

Inf Holstein



A Holstein Canada publication

Official Judge Callum McKinven, Canton de Hatley, Qc places the four-year-old class. The top, well-balanced black cow, Croagh Fran 26, was ultimately declared Supreme Champion for M. & P. Jones, Killowen, Gorey, County Wexford.



Ireland Hosts 2008 World Conference

Céad Míle Fáilte—a hundred thousand welcomes (Gaelic)

Our very own Secretary-Manager, Keith Flaman, has acted as Chairman of the World Holstein-Friesian Federation for eight years—2000 to 2008.

Welcoming delegates from 32 countries to Ireland, Keith noted that for 40 years, Holstein breeders have gathered to share their knowledge and expertise in developing and promoting the Holstein as the most profitable dairy breed cow for milk production.

To maintain the leadership role as innovators who are willing and able to meet the challenges, it is necessary to strive for constant improvement.

The WHFF provides an excellent forum to present and discuss solutions to current and future issues. Standardization and



Brian Leach chats with Kevin Dillon, former Chief Executive of the Irish Holstein-Friesian Association and lead organizer of the Convention. The pictured artistic stone at Ballinskelligs Bay was painstakingly carved from Valentia slate and is entitled *Throne of the Sun*.

World Holstein-Friesian Conference 1-4

Labo Solidago 6-8

International Forum for Women 9

Genomic Testing 10

harmonization on classification, recessive coding, and data sharing are some of the helpful ways to assist breeders throughout the world to progress the breed.

On Thursday, October 9 and Friday, October 10, 17 speakers from several continents delivered 20-minute sessions discussing Irish cattle breeding and agriculture, in general. As well, other pertinent subjects to breeders and breed Associations the world over were highlighted—tools for genetic progress, dairy cattle fertility, and breeding functional cows.

Ireland's Minister of Agriculture, Food, Forestry, and Fisheries, Mr. Brendan Smith, addressed the Conference attendees in Killarney and wished everyone a warm welcome. His Ministry had contributed substantially toward the funding of the Conference and, in fact, was the principal sponsor of the event.

Among the more popular presentations was that of Dr. Edmond Harty, Technical Director for Dairymaster, County Kerry, Ireland, a rapidly expanding dairy parlour and equipment manufacturer.

Dr. Harty highlighted the features of a recently-launched heat detection

system known as Moo Monitor. This relies on herd data collection from transponders carried around the necks of cows and heifers. It measures the overall activity level (motion) of individual herd members.

One of the current hot topics around the globe is genomics and its application to dairy cattle breeding and selection. Many countries are examining options with respect to capitalizing on this technology. However, the four countries Canada, US, the Netherlands, and New Zealand have already made significant investments in this area, with particular policies and programs already implemented.

Dr. Richard Spelman, geneticist with the Livestock Improvement Corporation in New Zealand, elaborated on recent activities of LIC. Semen on superior, genomic-tested, two-year-old sires is being made available to NZ producers, well before the age when progeny evaluation is known.

Well-known Canadian veterinarian, official dairy judge, and long-time member of Holstein Canada's Classification Advisory Committee,



Raising sheep was a huge industry for Ireland until synthetic materials started replacing wool. Now, wool is used, among other things, to insulate homes. Sheep can survive in very harsh, rugged terrain. Scenic shots were taken at Gleesk, Kells, County Kerry.



As usual, Dr. Gordon Atkins' presentation on Breeding Functional Cows was a highlight of the Conference.

(l-r) Mathieu Meers, Belgium (WHFF Secretary-Manager), Ireland's Agriculture Minister Brendan Smith, and Keith Flaman (WHFF Chairman)

From Grass to Glass was the theme of the 12th World Conference.

Ireland is known worldwide for its clean, green image. This is fully understandable when one considers that approximately 90% of the total of 4.3 million hectares used for agriculture in Ireland is devoted to grass. The total land area is 6.9 million hectares. Livestock systems in Ireland are generally of an extensive, grass-based and environmentally benign nature, which is ideal for production of natural premium quality food. The majority of the 131,400 farms in Ireland are family farms, with the average farm size being 33.2 hectares.

The **World Holstein-Friesian Federation** is a relatively young federation with a rather long history.

The discussion on global issues regarding the Holstein breed were launched in 1960, with the first international Holstein meeting held in 1964 in the Netherlands.

