

creamery or factory, if not more so. The whole period covered by the succulent growth of fresh grasses is not more than three months at the longest, and those who are to succeed well in dairying, must be prepared to recognize this fact, and to make provision for it with unflinching regularity.

One who has hitherto been prominent in the creamery business in Ontario, assigns as a reason for withdrawing from it that the farmers do not make provision for their cattle in time of drought. He says, "At best the creameries run only about five months in the year, and three months of that is spoiled through poor pastures. Who would expect a man to remain in a business with only two months of it paying him in the year? Neglect on the part of the farmers in this matter does not only hurt the factory, but it leads to the erroneous idea that cows don't pay."

This provision, therefore, is a vital matter on the part of all farmers patronizing cheese or butter factories, nor is it one whit less important to those who make butter at home. Some argue that too many cows are kept, and that herein lies the chief source of the trouble. This we do not believe. It may be that too many cows are kept of a certain class, but not too many in the aggregate, for the great secret of keeping land nourished lies in stocking it to its full capacity. It is not that too many cows are kept, but that too little feed is grown, and usually it is not grown because it is not sown, or if sown, put in in a way so careless that but little is produced.

There is usually no difficulty in growing summer food for cows. Oats and vetches for this purpose will grow on any kind of soil that give a good crop of oats, and corn will do well on any soil that give a good yield of potatoes, and these are the two principal crops used in providing summer feed.

The terrible lesson of the past season as regards burned pastures will surely not be forgotten by the present generation of dairymen.

Holland Cattle Herd Books.

II.

(Continued from September.)

The initiative step for the advancement of Holland cattle was taken in America, though under an incorrect name. It was followed in Holland by the publication at Zwolle, in 1876, of the first volume of *Het Nederlandsche-Rundvee Stamboek* (The Netherlands Cattle Herd Book), registering 15 bulls and 98 cows, including cross-bred animals having Shorthorn blood.

In this herd-book animals of various color are entered, black, white, red and white, mouse color and white, also black, *Lakenfeldische*, known as the Dutch Belted cattle in America.

No animal can be registered in this book unless a breeder. This, consequently, admits no calves, and renders obligatory the inspection, by officers of the association, of every individual registered. This is a good regulation, which excludes from registration "black sheep," so often found in good families.

A peculiarity of the method of registration in this book is that the kind of soil is stated on which each animal is raised; the animal's height, length, breadth and circumference, is given, besides the class and order of escutcheon, and the class of the animal, either beef form, milk form, or beef and milk form, or milk and beef form.

The tenth volume of this herd book appeared in 1885, containing 447 pages, carrying the number of cows to 2,355, and bulls to 330. A volume of this herd book appears each year, consequently many of them include but few animals. One weak feature of

this herd book, which renders it almost useless to an intelligent breeder, is that, with rare exceptions, one cannot, from the registration of an animal, discover its sire or dam, much less grand parents, or farther back. This omission robs the register of its vitality and chief usefulness.

In 1880 another herd book was published in the United States at Utica, N. Y., by the Dutch-Friesian Association, which was the outgrowth of an old grudge a Mr. J. E. Whiting (of whom it first purchased its stock) had against the Holstein Bree'ers' Association, because the latter would not register all Mr. Whiting's stock. Those refused were not black and white.

Since about 95 per cent. of all the cattle in Holland are black and white, so others in America are considered pure. The Dutch Friesian Association (publishing its first herd book subsequently to Mr. Whiting's death) registered only black and white animals, by which course they approved the action of the Holstein Association in excluding some of Mr. Whiting's stock.

Mr. Whiting endeavored to establish a herd book entitled the "Registry of Thoroughbred Dutch Cattle," but his successor added the word Friesian, and by excluding all but black and white, virtually placed themselves on the same ground as the Holstein Ass'n.

As the aims and purposes of each of these associations were identical, the more liberal minded of both repeatedly endeavored to establish a union, which, by the narrow-minded, selfish interests of some member, was thwarted until 1885, when it was effected by those who, without any plausible reasons, had previously so bitterly opposed it.

