

lar development, yet he should not be coarse. He must have a good head, with a raise above the nostrils, good breadth and bone development. It is very important that the bone in the sheep should be coarse. He must have a good neck and lots of strength there. A thin weak neck is very undesirable. The junction of the neck to the shoulder should be smooth and well joined. It is very essential that a good male should have good feet. They must not be too long. All animals that are flesh producers must be low down. Back of all these the animal must have a good strong constitution. Wool on the head is a sign of good breeding. The ear is another sign of strength and vitality. The loin should be strong and there should be good development on the leg of mutton in order to be a desirable carcass. A well finished flank is a sign of a good feeder and a good feeder is essential to a good mutton sheep. Wool at the present time is a minor consideration, but the good sheep must carry wool of superior quality."—J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Pig Feeding Experiment

An experiment in pig feeding has recently been started at the Experimental Farm, under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Grisdale. Thirty-two pigs have been divided into eight groups of four pigs each. This experiment will be continued for some time, to determine, if possible, the most profitable amount or proportion of roots or green feed that may be fed along with meal.

The following are the rations each lot will be fed:

Group 1.—This lot will get what may be termed a standard ration, which consists of a meal mixture, oats, peas, and barley, equal parts by weight, as much as they will eat up clean in a day, and four pounds of skim milk per pig per day.

Group 2.—Half pound of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 3.—Three-quarters of a pound of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 4.—One pound of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 5.—One and one-half pounds of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 6.—Two pounds of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 7.—Three pounds of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

Group 8.—Four pounds of sugar beets to each pound of shorts.

On the 3rd of June, the sugar beets will be replaced by rape and the shorts by oats and barley.

Stubb—There goes a man who is full of mystery.

Penn—You don't say!

Stubb—Yes, he just ate some hash.

Country Roads— City Pavements

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Building Up the Dairy Herd!

The improvement of the dairy herd is the very first step towards success. First of all, the milk record should receive our attention. By this I mean we should employ some system to record the daily, weekly, monthly and yearly yield of each cow in the herd. Reader, if you will try this you will be surprised at the results.

To illustrate how important this is: In a herd of cows which I was privileged to control last year, one cow gave 13,420 pounds of milk and she was the best cow in the herd. The poorest cow gave us a return of but 2,260 pounds.

Without the milk record we could have never known which cow was paying us and which one was not. As soon as we obtained this record we sold the unprofitable one and filled her place in the herd by another. How easy it is where a record is kept to find out what cows are profitable and what ones are not.

The owner can in this way discard the poor ones and keep the good ones, and in a few years have a valuable herd—all profitable animals.

A small pair of scales costs but little and the milk from each cow can be weighed easily and quickly. If you think it is positively too much trouble to weigh each milking, do it once a week anyway; you can then estimate the relative standing of your cows. Then when you know the relative value of your cows and a buyer comes along, don't sell the best one because he will pay \$10 or \$20 more for her.

You have two cows: one will give you 6,000 pounds of milk and is a good cow; the second gives but 2,000 pounds. For the first you are offered \$60, for the second \$40. Twenty dollars looks like a big difference between two cows. And on the surface perhaps it is. But we must look down deep for the facts. The 6,000 pound cow at prevailing prices in many parts of the South would realize in sale of milk \$180 per year; the 2,000 pound cow but \$60. Where is the \$20 difference now? Solved to \$120. No, reader, you cannot afford to sell your best stock, if you mean to build up your herd. It is business wisdom to do so.

No farmer who produces milk and butter can afford to sell the best. Make use of the milk record, then, so as to know positively what cows are profitable and what are not. Sell off the poor ones and feed the remaining cows better with that which would have gone to the unprofitable ones.

I believe if one half the cows of any dairy breed were killed for beef or struck by lightning this coming week, and the remaining half were to receive the attention and food that would have gone to the whole herd they would return more profit to their owner.

J. H. C.