

may be changed to warm, sweet skim-milk. Add a little ground oats or ground flax-seed to the milk as soon as the calf can digest this food. Some nice clover hay, dry bran and oats, mixed in equal quantities by weight, and a few roots in winter should be given to the calf at an early age. The calf should be kept clean and dry, and should remain in the stable during the hot, cold, or stormy weather of the first summer. She should be kept thrifty, but not fat. When sixteen to twenty months old, she may be bred. The heifer should be in good condition when freshening, but the calf should not, as a rule, be raised for dairy purposes. She requires gentle and patient handling in order to develop a kind disposition and dairy qualities. The first lactation period should last for at least ten months, in order to establish the milking habit. Her second freshening should take place in from twelve to fifteen months after the first. If at the end of the second lactation period she does not attain to the standard of 6,000 pounds of milk, or 250 pounds of butter, she may be considered as not worthy a place in the herd. By weighing and testing the milk from each cow in the herd, at least once a month, and weeding out the unprofitable cows, a marked improvement in the dairy herds of Canada would soon be noticed. *Breed, Feed, Weed*—the triple servants of the dairyman.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERD.

Dairy animals must be treated kindly. No one can hope to succeed in the dairy business who neglects