

Centenary of Jersey Cattle in England.

Although small consignments of Channel Island cattle had from time to time been previously shipped to England, it was not until the year 1811 that any systematic efforts were made to introduce the breed into that country. According to C. P. Le Cornu, says the Live-stock Journal, the earliest arrivals in England came from the Island of Alderney, a fact which doubtless accounts for the frequent substitution of the term Alderney for the breed now so generally known as the Jersey. George Culley, the eminent agriculturist and authority on cattle, writing in 1807, mentioned the Jersey as a breed only to be met with on the estates of the wealthy, and one which was too delicate and tender ever to be of use to the British farmer. How very sparsely distributed was the breed at the beginning of the nineteenth century, may be inferred from the fact that Michael Fowler, who bought cattle in all parts of the country, had never met with a Jersey until just before he commenced his importations from the Islands, exactly a century ago. Yet to this Mr. Fowler may well be ascribed the honor of introducing and popularizing the breed which at the present time holds so high a position amongst dairy cattle.

On one of his journeys in search of cattle for the dairy, Mr. Fowler passed a man driving a little cow, unlike anything he had seen before, to Barnet Fair. On inquiry, the drover told him that the cow had been sent as a present to his master, who did not like her, and that he was to sell her for £9. Mr. Fowler offered £7 for it, intending to give it as a little present to his wife, whom he had recently married. This offer was declined, and the drover took the cow to the fair, where it became an object of ridicule among the dealers and drovers—so much so that the man, far from getting the £9 demanded, was glad enough to leave the fair and take the cow home again. Oddly enough, Mr. Fowler overtook him returning, and repeated his offer, which the man at once accepted. Mr. Fowler was so surprised by the quantity and quality of the butter produced that he determined to find out whence she came, and to get more of the breed. He discovered that she came from one of the Channel Islands, and he soon went direct to the Islands and established a regular business with this country, and which his sons extended to Belgium, United States, Canada, and various parts of the world. He urged the Jersey farmers to improve their breeding, established a scale of points, and recommended the adoption of agricultural societies and shows like those held in England.

Mr. Fowler often acted as judge, and took prizes, obtaining silver medal at the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow, in 1850, and a gold medal and 900 francs at the Paris Exhibition, 1856, the Emperor of the French purchasing his prize bull and four cows. He sent them in droves of forty or fifty to the principal towns of England, selling the remainder privately and by auction. He left his business to his sons, L. P. and P. H. Fowler. As illustrating the continuity of the business in one family, it may be mentioned that the work of Michael Fowler, after being carried on at Watford by his sons, still flourishes under the direction of P. T. Fowler, his grandson. The well-known firm of Messrs. Fowler and De la Perrelle, at Southampton, represents another branch of the same family, G. H. De la Perrelle being a grandson of Edward Parsons Fowler, who, after helping his father, Michael Fowler, started business on his own account.

Feeding a Record Maker.

The sensational performance of the Canadian-bred Holstein-Friesian cow, Evergreen March, whose photograph was reproduced in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 30th, together with notes of her recent phenomenal daily, seven-day and thirty-day records, renders timely and interesting these notes, solicited by "The Farmer's Advocate" from her feeder, Percy Clemons, about how she was cared for prior to and during her official test:

"Evergreen March freshened October 28th, 1909, and gave, from October 28th, 1909, to August 28th, 1910, inclusive, 18,040 pounds milk. Although giving over 40 pounds daily September 15th, 1910, I commenced to dry her then, as she was due to calve December 12th, and I wished to officially test her. I did not succeed in drying her completely until October 1st, so she was dry about ten weeks. From October 1st to November 1st, 1910, she was on good pasture, and had about 10 pounds bran per day, as well as a few mangels. From November 1st to within a few days of calving, she had about 45 pounds silage, 26 pounds mangels, what alfalfa hay she would eat, 10 pounds bran, and 3 pounds oat chop, daily. She was very dull both before and after calving, which occurred December 13th, when she gave birth to a deformed heifer calf. The evening of December 15th she was attacked with milk fever, but recovered rapidly under the "oxygen" treatment, and was on her feet next morning. As her appetite was very capricious

