

of testing under which representatives of agricultural colleges and experiment stations acted as supervisors, watching and weighing every milking and testing all by the recently invented Babcock test. Such tests were practically free from any suggestion of inaccuracy, and in a few years established beyond a doubt the fact that Holstein cows had no equals as milk and butter producers. When we consider that approximately 900,000 Holsteins have now been registered in America, all descended from the original imported stock and that annual registration of black-and-whites in both the United States and Canada now surpasses that of all other dairy breeds combined, we must admit the wonderful impetus given by official testing to the Holstein industry. Up to the present, forty-nine cows have made records of over 40 pounds butter in seven days, the highest being, Rolo Mercena DeKøl with 51.93 pounds. Nearly 1200 have exceeded 30 pounds and many thousands have made records between 20 and 30 pounds. Holsteins hold all, or practically all, world's records for milk and butter production. At least 75 per cent of all the dairy tests held at exhibitions in America during the last 30 years have been won by Holsteins. The only tests for economy of production at the Ontario Winter Fair have been won by Holsteins. The largest records ever made by cows in a fair ground test were made by Holsteins.

Other breeds than the Holstein-Friesian have large-yield cows, but no other breed offers so large a percentage of large yielders. This characteristic, due to centuries of breeding for a purpose, has endowed the blood of this breed with wonderful potency in grading or crossing. The Holstein bull

possesses a vigorous constitution, above, we believe, that of any other dairy breed. Hence his value for grading up ordinary dairy herds.

According to scientists who study the food subject exhaustively, the milk of the Holstein-Friesian cow is in chemical composition and mechanical make-up the nearest approach to human milk that can be found. Its butterfat is put up in fine globules that facilitate emulsion, digestion and assimilation in the human system. Its other solids are so proportioned to the butterfat that the milk is practically a balanced ration for the infant as well as the adult.

A notable characteristic of the Holstein is their adaptability to varying climatic conditions. They were brought to their present high standard on the rich meadows of Holland, but they lose nothing by removal to other countries. They thrive in the great dairy districts of Ontario and Quebec, on the hills and in the valleys of the eastern provinces, on the western prairies and on the rich alluvial lands of the Pacific slope. Purebred Holsteins are now becoming exceedingly popular in Great Britain although for years it has been impossible to import live stock from the continent, except one importation made in 1914 by special arrangement with the Board of Agriculture. In Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Russia, Holsteins have done remarkably well. They are the favorite cattle of South Africa and are numerous in New Zealand. In Australia, the West Indies, Japan and China they are becoming well known.

On account of the scarcity and high prices of all kinds of meats, the production of veal is now adding an im-

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