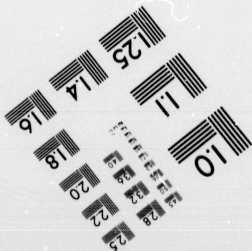
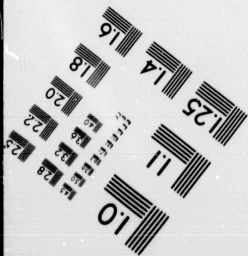
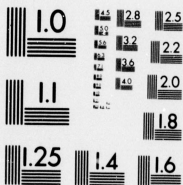


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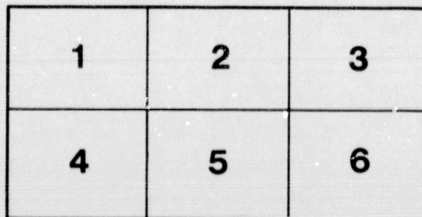
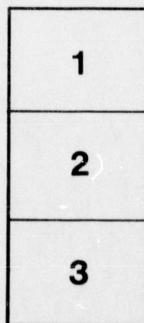
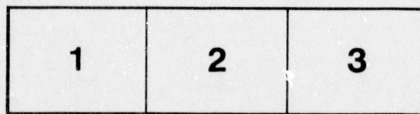
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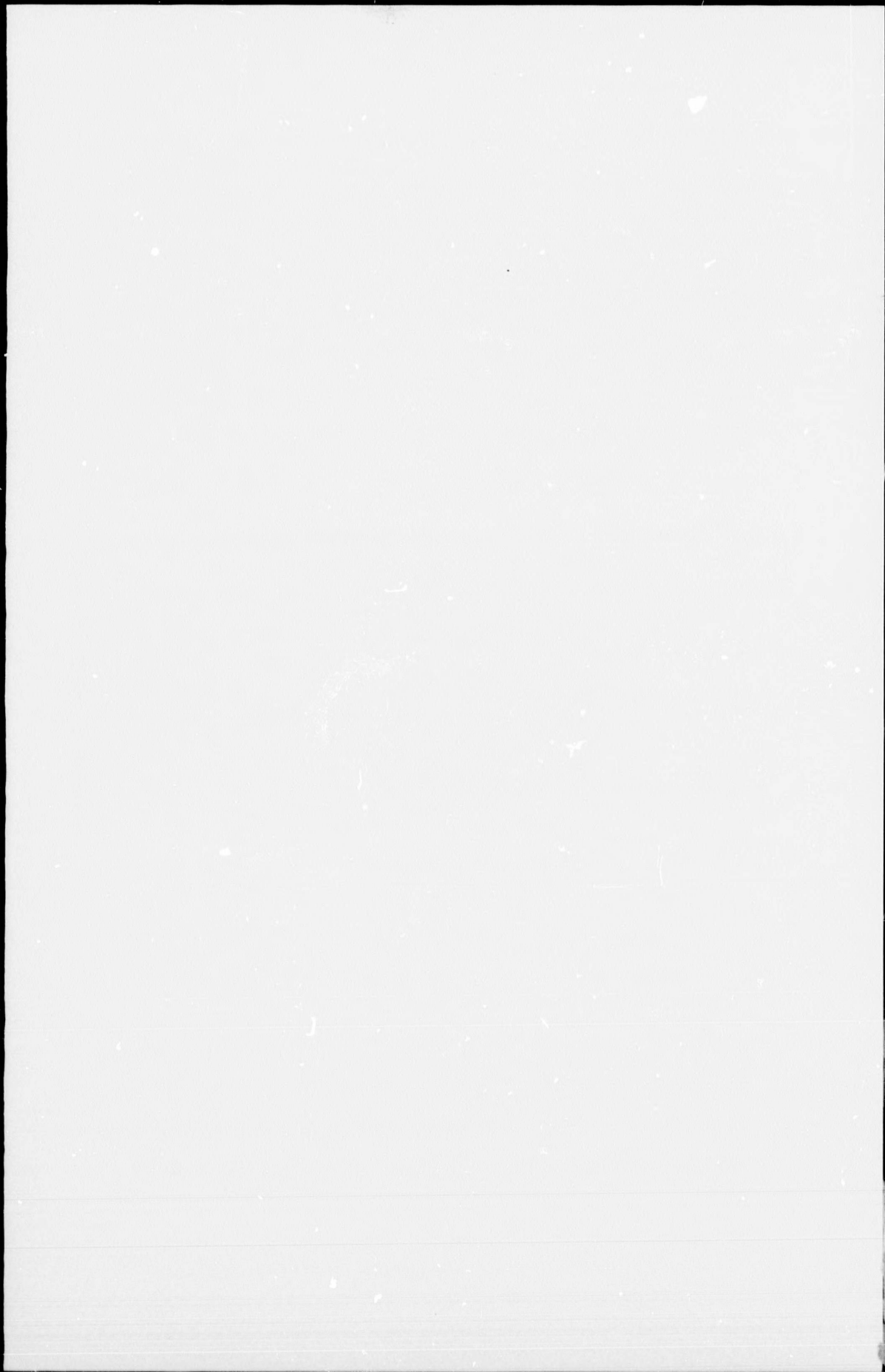
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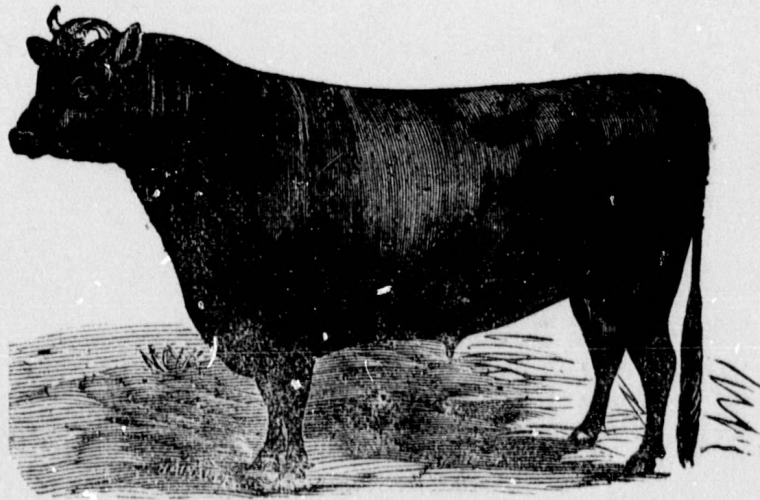




CAN.  
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The cattle quarantine  
system of Canada.

THE  
CATTLE  
QUARANTINE SYSTEM  
OF  
CANADA.



QUEBEC.  
PRINTED AT THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" OFFICE.  
1883.

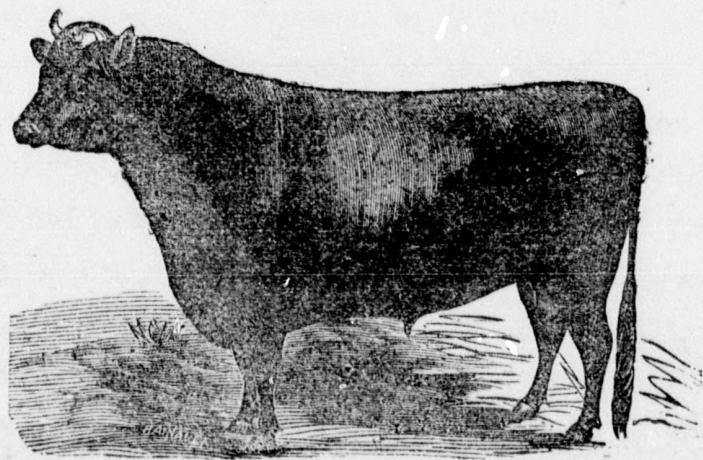
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1883.

1911

1911

QUARTER SYSTEM

CANADA



# QUARANTINE

— AND —

## THE CATTLE TRADE.

— ) : ( —

Canada is destined to become one of the most important cattle-raising countries in the world. It has every facility for the conduct of an enormous trade. The grazing lands are ample and rich, fodder is comparatively cheap, labour is low, and the means of carriage are unsurpassed for comfort, speed and moderate rates. The export of cattle and sheep on a large scale to Great Britain, has made remarkable advances. Since 1874, when the first shipment of 455 head was made, the increase of business has been very rapid and marked, the quality of the stock has improved most materially, and the prices realized have met the best expectations of the dealers engaged in the traffic. An idea of the growth of the trade may be gleaned from their official returns, which show the number of cattle and sheep exported to Europe during the past six years from Canadian ports:—

Date.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1877.....	6,940	9,504
1878.....	18,655	41,225
1879.....	25,009	80,332
1880.....	50,905	318,143
1881.....	45,535	62,401
1882.....	35,738	75,905

The indications are to the effect that the business done in 1883 will present quite as good a showing as is revealed in the figures published herewith. All this is eminently satisfactory, for it opens up a new branch of industry in the Dominion which is well-worth cultivating and extending.

The cattle-trade of Canada has ceased to be a mere experiment. It has grown to be one of the great businesses of the country, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in it by shrewd and practical men. Within the last two years the value of our exports, of live stock alone, has not been less than three millions and a half of dollars annually, while the total value of the cattle shipped to England, from this side, some six years ago, barely exceeded the insignificant sum of \$36,000.

The ensuing pages tell their own story, and reveal, at a glance, the object of this pamphlet, which is to show what Canada has done for the encouragement of this vast industry, and what she is accomplishing, under the express direction of the Minister of Agriculture, to meet the requirements of the hour. A carefully executed plan of the Quarantine establishment at Point Levis accompanies the letter-press. We present also, to our readers, a very good likeness of the Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture, to whom the country owes so much for his foresight and energy in furthering the vast interests of this important industry, and whose zeal and skill have made his Department one of the best administered offices in the Dominion. Several excellent plates of animals, representing many choice breeds, (and for the use of which we are indebted to the Hon. James Young, of Ontario,) also appear,



with descriptive letter-press. In its proper place will be found, a history of the Quarantine Station at Point Levis, the report of Dr. McEachran, Chief Inspector of stock, for 1882, and a most valuable and voluminous paper by Dr. Couture, on the diseases of cattle, the necessity for a rigid Quarantine, &c., &c. We believe that this pamphlet will supply a want which is felt in the community, for it shows what the Government of Canada are disposed to do, in order to keep the cattle of the country pure and healthy, and free from all contagious diseases. To the Hon. Mr. Pope, in this respect, belongs a very great amount of credit. He had no sooner assumed the duties of his portfolio in 1878, than he set himself vigorously to a task, which, at that time, must have seemed very extensive in magnitude. Before that date the cattle trade was in its infancy, and some idea of its condition may be learned from the fact, that during the last year of the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie's administration, there were but eight days quarantine allowed, and no cattle quarantined to speak of. Neither were there any buildings or accommodation of any sort. On coming into his office Mr. Pope at once took steps to increase the quarantine facilities of the country. He promptly despatched an officer of his Department to the New England States, with instructions to enquire into the reports then in circulation, concerning the diseased state of many American animals. Dr. McEachran's report fully verified the truth of these rumours. American cattle were forthwith prohibited, and as Mr. Pope had represented to the British Government that no disease existed in Canada, and that the Dominion had prohibited United States cattle from entering this country,



Canada was immediately relieved from the scheduling process, as applied to the United States. Canada also made it imperative, that all cattle coming from Great Britain had to be quarantined for ninety days,—that being the time which the best authorities allowed for the development of the disease in such animals as might have been attacked by it. Mr. Pope also separated the grounds into different enclosures, so that every animal could be separated from the rest of the herd, if found to be diseased. Buildings were erected on each separate enclosure. This prompt action so satisfied the British Government, that ever since then, Canada has had free access to the English markets, both at the sea ports and inland stations, while all scheduled countries are compelled to kill their cattle at the port of landing, which makes a difference to the shipper of £2 stg., in favour of the Canadian cattle. The Dominion Government did not stop here. They also looked into the question of the carriage of the animals by railway to the shipping ports. It was represented that Canada was losing the carrying trade. After much correspondence and negotiation, the Minister got the British Government to allow cattle going on the cars from West to East, from a western state to an American eastern port, to pass through Canada, upon certain conditions. One of these was that there should always be a man on the train to see the stock passed through without coming in contact with other cattle. Another provided for an inspection at the port of entry into Canada, a third ordered that cars set apart for that trade should not carry Canadian cattle, and a fourth provided that when the cars had passed east out of Canada, loaded with United States

cattle such cars should not come back to Canada, until they were thoroughly cleansed, and that none of the droppings should be put off of the cars in Canada. The cattle were ordered to be put off of the train at Lynn, where the Eastern Company made a switch, and ran the cattle into an enclosure through a gate to be closed when the cattle were in, and an outer and inner fence made around the enclosure, so that they could not come in contact with Canadian cattle. Many complaints were afterwards made that American cattle could not be brought in for breeding purposes. After considerable correspondence with the Imperial authorities, that government permitted one quarantine of 90 days at Sarnia, to facilitate the bringing in of American cattle for breeding, without placing United States cattle in the list of scheduling countries. To-day, the whole arrangement is most satisfactory to both the English and Canadian Governments and people, as evidenced by the increased importation, as well as the largely increased exportation by the St. Lawrence exporters who complained that they could not and did not, for years, ship from Canadian ports. They have since abandoned the plan of shipping by way of the New England ports, and embraced the facilities afforded by the St. Lawrence route. Every square inch of space that could be procured by this route, has been filled with Canadian cattle this season, which proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the business of cattle-raising in Canada is capable of unlimited extension, and is yet to be one of our most important export trades.

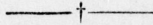
STATEMENT showing the quantity and value of Horned Cattle, exported from the Ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, during the last five years, commencing with fiscal year ending 1878-9, to and including the fiscal year 1883.

