

The Waterdown Review

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NOTICE

I have secured the Agency for Ford parts for this district and in future will have a full line of all Ford repairs at lowest prices.

When in need of repairs call and see us.

Gallagher's Hardware
Waterdown

WATER BOTTLE WEEK

Two Days Sale, Friday and Saturday

AT CUMMINS' DRUG STORE

The last chance of the season to get one of the following Reliable Quality Red and Brown 2 quart Hot Water Bottles at actual wholesale prices.

\$1.50 Hot Water Bottles, red	99c
\$2.00 Hot Water Bottles, red	\$1.33
\$2.50 Hot Water Bottles, maroon	\$1.65
\$3.00 Hot Water Bottles, brown	\$1.99

Just Arrived

A few of Dr. Mile's celebrated weather calenders. If you want one of these useful calenders, absolutely free, please call for same at once, as they will not last long.

Development of Holstein Friesians in Canada

By Chas. M. Flatt

The first Holstein-Friesian herd in America was founded by W. W. Cheney of Massachusetts. After getting a fairly large herd established there was an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in the district, and, with other herds, this one was ordered to be slaughtered. So firm was Mr. Cheney's faith in the merits of the breed that he immediately imported more and started a new herd. From this start interest was aroused among progressive breeders of dairy stock, and several more importations were made. From these, with a few more recent importations, have been built up the great number of Holstein-Friesians we have here now.

All the cattle of this breed in Canada were bred from stock imported from the United States. The first Canadian herd was established in 1882 by M. Cook & Son of Aultsville, Ont. A short time later James Songster of Ormston and the late A. C. Hallman of Dundee, Ont., founded herds with stock from New York state. Later Martin L. Sweet of Grand Rapids, Michigan, sent a large shipment to Oxford county, where they were sold by public auction. This accounts for the fact that Oxford county has the largest percentage of Holstein cattle of any county in Ontario.

Among the prominent early breeders who have done good work for the breed are B. Mallory of Belleville, G. W. Clemens of St. George, M. Stevon & Son, Stevenston, B.C. These men with others, worked hard to establish this new breed in a country where the British breeds of cattle were already strong in numbers.

A Holstein-Friesian association was formed at Toronto Exhibition in 1888. Nearly all the men who started the association are gone. Canadian breeders used the American Herd book until 1911, when they established one of their own, with D. E. Smith, Brampton, as secretary and editor. He was succeeded by G. W. Clemens, and he in turn by W. A. Clemens, who is now secretary.

The American breeders were quick to recognize the fact that only by testing and keeping records could they have any real means of making progress in the selection and breeding of a superior class of cattle. They established what is called the Advanced Registry. For eligibility in this a cow was required to give so much milk and butter in a stated time. As cows entered in this Registry immediately commanded more money when sold, it was not long until every progressive breeder was testing his cows, discarding those of inferior qualities and keeping the best.

In 1895 the Canadian breeders established the Record of Merit, to correspond to the American Advanced Registry. To obtain a record of merit it was necessary to test under supervision by recognized officials. The time of tests varied, seven days being the shortest and thirty days the longest period. As it was felt by many breeders that a short test such as this was inadequate, the Record of Performance test was inaugurated. It is for a period of a year or one lactation period, and is only semi-official.

The public dairy tests at the different exhibitions both in the United States and in Canada constitute another form of recording production and furnishing comparative records of different breeds.

It has been largely by means of these tests that the Holstein-Friesian breed has been developed in America. It can now be safely said that it is possible to select many better individual cows in America than can be done in Holland and that as a whole the average production of the breed

is as good. This cannot be said of any other breed of cattle.

It has only been recently that the breed has received its due attention at exhibitions. At first the cattle exhibited were not of a uniform type, but this has been changed, until now we find that the type is good, and the winners in the ring are cows able to produce when tested. This is the true show type of any breed, the utility type, for where production or usefulness is sacrificed for fancy beauty of form it is disastrous to the future of any breed.

The great records that have been made as well as the rapidity with which a comparatively new breed has become so firmly established are due not altogether to the excellencies of the breed, great as these are, but rather to the indefatigable endeavor of the pioneer breeders.

High School Examinations

Form III—Geometry

D. McQuarrie 86. H. Vance 76. E. Attridge 70. C. Davidson 70. A. Flatt 62. P. Slater 60. E. Griffin 54. I. Slater 52. F. Pereira 44. G. Best 40. L. Ireland 40. F. Barran 40. C. Nicholson 34. E. Nicholson 28. A. Mullock 28. B. Shaid 24. N. Baker 20. B. Higginson 18. N. Attridge 16. G. Forth 16. R. Higginson 14.

Form II—Arithmetic

Iva Mills 71. Donald Cooper 70. Lloyd Slater 68. Ruby Spence 67. Dorothy Freeman 57. Eldrid Nicholson 55. Hazel Radford 51. Jack Organ 45. Gladys Eaton 42. Geo. Mitchell 40. Alex Thompson 33. Bessie Facey 32. Mtriel Feilde 26. Mary Langton 23. Ed Robson 23. Erland Greene 18. Gordon Gamble 18. Florence Smith 17. Cecil McGuire 17. Harry Slater 16. Harold Markle 15. Madeline Fretwell 11. Harvey Jerome 10.

