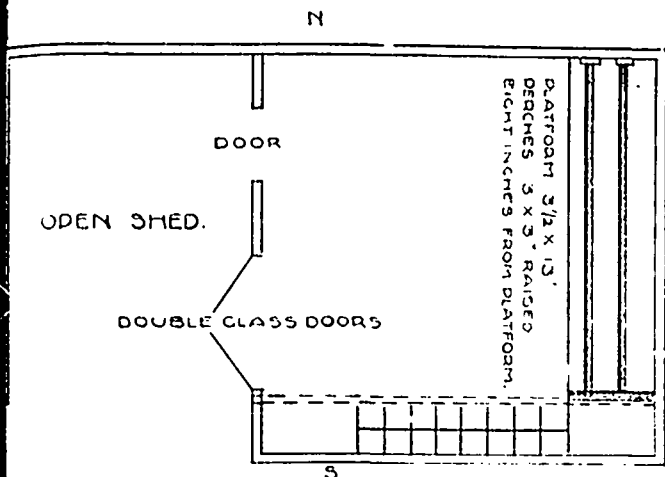
At the New York State Breeders' Meeting a very practical paper was read on this subject by Mr. Mortimer, from which we make the following extracts:

"In all the galaxy of talent secured to pass judgment in the show-ring on the different breeds, it is hardest to find well qualified men to act as judges of the horse classes. Much unfavorable comment has been heaped upon the leading horse shows of the country because year after year they have engaged the very same men to place the honors, but, when you investigate the matter, you will learn that the management have found it difficult to secure proper men to take their places. Of all the 'roasting' criticism, anathemas, and disgust, the whole category is heaped upon the average judge in the horse ring, and nowhere else is it so justifiably expressed or deservedly accredited.

"Judges should not be influenced by what an animal has won in former shows. This is a common fault, and marks a grave weakness. The champion of another day may have been overdone, broken down, failing, or perhaps he is meeting for the first time new rivals, and better than have ever crossed steel with him. It is a universal comment of the man holding an animal in the ring to say to the judges: 'This is the great champion'; 'This was first forty times in England and ten times first as a yearling.' The proper judge will promptly say: 'Well, this may be the time he will not even get a second; we will see when we get through examining the others.' A judge who lets former judges award the prizes in the ring is not fit to be in the ring. He must feel that he is competent to judge for himself, and will put the ribbons where, in his own mind, they rightfully belong. Judges should not take catalogues into the rings with them—not that the high-minded, unprejudiced, honest judge could be influenced by the names of the owners, but that he 'avoid even the appearance of evil.'

"All animals should be considered as they appear in the ring before the judge. No allowance ought to be made for age or condition. If a man show in the class with a young animal against a more matured one it is his fault. He must not ask the judge to try to think how his animal will look when it is as old as his competitor's. Nor can a judge be asked to take into consideration the oft-stated fact that the animal 'has been just taken out of pasture,' or that he has 'not been pampered for show purposes.' Fie upon such nonsense! If the animal is not old enough, not fat enough, not in a proper condition to show, why then show him? Or if he is shown merely to fill up the class, do not expect a judge to give a prize on what he might have been or what he may some day be.

"Let the judge go into the ring well posted in what he is going to do, be perfectly sober, cool, and collected, without any coercion, sentimentality, or prejudices against a variety or an exhibitor, to stand by his own convictions, and be honest enough if he is not qualified to do justice in the ring to decline to serve in the capacity. The task of the judge is not a pleasant one. It is difficult to satisfy or even conciliate the defeated exhibitor, the ringside spectators, the grand stand, and the press reporters. It is a labor of the head and not of the heart—a thankless work at best. 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.'



Ground Plan of Poultry House, A; Scale 1/4-inch to the Foot.—O. A. C. Report, 1896.

low zero without any of them suffering, by putting them in dry, sheltered quarters as soon as possible after dipping and keeping them there until the fleeces had at least dried out close to the skin. Considering the importance of this practice on the thrift of our flocks and the danger that there is from such diseases as scab in the ordinary course of trade in feeding and breeding stock, it would seem that a compulsory dipping should be in vogue in every state of the Union. It certainly should be the practice of every feeder or breeder, for his own interest, to thoroughly dip all sheep that come under his charge when they show any uncleanness.

Cultivation of Corn for Conservation of Moisture

A test of the relative values of deep and shallow cultivation of corn on the Nebraska Experiment Station Farm demonstrates beyond doubt the superiority of the latter method. Four acres of land were divided into tracts of one acre each, and each tract was cultivated by a different cultivator, the same one being used on each throughout the summer. The same number of cultivations were given in each case.

The cultivators used were the Moline Corn Plow (Brigadier) to represent the deep style of cultivation, and the Moline Spring Tooth Cultivator and the Superior Cultivator to represent the shallow cultivators. In the fall the corn was picked from each acre and weighed. The yield was as follows:

Method of cultivation.	Yield per acre.
Deep cultivation	59 bushels.
Shallow "	68 "
" "	69 "
" "	69 "

The land receiving shallow cultivation was stirred to a depth of three inches, that receiving deep cultivation to a depth of six inches.

Shallow cultivation for corn possesses two advantages over the other method. In the first place, by stirring the soil to a depth of only three inches, the air does not pene-