

## Utility and Beauty Combined.

BY VALANCEY E. FULLER.

In communications addressed to the American stock papers some time ago I contended that beauty and utility could be combined in one and the same cow; that while ability at the pail and churn must be the first consideration, the trend of the public market showed an increasing demand for both in combination. By "beauty" I do not mean merely a beautiful head, eye and pair of horns, and slim, delicate legs; but rather the true type of the dairy cow—long, straight of back, with good loins, long and straight from hip bone to setting-on of tail, wedge-shaped body, with flat, open ribs; a deep, large paunch; large and capacious udder, with a



**GENERAL, 16 HANDS HIGH, 5 YEARS OLD.**  
First prize at Canadian Horse Show in class for cavalry pur-  
poses, bred and owned in Canada.  
OWNED BY CHAS. HEAD, GUELPH, ONT.

The question that has often arisen in my mind is, have we, as breeders, in our effort to add to the size and constitution of our American and Canadian bred Jerseys, departed too far from the Island type, and if so, has such departure resulted in benefit to the breed as producers at the pail and churn, as compared with the Island-bred of to-day?

At the show held at St. Helier's, Jersey, May 13th, 1897, there were 38 competitors, 11 of whom made from 2 pounds of butter up to 3 lbs. 14 ozs. In 24 hours, the quantities given being: 1st, 3 lbs. 14 ozs.; 2 lbs. 5½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 4½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 2¼ ozs.; 2 lbs. 13 ozs.; 2 lbs. 1 oz.; 2 lbs. 4 ozs., and three giving exactly 2 lbs. The quantity of milk given in 24 hours was as follows, by those milking the highest: 1st, 43 lbs. 6 ozs.; 2nd, 46 lbs. 2 ozs.; 3rd, 43 lbs. 12 ozs.; 4th, 43 lbs. 12 ozs.; 5th, 42 lbs. 14 ozs.; 6th, 42 lbs. 14 ozs. Medals were awarded, and thirteen certificates of merit. Of the 16 prize-takers and certificate-winners, the average per cow was: Milk, 37 lbs. 14 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 1½ ozs. Of the 38 cows competing, the average per head was: Milk, 33 lbs. 15½ ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 11 ozs.

In the May, 1898, show at St. Helier's, Jersey, Eight gave over 40 lbs. of milk in 24 hours, as follows: First, 55 lbs. 14 ozs.; 2nd, 46 lbs. 10 ozs.; 3rd, 44 lbs. 14 ozs.; 4th and 5th, a tie, 43 lbs. 8 ozs.; 6th, 43 lbs. 6 ozs.; 7th, 41 lbs. 12 ozs.; 8th, 40 lbs. 8 ozs. Twelve cows out of the 42 competing made from 2 lbs. of butter in 24 hours up to 2 lbs. 10½ ozs.; 2nd highest, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; 3rd, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; 4th, 2 lbs. 6½ ozs.; 5th, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; 6th, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; 7th, 2 lbs. 4½ ozs.; 8th, 2 lbs. 3½ ozs.; 9th, 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; 10th, 2 lbs. 2 ozs. The average for the whole lot was: Milk, 35 lbs. 10 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 1 oz. The average for the whole 42 was: Milk, 33 lbs. 4½ ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 12½ ozs.

I am aware that one swallow does not make a summer, but these public records are the only means we have of forming any correct opinion, and they show that the Island-bred Jerseys possess ability at the pail and churn of no mean order, and if, as is

It will, I hope, be of some interest to your readers to learn something of the records made by the English Jerseys in these public tests. I will take as examples one held in the spring of the year and another later in the season. With the exception of the "Tring" 1899 report, the latest available to me are those of 1897.

