

Jerseys in the Pan-American Dairy Test.

In my opinion, the value of the test to the ordinary dairyman and farmer has been over-estimated, owing chiefly to the fact that no true test of a cow's capabilities can be made in a shorter term than one year.

The rule of 9c. a pound for total solids is not a just one, as the solids in milk containing 5 per cent. butter-fat are worth more than that in 3-per-cent. milk, thus discriminating against the richer milk.

This short-term test, however, has confirmed some well-known facts:

1. That there are two distinct classes of cows



DAISY OF HIGHFIELD.

Typical Leicester ewe. (See Gossip, page 800.)

BRED AND OWNED BY J. M. GARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD, ONT.

—the beef producers and the butter producers—and you cannot profitably have the two qualities combined in the same animal.

2. There is a great difference in individual members of the same breed. Dairymen should keep an accurate account of the milk produced by each cow, making frequent Babcock tests.

Taking everything into consideration, Jersey breeders need not feel disappointed at the outcome of the test. The cows in the test are somewhat below the average, owing to the fact that wealthy Americans buy up all high-testing Canadian Jerseys as soon as they hear of them. I have orders now from several breeders on the other side for any large producers I can find. It was therefore a very difficult matter for Mr. Elderkin to secure high-class cows that came in just at the right time. They had no preparation whatever; two had been milking since March 1st, one of them being in calf when the test opened and another due to calve the second week of the test. This last-mentioned cow did not seriously get down to work until the last month. On the other hand, everything natural and artificial, even to the placing of the electric fan at a certain angle, combined to the best interests of the Guernseys.

The thanks of Canadian breeders are due Mr. Elderkin and his associates for their untiring efforts to further the best interest of our stock at the Pan-American.

R. REID.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Guernseys in the Model Dairy.

In comparing the results of the Model Dairy test, the Guernseys, no doubt, won laurels of no mean distinction, and that fact may give many the impression that Jerseys as dairy cattle are inferior. However, the question ought to be considered as to whether the two classes entered the test in the same condition.

Certainly the Guernseys deserve credit, and have richly repaid the efforts of their champions, who in the way of preparation "sowed seed in seed-time." Having been present at the Model Dairy barn the first day of the test, I was struck with the splendid appearance of the Guernseys, which looked as though months of careful work had been expended upon them. Three of their number freshened in April on the Pan-American grounds.

The Jersey breeders who exhibited had not the privilege of specially striving beforehand for honors in the test, as the matter of testing Jerseys was taken up and the cattle chosen but three weeks before the test opened. This, of course, gave them no preparation whatever, and their condition did not compare favorably with the Guernseys, as two of them had been milking since March 1st, one was in calf when the test opened, and another was due to calve the second week of the test.

The Guernseys were far superior to any in breed-type, and were models of dairy cows. The phenomenal work of that wonderful cow, Mary Marshall, easily won the day for her breed. But when one considers profit, there is a Jersey.

May Queen of Greenwood, which I think is worthy of special mention. This cow was served before she entered the test and is now nearly seven months in calf. She has a profit of \$47.46, and stands seventh in the list. The profit of the cow, Mary Marshall, is \$59.41, which gives her a margin of \$11.95 over May Queen of Greenwood. If one stops to consider the actual return of these two cows, he will be impressed with the meagerness of the margin to offset the value of the progeny.

I have no desire to have the inference drawn from the foregoing remarks that Guernsey cows have a low place in my estimation. On the contrary, I will say that although we have but eight Guernseys in milk, in our herd of 40 milking Jerseys or in our herd of 20 milking Ayrshires it would be difficult to pick eight better dairy cows. One of our Guernseys had only been home from quarantine three weeks when she gave 49 lbs. of milk per day, testing 4.7 per cent. butter-fat.

J. B. KETCHEN, Supt.

Denton Park Farm.

Economic Records of Holstein-Friesian Cows.

FROM JULY 6 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1901.

This class of records are made in connection with official testing by experiment stations. Reports are made of four weeks' feeding, but to economize space we give only that of last week—the week of the official test. During this week the cow is fed not less than during the previous week, and for the last two days not less per day than during the earlier days of the week.

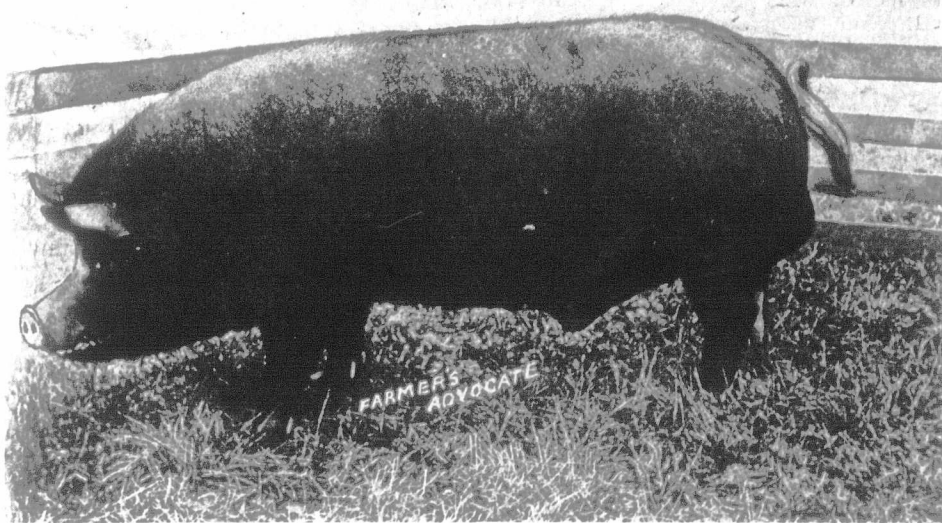
In the following list the kinds and total amounts of food and products are for seven consecutive days' work of a few of the highest producers of the different ages:

Topsy Barber 46955, age 3 years 7 months 8 days: Food consumed—114.25 lbs. grain mixture (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton-seed meal) and 713 lbs. soilage. Products—Milk, 430 lbs., containing 16.858 lbs. fat.

