

A Holstein-Friesian Herd Book for Canada.

At a meeting of Holstein-Friesian breeders held in Stratford, February 18th, 1891, the advisability of starting a Canadian Herd Book was fully discussed, and the meeting was almost unanimous in favor of establishing a Herd Book. At a subsequent meeting at Guelph, it was decided to establish it, and steps were taken to make all arrangements complete and put it on a firm and substantial basis.

Some of the reasons for establishing a Canadian Herd Book were that of paying exorbitant fees for registration to the Americans, with the prospect of paying still higher in the near future, and never receiving anything in return, except the certificates of registry and transfers.

In order that all Canadian breeders might join our Association the entrance fee was fixed at a low rate of \$5, and an annual fee of \$1 afterwards. Most of the largest, most successful and most influential breeders have already joined, and there are more than sixty names already on our books, and within a few months we expect to have the number reach up into the hundreds, so that there is no doubt it can be conducted successfully. As an Association we would, therefore, ask all persons interested in the success of this breed to join at once, and help us place these noble cattle in the front ranks. The Secretary is now ready to register, transfer, or reregister all animals. The cost of reregistering animals that have been registered in the American Herd Book is only twenty-five cents each, and in order to do so it is necessary to have the American certificate of registry sent to the Secretary, and then he will return with it the Canadian certificate of registry to the owner of the cattle.

RULES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any person of good character interested in the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and the owner of such, may apply for membership in this Association by filing an application in such form as the Executive Committee may prescribe with the Secretary, with the membership fee.

Every application for membership shall be submitted to the Executive Committee, and if in their judgment the applicant is eligible for membership, and ought to be admitted as a member of the Association, and a two-thirds majority vote of the Executive Committee present to that effect is passed, his name shall be entered on the records as a member, and the Secretary shall issue a certificate of membership.

HERD BOOK.

Sec. 1.—This Association shall publish the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book at intervals of not less than one year.

Sec. 2.—Each volume of the H. F. Herd Book shall contain the Constitution and By-laws, and a list of members of the Association, and any other matters of general interest.

Sec. 4.—Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian shall be held to mean and refer only to those large, improved black and white cattle already registered in the Holstein Dutch-Friesian or Holstein-Friesian Herd Books, and such as are descended from them in direct line, both as to sire and dam and such ported animals as are registered in the Netherland, Friesian, or North Holland Herd Books.

Sec. 5.—American bred animals shall only be registered in the Herd Book upon application made upon or following the form furnished by the Association and the payment of a fee of 75 cents by members of the Association and \$1.50 by persons not members, for the registry of each animal, which must accompany the application.

Sec. 8.—Animals imported from the United States shall be charged \$5 each for females and \$15 for males, and be subject to inspection by the Inspector.

Sec. 10.—A register or transfer of ownership of any animal registered in the Herd Book will be made on application of the owner and payment of 50 cents. A certificate of such transfer shall be made by the Secretary and sent to the owner of the animal.

Sec. 11.—No application for registry or transfer will receive attention unless accompanied with the required fee.

All animals born after January 1st, 1890, are now eligible for registration and will be until July 1st, 1891, and will be charged the regular fee for under one year old. After that those over twelve months old will be charged according as the constitution directs.

Officers for the current year:—A. C. Hallman, President; H. Bollert, 1st Vice-President; R. S. Stevenson, 2nd Vice-President; M. Felan, 3rd Vice-President; A. Kennedy, 4th Vice-President; Di-

rectors, McCaugherty, Breckon, Wm. Subring and Wm. Shunk; Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Smith; Auditors, W. B. Smith and Wm. Shunk.

Fees—Charge for registration to members, 75c. for each animal. To non-members, \$1.50 for each animal. Transfers, 50c. for each animal.

Membership fee—\$5 for entrance, and \$1 each year after.

Reregistration, that is all animals that have been registered in the American Herd Book, will receive a Canadian Certificate of Registry for 25c. each animal, and will be recorded in the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of Canada.

All communications should be addressed to

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Recording and Corresponding Sec'y.,
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The General Purpose Cow.

BY D. E. SMITH.

In your last issue appears a letter by Mr. S. Nicholson, who makes some remarks about Holstein cattle, that calls for correction. He begins by championing the rights of the "submerged farmer", as he calls him, but soon reveals the true object of his letter by the animus he displays in speaking of Holstein cattle. We believe the Shorthorns are a good breed of cattle, and have never had to build up a reputation for the Holsteins by either putting down other breeds or making false statements about them; all we ask is fair play and an open field. Let us compare the sales of these breeds, and this may aid us to find where the shoe so severely pinches Mr. N. In the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' report for 1890 we find 3,166 registrations, and 350 changes of ownership. In the American Holstein Breeders' report for 1890 we find 7,293 registrations, and 6,027 changes of ownership. Most Canadian cattle of these two breeds are registered in these herd books, and we make the comparison wishing your readers to consider that this is in favor of the Holstein, and make due allowance for it. The registrations were a little over two to one in favor of the Holstein, and the changes of ownership or sales over seventeen to one. Now, we claim that these sales of seventeen to one in favor of the Holsteins is the open sore that pains Mr. N. and inflames his mind. Mr. N. makes some pretty strong assertions, but is very weak in giving proofs, in fact his object seems to have been to tar the Holsteins with false assertions and insinuations.

