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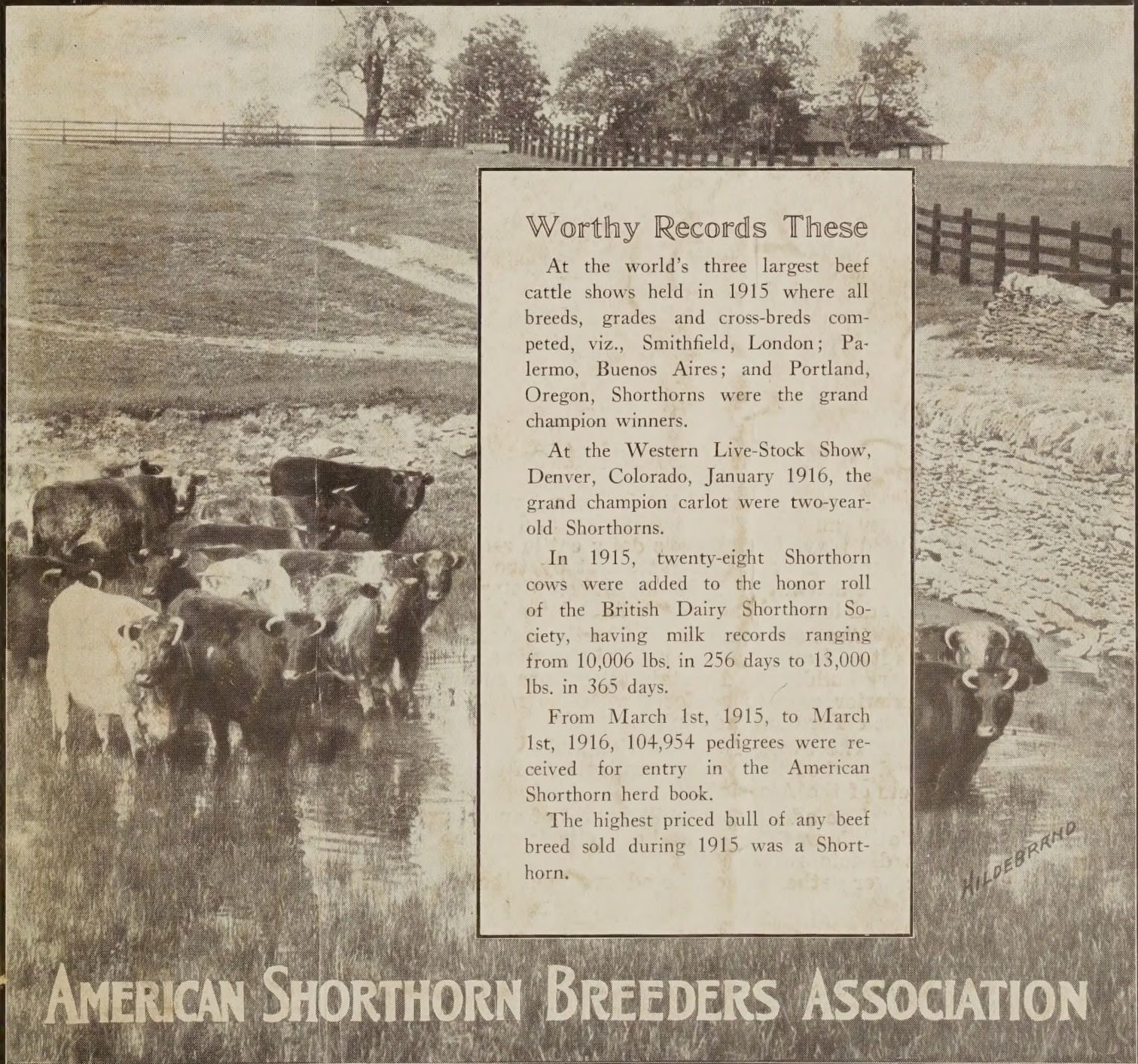
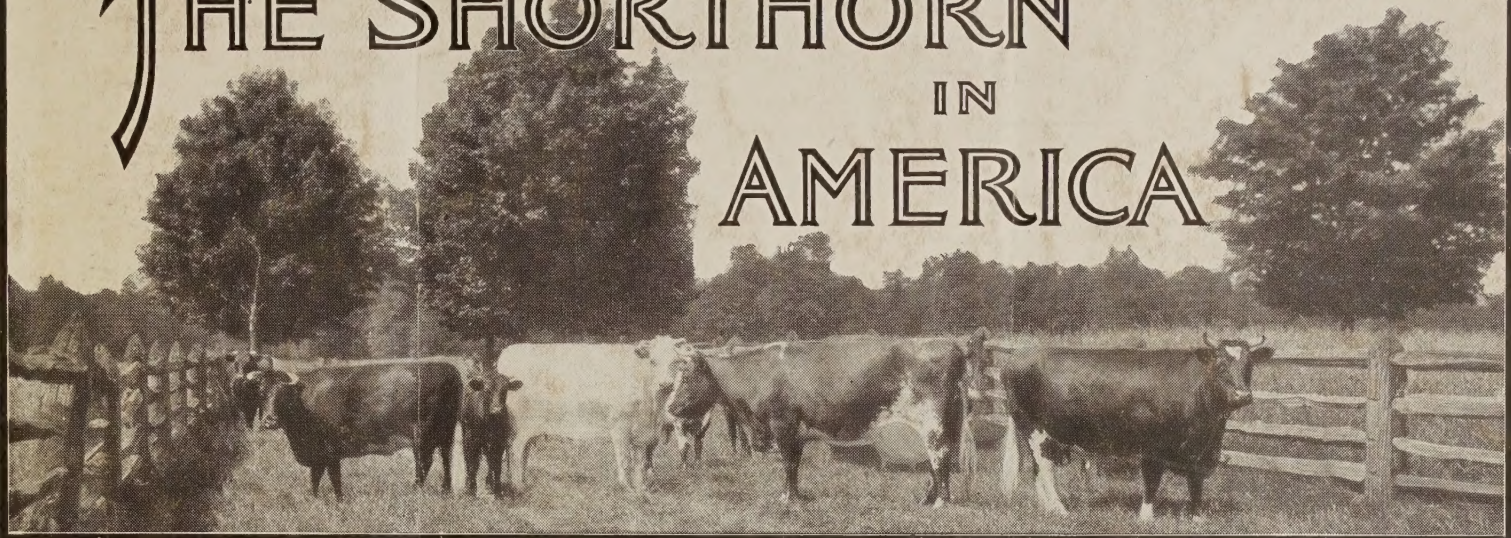
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April 1916

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



Worthy Records These

At the world's three largest beef cattle shows held in 1915 where all breeds, grades and cross-breds competed, viz., Smithfield, London; Palermo, Buenos Aires; and Portland, Oregon, Shorthorns were the grand champion winners.

