

he may be justified in giving almost any price, according to his means, for the sake of getting in an "impressive" form what he desires; but if all or any of these ancestors were bad in any marked way, or even if they were not "good" according to the general acceptance of the term, and the result is questionable or indefinite, the ancestors being merely "Dukes" as printed in the pedigree, will assuredly make them no better than if they had been something else.

It will be obvious, further, that a real appreciation of any given pedigree must involve a much more close investigation into the actual character of actual ancestors than many "fashionable" breeders are in the habit of giving. It involves not so much a tracing of the names as a clear idea of what the bulls and dams for generations back actually were.

But another conclusion, at once more general and yet more practical still, obviously follows. It is, that the great want of the present day is for the mass of breeders to have a clearer idea of what they are breeding for—in fact, of their ideal Short-Horn. Those who have most clearly traced the wonderful phenomena of breeding will most fully understand that any "breeding" worthy the name is practically impossible without this; and if a clear apprehension of this truth should lead to a calm and intelligent discussion and settlement of what should be the ideal Short-Horn, towards which all should aim, such would be by no means thrown away. To breed aimlessly nothing but "Duchesses" or "pure Booths" may or may not produce anything good in the end—it is all chance; to know what the ideal Duchess or Booth type is, and breed steadily for that, is truly to follow in the footsteps of those who founded these tribes.

It supposes even more than the mere "pedigree" notion—and we should have especially note—that the animal, supposed to be good itself, be preceded by many ancestors equally good. Were it acknowledged more in practice, we should see not less, but more Short-Horns of a fixed and high type. The difference would be simply this, that instead of the breeder's anxiety being whether his contemplated purchase had a grandfather, it would rather be what that grandfather was; and, in fact, how the whole course of breeding of the animal fitted in with what was desired, and what might be the probable tendencies as regarded reversion. What is, in fact, now confined to a few only, who really understand their business, would be more or less general; and the only effects of such a state of things, which might be considered by some as evils, would be that skill and judgment might to a great extent supply the want of money, and that Short-Horn breeding would, we fear, become to those who thus studied it more fascinating even than ever, as they saw the model predetermined in their own minds stamped upon their herds.

Such a view of breeding, again, would give far more freedom of action than is now generally al-

lowed. The great breeders, from whom we received the originals of our herds, both claimed and exercised this. We have seen especially, that with all the exaggerated value Mr. Bates at least professed to place upon his Duchesses—and we prefer to accept his statement upon this point—whenever he thought a cross necessary or desirable, he did not hesitate to employ it. Having, as we cannot but believe, an object before him, he used any means which seemed to him likely to attain that object; and since he crossed with skill and judgment, his crossing did not hinder his success. If people now want to "breed like Bates," let them breed as Bates did, knowing what they are about; using a cross boldly whenever a cross is needed, first tempering it down with the blood of the main stem for "fear of accident," and rigorously discarding all the weak or faulty animals. It was not

When In England, last year, nothing appeared to us to contrast more with our Canadian road scenery than the beautiful green foliage to be found along the road-sides. The grass is cut and made into hay or litter. Trees are unbroken in the villages, and town flowers and shrubs are seen growing by the roadside or climbing up the wall, unprotected by any fence from travelers or stock. The time may be near when Canadian houses will need no fence. Near some of our towns and cities the law against stray stock is being put in force.

A Jersey Record.

