

Rosy Pearl, another pedigree cow, gave 184 gallons after her only calf with me. Her heifer calf, Rosy Pearl II., by the same bull as the other heifers, has given 440 and 565 gallons with her first two calves, both of which are heifers by good milking strain bulls. These three, Red Butterfly II., Phantom X., and Rosy Pearl II., are all by Red Rover (77616), and are all full of flesh, whilst showing marked improvement on the milking qualities of their dams. Trilby, a purchased cow, gave in 1900 1222 gallons, milking the whole year; in 1901, 1110 gallons; in 1902, 1157 gallons; in 1903, when she went off fat, 774 gallons. Her heifer begins her record with 570 gallons for her first calf, her sire being reputedly from a good milking strain. Whilst the above figures seem sufficient to prove that the bull makes or mars a herd for milk, there is great difference of opinion as to whether it is possible to

COMBINE BEEF WITH MILK.

one party to the dispute roundly denying it, and the other party somewhat hesitatingly affirming it. If the very highest points in both lines is to be the standard, I think we may agree it cannot be done, as that means perfection, and neither beef animal nor milk cow has reached that in their respective lines; but that a very much better combination than has been reached may be attained to there seems no reason to doubt. Indeed, one has only to point to the Red Lincoln as a class, or to a very large proportion of the best non-pedigree cows, to supply the answer, whilst the immense improvement in the milking qualities of the pedigree Shorthorn leads one to hope it will speedily regain its old position of the best all-round animal. No doubt this needs very careful breeding, and will be at the best only a slow process, one great hindrance being the great difficulty of being sure of your bull. So few people keep accurate milk records, and even when they do there is always a doubt about the cow herself, and especially about the shape of her udder, as a bull from a cow faulty here may ruin a herd, even if her milk yield was fairly satisfactory. Quite recently I saw a well-known Shorthorn judge award a prize (by inspection) to a cow with such an ugly udder that no one with any regard to his herd would have used a bull from her on any consideration, and yet she, milked fairly well. Perhaps photography might help us here, as a private herd-book, with not only the milk records, but the photos of both cows and bulls used, would give help and guidance to a buyer in selecting a stud bull, and would be a source of great interest to the possessor as well."

Weeds in Prairie Pastures.

What about the weeds in the prairie pastures? The problem is not an easy one; prevention is better than cure. Weeds gain a foothold because the grass is injured by over stocking. Give the grass a chance and it will help in the fight. Running the mower over when the weeds have reached a fair size and before they have gone to seed will prove effective. If the weeds are very bad the game is up—break the land and sow to some other grass.

Feeding Sugar Beets.

The following item from one of our American exchanges may be of interest to FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers in the sugar beet districts of Southern Alberta: "Seventy head of steers weighing nine hundred pounds each were fed in a Kansas farm with sugar beets—tops and all—from November 1st to April 4th, a period of one hundred and fifty days. The beets were estimated as worth three dollars per ton and each animal consumed a little over eleven dollars worth and made a net gain of four hundred and eighty pounds. The animals were sold in the Kansas City market and brought five dollars and sixty cents per hundred pounds, which was within fifteen cents of the top price for that day. The daily ration was fifty pounds of beets valued at seven and a half cents, and the daily gain in weight was over three pounds."

A minute's calculation on the profits of this transaction shows the possibilities that lie in the by-products of the beet fields. The discolored tops are not wanted for sugar making. They form an excellent food for cattle and hogs. The pulp is also available and should be utilized. If these products were properly used they would do much to maintain fertility in the beet growing

districts where continuous cropping and the sale of the entire product must inevitably lead to decreased fertility or the use of large quantities of artificial fertilizers.

Cost of Crating and Registering Pigs.

Occasionally a man who desires to purchase purebred pigs, thinks the prices quoted him by the breeder are the net returns to that breeder, whereas as stated below, the cost of getting pigs ready for shipment means an outlay of \$2 to \$3 for the breeder.

A breeder of Yorkshires who sends out many pigs annually says that the cost to the breeder and shipper of purebred pigs for crates, registration, etc., is from \$1.50 to \$3.00. For pigs just weaned, it costs at least \$1.00 for a crate without the cost of building, and for mature pigs \$2.00 at the very least. The cost of registration amounts to 50c. per head for members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

HORSE

An average of \$544 has been made in New York on 123 Kentucky saddle horses.

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Eben D. Jordan of New York, who in recent years has made some of the best exhibitions of harness horses, principally of Hackney breeding, will sell all his stable.