At the Western Live-Stock Show, Denver, Colorado, January 1916, the grand champion carlot were two-year-old Shorthorns.

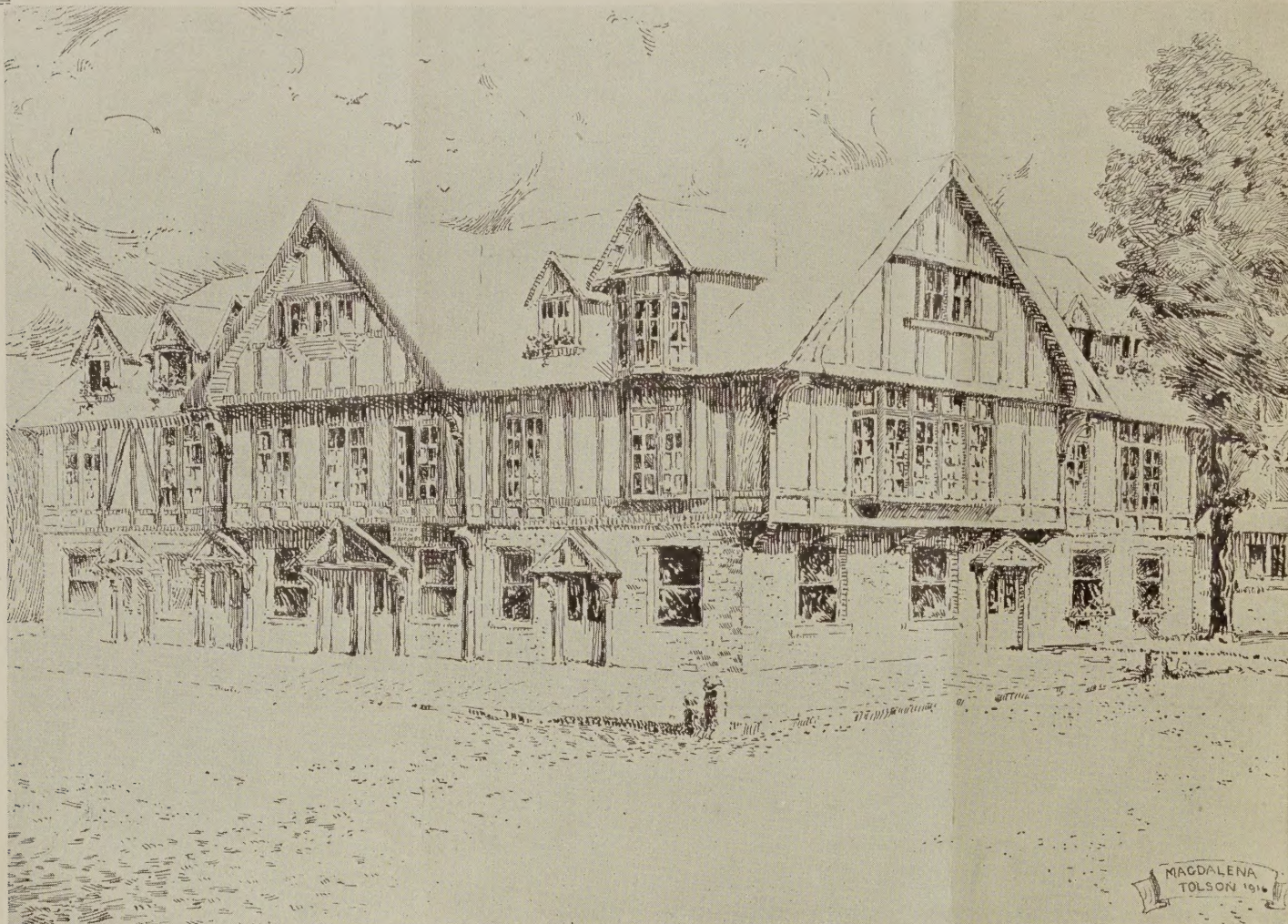
In 1915, twenty-eight Shorthorn cows were added to the honor roll of the British Dairy Shorthorn Society, having milk records ranging from 10,006 lbs. in 256 days to 13,000 lbs. in 365 days.

From March 1st, 1915, to March 1st, 1916, 104,954 pedigrees were received for entry in the American Shorthorn herd book.

The highest priced bull of any beef breed sold during 1915 was a Shorthorn.

HILDEBRAND

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



New Home for the Shorthorn Association

In recognition of the important relation of the Shorthorn to American live stock husbandry and the large part which the breed plays in Chicago's daily cattle receipts, as revealed in the higher standard brought about by the use of Shorthorn blood, the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company has matured plans to add to and beautify the Association's present quarters.

The new home of the Shorthorn Association is here pictured as it will appear after a third story is added to the present two-story building and certain alterations and additions made on the exterior part to conform with the style of architecture of the Stock Yard Inn adjoining.

The work of construction and additions will be started soon and pushed to an early realization of the needed enlarged quarters of the Association.

The added room will permit of an enlargement of the Association's work rooms and executive's quarters and leave space for a directors' room that may also prove commodious enough for larger gatherings of the adherents of the breed.

