

## STOCK.

## Studs, Herds and Flocks.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT MAPLE GROVE.

It is nearly three years since we last inspected the herd owned by Messrs. Bollert Bros., Cassel, Ont. Since then the brothers have dissolved. The herd is now owned and managed by Mr. Herman Bollert, and is fully up to its former excellence.

The stalls are filled with a fine collection of black and white beauties which have large deep frames and well-developed udders, proclaiming performances at the pail that leave no doubt as to their true value in this line. Nor is milk production the only object kept in view. A very fine lot of young calves in another part of the stable show that breeding and rearing animals of excellence holds an important place on this farm. The nicely-marked, promising calves proclaim the prepotence of Colanthus Abbekirk, the bull that Mr. Bollert placed at the head of his herd two years ago. His calves appear to be remarkably smooth and very uniform in type. This bull is very richly bred; some of the most noted butter producers are among his immediate ancestors.

At the time of our visit, early in April, Mr. Bollert still had several young bulls on hand, some of which had been sold, but not yet delivered. Of these, we noticed Maple Grove Prince, who has been purchased by Mr. James Elliott, of Bluevale, but as Mr. Bollert thought very highly of his breeding, together with his individual merit, he retained him for a short time to breed to some heifers in his herd. This bull's dam is (imp.) Trijntje, a remarkably large cow which won a sweepstakes before leaving her native country.

Mr. Bollert has recently purchased a yearling heifer in the Brookside herd of Mr. Henry Stevens, Lacona, New York, which has been left to be bred to Dekol 2nd Netherland, one of the richest bred bulls in the world. He intends to exhibit her at the World's Fair.

We were shown a three-year-old heifer lately purchased, that gave eleven pounds three-quarters of butter in seven days, in her two-year-old form, five months after calving. This heifer's dam, Aaltje Posch, has the second richest test at the New York Experimental station, his grand cow Heimke standing highest. The above heifer was imported as a calf by Mr. Bollert. He then sold her, but has recently repurchased her. She is now in calf to Colanthus Abbekirk, and the result of this cross will be watched with the greatest interest. Mr. Bollert's aim is to produce the richest quality of milk with the greatest quantity, and on the line of breeding which he follows we doubt not but that he will succeed.

## SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

A nicely-kept herd, with comfortable surroundings, is the verdict given by all visitors to the home of Messrs. Hallman & Co., New Dundee, Ont. Whenever we find a stockman who delights in having his cattle in good condition, there we just as surely find a proper selection, not only in the individuals present, but also in breeding. This herd is no exception. Each year appears to bring with it an improvement that is quite apparent to the least interested observer.

Two exceedingly good bulls are now used in the herd. These are Royal Canadian Netherland, a winner everywhere shown except once, and that was when beaten by the bull described below. Royal Canadian Netherland is a wonderfully smooth bull, with abundance of character, and just the type one would expect to see when shown a successful dairy sire. The other bull is Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, which had the distinguished honor of winning the silver medal at the Toronto Industrial for the best bull of any age two years in succession, viz., in 1891 and again in 1892, in addition to which he also won silver medal as bull and four of his get in both these years. With two such admirable bulls to breed from, it would be strange indeed if good results were not obtained, especially as their breeding fully equals their appearance. An inspection of the young stock very quickly dispels any doubt on this subject. There was a long line of young heifers; one could hardly go astray in making a choice from among them. All were smoothly formed, with beautiful touch and nicely marked.

Among the youngsters two very choice bull calves were pointed out. These Mr. Hallman expects to win future honors. The younger of the two is by Royal Canadian, the first mentioned stock bull, while the other is by the silver medal bull, and has for his dam Princess Margaret, with a butter record of twenty pounds one-half ounce of butter per week. This should be a most desirable bull to head some crack herd.

Space forbids anything like individual mention. At the same time we cannot pass by such cows as Princess Margaret, whose performances we have just mentioned. She is as near what we consider the type of a dairy cow should be as anything we recollect seeing. She has that wide, wedge-shaped frame, with immense chest, wide hind quarters, leaving any amount of room for a large and well-developed udder, a beautiful silky coat and soft, pliable skin. Her stall companion, Gem 2nd, is very little behind her in any particular; in fact, it requires close scrutiny to know which should be placed first.

The herd now numbers some sixty head, and the proprietors appear to have unlimited demand for their bulls, as of these only a few remained unsold.

Although breeding and rearing young stock for sale is made the first importance, still considerable butter is sold, and the skimmed milk (one of the best feeds for rearing dairy heifers) utilized on the farm.

Hallman & Co. have lately added Tamworth pigs to their other breeding stock, and, as in the case of their cattle, aim at a high standard of excellence.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT MAPLE HILL.