YEARS.	MONTREAL.		QUEBEC.		HALIFAX.	
Fiscal year ending 1879 ...	17,616	1,402,796	2,716	142,124	22	1,260
" " " 1880 ...	27,474	2,008,166	4,313	176,884	913	79,566
" " " 1881 ...	33,665	2,281,482	11,761	536,626	2,408	239,625
" " " 1882 ...	30,243	1,988,315	7,385	358,152	3,296	321,590
" " " 1883 ...	33,946	2,963,130	1,593	133,775	1,064	102,467
Totals for five years.....	142,944	10,583,889	27,768	1,346,961	7,703	744,508

RECAPITULATION.

Montreal for five years.....	142,944	10,583,889
Quebec " " " .....	27,768	1,346,961
Halifax " " " .....	7,703	744,508
Grand Total.....	178,415	12,675,358

## CATTLE QUARANTINE IN CANADA.



The history of Cattle Quarantine in Canada dates from 1875, the action of the Dominion authorities in this connection being incited by the terrible outbreak that year in England of pleuro-pneumonia and the foot-and-mouth disease. Hon. Mr. MacKenzie's Government was at the time in office, and Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., Minister of Agriculture. In that year an act was passed by the Canadian Parliament prohibiting the importation of cattle from Great Britain. Despite the stringent terms of this prohibition, Mr. Whitfield, a rich West India merchant, who has an extensive stock farm at Rougemont, Province of Quebec, undertook to import some 30 thoroughbred cattle from Liverpool, trusting to the plea of improving Canadian live stock to have an exception made in his favor. To the credit of the Department the prohibition was maintained, and Mr. Whitfield had to remove his cattle to Newfoundland, whence they were subsequently re-shipped to England and sold at an enormous loss. This same Mr. Whitfield has now upon his Rougemont estate, which he has latterly placed at the temporary disposal of the Provincial Government, as a model farm, upwards of half a million dollars worth of carefully selected and imported live stock.

The attention of the authorities at Ottawa was mainly called to this important matter by Dr. McEachran. It was a great drawback to Canadian cattle raisers and breeders to be prohibited from importing live stock from Europe, and the result of their representations on this score, aided by Dr. McEachran, led to the establishment of the first quarantine sta-



tion in Canada in 1876. The site was admirably chosen in the interior of the Government fort at South Quebec, and three sheds proved sufficient for all practical purposes until 1879, when others had to be erected without the fort, until now some fifty acres of land inside and outside the fortifications are occupied by the station, and the number of sheds has been increased to eighteen, affording accommodation to about 700 head of cattle at one time. For the first three or four years the quarantine was exceedingly inefficient, the Agricultural Department, despite the strong remonstrances of the veterinary authorities, limiting the duration of quarantine to eight days. This was changed in 1879 to ninety days.

On the establishment of the quarantine at South Quebec, Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, was named Dominion Inspector, and the late Mr. Waddell, of Quebec, local assistant. On the death of the latter gentleman, Dr. Couture, of this city, the present occupant of the position, was appointed his successor. No better choice could have been made, for the doctor is an enthusiast in this branch of his profession and unceasing in his attention to the quarantine.

The following statement will illustrate the rapid growth of the importation of live stock from Europe, *via* Quebec, from the establishment of the quarantine in 1876 up to the present time:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1876.....	109	305	17	431
1877.....	.....	124	38	162
1878.....	45	113	17	175
1879.....	114	369	6	489
1880.....	396	400	...	796
1881.....	701	1100	40	1841
1882.....	1209	1124	22	2355
1883.....	1867	603	41	2511



It is surprising how large a proportion of the cattle arriving here are destined for the United States. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. Gibb, Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Cochrane Ranche Company, Mr. Whitfield and other Canadians have imported an immense number of cattle by this route, while the importations for the Western States, quarantined here since the erection of the station, have been as follows:—

## 1876.

W. M. Lowman and Smith, Illinois, 8 cattle.  
C. C. Parks, Wakegan, Ill., 50 sheep, 2 pigs.

## 1877.

C. F. Mattocks, Portland, Maine, 4 sheep.

## 1878.

George Findlay, Chicago, Ill., 6 cattle.  
G. W. Jones, Portland, Maine, 1 sheep, 2 pigs.

## 1879.

C. W. Cuthbertson, Chicago, Ill., 13 cattle.  
Jos. Scott, Texas, 20 cattle.  
James Cotton, Chicago, Ill., 34 sheep.  
O. Moulton, Batavia, N.Y., 4 cattle.  
G. Allan, Chicago, Ill., 18 cattle, 97 sheep.

## 1880.

Morgan and Cotton, Chicago, Ill., 99 sheep.  
C. W. Cuthbertson, Chicago, Ill., 31 cattle.  
G. Stroudebaker, Southbend, Ind., 4 cattle.  
A. Seaberry, New Bedford, Mass., 11 cattle.  
W. Constable, Will County, Ill., 2 cattle.  
B. Hersher, Maskatine, Iowa, 82 cattle.  
T. A. Simpson, Pleasant Hill, Miss., 46 cattle.  
Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, Ind., 65 cattle.  
John Ellis, Paramont, Miss., 50 sheep.

**1881.**

- Simpson and Cudgell, Pleasant Hill, Miss., 139 cattle.  
 G. Findlay & Co., Chicago, Ill., 20 cattle.  
 Cotton and Carter, Chicago, Ill., 164 sheep.  
 C. W. Cuthbertson, Chicago, Ill., 3 cattle.  
 H. W. Gove, Washington, Ill., 1 sheep.  
 G. C. Brown, Aurora, Ill., 62 cattle.  
 Powell & Bros., Springborough, Penn., 3 sheep.

**1882.**

- A. B. Matthew, Kansas City, 54 cattle.  
 Simpson and Cudgell, Pleasant Hill, Miss., 101 cattle.  
 Galbraith & Bros., Jonesville, Wis., 6 cattle.  
 Findlay and Anderson, Lake Forrest, Ill., 67 cattle.  
 John Rogers, Abbington, Ill., 14 cattle.  
 W. H. Steel, Filden, Texas, 3 cattle.  
 P. Davie, Montray, Wis., 28 cattle.  
 R. Craig, Chicago, Ill., 10 cattle.  
 P. McMorran, Chicago, Ill., 62 sheep.  
 W. F. Loakie, Storington, Ill., 66 sheep.  
 H. W. Gove, Washington, Ill., 23 sheep.  
 Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, Ind., 5 cattle.  
 W. Leigh, Will County, Ill., 5 cattle.

It is estimated that of the cattle imported for States West of Ohio, fully 75 per cent is brought by way of Quebec.

The American system of Quarantine is at present little better than no system at all. There are no Government stations, and collectors of customs at various ports have the right to detain cattle for a period of 90 days, ordering them to quarantine somewhere in the neighborhood. The importer is thus to a certain sense at the mercy of those amongst whom he is quarantined.

One gentleman states that it cost him in 1881 \$30 per head to quarantine his cattle for ninety days at Baltimore.

Messrs. Simpson and Cudgell find that at Quebec it cost them last year, fodder being high, \$10 to quarantine cattle per head for ninety days, and in 1881 \$15 per head. Not only is Quebec the cheapest port for this trade, but importers have a shorter route and avoid the infected districts of the United States, east of the Alleghanies.

So much attention has been attracted in the United States to the Levis Quarantine, by the large proportion of imported cattle for the States which passes through it, that in the month of August, 1882, it was visited by the members of the American Treasury Cattle Commission. This Commission was appointed by the United States Government, in 1881, to establish and maintain a proper system of cattle quarantine for live stock imported from Europe, under the supervision of the Treasury Board at Washington, which controls all matters connected with the imports and exports of the country. Part of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill of 1881, passed by Congress, grants \$50,000 for the establishment of cattle quarantine stations under the direction of the Commission.

The members of the Commission are Professor James Law, of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, a Scottish American veterinary surgeon of considerable prominence in his profession; Dr. E. F. Thayer, of Boston, an old and well-known authority on veterinary matters, and Mr. J. H. Saunders, editor of the *Breeders' Gazette* of Chicago, a splendid connoisseur of live stock, and Secretary to the Commission.

Dr. McEachran accompanied the Commissioners from Montreal and a full description of the visit was published in the columns of the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* at the time. The visiting gentlemen were much pleased with the result of their visit and appeared to take the greatest interest in all that came under their notice, they took copious notes of the various details of the quarantine arrangements, and spoke

of assimilating them to a great extent, in the work which they have been specially commissioned to perform. It is their intention to erect cattle quarantine stations at different Atlantic ports,—probably at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. Saunders, Secretary of the Commission, expressed the opinion, however, that American importers are not likely to be induced by the change to import cattle at those ports instead of Quebec, for they have now got used to the latter route and learned to like it. He paid a high tribute to the Grand Trunk Railway, saying that the railway is in great favor with cattle men, having done much to cultivate the traffic *via* Quebec, by giving fast through cattle trains to Chicago, and every other possible accommodation.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE QUARANTINE STATION.

As already stated the present station covers some 50 acres of land all represented upon the plan. The Government own nearly 100 acres more surrounding the station, all of which may be utilized should it ever be found necessary. The sheds are so constructed that each is surrounded by two to three acres of land. Cattle arriving by one steamship are not allowed to mingle with cattle arriving by another vessel. The better to observe this precaution, a space of 10 to 14 feet is fenced off between the grounds occupied by different shipments, in order that there may be no possibility of contact. The sheds are of various sizes, as will be observed by the plan. They contain single rows of stalls, each stall being eight feet wide, allowing four feet for each of its two occupants. The sheds are about 16 feet wide, 16 feet high in front, and eight behind.

Everything is scrupulously clean both in the sheds and in the yards, where all droppings are immediately removed.

No charge is made to importers for quarantining their cattle. In some instances, when only a few head are im-

## ERRATUM.

Page 15.—Litter is not provided by the Government as stated in error; but by the owners or at their expense.

The buildings and fences so far erected upon this quarantine have cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The fences are all moveable. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$8,000.

The double row of zig-zag lines in the centre of the plan represents the fort itself.

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The following was the Annual Report of D. McEachran, M. R.C.V.S., the Chief Inspector of Stock, for the year 1882, addressed to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture.

MONTREAL, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report of Inspection and Quarantine of Live Stock imported from European ports and subjected to quarantine at Quebec and Halifax, during the year ending 31st December current.

As will be seen by the amended schedule, there has been a very large increase in the numbers of animals imported, as compared with past years, and while the numbers imported to the Dominion show a satisfactory increase, indicating the improvements which are going on in cattle breeding, the popularity of the St. Lawrence route, and of the quarantines at Canadian ports with American importers, is demonstrated by the large number of animals destined for the United States which have been quarantined at Quebec:—



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Everything is scrupulously clean both in the sheds and in the yards, where all droppings are immediately removed.

No charge is made to importers for quarantining their cattle. In some instances, when only a few head are im-

ported at a time, not sufficient in number to employ a special guardian, the Government men even care for the cattle and feed them, the food alone being charged for. Ordinarily, however, proprietors provide both food and attendance. Litter is provided by Government, and is either straw or sawdust, as may be desired. There is an admirable system of ventilation in all the sheds, both summer and winter.

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## IMPORTATIONS FOR THREE YEARS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1880.....	419	613	12
1881.....	751	1,179	53
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22

There were for Canada and the United States as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada.....	574	998	22
United States.....	640	126	...

## IMPORTATIONS TO EACH PROVINCE.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ontario.....	287	878	19
Quebec.....	244	117	3
N. W. Territories.	23	...	...
Manitoba .....	12	...	...
Nova Scotia.....	8	3	...
New Brunswick.	1	...	...

## SUMMARY OF BREEDS.

## CATTLE.

	Shorthorn.	Hereford.	Polled Angus.	Galloway.	Devon.	Sussex.	West Highland.	Shetland.	Ayrshire.	Jersey.	Holstein.	Total.
Canada.....	90	31	323	56	7	10	19	5	17	16	.....	574
United States .....	14	142	268	166	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	640

## SHEEP.

	Oxford.	Shropshire.	Southdown.	Hampshire.	Cheviot.	West Highland.	Leicester.	Cotswold.	Lincoln.	Total.
Canada .....	145	512	33	10	110	12	17	50	91	998
United States.....	84	22	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	126

## SWINE.

	Berkshire.	Suffolks.	Total.
Canada.....	18	4	22

## CATTLE.

The value of such large importations of pure-bred cattle, and the improvement which they must produce in our stock, is difficult to estimate; but the enterprise of our importers is shown by the fact that no less than 323 Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, costing, at a low average, \$400 each, have enriched our Canadian herds, and will do much towards raising the quality of our beef and supplying bulls for the great cattle ranches of the North-West.

It is worthy of remark here that the herds of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton; Mr. R. H. Pope, Cookshire, and Mr. Geo. Whitfield, Rougemont, contain some of the best animals living of this now justly-famed breed.

I beg to report that all of these cattle were subjected to a quarantine of ninety days from the date of sailing from a European port, and that no disease of a contagious nature was found to exist amongst them.



There were born in the quarantine no less than fifty calves—of which three were born dead—and one died subsequently of diarrhœa.

Three deaths occurred on shipboard, in port, or had to be killed after being landed.

Five deaths occurred in the quarantine from the following causes :

Inflammation of the bowels.....	2
Peritonitis.....	1
Parturition.....	1
Fracture of the spine, by falling.....	1
Total.....	<u>5</u>

#### SHEEP.

The importation of sheep has increased this year, as compared with the last, by forty-eight, there being almost a thousand pure bred sheep, many of them prize winners in Britain, which will do much towards improving our already fine flocks. In this branch Ontario takes the lead both in importation and in exportation.

#### SWINE.

The importation of swine shows a decrease of thirty-one, indicating that hog raising in Canada is not progressing.

#### POINT LEVIS QUARANTINE.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the quarantine buildings and grounds may now be considered completed. Owing to the late arrival (November 9th,) of 146 cattle last year, it was found necessary to line and fill in with saw-dust a sufficient number of the buildings to keep them in during the three winter months of their quarantine, and the late arrival of no less than 514 head this year necessitated similar preparation of all the other buildings, so that

now the sheds are completed and admirably adapted for both summer and winter use, affording the best possible accommodation for nearly 700 head of cattle.