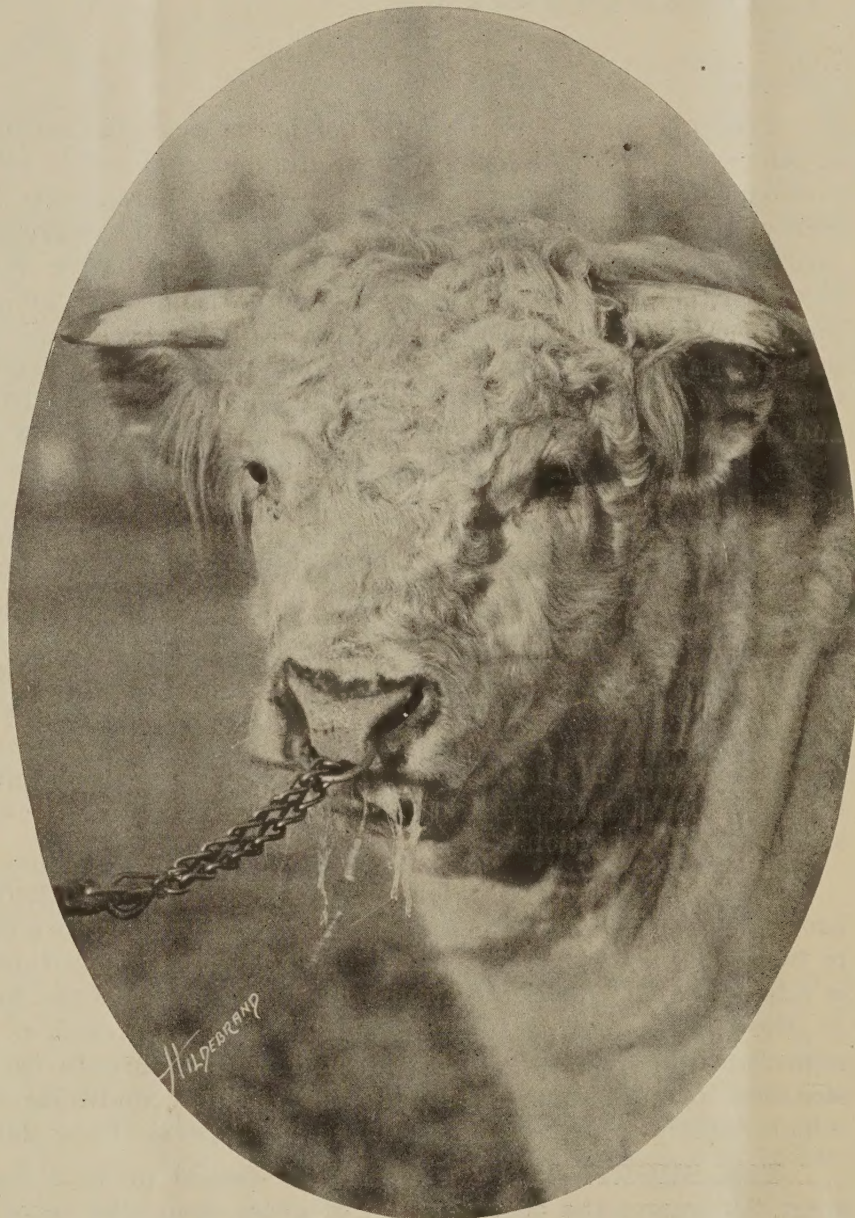
THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

From the early period when Shorthorns were first introduced in America the breed has had a continuous and active relation to advancing agriculture, and has contributed increasingly to the welfare of passing generations. The extent of improvement wrought by the use of Shorthorn blood on the native stock is beyond calculation; it admits of no comparison. The beneficial influence of the Shorthorn is country-wide. The breed has safely passed the danger zone dominated by extreme fads and has emerged from each stronger, more adaptable and more useful and has steadily grown in favor. The shifting fashions of other years, based to an extent on fancy rather than utility, necessarily demanded variations of type. The Shorthorn was equal to this requirement and has undergone the remodeling process, complying with these prevailing, though temporary, hobbies. Finally and inevitably practical needs have controlled. The necessity for economical production of beef and milk, and the need of constitutional vigor to withstand the climatic changes of our country holds chief recognition, and the present day Shorthorn type fully conforms to these standards. The type will scarcely yield to change in the near future, except as environment and the consumer's mandate direct. It is the farmer's favorite breed, suited to all conditions.

It is the purpose of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA to promote a reliable and broader publicity for the Shorthorn cause; to become the exponent of Shorthorn adherents and affairs. It is intended that this publication will supply a connected history of Shorthorn progress for present and future reference. The numerous illustrations will be selected with a view to the presentation of prevailing types and the varying conditions under which Shorthorns are being produced in all parts of our domain.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA should prove a helpful asset. It invites the consideration of every man who recognizes the usefulness and adaptability of this resourceful and dependable breed. With reasonable fraternal activity the future history of the Shorthorn will reveal an even more conspicuous identity with the further progress of American agriculture.

FRANK D. TOMSON, Editor.



Courtesy Walter J. Hill, Northcote, Minn.

A striking study of the head of Royal Silver. Chief stock bull in the Northcote herd.

SOME RETROSPECTIONS

By F. D. Coburn
"Coburn of Kansas"

In the mind of one who has been interestedly observant of conditions, changes and advances in the beef cattle world for a half dozen decades, a not unnatural inquiry arises as to what would be the situation at this time if there had been no Tees-Durham-Short-horn breed; no definitely Shorthorn type, character, color and quality? If there had been no Charles and Robert Colling, Thomas and Richard Booth, or Thomas Bates; no William Torr, Amos Cruickshank, William Duthie, W. S. Marr, or Sylvester Campbell; no Renicks, R. A. Alexander, W. A. Harris, or J. H. Potts, and no John D. Gillet? No Ketton, no Barmpton, Killerby, Studley or Warlaby; no Kirklevington, Sittyton, Kinnellar, Woodburn, and no Linwood? No Favorite, No Hubback, Belvedere, Champion of England, Field Marshal, Duke of Airdrie, or Duke of Richmond; no Baron Victor, Baron Lavender 2nd., or Whitehall Sultan; no Cupbearer or Young Abbotsburn, no Choice Goods, and no Gallant Knight? No John Sherman, No Nichols (twice champion), McMullen, Tom Brown, Clarence Kirklevington, or Schooler; no Cleveland, Rigdon, and their like, successive victors over all in a world's arena, representatives and results of a century's best mating and feeding?

* * *

Whatever the merits of his competitors—and they are many and great—it should never be forgotten that the Shorthorn was the pioneer improver in America, to better the color of the common, the nondescript cattle of the tribe of Old Brindle, Sukey and Speck; to broaden their back, greatly increase their size, decrease their proportion of offal and least valuable parts, shorten their horns and legs, and head them toward a uniformity of excellence. Is there yet any breed better qualified to continue such a work? No one can answer with certainty that there is now, or will ever be. It is not a reflection upon, but rather a tremendous compliment to the able men who brought the rival breeds to their present phenomenally and deserved plane of merit to say that while they were probably not directly aiming to produce a counterpart of the Shorthorn their constant aspiration has been to develop "something just as good," and no one now denies their aptness. Whatever the mistakes of his breeders and his advocates—mistakes by which his competitors learned and vastly profited—the Shorthorn has always led, and no others have left such an improving and beneficent impress upon the bovine race.

