December 7, 1916.

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FARM AND DAIRY

The Guiding Power of a Correct Ideal

(Continued from mage S)

the Canadian Hree in much good tot is from my observations mattr. really good herds of Canada, hords that were hered on the farms where I found them, that I will lay, down a few principles that may be a guide to the young farmer and prospective breader in the selection of his ideal. First, let your ideal conform in all semical particulars to the best con-sential particulars to the best con-vious generations of a heid by pro-vious generations of a heid by pro-vious generations of a wenture that of-fers little chance of success and js

single life time is a venture that of-ters little chance of success and is unwise in any case. The man whose ideal calls for fine quality and rich milk, would be foolish to select the rugged, deep milking Holstein; the Jersey or the Gueraney offers him a better field for his breeding en-desage deavors

To select an ideal that will not con-flict with the inherited and inbred lendencies of his breed, the predi-breeder must needs be a close windent of his breed; he must have his ideal so clearly before him that he can see it in his mind's eye; all animals of his breeding must be com-pared to the ideal and rated accord-ingly-Particularly must the herd bulls be selected most rigidly with the ideal in mind. To select an ideal that will not con ideal in mind.

At is a failing of many breeders, whose ideal is correct in all essential particulars, to be carried away by fads and fancies. It is well to re-member that the popularity of any breed or strain or family is based in the long run on its with a solution. the long run, on its utility value. And there is not a breed of cattle in Canthere is not a breed of cattle in Can-ada to-day that has not received a retback at some time in its history because of the devotion of a con-siderable part of its fanciers, to some passing but popular fancy. Of these fads, color fancies have Been most destructive in their results. The Hereford, for instance, is an older breed thas the Bhorthorn, but jis early development was so retarded by the rivality of three sections of the rivalry of three sections of breeders favoring three different colors, that Shorthorns occupied the paramount position before the Here-ford men started in real earnest and unitedly to push their breed. Short-horns, too, have suffered because of whimsical preferences, none of them of long duration, for either reds, whites, or roans. All who are acquaisted with the history of the Ayrahire breed, find it hard to calculate the damage wrought by the pre-ference for tight, flat-bottomed ud-ders and too smooth and well roundders and too smooth and well round-ed a body. Latterly, in both Ayrahire and Holskin breeds, some of the best fanciers have been showing a strong preference for light colors. This, too, is but a passing fancy that cannot hully. Beauty of the state of the builty. Beauty of the state of the list a party of every breeder's ideal, but it should never be allowed to in-terfere with the economic value of terfere with the economic value of the herd

Community Work Necessary.

So far as the individual breeder is concerned, these two, conformity to breed, type and avoidance of passing fads and fancies, are the most im-portant considerations in formulating an ideal. The breeder, too, should be a missionary for his breed. He should endeavor to make it the breed of the endeavor to make it the breed of the neighborhood. The highest develop-ment of any breed of live stock is attainable only when the whole meighborhood is bending its energies in the same direction. It has been the neighborhood ided, rather than the work of the individual breeder, that

of them have never attained their developed the Ayrahire in Scotland, ideal for their whole herds, but their the Jersey in Jersey, the Holstein in work has resulted in much good for Holand and so on through all the la rommalian live stock industry. It breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and deservations among the swite. We need community breeding really good chands, herds in Chanda. In the breeding com-that were bred on bot Chands, herds municy, the individual profits by con-iact with others of like mind with himself. Healthy rivalry engenders greater progress, and, if a true com-munity spirit exists, better buils can be secured on the cooperaive plan. But the ideal in the mind of the dreeder will always be the great and guiding power toward breed progress. Even in Scotland, Jersey or Holland, here are breeders without an ideal there are breeders without an ideal and in whose hands the breed suf-fers. But there are also the breeders with high ideals and much perse-verance; those indeed are the salt of verance; those indeed are the sait of the earth is slock breed-ing is concerned. And in the hands of such, lies the future progress of the pure bred animal in Canada. We can no longer depend to the exist that we have in the past in the skill of breeders of other lands. Hence-loth, we must, to a great exient, formulate our own ideals and do our own work.

Assisting the Sheep Industry (Continued from page 17.)

Continues used as "Cereal hay without swedes produced gains at an increased cost of 33.40 a handred more as compared with timothy hay. The addition of four pounds of swedes, however, produced gains at \$1.89 a however, produced gains at \$1.89 a hundred cheaper than timothy. The addition of two poinds of silage to the timothy ration reduced the cost of and cataboly patient reduced the cost of gains slightly below those of oat hay and four pounds of wwedes. Timothy and oat hay alone were not as palat-able as alfalfa hay and slage.--With the addition of swedes, however, the iambs consumed more roughage and manal

The following conclusions may be drawn from these results: First, al-falfa hay is the cheapest and most economical roughage to use in lamb fattening; second, the addition of two to four pounds of awedes increases the gains and lowers the cost in all routhease streams to the cost in all the gams and rowers the cost in all roughages, except timothy hay, when this defective roughage is apparently not overcome, probably due to the lack of, protein in the ration; third, timothy hay alone is not an umothy hay alone is not an economical roughage to use for lamb fattening; four, silage, if fresh and sweet, stands next to alfaila hay for economy of gains; fifth, ont hay, un-less fed in conjunction with liberal quantities of swedes, is not an economical roughage for lamb fattening

Educational Features.

Eugrational reatures. The practical and the educational features of the work go hand in hand. The grading and sale of lambs and the introduction sale and exchange of introduction sale and exchange of problems in plensy, privile . Mindred problems in plensy, privile . Mindred problems in plensy, privile . Mindred problems in difference and the same and the same same same same same reasons and the same same same toportunities for escentral times for demonstration, which are directly rademonstration, which are directly related to the furthering and improve-ment of the sheep industry.

Since the war began the Belleville Since the war began the Bellerthe cheese board and the patrons of the factories if represents have raised more than \$10,000 for Red Cross and Patriotic work. Besides supplying ma-terial for Red Cross workers of 17 branches, with which they have made comform and necessaries for soldiers, it has also been making grants to the battalon funds.



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