

all our domestic animals. Who would take pleasure in driving an ungainly "skate" through one of our city parks, even if he had a record of 2.10 on some grand-circuit track? Every breeder should derive a certain amount of pleasure in having on his farm as handsome specimens of his favorite breed as it is possible to have. In purchasing a cow of any of the dairy breeds, I would demand first that she be a large and economical producer of dairy products. This can only be ascertained by a yearly test, which is not always available, but there are outward indications of utility which help us to arrive at her value as a producer.

The modern Jersey should have a large and shapely udder, extending behind, and coming well forward, almost to the navel; quarters nicely rounded; not too level a sole, as level-soled udders invariably produce short teats; the teats should be long enough to milk with the full hand, and placed one in the center of each quarter. The udder should fit snugly to the body, and should be free from excrescences of all kinds. She should be a free milker—not too free, as then she is apt to leak when the udder is full. Her milk veins should be elastic and tortuous, and I like to see the veins of the udder quite prominent. Her body should be large, roomy, ribs well sprung and deep, with sufficient spacing between the floating ribs; strong through the heart; back straight from withers to setting of tail; loose vertebrae; good length from hip-bone to rump; hips thin, and set wide apart; withers narrow, and sloping gradually; tail long, well set, thin, and terminating with an abundant switch; bones small, clean and shapely; neck long, thin, and straight; head clean-cut, free from meat; face well dished; eyes prominent and clear; jaw strong; nostrils large; horns small, tapering, and curved in; skin a rich golden color, and covered with a silky coat of hair. Any color is admissible; none are barred from registration on account of color, but solid fawns are preferred, with black nose and switch, and the characteristic light shade around the muzzle.

The bull should be deep-bodied, with well-sprung ribs; straight, well-muscled back; strong through the heart and across the loin; wide between the hips; well cut-up; rudimentaries long and well placed; withers narrow and sloping gradually; breast wide; dewlap loose; crest strong and masculine; eyes wide apart; face dished; horns shorter, and not curved as much as the female's, with a thick coat of curly hair on forehead; nostrils large; jaws strong; nose black, and the muzzle encircled by the light characteristic band; skin mellow, thin, yellow, and covered with a glossy coat of hair. No bull is barred from registration on account of color, but solid dark fawn is preferred by most breeders. He must have a lordly carriage, springing step, as an indication of vigor.

The chief characteristics of the Jerseys are:

1. Their ability to produce the best quality of milk, cream and butter, at the lowest cost.
2. Their persistency in milking. The writer owned a cow that milked for four consecutive years, never missing a day, and dropped a heifer calf each year, and the last year gave 10,386 pounds of milk which made 586 pounds 12 ounces

butter. This cow could not be forced dry in that time without impairing her constitution. In our herd of 26 cows, in 1908, the average dry period per cow was 16 days.

3. Their longevity. In buying a machine, its durability and life should be an important factor. No breed of dairy cattle are as long-lived as the Jersey. Witness that grand cow Messina, that gave for Mrs. E. M. Jones 650 pounds of butter in her sixteenth year; Countess of Lakeside, 19 pounds 7 ounces of butter in seven days, at 15 years; Bijou of St. Lambert, 15 pounds 4 ounces of butter in seven days, at 16½ years. It is not uncommon to see several cows in a Jersey herd over 13 years of age, and giving profitable returns for the food consumed. The writer saw on the farm of Geo. Smith, of Grimsby, two St. Lambert Jerseys, one 21 years of age, and the other 22 years, both springing to calve, with perfect udders, and apparently good for another year or two of usefulness.

4. They are a hardy race of cattle, able to withstand the rigors of our northern climate equally as well as the burning suns of Mexico and Central America. They are taking the lead not only in these countries, but in Brazil, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, and almost every State in the Union to the south of us. Their milk flow is not materially affected by sudden changes of temperature. They are not susceptible to disease; a case of tuberculosis has not been known on the island.

5. Three Jerseys can be housed, fed and pastured where only two of the larger breeds can be kept. This is an important fact, as the tendency of high-class dairying is inevitably toward a reduction of acres and a greater number of cows.

6. As a family cow she is unsurpassed. Her beauty, her gentleness, and, above all, the superior quality of her milk and cream, commend her to the thoughtful consideration of any housekeeper. To possess a Jersey is to be inspired to nobleness, and to care for one is to be educated to gentleness and an appreciation of beauty.

The modern Jersey cow is a business cow—one bred for business—and, if cared for in a businesslike way, will enable the practical dairyman to make money in his business, and be a source of pleasure besides.

### Echoes from the International.

The grand champion steer brought 18 cents per pound, the lowest of any grand champion at Chicago.

The grand champion ear lot, yearling Shorthorns, brought \$15 per cwt., besides winning \$1,925 in prizes.

Carnot, the champion Percheron of two continents, was sold by Crouch & Son to W. S. Corsa, Illinois, for \$10,000.

Judge Wm. Heap said: "I find in America as good cattle and as good feeders as can be found anywhere. At our great fat-stock shows in England we do not have as many animals as you do here, though we have more top-notchers."

The Morris Clydesdale geldings provoked the greatest applause of any exhibit at the International.

Sir Geo. Drummond's grand champion wether

is intended to tickle the palates of the residents of Rideau Hall at Christmas.

## THE FARM.

### Good Prizes for Essays.

As announced in the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate," prizes are offered of \$15 and \$10 for the two best essays on "The Advantages, Methods and Profits of Smaller Farms," to reach this office not later than January 20th, next. Other essays of such merit as to make their publication desirable will be paid for at our regular rates for contributions. About 1,200 words each is the length allotted for these essays. What is desired is practical information, clearly stated on the basis of experience with small-sized farms, whether devoted to fruit-growing, any form of dairying, poultry-rearing, beekeeping, growing vegetables or canning-factory crops, sugar beets, or a combination of these, usually called mixed farming. At this season, men (or women) can do no better than take a little time to write out an account of how they have conducted their farms, and the results. In sending in your contributions, mark full name and address on the MS. The experience of contributors of such articles always is that there is a decided benefit to themselves in thinking out a subject, arranging its facts in order, and putting them in black and white, even without the prize or remuneration, though the latter have their tangible value.

### What Variety for the Silo?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As a result of the many new silos erected this past season, many feeders will be using silage for the first time in their feeding operations, and so are eagerly anticipating results. And of those who have had experience in the use of silage, it may also be said that they, too, look upon the opening of the silo with a degree of interest, anxious to ascertain what the quality of the contents of the silo will be each season. So many factors enter into the making of the quality of silage that it is practically impossible to always have silage of the same quality. It may be stated here that, on this point, viz., quality, will depend very largely the results obtained by the new feeders of silage. Other factors, of course, have an influence, viz., quantity fed, the combination with other roughage, and amount of concentrates used in conjunction; but, even if correct practice on these points be followed, if the quality of the silage is poor, results will not be nearly what might be expected. Undoubtedly, the maturity of the corn and quantity of ears in the silage is the most vital point of all in regard to quality. While the length and heat of the growing season has much to do with the maturity and quantity of ears produced, the question of variety, I think,



Grand Champion Load of Cattle, International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1909.  
Yearling Shorthorns, bred and fed by Oglesby & Keays, Elkhart, Ill. Awarded six prizes, totalling \$1,925.00.