I beg to report also that two of the largest and best fields which, spring and fall, were useless from the lodgement of water, have been drained, and will afford us increased accommodation for the large numbers which I am informed will be imported and undergo quarantine here next summer.

I beg also to report that on the 30th of August last, I accompanied the United States Treasury Cattle Commission, consisting of Mr. J. H. Sanders, Chicago; Professor James Law, Ithica, N. Y., and Dr. Thayer, Newton, Mass., to the quarantine, they having been commissioned by the United States Government to visit and enquire into our system, with a view to adopt a similar system at American ports; and I am glad to be able to report that, though not perfect, yet none of them had ever visited one more so, and expressed themselves highly pleased with what they saw, and returned to organize quarantines at Portland, Boston, New York and Baltimore, on nearly similar principles.

I am happy to be able to report that on a recent visit to Chicago, where I met most of the Western importers, the very highest compliments were paid to the Canadian quarantines, and nearly all of them expressed a hope that no restrictions would be placed on our quarantines that would prevent them importing by the St. Lawrence route, on Canadian steamers, which are so admirably adapted for safety and comfort of stock at sea, and through a country where no disease existed, and where the cost of quarantine was less than what it has hitherto cost at United States ports, averaging from \$10 to \$15 per head, and where they were properly looked after. They also spoke in the highest terms of the facilities afforded by the Grand Trunk Railway for shipping West.

I beg to recommend, therefore, that no change be made in existing regulations, which would tend in any way to lessen the advantages offered to American importers to use our quarantines, with the arrangement and management of which they are at present so well satisfied. The extra cost is trifling compared with advantages, direct and indirect, to our steamships and railways.

#### ROUTINE OF QUARANTINE.

No change has been made in the general routine of quarantine, all neat cattle are detained for a period of ninety days from the date of embarkation. Sheep and swine are allowed to proceed to their destination, if, on inspection, they are found free from disease.

I beg to report that the duties of the quarantine continue to be conducted most satisfactorily by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., assisted by Mr. William Welsh and the men under them; in both, the Department has well informed, painstaking officers, who do their duty to the entire satisfaction of those most directly interested, the importers.

Owing to the large number still in the quarantine, it is necessary to keep it open during nearly the whole winter.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the Inspectors have received the most hearty co-operation in carrying out the Orders in Council from the agents of the steamships as well as from the owners and attendants of the cattle.

The only difficulty we had to contend with was in the inspection of sheep. Being aware of the existence of scab in some of the counties adjoining Montreal, we endeavoured to prevent any sheep, from infected places, being exported or mixed with sheep for export, and for nearly the whole season we succeeded. Unfortunately the last two shipments, as we afterwards discovered, contained sheep

from infected districts, but having no means of recognizing them and the disease not being apparent, they were allowed to be shipped and were slaughtered at Liverpool for scab. In this, however, no blame can be attached to the Port Inspectors, as in the early stages of the disease it is difficult to detect it except by very close examination, and they were deceived by the sheep being represented as coming from healthy districts.

I beg to suggest that either, all places known to be infected be so declared and quarantined until the disease is eradicated, or else that shippers be obliged to give correct information as to where they came from, under a severe penalty for misinforming on that point.

In conclusion, I beg to report that the duties of port inspection were most faithfully and satisfactorily conducted at Montreal by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., and at Quebec by Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., the latter, assisted by Mr. Wm. Welsh, also conducted the Point Levis quarantine in a very satisfactory manner.

I beg also to acknowledge the valuable information received from time to time from the office of the Government Agent at Liverpool, Mr. John Dyke, whose watchful interest in the live stock trade of Canada at that port is frequently and favourably commented upon by both importers and exporters.

Respectfully submitting the above report,

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

D. McEACHRAN,  
*Inspector-in-Chief.*

HON. J. H. POPE,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



STATEMENT of Sheep imported in 1882.

Date.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from	Oxford.			Shropshire.			South Down.			Hampshire.			Cheviots.			West Highland.		
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.
May 17..	Texas .....	Dominion ...	Liverpool ...	1	10	11	22	82	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June 19..	Oxen Holme .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	3	45	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 19..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	9	131	140	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug. 1..	Buenos Ayrean .....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	18	54	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 1..	do .....	do .....	do .....	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 1..	do .....	do .....	do .....	10	56	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 6..	Lake Manitoba .....	Beaver .....	Liverpool .....	2	12	14	3	6	9	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 6..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 6..	do .....	do .....	do .....	8	10	18	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 13..	Lake Huron .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 30..	Manitoban .....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 30..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept. 19..	Lake Manitoba .....	Beaver .....	Liverpool .....	4	19	23	21	141	162	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 19..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 19..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 21..	Lucerne .....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 24..	Quebec .....	Lominion ...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 25..	Hanoverian .....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 25..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct. 14..	Texas .....	Dominion ...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 14..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov. 1..	Hanoverian .....	Allan .....	Glasgow .....	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 1..	do .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 5..	Ontario .....	Dominion ...	Liverpool ...	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 5..	Quebec .....	do .....	do .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total .....		45	174	219	67	477	544	6	27	33	2	8	10	5	105	110	3	29	32

J. A. COUTURE, V. S.,  
Assistant Inspector of Quarantine.

LEVIS, 30th December, 1882

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF CATTLE

— AND THE —

### NECESSITY OF A RIGID QUARANTINE.

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Is there an absolute necessity to keep in quarantine all imported cattle, sheep and pigs?

In the affirmative, what should be the length of time of quarantine?

These are the two questions that I will try to answer as briefly as possible.

All the European countries have been more or less infected with contagious and infectious diseases of cattle which have destroyed thousands and thousands of head of live stock. *Rinderpest*, contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease have been the most destructive plagues. After tremendous efforts and considerable losses, the diseases have been stamped out, except however Pleuro-Pneumonia, which has continued to prevail in all countries where it has been introduced. But now and then foot-and-mouth disease breaks out again in certain territories and prevails there in an enzootic form for a longer or shorter period.

The diseases whose introduction into this country we are trying to prevent are:

For cattle—*Rinderpest*.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Foot-and-mouth disease.

For sheep—Foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-rot.

Scab.

For swine—Hog-cholera.

## RINDERPEST.

*Rinderpest* is a disease of a typhoid nature which prevails in an enzootic form in Hungaria, where it seldom causes death of the affected cattle. In that way it resembles Texas fever. It does not cause any serious damage in the country where it has originated and breeds, but once introduced into other countries it becomes very destructive and spreads like fire.

France, Holland, Sweden, Russia, England have cause to remember its appearance, for millions of head of cattle have died of it. It is the most fatal of all the cattle plagues when it passes into central Europe.

Its latent period is eight days or less. The animal dies from the third to the tenth day after the appearance of the first symptoms. In favourable cases the convalescence is long and may last for weeks.

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## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

(*Ezema Contagiosa.*)

“This is a very contagious and infectious febrile disease,  
“ associated with a vesicular eruption in the mouth be-  
“ tween the pedal digits and around the coronets.

“Its period of incubation is from one to four days. Blis-  
“ ters varying in size from that of a six-pence to that of a  
“ half a crown, on the tongue, inside of the lips, roof of  
“ mouth, and sometimes on the udder between the digits  
“ and around the coronet and heels .....  
“ In a short time the epithelium and cutaneous structures  
“ enclosing the vesicles are separated from the vascular  
“ structures and are thrown off in more or less rounded

“ patches, leaving raw surfaces, which are, however, speedily recovered by epithelium. In some cases there is entire separation of the hoofs from the feet.” (Williams.)

Foot-and-mouth disease is actually prevailing in England, and it is not at all impossible that there should be some cases imported into this country. “ It was imported into America in 1871, from England to Montreal, with two Shorthorn cows. These had suffered during the Ocean voyage and were apparently convalescent on arrival, so that no apprehension was entertained. From them, however, the affection spread over a great part of Canada, crossed into New York, Buffalo and Ogdensburg, and entering the line of American traffic, spread among others in the counties of Oneida, Horkimer, Meadison, Rensselaer, Columbia, Duches, Putnam and West Chester, in New York and widely in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. All this happened in a month or two and the dairy farmers of these counties, seized with a panic, held meetings to debate what should be done and called upon the State Governments to take measures to check the disease. The question was discussed by the State Boards of Agriculture, State Agricultural Societies and agricultural papers, and representatives of different States convened at Albany, N. Y., to consider the matter.

“ This great invasion fortunately occurred in the autumn, and was killed out during the prolonged seclusion in the stables and yards during the succeeding winter.....

“ A renewed invasion, therefore, would beget as much consternation to-day as did the one just referred to.

“ The next invasion of foot-and-mouth disease in America was two years ago, in connection with an importation into New York of a herd of Channel Island cattle on the steamship “ France.” This herd was found to be diseased on their arrival, and were rigidly secluded until all



“danger was past. The S. S. “France” was subjected to a process of cleansing and disinfection, and was immediately loaded with fat cattle for the English market. This cargo, on its arrival, was found to be suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, unquestionably contracted from the ship infected by the Jersey cattle imported by way of England.

“The third invasion occurred in May last, when the S. S. “Nesmore” discharged at Baltimore a herd of Channel Island cattle, suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. Through the negligence of the person then acting as inspector at Baltimore, these were shipped into Pennsylvania, where they were closely quarantined by the State authorities and no harm seems to have accrued.

“The S. S. “Nesmore,” however, after a cleansing and washing with a solution of quicklime and carbolic acid was loaded with fat cattle for the return voyage to England. These cattle on their arrival in England were found to be suffering from foot-and-mouth disease and became the occasion of a resolution passed by the English Parliament stopping the importation into England of cattle coming from all countries known to have foot-and-mouth disease.”—(*Breeders' Gazette.*)

About the same time a despatch was received by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture from the High Commissioner in England, saying that a cargo of Canadian cattle brought in England were found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease and ordered to be slaughtered at once.

After enquiry it was found however that these Canadian cattle had contracted the disease in the Stock yards from English cattle suffering from it.

Sheep are subject to foot-and-mouth disease and must therefore be kept in quarantine for a few days.

## CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Once contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia has been introduced into a country it might be said that it cannot be eradicated. Fortunately, we are free from its ravages. Let us hope we will always be so. It exists in Great Britain since 1842 ; in Holland and Belgium since about 1840, and it was imported in the United States in 1843 and 1850 by cattle coming from Holland and England. All the Eastern States are now infected by this disease. It is spreading slowly but surely, and if stringent measures are not taken, both by the Central and the States Governments, it is bound to reach the greatest stock raising country of the world, the Western States, and then the damages will be incalculable.

Just a few days ago the Government of Great Britain has ordered that all cattle coming from foreign countries, except Canada, Sweden and Norway, should be slaughtered within eight days after being landed. These three countries owe that immunity to the fact that they are free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.

“ Pleuro-Pneumonia is an insidious, exudative disease “ due to a specific poison, special to cattle, and having its “ local manifestation in the lungs and pleura.” (Walley).

The latent period is from forty to ninety days.

The disease was imported from England to Australia by bulls which were three months on the voyage, and which showed symptoms of Pleuro-Pneumonia only after they were landed.

After it has actually developed it runs its course in from four to eight weeks.

The visible symptoms are shiverings, appetite and secretion of milk diminished, “ sometimes the animal knuckles

“over at one hind fetlock, usually the right one; occasional coughing; although there is diminution of appetite the animal seems fuller than its fellows which are healthy and eating vigorously.” (Williams).

The temperature, which in health is from 99.50 to 101, rises to from 103 to 106. The bowels are costive at first. Discharge from the eyes and nostrils; when lying down the animal throws the weight on the sternum thus expanding the chest and affording relief.

Respiration becomes painful and accompanied by a grunt at each expiration. The animal loses flesh—diarrhœa sets in and carries away the patient.

Fifty per cent of the animals thus affected die, and those which recover are convalescent for from four to six months.

Medical treatment is not advisable; in the first stages of the disease, the animals should be sold to butchers, for the meat is still good.

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### SCAB.

Besides foot-and-mouth disease, scab is also a disease of the sheep which necessitates its being kept in quarantine, but as it would be detected at once, they are quarantined only a few days.

The same may be said of *Foot Rot*, which would be detected at once.

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### HOG-CHOLERA.

Pigs must be kept also in quarantine for a few days to prevent their importing and spreading the disease called *Hog Cholera*.

This Hog Cholera, which exists in permanence in the Western States, is sometimes very destructive. It is a contagious disease, of a typhoid character, due to a specific poison, and having its local manifestation on the intestinal glands and the skin.

It is at once detected by the presence on the skin of purple spots covering nearly all the body, also by the attitude of the sick animal when lying down. He tries to bury himself in the straw and lies on his abdomen.

It has made frequent appearances in this country and has made many victims even in this district. In 1878 a pair of pigs were imported to Quebec from an Ontario district infested with Hog Cholera. The imported pigs communicated the disease to the others and the owner lost 150 head.

In the same year, a gentleman from Montreal imported from England two pigs, a boar and a sow. They were given in charge of the cook of S. S., who was to feed them and attend to them. They were put into a water-closet and kept there, with closed door, during the whole sea voyage. The S. S. being reported from Father Point as having two pigs on board, the quarantine officer went aboard at her arrival at Quebec and enquired for the pigs; nobody could tell where they were, in fact nobody seemed to know their presence on board. At last the Quarantine officer met the cook and made his enquiry—Oh! they are here, said the cook, pointing to a water-closet, which the Quarantine officer went to open to go in. But immediately he stepped back nearly suffocated by the smell emanating from that small place where these two big pigs had been confined for 14 or 15 days, almost buried with manure, vegetables in putrefaction, putrefied meat, etc., etc.

At last the pigs were landed and brought to the quarantine, where one of them was discovered to suffer from Hog-Cholera, from which he died.