Mr. Geo. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., who was recently appointed secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, has for several years been a strong believer in the blacks and whites, and in order to breed milk and butter producers he has started on the right line by purchasing cattle of the most popular strains of blood, as well as individuals that belong to the best performing families.

The bull Artis Aaggie Prince was purchased from Messrs. A. C. Hallman & Co., New Dundee. He was sired by Prairie Aaggie Prince, dam Artis Kassie, and is own brother to Mr. Hallman's silver medal heifer.

Among the cows is Mercena, imported by B. B. Lord. She was sired by Pieter, the sire of Carême with a record of 35.00 lbs. of butter in a week, and has all the characteristics of an excellent dairy cow herself. She has a capital udder and well-developed milk veins.

Kaatje De Boer is another imported cow. Her sire was Jacob Wit, the sire of Tirania, who has a milk record of ninety-one pounds per day, and a butter record of thirty-six pounds eleven ounces per week, and Kaatje De Boer has every appearance of being a performer herself.

In the next stall adjoining to Kaatje De Boer are two light-colored, three-year-old heifers. One of these is by African Prince, and the other by Prairie Aaggie Prince. Both are promising as performers, and are most useful looking heifers. There were also several beautiful young heifers that will doubtless give a favorable account of themselves later on. One which we took particular notice of is Netherland Blanche, a heifer of Mr. Hallman's breeding, and by his celebrated bull Royal Canadian Netherland. She was calved last September and has lost no time since, being well developed. There are also a number of promising, nicely marked calves. A very likely young bull calf is Netherland Consul. He was dropped last September. He was bred by Mr. Hallman, and sired by his bull Netherland Statesman's Cornelius, and his dam, Polyanthus, has a milk record of 13,160 pounds two ounces per year, as a two-year-old. She was imported by Smith, Powell & Lamb, in whose hands she obtained this record.

Netherland Venture is a nicely marked yearling bull. He was sired by Royal Canadian Netherland, his dam being Baillie 2nd. A number of young bulls of more than ordinary merit are now on hand. The herd contains some fourteen head of pure-bred cattle. Mr. Clemons displayed much enterprise in selecting the best blood, and, what is of much consequence, knows how to take care of them after obtaining them.

## Chatty Letter from the States.

(FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.)

Following were among some of the noteworthy transactions on the Chicago market:—Choice 1533-lb. Iowa Shorthorns at \$6.00. Nineteen choice Hereford cattle, including 7 heifers, at \$5.00. Good corn-fed Colorado steers, 1532 lbs., \$5.25. Distillery-fed steers, 1000 to 1400 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.40, the latter the top price of the year. Fancy 870-lb. heifers, \$4.00 to \$4.80. Choice 1122-lb. steers, \$5.10, with plain fat 1400-lb. steers at \$4.50 to 5.00. Export cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.35. Fat bulls, \$3.00 to 3.90. Thin old cows, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fancy heavy hogs, \$7.75 to \$7.90. Light hogs, \$7.25 to 7.70. Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$1.25 to 7.25.

Shorn western lambs, 79 lbs., \$6.30. Shorn 120-lb. yearling sheep, \$5.65. Woolled Texas lambs, 79 lbs., \$6.00 per 100 lbs.

Chicago receipts of live stock for the year to date, show a decrease of 104,000 cattle, 1,126,000 hogs and an increase of 270,000 sheep. On the whole, it will be seen the loss is quite large, and that accounts for high prices. The loss of pigs by the cold, wet spring will tend to keep hog prices up longer than many expect. The horse market is over-stocked with common kinds, but good, well-bred horses bring fair prices.

Prospects are, that there will be fewer range cattle marketed this year than last. There is undoubtedly a shortage in native corn-fed cattle.

The stringency of the money market has lately had quite a depressing influence upon the live-stock trade. Prices were sharply lowered by the late Wall street scare, but the character of the consumptive demand was shown to be quite good, from the fact that values quickly rallied in response to a decrease in receipts. There is no foundation for a money scare, but the uneasiness may not be readily disposed of.

Geo. Geary, Goodwin Judy, and J. P. Hine recently offered 31 Angus cattle for sale at Dexter Park, but after 10 head had been sold at \$35 to \$75 for bulls, and \$30 to \$100 for cows, the sale was stopped. The J. J. Hill Aberdeen-Angus cattle, lately bought by Shirley and Miller, were sold at Dexter Park, at \$50 to \$110 for bulls, and \$45 to \$155 for cows. The Shorthorns from the same herd sold at \$30 to \$130 for bulls, and \$35 to \$150 for cows and heifers.

## Holstein Grades as Beef and Veal Producers.

(Paper read by A. C. Hallman, at meeting of the Canadian H. F. Association.)