* * *

In the decade following 1880 the Shorthorn breed was in great danger, greater than the present generation comprehends, of irreparable deterioration by reason of the mania which seized upon breeders everywhere for red (never an original Shorthorn color), and so-called

As secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for more than a score of years, Mr. Coburn gained national recognition as the champion of advanced methods of agriculture. His quarterly publications devoted to the improved breeds of live stock have been extensively used as text books in leading educational institutions. The first of these, "The Beef Steer and His Sister," attracted attention in this country and abroad to the series. The cover page of this initial publication bore a picture of the celebrated roan Shorthorn show steer Whiskers, standing on a colossal ear of corn. This most fitting frontispiece is suggestive of the large place the Shorthorn steer and corn have in the making of beef in America. Mr. Coburn's relation to improved live stock husbandry is unique. He has been a widely influential force since the days of the pioneer in the corn belt country. His observations in this number are singularly assuring.

"fashionable" pedigrees. Permanent and widespread damage was only averted by a few level-headed men here and there, of whom W. A. Harris was a notable example, who preached and practiced that quality, substance and constitution rather than groundless fashions should be paramount. Fortunately, and largely through the efforts of these men, reason in good time resumed her throne, and no such danger is probable again. The "fashion" had arbitrarily decreed that certain narrow blood lines should represent the standard of merit, regardless of whether animals possessing them had quality, constitution or size, and that cattle bred outside of these lines, however high and undisputed their individual quality, or however, firmly fixed it had been by long descent from ancestry with like excellence, were to be rated with grades and tabooed as of a plebeian class.

* * *

A very notable and happy circumstance in connection with the Shorthorn breed, and of importance to the entire beef cattle interest, has been the change of attitude by breeders toward white animals, and even those a light roan. Thirty or thirty-five years ago, the man with a cow so treacherous, and so indifferent to his interests as to drop him a white calf, was an object of commiseration. He was regarded as of much the same caste as the owner of Shorthorns

that persisted in producing calves with smutty noses; not exactly a pariah, but one whose herd it would be well to avoid when buying, on account of the liability of its members and descendants to commit similar expensive indiscretions. No one who aspired to be in good standing wanted white, while anything with cherry red hair and suspected of harboring a "fashionable" pedigree found a ready market. Roans, unless with but very little red, were under no particular ban, yet a feeling that they were quite liable to have white progeny often caused superior individuals to be slow sale or to sell at prices much below those brought by other cattle of less merit but more color. A pointed suggestion of this situation was afforded by the relegating to steerdom of the white Clarence Kirklevington, who represented the acme of fancy breeding and who developed into a champion over all comers, dead as well as alive. The wonderful return to sense and sanity and the changes wrought by a third of a century in estimating values are indicated by the absence now of talk about fashion, but instead the insistent demand for quality, while there is little if any prejudice against the whites and light roans. The latter is exemplified in the selection in these days by recognized foremost breeders, of herd bulls nearly or altogether white, while some of the best in use are without a single hair other than white. What these changes in the points of view mean to the welfare of the breed and the cattle interests in general exceed estimation.

* * *

What a record was written with Shorthorn blood and beef at the American Fat Stock Show, at Chicago, in the seventeen years of its existence beginning in 1878! The official reports reveal that the champion steers for four years were pure-bred Shorthorns; for eight years grade Shorthorns, two years cross-bred Hereford-Shorthorns, two years pure-bred Herefords, and one year a pure-bred Angus. In the feeding contests for weight and gain-per-day of three-year-olds of all breeds for thirteen years the gain was 1.56 pounds per day, and of Shorthorns, 1.59 pounds. The average daily gain of two-year-olds of all breeds for fifteen years was 1.81 pounds, and of Shorthorns the same. The average daily gain on yearlings of all breeds for fifteen years was 2.12, and on Shorthorns, 2.14 pounds. The gain per day for all the pure-bred three-year-old Shorthorns, in all the years, was 1.59 pounds, and on Herefords, 1.50 pounds. On the two-year-old Shorthorns, 1.81 pounds; on Herefords, 1.65 pounds. On all the yearling Shorthorns, 2.14, and all the Hereford yearlings, 1.96 pounds. Further, the average gross weight of all the three-year-old Shorthorns was 2,115, and the Herefords, 1,903

pounds; of the two-year-old Shorthorns, 1,765 pounds, and Herefords, 1,642 pounds; of the yearling Shorthorns, 1,389 pounds, and Herefords, 1,338 pounds. In age these yearling Shorthorns averaged thirty-five days younger than the Herefords, and the two-year-olds eighteen days younger. In three-year-olds the Herefords averaged youngest by fifty-three days, but would have needed to gain four pounds daily during these fifty-three days to equal the Shorthorn weights. In the show of 1884 the pure-bred Shorthorn bullock Clarence Kirklevington, as a three-year-old, weighing 2,400 pounds, won the championship over all, both on foot and on the block, making eleven out of sixteen championships for the Shorthorns, and at the Columbian World's Fair in 1893 a two-year-old Shorthorn was given highest place.

* * *

To estimate the full value of the

American Fat Stock Shows in Chicago, beginning in 1878, to each of the beef breeds, would indeed be difficult, but it was at these that they had their first adequate showings and comparisons in the Western Hemisphere, or perhaps anywhere, side by side, on foot and on the block, and from which radiated an enlightening intelligence as to the beef-making business that theretofore never had been available. Those were golden days, and no exhibits shone more resplendent than the aforesaid "Durhams." This, too, in contrast and company in which they could be proud to appear; the best that the skill of two continents could put forward. Many of them seemingly were peerless and invincible, and met where, as A. H. Sanders has well said, "considerations of pedigree, pride of birth and ancestry were absolutely eliminated, and results worked out by the cold logic of the scales and the judgment of butchers and

feeders." And the men behind it all! Surely there were giants there; those who planned and made these invaluable undertakings not only possible but a big fact; and always at the front was Secretary Charles F. Mills, master of every detail, alert and proud to serve, to lubricate every creaking joint, to assist everyone in trouble, to know everything and everybody, tell each inquirer whatever he wished to know, cement undying friendships between rivals who came to fight, and to diffuse warmth and sunshine where otherwise frost and gloom might settle. Incidentally it was at these Chicago shows, too, the idea of profit in making "baby beef," now no longer a novelty, received its first public recognition and encouragement, when classes for yearling heeves were provided, and the managers after 1880 ceased to give classifications for four-year-olds, as they did in 1891 for three-year-olds.