after the attack, she got very little grain for some time, but gradually improved in milk, from 16 pounds on December 16th, to 90 pounds on December 31st, and was able to take more feed as production increased. Her test was below normal from calving, never running above 3.4, whereas in former years it ran from 3.7 to 3.95 per cent. This I attributed to the attack of milk fever. I was doubtful about starting a test for some weeks on account of the low fat content, but, as she continued to increase in milk production, I applied for a tester, who arrived on January 23rd, she being milked out that evening. She was milked at 5.30 and 11.30 a. m., and 5.30 and 11 p. m. Her first day's milk in test was 100.1 pounds; her last day's milk, on February 22nd, was 98 pounds. Her highest milking during 24 hours was on Feb. 12th, 110.8 pounds, and her lowest on January 28th, 94.9 pounds.

"She was fed silage and grain three times daily, at 6 a. m., 12 noon, and 6 p. m., immediately after milking. Her morning and evening feeds each consisted of about 20 pounds silage, 4 pounds bran, 4 pounds oat chop, and from 3 to 3½ pounds oil cake; the noon feed, of about 6 or 7 pounds silage, 2 pounds bran, and 3 pounds oat chop—the grain ration varying from 25 to 28 pounds daily. She had all the mangels she would eat, fed whole, at 1 p. m. and 11 p. m.—about 40 pounds at each feed. Also had alfalfa hay (second crop) before her all the time (she was running in box stall), and water before her all the time; she drank from 220 to 240 pounds water daily. We were handicapped through having a succession of foggy, rainy days, it being a hard task to keep her cool enough. Doors and windows were open, except in the very coldest weather, and temperature kept as low as possible; in fact, on some of the colder days ice would form on the water in her stall. She needed a lower temperature than any other cow I ever tested."

Another Record-breaking Holstein

The seven and thirty-day world's record for amount of butter produced in official test has recently been broken by Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, a Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Stevens Brothers Co., of Liverpool, N. Y. In seven days she produced 634.1 pounds milk, 37.21 pounds butter (80 per cent. fat), and in thirty days, 2,588.4 pounds milk, 145.29 pounds butter—a showing that has never been equalled by any cow of any breed. Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd is a regular breeder and a persistent producer. Calving for the first time a few days after she was two years old, she produced 16.85 pounds butter in seven days, and a year later increased this to 22.09 pounds. As a four-year-old she made a great record, 28.72 pounds butter in seven days, and as a five-year-old made 30.27 pounds; while her sensational record of 37.21 pounds was made in her six-year-old form. No special feeding or training before freshening was used to prepare Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd for her record-breaking performance. She was dry between two and three months, ran out to pasture late, and when brought in had a thick coat, almost like fur. After she completed her thirty-day test, she was clipped, in order that the photo would show her milk-vein development, and immediately increased her milk flow. Her best days during the A. R. O. test was 94.7 pounds milk, but she twice since has given over 100 pounds milk in a day. In 95 days, to March 1st, she has produced, in semi-official test, 8,584.3 pounds milk, 435.45 pounds butter—the highest amount ever credited to any cow in the same period of time.

During her test she was kept in a roomy box stall, and fed clean, bright hay, an average of a bushel per day of cut roots (beets and mangels), and from 18 to 23 pounds per day of a grain ration composed of bran, hominy meal, oil meal, distiller's grains, gluten and cottonseed meal.

G. H. TRUCKELL.

Dairy Record Centres.

A further advance has been made in the cow-testing movement by the organization of "Dairy Record Centres" in several localities. The Recorder, as the man in charge of each center will be designated, will devote his whole time to a limited territory covering something like a radius of six or eight miles. He will be expected to secure a complete census of every herd, and to encourage as many as possible of the farmers in his district to keep accurate records of the individual cows. It is the intention to follow up this line of work for several years in each locality. Dairy Record Centres have already been established in Oxford County, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe County, Quebec; and at Kensington, in Prince Edward Island. Others are likely to be started in the Eastern Townships and in Central and Eastern Ontario.—J. A. Riddick, in Census and Statistics Monthly.