The highest yields are: Milk, 56 lbs. 12 ozs.; 52 lbs. 8 ozs.; 51 lbs. 4 ozs.; 51 lbs. 4 ozs.; 47 lbs. 12 ozs., and as low as 19 lbs. 12 ozs. The highest butter records were: 2 lbs. 12½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 12½ ozs.; 3 lbs. 6½ ozs.; 2 lbs. ¾ ozs.; 2 lbs. 3 ozs., and as low as 1 lb. 3 ozs. The average for the eight Jersey prize or certificate winners was: Milk, 45 lbs. 1½ ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. ¾ ozs. The average of the whole thirteen Jerseys was: Milk, 39 lbs. 5¼ ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 14½ ozs.

The greatest quantity of butter made by the Jerseys was:  
3 lbs. 6½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 15½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 5½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 4 ozs.; 2 lbs.  
3 lbs. 11 ozs. and 2 lbs. 11 ozs.

At the same show, in class 2 (cows of less than 900 lbs. live weight), all of the 32 competing were Jerseys, with the exception of 1 "Cross-bred." There were eight Jerseys which gave 40 lbs. or more in 24 hours, in the following order:

Fifty-four pounds 8 ozs.; 48 lbs. 13 ozs.; 45 lbs. 12 ozs.; 43 lbs. 15 ozs.; 48 lbs. 8 ozs.; 41 lbs. 6 ozs.; 41 lbs. 3 ozs., and 41 lbs. 1 oz. Followed two pounds of butter or more in 34 hours, as follows: 3 lbs. 4½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 6½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 5½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 4½ ozs.; 2 lbs. 3½ ozs.; 3 lbs. 2 ozs.; 2 lbs. 2 ozs.; 2 lbs. 1 oz.; 2 lbs. ½ oz.; 2 lbs. ¼ oz.

2 lbs. 4 oz.

Without actually analyzing the figures, what strikes me from examining the various records between the cows of 900 lbs. or over and those under 900 lbs. is that the cows in the first class give as a rule a larger flow of milk than those in class 2; but, as is usually the case, the milk of the cows giving the smaller quantity of milk is richer in butter than the milk of the cows of the heavier class. Another deduction that cannot fail to be drawn by a careful examination of these figures is that the cows show great capacity at the pail and churn. If it be true that the English breeders have kept, as a rule, to the Island type, usually through the constant introduction of Island-bred bulls, these public tests tend to demonstrate that in England, as on the Island, the Island type can be combined with great ability at the pail and churn.

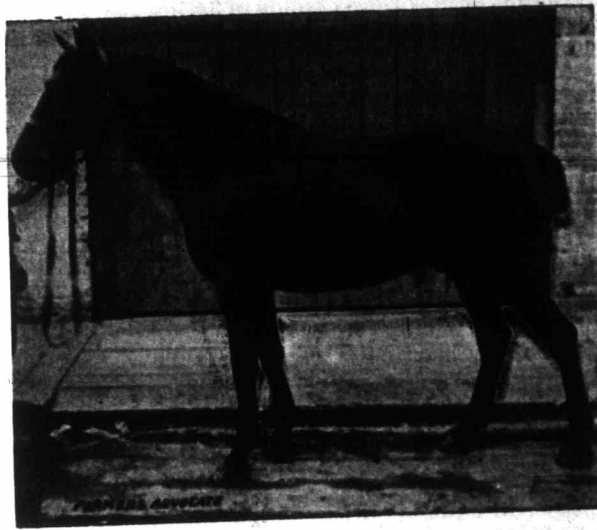
ability at the pail and churn. It is impossible to quote the public tests made in this country, as the fairs are so far apart, and there has been no especial effort made on the part of our breeders to enter their cows in public tests, which I think is to be regretted. The Jersey cow is par excellence the butter cow, and consequently the cheese cow. She has of late years become a very deep milker. If we, as breeders, demonstrate her unquestionable ability at the pail and churn by public records (as we have done by private ones), we will give a great impetus to the Jersey interest. As evidence of this fact, we have only to point to the greatly increased demand for Jerseys that followed the World's Fair dairy tests. We cannot conceal the fact that a majority of the dairy farmers who have never handled Jerseys, and who consequently are unaware of their great capacity at the pail and churn, are sceptical of our private tests. Breeders must look to the dairy farmers to absorb their surplus stock. We have the material wherewith to gain the confidence of the dairy farmers, so much desired. I know of no means that will so much tend to that end as public tests. We can force such unbelief into absolute confidence. "The doubting Thomas," once convinced against his will, becomes an enthusiast and does missionary work among his former brother-sceptics. The interest of breeders demands that efforts be made to enter our best cows in dairy tests, provided the rules governing such tests are fair to the Jerseys.

