

horses, who were agreed in the opinion that the interests of breeders of heavy draught horses would be very greatly advanced, and that the interests of the purchasers and users of the same would be very greatly protected and furthered by a systematic registration of the pedigrees of certain stock now denied the same in the existing stud books.

The constitution provides,

(1) That the society shall be governed by a council of fifteen persons, viz., a president, vice-president and thirteen directors chosen annually from the members of the society. The present officers are, president, John McMillan, M. P., Constance P. O., Ont.; vice-president, D. McIntosh, V. S., Brucefield; secretary, James Mitchell, Goderich. Directors, John Main, Londesboro'; Thomas Green, Dublin; J. D. O'Neill, V. S., London; John McDairmid, Lucknow; P. Curtin, Adair; J. J. Fisher, Benmiller (treasurer); Thomas McLaughlin, Brussels; S. Smellie, Hensall; W. Wellwood, St. Helens; J. E. Blackall, Clinton; J. Aukenhead, Goderich; and Alex. Innes, Clinton.

(2) That the council shall have power to appoint a committee of five members, any three of whom shall be a quorum to examine applications for entry. It may also cancel an accepted certificate by a two-thirds vote, if proved to be false.

The registration fee is \$1 to members and \$3 to non-members, and the membership fee is \$5, up to the time of issuing the first volume.

We have not the full text of the original standard of registration before us, but we are safe in stating this much regarding it:

(1) Two crosses in an animal shall constitute eligibility to registration, but the council shall have discretionary power to reject inferior animals.

(2) Every application for entry must be accompanied by proof that the animal sought to be registered is the produce of a pure-bred or imported Clydesdale, or of a pure-bred or imported Shire horse and a mare with at least one cross of either of the breeds named, but an imported sire must be either registered or the produce of a registered sire or dam. But the council shall have discretionary power to exclude from entry animals of two crosses, but deemed unworthy of a place among breeding stock.

The standard has been amended; the new regulation is to come into effect March 1st, 1888, which, as we understand it, is a substitute for the preceding paragraph. It reads:

"Every application for the registry of the pedigree of an animal must show that the animal whose pedigree is submitted for registry is the offspring of an accepted sire and of a dam the produce of an accepted sire."

Accepted sires are:

1st. Imported stallions of the Clydesdale and of the Shire breeds, that stood for service in the Dominion of Canada prior to 1886, but are now dead or removed from the country, having pedigrees satisfactory to the council. These sires the society agrees to register free of charge and accept; and their male produce in Canada with imported Clydesdale or Shire mares may be registered and will be accepted sires.

2nd. Stallions registered in the Shire Stud Book or in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain, Canada or the United States. All animals so registered of mixed breeding shall be named Dominion Draught Horses.

This may be found workable, but we have our misgivings as to the definiteness of that phrase, "Having 'pedigrees satisfactory to the council.'"

It is thus apparent that the organization is in the hands of a number of intelligent breeders, who are no doubt prepared to act vigorously in the prosecution of the work in hand. The other association, we believe, contemplates the adoption of a standard as high as that required for the registration of pure Clydes or Shires, and which will admit crosses of both breeds.

The object of the two associations then is ostensibly the same, the principal difference being that of standard. Why, then, would it not be the proper thing to amalgamate the two organizations now, and print the pedigrees of one standard in the body of the book and of the other standard in the appendix?

Would it not be the wise and prudent course for the provincial officers of the newer association to ask those of the older one to meet them in conference in this matter? The time will never be so opportune as now, for as yet no volume has been printed. We look upon it as the part of the new association first to approach the other, as they hold the ground by priority of occupation, the said occupancy having been obtained in a legitimate way. The only exception to this statement that we see at present is the adoption of the name, "The Dominion Draught Horse Breeders' Society," for an organization that has been pre-eminently sectional in its sphere and methods of operating, as nearly all its officers are at present located in the county of Huron.

We shall count it a privilege to do all in our power to bring about a union.

### The Credit Valley Stock Farm and its Holsteins.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In the county of Peel, about four miles south of Brampton, is situated an extensive farm, very properly called, "The Credit Valley Stock Farm." This property is owned by Smith Bros., formerly of Dundas, and well-known throughout the province as successful breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, of which they are making a specialty. As its name indicates, the Credit river flows through it, and at this point forms a wide valley, giving a large area of rich bottom lands or flats, eminently well suited for hay and pasturage. When we saw it, late in November, the aftermath was quite heavy, and furnished excellent pasturage for the fine herds of cattle and horses then grazing on it. The best evidence of the excellence of these pasture lands, as well as the richness of the pasture itself, was the fine condition in which we found the stock scattered over the valley. Every spring the river overflows its banks and floods the greater portion of these flats, thus constantly renewing their fertility, and practically rendering them inexhaustible.