A COUNTRY PAPER

One of the most notable facts connected with a Country Newspaper of today is the large increase in the amount of advertising of local business houses. The change has taken place gradually, and has been marked especially during the past year or so. It is highly significant, and in inquiring as to the cause of it, is a good profit, not only to those in the newspaper business, but to every business man and citizen in our town as well. The change, in brief, means that local merchants have found it necessary to call attention to their goods because of the immense competition they face, the most deadly element of which is that from the great stores of the large cities. These great establishments advertise their wares most lavishly and the metropolitan newspapers which contain their advertisements are distributed over the country, some one paper of which enters into nearly every house. The result is that these metropolitan establishments have built up an immense trade. In our town and indeed in most of the towns hereabouts, there is no reason for this out-of-town buying. The duty of citizens in the matter is plain, and when other things are equal support should be given local dealers. Our merchants have invested their capital, have erected buildings and have established concerns which are almost metropolitan in character. They have helped build up our little town, and it is only fair return that they have the town trade. To turn trade otherwise, even in the line of small purchases, which are great in the aggregate, is to invite the decline of property value in our town.

Has Fought in Many Climes

WINNER of the Victoria Cross in Egypt, and recommended for this most coveted war decoration for valor in the great war, Sergt.-Major Charles Garrett has recently come to Canada. He won the D.C.M. in France. A soldier all his life, he has campaigned in many lands. He is a big, upstanding Irishman, who was born in the pretty little town of Bollina, which is in the far west of Ireland. He had a hankering after a soldier's life, and took the earliest opportunity of joining the army. In August, 1894, he enlisted with the 21st Hussars, a regiment which afterwards was armed with the lance. He went to India in the following year, and was in that country for three years.

In 1898 he was sent to the Sudan with Kitchener's forces, and took part in the battle of Omdurman. It was here that he won the V.C. for saving the life of Lieut. D. Montmorancy. The troopers had ridden three times through the ranks of the Derivishes, who were showing their wonted disregard of death and fighting with savage fury. The officer was thrown from his horse, and, being surrounded by the enemy, his life was apparently not worth a minute's purchase. Sergt.-Major Garrett rode to his aid, and after almost losing his own life, succeeded in bringing the young officer out of the ring of death, losing both his sword and lance in doing so.

Speaking of the incident to a Canadian friend the sergeant-major said: "I met him afterwards in South Africa, but unfortunately he was killed at Nicholson's Nek. I was then serving in the 5th Lancers, having been sent to South Africa at the beginning of the war."

Garrett fought at Elandslaagte, the Siege of Ladysmith, Diamond Hill and Belfast, and in a number of minor engagements. At the termination of the campaign he went to London, England, and, still determined to follow a military career, joined the 1st Irish Guards with rank of sergeant-major for twenty years, which in itself is a record to be proud of.

Ever anxious for active service, the sergeant-major again turned his eyes towards Africa, and in 1904 was on the West Coast, serving on the staff. A couple of years later he was on the other side of the Dark Continent, putting the fear of the British drill sergeant into the hearts of Soudanese troops, and later the fear of death into the Somaliland natives. He was at Port Soudan and Mombassa in 1907 and 1908, and four years later he left the army and came to Canada, making Vancouver his objective.

After serving on the Northwest Mounted Police for some time, he went to South America, and is next seen in his Protean career as a captain in the police force at Chuchiquimatti, about 700 kilometres from Antofagasta, on the Bolivian frontier. In 1914 he returned to London, and when the great war broke out joined the 1st Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment. He was soon in France, and fought at Mons, won the D.C.M. at Givenchy on Christmas Eve, 1914, and was recommended for the Medaille Militaire. He was several times wounded, slightly at Loos and Festubert, and most seriously in the head and legs at Boucourt. He was again recommended for the V.C., but, with soldierly modesty, prefers to touch lightly on the fact.

On January 25th last year he received his discharge from active service, but was soon again in harness, his next appearance being as instructor for three months at St. Paso, Texas, to the 5th and 7th American cavalry. In July last he was camp sergeant-major at Valcartier, and took a party of French-Canadian troops to England. Last year he was in charge of the greatest military pageant ever held in the United States, the Sousa-Lauder parade for the Liberty Loan at Detroit.

Sergt.-Major Garrett is at present in a Toronto military hospital, as he is troubled by some of his six old wounds. He is in the prime of life, however, and with his breast adorned with ribbons, looks a fine figure of a British soldier. He is unmarried, and has no relatives in this country, but Lieut. Oswald Lennox, a son of Mr. Justice Lennox, whom he knew in France, is a warm friend.

Will Study Abroad.

Permission has been given to a limited number of selected Canadian students now with the troops to study in British universities during demobilization. They will receive pay allowances. Such students must have had at least two years' creditable university training.