Enough has been said of these contagious diseases to convince the public that a rigid system of quarantine is necessary, for, if imported cattle were allowed to proceed through the country without being quarantined, our cattle would sooner or later be infected with either foot-and-mouth disease or Pleuro-Pneumonia. The direct losses by death and sickness would be immense, and the indirect losses inflicted to our cattle trade, which is increasing every day, would amount to a very large sum. Great Britain would at once order our live stock to be slaughtered as those coming from infected countries; this measure would cause serious disadvantages to the trade, besides diminishing the value of our meat.

We have then a great interest in keeping up that system of quarantine.

Speaking of Pleuro-Pneumonia I said that the disease had been imported into Australia by bulls sent from England. These animals had made a voyage of ninety days, and the disease had developed only after they were landed, but not before they had travelled through the country for hundreds of miles. These bulls, when landed, seemed healthy, and were allowed for many days to co-habit and to have intercourse with the native cattle. They had been visited by a large number of people, which afterwards were probably the means of propagating the disease. One day the bulls showed signs of sickness, and it was discovered that they were suffering from contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia. It was then too late to take precautionary measures, as all the cattle which had come into contact with them had been infected, those had communicated the infection to others, and so on until it was discovered that the country which had been free from the disease, until a few weeks, was largely infected now.

What makes this disease so dangerous is its insidious form. The animal infected may seem perfectly well for weeks and be allowed to mix with other cattle which become infected. These not showing any signs of disease are considered as sound and healthy, they mix with others to whom they communicate the disease and so on until it is discovered that thousands of animals are suffering from Pleuro-Pneumonia.

I suppose that eight or ten head of cattle are taking the disease in England, a few days before they are put on board one of the Dominion or Allan Line steamers, and sent to Canada. They are consigned to a party in Montreal who is proud to show his new cattle, which are good ones, to all his friends. These cattle are put to grass with the others, they are shown to Exhibitions, where they come in contact with cattle coming from every part of the country. Finally they are sold to a party in Ontario who owns a large herd of thoroughbred animals. They are kept a few days with the herd and all at once some of them show signs of uneasiness. By and by the sickness increases and it is discovered that they are suffering from that dreadful disease Pleuro-Pneumonia. Just think how many victims those few cattle would have made, and when could the ravages be stopped.

It is at once evident that, to be effective, a quarantine for cattle must be long enough to give ample time to the latent period of that disease to be developed in actual sickness, *i. e.* *ninety days.*

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## BEEF CATTLE.

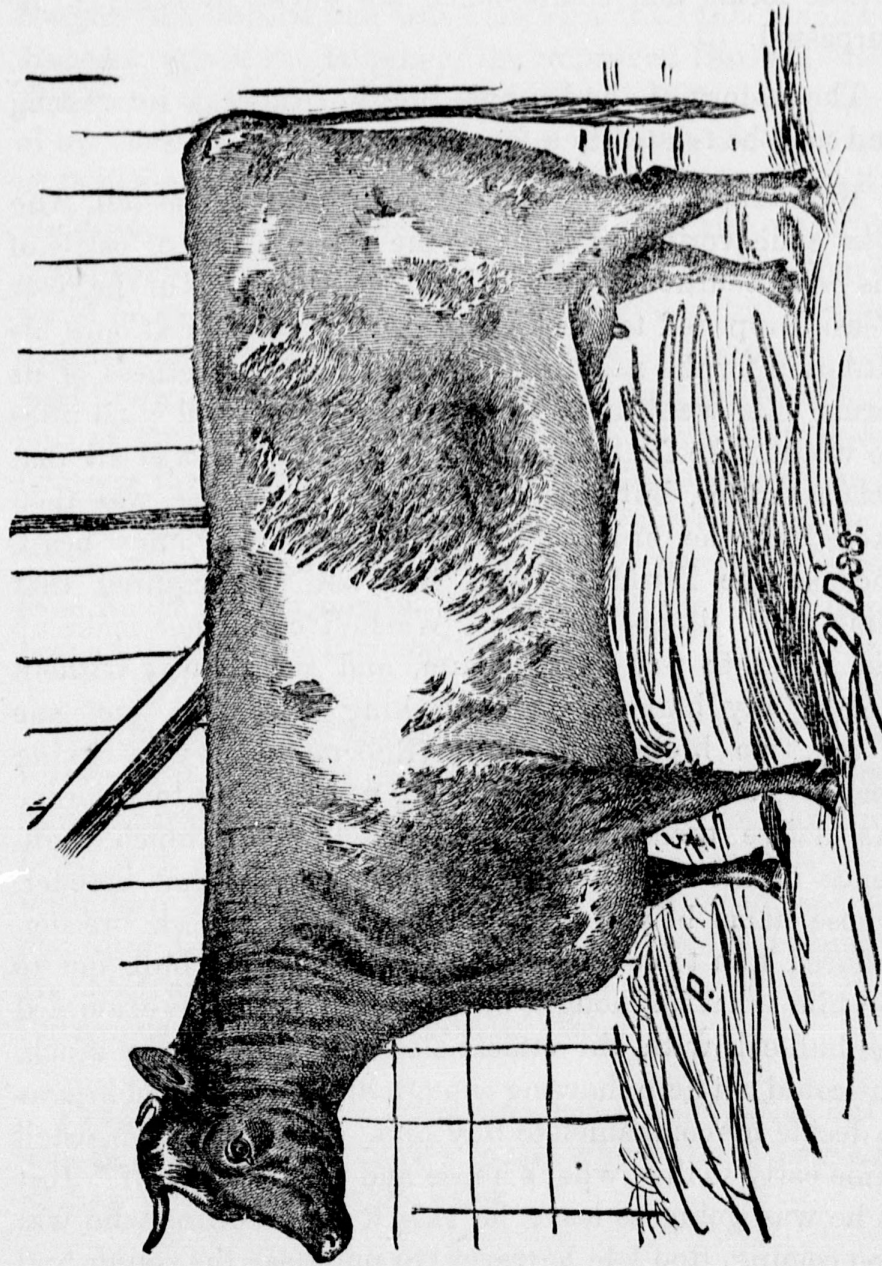
### THE SHORTHORN OR DURHAM.

Of all the improved breeds of cattle the Durham is the oldest, and was for a long time considered the best. It is, in fact, an excellent beef producing breed, equal to any



DURHAM BULL.





AIRDRIE DUCHESS 2ND—DURHAM COW.

*2 Dcs.*



other if the production of beef alone is concerned, and whose forms and countenance are never probably to be surpassed.

The history of the Durham breed of cattle is interesting and may be related in a few words.

More than a century ago, a farmer named Waistell, who was endeavoring to improve the native breed of cattle of his neighbourhood, (he was living on the shores of the river Tees), happened to meet a bull-calf which drew at once his attention for the neatness, elegance and compactness of its forms. He went to see the owner and enquired what price he would take for this animal. Forty dollars was all that was asked for, but this sum, small as it seems, was then exceeding the ordinary value of such a young beast, because the Durham breed had not yet acquired that fame which it got later on. Waistell could not make up his mind to pay such a sum, and went away without making any bargain. On reaching home he met one of the two brothers Collins, (Robert), who were living near by, and who, like himself, were trying to improve the native breed of cattle. Waistell, laying much confidence in the sound, practical judgment of that breeder, whose name began already to spread as a stock breeder, induced him to come back to see that young bull and to tell him what he thought of him. Robert Collins examined the bull-calf with the utmost attention, did not say much, but could not help showing enough his admiration of him as to decide his companion to buy him. The next day Waistell came early to the owner's house and bought the calf. Just as he was going to leave he saw Robert Collins who was also coming, (too late however,) to purchase the young bull calf, and who returned home in the company of Waistell. On the way he was clever enough to buy from Waistell half of the ownership of the bull-calf.

This was in 1777.

Four years later, Charles Collins, brother of Robert, bought this bull, which was none else than the renowned *Hubback*, one of the fathers of the improved Durham breed. *Hubback's* principal *points* were the width and depth of his chest, very small bones and a remarkable mellowness of the skin, all characteristics of great fattening qualities. *Hubback's* fattening tendency was such that his owner had much trouble to keep him in such a condition of fat that he could be used for breeding. These exaggerated, but precious qualities he had inherited from his *dam*, a remarkable cow, well known of all the breeders and owned by Mr. Snowdon, of Hurtworth, in the County of Durham. Mr. Snowdon was then Sir James Pennyman's tenant, from whom he had bought *Hubback's* mother, known under the name of *Wilton's cow*. Sir James Pennyman had bought this cow from Sir W. Saint-Quentin, who was then the owner of the best animals of the Durham breed.

It is the opinion of those who have made a study of the history of the Durham breed that its origin dates from much further back and that the brothers Collins did not start their herd with common cows. Collins founded his herd with two then well known *cows* *Old Favourite* and her daughter *Young Strawberry*. These two cows were bred to *Hubback* and the offsprings were the heads of the most illustrious families of the Durham breed.

The Durham breed was existing before the Collins but it was they who made it known to the whole world by means of their private and public sales.

Amongst the most renowned families of Durham the most *recherchée* has always been the *Duchess family* which has been for a while wholly into the hands of Bates and afterwards into those of Lord Ducie.

It was in 1808 that Bates purchased from Collins the *Duchess cow*. The members of the Duchess family were almost perfection of forms, except a lack of majesty in the countenance and physiognomy.

Bates began to look for a bull, possessing these qualities, which he could breed to his Duchesses. After a while he learnt that a farmer named Stephenson owned one coming directly from the cow *Princess* raised by Robert Collins. This cow, which was exceedingly fine, had been bought in 1813 from Collins by Sir Henry Tempest, for the sum of \$6,000. When Sir Henry Tempest died, the numerous progeny of *Princess* was sold except however one cow called *Angelina* grand daughter of *Princess*, and daughter of *Anna Boleyn*, herself a daughter of *Princess*. In a next sale Stephenson bought a daughter of *Angelina* and it is this great grand daughter of *Princess* that gave birth to the famous bull *Belvédère*.

Bates heard of this bull *Belvédère* and went to Stephenson's to look at him. Stephenson being absent and having locked *Belvédère's* stable before leaving, Bates could only see him by the kee-hole; imperfect as his examination was, it was enough to convince him that he was worthy of an alliance with his great *Duchesses*.

He waited for Stephenson's return and bought the bull. The first offspring of *Belvédère* with a *Duchess* was the celebrated bull *Duke of Northumberland*, who had such a majestic countenance and such dignity and nobleness in his looks that Bates congratulated himself upon his success.

From that time the *Duchesses* have held the first rank amongst the *Durhams* and will probably ever hold it.

Actually there are but fifty pure Bates females in the world. That shows how valuable they are estimated by their breeders who will not part with them, unless they can sell them for about their weight in gold.

The Durham breed of cattle is scattered all over the world and much appreciated as a beef breed. The principal importers and breeders in this country are the Hon. Mr. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Compton, P. Q., who is the foremost, not only of Canada, but of America, of all short in one only word horn breeders. His celebrated cow *10th Duchess of Airdrie* was known by every shorthorn man, and brought an immense amount of money to her owner.

The following animals, all issued of the *10th Duchess of Airdrie* or her daughters have been sold by Mr. Cochrane :

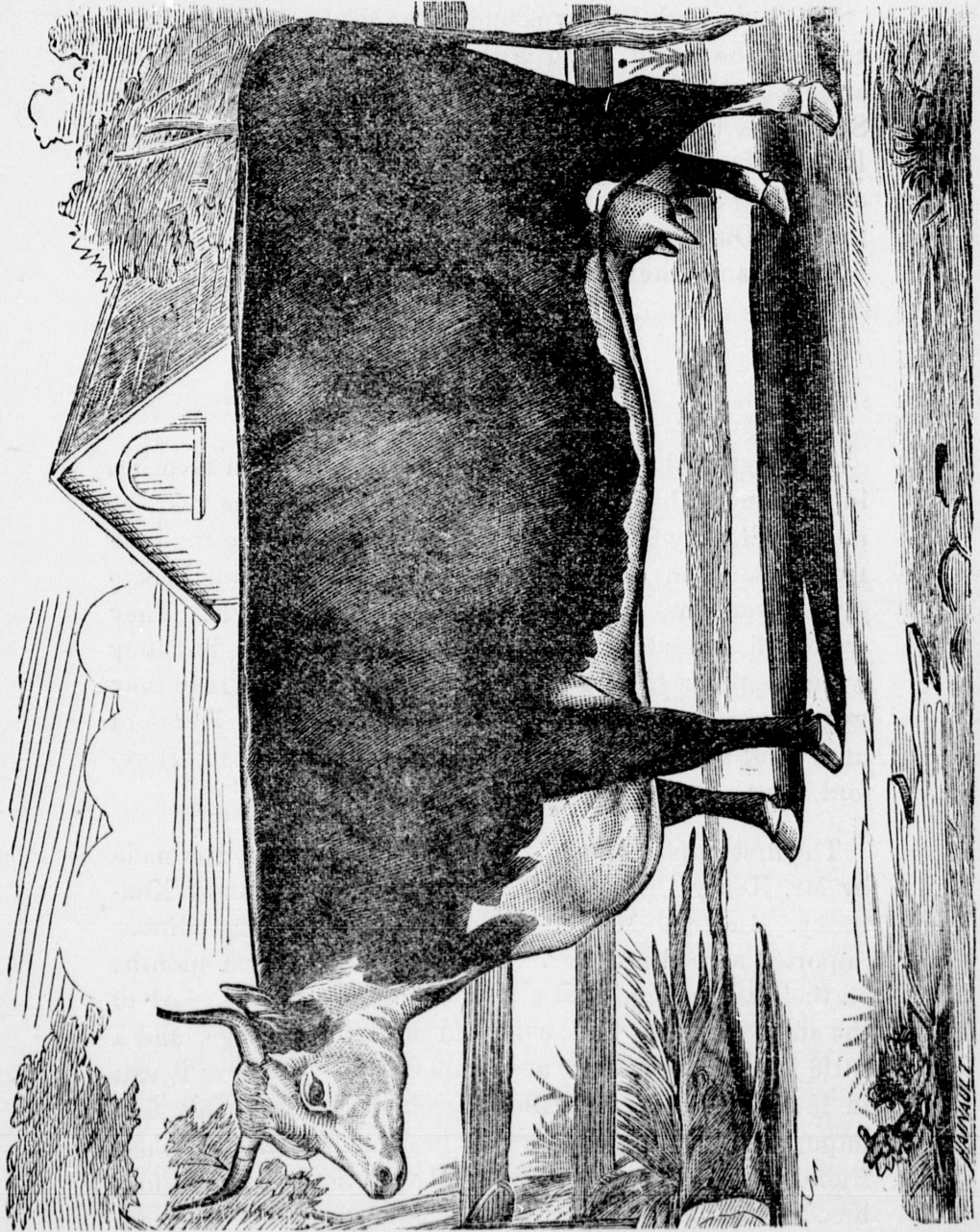
In the winter of 1875, a young bull calf—	
<i>4th Duke of Hillhurst</i> .....	\$ 7,000 00
At auction in Toronto, 16th June, 1875, bull calf,	
<i>5th Duke of Hillhurst</i> , aged 2 months.....	8,000 00
<i>5th Duchess of Airdrie</i> , “ 8 “ .....	18,000 00
The 14th June, 1876, by auction at Toronto, the	
<i>2nd Duchess of Airdrie</i> , cow.....	21,000 00
<i>3rd Duchess of Airdrie</i> , heifer.....	23,000 00
In August, 1877, private sale—	
<i>6th Duchess of Airdrie</i> , heifer.....	12,000 00
The 4th September, 1877, at a public sale at Bowness, Windermere, England—	
The heifer <i>3rd Duchess of Hillhurst</i> .....	20,500 00
“ “ <i>5th “ “</i> .....	21,500 00
Since two heifers have been sold for the sum of	33,500 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	\$164,500 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Mr. J. J. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. ; Mr. Gibson, Ilderton, Ont. ; Mr. J. Dryden, Brooklyn ; Mr. Geo. Withfield, Rougemont, P. Q. ; the Bow Park Co., Brantford, Ont. ; Mr. Attril, Goderidge, Ont., have been of late the principal importers of shorthorn cattle in this country.