Dr. Gordon Atkins, gave a very informative presentation entitled, *The Importance of Functional Conformation in the Longevity of Holstein Cattle.*

With the help of very effective still shots and motion clips, Dr. Atkins described and defended modifications that have been incorporated into Canada's classification system over the years. It was done at a time during which feeding, housing, and management practices on the farm have evolved to the sophisticated level of today.

Concurrent to the Conference sessions were guided scenic tours of the beautiful locality, followed in the evenings by traditional Irish entertainment. After the Conference and show, there were optional tours to view historic landmarks and the best Irish farms and Holsteins.



While named WHFF delegates and presenters sit at specified tables with country flags, other attendees—including local breeders—are situated comfortably in a raised gallery.

Offering a toast to major sponsor Baileys are (l-r) Glenn Cherry, Brian Leach, Keith Flaman, Germain Lehoux, and Justin Gaudet. A true Irish success story, Baileys brings together two of Ireland's greatest industries—dairying and distilling.

Canada will host the 2012 World Conference.



Holstein Canada's Keith Flaman has served as Chairman of the World Holstein-Friesian Federation Council for eight years.

Germany's Egbert Feddersen has now been named Chairman with Australia's Matthew Shaffer Vice-Chairman. Britain's David Hewitt was selected General Secretary.

The World Holstein-Friesian Conference is held every four years in one of 32 member countries.



Glenn Cherry, Chairman of the Genetics Recessives Working Group, reports to the General Assembly.

Germain Lehoux poses with Switzerland's Holstein President Dominique Savary.



The only herd of pure Kerry cattle (Ireland's native dairy breed) is maintained within the Killarney National Park. The WHFF Conference facilities are in the background.

The mission of the WHFF is that all Herdbook organizations accepted as members shall recognize registered/identified Holstein-Friesian cattle of fellow Herdbooks for registration at equal status in their own Herdbooks.

Value in Travel

by Holstein Canada President, Brian Leach, Cobden, ON



(l-r) Holstein Canada Board Chairman Germain Lehoux and President Brian Leach at their country-assigned delegate table

Recently, I was one of a delegation from Holstein Canada to attend the three-day World Holstein-Friesian Conference in Killarney, Ireland.

The Conference incorporated technical, scientific, and practical sessions on all aspects of milk production from forage intake to the grocery basket.

We enjoyed great Irish hospitality and were treated to a show and sale featuring the country's elite females.

It is crucial that Holstein Canada has a presence at events of this nature to have a voice on the international stage; we share ideas and receive feedback on Canadian efforts. Our visit afforded us the opportunity to network with delegates from 32 countries.

Reflecting on the experience, I am *blown away* by how much the labours and successes of Canadian dairy producers and the Association are respected and valued around the

world. Programs such as our all-breeds classification with functional DVD, registration, judges, and shows are seen as very progressive and innovative.

Canada is viewed as a leader in applying the balanced breeding approach. This includes functional type, high milk yields and components, fertility, longevity, and productive life.

The availability of our website for free, accurate pedigree information is greatly appreciated by our international colleagues—over 14,000 or 20% of all *hits* in one month are made by international producers. The advertising, promotion, and exposure of Canadian genetics, by the Association for its dairymen and the agriculture industry, are envied worldwide.

At the conclusion of the Conference, we extended an invitation to all delegates and their colleagues to attend the 2012 World Holstein-Friesian Conference in Canada.

Go West!

Celebrating 125 years of history amidst Canada's most beautiful vistas

Are you ready for a fun and relaxing vacation with friends who share the same interests?

Picture ... panoramic mountain views, a Vancouver Harbour cruise, Fort Langley, Vancouver Island, beautiful Holsteins, and fresh pacific salmon.

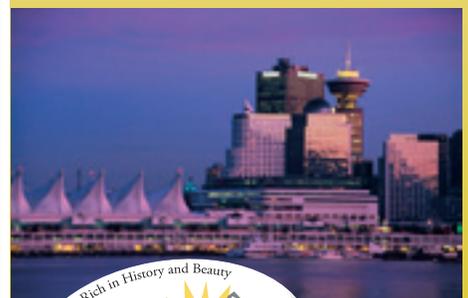
From April 1-5, 2009, members of the Holstein family are invited to celebrate Holstein Canada's 125th birthday at the National Convention in Vancouver, BC.

Enjoy some popcorn at the *Holstein Theatre* where three archival films from 1939 and 1941 will feature well-known breeders, farms, and Holsteins of that era.

So, don't wait! There's only so many rooms available and, for sure, this is going to be a sellout.

