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Famous Individuals in the History of the Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Breeds

JAMES L. WELCH
Class of 1941

THE JERSEY and Holstein are the most popular breeds of dairy cattle in America. Only the efforts of many men with outstanding animals or groups of animals have made it possible for the attainment of this high level in the dairy world. In the following account, a few of the famous animals will be discussed with reference to their value in the building of the breed.

The Holstein-Friesian breed originated in Holland and has for many centuries been kept pure by the Dutch people. The first cattle were imported in the year 1875. The last arrived here in 1905 after which hoof and mouth disease in Europe caused the United States to prohibit further importations. The sum total imported did not exceed 10,000 cattle.

Outstanding Sire

Netherland Prince 716 H.H.B. is one of the outstanding foundation sires of the Holstein-Friesian Breed. He was imported in 1880 by Smith and Powell and headed this herd for twelve years. All of the first seventy-five 1000 lb. fat producers trace once or more to the Netherland Prince, the highest number being seventy-one appearances in the extended pedigree of Mamsell Johanna, World's Champion four year old milk producer in yearly test. The first seventy-five 1000 lb. cows trace to Netherland Prince a total of 1650 times. He is the head of the famous Netherland family and known for beauty and high test.

De Kol 2d 734, imported, is the foundation cow of the De Kol family and is generally regarded as the greatest foundation cow of the breed. While there may have been many cows of equal merit, De Kol came at a period in development in this country when her sons were in position to exert tremendous influence upon the development of the breed. De Kol was a former World's Champion four year old, producing 33 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in seven days. With all her good points, she probably is responsible for some faulty rumps and badly constructed udders of the breed. Her name appears 827 times in the pedigrees of the first seventy-five 1000 lb. cows.

Billy Boelyn

From the standpoint of both type and production, Billy Boelyn 189 H.H.B., imported, is one of the most noteworthy sires of his time. Every one of the first seventy-five 1000 lb. cows traces back to Billy Boelyn from two to thirty-four times and all together his name appears 871 times in those pedigrees.

Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes is probably the most outstanding progenitor of long distant producers and show ring winners. He has fifteen 1000 lb. butter record daughters, a number equalled only by Ormsby Korndyke Lad. He is the only sire which has produced two National Champion offspring.

Pietertje 2d 3273 H.H.B., imported, produced 30,318.5 lbs. of milk, the world's record for a year's milk production until 1914. She is the foundation animal of the Pietertje family and the pedigrees of the first seventy-five 1000 lb. cows trace to her 392 times.

Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, owned by Joseph E. Piek of Hartford, Wisconsin, is one of the outstanding show ring animals of the breed. She was All-American.

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two-year-old in 1923 and was an All-American in her class in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Triune Papoose Piebe, owner by Harrgrove and Arnold, Norwalk, Iowa, is probably the only animal of her breed to be an All-American show animal for six successive years. She started as a heifer calf in 1926 and was an All-American in her class up to and including 1931.

Minerva Beets is the only cow who has been the National Grand Champion for five years. She was National Grand Champion in 1914, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919. She is owned by A. E. Haeger, Algonquine, Ill.

Outstanding Cow

The cow which is outstanding at the present time is Carnation Ormsby Butter King 1165152, bred and owned by Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington. This cow, when 8½ yrs. old, produced 38,606.6 lbs. of milk which contained 1,402 lbs. of fat in 365 days. This is the world’s record for both milk and fat production.

La Vertex Quantity of the University of Nebraska 124068 produced 227,831.8 lbs. of milk containing 8,455 lbs. of fat during ten lactation periods. This is the world’s record for life-long production of any type of cow.

The highest price ever paid for a bull was paid by the Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington, at the 1918 National sale. The bull was Carnation King Sylvia, owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ontario, and the price was $106,000.

Pabst Korndyke Cornflower was the highest priced cow ever sold. She was sold by Pabst Farm Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, to the Hollyhock Farm of Dousman, Wisconsin, for $30,000.

The Jersey breed originated in Brittany and Normandy where it was well taken care of and only the best were kept for use. The first cow was imported in 1817 but not until 1850 were the cattle systematically imported.

Sultane

Sultane P.S. 7 H.C.J.H.B. and Oxford Lass P.S. 3582 C. have without a doubt contributed most to the breed. Sultane is generally known as the “Mother” of the breed. She was dropped in 1869 and apparently she never left the Island. She is the dam of five sons and eight daughters. Later generations from Sultane have been Oxford, Golden Jollys, Owls, and many others. Oxford Lass is a granddaughter of Sultane. Her blood is limited to fewer families, yet her influence is wide spread. Majestys, Sybils, the Oxford, and Tiddledywinks, all prominent families, trace directly to Oxford Lass.

Golden Lad P.S. 1242 H.C. probably stands first among the foundation bulls. His importance is largely through his double grandson, imported, Golden Fern’s Lad 65300. Practically all the living Jerseys of the Jersey Island are descendents from Golden Lad and all recently imported blood trace directly to him. Golden Lad is a double great grandson of Sultane.

Famous Family

St. Lambert’s family was one of the outstanding families of America. This family is larger and more rugged than the Island type. Up to thirty years ago, this family commanded the highest prices because they were the most fashionable, the most widely patronized, and were considered the greatest producers of any distinct strain. Stockwell’s April Pogis of H.P. 694544, which in 1934 broke the then national butterfat record with a yield of 1218.48 lbs. of fat, was a cow from the Lambert strain. The prominence of this strain has gradually died out with the introduction of new strains.

