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Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook.

Following is a draft of the rules for entering pedigrees of Aberdeen-Angus cattle under the new Canadian National Records:

1. No animal shall be admitted to entry until both its sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook. "MALES red in color, or with a noticeable amount of pure white above the underline, or on leg or legs, or with scurs, shall not be recorded for breeding purposes."

2. Animals recorded in the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook shall be eligible to record in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, but all the ancestors must be transferred from the former to the latter book.

3. APPLICATION FOR ENTRY of animals must be filled out in ink upon blank forms procured from the Registrar, and no entry can be made unless on one of these forms. Applications must state the name and sex of the animal, date when calved, color, and white markings, if any, above underline or on legs or feet (see 1), the name and Canadian Herdbook numbers of sire and dam, signature and address of breeder, name and address of first owner, and signature and address of present owner. Transfers will be required from the first and succeeding owners to the present applicant for entry. When an animal is a twin it shall be so stated, and the sex given of the animal with which it is a twin. Should a twin be entered upon the record without such statement no subsequent application for the entry of an animal twin with the same will be accepted.

4. When the sire of an animal offered for entry was not at the time of service owned by the breeder of the animal, the owner of said bull must sign a bull permit, giving date of service, with name and record number of sire, and name of record in which it is recorded.

5. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time she was served. The first owner of a calf is the owner of the dam at the time the calf was dropped.

6. NAMES must not contain more than twenty-five letters, and must be written legibly. The prefix, first, second, etc., will count as part of the twenty-five letters allowed in the name. Names of sire and dam must be given exactly as they are in the Herdbook.

7. In case the name given is in use or claimed, the Registrar will furnish a name, and if on receipt of the certificate of entry the name is not satisfactory to the applicant, the certificate of entry must be returned at once for change, accompanied by a list of names in order of preference.

8. Names of established families shall not be applied to animals not of that family.

9. In the case of a change of ownership of an animal the buyer must obtain from the seller a certificate of transfer written in ink upon a blank form procured from the Registrar, which will, when returned to the Registrar, be entered upon the records. Transfers upon the back of certificates of entry will not suffice. In case of neglect or refusal of the seller to give a certificate of transfer, the record of transfer may be made by the Registrar upon written approval of a majority of the Executive Committee on evidence of the sale and delivery.

10. TRANSFERS must be filled out with the sex and full name of the animal, the full name and post office address of the buyer, and the signature and post office address of the seller, and the date of sale. If the animal is a female, it must be stated whether or not she has been served. If served, the date of service must be given, with the name and Record Herdbook number of the bull, and the name of Record in which he is recorded, certified to by the owner of the bull at the time of service.

11. Ownership of sires and dams must be reported before progeny can be accepted for entry.

12. No application for transfer shall be considered until the fees are paid, nor shall any number be assigned to the animal by the Registrar until every requirement has been complied with. All transactions with the Registrar's office shall be for cash.

13. The certificate of entry and transfer given by the Registrar shall constitute the receipt for the fees, but such certificate shall not be binding upon the association in case of error.

FEES.

14. The fees for animals bred in North America shall be:

Entries of males and females, owned by members of the association\$1 00
Entries of males and females, owned by non-members 2 00
Entries of ancestors to complete pedigree (after Sept. 1st, 1906) 1 00
Transfer 25
Applied membership fee, payable first day of January each year 1 00

FEES OF ENTRY FOR ANIMALS BRED IN OR IMPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

15. For every imported animal a record must be kept in the Polled Herdbook, published (in Scotland) by the Polled Cattle Society.

16. Application for the entry of an imported animal must be made by the owner, resident in this country, and accompanied by a bill of sale of the animal and a transfer from the recorded owner in the "Polled

Herdbook," and transfers from intermediate owners to the applicant for entry, and must give date of importation, name of importer, name of vessel and port of entry, together with an export certificate in form and manner as prescribed by the Polled Cattle Society of Scotland, and furnished by said Society to the importer.

17. To secure the registry of a calf imported in its dam, a certificate will be required from the owner of its reputed sire, provided the signature of the breeder has not previously accompanied a transfer indicating service of dam.

18. For every animal imported after January 1st, 1906, application for entry must be made within one year from date of landing.

FEES.

19. The fees for imported animals shall be:
Entries of males and females, owned by members of the association\$1 00
Entries of males and females, owned by non-members 2 00

20. All fees and charges must accompany the application, and may be sent by Postal Note, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or marked Cheque. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

Address all correspondence to
ACCOUNTANT, NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Membership, \$.....
Name
Post Office
Fees Paid
Registrar's Number

Pedigrees Recorded.		Transfer.	Duplicate Certificate.	Ancestors.
Member.	Non-Member.			

APPLICATION FORM.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.
Incorporated under the Act respecting Live-stock Record Associations, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Name of Animal.	Sex.	Color.	Day and month of Birth.	Year of Birth.
(Make name short.)		(Applicant must give markings.)		

Bred by P. O. Province.
Second owner
Third owner
Fourth owner

Dam
Herdbook No. Other Herdbook No.

