

useless to attempt to prescribe any rules of percentage in connection with it."

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, whom I have already quoted, in concluding a criticism on Mr. Fuller's contentions, says in the *Jersey Bulletin* (the organ of the A. J. C. C.): "I can give you from my own observation evidence equally as good as this of Mr. Fuller's, and yet which contradicts. . . . I have spoken frankly as you desired, and perhaps not in accordance with your own views of what will be useful to the Jersey interest, but I believe that the Jersey is too good an animal to require to be bolstered up by any irregularities of logic."

After such a mass of evidence, coming from so many eminent sources, all of an apparently reliable nature, would not the dullest witted dairyman become skeptical as to the value of Prof. Brown's exhibition tests, and are they worth the paper they are written on?

Prof. Brown opens what he calls the closing controversy as to which breed the farmers of Ontario shall adopt for dairy purposes. This shelving of all the other breeds except the favored one the professor chooses to take under his patronage, may not be such an easy task as he imagines. It may be the closing controversy, but I venture to predict that if he persists in his efforts to banish the Holstein from Ontario's soil, that it will be a long one, and that a score of years from now she as well as some of the other worthy but less favored breeds will still have hosts of admirers. And why not? There is certainly room for all. It is only the narrow-minded and bigotted partizan who cannot see anything good outside of his own herd or favorite breed. The generous rivalry that has existed between the different breeds, since the introduction of the Holstein, has stimulated the various breeders to obtain greater results, and thus the standard of the dairy has been raised throughout the whole country.

The Holstein breeders make no war on any of the other breeds, nor do they seek to disparage any of the results achieved by any of them, but on all proper occasions are glad to act in harmony with them and do their part towards building up the great dairy interests of the country. They pre-eminently believe in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and for the future of their favorite breed they have no fear, as they will continue as they have in the past to successfully tide over every wave of opposition that can be brought against them, for they have come to stay.

JOHN M. COOK.

Aultsville, Ont., Jan. 6, 1886.

Holstein-Jersey Controversy.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue Mr. John M. Cook, the prominent Holstein breeder, with the intention of endeavoring to weaken the effect of the competitive tests at the London Exhibition, where the Holsteins demonstrated themselves the worst of all dairy breeds for milk, cheese and butter combined, cites reported cases to show their very great excellence. Nothing is easier than this. All Mr. Cook has to do is to select such statements or reports as are favorable to the Holstein and reject those that are unfavorable. What do such extracts prove in opposition to open competitive tests in the hands of disinterested people? merely that Mr. Cook's literature is extensive, and that he has some system of retaining or procuring such one-sided published reports, to be produced to suit the occasion.

He first sets out the statements of the Holstein breeders, Messrs. Yeomans & Sons, as to the exceedingly rich milk of their herd of cows. Is De Viëres one

of the cows? Has Mr. Yeomans ever had any of the butter so produced analyzed? Because, unless I am misinformed, the butter produced by De Viëres at least, would hardly be classed as what is known as even fair butter.

I am reliably informed of a direct comparison of the milk of one of Messrs. Yeomans' cows, exhibited by him with Jersey milk, set side by side for 12 hours, in which the former produced a "thin white scum on top" and the Jersey milk produced almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of "golden-colored cream."

In the *National Live Stock Journal*, page 249, of 1885 issue, is a report of a Cooley creamer agent, acquiring the milk from a Holstein herd at a then recent State fair in a western State, in the vain hope of demonstrating the cream-raising capabilities of his creamer; the cans used were 18 inches high, 8 inches in diameter. Fresh milk was put in, the cans filled with Holstein milk the evening of the first day, and proper temperature was retained. On the following morning the cans were opened, and from the milk of this "rich breed" (the Holsteins) an inch and a quarter of the thinnest kind of thin cream was all that had been able to struggle to the top of the eighteen inches of milk. It was allowed to remain four or five hours longer without any change, still, "an inch and a quarter of thin cream and no more." Thinking there might be an error somewhere, the Cooley Creamer agent obtained another supply of Holstein milk with the same result, and knowing that if the reputation of his creamer was to depend upon a breed which refused to give cream, he was leaning on a broken reed, he procured milk from a Jersey herd on the grounds, and in the same cans, and in 12 hours setting (and in fact for the two or three days the Jersey cream remained in the cans), at no time was there "less than one-third or $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of cream," or six inches from the Jersey milk to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the Holsteins. I have never seen this statement contradicted, and I believe it is incapable of contradiction.