Sophie 19th of Hood Farm 189748 was National Champion in 1914 by her record of 999.1 lbs. of butterfat. Later she became Champion life-time producer with a total of 7,544.41 lbs. of butterfat in eleven lactations. She had three sons which were especially prominent. Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, a medal of merit bull, sired one hundred and twenty-one tested daughters qualifying for register
of merit. Of this number, twenty-two have butterfat records of over 800 lbs., forty-two have records of over 700 lbs. of butterfat, and fifty-nine or nearly half, have records of over 600 lbs. One of Pogis 99th daughters, Sophie’s Agnes 296759, was the first cow to break 1000 lbs. of butterfat. Sophie 19ths Tormentor 113302 and Sophie 19ths Victor 171861 were also Gold Medal bulls.

Abigail of Hillaide 457241 has two records, one of 1007.93 lbs. of fat and 20,259 lbs. of milk and the other of 1,197.51 lbs. of fat and 23,677 lbs. of milk in 365 days. This was the world’s record for both milk and fat in 1928. She was bred and owned by J. T. Carpenter, Bradwell’s Ferry, Mass.

World’s Record

Imported Brampton Basila 48490 C.J.H.B. holds the world’s record for butterfat production. She produced 1312.8 lbs. of butterfat and 19,012.3 lbs. of milk.

The Noble family has had an outstanding number of National Grand Champion bulls. Noble of Oakland 95700 had two sons win the National Grand Championship. Noble’s Eminent Lad 113642 won in 1913 and Imported Golden Fern’s Noble 145762 was National Grand Champion in 1916. Imported Golden Fern’s Noble’s son, Fern’s Wexford Noble 172006, was National Grand Champion in 1922, 1923, and 1924. Fern’s Wexford Noble’s son, Fern’s Rochette Noble 193011, was National Grand Champion in 1925, 1927, and 1928. Fern’s Wexford Noble was defeated by his brother, Oxford’s Wexford Noble in 1926.

A great show bull at the present time is Foremost Highflyer, bred and owned by the Oaklands, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was National Grand Champion in 1935, ’36, ’37, and ’38.

Highest Price

The highest price a Jersey cow ever sold for was $18,000. The cow was Gamboge’s Oxford Gam. P.S. 21724 H.C., a seven-year-old, sold by L. V. Walkley to L. V. Baldwin, N. Y., in 1919.
BLACKHEAD—
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not recommended for general use where blackhead can be readily controlled by other measures not involving drugs. In certain instances where pouls cannot be reared free of the disease by a sanitary plan alone, tobacco dust deserves a trial. Before feeding it, however, one should definitely determine that blackhead and not some other disease is causing the losses.

Pyometra in a Bitch
L. M. FORLAND
Case of 1941

ON APRIL 4, 1940, a Boston Terrier bitch, two years of age was presented at the Iowa State Clinic with a history of having had a vaginal discharge since her last estrus period in December. This discharge was quite copious and of a muco-purulent type. On the day of entrance her temperature was 102.2°, respiration 58, and pulse 140. After an examination with a vaginal speculum a diagnosis of pyometra was made. A hysterectomy was indicated.

Operation
At 8:00 a.m. the bitch was given 2/3 gr. of morphine and 1/75 gr. of atropine sulfate as a basal narcotic. The operative site was shaved, cleaned with ether, and sprayed with tincture of merthiolate. At 10:30 a.m. the patient was ready to be operated. Ether was used to complete the anesthesia. (This bitch was quite susceptible to ether as her respiration was temporarily arrested on the second inhalation, therefore, the ether was administered very cautiously throughout the operation.) When the anesthesia was complete a median incision one inch posterior to the umbilicus and about one and one-half inches in length was made through the abdominal muscles and peritoneum. The affected uterine horns, which were evenly distended and measuring about thirteen centimeters in length and three and one-half centimeters in diameter, were brought through this incision and the ovaries excised after clamping off the ovarian ligaments with an angiotribe. The ovarian vessels were ligated with No. 4 catgut. The cervical portion of the uterus was clamped with a forceps and the horns were cut off. This uterine stump was cauterized with phenol and a purse string suture was made just posterior to the forceps. The end of the uterine stump was then inverted after removing the forceps and the purse string suture was drawn up. The end of this stump was drawn together with a continuous suture to reinforce the purse string suture. The peritoneum was sutured with a continuous suture of No. 2 catgut and the musculature and skin were sutured with three interrupted sutures of No. 19 braided silk. A Duopack was put in place and the dog was returned to the kennel. A slight anemic condition of the conjunctiva was observed after the operation, which was due to surgical shock and hemorrhage during the operation.

Post Operative Condition and Treatment
On the day following the operation the bitch was found to be in good condition, with a temperature of 101.4°, respiration 48, and pulse 120. No treatment was indicated.

On April 12, the Duo-pack was removed. There was a slight suppuration around the sutures and there was a slight vaginal discharge. The operative area was cleaned with ether and sprayed with tincture of merthiolate. Twenty cubic centimeters of homologous canine distemper serum were given subcutaneously—ten cubic centimeters in each flank.

On April 13, the silk sutures were re-