Check www.holstein.ca for more information and watch for registration materials in January.

Looking forward to seeing you on *Canada's far side* ...



As Christmas approaches, we look forward to family get-togethers and preparations for the festive season.

We pause and are grateful for the successes and learning opportunities we have experienced in the past year. We are thankful for the continued support of the public for our industry—given the economic picture we and our fellow Canadians face.

Wishing you continued success in the New Year. Merry Christmas!

Member-Friendly Schedule at Annual Meeting

Holstein Canada's upcoming Annual General Meeting of Members is Saturday, April 4.

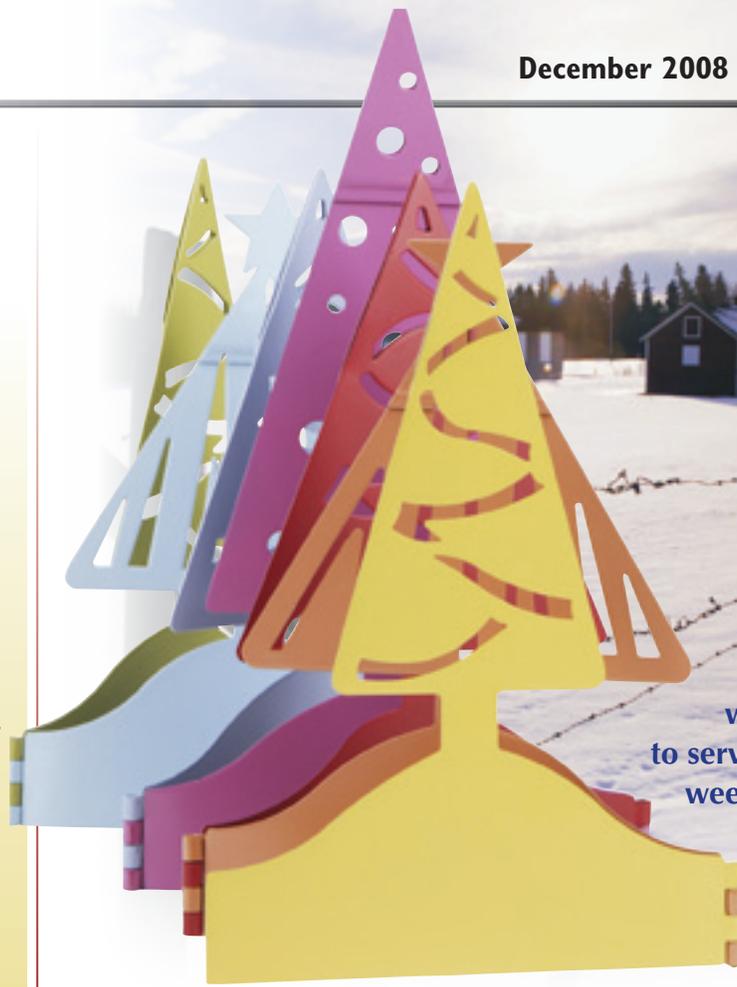
The formal business meeting starts at 10:00 a.m. This gives local members time to attend the four-hour meeting at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Vancouver, BC.

Without interruption, interesting and informative reports from the Board of Directors, Secretary-Manager, Finance, and President, will be presented in sequence.

Members will have lots of time to discuss the business of the Association. While there are no By-law changes this year, resolutions from branches, clubs, and members should evoke stimulating discussion.

Doug Blair, Calgary, AB has been invited as guest speaker. Well-known and versed on many topics, he is also quite the historian. Canadian Agriculture Hall of Famer Doug will speak on 125 years of change and progress with Canadian Holsteins.

A highlight of the Annual Meeting occurs later on the agenda. The 2008 Cow of the Year, as voted by members, will be announced and the owner gifted with a Canadian, one-of-a-kind artpiece. Other significant people awards will be presented by Holstein Canada.



The Brantford office will be open four days to serve you during the last week in 2008—

Mon., Dec. 29
 Tues., Dec. 30
 Wed., Dec. 31
 and Fri., Jan. 2.

... Can't Stand Still

By Secretary-Manager Keith Flaman

In his studies of the animal world, Charles Darwin observed that it isn't the fastest or the strongest that survive—it is the species that adapts that thrives.

This profound finding can be applied to many aspects. An industry that doesn't adjust to the times finds itself with a product or service that is no longer in demand. A business that doesn't update finds itself ill-equipped to meet the needs of its customers. Survival, in each scenario, is threatened.