Sire
(Owner of sire must sign below, giving date of service.)
Owner.....date of service.....
Sire of dam.....
By
By

NOTICE.—The date of birth, date of service, color, signature of owner of service bull, and names and numbers of sire and dam must be given.

I, being the breeder, HEREBY DECLARE that the foregoing pedigree is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and in accordance with rules for entering pedigrees, and I make this declaration after having taken all available means to satisfy myself that it is correct.

The breeder must give full name (Sign here)
and give nearest post office. Name.....
Date.....190 Address.....

Read carefully rules on back of form. See that all information is supplied complete. Address all correspondence to

ACCOUNTANT, NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK RECORDS,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

What of the Dairy Shorthorn?

Among the subjects deserving attention at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association next week, is the improvement of the milking qualities of these cattle. The English Shorthorn Society has taken up that subject, as reported in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 11th, by offering a cash prize of £10 at 25 of the leading shows of Great Britain and Ireland, for registered four-year-old cows, giving not less than 25 lbs. milk per day, if calved within three months of the first day of the show, and 20 lbs. if more than three months; cows three years and under four, 20 lbs. and 15 lbs., respectively, and for heifers under three years old, 15 lbs. and 10 lbs., respectively. The society where the prize is given offers a second prize of £5 in each case.

At the last annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, it was decided to re-establish the appendix to their Herdbook for the registration of dairy records of cows giving 8,000 lbs. or more milk per year, such pedigrees to be designated in the Herdbook by a star, to show that they had distinguished themselves at the pail. It was also decided to provide funds for the establishment of classes of milking Shorthorns at the fairs, and to make arrangements with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations to conduct authenticated tests of dairy Shorthorns.

In view of the growing magnitude of dairying in Canada, the Shorthorn Breeders next week might consider such questions as these:

1. Is the mission of the Shorthorn cow in Canada to make beef only, or beef and milk?
2. If beef and milk, is she fulfilling that function as fully as she might?
3. If desirable to improve her milking qualities, how can it best be done?
4. Is the establishment of a special record for milking Shorthorns desirable?

H. B. Webster's Shorthorn Sale.

The auction sale on January 24th, of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. H. B. Webster, Fergus, Ont., was well attended, and the cattle in fairly good condition. The best animals brought moderately good prices, but on most of the cattle bidding was not spirited, and the prices realized could hardly be considered satisfactory to the seller, but there were bargains for buyers. The highest price was \$145, and the average for the 87 head sold, including calves, was \$76. We give below the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

Clara F. C., age 2 years; H. Hiscock, Holstein, \$185
College Countess, 8 years; Menno S. Wilson, Waterloo 125
Missie's Maid, 2 years; H. Hiscock 100
Matchless A., 4 years; Isaac C. Baker, Nottawa... 155
Matchless B., 3 years; Peter Thompson, Grand Valley 100
Anay 4th, 8 years; Geo. Bannion, Preston 115
Maid of Springfield 5th, 6 years; Israel Groff, Alma 100
Maid of Springfield 7th, 4 years; Isaac C. Baker... 100
Primrose Beauty, 6 years; Wesley Hamilton, Fergus 145
Maid of Springfield 11th, 2 years; W. D. Milne, Ethel 105
Maid of Springfield 10th, 2 years; Herbert Wright, Guelph 100

The Aberdeen-Angus Breeders.

At the recent annual meeting of the Angus Breeders' Association of Canada, at Guelph, officers for 1906 were chosen as follows: President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Vice-President, S. Young, Guelph; Secretary, J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont.; Directors—A. McKinnon (Hillsburg), J. Varcoe, Geo. Davis, Jas. Sharp, W. Hall, Jas. A. McLoud, John O'Brien and P. A. Dick.

It was decided to offer the \$50 prize at the Winter Fair the same as last year. The Live-stock Commissioner was present, to explain the National Record system. At a subsequent meeting the draft of constitution and rules was adopted with some amendments. The Registrar will be appointed by the National Record Board, subject to the approval of the Executive of this Association. The rules will be issued in pamphlet form by the Secretary, and mailed on application. The prospects for the society and breed are very bright.

Sound Dairy Logic.

I, some years ago, overheard two patrons of a cheese factory discussing what each had made out of his cows for the month of November and part of December of that year, when the price of cheese was low. One had nine cows on a 100-acre farm, the other eight on 50 acres; both had their cows drop their calves in March and April. The eight cows, for a given time, had made nearly \$58, while the nine had made just \$11. The owner of the latter said it was all clear profit, for I don't buy any feed, and feed nothing but what the cows pick in the fields. The prompt rejoinder was, "Yes, you don't feed anything, and you don't get anything." Recently, in conversation with a dairyman, the question of the different breeds of dairy cows and their merits came up. I, of course, upheld the great milking machine, the Holstein, as my ideal cow. He, in turn, preferred the Shorthorn grade, as they gave him a fair measure of milk, and when they were getting old he could fatten them, and turn them off for beef. The only trouble was that too many of them wanted to go dry after milking six or seven months, and would not give any milk, but lay on flesh. He did not seem to realize that he was losing from \$25 to \$30 every year of the cow's life, for the privilege of making an extra \$10 for old cow beef at the end of her usefulness.

H. BOLLERT.