Steadily but surely the Holstein-Friesians are pressing forward, establishing their merits as they pass along, and gaining new admirers. Progress is stamped on their banner. Missiles have been hurled from all directions, but without effect, only strengthening their cause. The fight has been fierce and strong. Many an enemy has been laid flat in the struggle. They were destined for a great future, and they have reached the goal, and today, stand pre-eminent among the breeds of cattle. Possessing a wonderfully strong constitution gives them great power of transmitting their characteristics to their offspring. Since everybody cannot have pure-breds, a great improvement is made by crossing a thoroughbred bull on common cows. The young almost invariably take strongly after the sire. The outcome of such a cross is very desirable and profitable. A second or third cross is always desirable; it increases the milking qualities, which means more nourishment for the calf. The young calf, possessed with vigorous constitution and digestive organs, takes to its milk and feed readily and regularly. It at once gets started, grows very rapidly, makes the best use of its feed, and at four weeks old generally outweighs his rival brother by a good many pounds. It is no unusual thing for grade calves at birth to weigh from 80 to 100 lbs., and put on 100 lbs. a month after. Flesh thus rapidly formed must be tender, juicy, and of the finest quality and flavor. Veal thus early produced brings always the highest price in the market, and there is an unlimited demand for it. If we want to raise a good animal of any kind, we must have something good to start with. Calves of such a conformation, if attended with care, the proper kind of food supplied and plenty of it, will not only make the best use of it, but will make rapid progress from start to finish. If intended for the shambles, you cannot with any other breed of cattle show more daily gain, more weight for age with the same amount of food consumed, than with a Holstein-Friesian grade. Nor can they show a better quality of beef or a larger per cent. of dressed meat to the 100 lbs. than with this noble breed of cattle, which we are prepared to prove. I am personally acquainted with men who a few years ago, through prejudice, would not have a "black and white" in the stable for feeding, but are now as eager to get them as any other. Gentlemen, we must be united. We must let no opportunity pass where we can establish and prove these facts. We have the breed of cattle that have the merits, and we need fear no competition. We have suffered persecution long enough, and we must stand boldly and we will be sure of success.

To substantiate my claims, I will show a few facts (out of many) which speak for themselves:

At the Michigan Experiment Station, two each of Galloways, Shorthorns, Holsteins, Jerseys, and one of Herefords and Devons, were selected, and an accurate account kept for seven months of food consumed, daily rations, monthly weights and gains; it was found the two Holsteins had the largest gains per day since birth. It required 7 lbs. and a fraction of a mixture of food to make an increase of a pound of weight of Holsteins, where it required ten lbs. of the same mixture to produce the same increase in the Shorthorn, the Holsteins showing themselves the most economical feeders in the test. I have other equal facts, but seeing my paper is getting too lengthy I must hasten on. In our own experience, the seven-eighths-bred Holstein steer that took second prize at Toronto in 1892, in the 2-year-old class, competing against all breeds, we have a fine sample. The steer was never intended for exhibition. He was raised as a calf on skim milk; then took his chances as a stocker. Picked up from pasture in November, 1891, fed during the winter with no intention of being a show animal. The cattle being dull in the spring, he was carried over summer (in the stable) till the Toronto Industrial, and exhibited with results above stated. We kept him on, sold him to Tyson Bros., butchers, Berlin, for Christmas beef, at the highest market price, and they speak of him in the following terms:—

Berlin, Feb. 9th, 1893.  
To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that on the 21st December, 1892, we killed a Holstein grade steer, which we purchased from Mr. A. C. Hallman, of New Dundee, and that in point of excellence of meat never killed a finer one. He was nicely mixed, and the grain of the meat was A No. 1. Can procure testimonials from parties in Berlin, who bought roasts, steaks, etc., that it was the finest piece of beef they ever ate.

The steer dressed about 67 lbs. to the hundred, which speaks for itself to anyone who knows or is acquainted with the killing properties of beef.

Hoping that the above is satisfactory to parties interested in Holsteins, or to any parties who wish to know in regard to killing properties of Holsteins will be most happy to give desired information.

We remain, yours, etc.,  
Tyson Bros., Butchers.

The above was no more than an average steer; we have had them better. Had we given him the same opportunity his competitors had, he would have surpassed everything on exhibition. For veal Tyson Bros., Berlin, report calves, 31 weeks old, dressed, 120 lbs.; 41 weeks old, 140 lbs.; veal of best quality. R. Marshall, Edmonton, Ont., reports a calf, 5 months old, 530 lbs. William Lony, butcher, Sundridge, Ont., killed a calf, 7 months old, fed in common way, dressed 350 lbs. Jas. Coulson, Newcastle, reports a calf, 4 weeks, weight, alive, 197 lbs., which killed good in every particular, and never killed anything like it, only of the same breed. With these few remarks I must conclude, still having the fullest confidence in the future of the breed.