

Alderman Frankland on the Fat Cattle Export Trade.

The following paragraph is from an address by Alderman Frankland, of Toronto, delivered at the byres of Mr. Geo. Gooderham, where 4,000 head of cattle are being bred, on the last day of the Ontario fat stock show. The occasion was a visit by the members of the Agricultural and Arts Association. But for the overcrowded state of our columns this quotation would have appeared in our last issue:

Mr. Frankland said: "It affords me much pleasure, as acting Mayor of the city of Toronto, to welcome you, not only at the City Hall, but in every part of the city where vast industries are engaged in the welfare of our community, and to meet you, accompanied by our tried friends, Mr. Drury, M. P. P., a past president of your association, and your indefatigable secretary, Mr. Wade, at this great cattleopolis, which I may say is the largest in the Dominion of Canada.

"For the past fifteen years most of my activities in the development of the cattle export trade have been passed here living amongst my cattle boys, and breathing and inhaling the same air as my cattle, and in constant intercourse and intimate connection with my four footed friends. I have learned to love and prize my profession or trade as a feeder and dealer in all grades and indeed all breeds of cattle. I add to my cattle experience that of cattle exporter, together with my love for Canada, especially Toronto and the firm whose tenant I am, and the enthusiastic interest I have always taken in helping to develop cordial relations between Canada and the mother country, whereby we might aid in doing missionary work by making known to the world what a rich and fertile land we possessed, and especially a capital of such enterprise as Toronto. Our good cattle have been our cheapest and best emigration agents in advancing a practical knowledge of our boundless resources (the truth of which could never be questioned), throughout the whole of Europe, and from these mammoth and comfortable stables, after seven months' feeding of the best productions of our land, they have been taken and distributed by myself and colleagues in the historic land of our mother country, England, Ireland and Scotland, by the thousands, and in hundreds at the markets of Germany and France. You, gentlemen, who are honoring this cattle city to-day with your presence, are performing a duty you owe to your respected and venerable association, an institution that has been the nursery of great agricultural projects. You have done incalculable good, and Ontario to-day is reaping the fruits of what you planted. Therefore, as the acting Mayor of this city for the time being, I should faithfully do my duty and introduce you to this great industry whereby millions of gold have flowed into this city and been distributed throughout the province. These stables have done a great work in helping the cattle export trade and in assisting to give the yearly advancement and steady improvement the country was making in producing such grades as were advantageous to our farmers and more acceptable to the British markets. Gentlemen, we have succeeded beyond our expectations both in the quantity and quality we have been able to export, and as a consequence the trade has gone on increasing. Over 60,000 head have crossed the Atlantic this year of 1887, and suppose they averaged 1,300 lbs., and the farmers receive only 4 cents per lb., that would realize \$52 per head, and 60,000 cattle at \$52 per head would come to the handsome sum of \$3,120,000 for cattle alone. And, sir, that is below the average."

How true it is, as Alderman Frankland says, "Our good cattle have been our cheapest and best emigration agents." There can be no mistaking the natural capabilities of a country which sends cattle to the extent of more than 60,000 head annually to Britain, second to none going from any country in the world. A properly prepared bullock is a species of literature which the most untutored can read aright. It is an object lesson in the sense of which we speak more powerful than the silvery tones of the most finished orator. It would be a curious piece of information, could we only know it, as to how many stalwart Britons have been induced to come to Canada by the sight and taste of our beef and cheese.

In this respect the cattle exporters have done a great work for the Government and people of Canada, and they have done it gratuitously. They were very naturally seeking the advancement of their own interests all the while, but the benefits to the country remain all the same.

Our farmers should show themselves equal to the occasion, and continue to produce a class of beef such as the exporters want. Small fed beef will always have this advantage over that finished on grass—that it will come into the market before the other can, and is likely, therefore, to continue to command paying prices.

The Holstein-Friesian Difficulty.

A wise man who lived many years ago put this trite truth on record. He said, "Behold, how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." "And he might have added with equal truth how profitable as well. The Holstein breeders of Canada have had some unseemly wrangling during the past season which has certainly not tended to further the interests of their cause, nor to the promotion of that good feeling which is so necessary to secure a large measure of success in the first stages of any industry. That they are doing a good work for Canada few will deny, and it would certainly be most unfortunate if the principal hindrances to its progress should be found emanating from within the little band who are laboring so earnestly for the extension of their business.