A Message from Col. F. M. Woods

For centuries critics and skeptics have been trying to find a book better than the Bible, but they have met with ignominious failure. Other men have been trying to find better cattle than the Shorthorns, and they are still looking.

I began selling Shorthorns at auction in April, 1872, in Dupage county, Illinois, and I have sold them in large numbers each year until about a year ago, a period of over forty years. If each man to whom I had sold the first Shorthorn would send me a lock of his hair I could fill all of my mattresses, with some left to patch out on the top of my head. Thousands have written to me or said to me personally (Charlie Saunders is among the number), "Woods, you sold me my first Shorthorn." When I have asked in reply, "Are you sorry that you bought the Shorthorn?" the quick response has been, "No, sir; I would not exchange the Shorthorn for any breed that lives."

Having arrived at the three score and ten years (and then some), when it is time to begin to tell the truth if I am ever going to, I can truthfully say that I think Shorthorns are the best all-purpose cattle the world has given to man. They always have on tap beef, butter and milk—draw for what you want. The Shorthorn excels in weight, has the best disposition and is the best advertised of any of the breeds. It improves everything it is crossed with. It is the best breed for the \$250 per acre farms, where all the products the cow furnishes are to be utilized. I love (not like) all good cattle, but I love the Shorthorn best, and I can't help it, for my long experience has furnished the evidence of their superiority under all conditions. The Shorthorn never fails. Think of the thousands of families who,

For more than thirty years Colonel F. M. Woods has gone up and down the country advocating in his energetic and convincing way, live stock improvement. A logical reasoner, a persuasive speaker, his plea for better standards has inclined many men in many states to identify themselves with the blooded stock interests. A Shorthorn man by preference it would be interesting to know how many herds of Shorthorns have been founded as a direct result of the Colonel's influence. It would be encouraging to know the extent of the successes that have followed. They are many and in all parts of the country where Shorthorns are a factor. Colonel Woods' "Tribute to the Cow" has been published and republished and eagerly read throughout the land. It is a faithful, touching expression that has made its impress. No man has by spoken word been more eloquent and more forceful in his efforts to place in the hands of American farmers the greatest implement for farm improvement—the Shorthorn cow.

in the years that are gone, have relied upon the Shorthorn for their sustenance and have never been disappointed, and the number steadily increases.

Early in April occurs my golden wedding anniversary. My wife and I will then remarry for another half century, and if I should live seven years more, until April, 1923, my golden wedding with the Shorthorns will arrive. Then how I would like to make one more Shorthorn sale on that anniversary day.

As I look back over the years and recall the men who have grown prosperous through the use of the Shorthorn and think of those countless numbers who are now prospering with the Shorthorn, I am more impressed than ever with the practical utility and adaptiveness of this wonderful breed.

Who can estimate the extent of the improvement that the Shorthorn has brought about in American live stock and agriculture? Who can fail to recognize the enterprise and high character of the men who have been and are associated with the Shorthorn? I am inspired as I think of their names by the score. Who can foresee the breadth of the achievement in the years to come? I am thankful that my lot was cast with the Shorthorn and that grand array of men who have bred them and are today moving forward with the Shorthorn cause.

Some time before the civil war Judge L. W. Lawrence, one of my Illinois neighbors, went to John Wentworth of Chicago and paid \$100 for a white Shorthorn bull. His stand fee was \$5.00. That made more talk than a \$500 fee would now. I worked for the Judge ten days at 50 cents per day, and bred our old red cow, "Lil." She was a big milker; she dropped a slashing, great big roan heifer calf. Oh, such a back as that calf had! long, wide and even. When it was one year old Uriah Turnure offered me about three times what common yearlings were bringing and I sold it, but that calf made of me a Shorthorn man, and a roan one at that.

Mr. Farmer, take my word for it. If you have cast your lot with Shorthorns you are eternally right. Colonel Harris' words are truer today than ever: "Other breeds may come and go, but the Shorthorn goes on forever."

Constructive Shorthorn Breeding

By DEAN C. F. CURTISS

Iowa State College

The outlook for pure-bred stock interests is highly promising. The conditions never looked better for conservative and constructive breeding. There are comparatively few Shorthorn herds in any country that have been maintained for a long period of years under a definite constructive policy. Such herds, where the policy is sound, and the management right, are the ones that make history and establish standards for the breed. To build up a good herd of Shorthorns is the work not of a few years, but of many years. Men of unlimited means often engage in the breeding of pure-bred stock, and they are of material service to the cause of better stock and better agriculture. Many very superior collections of cattle are brought together in this way. Some of these herds are magnificent in their array of individual excellence, and it is fair to presume that such a herd when headed by one or more good sires will produce cattle of outstanding excellence. Some of them do produce a fair number of high-class animals.

To undertake to put together in a year or two a strictly high-class breeding herd, even at unlimited expense, is a herculean task. Such a task would tax the genius of the best and most experienced breeders of the world, and it is extremely doubtful if there are many who would succeed. The really great herds are not made in that way. On the whole it is fortunate that they are not. There is always cause for genuine regret at the dispersal of a leading herd that has been built up by years of patient, intelligent work. Such a herd loses much of its potency if divided and broken up, even though it goes into other good herds. A new herd made up of representatives of a number of the best herds in existence is almost certain to prove disappointing in some respects for

The contribution of Dean Charles F. Curtiss to this number dealing with constructive breeding is an expression based upon extensive observation. Few men have had such an opportunity for studying the methods and results of breeders' practices, not alone in the Shorthorn sphere, but in all branches of the industry. Dean Curtiss' long experience in his special animal husbandry field and his prominent identity with leading shows and fairs has given him distinct advantages in measuring values and determining results.

Some years ago, at Rookwood Farm, Dean Curtiss began in a quiet way breeding Shorthorns. He has applied the principles which he advocates herein as far as it was possible to do so, and the breed is strengthened today in America because of his undertaking.

a time, at least, and some of the strains will in the end need to be discarded.