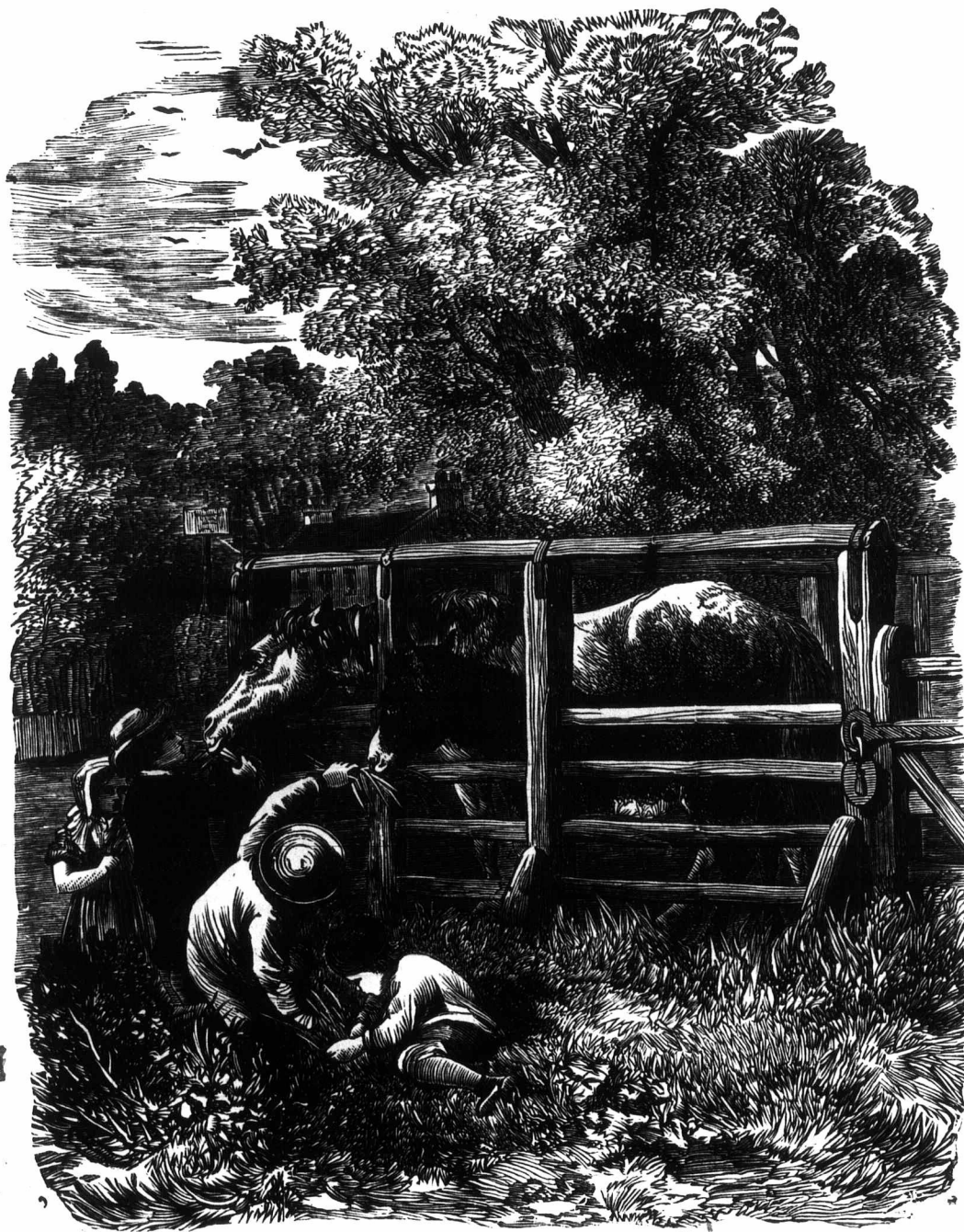
The following is given in the *American Agriculturist* by the author of "Ogden Farm papers."

I have often been asked to give the total product of my herd, per head.

As a perfectly fair specimen of the smaller type of the herd, I will instance the case of "Flora Hinman," a thoroughbred, who weighs now—after dropping her second calf, when she is three years old—603 lbs. Her first calf was dropped on November 10th, 1871, when she was 23 months old; the milk did not go into the dairy until December 3rd. From that time we carefully weighed all her milk until April 13th, 1873, when she dried off preparatory to her second calving (April 23rd). I divide her record into eighteen periods of four weeks each. It stands as follows: 1st, 500 lbs.; 2nd, 419 lbs.; 3rd, 346 lbs.; 4th, 361 lbs.; 5th, 389 lbs.; 6th, 331 lbs.; 7th, 309 lbs.; 8th, 330 lbs.; 9th, 344 lbs.; 10th, 305 lbs.; 11th, 265 lbs.; 12th, 233 lbs.; 13th, 184 lbs.; 14th, 209 lbs.; 15th, 170 lbs.; 16th, 181 lbs.; 17th, 216 lbs.; 18th, 89 lbs. Total in 72 weeks, 5,177 lbs. This is over 8½ times her own weight at the end of the period, and probably over 10 times her own weight at the commencement. Taking 2 15-100 lbs. milk as equal to a quart, she gave 2,408 quarts. I am confident that for the average of her milking period, two winters and one summer, fifteen pounds of her milk would make a pound of butter, and that she actually produced between her two calvings 245 lbs. of butter. To apply a more severe test, we will take her yield during the year before her second calving,

beginning April 22nd, 1872. Her yield was 3,160 pounds of milk, or (by the above computation) 210 2-3 pounds of butter. She had no extra care, and was never in high condition. No well kept dairy cow of average size could possibly have been kept on the same fodder; while to yield as much butter in proportion to her weight she must produce over 300 pounds of butter in her last year, commencing more than five months after dropping her calf, and her first calf at that, and counting the fall time to her second calving.

HOW TO FEED SALT.—A good plan is to have a barrel of salt in the feed room, and to scatter a handful upon each bushel of feed as it is cut and moistened in the feed box. In summer an equal amount of salt may be scattered along a trough.



THE VILLAGE POUND.

The Village Pound.

The above cut represents a horse and a donkey that have been found feeding on the roadside, and been impounded. The children are having compassion on them, and giving them a bite of hay.

Extension.

Of all the products of the sheep, the most valuable is the wool. It is the power of a detriment which have to them.

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