Our readers will remember that the difficulty grew out of the admission of cattle to exhibition by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, which, though imported and eligible for registration in the Netherlands herd book, were excluded from registration by the rules of the North American Holstein-Friesian Association, in whose herd book nearly all of the Holsteins on exhibition in 1886 were registered. A number of the breeders demurred, and notified the Industrial Exhibition Association that unless the rules were so amended as to distinctly specify "that Holsteins must be registered in the Holstein-Friesian herd book to be eligible for exhibition," they would not exhibit at the show of 1887. A circular was also addressed subsequently to the Holstein breeders which read: "This is to certify that until a Canadian herd book for the registration of Holstein Friesian cattle has been established, I will only accept the herd book of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, as the standard of purity for Holstein cattle, and will decline to patronize any exhibition accepting any other standard." This they were asked to sign, which some of them did, and some of them did not. The first result was that the exhibit of Holstein cattle at the Industrial was small in point of numbers, the second that it was large enough to encourage the Industrial Exhibition Association to adhere to the rule of admission to exhibition, which they had adopted, and which reads: "The pedigrees of others (than Short-horns) must be full and correct; exhibitors must produce pedigrees or certificates if required." A third result was the proclamation of division in the Holstein camp as to standards, which always has an unsettling tendency on the market when the interests of breeders of pedigreed stock are involved.

Our comment at the time, in the June issue of the JOURNAL p. 525, reads: "The breeders are the parties who should say what the standard of purity is in any country, and where they are well agreed on this, such undoubtedly should be the standard by which they are to be judged at any exhibition. To this position we adhere. If the Holstein breeders of

this country had in a regular way said this to the Industrial Exhibition Association, then we hold that body would have been acting arbitrarily and not in the interests of the breeders concerned, had it not given heed to their remonstrance. But this is what Holstein breeders left undone. Their protests did not emanate from the Association as such, but from individuals of that body, it may be a majority of them, but still the action was not that of an association taken in a regular way. Indeed the association itself was only provisional in its nature, for as yet it has no constitution or by-laws. Where the supporters of any breed form themselves into an association properly constituted, and as such agree upon a standard of registry, it is clearly the duty of exhibition associations to adopt that as the standard by which livestock shall be judged on exhibition; were it otherwise there could be no certainty as to what constituted pure-breds in exhibition rings.

It is with peculiar pleasure, then, that we hail the appointment of a committee, as announced in our last issue, to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the Dominion Holstein Breeders' Association. Due notice of the progress of organization will be given in our columns. The next step will be the adoption of a standard. And here it is that the utmost deliberation will be called for on the part of the breeders, and the exercise of much forbearance. Rash decisions might lead the breeders into vexatious complications which the legislation of years might not overcome.

We presume the great question will be, shall the standard of the N. A. H. F. A. be adopted, or shall a herd book be established for Canada? We can conceive many advantages arising from uniformity of standard in the two countries, especially if an interchange of cattle is to take place. On the other hand, if the adoption of a standard so hedges in the industry that none but men of large means can climb over the barrier, and that is sustained largely for the greater profit of those who by accident were early investors, then it should be rejected. Any breeders' association run in that style is managed on the assumption that its early investors are a privileged aristocracy, whose rights call for special protection.

There is a strong spring of this in the management of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which there is no difficulty in pointing out, as we now propose to do.

(1) The membership fee is fixed at one hundred dollars, which is certainly not in the interest of beginners. Many a one convinced of the merits of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and desirous of breeding them, will be deterred from so doing by the thought of the \$100 membership fee.

(2) Before any one can become a member his application must be approved by a unanimous vote of the board of officers present at the time. If any person on that board holds any ill will against an applicant for membership, he has it in his power to decide that such applicant shall not be received. Absolute power is always a dangerous possession. An autocracy in a Holstein-Friesian Association is not different in principle from an autocracy in the government of a country.

(3) None but members of the association can register imported animals shipped from Europe after March 18th, 1885. The object of this rule is evidently to confine the importation of animals to the members of the association, or in other words, to keep new men out of the business. Where is the reason in prohibiting an individual from importing animals if so disposed, and of having them registered in the H. F. H. B. if he complies with all the other regulations unless