Mr. Cook quotes the *American Dairyman* and Mr. L. A. Hardin, who, if I mistake not, is the same Mr. Hardin who was editor of the *American Dairyman*, and who wrote the following in that paper, January 21st last, with reference to the Holstein records. This article was commenting upon a letter of Mr. James Long in the *London (England) Farmer*, in which Mr. Long severely criticises Mr. Dudley Miller's statements with reference to the performances in America of Holsteins. It is as follows:

"That is a hot article from the pen of Mr. James Long in the *London Farmer* on Mr. Dudley Miller's extravaganzas. Mr. Miller makes a great mistake when he relies for his facts upon the bare statements of men who refuse to give the slightest data for the phenomenal records they claim for their cows. Americans as well as Englishmen know facts when they see them, and are fairly able to tell a fairy tale when they read it. We entirely agree with Mr. Long when he makes the following somewhat heated remarks: 'There is no reason to suppose that the American climate or the American breeder has any more influence upon the production of milk than the work of skilled breeders and feeders of England and Holland, and until it is shown that they have, we in the old country must decline to credit the monstrous statement of which this is an example, i. e., that a herd of Holsteins in New York State has made an average of 15,000 lbs. of milk in a year. Everybody knows what herd we refer to, and everybody is coming to the conclusion that the whole thing is a put up job. The most honorable gentlemen in this country connected with the dairy have addressed respectful communications to this firm of nurserymen who own the so called herd of phenomenal performers, but have so far failed to get a single response. While this fact, of course, does not prove that the whole thing is a fraud, yet it throws such a cloud of doubt over it that we would not give it credence for a moment. It is all rot. We had not heard this remarkable statement from Mr. Miller's pen, that Echo weighed in milk condition 1,900 lbs. and gave over 23,775 lbs. of milk in a year. All we can say is, that in our opinion Mr. Miller has simply been repeating some old Holstein breeder's wind stories. In this country we all know that the Holstein-Friesian Association has formulated a most admirable set of rules for governing the testing of Holstein cows, and these gentlemen of vigorous imaginations could easily call the corroborating testimony of

an official tester if they were inclined to do the fair thing. In fact this unofficial test business with a dozen men to make hooks about it, is just enough to make an honest breeder sick."

Mr. Long says that at the Amsterdam International Exhibition he was present in the capacity of a judge. In class 123 for the cow "giving the most milk" there were 60 entries. The first prize cow gave 35 litres to his knowledge, which would be about 30 quarts, and this was at the great exhibition. In the class for the cow "yielding the best milk, and not less than 18 litres per day," the winner gave only 18 litres, or 15 quarts. These were the best cows in the class excepting one which had calved 12 months previously. Mr. Long says that he formed one of the twenty British members of the commission who made a tour through the department of North Holland, where the best milking cattle exist. Subsequently, at the invitation of two provincial burgomasters, he went into the Provinces of Overijssel and Friesland. In every case visiting a large number of farms where from five o'clock in the morning he saw the actual work in progress. He says:

"I afterward showed, in articles to the *Field*, what the Dutch cows are really capable of doing, and that so far from their milk being rich, it was admitted in every instance to be extremely poor; for if the farmers did not say such in so many words, they did what was equally clear—gave me the percentage of butter to milk. In order to prove this further as regards Dutch cows in England, it would be only necessary to show the analysis of their milk in every successive year from the establishment of the meetings of the British Dairy Farmer's Association. There is scarcely an instance in which the fatty solids reach 3 per cent., the majority being, I believe, less than 2.65."

To come, however, to Mr. Gibley's trial. The two cows purchased by this gentleman, and which had calved in June and July, were brought to England, one taking a first prize at the Dairy Show, and also proving the largest milker in the same show, although she lost the milking prize on account of the poverty of her milk. It should be noted that points were allowed her on account of the time which had elapsed since calving. In the trial two Jerseys were placed beside the Dutch. During the first fourteen days the four beasts were at grass, but received at milking time hay and straw chaff, pulped cabbage, half a peck of bean meal, and half a bushel of barley meal among them. The Dutch consumed in the fortnight 1,140 lbs. of food, and the Jerseys 766 lbs. The cows were housed at night, and ate what they chose. Of this the Dutch consumed 155 lbs., or in all 1,295 lbs. of food, while the Jerseys consumed 140 lbs., or in all 906 lbs. The former averaged $27\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk daily, and the latter $15\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Now, however, comes the result. The larger yield of the Holsteins consisted simply of water, for their butter weighed only 23 lbs. 13 oz., while that of the Jerseys weighed 28 lbs. 3 oz. During a second trial the four beasts were stall fed. They received mangold, hay and straw chaff, wheat and bean meal, and cabbage daily. The Dutch ate 1,140 lbs., and gave 365 pints of milk, the greatest yield being 35 pints in the morning and 20 in the evening. The Jerseys consumed 755 lbs. of food and gave 194 pints of milk, the heaviest yield being 18 pints in the morning and 11 pints in the evening. The butter yield was 13 lbs. 3 oz. against 10 lbs. 1 oz. given by the Dutch. There is then no comparison between the Jersey and the Dutch for butter-making."—(James Long in the *Farmer and Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, London, England.)

What a wide difference again there here is between the "claims" of Holstein breeders and in open exhibitions and also the comparative tests side by side between the Jerseys and the Holsteins. Surely neither Messrs. Miller nor Cook can claim that these two Holstein cows, tested by Mr. Gibley, were not fair representatives of the breed. They certainly were not ordinary cows, because they show that they were far better than the average.

Mr. Cook, in speaking of the test of Mercedes, does not tell of my vain attempts to induce Mr. Wales, her owner, to place her in public competition with Mary Anne of St. Lambert in the hands of disinterested witnesses. If Mr. Cook, in remarking: "the official tests of the single cow wherein she beats all comers," refers to Mercedes, I beg to differ with him, as in the Breeders' Cup competition no official test was ever made of Mercedes; or, if so, was never published in the stock papers.