**To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:**

SIR,—If the majority of the farmers in this country, when breeding their cows, would ask themselves the question, What can I expect from this mating? I think there would be fewer scrub bulls used and less indiscriminate breeding done. It is really surprising in this enlightened age to notice how some farmers will pass by a thoroughbred bull of the correct type, held at a service fee of \$1 cash, to go to a scrub bull held at 50 cents any time you like. It seems almost impossible to get them wakened up to the great mistake they are making in patronizing such bulls. If they were not patronized, they would not be kept. A great deal has been written about getting the Legislature to remedy this evil. No doubt a tax on scrub sires would prove a good act, but it is not necessary to do that; the farmers have themselves to blame, and have the remedy in their own hands. It is not alone necessary to breed to a thoroughbred animal, but it is also necessary that it be of the same type as that you wish to breed, or as nearly that as possible. In this section of the country a number of years ago the farmers bred principally to Holstein bulls, then Jerseys became all the rage, and now they want Shorthorns. What can be expected from such a mixture as that—neither dairy nor beef cattle—simply cattle, and poor ones at that! In horses it is just the same. I knew of one instance last spring where a Clydesdale stallion and a Standard-bred trotter were kept in the same stable and handled by the same groom. A farmer came in one day with a good stamp of a Clydesdale mare, and rather surprised the groom by saying he wished to breed to the trotter. The groom advised him to breed to the Clydesdale, but it was no use, he wanted a driver for his boy, and this was his idea how to get one. If so many farmers will persist in this way of breeding, there will always be a large number of unsalable horses in the country. I think I am within the mark when I say that even with the good prices that good horses are bringing at present, there are not more than 25 per cent. of salable horses to be found, and the unsalable class have cost as much to raise as those that sell at good prices. There is no excuse for breeding to a poor sire. A cheap service fee is poor economy.

Wentworth Co., Ont. FARMER.

The prospects are that good stallions will have a heavy season and should therefore have the very best attention. A good horse on the road requires to be well and carefully fed, and should never be disturbed in any way when at meals. If there is grooming to be done, let it be done with an empty manger, as disturbed mastication frequently ends in internal maladies. The application of the brush to the coat should be done in a soothing and, as far as possible, non-irritating manner, and the feather should be combed out freely night and morning, the feet at the same time being attended to. On the road the greatest care should be taken not to heat the horse, the walk being from two miles to four



**HERO, 15½ HANDS, 5 YEARS.**  
First prize at Canadian Horse Show in class for horses suitable  
for mounted infantry, owned and bred in Canada.  
**OWNED BY CHAS. HEAD, GUELPH, ONT.**

and a half, according to the temperature of the weather. If cycle-frequented tracks can be avoided, so much the better, as the plunging from fright or scare is likely at one time or other to lead to accidents. In regard to the number of mares to be served per day, a judicious groom may be allowed to use his discretion, though with notorious non-stock-getters the rule is "all and everything that comes." Sometimes the same policy is pursued with 3-year-olds which the owner means to sell, the result being most likely the spoiling of a good stock horse for the remainder of his career. In cold, wet seasons the greatest care must be taken of the horse, a chill when in high condition often causing inflammation of the intestines and death. All through, indeed, the stallion on the road is a cause of continual anxiety and care.