The best herds, those that in the end carry the greatest prestige and exert the greatest influence for breed improvement, are not put together—they are grown or built up by constructive processes of breeding and selection. In many cases they come from a limited beginning with a few high-class animals mated with a good sire, and their offspring with other good sires, the breeder having constantly in mind a definite type and standard in such a way that the animals constituting the herd are always a little better

than those that preceded them, particularly the sires. And this is not all. Very few good herds have been built up by introducing a new strain of blood every time a new sire is wanted, or by adding practically all of the known or leading strains through the females constituting the herd. Most herds contain too many strains, or families. A breeder may not seek to create new families. He may better take the best that he can find and strive to improve them in such a way that the stock coming from his herd will carry an added distinction and value. A herd built up in this way without too much in-breeding on one hand or too much infusion of deteriorating blood on the other hand, has greater potency and power for improvement of other herds than any herd made on the put-together plan can ever possess. An old herd made or maintained by the put-together plan is no better than a new one made by the same process.

The great herds of all kinds of stock are made first by the bringing together and second by the concentration of the best lines of blood of the breed. There must first be the purpose—the ideal—the discriminating judgment to select the right ideal, and a high standard of excellence; then the tenacity and adherence to that purpose and ideal, and concentration of good blood until the standard is firmly established. Results do not come quickly by this method, but when attained they are more enduring and of more service to the breed and to the breeder. Too many breeders just breed cattle on the assumption that two good animals mated together will produce another good animal, and so on, indefinitely. Many have learned by experience that this is not always true, and that even good herds often deteriorate rapidly by reason of lack of a definite constructive policy in selection and breeding.



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

The type of breeding females represented in this group is an inspiration to any Shorthorn breeder

The Shorthorn in Canada

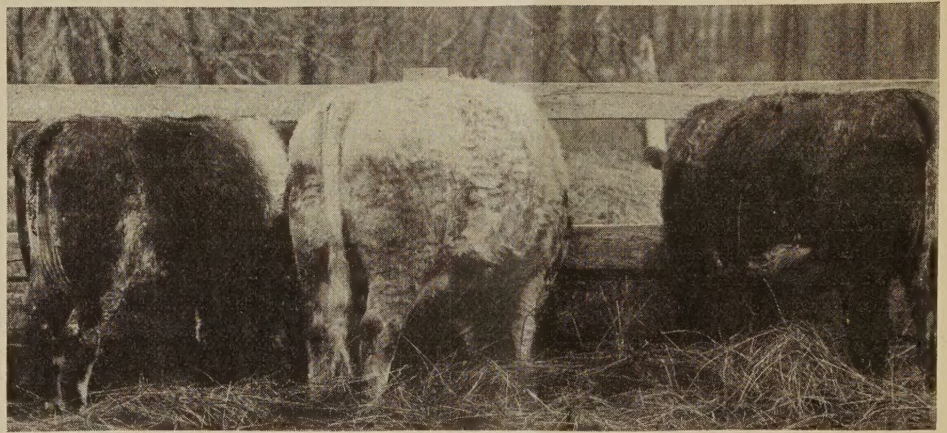
By Robert Miller

To write the history of the Shorthorn in Canada would be to give the whole history of successful farming in Canada for the greater part of the time to this date, and to leave out the history of farming that was not successful.

The pioneers of Canada, and especially of Ontario, early found that to farm with success, to retain the fertility of the soil, here as in all countries, live stock had to be the chief product of the land. Our pioneers, coming from Great Britain, naturally turned to their motherland when they wanted cattle to improve the native or early cattle of the country. Shorthorns being the predominant cattle of the British Isles, they were naturally chosen as the breed to change the cattle conditions in Canada. Small numbers were imported, some from England but mostly from Scotland, animals of merit in most instances, for the men that bred them and the men that imported them were of the practical hard-headed kind that had to see for themselves why things should be done before they would do them. Being convinced, it was hard to stop them from doing them. This latter quality answered a great purpose, for difficulties had to be met and overcome, such as we know nothing of. High prices in Scotland, big cost of transportation, long hard voyages, enormous losses at sea and the great value and scarcity of money were some of the difficulties. These obstacles were successfully met and a start was made by a few men, to battle with the greatest difficulty of all, the scrub cattle entrenched so deeply in the estimation of the men that did not know or did not care. The self-set task of the small number of men with their small number of Shorthorns to change the cattle and their owners, so that each would work for instead of against the other, seemed too great to accomplish. Today we can look back and say that the little band of men with their great implements of warfare, without faltering or turning back, have succeeded in making a change in the cattle kind of this country the value of which can scarcely be estimated.

Yes, to write the history of the Shorthorn in Canada would be to write the story of the Canadian farmer, for the Shorthorn was the only pure breed known in Canada until the real pioneer days were gone. The native cattle were of all colors and shapes but the cows were good milkers, and they furnished good oxen, two good qualities in the days when such forests as ours were to be reduced to make room for the field and the farm.

Gradually the tiny stream of good blood from the new breed was turned into the veins of the multitude of cattle, and the change, slow but persistent, began to take place. Once given a start, that little stream hurried on its way for



Good Feeders Give Account of the Feed Consumed

the distant goal, the transformation of the cattle of this country from what they were to what they should be. When started, that current could no more be stopped than could the influence for bad that was turned adrift in the world by the fall of man, but it goes on and on like a mighty river, gathering force and strength until it has spread its influence

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario, is the present recognized head of the third and fourth generation of his historic family. Their first importation of Shorthorns, sheep and swine was made in 1835, and ever since that time the Millers have been continuously engaged in the breeding and importing business, and they still remain, (now in the fourth generation), not in obscurity, but full of life and useful vigor, and as might be expected they are under Robert's leadership, proving to be worthy of the best traditions of their strong and sturdy race. There is no breeder on this continent more widely known, nor any who has exercised a greater influence on the breeding interests of America. For well nigh a third of a century he has been as familiar a figure at the royal shows of England and the Highland shows of Scotland as he has been at the leading live stock exhibitions in America, and during this period his counsels have been sought and his opinions prized by students in breeding problems on both sides of the Atlantic. Robert Miller is regarded in Canada as a strong constructive force in giving direction to well considered national legislation and a most convincing public speaker.

for good throughout this whole country.

Go where you will in this year of 1916 and you will find that the cattle on the farms and in the markets have something about them that shows that Bakewell, Colling, Bates, Booth, Cruickshank, Willis, Marr and Duthie have not lived in vain.

While many obstacles have been met and overcome in improving our cattle, the most difficult and the last to come on the scene is the destroyer who crosses the cattle, improved to their present standard with so much time and trouble, with some breed intended for another purpose, and thus takes us back with one stroke to where we began, so far as he is able to do it. Such waste seems criminal, but we have men here that like to pull things down. I hope you have none.