The first objection he raises is that they are no good for beef, and then his wisdom tells us how he finds it out: 1. they were not at our fat stock shows. 2. "I have lately been in three or four barnyards where for two or three years Holstein bulls have been used." We do not think your many intelligent readers will condemn a breed on such meagre evidence. Yet on these he condemns the breed. For sake of argument we will discuss the question. In 1887 the Holstein cow Zaneta (8355 H. H. B.) took first prize in the New York State Fair, as the best fat cow over three years of age, large competition and open to all breeds. At the Michigan Agricultural College steers of the different breeds were fed, to find out which was the most profitable, and in their bulletin we find that the Holstein steer required 7.17 lbs. of grain and hay to gain a pound, whereas the Shorthorns required 10.15 lbs. of same feed to gain a pound. This simply proves that in an actual test by unprejudiced persons the Holstein gained 100 pounds on 717 lbs. of grain and hay, and the Shorthorn required 1,015, that is, the Holstein saved 298 lbs. of food in gaining 100 lbs. This test also showed that of all the breeds the Holstein was the most economical feeder.

The Holstein calf, Ohio Champion, weighed 1,070 lbs. at a few days over 9 months; Spot weighed 1,450 lbs. at 22½ months, and another heifer weighed 850 at 8½ months of age. This was their weight at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. This means early maturity. Mr. Waddell, after thirty-five years experience with all breeds, said that the Ohio Champion was the best feeder he ever owned. Of the twenty-seven head slaughtered in 1888 at the Chicago Fat Stock Show only three had hindquarters heavier than the fore ones, and two of these were Holsteins, and only two Holsteins were slaughtered that year. Thus for beef they show quality, quantity, economy of feed, early maturity, and well-developed hindquarters.

They are good for milk, Mr. N. to the contrary notwithstanding. Holland, the home of the Holsteins, is the greatest dairy country in world for its size. In 1884 she sent 28½ million dollars worth of dairy products to England, the home of the Shorthorns, thus sending there the most of any country in the world. Holland is only one-fourth the size of Ontario. In 1883 Holsteins laid the corner stone of their popularity in America, when Mercedes took the Breeders' Gazette challenge shield valued at \$500, open to all breeds and the world. In this public test the Holstein cow, Mercedes, made 99 lbs. 6½ oz. of butter in thirty days. Since that the wall has gone on beautifully. We will give your readers one layer of solid stone—1889. In 1889 Holsteins took the following butter prizes, open to all breeds:—Buffalo International, 1st and 2nd prizes; Minnesota State Fair, 1st; South Dakota Fair, 1st; Chicago Fat Stock and Dairy Show, 1st and 2nd; Mississippi, 1st; Nebraska State Fair, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Detroit Exposition, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Michigan State Fair, 1st; Kansas State Fair, 1st; Ohio State Fair, 1st; Alabama State Fair, 1st; Georgia State Fair, 1st. We have descendants in our herd from the cows that took 1st in Buffalo International, Detroit Exposition, Ohio and Michigan State Fairs, and our own herd produced from 6,000 lbs. of milk (two-year-olds) to 14,184½ lbs. of milk in ten months, and from 13½ to 19 lbs of butter in a week. We weigh the milk of every cow and heifer in our herd, and know the amount given. Our two-year-olds give from 6,000 to 7,000 lbs. of milk in a year, three-year-olds from 7,000 to 9,000 lbs., and cows from 8,000 to 14,184½ lbs. in ten months. We might add that the greatest butter record yet made was by Pauline Paul, a Holstein cow, who made 1,153 lbs. 15½ oz. of marketable butter in a year. Mr. N. next asserts: "The hand writing is already on the wall." It does not require much observation to see that the wish is father of the thought. Some such men as Mr. N. saw in 1872 the increasing popularity of the Holsteins, and raised the "hue and cry" in order to crush out this breed. There were then only 128 registered Holsteins on the continent, but after eighteen years of crying there are 59,678. It doesn't look very much as if they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Go on scolding, gentlemen, but you will find it difficult to butt against the solid facts concerning this breed. Then, to sum up, we would say that this breed are large cows, weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs., have strong constitutions, good economical digestive systems, adapt themselves well to the varied climate of America, are a contented breed, are large milk and butter producers, have shown themselves good for beef, their calves mature early, and are thrifty and vigorous, so that taking all things into consideration they are the best general purpose cow yet known.