The world of information has moved at the speed of lightning. The quality and quantity of information at one's fingertips is *mind boggling*, and it is growing at an exponential rate.

In the cattle breeding business, the Certificate of Registration historically included all the information that was significant—name, registration number, birth date, parentage, breeders, owners,

etc. Subsequently, the Extended Pedigree included more generations and performance information.

In today's environment, data is collected, processed, and updated continually. The data base is able to provide additional information, which cannot be printed because of space restrictions. The system is accessible 24/7 by anyone in the world with the electronic capability.

Holstein Canada continues to evolve so Canadian Holstein breeders can thrive!

At this time of year, we reflect on our accomplishments and goals, count our blessings, and look forward with anticipation to the challenges and successes that await us.

From all of us, please enjoy a wonderful festive season and may you and yours have a joyous and bountiful New Year.

Labo Solidago's Naturally

Over 10% of Québec dairy producers have adopted homeopathy to treat cows, which is highly successful.

Clément Doyer is one of the most accomplished, interesting people you'll ever meet. He's been a US professor, Québec high-school teacher, house and boat builder, and many other things. He attended law school for a period and later University of Guelph's Veterinary College for one year to learn more about animals. He spends five months of the year in Thailand on his 60-acre orange and rice organic farm.

Returning to Canada in warmer weather, he resides and works from his self-built home in beautiful Sainte-Louise—on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River and 1608-settled *Cradle of Canada*.

Clément says, "I get enthusiastic about something and just go for it." His philosophy of **self-sufficiency** has never

Homeopathy applies the law of similitude. Any substance that can produce a set of symptoms on a sane subject can cure this set of symptoms in a sick individual. It addresses the true cause of the illness.

wavered. He wholeheartedly believes that anyone can become self-sufficient if he or she desires. In fact, his building career endeavoured to show how a woman can build her own house, without any outside help or funding.

Very fond of cows at vet school,

Clément shifted his attention to livestock and, specifically, dairy cattle. He feels that, with some direction, any farmer can take better care of the health of his herd.

First and foremost, producers must learn how to read their cows' body language. This can show whether there is too much sugar or protein, or not enough fibre in the system.

Originally, this animal lover set out to introduce homeopathy into Canada by importing and merchandizing homeopathic products from France. However, the Canadian government denied their publicity and access. So, Clément did what he always does, studied the subject and introduced it himself in 1990. The specific formulae from his homeopath target and act on a specific set of symptoms.

He has added more preventative measures, which aim to help cows eliminate toxins, remineralize, and strengthen their entire immune systems.

Cow's Rumen Unique

The first thing Clément and his dedicated staff do with new customers is review the basic anatomy and physiology of the dairy cow.

Sixty percent of the inside volume of any ruminant is the rumen—the first of four stomachs. The cow's rumen must not be fed like a pig, which has one stomach.

The rumen has an ideal pH close to seven (7)—neutral. At this pH level, micro-organisms are present that digest fibre into protein.

If the pH is correct and the micro-organisms function properly,

Clément Doyer stands in front of large, well-tended gardens containing plants for floral essences tended by friend and herborist Claire Huard.

Outstanding Success



their dead bodies make about three to four pounds of by-pass protein a day, which goes directly to milk production.

One of the most difficult, but most important things that Clément teaches to producers is to **change the sequence of feeding**, which has a profound influence on the cow's health.

Before anything else in the morning or evening, two kg of dry hay (9-14% protein) is fed on an empty rumen. The cow usually chews this hay nine to 12 times before swallowing.

This forces the cow to produce litres of saliva (sodium bi-carbonate or baking soda), which surrounds the fibre and makes a nice cushion for the rumen.

About one-half hour later, when other food is offered, the pH level will not drop because it is protected by a raft of hay completely encased by saliva and soda.

If a ruminant is fed corn silage, hay silage, grain, and supplements without enough fibres present, these will acidify the rumen and cause acidosis. Much of the given cereals will be defecated when the cow lies down because the transit is too quick and grains will show up in the manure.

The first signal that a cow gives if she is in acidosis is to lick herself right behind the shoulder blade. You can check the traces.

When a cow chews her cud, she should have enough fibre to make about 50-60 jaw movements before swallowing saliva/soda.