Other breeds were tried here in comparatively early days, but they were not suited to the work, they did not change the form, they did not thicken the flesh, they did not increase the size. The foundation had to be laid strong and deep and wide, and since it was thus laid by the Shorthorn, the other breeds have found friends because they produce good things from such a foundation. We have great numbers of Shorthorns in Canada in comparison with other breeds, for the farmers of Canada are slow to lay aside what has been so thoroughly tried and proved to ring true.

The breeders of Canada have never been extremists in pedigree or in color. What was and is still wanted here is strength, substance, beauty and grace. We have all these in some of our cattle, but our work will not be done until we have these features in all.

Your mission will be to help us to get all this, Mr. Editor, and toward that end it will be your duty to teach every man that owns a herd to keep improving it in breeding and in form, and to see that every animal he owns is fed and kept in a common sense way.

The Stability of the Shorthorn Business

By George E. Martin

It seems to be conceded by those in a position to know, that at no time in the history of the Shorthorn in America has the business been on as satisfactory and as firm a basis as exists at the present time. The demand for the productions of Shorthorn herds is strong, steady and comes from a wide range of territory. It comes from sections of the country that heretofore has manifested little, if any, interest in the breed or in any type of improved stocks of the bovine species. The south, the east and the west have awakened to the call for better breeding stock and the demand from these sources, particularly the southern and eastern states, has had no parallel in the history of the breed in this country. The awakening in the south to the cause of the Shorthorn and the demand that is on and is to come for the surplus products of Shorthorn herds, is providing an outlet for Shorthorns, particularly of the productions of the average breeder, at prices that are satisfactory and many are finding that it is a trade that is worth the seeking. The south will buy good cattle and those who are of the opinion that the southern

George E. Martin of the Breeder's Gazette staff, enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence of the improved live stock fraternity. He is in close contact with the industry at large. His counsel is widely sought by breeders of all classes and his long and active experience has contributed to many successes. A safe adviser and a loyal custodian of the various interests which he represents, he holds a high conception of his responsibility. In view of his close individual relations with the breeding interests generally, his observations presented in this number merit careful attention.

farmer will be satisfied with any kind of a Shorthorn are entertaining a mistaken idea for the farmers in that section have been quick to learn the lesson of constitution and quality and are ready to, and are paying the price necessary to secure types that are recognized as standard. Those now engaged in the Shorthorn trade with that section know that this is true and the result of the recent public sale of sixty head of southern grown Shorthorns by Lespedeza farm at Memphis, Tenn., at an average of \$288, mostly to farmers of the south, is a case directly in point bearing on the quality of the cattle desired in that section of the country and the prices that may be realized for them. From the east have come, from time to time, in the past few years, many buyers for the productions of the better herds, and unmistakable evidence of an awakening to the cause of the red, white and roan in that section is apparent. The same holds true in the far west. The demand from these sections with the unusual activity on the part of the farmers of the central states, who are stocking their farms with Shorthorns,



Courtesy Leonardo Pereyra, Argentina

Americus, highest priced bull ever sold of any of the beef breeds. He was sold in Argentina for \$38,983 American gold. His dam, Merry Ravenswood, 3d, and four of her direct maternal ancestors were bred by the late C. E. Leonard, Bunceton, Mo.



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

It is June, breeding matrons and youngsters of the most approved type, a part of an offering sold later in the day, are on display. Shorthorn breeders from a dozen states have assembled to participate in the sale. Year after year similar scenes are enacted. The home burned some months later and a new and larger one has taken its place. Shorthorns are the basis of this achievement.

has created a demand for the productions of established herds that is steady, stable and profitable and has ushered in an era of prosperity for the breeder, based on a foundation of sane and stable values, probably never before enjoyed by the adherents of the breed in the United States.

The action of the board of directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in taking the initiative last year in an effort to interest the cattle men of Argentina in the North American Shorthorn was a far-sighted move and it has resulted in bringing breeders from that country for inspection of our herds, which has resulted in a number of sales, and when Secretary Harding fills the orders now in hand for bulls and females for export to that country more than forty head of good cattle will have passed through the port of New York with a South American destination. This extension of the market, due to the enterprise of the directors of the Association, has added materially to the demand for the better class of Shorthorns, and has contributed materially to a rise in values, particularly at recent public sales, due to the competition for material that is right for the filling of these orders, and has been a material factor in the success of these events. To the few who do not realize fully the significance of the Argentine trade, it may be stated that it has been one of the strong value-making factors for the breed in Great Britain for a number of years and has contributed materially to the prosperity of the British breeder of Shorthorns.

A share of this trade logically belongs to the American breeder, and the move

toward securing it has brought most gratifying results. It will bring to the trade in the breed the most valuable outside demand that it has ever enjoyed and will contribute materially to its stability. All of these factors contribute to a trade that is strong both at public and private treaty. The demand is for our better class of cattle and merit in the individual is the determining factor in value making. Undoubtedly we have Shorthorns in the United States suited to this trade.

Breeders are more critical in the selection of herd bulls and the standard of excellence has materially risen in the past few years. All these signs augur well for the future welfare of the breed and the prosperity of the breeder. They are the signboards of progress; unmistakable evidence of a clearer conception of the business of cattle breeding on the part of those engaged in it, which, if persisted in, will carry the grand old Shorthorn to a higher plane, to enjoy a greater measure of appreciation on the part of those who live on the American farms who desire to achieve distinction as constructive workers in the breed than has ever been manifested in the past.

A saner lot of men never before aligned themselves with any breed of cattle than are the rank and file of the present day breeders of Shorthorns. With the thinking many, the lessons of the past become the guide for the future, and, notwithstanding the strength of the present day demand, with the material increase in values, it may be stated to the everlasting credit of the present day breeder that there has been

no attempt at "ballooning" prices, as characterized a few of the public sales of some fifteen years ago. The values that are now being realized are the result of fair, open and above board ring-side competition on the part of those who are there for the cattle. This holds true of the sales held by the individual breeder as well as the auctions held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, whose officers would not permit of a fake deal being put over if they knew that it was to be attempted. Breeders of Shorthorns realize that the stability of the trade, the desirability of the red, white and roan as an investment, and the permanency of the pedigreed cattle business depend to a very large extent on the profits that are realized by the average breeder from the conduct of his business, and when values lose the element of business soundness, become speculative and far in excess of the intrinsic worth, a shrinkage in values is certain, profits vanish, or are difficult of realization, stability is gone and liquidation is inevitable. Therefore, the Shorthorn breeders are to be congratulated on the apparent soundness of the foundation on which is builded the present day Shorthorn trade, which, with the widespread demand for his productions at profitable prices, enable him to look confidently to the future with a reasonable assurance of a continuation of a trade which has been, and is now, satisfactory and profitable, which stimulates an ambition on his part for the production of better Shorthorns and the advancement of his name on the roll with the illustrious of the past and the distinguished of the present.