O. A. C. Dairy School Results.

The O. A. C. Dairy School term closed on Friday, March 24th. Thirty-two students wrote on the final examinations—twenty-six in the Factory Class, and six in the Farm Dairy Class. The students comprised representatives from Nova Scotia, in the East, to British Columbia, in the West.

So far as we know, all the students have positions awaiting them, and we have applications for a dozen or more, which we cannot fill. There appears to be a great demand, especially for buttermakers. There is room for a number of bright young men who can qualify as buttermakers and creamery managers. These positions are worth \$60 to \$75 per month, or more.

Quite a number of the class left at once to take charge of official cow-testing until their factories open. There is a large demand for competent men to test cows, though the work is more or less irregular.

Well-trained, practical and scientific dairymen are in demand, and will continue to be in demand, as we are on the eve of marked changes and phenomenal growth in the dairy business of Canada.

The following is the proficiency list for the class of 1911, the maximum mark being 1,200:

1, R. J. Skelton, 1,022; 2, James Reid, 1,012; 3, Robt. M. Halliday, 1,000; 4, W. Jno. Bird, 914; 5, G. B. Burton, 892; 6, Arthman N. Capron, 889; 7, Wm. F. Shepherd, 843; 8, Leslie Silver, 818; 9, Chas. Goggin, 814; 10, Samuel Hill, 807; 11, F. R. McCrae, 796; *12, Jno. P. Limare, 766; 13, Norval Bell, 762; 14, Jno. Wilson, 744; 15, Jno. Jos. Kennv, 742; 16, Orville Habbkirk, 735; 17, Wilfrid James Arscot, 733; *18, Albert James Elliott and Samuel E. Hunter, 726; 20, J. M. Gordon, 716; 21, Harry Barnett, 694; *22, Martin Millard, 678; 23, J. Vance Canling, 673; *24, Thos. Ed. Scott, 661; *25, Wm. Floyd Parker, 644; ** 26, Alfred C. Lister, 542.

*Failed in Bacteriology; will require to take supplemental examination.

**Failed in Practical Cheese; will require to take supplemental examination.

***Failed in Written Cheese; will require to take supplemental examination.

Farm Dairy Class; maximum mark, 940:

1, Miss Grace Robertson, 1,015 (two optional subjects written, making maximum mark 1,140); 2, Ernest A. McCook, 746; 3, Charles Woods, 721; 4, Leslie Leckie, 711; 5, Jas. Lammiman, 679; 6, S. Inaba, 583. H. H. DEAN.

APIARY.

Beekeeping.

By Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. C., Guelph.

I suppose no useful animal or insect is so little understood as the honeybee. Aside from the fact that bees sting, make honey and swarm, popular knowledge is vague and mythical. At the same time, everyone is interested in a general sort of way in bees.

There is something very fascinating about the inhabitants of a hive. They are so active and alert, as they come and go. Then, there is the spice of danger, which gives zest to a desire for closer acquaintance. Being initiated to the wonders of the interior of the hive does not lessen the interest. Indeed, the mysteries increase with experience, and the usual result of studying bees is a case of what the fraternity calls "bee-fever." The duties of the apiary are generally pleasant, always in the "great out-of-doors," except when the weather is bad. The work is mostly clean, and seldom heavy. The product is nature's purest sweet.

Bees are of value as fertilizers of fruit and seed blossoms, as well as for the production of honey. As to the income one may expect from honey direct, we may say, in a general way, that from 50 to 75 per cent. on the capital investment is the usual return for careful beekeeping. It is a common occurrence for a beekeeper's income to be \$800 to \$1,000 per annum. Numbers of men who have the elements of success in their make-up are doing better than that. Hundreds of others who are careless or otherwise occupied, or not adapted to beekeeping, are making little or nothing.

The market for honey is only in its infancy. This daintiest of foods is practically unknown in most Canadian homes. It is almost never advertised. At present it does not need to be. It is picked up so rapidly at good paying prices that the market is bare before new honey comes. But if Ontario farmers were keeping enough bees to save the honey that now goes to waste, a bit of judicious advertising would so increase the consumption that the price would not need to be lowered, and the market would be even more uniformly healthy than at present.

Many people are prevented from keeping bees simply because they think they have not time to fuss with them, or else they do not understand their management. It is principally for the bene-