

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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The Reason Why.

Everybody is Pleased with the Weekly "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

James Ellis, Middlesex Co., Ont.—I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best paper for the farmer, for agricultural news, that he can get. Am more than well pleased, and often wonder how you can get such good reading together in such a short time.

Ben. Briggs, Melvin, Mich.—I think a great deal of the "Advocate." It is the best farm paper I ever saw. I am glad you have the Quiet Hour in the farm paper. It must do much good.

James E. Dickie, Renfrew Co., Ont.—I overlooked sending my subscription in earlier, but we could not be without the paper, nor can any one that lives by toil. May God bless the "Advocate" and its staff.

Wm. Fieghen, Jr., Grey Co., Ont.—Enclosed find \$1.50 to apply on a year's subscription for Mr. Samuel White. Mr. White wanted a paper that would be up to the times, and I told him he had better let me order the "Farmer's Advocate" for him and he would have a paper up to the times all right.

L. Copeland, Muskoka Co., Ont.—Enclosed find \$1.50 for your valuable paper. I believe it is the best farm paper I have seen.

A. Millson, Durham Co., Ont.—We would not like to do without the "Advocate." It is a welcome visitor every week.

F. R. Breckon, Halton Co., Ont.—No matter how busy a man is, fifteen minutes spent reading the "Farmer's Advocate" after dinner is time gained, not lost.

Jas. W. Calvert, Bruce Co., Ont.—Enclosed find \$1.50, my subscription to your valuable paper, which I am very much pleased with. I think the present system far in advance of that of previous years.

Are Your Cattle Well Bred?

"What a question to ask a breeder of pure-bred stock!" everyone will say, and yet it is a pertinent one. If your cattle are well bred, how do you make other people believe your statement?

You refer them to the herdbook, your catalogue, and you produce the certificate issued by the herdbook association, and as time is money, and sufficient herdbooks are not accessible to every person, they have to depend on the certificate and the catalogue. The certificates issued by the herdbook associations should show the animal's breeding, yet it does not, only a portion of the pedigree and breeding is shown. Suppose we go back four crosses (the influence of ancestors further back, unless in exceptional cases, amounts to very little), we find that it is possible that thirty different animals have contributed to the breeding, yet the catalogues and certificates issued nowadays show only eight ancestors, out of a total of thirty, consequently the herdbook certificate gives only one-fourth, approximately, of the information it should regarding an animal's pedigree, and that within the four top crosses. Under the present-style pedigree certificate it is possible for an animal to be very much inbred and yet the certificate would not show it.

The usual pedigree certificate shows nothing whatever of the sire's breeding, nothing of the first dam's sire's breeding, and nothing of the first dam's dam's sire's breeding, and so on; yet the present-day certificate shows a string of bulls, tracing back, as we have seen in some Shorthorn pedigrees, to a son of Hubback, who lived and begat cattle 120 years ago, away back in the 18th century (this is the 20th century), and by some misguided people, usually beginners, the value of a pedigree, and, therefore, the animal's value, is measured by the length of that pedigree. We believe that the extended form of pedigree is the only sensible one, as it affords the information such should afford to prospective buyers and breeders. A comparison of the two forms of certificate is shown here, and it will be at once apparent to every reader and thinking person, the immense advantage of the extended form over the old form yet in use in Canada. The pedigree given is that of an Aberdeen-Angus cow, Belle Lemon 21201, of the Heather Bloom family:

Pr. of the Realm 1702	Shah 1158. Princess of Kinochtry 248.
Pr. of the Blood 1718	Shah 1158. Princess 4th 888.
Hughland Prince 10761	Shah 1158. Princess of Kinochtry 248.
Pr. of the Realm 1702	Crathie 2nd 780. Eliza of Kinochtry 1670.
Pr. of the Realm 1702	Shah 1158. Princess of Kinochtry 248.
Princess 9th 4654	Baron Ballunle 1715. Princess 8rd 1157.
Princess Macbeth 4627	Pr. of Wales 2nd 239. Pride of Aberdeen 6th 856
Belle Merit 4000	Shah 1158. Heather Bl'm 2nd 1732.
	Young Viscount 181. Heather Blossom 806.
	Belle Lemon 21201 Calved Feb. 18, 1894. Bred by J. J. Rodgers. Owned by Thos. Mattinson, Jr.