HEREFORD BULL.



HEREFORD COW.

BRANLEY

The Bow Park Co. owns one of the fifty pure bred Bates cows of the world along with many other very valuable animals. Mr. Davidson imports specially his stock from Scotland's best herd, the Cruikshanks, who is the modern Bates. Mr. Gibson's stock consists, I believe, of *Barrington*, one of the most fancy families of Shorthorns existing, so that the Durham breed is well represented in our country by these and other herds.

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### THE HEREFORD.

The Hereford cattle have since a long time been favorites in England as beef cattle. At certain time of the year, as in the fall, they fetch on the market a higher price than the Durhams. They are considered by the London butchers to give better grass-fed meat than all the other breeds. They were at first bred for the purpose of making oxen, but they were improved little by little until about the year 1840 they were considered good beef cattle. In 1846 the Hereford herd book was started by Mr. Eaton, of Eaton Hall, Hereford, Eng.

The first importation of Herefords into America was made by Mr. Henry Clay, in 1817, and were sent out to Kentucky. In 1840 Mr. W. H. Sothom, of Chicago, Illinois, imported a good number. The cattle were three months on their sea voyage, and a very rough one it was, part of the stock died, but the owner did not loose courage, and a little later on he made a new importation. I believe it was in 1847 that Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., made his first importation of Herefords, he has been since their staunchest friend, and is regarded with Mr. Sothom, by Hereford breeders, as the two parties who have done the most for the breed. They have spared neither time nor money to bring it under favorable light before the public. Gradual-

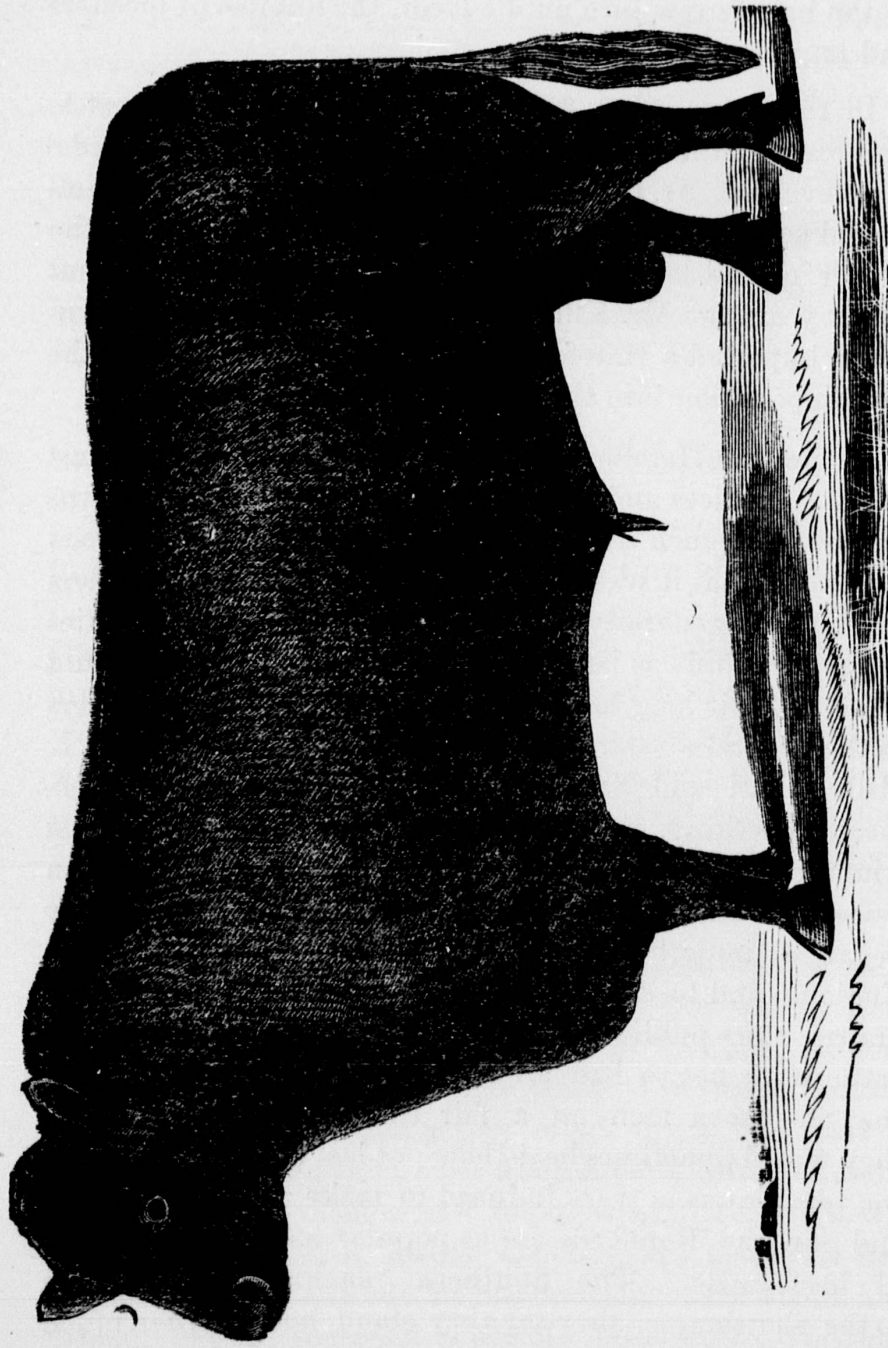


ly the breed grew into public favor, the number of breeders and importers increased.

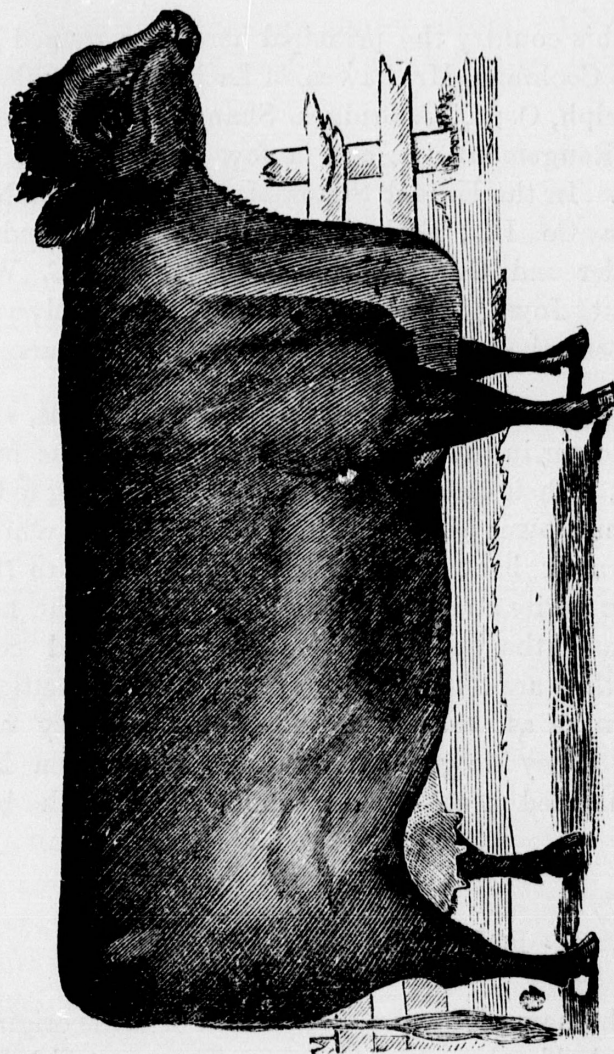
In 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, fully one-half of all the cattle imported by the St. Lawrence route have been Herefords. I believe that Mr. Stone, of Guelph, is the first who imported some of this breed into this country, he is now the owner of the largest and best herd in Canada. About thirty years ago Mr. Killam, a farmer of the Eastern Townships, imported a Hereford bull. This must have been the first importation into this province.

At first the Hereford men had to struggle hard against many prejudices and preconceived ideas. The Shorthorns had been for such a long time considered as the only good beef cattle that it was a difficult task to have the breeders and farmers generally, to acknowledge the good qualities of the Herefords as beef producing animals. Some would object to their long horns, some to their color, some others to the general appearance. But when such men as T. L. Miller, Earl and Stuart, M. C. Cuthbertson and others mean something, they mean it for good, and they must triumph. The Hereford men formed themselves into an association and laid down their plans for the battle. They began to import the best specimens they could find in England and to show them in all the fairs of the United States, the public began to think that the Hereford cattle were not so bad after all. When they could meet the Shorthorn men in a fair trial at a Stock Show, they would sometimes beat them; at last the great breeders, the ranch owners were induced to make a few purchases, and now the Herefords are as popular as any other breed of beef cattle. The Southern ranchmen prefer them to the Shorthorns; they say they stand hot weather much better than the latter. They are scattered in almost every State of the United States, but the State of Illinois is the main centre of Hereford breeders.





POLLED ANGUS BULL—1st Prize—Sweepstake at Paris Exhibition, 1877.  
*JUDGE*—Property of J. Withfield, Rougemont, P. Q.



POLLED ANGUS COW.

At the last Chicago Fat Stock Show the sweepstake was taken by a steer of that breed as giving the best marbled meat.

In this country the principal herds are owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. Dawes, of Lachine, P. Q. ; Mr. Stone, of Guelph, O. ; C. C. Bridges, Shanty Bay, O. ; Geo. Withfield, Rougemont, Q. ; and a few others whose names I forget. In the United States, M. C. Cuthbertson, Newman, Douglas Co., Ill. ; Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, Indiana ; T. L. Miller and Geo. Leigh, Beecher, Ill. ; C. W. Cook, Odebott, Iowa ; Burleigh and Bodwell, Holywell, Me. have been the principal importers these last years.

The Herefords, compared with the Shorthorns, are somewhat lower in the legs, the skin is thicker, the horns are longer. Their color is uniform, the body being red and the head and lower part of the legs white, with a white stripe on the neck back half way from the withers to the loins, another white stripe covering lower part of the neck, the chest and the belly. The deeper is the red color, the better they are liked. They are quiet, hardy cattle, which will thrive as well in extremely hot as very cold climates. They are good feeders and give, when killed, a well marbled meat, which is much liked by the butchers.

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#### POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

As the name indicates, this breed of cattle originated in Scotland, Aberdeenshire County. They are splendid looking cattle, all black, no horns, with a fine, sleek and glossy coat of hair, low in the legs, large and almost square body, small limbs and head and tail well set on, short flank, etc., having the characteristic points of beef breeds to the highest degree. They are lower than the Shorthorns and broader

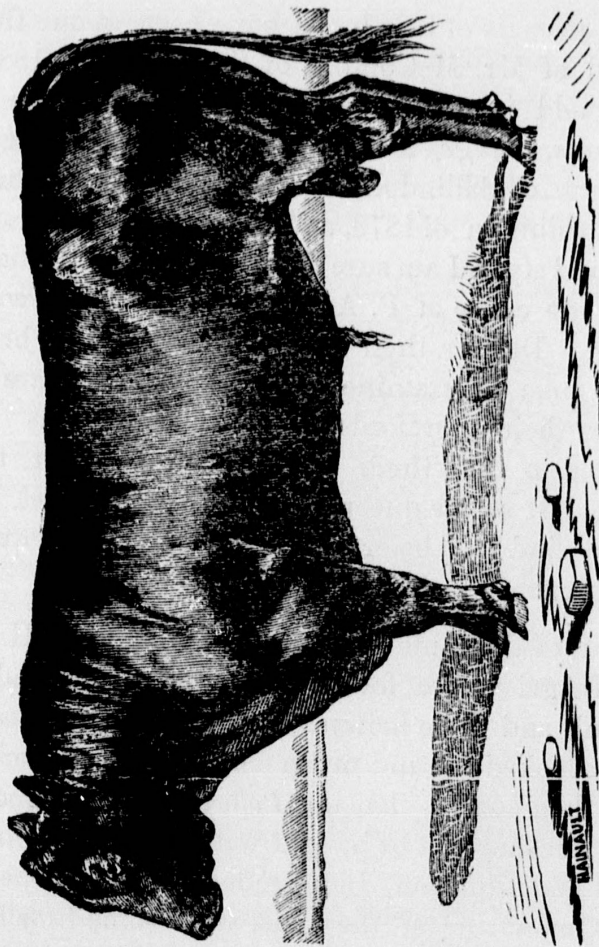


than the Herefords at the hips and thighs. Until about 1880 there was none in this country, at least in this province, and in the United States there were but a few animals. They had been kept almost entirely in Scotland, where they have been bred with the greatest care for a considerable time.

