

bulls, from yearling to not more than nine years of age, in the spring of 1930. Obviously when a cow completes a certificate-of-record test her performance affects all calves which have been born to her as well as those calves which may yet be born.

The Official Herd-test also provides for recording the yield of registered purebred dairy cows, and, while a detailed survey of this system would be out of place in the present review, it may be stated that working along similar lines on this test, which is now in its third season, and assuming a cow to be tested when she has been on test 180 days (six months) or more, it is found that 6,888 bulls from O.H.T. cows should be available for service in the spring of 1930. Added to the total of 13,737 bulls from C.O.R. cows, this makes the impressive grand total of 20,625. While, as previously mentioned, certain assumptions were necessary, and while some of the hypotheses may be open to difference of opinion, the result of the investigation can probably be taken as a reasonable indication of the position. Mortality would need to be considered, and also deformity, but, on the other hand, the estimate is perhaps conservative.

There has been of late a revival of interest in the question of a ten-months class for C.O.R. cows, and it is probable that the additional class will be inaugurated next season. There is much to be said on the subject, both for and against, and we hope to deal fully with the matter at a later date.

Some consideration has also been given to the question of dispensing with the butterfat standards for C.O.R. cows, it having been suggested that a certificate be issued to every cow which qualifies on the present rules other than those pertaining to quantity of butterfat. The elimination of the minimum production requirement did not, however, meet with the approval of all the breeders' associations. Moreover, the proportion of cows which fail to qualify on production is very small. It has therefore been decided to make no change in the present system in the meantime.

A matter which has given a certain amount of concern is the increase in the number of cases of lost milk-weights. The most common causes of such losses have been the destruction of the shed sheets by cows or calves, or the sheets have been torn off and blown away by the wind. Breeders should be particularly careful to see that the shed record sheets are kept in a safe place, as no allowance can be made for lost weight-records.

Owing to the demand on the limited space of the *Journal* it may be necessary to discontinue the publication in it of the C.O.R. lists throughout the year. The records now receive publicity each month through the official organs of the various breeders' associations, and it is considered that the position might be satisfactorily met by the publication once a year of an official pamphlet containing a complete list of particulars of certificates issued during the year, together with the annual review from the *Journal*. This would be sent free of cost to all C.O.R. testing breeders, and also made available to other interested persons.

The average production of all C.O.R. cows granted [certificates during the calendar year 1929 works out at 469.95 lb. butterfat. The