Studies show that if the average age of the herd is three years, then almost no money is returned to the farmer. If the herd's average age is four years, he receives a net income of \$750 per cow. If the herd's average age is five years, farmers collect \$1,500 net income per cow. This doubles every year thereafter.

Clement believes longevity is the

measure of profitability, not average milk production per cow. Farmers should try to make milk from hay, which will increase fat content and maintain good health.

Calves and Hay

Baby calves should be started on dry hay. This encourages them to acquire a taste for and readily digest hay, build strong jaw muscles, and develop their rumens.

Clément also advises that calves up to six months of age be given warm milk from a raised calf bottle with nipple [goes into correct stomach so no diarrhea]. Calves should never be given milk containing antibiotics.

He guarantees that at calving, heifers will be taller and stronger with greater capacity and richer milk; they will last longer in the herd.

Cows Need Sleep at Night—No Feed No Hay

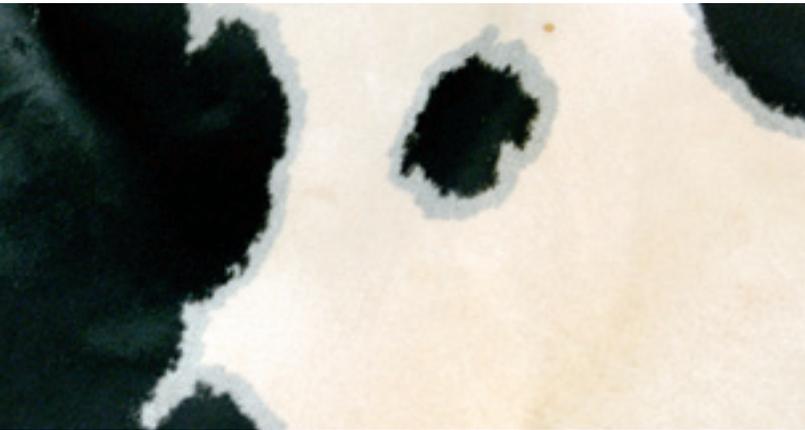
The best time and longest cud chewing period for making milk is from noon to 4:00 p.m.—do not interrupt! Normally, a cow should rest eight hours, eat eight hours, and chew her cud for eight hours.

One of the most challenging things for farmers to change is to **not give feed or hay to cows at night.** Cows need time to sleep, to digest food, and make milk before being fed roughage on an empty rumen. They will break the fast with rough fibres because they are hungry.

Clément estimates it takes about three weeks for any age cow to adapt to this new routine.

Excess Protein and Drainage

A cow fed too much protein displays



A grey colouring around black spots indicates too much protein in cow's system

many signs that she is in trouble. She has faster growing hooves and develops a grey colour around her black spots. Indicating the liver is over-loaded, the cow reduces production, has a yellowish-colour udder, and small yellow balls at her eyes. She will also get mastitis in the right-hind quarter.

Clément's homeopathic treatment for excess protein is drainage of the cow's *clogged filters*—liver, pancreas, spleen, and skin. He advises, "Our potentized water® is a natural product that has no antibiotics, no chemicals, no vaccines, and no secondary effects." He adds, "The usual dosage is 10 ml Liversol and Drainsol once a day for three days each. This can be put in the drinking water."

Clément stresses that for every 35 cows, there will be 100 litres more milk in the bulk tank, udders will change colour to a healthy, rosy pink, less mastitis will occur, and cows will feel, eat, and produce better.

Remineralization

Holsteins are referred to as *phosphorous* individuals, meaning they give, and give, and give of themselves. They have been pushed to produce too much milk and don't keep enough calcium and minerals for themselves. (On the other hand, beef cattle are *carbonic* as they maintain lots of reserves.)

One of the end signs of

demineralization is milk fever, which is hard on the heart and impairs the entire cow's equilibrium. In fact, Clément stresses that if a cow is demineralizing, she is in the first stages of dying.

The first signal of demineralizing is mucus at the cow's mouth and vulva. She then starts dripping milk and will lie in wet, warm milk bearing bacteria with the teat end open. Reproduction and fertility drop, and the cow loses body weight. The worst case scenario is milk fever!

Clément's advice is to give the cow as many minerals as she will consume. Then, to encourage and facilitate remineralization, he suggests that specific potentized water®—Solimar and Solimod2—be given once a day for five days, then one day a month.

Stimulating Immune System

Regarding a preventative health plan, Mr. Doyer believes a cow's immune system should be boosted at specific periods of the year to fight pneumonia, bronchitis, colds, etc. These ailments would commonly occur when a cow gives birth or in the fall season.