It will at once be seen that in the fourth cross this cow is four times inbred to Shah 1158, and three times to Princess of Kinochtry 248, and that in the third cross Shah 1158 appears again, which heavy inbreeding would not have been shown in the form below, which is the form in which the certificate is usually issued:

BELLE LEMON 21201.

Calved, Feb. 18th, 1894; the property of J. J. Rodgers; owned by Thos. Mattinson, Jr.

—By Highland Prince 10761

Dam, Belle Merit 4000 Prince Macbeth 4627
G.D., Blooming Belle 1/81 Shah 1158
G.G.D., Heather Blossom 2nd 1732 Young Viscount 181
G.G.G.D., Heather Blossom 806 Elector 103, etc.

In the above form, that in general use, Shah 1158 only appears once, whereas that bull contributed five times to an ancestry of thirty members. Added value would be given in the pedigrees of parti-colored cattle (e.g., Shorthorns) if the color of each animal was given in the extended form; it would be a guide to future matings. Of course color is not the main question to be considered in mating, yet no breeder of Shorthorns can afford to disregard the question; color often influences the market price. We may add that we have seen catalogues gotten up in the extended pedigree form by breeders of Herefords and Angus cattle south of the boundary. No doubt many of our breeders will think the change too radical, yet we venture to suggest that the true breeder, of which we unfortunately have but very few as yet, will agree with us that the move is along right lines, and will assist in solving the problems which crop up from time to time to vex those engaged in the moulding of animal types to their betterment.

Sustain the Beet-sugar Industry.

The fact that Canada consumes approximately some 200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, which quantity will keep increasing with the rapidly growing population of the country, shows the possibilities that lie in the production of sugar beets on the farm. Late Canadian Government returns give the value of sugar imported during 1903, and the countries from which it came, to have been as follows:

Great Britain	\$ 184,203
United States	439,488
Australasia	145
Austro-Hungary	38,994
Belgium	430,763
British Guiana	571,481
British West Indies	1,444,122
China	1,592
Dutch East Indies	410,976
Danish West Indies	203
Fiji	231,333
France	153,741
Germany	3,118,296
Holland	40,056
Hong Kong	22,958
Italy	1,128
Peru	157,829
Switzerland	117
Turkey	240
West Indies (American and Cuban)	286,918
Other countries	1,307
	\$7,535,890

From the foregoing it will be seen that Germany, where the beet-sugar industry has been so long and so successfully developed, contributed almost one-half of the sugar imported into Canada, and more than twice as much as her next rival, the British West India Islands. It has already been demonstrated in the experience of Canadian farmers, that the sugar-beet crop is a most profitable one. It takes little from the soil, and it compels good clean farming. The by-products, such as "beet pulp" and "molasses cattle-food," have been proved to be very valuable in feeding fattening cattle and other live stock. The results of a feeding experiment, given in another column, will repay perusal.

Mr. M. H. Miller, writing on the subject of the quality of Canadian sugar beets, says that he has never met with their equal, except in California and Colorado. Last season, in spite of most unfavorable and unusual conditions, the Wiarton factory was able to show an extraction of 240 pounds of beautiful white granulated sugar from a ton of beets, which was only possible with beets of high quality, both as regards percentage of sugar and purity. Not only should the industry be backed up for the reasons given, by the production of sufficient beets by the farmer, but it is one that deserves well at the hands of the country generally, on the ground that it sustains a competitor with the monopolistic sugar refiner.