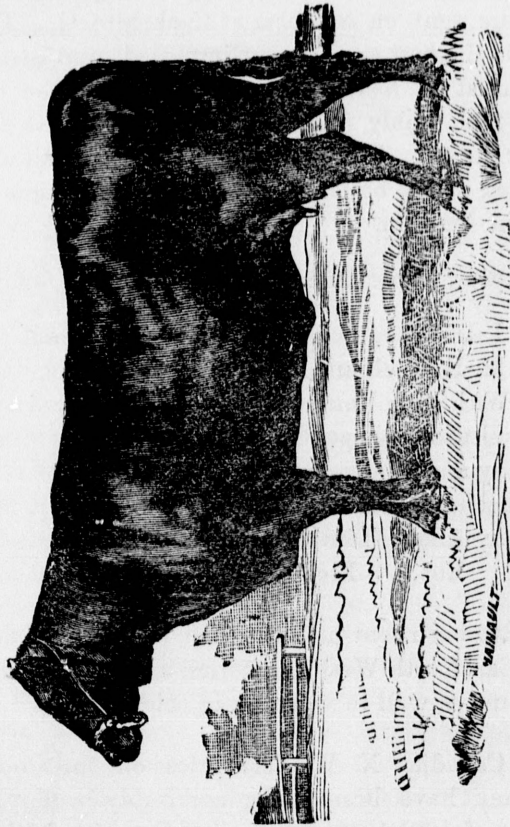
The best animals of this breed have been at one time all in the herd of Mr. McCombie, of Scotland. In 1880 Mr. Geo. Withfield imported a very good lot of these cattle, among others, *Judge*, a bull raised by Sir George McPherson Grant, of Ballindollock, Scotland, and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and two or three heifers of the best blood and style. I am sure that these few cattle did more to advance the cause of P. Angus than all the newspaper advertising. During their quarantine time the breeders had ample time to examine them and to compare them with either their Herefords or their Shorthorns. They were startled to find them equal, if not superior, to any other cattle. It seems queer enough that the stock breeders did not find out before that the good beef qualities of the P. Angus.

In the fall of the same year, the Honorable J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, imported a bull and three heifers. These being choice animals were much looked at, and much admired by the breeders, who must then confess that the *Polled Angus* are good beef cattle and that they can be bought with profit. Mr. Simpson, of Gudgeon and Simpson, Independence, Mo. happened to be at the Quarantine at the time, with some fifty head of Herefords. He was so delighted with the shape and general appearance of the *Polled Angus*, that he made up his mind, should he import again, to try them. In fact the next year he imported some sixty head, which were taken on his farm of Pleasant Hill, Mo. The black cattle were quite a novelty in that country, and when Mr. Simpson





GALLOWAY BULL.



GALLOWAY COW.

landed them at St. Louis, the news spread in the city that a man had arrived there with some *nigger cattle*, which was accepted by many as a hoax.

In 1882, the Honorable Mr. Pope made a fresh importation of the best cattle that could be bought in Scotland, which were sent on his farm at Cookshire, Q. The bull *Viscount* is the best animal ever imported, and is still kept on the farm at the head of the herd. Among the females, two were remarkably fine, namely: *Charmer* the 2nd and *Sweetheart* the 4th. The herd comprised one bull and eleven females, and a better bunch of Polled Angus cannot be found in America.

In that year, importations were made by the following:

Hon. J. H. Pope, Cookshire, Quebec, Canada.  
 Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, " "  
 Geo. Withfield, Rougemont, " "  
 Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., "  
 Findlay and Anderson, Lake Forrest, Ill.  
 The Cochrane's Ranch Co., C. N. W. T.  
 Andrew Allan, Montreal, Canada.  
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

They have been sent into the State of Missouri and into the Canadian North-West Territories, and have been found to thrive just as well in warm as in cold climates.

In the Canadian N. W. Territories on the Cochrane's Ranch, they have been doing admirably well. During the winter of 1881-1882 they were kept with both Short-horns and Herefords. In the spring the Polled Angus were in splendid condition; the Herefords were in pretty good shape, but the Shorthorns were not showing to be favored with such a hardy constitution, for they seemed to have suffered a good deal from cold weather.

The rush for the Polled Angus these last two or three years has advanced their prices considerably, and they are actually selling at public sales for an average of four to six hundred dollars. They stand so high in public favor that the breeders who have means are bound to have them at almost any price. This state of things has had another consequence, it has been to bring their fellows, I may say, into evidence, *i. e.* the

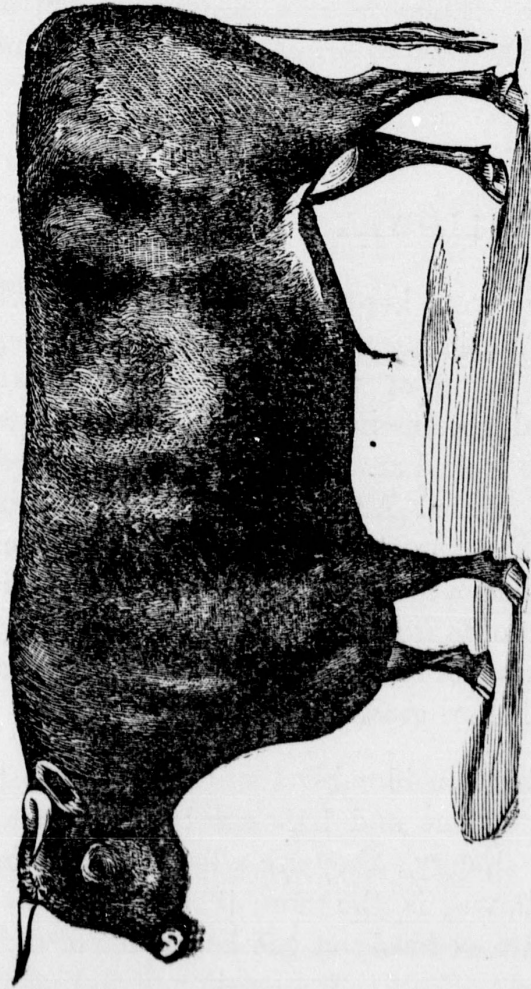
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#### GALLOWAY CATTLE.

The Galloways were kept in the dark until two years ago, when the Polled Angus began to throw on them part of their glory. Being of the same color, no horns, and having (the good specimens) quite the same shape, they began then to be looked at. Again the prices asked for by the breeders of Polled Angus becoming very high, the buyers thought that the Galloways might be given a trial. The result was that a few of them were imported in 1882. They happened to be good ones, who compared favorably with their fellows the P. Angus, and their chances of being brought into evidence grew better.

Though looking considerably like the P. Angus, they are coarser, the head, legs and tails are bigger, their coat of hair is long and shaggy; they are a little more leggy, but the better a Galloway is, the more it resembles the Polled Angus. They are as hardy as can be, and will do well in northern ranches. The first importation of Galloway in this country was made, I believe, by Mr. McCrae, of Guelph, O. Mr. D. Morris, of St. Thérèse, Co. Terrebonne, Q., imported some about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Withfield was the next importer. Last year some very fine specimens were brought over by M. M. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; Davy, Michigan; Norris, Iowa; Craig and McCulloch, Chicago; Gal-





HAINAULT

DEVON BULL.



DEVON COW.

braith, Chicago; etc., etc. The largest importation ever made is by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, who had 100 heads in quarantine in the course of this summer. In the month of May last, Mr. Cochrane was making a sale of Polled Angus at Kansas City; the animals sold at high prices. There were a few heads of Galloways who were sold at the same time, and which brought nearly as high figures as the P. Angus. Mr. Cochrane seeing that the Galloway's time had arrived at last, ordered at once his last importation. In a few years it is evident that both black breeds will stand on the same level in the estimation of the stock raisers.

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THE SUSSEX,  
AND  
THE DEVONS.

SUSSEX.—“The red horned breed of Sussex is one of the  
“ old breeds of English Cattle. The characteristics of the  
“ breed, however, have been considerably modified within  
“ comparatively recent times. Formerly they were largely  
“ used for work; the oxen were fattened after years of labor at  
“ the yoke. Within the last twenty years, or there about, there  
“ has been much improvement and the breed has gained in  
“ general favor in a marked degree. They have been carefully  
“ breed, and are now more uniform than formerly and have  
“ been well shown both at the regular shows and the fat stock  
“ shows, having been especially fortunate at the latter. In  
“ general characteristic the Sussex may be well described by  
“ calling it a large, strong, robust, slightly coarse Devon.  
“ Lacking a little in the grace and beauty of the Devons, the  
“ Sussex present the important advantages of full average  
“ size and unusually early development. They rank among  
“ the first in weights and ripeness of yearling steers. Their  
“ meat is of good quality. They are counted more than

“ usually hardy and are claimed to thrive well on poor pas-  
 “ ture. With some exception the cows, are not superior  
 “ milkers, largely, perhaps because little attention has been  
 “ given to this point. We do not recall any breed as yet prac-  
 “ tically unknown in our country which would seem to have  
 “ stronger claims to favor. Their red color is popular. They  
 “ have excellent forms for beef. They mature early and have  
 “ good size, and so far as tested they may be counted hardy

“ The Sussex is one of the twelve different breeds of cattle  
 “ upon the model farm of Mr. Withfield, Rougemont, Q.”  
 (*Breeders' Gazette.*)

We do not think they can be found any where else in  
 this country.

The Devons, as may be inferred by what is said above are  
 much the same class of cattle as the Sussex. They are smaller,  
 finer in shape, smoother than the Sussex. As the latter  
 they were formerly used for work, but they have been much  
 improved for the last twenty years and present now all the  
 characteristics of beef cattle. Mr. Withfield is the only  
 breeder who imported the Devons in this province.

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### MILK CATTLE.

What class of cattle should we raise in this province,  
 either the milk or beef cattle?

That is a question worth studying, and which I will try  
 to answer in as few words as possible.

First and foremost, to raise beef cattle in this province  
 with profit we shall have to change our mode of farming  
 from beginning to end. We shall have to make luxuriant  
 pastures of our miserable ones. We shall have to feed our  
 live stock during the winter with hay and rain instead of





AYRSHIRE BULL.



AYRSHIRE COW.

straw, as we are doing now. We shall have to become conversant with the principles of farming, and we ignore them, and we are *routineers*.

All these important and necessary changes must take some time, and before they are made it would not pay, every one will agree with me, to raise beef cattle. I make exception for the Eastern Townships, where the pastures are good, the farmers well up to their business and the farming well done.

But, could we make these radical changes instantaneously, should we be justified to raise beef instead of milk cattle? I believe not. For a given quantity of food sufficient to produce 100 lbs. of meat, live weight, we will get 64 lbs. of butter, or 175 lbs. of cheese, thus:

100 lbs. of meat at 5c.....	\$ 5 00
64 lbs. of butter at 23c.....	14 72
175 lbs. of cheese at 11c.....	19 25

These facts have been demonstrated last year in the United States and Ontario, and will convince at once the reader that it is our interest to raise the milk cattle.

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### THE AYRSHIRE.

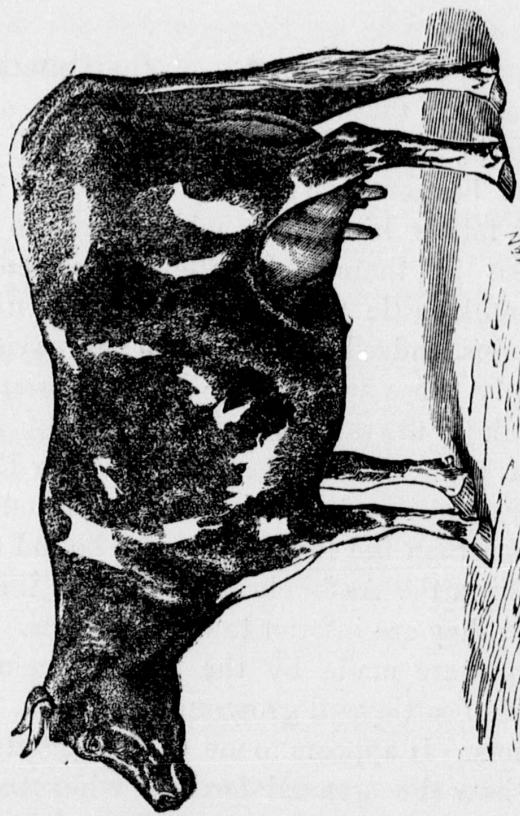
This breed of cattle has been and is still very popular in this country. Pure breds are to be found at numerous farms, among others, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Gibb, Compton; Mr. Brown, Petite Côte, Montreal; Hon. L. Beaubien, Montreal; Quebec Seminary's farm of Meezerai and St. Joachim; Mr. Withfield, Rougemont; Mr. Rodden, Plantagenet, etc., etc., etc. Grades can be seen at almost every farm of the district of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Eastern Townships, and numerous ones of the district of Quebec.