The goal is to reinforce the animal's immune system rather than trying to kill the bacteria or virus when they attack.

Summary

Clément Doyer and his team provide an alternative to antibiotics. Even though he does not advertise, he has nevertheless helped 10% of milk farmers in Québec. He also has customers in Alberta, Ontario, and in France. He expects to treat over 100,000 cows in 2008.

Two types of farmers seek him out the first time—those with a conscience for their family and cows, and those who are in *one heck of a mess!*

Clément has applied formulae successfully to many other animals, e.g. sheep, pigs, goats, and horses.

Clément, fully bilingual, is not out to make big money. In fact, phone advice to farmers is free! He quips, "A farmer's invoice from us will be the smallest bill he'll get in one year."

This gentleman loves dairy cows and he loves challenges. His intent is to enhance producer profitability and lifestyle, with a healthier end product for the consumer.

Clément Doyer encourages farmers to become more self-sufficient in taking care of their own herds with minimum outside help.

Visit www.labosolidago.com; phone free 1-866-354-2659; or e-mail cdoyer@globetrotter.net.

Purchasing a herd following a fire, Pascal Lemire, La Visitation, Qc began to have animals die from the disease Mycoplasma. In fact, this organism feasts off recommended penicillin for foot rot, with the animal eventually dying.

A fellow breeder introduced Pascal to Clément Doyer's homeopathic methods and, within seven to eight months, his Madystar herd was disease-free.

Since 2002, past Holstein Canada President Pascal has not used penicillin to treat any animals.

Moreover, due to preventative measures, he has not had a mastitis flare-up in four years.

He has already recommended Labo Solidago to over 20 producers. All have had successful results with a Red Deer, AB breeder swearing that Clément Doyer's homeopathic practices are a miracle cure!

Forum Devoted to Women in Agriculture

Animal care and welfare tops discussions

The International Forum for Women in Dairying was initially held in conjunction with the World Holstein-Friesian Conference in Australia, in 2000.

Since then, the IFWD has moved to Madison, WI, where two conferences have been staged before World Dairy Expo.

It is an inspiring and educational event for country women with a relevant theme each time.

This year, it highlighted an

Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much.

Helen Keller

international panel representing Australia, New Zealand, India, Wales, and Italy. Talks from the ladies on their farms and involvement within their country's dairy industry were very enlightening.

The second feature was dynamic banquet speaker Jane Herlong. She is a humorist, singer, published author, and former Miss South Carolina who resides on a family farm.

A common message of the event was the need for dairy people to tell their positive stories about animal treatment to the press. Farmers have let others speak for them, although they are ethically and socially responsible, as well as scientifically grounded, to do it themselves.

Producers must convey that they *really* care about their animals and, that animal welfare is taken very seriously throughout the industry. While urban dwellers really don't



know what happens on the farm, they want to know that animals are well treated.

Farmers must educate consumers that the abundant supply of safe, healthy food eaten in North America is produced by *real* people on farms—not created in factories.

Women were challenged to stand up and proudly tell consumers what farming is all about!

- Know that views have changed regarding animals in the last few years. Animal lovers represent what animals *mean* to them, regardless of whether it's a cat, dog, or cow.
- Don't allow others outside the agricultural business to tell farmers' stories. This can be detrimental as educational gaps are exploited by

animal activists.

- Practise crisis management. Always have statements ready for the media regarding animal ethics—practise them.
- Be transparent with the press and tell them about the care and respect farmers have for their cattle. There should be no excuses or mixed images.
- Practise and support individual animal identification. In the event of a crisis, the industry must be able to trace an animal back to the source quickly and accurately.

Other Advice:

- Review wills and estate planning every three years. In farming, one in four people is disabled during his/her lifetime.
- Carry health insurance on *both* the husband and wife. While most think it would be disastrous for the man to be disabled or killed, women are just as valuable to the success of a farming operation. Either way, the person must be replaced.
- Have children work off the farm to be *considered* to return to the operation. This transition should not be automatic.



Make time to attend the IFWD in 2012—location yet to be determined.

Holstein Canada's Jane Whaley holds a value-added product that is 35% manure. This material can be used for calf hutches, eartags, car parts, etc.

