

they do not apply a test to the individual cows, they continue not only to keep them, but to breed from them. This is the most suicidal policy. Although we strongly recommend dairy-men to raise their own cows, we are far from advising them to perpetuate their poor cows. It would be even better policy to give them away to a favorite brother-in-law. The heifer calves from only the best cows should be raised, and the weeding out should go on still further. When these heifers come into milk, those that do not come up to the proper standard should be discarded. A careful test should always be made of each cow in the herd, and of each heifer during her first period of milking. If the heifer has the appearance of a well-formed milker, and of having had a good dam, it may not be judicious to pass upon her during her first milking season if her quality is below the standard, for the next season may develop her satisfactorily.

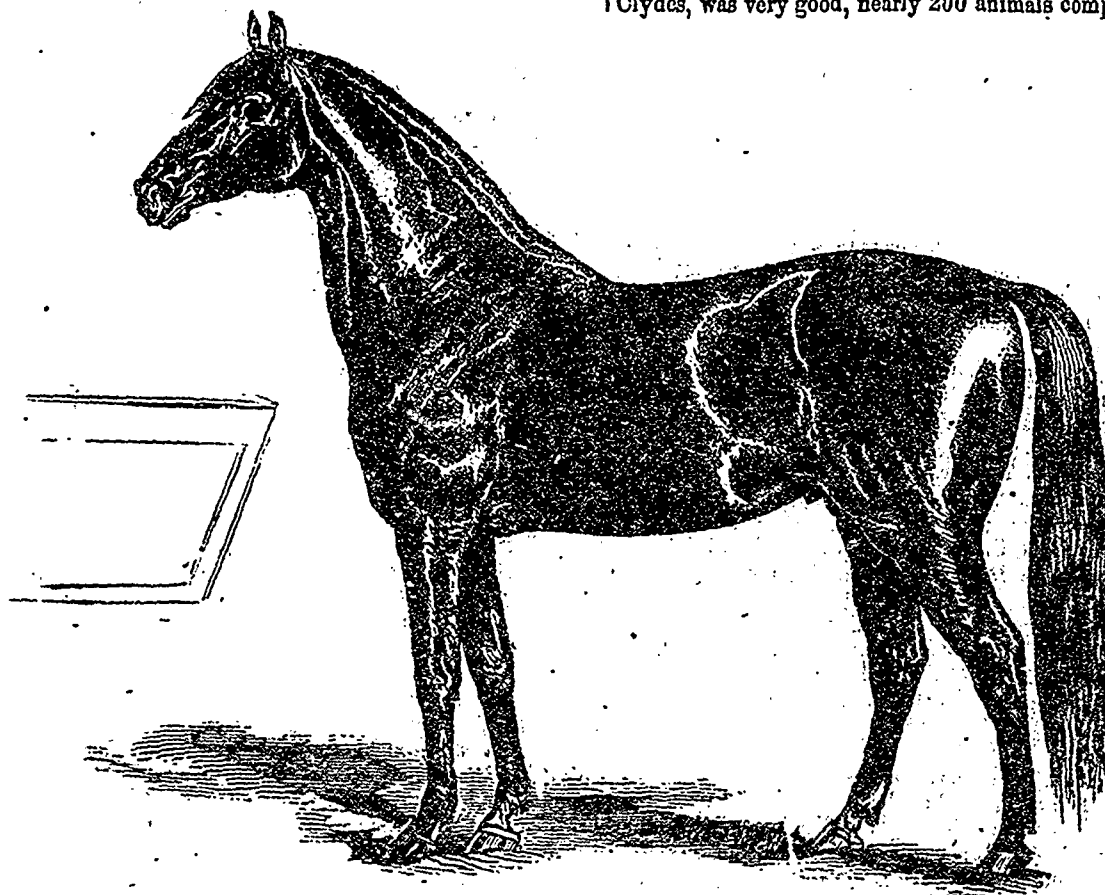
National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

hear much less of the unprofitableness of the dairy. Of course great care must be taken to study the wants of these young animals as to food and shelter. Good food and care are necessary to show the capacity of any strain of blood. The best blood will soon deteriorate under unskilful feeding. The heifer calves from the best milkers should be generously fed from the beginning with such food as will grow the frame and muscles: consequently nitrogenous food is most important. Skim milk, oil-meal, wheat bran, oats, barley, and clover, are all good. Whey must always be fed with more nitrogenous food.—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

The Royal Agricultural Society.

The show of this association was held this year at Carlisle, in the North of England, and was not inferior to its predecessors, in spite of the rain.

The display of cart horses, Shire-bred, Suffolks, and Clydes, was very good, nearly 200 animals competing.



Hambletonian Stallion.

Keep the best heifers.

Saving heifer calves only from the best milkers, and then weeding out the poorest of these, will soon lay the foundation for a choice dairy herd. And let us make the further important point, that selecting a pure-bred male from an especially good milking strain, and then selecting the heifer calves from the best milkers, and following up this mode of breeding for even ten years with males from the same strain of blood, the blood of the progeny becomes unified and intensified to a degree of prepotency almost equal to a thoroughbred. The dairyman may then place a strong reliance upon the milking quality of the future progeny. He has thus moulded a breed to suit his own wants. When dairymen shall proceed on this systematic plan of growing their own dairy herds, we shall

Each of these seems to suit the country in which it is used. The Clyde, because, short-legged, active, and hardy, it can accommodate itself to steep hills and cold winds. The Shire-horse, developed by the rich pastures of the fens, is preferred there, because it is adapted to the flats upon which its huge frame can exert itself without tiring, and it furnishes what are required in the heavy wains in towns, also on the level. The clean-legged Suffolk is suited to the heavy clays which cling to feathered legs, and cause great trouble to remove.

Lord Ellesmere and the Manchester Stud Company were first and second in the class of cart-horses not Clydes or Suffolks, beating Mr. Drew's and Mr. Riddell's Scotch breeds. Mr. Drew has sufficiently proved that there are Clydes whose ancestors were English cart horses, and Shire-breds with