Clothilde Lunde Artis 39867, age 6 years 2 months 5 days: Food consumed—40 lbs. soilage (oats and peas), 46 lbs. soilage (oats and clover), 43.82 lbs. bran, 43.82 lbs. pea meal, 11.97 lbs. oil meal, 40.32 lbs. oatmeal, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 474.3 lbs., containing 15.933 lbs. fat.

Lady Longfield 3rd 39945, age 6 years 1 month 24 days: Food consumed—186.9 lbs. ensilage, 391.3 lbs. soilage, 56 lbs. bran, 49 lbs. corn meal, 28 lbs. gluten meal, 10.5 lbs. oil meal, and 14 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 487.4 lbs., containing 15.517 lbs. fat.

Netherland Hartog DeKol 50832, age 2 years 26 days: Food consumed—61.75 lbs. grain mixture (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton-seed meal), 20 lbs. soilage, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 300.8 lbs., containing 12.702 lbs. fat.



BARON DUKE 7779.

Berkshire boar, winner of first prize as a yearling, and silver medal as best boar of the breed, any age, at Toronto Exhibition, 1901. (See Gossip, page 799.)

BRED AND EXHIBITED BY GEORGE GREEN, FAIRVIEW, ONT.

Hengerveld DeKol Maid 50827, age 2 years 1 month 17 days: Food consumed—3 lbs. grain mixture (3 parts gluten meal, 2 parts bran, 1 part cotton-seed meal), 24.5 lbs. grain mixture (56 parts corn meal, 62 parts oatmeal), and pasturage. Products—Milk, 287.9 lbs., containing 11.616 lbs. fat.

Paula Jewel 3rd 49162, age 2 years 8 months 5 days: Food consumed—321.5 lbs. soilage, 76.5 lbs. bran, 10.5 lbs. oil meal, and 4 lbs. ground oats. Products—Milk, 257.5 lbs., containing 10.535 lbs. fat.

May Welsrijp Hartog 51040, age 1 year 10 months 4 days: Food consumed—23.49 lbs. wheat bran, 35.25 lbs. gluten feed, 11.76 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 60 lbs. potatoes, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 307.4 lbs., containing 9.065 lbs. fat.

Maggie Beets Lady DeKol 52500, age 1 year 10 months 23 days: Food consumed—23.49 lbs. wheat bran, 35.25 lbs. gluten feed, 11.76 lbs. cotton-seed meal, 60 lbs. potatoes, and pasturage. Products—Milk, 278.3 lbs., containing 8.943 lbs. fat.

Suicide in Shorthorns.

Under the above appropriate caption, John Clay, Jr., of the live-stock commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., writes in the Live Stock Report:

"Within the last twelve months the directors of the Shorthorn Association passed a resolution to the effect that before it would record the pedigree of an imported Shorthorn, a fee of \$100 should be paid. This was done without the consent of the shareholders, and the great mass of breeders of this our premier race of cattle. If it came to a vote it is, of course, doubtful where we should land the question, but enough has transpired to demonstrate that the men of enterprise in the business are against the policy adopted by the Board.

"It is an attempt to shut out British cattle, to antagonize our English cousins, and to stop, as far as possible, the importation of fresh streams of blood which are so much wanted in our bovine world. As fancy runs, it is a blow at the Scottish Shorthorns, for it is from them that we draw at present. Great Britain is the mother-lode of the best bovine blood. It is the fountain-head of all that is good in this line. From this never-failing well of blood, rich in bone and beef, in mossy coats and hardy constitutions, our best breeders have drawn without stint. It has led to a grand era of reciprocity. The blood that the importing companies of early days brought to this country, intensified by the work of an Alexander, a Brown, a Cochrane—may I go further and include a Pickrell, and countless others—has flowed back through our pastures and cornfields to the hungry population of the Island Empire. England needed our beef and she gave us the material to make it, from a breeding point of view. What if the past generations had shut out the pure blood of Britain and we had been left to the tender mercies of the Texas steer? Further we go: What if the State of Texas put an embargo of \$100 on every bull that was imported into the State? What a hue and cry there would be; and yet these are parallel cases; only we could stand the latter better than the former, for in one case only a State would be affected, whereas under the extraordinary action of the Shorthorn Association the United States as a whole is made to suffer, or at least there is an attempt being made toward that end. Whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen. We do not think

it will. The best breeders will not stand it, and if the policy of the Board be persisted in, the Shorthorn Association, already a very unpopular institution, may be torn asunder. We have no desire to attack the directors individually, but as a Board they are narrow, and in this case their action is misguided.

"The American Shorthorn, after being buffeted about for nearly a quarter of a century on the ocean of uncertainty, was coming into port to a haven of rest. It had been through the storms of "pure Bates and no surrender"; of "red and