Genomic Testing Your Cows and Heifers

50K SNP Genomics Test Now Available

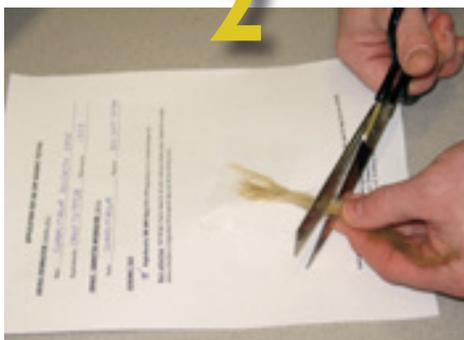
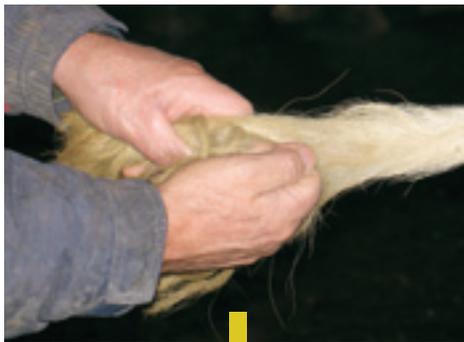
Holstein Canada is now offering a service for genotyping females. The only option available to producers at this time is the high-density 50K SNP panel. The fee is \$240-290 per animal dependent on the exchange rate between the US and Canadian dollars, since lab materials are paid in US dollars.

Genomic-tested females will become the norm to be considered as potential bull dams or elite cows. Genomics adds significant accuracy to better estimate the genetic worth of males and females, especially for young calves and heifers.

The lower cost, low-density (384 SNP) panel, discussed in the last *Info Holstein*, remains in development. Before proceeding with it as a service, Canadian researchers will validate the gain in accuracy within the Canadian population to ensure it provides adequate value. In any event, producers can expect some type of low-density SNP panel over the next year.

Hair Collection and Submission

- Make sure the tail is clean and dry before pulling hairs.
 - Firmly pull at least 30 hairs from the tail and confirm the hair follicles (roots) are clearly visible.
- Print a genomic application form at www.holstein.ca, or simply use a blank piece of paper.
 - Write the animal's name, registration number, and within-herd number, as well as the prefix and phone number of the submitter/owner, at the top of the page.
 - Bundle the hairs in the middle of



- the page, and place a large piece of transparent tape directly on top of the hair follicles (roots) to attach the hair to the paper.
 - Trim the hair to approximately 4 cm in length; be certain not to trim the root end.
- Fold the paper, and insert into an envelope or sealable plastic bag. To avoid cross-contamination or a mix-up in identification, the entire process should be completed for one animal at a time. A separate envelope or plastic bag should be used for each animal.
 - Mail the sealed envelopes/plastic bags to: **Holstein Canada, Attention: Genomic Testing, P.O. Box 610, Brantford, ON N3T 5R4.**

Processing Genomic Requests

Holstein Canada will receive and catalogue orders for genomic testing.

Upon receipt, staff will confirm acceptability of the hair sample by visual inspection. Staff will verify the animal and client information, and attach a barcode to the paper for lab efficiency.

Holstein Canada will accumulate the genomic requests, and ship in batches of 96 animals (as required by the lab technology), or monthly, at minimum.

Typically, the Canadian lab will process the genotypes within two weeks of receipt. The raw genotypes will be sent to Holstein Canada, CDN, and USDA (as part of the North American co-operative agreement).

CDN will process the genetic and genomic evaluation blending process on a monthly basis. This blending process will generate cow **Genomic Estimated Breeding Values** and heifer **Genomic Parent Averages** for all production, conformation, and functional traits.

Holstein Canada will distribute the GEBVs and GPAs to animal owners immediately following calculation, as PDF documents sent by e-mail. These results should be returned within two months of submission.

Starting with April 2009 genetic evaluations, the combined genomic values (GEBVs and GPAs) will be released publicly. Animals tested for genomics (50K SNP) will have a label that clearly distinguishes their indexes from others not tested.

Details on publication and interpretation will be discussed in a future *Info Holstein*, prior to April 2009.

If you have questions, please contact the data integrity or customer service staff at Holstein Canada.



Staff will verify the animal and client information, and attach a barcode to the paper for lab efficiency.

