

narrower than the average-egg and would not allow of any comparison between weight and size, but these formed only a very poor minority which might be overlooked to the advantage of the buyer. Calculating only by weight which is the most accurate method of grading, where there is fair play for the buyer and the seller, the average country egg that is available from the Egg-woman for 4 pies. a piece was found to be weighing from 9 drs. to 11 drs. and this was fixed as the standard and by weight, price and size the following grades were tabulated.

Weight.		Price.	Size or No. of hole in the stand.
7	to 9 drams.	3 ps.	3
9	„ 11 „	4 „	4
11	„ 13 „	5 „	5
13	„ 15 „	6 „	6
15	„ 17 „	7 „	7
17	„ 22 „	8 „	8

When eggs are handled on a large scale commercially, this system of grading by size through the help of the egg-grading stand will be much appreciated. Sometimes they can also be graded according to weight and sold as so many for the Rupee. The above system of grading by size is now in vogue at the Central Farm, and when our egg baskets are full, it will save lot of time in grading eggs, as the hole through which an egg just passes through will indicate the average weight and the number of the hole and hence the price.

A. J. Wilson.

Tiruppur Cattle Show.

The Cattle Show this year at Tiruppur was on the whole a success. The Show was opened by the Hon. L. E. Buckley, on the 6th instant, and the prizes were given away by His Excellency Lord Pentland, on the 9th instant. The cattle were well represented and the prizes were numerous. The exhibition stalls were almost empty and showed lack

of competition. The Tahsildars of some of the taluks had collected the local agricultural products, but as these were mostly common place, they attracted but little attention. Unless the committee takes pains to secure greater competition, the money spent on this branch of the exhibition would not be fully justified.

The Agricultural College did not send any of its cattle to the show on account of the outbreak of rinderpest in that locality. The "Monsoon" ploughs were however exhibited, and their working demonstrated in a plot of ground near the shandy. Ryots accustomed to the use of light wooden ploughs, after inspecting the various parts of the "Monsoon plough" passed on with the remark, that the plough was all right but required big animals, such as the Government alone can keep and feed. They were informed that ploughing with these ploughs was going on near the shandy and were requested to see them working. Half-a-dozen of these ploughs were kept ready for use, while one was actually ploughing, drawn by a pair of cattle from the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The plough went 6 inches deep and took a broad furrow, and completely inverted the soil, turning under all the litter and dung of the animals that were tethered there. The ploughed soil was 9 inches deep and this excited the admiration of all the ryots there, and attracted big crowds, who all began to declare with one voice that ploughing 4 times with the country plough drawn by the same pair cannot produce such excellent tilth. Even for the tobacco stubble they said one ploughing was sufficient. The ryots began one after another to handle the plough, and they found it easy to work. There was no need to press the handle continuously, and the workman walked conveniently on the unploughed land. The work was thorough and no odd piece was left unploughed. But one man said "The ordinary cattle cannot draw it." After many refusals one pair—a small one—was brought from the shandy just for trying 2 or 3 furrows. One, two, three furrows were ploughed by the ryot himself who said that the work was very light and in the course of 15 minutes, all the 6 ploughs were at work drawn by the local cattle; and worked by the ryots themselves. The plough was declared by them all to be a great improvement over the wooden one, and the steep, straight edge on one side, and the mould-board inverting the soil on

the other side were found to make the work of the cattle much lighter than in the country plough where the broad body offers comparatively greater resistance to draught. The demonstration was on the whole a very great success. Demonstrations in pumping and boring were also held by the Agricultural Department. Popular lectures on "Manuring," "Thin-planting of Paddy" and "Hints to Engine and Pump owners" were delivered by the staff of the Agricultural College illustrated by lantern slides.

K. Raghavachari.

Extracts.

Loss of weight in crop after harvesting:—Mr. Evans, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, writes— "There is a good deal of loss in weight due to driage in the grains soon after harvest. It is probable that in some cases the very high yields reported from some of the Agricultural Stations do not represent the true marketable weights. When calculating outturn per acre, allowance will have to be made for this. This point is also of interest to the Revenue authorities who conduct crop cutting experiments on which the crop forecasts are made. A series of experiments were started, to have an idea of the amount of loss due to driage in some of the important crops. The results show that the loss in weight, in the case of early light paddies varied from 11 to 13 per cent. in the course of 3 days. In the case of late paddies the loss went down to 9.5% and in very late paddies it was still less, about 6.5%. Thus the loss is greatest in the light rices which are cut and harvested in the cold weather. The practice of harvesting and weighing paddies for the purpose of crop experiment returns in the space of three hours, may easily lead to an error of 10% over the true outturn.

In the case of groundnuts the loss was above 40% in the course of 6 days.

In cholam the loss was 15% in three days, and more than 22% in two months.