In Ontario they are spread all over the province. They are small, neat, fine cattle, red and white in color; their flow of milk is abundant and specially adapted for making cheese. They are good feeders and seem to have given general satisfaction until lately. But now that the Jerseys and Holsteins are becoming better known, the Ayrshires will very likely go down in the estimation of dairy-men.

In his last report, Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says that the Ayrshires do not suit the Province of Ontario, and as this gentleman has the reputation of being the best authority on the matter, the farmers will very likely follow his advice, which is not to put too much confidence in them. I believe that compared with the other milk cattle they are inferior to either the Jerseys or Holsteins. Indeed, which are the best paying milk cattle? Evidently those which will give the most butter, or cheese, or milk for the same quantity of food. And, as the Ayrshires eat as much as either the Jersey or Holstein, and give a lesser quantity of milk than the latter and a lesser quantity of butter than the former, they are bound to come after both as milk cattle. As for cheese producing, it is a well known fact that they are inferior to the Holsteins. Unless some huge efforts are made by the Ayrshiremen, I am afraid this breed of cattle will grow out of fashion, at least in certain districts. It appears to me all their efforts should be directed to show the general farmers what the breed can do, either in butter, cheese or milk produce. They should resort to butter, or cheese, or milk tests, and when they can be shown to give as fine results as either the Jerseys or Holsteins, they will have done for them more than all the advertising of the world. On the one hand let us look at what the Jersey and Holsteinmen have been doing of late, and on the other at what the Ayrshire men have not done.





JERSEY COW—“EUROTAS”—  
Property of A. B. Darling,  
Record 760lb of butter in one year.



JERSEY COW—“BELLE OF SCITUATE”  
Property of Mr. Elias, Scituate, Mass., U. S.  
Record, 705 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb of butter in one year.

The Jersey men have bred their cows with the object of producing great butter makers. The Holstein men have been striving to increase their records of milk. Public and private tests have been resorted to; wonderful records of butter and milk have been made; these records have been published in every agricultural paper, while the Ayrshire men stand quiet, thinking calmly of the already made reputation of their breed of cattle and probably reading accounts of these wonderful tests of butter and milk of their great rivals and believing, I suppose, that these reports are going to popularize the Ayrshires.

The Ayrshire breeders remain quiet, they will not move for any consideration.

The Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein breeders are working systematically, judiciously; they advertise largely both in the newspapers and by their butter and milk tests. Which is going to come foremost? Let the reader answer!

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### THE JERSEY.

Time and space do not allow me to do ample justice to this wonderful butter making breed of cattle, I only can devote a few lines to them whilst I should have to write a volume to trace their history, which would be very interesting to all dairy men, and to enumerate their qualities and compare the different families relative to their value as butter producers.

From time immemorial the Jersey Island farmers have bred a race of cattle renowned for its milking qualities. So anxious were they to keep it pure, that since three hundred years, the importation of foreign cattle has been strictly prohibited. The Island being small, its population comparatively dense, the farmers had to do their utmost to make

the land and the cattle yield the maximum of produce. Hence, their efforts to improve their cows as butter producers.

At first the little Jersey cow was bought by the wealthy people, as an object of curiosity only on account of her deer-like form. By and by practical men began to breed the Jerseys, which were found to give large quantities of a rich milk, making the best gilt-edge butter. Later on the Channel Island cattle were exported into America and almost every country of Europe. They were giving satisfaction to all parties, but the true Jersey of to-day was not discovered yet. She was considered a good family cow, it was about all. It was due to the Americans that she was ever known to be such an extraordinary little cow, and to show the Jersey Island farmers that they did not know the qualities of their own cattle.

Some years ago the Jersey breeders in the United States and Canada began to rate the value of their cows according to the number of pounds of butter given in a week. Fourteen pounds in one week was then considered the maximum of butter yield.

The combined efforts of all the principal breeders tended to reach as near that figure as possible by a careful process of selection and *in breeding*.

It was not long before the cow *Jersey Belle of Scituate* gave twenty-one pounds.

*Eurotas* came on soon after with a record of twenty-two pounds, I think.

This year Mr. V. E. Fuller's grand cow *Mary Ann of St. Lamberts*, 9,770, which has been officially tested for three consecutive months, has acquired for the Jersey breed a still stronger position than it had ever before attained in the eyes of all interested in butter production.



This prodigious cow stands now at the head of all Jersey cows in a 93 days test with *an official record* (made under the auspices of the Canadian Jersey Breeders Association), of 24lb. 13 ounces in 7 days, and for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days of same week 13lb. 24 ounces, being at the rate of 26lb. 8 ounce in 7 days.

This week's record is far eclipsed by her test of

106lb.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ounces in 31 consecutive days, and

102lb. for the 2nd 31 days.

102lb.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ounces for the 3rd 31 days, making a total of

311lb. 13 ounces of butter for 93 consecutive days an average of 3lb.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces a day.

These facts alone speak more favorably of the Jersey breed of cattle as butter producers than all that could be written. They also demonstrate the necessity of careful selection in breeding. For I need not say that this phenomenal result in butter producing was only obtained by the *in and in* breeding of the best butter producers.

The Jersey cow is small with exceedingly fine limbs and tail. The head is remarkably nice; the forehead is broad, the eyes are large, the horns are small and generally turned inwards. She looks as gentle as can be. The Jerseys are very quiet, are fond of caresses, they are good feeders and thrive very well in this country. I do not know why they are not more numerous in this province.

Instead of crossing our Canadian cows with Durham bulls in hope of increasing the production of beef without decreasing the production of milk, had we improved them with the Jerseys our country would be better off than it is.

The principal breeders of Jerseys in this country are, first and foremost, Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., who owns the best herd of America, if not the whole world. Mr. Geo. Withfield, Rougemont, Q.; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Q.; Mr. Browning, Longue Pointe, Montreal; Mr. Romeo H. Stephens, St. Lamberts, who is the owner of one of the best herds in the Dominion, etc., etc.

HOLSTEIN  
OR  
DUTCH FRIESIAN CATTLE.

The Holstein or Dutch Friesian Cattle, though unknown in this country, require more than a passing notice, for I sincerely believe that they are bound, with the Jerseys, to revolutionize the dairy world. In the United States they begin to be known and are well appreciated.

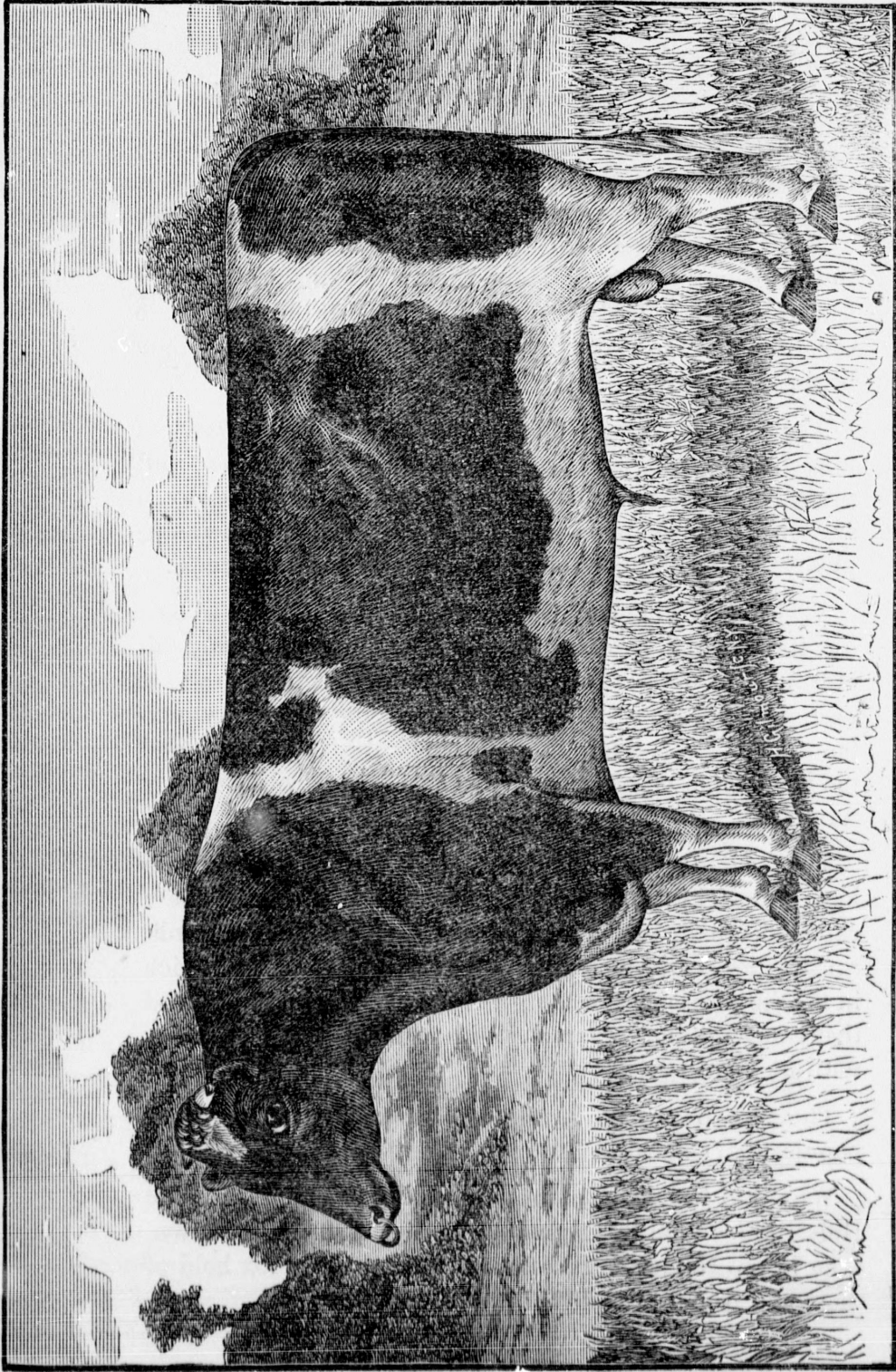
Their native country, the Netherlands, consists mostly of low, marshy land, much of it reclaimed from the sea and protected from inundation by dykes and drained by a system of ditches and canals, which are relieved of their surplus water by innumerable wind-mills and steam-pumps.

Very little of the country is suitable for profitable tillage, but the rich soil, constant supply of water and humid atmosphere insures a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, particularly fitting the country for grazing and dairy purposes, and to this the bulk of the country is devoted, and the production of milk, butter, cheese and beef is simply immense.

The long course of judicious and systematic breeding has resulted in fixing a combination of qualities in these cattle unequalled by any other breed, viz: large size, hardy constitution, early maturity; an annual yield of milk rich in all the essentials for the general dairy; strength of blood that transmits their characteristics to their grade offspring with unerring certainty.

They are now, and have been for a long while, a very popular dairy breed in Europe.

What has been said of the Jerseys may be applied to the Holstein, *i. e.* that their qualities were not generally known, even in the Netherlands, before the Americans took hold of them and began to test their relative merits.

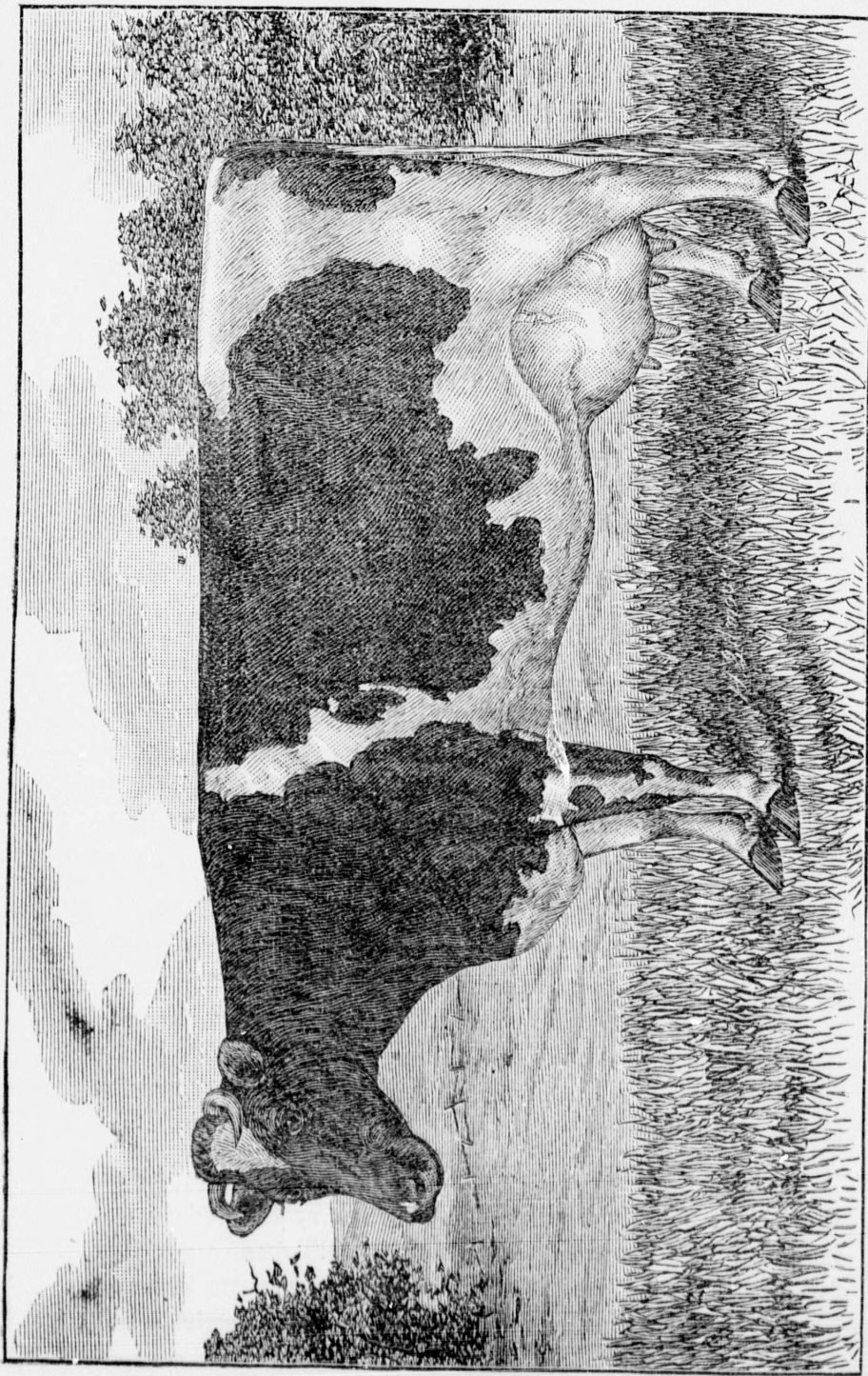


“LORD'S JUMBO” (No. 1588, H. H. B.)  
Winner of Sweepstake Prize at 14 Months Old, as being best bull of any Age or Breed in Holland—imported and owned by E. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y.