Top Sires Making Improvement on Dam

Based on 1st Lactation Classifications from September/October 2008

Top 10 Sires with 100+ Daughters Classified in Two-Month Period				Top 10 Sires with 20-100 Daughters Classified in Two-Month Period			
Sire	Daughters Classified [▲]	% Higher than Dam	Daus/Dam Avg. Scores	Sire	Daughters Classified [▲]	% Higher than Dam	Daus/Dam Avg. Scores
Stormatic	183	63.9	80.3/80.0	Drake	33	81.8	81.4/78.7
Talent	151	62.9	80.6/80.0	Iron	20	75.0	80.4/78.2
Igniter	114	62.3	80.2/79.8	Boss	29	72.4	79.9/77.1
Goldwyn	793	60.8	81.5/81.3	Damion	21	71.4	82.7/82.0
Roy	104	58.7	80.9/80.9	Instinct	29	69.0	79.9/79.8
Sprite	155	58.1	79.3/79.4	Duplex	22	68.2	83.1/82.7
Jasper	104	57.7	80.6/80.4	Derek	70	65.7	78.8/78.4
Samuelo	236	57.6	79.9/79.8	Ginary Tommy *ys	20	65.0	79.5/80.0
FBI	243	57.6	79.6/79.5	Terrason	28	64.3	82.1/81.7
Salto	186	57.0	78.8/78.9	Garrison	28	64.3	80.3/79.4

*ys - young sire Note: [▲] Daughters are included in the statistics only if both the daughter and her dam calved for the first time before 30 months and were both first classified within the first six months of lactation.

Classification Schedule

mid-round

ON – Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Niagara, Wentworth, Prescott, Carleton
Qc – Dorchester
Qc – Abitibi, Témiscamingue
BC –

December
Early

ON – Russell, Brant, Haldimand, Norfolk
Qc – Drummond, Bagot, St-Hyacinthe, Richelieu, Verchères, Rouville, Labelle, Papineau, Gatineau, Argenteuil, Pontiac, Deux-Montagnes, Terrebonne
Qc – Levis, Québec, Montmorency, Bellechasse, Kamouraska

December
Mid

ON – Leeds, Grenville, Renfrew, Lanark, Grey, Bruce, Huron
Qc – Montmagny, L'Islet
AB – South/Central

January
Early

Qc – L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St-Maurice, Champlain, Lavolette, Portneuf, Lac St-Jean, Roberval
AB – Northern
MB

January
Mid

ON – Lambton, Middlesex, Essex, Kent,
ON – Halton, York, Peel, Simcoe, Dufferin
Qc – Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata, Rimouski
Qc – Lapointe, Dubuc, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi

January
Late

ON – Elgin
ON – Peterborough, Northumberland, Lennox & Addington, Frontenac, Hastings, Prince Edward, Victoria, Durham
Qc – Matapédia, Bonaventure, Matane
Qc – Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Huntingdon, Châteauguay, Beauharnois, Laprairie, Napierville, St-Jean, Iberville
PE, NS, NB, NL –

February
Early

ON – Ontario, Waterloo
Qc – Arthabaska, Wolfe
Qc – Shefford, Richmond, Missisquoi

February
Mid

ON – Oxford
Qc – Mégantic
Qc – Brome, Compton, Sherbrooke, Stanstead
SK –

February
Late



Holstein Canada Leadership

Internationally, Canadian skills highly respected

As in the past, Holstein Canada continues to receive many requests for Canadian judges and/or skilled personnel to judge shows and lead sessions.

Taking an average of three days to a week, our people leave their responsibilities at home and are honoured to take on assignments in other countries.

In 2008, they travelled to Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ireland, Mexico, Portugal, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Also, we supported activities in other countries, including New Zealand and the US.

This past October, Norm McNaughton, London, ON and Holstein Canada's Tom Byers followed Roger Turner, Guelph, ON to South Korea to further enhance Canada/Korea business relations.

Roger had just previously judged a show in Icheon—to good reviews—and made a presentation on Canada's classification program. Roger was praised for introducing the strengths of Canadian genetics to Korean dairymen.

Norm judged the two-day Korean National Holstein Show and was credited as being a great judge and ambassador for Canadian Holsteins.

Tom Byers set the stage for Canadian classification. The Animal Improvement Association of Korea is contemplating adopting our 1-9 point linear scale. Tom conducted a workshop, which was highly successful with Korean classifiers; they noted how much easier and accurate the Canadian system is compared to their current 1-50 scale.



Judge Norm McNaughton places a class at the Korean National Show.



Tom Byers conducts a classification demonstration for Korean classifiers.



Judge Roger Turner poses with Champion cow by Walkerbrae Logistic at Icheon Holstein show.

InfoHolstein

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