

conformation and breed. Although virtually any breed-cross can be found, the primary crosses are: Hereford and Aberdeen Angus; Charcross (Charolais crossbreeds); and Simmental and Hereford.

The Hereford breed was first imported into Canada in 1860. This hardy animal adapts well to extremes in temperature and environment. Through selective breeding and record keeping, the Canadian Hereford has become a trait leader and positive influence on the beef industry in many foreign countries. Growth, ease of maintenance and profitability have made the Hereford attractive to export buyers from the United States, Europe, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Russia, Australia and several other countries.

Canadian Dairy Cattle Breeds

By using the most advanced scientific methods available, Canada dairymen have devoted special attention to developing the following features in Canadian dairy breeds: good size, healthy feet and legs, well-shaped udders, normal teat arrangement, marked suitability for machine milking, early maturity with high initial performance and excellent fattening ability at all ages. Stamina, fertility, longevity, and wide-ranging adaptability to a great variety of feeding and stabling conditions are advantages specific to most Canadian dairy cattle breeds.

Canadian Holsteins have established a solid worldwide reputation for their superior characteristics, extraordinary adaptability and milk-producing efficiency. South Korea and the United States are the breed's major markets, but they have also been imported into Argentina, Australia,

Saudi Arabia, West Germany and several other countries. The distribution of Canadian Holstein semen is even more widespread.

The Brown Swiss, a breed that is considered one of the purest of all recognized dairy cattle breeds, was imported into Canada in 1888 and almost immediately, breeders began concentrating efforts on improving the breed's milk production potential. Rapid growth, ruggedness and long milking lifetimes and good salvage value make the Brown Swiss popular on a wide range of export markets.

Breed Associations

Canadian breed associations and provincial associate organizations play a key role in ensuring that Canada preserves its worldwide reputation for superior breeding stock. They do so by: fostering the development and regulation of breeds in Canada; keeping records of the breed and origin of cattle and

collecting, preserving and publishing data and documents relating to these factors; establishing breed standards and carrying out a system of registration and recording under the Canadian National Livestock Records system; assisting breeders engaged in propagation and breeding of cattle in compliance with the Livestock Pedigree Act or any regulation made thereunder; maintaining an efficient supervision of breeders to prevent, detect and punish fraud; compiling industry statistics and furnishing official and authentic information in regard thereto; exercising the power to make all needful contracts and agreements and making, altering and repealing regulations.

More information on the beef or dairy cattle industry in Canada may be obtained by contacting the Canadian breed associations listed in the directory section of this publication. Enquiries may also be directed to the nearest Canadian consulate or embassy. ■

Canadian dairy cattle breeds, such as the Ayshire, have a solid reputation worldwide.