The officers of the American Association of Breeders of *Thoroughbred Dutch Cattle* for the year 1880 and 1881 were president Samuel L. Hoxie; vice presidents, H. L. Brace, W. J. Beal, and C. R. Payne, Treasurer, A. F. Cole; Executive Committee, S. Burchard, Robert Burch, Irwin Langworthy; Secretary, S. Hoxie, Whitestown, N. Y.

The first volume of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book contains the constitution, by-laws, a description of the cattle by Prof. Hengerveld, of Holland, written in 1870, a scale of points for males and females, a treatise on Guenon's system of escutcheons, by Hazard, besides the main registry, with 44 males and 185 females, of which the records and measurements of many are given. In addition to this, in the same volume is an appendix registry of 19 males and 19 females.

The last volume of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book, is No. 4, published at Utica, in 1885, carrying the males in the "pedigree register" to 730, and females to 1937, and the main register (advanced register) of males to 62, and females to 324.

From the above it is seen that a comparatively small portion of registered animals had sufficient individual excellence to enter the charmed circle of the main register. Either the standard of main registry was placed too high, or the larger part of registered stock was inferior.

The bone and sinew of this association was composed of practical, earnest men, endeavoring to perfect this noble breed of cattle, and advance the interests of its breeders. They deserve the honor of establishing an advanced registry (called main registry in Vol. 4) in their herd book, based on actual milk and butter records.

DUDLEY MILLER.

(To be Continued.)

We trust that every friend and well-wisher of the Journal will send us at least one new subscriber along with his renewal for next year.

Poultry.

Poultry at Newport, England.

One of the most famous breeders of poultry in England is the Rev. W. J. Humberstone, of Newport. His favorites are the Dark and Light Brahmas, and Buff and Partridge Cochins. Mr. Humberstone has gained many prizes on these at the international English shows, and sends many very fine ones to Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

The following delicate operation was performed by Mr. Humberstone on a wounded hen, the success of which should encourage us to persevere in our efforts when appearances are discouraging. She had been exhibited at a distant show, and when first found by her owner some hours after her return, she lay insensible with her breast all gashed and lacerated, and the crop torn and bleeding, and hanging through the wound. "He drew the mangled ends together and carefully stitched them, nursing her with gentle patience for many days, and then had the gratification of seeing the wounds heal and the bird recover strength again. There is now hardly any trace left of the injury that she suffered, and she is the mother of some of the finest birds on the farm."

The writer from whence we quote relates a charming incident which carries a pleasant tale on the face of it. He speaks of a large flock of American bronze turkeys who kept aloof from their owner when strangers are at hand, but ran up to him with the utmost confidence when these had retired. The species of mesmerism by which this was accomplished, he answered, was "the mesmerism of kindness."

Yes, that is the best kind of mesmerism in dealing with all kinds of domesticated animal life. If it were only observed but universally the lot of these creatures committed to the care of man would be made much more comfortable than it is. It is the bounden duty of man who dragged animal life down with himself, to try and make it to cease to "groan," and as he himself becomes elevated, to lift it to a higher level of enjoyment.

For the CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

Poultry Keeping.

BY A. HARRINGTON, RUTHVEN, ONT.

(Continued from September.)

The season of the year has arrived when the average poultryman feels contented. The trials and vexations of spirit incident to hatching and rearing have become things of the past, and with surplus stock almost disposed of, houses snugly fitted up for the winter and ample supply of vegetables in the cellar, and stock in prime condition, he has but little need to grumble at this cold world.

We want to say something sometime of the pleasures connected with poultry-keeping, in fact, would like to do so now, but fear we could not do the matter justice, as things at present at the "Essex Poultry Farm" are far from being in a shapely condition. With 10 breeding houses 7 by 12 to line and fit up, a brooder house, 60 feet long but half finished; an incubator house to ceil and make frost-proof; 30 or 40 brooders, and 10 or 15 small brooder houses to build, besides attending to necessary regular work, we cannot feel exactly as we would like to; yet withal we find pleasure in the business, and shall be tempted after a while to say something on this point.

A few timely hints may not be amiss just now. In the spare moments sometimes found on a farm (we know there are some) clean out and whitewash the hen house thoroughly, hitch up the team and bring