

sands of acres of farm lands in Ontario now either not worked at all or only partially used. It would establish farm land values on a basis that would make it easier for farmers' sons, immigrants, and even city residents to purchase farm land to advantage and work it at a profit. It would promote closer settlement, and thus naturally facilitate the building of better country roads, schools, and the hundred and one other advantages of which country districts are in need. It would bring back to our rural sections through the money that would thus be raised some part at least of the scores of millions of dollars which are piling up every few years in the form of increased city land values, and which now flow for the most part into the pockets of a comparatively few wealthy city land owners.

I cannot take time to explain in detail how all these improvements would be effected by two such simple reforms. All I can say is that our farmers have studied out this matter carefully for themselves and are satisfied that they are right. In Western Canada they stand 60,000 strong on this simple platform, and within a few years we may expect to see many thousands of our Ontario farmers standing solidly with them. We are pleased to see a gathering such as this, which has met to consider problems of this character. We would be still more pleased to see you take a forward step along the lines I have indicated, in asserting your rights and demanding your freedom from the incubus of iniquitous taxation which weighs so heavily on and even threatens to paralyze the agricultural resources of the country.

daughters or ancestry or both. Type should not be forgotten, as it is not forgotten by the owners of many of the highest record cows. Many of these cows approach very nearly the ideal type of their breed. In combining the two qualities, however, it is well to lay emphasis on the verdict of the scales and the Bebeck test regarding the animals.

As a rule the safest way to get into a breed is by buying young animals. It takes considerable money—more than the average prospective breeder has—to secure a line-up of mature, high producing cows. Some get a start by buying calves or yearlings, and this may be a good practice, but there is a possibility of having difficulty in getting them bred right when they come of breeding age. A good plan is to buy from a reliable breeder two-year-old heifers in calf. In so doing the new purchaser is usually securing the result of the ripe experience of an expert breeder. In many cases he is also securing two animals for the price of one. The calves are also likely to be the progeny of a better bull than could be secured by the purchaser. When two-year-olds are secured there is also the advantage that profits soon start to come in. Only females from tested herds should be purchased. The dairyman who is not alive to the value of cow testing is not the man with whom to do business. The connection between a beginner's herd and a high testing herd is one of the greatest assets he can have.

In the selection of a bull it is wise to secure one of the same line of breeding as the females. The advice of an old and experienced breeder is especially valuable in this connection. It is a pretty safe practice for the inexperienced to buy an old and tested sire. There is less uncertainty as to the results to be obtained so long as he is still vigorous and his progeny unimpaired. Since the improvement in the herd must come largely from the sire, he should also be better in his breeding and lines of production than the females of the herd.

As with any other line of business, success in the breeding of dairy cattle depends more on the man himself than of any other factor. There are perhaps few lines of business in which cool, calculating good judgment count for more than in this. To the man with a natural aptitude for the work and with sufficient determination for the task, however, it offers good rewards. As one of our best lecturers has said: "The breeding of dairy cattle has opened up to many a road to early and widespread recognition."

## Getting a Start With Pure Bred Dairy Stock

Determination, Good Judgment and Aptitude for the Work are Necessary

R. J. CADMAN, YORK CO., ONT.

THE man who is to make a success in the breeding of pure bred dairy cattle is likely to be one who has already been successful in keeping grades. If he has shown that he can pick out a good ordinary dairy cow, feed and care for her properly, and make her so that her heifer calves will beat her at the milk pail, he is likely to do well with pure breeds. It is only when a man has in this way proven his ability in the handling of grade dairy cows that he should embark in the business of handling pure bred dairy cattle.

In choosing a breed a man is often told to follow his tastes or preferences. This may be all right if he has a very strong preference for a particular breed, but there is a danger of over emphasizing this factor. Although enthusiasm has much to do with the success of a breeder, enthusiasm is not an arbitrary thing. It can be cultivated, and unless a man has a strong preference for a certain breed, the chances are that he can become quite as enthusiastic over one breed as another. A far more important factor than a slight individual preference is the kind of cattle that will do best under the conditions of his district. If there are large numbers of a particular breed, it is generally wise to fall in line with the majority in the neighborhood, for if one breed predominates there is probably some good reason for it. Also in working along with, instead of contrary to, his neighbors, the young or inexperienced breeder is following the line of least resistance. Even then he will find difficulties enough to overcome. If few or no pure breeds are to be found in the district, the selection of a breed is left largely to a man's discretion. He should then take into consideration what is best suited to his own condition. His choice will largely depend on whether butter is to be made at home, or the cream shipped to a creamery, whether milk is supplied

to a cheese factory on condensory or sent to the city milk trade. These, together with the general topography of the farm and the feeding materials that can be grown, will largely determine the choice to be made. It is best for a young breeder to bear in mind that he will have to rely largely on production of his herd at the pail for income, rather than on the sale of breeding animals. The herd should first of all be a producing one. Time will tell to what extent the sale of breeding animals will increase the yearly income.

In starting a herd care should be taken that it will be free from disease. This care should begin at home by seeing that the stock already kept on the farm are free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion. After that no animals but those that are free from these diseases should be brought to the farm. These diseases are hard to detect, but are still harder to get rid of. There is danger also of an inexperienced breeder being influenced too much by show ring success, rather than by the producing qualities in the animals purchased. There is generally a temptation to buy the daughters of some show ring winner, but it is best to keep in mind again that the herd will largely have to pay for its keep through the milk pail and not by winnings in the show ring. Select females sired by bulls having high producing

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THE BREEDER in Canada doubtless has good pure blood holding of cows which effort to be noticed, even have been every breed animal, with head two or

A scheme sires require to work on Holstein-Friesian question is our readers:

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This bull was his dam is K. says. His three strong, deep b

To Mr. Winkler goes the credit though the ex College, Professor materially helped in responding with and receiving for personally cooperation in

"Fourteen Holstein-Friesian are divided in tested bull better number of breed the number of upon the local that group. Two men each; two ing one with bulls needed different blocks bers of each of the group o much as one is This plan seem equitable of a changed to do Bull A in bloc Mock 2 to bloc "One of the Vides that each



One of the Five Sections of the Ontario Grain and Vegetable Exhibit at the Canadian National.