PUREBRED TWINS.

The property of Chas. Bannister, Davisburg, Alta.

Appearance counts for something in a show ring where competition is keen. If a horse is worth showing he is deserving of some special attention before the show.

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The Grand Circuit is the pet child of the American trotting horse fraternity. It stands in the same relation to the American trotting horsemen as the International does to the cattle men and draft horse breeders, but many American politicians do not look with favor on the race course tactics of their compatriots and racing has been "killed" in several towns that formerly made the sport profitable. This has caused an overflow into British territory, to the land of the actually free, and this year the Grand Circuit will open at Windsor, Ont. That will be near enough for the Detroit sports to get to the track and back each day.

Asks about Morgans.

A correspondent writes: "I would like you to tell me what sort of stock the breed of horses called Morgan comes from and how they have been bred. Where did they originate and where are they principally bred? What sort of foals would they likely have with broncho mares?"

The Morgan is a family of horses produced in Vermont State. Their ancestry somewhat re-

sembles that of the other American trotting families in that they trace to importations of English Thoroughbred stallions. To get a clear grasp of the history of the Morgans, one must consider the conditions of horse breeding one hundred years ago. Then the English Thoroughbred was the only equine aristocrat in domestication, and Thoroughbred stallions were very extensively used on common mares. Also, when such breeding produced a colt of more than ordinary merit, it was often kept entire and used in the stud. It was from such a source as this that the Morgans sprung. A horse called Figure belonging to a man named Morgan, was taken from Springfield, Mass. to Rondolph, Vt., as a foal in 1789 and in the new settlement used in the stud. His breeding is not definitely known, but it is generally supposed that his dam had one or two crosses of Thoroughbred blood and his sire was a Thoroughbred. Figure himself was used in the stud for about thirty years but was not much appreciated until after his death in 1820. He was of a type very much like the horses that are fashionable now in fancy carriages, or, as most people are familiar with the type used by artists to illustrate light running machinery, that will give a clearer conception. Sons of Figure, afterwards named Justin Morgan, were used in the stud quite extensively in the neighborhood and as they were superior to other horses at the time there soon sprung up quite a host of descendants of the old horse. Added to this that the breeders began to endeavor to establish a family or breed and we have the history of the origination of the Morgans.

But the breed was not to have so smooth a way. The craze for speed soon began to spread to far north Vermont and soon the breeders of Morgan horses began introducing Hambeltonian blood with the object of clipping seconds off miles and without regard to the effects in conformation such a policy begot. This practise became so general that the extinction of the Morgan as a separate breed began to be threatened, but with the advent of horse shows and the desire for beautiful conformation as opposed to extreme speed, the breed took a new lease of life. To-day the Morgan is considered a distinct breed, but there are many strains of Morgan blood throughout the light horses of the States and Canada.

The remarkable success of Figure as a sire was probably due more to his spirit or dynamic force than to his breeding. Whatever the reason, we know that he was one of those phenomenal sires that crop up once in a while and leave an indelible stamp on their kind.

Morgan breeding has been faked probably more than any other, for the reason that the public knows little of the individuals in its history, and has a very general impression that Morgans are a very superior class of animal. Generally if a horse were black and had some speed and attractive conformation, he could be faked for a true Morgan.

As for the outcome of the use of Morgans upon range mares, of course there are many things to consider, but if the horse was a pure Morgan and a good individual he should at least be as successful as a standard bred. When the whole thing is sifted we can only admit that the Morgan is a branch of the standard bred breed in which graceful conformation has been set above speed performance, but that alone is sufficient to recommend the Morgans for ordinary light road work.

Two Valuable Horses Dead.

The equine tribe has lost two of its most highly developed specimens. Moncreiffe Vengeance champion of the Hackney classes at New York last fall is one of them, and Sysonby, Jas. R. Keen's great four-year-old is the other. Moncreiffe was imported last fall after taking ten first prizes and a championship at Edinburgh Show. He was considered the greatest Hackney stallion ever brought to America. Strangulated hernia was the cause of death. Sysonby was practically an imported horse, his dam Optime being bred in England to Melton and foaled Sysonby in America. As a two-year-old Sysonby promised to make a sensational performer and as a three-year-old ran a dead heat in his first race and afterwards was not urged as he got a skin disease, which kept him off the course. The cause of his death was septicaemia (blood poisoning), which arose from pus collecting about a bruise in the frog. When a two-year-old Mr. Keen refused \$100,000 for him and later \$200,000 failed to buy him.