On either side of this river bottom the land rises gradually and becomes quite rolling. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, with a clay subsoil, and is well watered by numerous springs, so that on every part of it pure spring water is available for the stock. This farm contains five hundred acres, and has within its limits a sufficient variety of soil to make mixed husbandry profitable, while at the same time it is particularly well adapted for breeding and rearing stock. Wheat last season yielded an average of 26 bushels to the acre; barley, 36, while potatoes and oats generally were heavy crops, considering the unfavorableness of the season.

However, it is not to mixed farming that the Smith Bros. purpose devoting most attention, but to the improvement of that class of stock that is best calculated to develop the dairying interests of this Province. They, with other close observers, believe that it is in this department that the farming community are to achieve their greatest success, and that depleting the soil of its natural fertility by continuous grain growing, without replacing the elements thus drawn from it, will soon place any farm thus treated on the list of those that are worn out and comparatively useless. Their idea is to bring back this natural fertility, by stimulating their fellow workers of the soil to devote more time and attention to the dairy, and therefore to stock raising, than to the production of cereals. For this purpose they have devoted a great deal of care and attention to the study of the merits and demerits of the various breeds of cattle, and find that the

Holstein-Friesian are the best that have come under their observation.

One of the members of the firm on being asked the question: "Do the Holstein-Friesian cattle meet the requirements of the dairying interests in the Province at the present time?" said: "In our opinion, these cattle are decidedly superior to any other breed for that purpose, and so great is our faith in their future that we propose largely increasing our present stock." In further conversation he gave his reasons for believing that these are the best dairy cattle, and are especially well adapted for the general farmer, in short, that they are *par excellence*, the "farmers' breed." His reasons, briefly summarized, are as follows: (1) They are hardy, and stand our climate well. (2) They are superior milkers, many of them having a record of from 60 to 100 pounds daily. That this milk is of good quality is evident from the following facts: (a) It is highly esteemed by cheese makers; (b) it produces large quantities of butter; (c) calves fed upon it grow rapidly and thrive well. (3) They are kind and gentle in disposition, thus making them favorites with those who have to attend and milk them. (4) They are excellent feeders, and are of large size, thus giving a good return in beef when sent to the shambles. (5) Their young mature early, the heifers generally having their first calves when two years old, and the steers, when well fed, making a large quantity of excellent beef. (6) They are among the oldest of known breeds, great care having been exercised in the selection of breeding animals, more especially in regard to the males. (7) The prepotency of the males is a strongly marked characteristic, as shown by crossing them with ordinary cattle, the grades thus obtained showing the many excellencies of the pure-bred, in color, in form and in milking qualities.

This herd now contains 22 head of pure-bred animals, of the very best milking and butter strains of the continent. Without specifying each animal by name, we may say that the Duke of Edgely, the bull at the head of the herd, is a large and well proportioned animal. He is a two-year-old, and has already been a successful prize winner, while the stock he gets shows the excellence of the family to which he belongs. The yearling bull Teusen Prince is handsome, and gives promise of developing into a superior animal. He took first prize in 1886 as a bull calf, and in 1887 second as a yearling. There are also a couple of bull calves, one from Ykema and one from Rotneice, of fine form and excellent pedigree.

Among the females is Seipkje, a superior cow, with a record of ninety pounds of milk in a day. She took the sweepstakes prize at the Michigan State Fair for three years in succession. The Belle of Orchardside and Cornelia Teusen are model milch cows, the former taking second prize at the Industrial, and the latter second at the Provincial, 1887, while Kleiterp 4th is one of the largest Holstein cows to be found in Ontario. All the members of this herd are excellent animals, and have been selected not only for the purity of their breeding and the excellence of their milking and butter qualities, but for their size and form as well.

The Smith Brothers are not confining themselves exclusively to breeding Holsteins, but have on hand some very excellent specimens of horse flesh, principally thoroughbreds. They have already half-a-dozen brood mares of superior merit, some of them having a provincial reputation, as Goldfinch and Miss Lyle, the former being a beautiful golden chestnut, and the latter a dark bay. There are also a handsome Black Morgan mare, with two of her colts sired by Hambletonian King; a bright bay mare, 16½ hands high,