Winner of Sweepstake Prize at 14 Months Old, as being best bull of any Age or Breed in Holland—imported and owned by B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y.

"LORD'S JUMBO" (No. 1585, H. H. B.)



"TRINTJE" (No. 370, H. H. B.) No. 2943, H. H. B.

Milk record  $42\frac{1}{2}$  quarts in one day. She won Sweepstake Prize at Ghent, Belgium, as giving the *most* and *best* milk of any cow on Exhibition. Imported and owned by B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y.



Although they have been imported into the United States from time to time since 1625, it is only within thirty years that any decided steps have been taken to bring them to public notice.

The late Mr. W. W. Chenery may be considered the pioneer in this matter, for it was his various importations and active efforts that resulted in forming the *Association of Holstein Breeders* and issuing a herd book. Since 1865 the progress made by Holsteins in public favor, in different parts of the United States, has been very rapid; they have been tested from Maine to California; North, in Montana and Oregon, and in the South, and from all points come the reports of unqualified satisfaction.

Holsteins are distinguished for intelligence and docility of disposition. The bulls rarely become ill-tempered; while the cows are social, loving to congregate close together, and are often seen drinking quietly from the same tub. No other breed grouped in the yard or grazing in the herds upon the pastures will attract such universal attention. They are invariably a *clear and distinct black and white in color*, of uniform shape, size and general appearance, which combined with their symmetry and glossy coats, render them very attractive and beautiful.

Large, without being coarse, pre-eminently adapted to the dairy, they are a splendid race of cattle for the general purpose of husbandry, which includes milk, cheese, butter and beef producing. As milk and cheese producers they stand "*unrivalled*;" as a butter breed they are the only worthy rivals of the Jerseys.

In their native country they have long been noted for their immense yield of milk. The ordinary yield of cows in Holland, on pasture alone is from 25 to 30 quarts per day, for a long period, and we have frequent reports of much higher yield. In the Beemster, one of the best district, whole

dairies are reported as averaging 17 to 18 quarts per day for 6 to 9 months.

A few years ago the Holstein breeders in the United States began to test, (*officially*), their milk qualities and the public was startled to learn the results. Daily yields of from 20 to 30 quarts were common, and some would give as much as 35 quarts. But the most extraordinary performance has been made by two cows of Mr. B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y. His cow *Trintje*, No. 370, N. H. B. No. 2943, has a record of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of milk in a single day, 1200 quarts in 30 days.

His cow *Jenne B 2nd* has a milk record of  $43\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of milk in a day and 1298 $\frac{3}{4}$  quarts in 30 days in the month of March of this year on dry feed only.

This is one of the most wonderful cows of the breed, being large, straight and handsome.

These two records are the best ever made, and will contribute largely to increase the popularity of the Holstein as a milk breed.

Though the Holsteins were unanimously recognized as the best milk and cheese producers, their qualities as butter producers was contested, and seemed to come, for that purpose even after the Ayrshires.

Lately, however, Holstein breeders began to test their cattle as butter producers, and they had reason to congratulate themselves upon the results.

The best cow in America as butter producer is a Jersey, (*Mary Ann of St. Lamberts*), but the second best is a Holstein, *Mercedes*, (723 H. H. B), property of Thomas B. Wales, jr., which made in 30 days, from the 13th of May to the 11th of June, both days inclusive, 99 lbs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of butter.

The cow *Zwarte* (No. 2024 H. H. B.,) property of Mr. B. Lord, has a butter record of  $38\frac{1}{2}$  lbs in two weeks, and 500 lbs of butter in 250 consecutive days, fed on pasture alone.

Holsteins are now beginning to be appreciated as butter producers, and will no doubt prove to be serious rivals to the Jerseys; and if the breed is improved by a careful selection of the best butter producing animals, I have not the slightest doubt but the Holsteins will, at no distant date, be the most profitable cattle, both as milk, and butter producers.

This breed of cattle would be well adapted to this country, and if our native breed of cattle is to be got rid of by crossing, we should choose between the Jersey and the Holstein.

As I said above, these cattle are not known in this country. It is only this year that Mr. Cook has bought some 10 or 12 head to bring on his farm, at Aultsville, Ont. These cattle he bought from Mr. B. B. Lord, one of the best and most extensive breeders of Holsteins in the United States, who had in quarantine some 60 head of the most magnificent animals that can be seen.

Holsteins are of very large size some weighing, when lean, from 17 to 1900 lbs, and for veal calves they stand without equals. I have had good opportunities to compare them with those of other breeds and I can say with *connaissance de cause* that they are superior to all others.

Holstein men pretend them to make good beef and are going to exhibit at the next Chicago Fat-Stock Show. Time will tell how they compare with the Shorthorns and Herefords in the beef producing qualities.





FARMERS ROAD.

No. 25  
40 Stalls



Sheep Yard.

No. 24  
43 Stalls  
Sheep Pens.

No. 23.

25 Stalls.

Kitchen.

Sheep Yard.

ST. HENRI ROAD.

No. 28  
8 Stalls.

No. 28  
50 Stalls.

Office

Entrance.

ROAD.



No. 19.  
25 Stalls.

No. 20.  
28 Stalls.

No. 21.  
28 Stalls.

No. 22.  
14 Stalls.

ROAD.

B & F

No. 18.  
25 Stalls.

No. 29.  
30 Stalls.

No. 17.  
50 Stalls.

No. 16.  
20 Stalls.

ROAD.

ROAD.

No.  
50 Stalls.

No. 15.  
20 Stalls.

No. 28.  
15 Stalls.

No. 27.  
30 Stalls.

THE SYSTEM  
OF  
CATTLE QUARANTINE

AT  
LEVIS, Qbc.

*Scale—100 ft. to the inch.*

ROAD.

B & F

No. 12  
42 Stalls

No. 11  
25 Stalls

TINE



Entrance.

Sheep Yard.

ROAD.

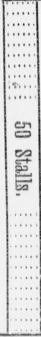
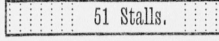
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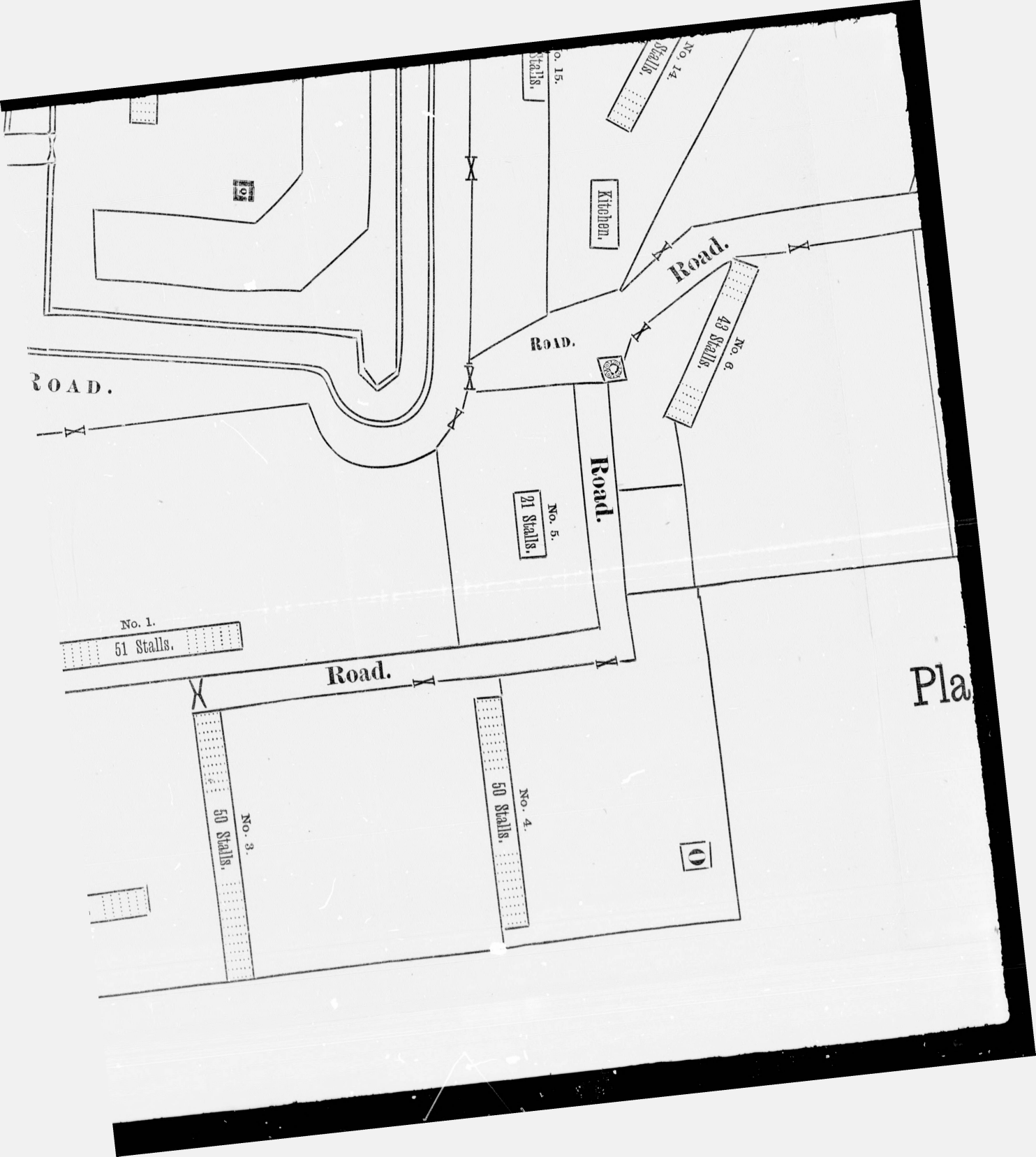
51 Stalls.

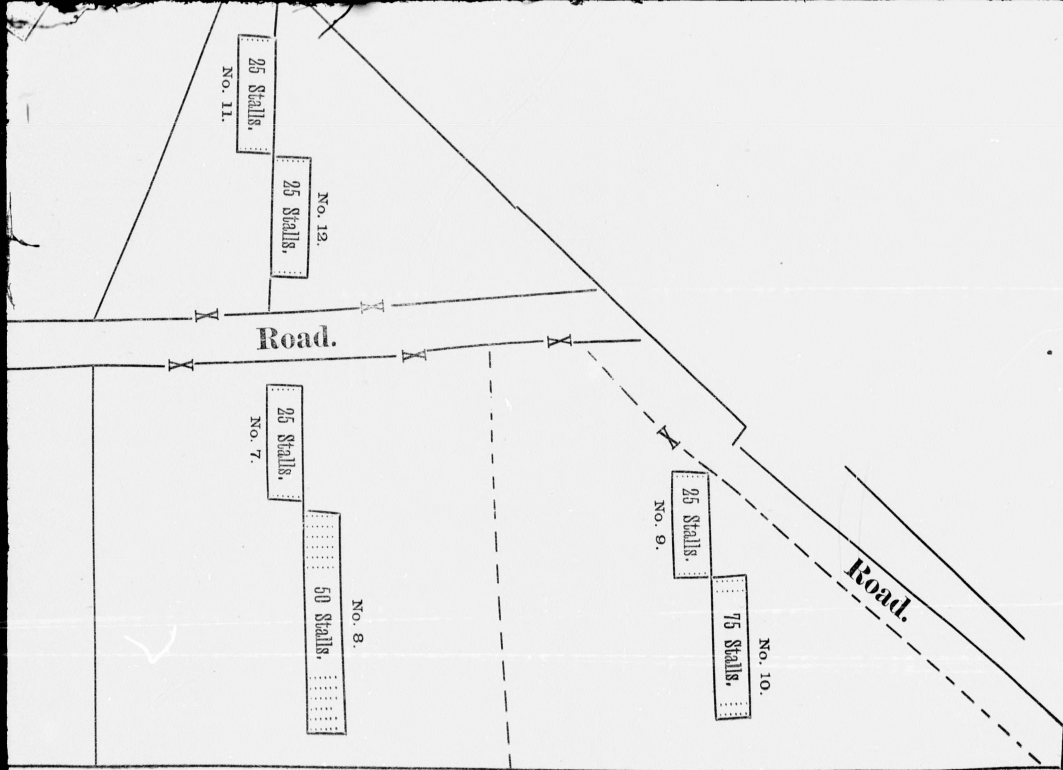
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50 Stalls.

50 Stalls.







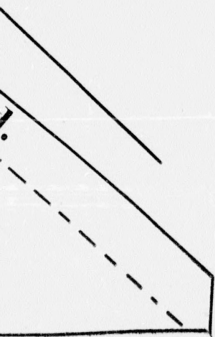
# Plan of the Cattle Quarantine System

ADOPTED BY

The Government of the Dominion of Canada.

HON. J. H. POPE, P. C.,

Minister of Agriculture, &c. &c.



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