

that the cream is of better consistency and more free from bubbles and lumps than where a higher speed turbine is used. No table is needed for any of the floor, thus saving labour in lifting, the feed vat is near the floor and the inflow of milk is regulated automatically, and all parts are easily accessible for cleaning. It is very efficient in separating, requires little power to drive, durable and simple in construction, and is not too expensive. Already many testimonials are given from users in this country, who speak highly of the machine in practical working. On the Continent it has been awarded many first prizes in working trials in competition with other leading makers. In the judges' report of the R. A. S. E. show, held last year, published in the Society's journal, it is stated concerning the "Melotte" Separator, that:—"The judges were struck with the beauty of the arrangement and the extraordinarily small amount of power it takes to drive it. It separated 15 gallons in 11 1-2 minutes, while the power taken to turn the handle was surprisingly small." Full particulars can be obtained of the makers, the "Melotte" Separator Sales Co., Bristol.

The Poultry-Yard.

(CONDUCTED BY S. J. ANDRES).

SELECTION OF BREEDS AND BREEDING.

A mistake is oftentimes made in selecting fowls of a breed that is not suited for the purposes for which they are to be kept. If egg production is the an-important point, it is a most serious mistake to select a breed of fowls that is not noted for this product. If, on the other hand, meat is the chief object, an expensive mistake will be made if any but the heavy-bodied fowls are chosen. The small, active nervous, egg-producing breeds cannot compete with the larger phlegmatic Asiatics for meat production. Then, too, if the fowls are kept for both eggs and meat production,

some breed of the middle class should be chosen.

These, while they do not attain the great size of the Asiatics are sufficiently large to be reared profitably to supply the table with meat, and at the same time have the tendency for egg production developed sufficiently to produce a goodly number of eggs during the year. The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are good illustrations of this class of fowls. While individuals of these breeds have made excellent records in egg production, the records of large numbers do not compare favorably with the egg production of the Mediterranean fowls. All of the so-called Mediterranean fowls have a great tendency toward egg-production and require only the proper food and care to produce eggs in abundance.

A serious mistake is also made in selecting fowls for breeding purposes and in selecting eggs for hatching. On many farms the custom is to select eggs for hatching during the spring months, when nearly all the fowls are laying. No matter how poor a layer a hen may be, the chances are that most of the eggs will be produced during the spring and summer months. A hen that has laid many eggs during the winter months is quite likely to produce fewer eggs during the spring and early summer months than one that commenced laying on the approach of warm weather. Spring-time is nature's season for egg-production. All fowls that produce any considerable number of eggs during the year are likely to be laying at this time. It is therefore plain that whenever eggs are selected in the springtime from a flock of mixed hens, composed of some good layers and some poor ones, a larger percent of eggs will be obtained from the poor layers than at almost any other season of the year. A serious mistake is therefore made in breeding largely from the unprofitable fowls. Whenever it is possible, fowls that are known for the great number of eggs they have produced during the year should be selected for the breeding pen.

While it may be almost impossible, and