Value of Personal Contact

By B. O. COWAN

Formerly Assistant Secretary of The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

In establishing a publication to be devoted entirely to the interest of Shorthorns, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has supplied a want that has long been felt among Shorthorn breeders. It will be welcomed with enthusiastic acclaim and its influence and usefulness should expand with the passing years. The selection of a man of ability and discretion for editor and manager—a man who is thoroughly fitted for the position both because of his wide acquaintance with Shorthorn affairs and because of his practical experience with live stock journalism—is an auspicious beginning for the new publication and an omen of its future success.

The invitation to write something for the initial number suggested personal contact as an appropriate theme. The suggestion seems to me very opportune. Personal contact has been and is now of vast importance and the theme opens a wide field of experience and speculation. In studying Shorthorn history there is nothing more interesting than to read about the personal association of breeders and the generous exchange of views on the principles of breeding and their methods of handling their herds. The early days of Shorthorn history were many years before the advent of herd books and agricultural journals, hence the only means of

Go where you will among Shorthorn adherents, the name of B. O. Cowan will be spoken in endearing terms. His success as a producer of Shorthorns of real excellence has its place in the breed's history. While identified with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association his relations to the individual breeders became of an intimate, personal nature. Possessed of the kindest instinct, courteous, fearless, full of energy and loyalty to his duty, Mr. Cowan could not fail to establish such relations. Because of his personality, in the few years which he served the Association, he accomplished large results. He is a close student of Shorthorn history and pedigrees, a keen judge and a forceful pleader for the cause. His expression appearing on this page will awaken delightful memories.

taught by the contact of the worthies who visited these markets and held high carnivals at the Kings Head and the Black Bull Inn. It was at the Darlington market that Chas. Colling bought for thirteen pounds (\$65) the cows that became ancestress of the Duchess tribe of Thos. Bates, and from this market was purchased a bull calf that proved the greatest of the early sires of the breed and is known in Shorthorn history as Hubback. From this market also came the ancestress of the Isabellas that proved noted prize winners in the herd of Richard Booth. With the inauguration of printed pedigrees in Coate's herd book and in sale catalogues the study of blood lines became much easier, yet this convenience did not entirely supplant the effective and satisfactory personal interview as a means of obtaining desired information. So we read with pleasure of visits exchanged between the prominent breeders of various periods of Shorthorn history, and from these personal interviews—these mutual exchanges of opinions of improvement—much good came.

In that period, as at present, some breeders thought more of improving animal form, while others were more concerned about blood lines and pedigrees. One of this class was showing a friend through his herd and on coming to a calf of very ordinary merit he said, "This bull has as fine a pedigree as could be written," and the reply of his

studying live stock and becoming acquainted with the improvements that were being made was by visiting the herds and discussing these questions with the breeders who were making the improvements.

So it is interesting to read that when Chas. Colling began the improvement of his Shorthorns, he spent some time at Dishley, the home of Robert Bakewell, the first known improver of cattle and sheep, and from this personal contact he carried back to Ketton Hall ideas that were useful in the development of his Shorthorns. It is pleasing also to learn of the visit made by Chas. Colling and wife to the home and herd of Mr. Maynard, where they greatly admired a cow that was being milked by Mr. Maynard's daughter. This cow they purchased and named her Lady Maynard. Then, too, interest is lent to the story by the visits exchanged between Whittaker, Wetherell, Mason, Stephenson, Webb, Bates, the Booths and many other early breeders. Earl Spencer was at one time Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet an enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder, and was of easy access to those who loved his favorite cattle. On one occasion a friend called and was welcomed with the cheery message, "You've come about cows and ye'll not have long to wait."

And to Shorthorn breeders what interest centers in the marks and fairs of Yarm and Darlington and what important lessons in breedings were here



Courtesy Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y.

Bridal Bouquet, champion at Toronto Industrial Exposition as a yearling. Note the well sprung rib and rich coat of hair.



Courtesy David Warnock & Sons, Longmont, Colo.

Model's Type, junior champion at Denver in January. He is the fourth generation in a line of champion winners and sold for \$2500.



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

"Beside the Still Waters"

friend, a blunt Scotchman, was, "Well, I never saw a calf that needed it more."

It has not been my pleasure to meet many of the great men of Shorthorn history, but I remember with distinct pleasure hearing Colonel W. A. Harris tell of his visits to the home of Amos Cruickshank and of their exchange of views about the methods of continuing Shorthorn improvement, and the resultant benefit to others from the interviews of such eminent breeders can never be fully known. In many colleges the student derives fully as much benefit from personal contact with able instructors and with virile and ambitious classmates as from text books; so too the average Shorthorn breeder is indebted more than he realizes to contact with his fellow breeders. This influence begins in childhood with those who have been raised among Shorthorns. As a small boy I have some recollection of Shorthorns, but my first sight of some of the noted prize winners was at the Illinois State Fair of 1868 at Quincy. That visit and those prize winners are firmly fixed in my memory, and from that date my enthusiasm for Shorthorns began. The exhibitors were J. N. Brown & Sons, Wm. R. Duncan, J. H. Pickrell and J. H. Spears, and the bulls that headed their herds were Tycoon, Minister, Sweepstakes and General Grant, all notable prize winners, and their colors and other characteristics so impressed me that in memory I can see them as clearly as though that great show had been held but one year ago. I remember, too, how I loitered about the stalls and listened to stories about show yard celebrities, and when my father purchased a bull and a heifer and left me to ship them to our home in northwestern Missouri, my delight found expression in many boyish ways. The exhibitors at that fair were very prominent in moulding the Shorthorn history of that period and personal contact with such men left impressions that were valuable heritages.

I have the memory of many pleasant experiences resulting from personal vis-

its to prominent Shorthorn herds, space forbids an enumeration of these, but a few will be mentioned briefly. In another part of this story mention is made of a visit to the Illinois State Fair and of the influence made on my boyish mind by the Shorthorns there exhibited, particularly those owned by J. H. Pickrell. I never visited his farm during his career as a breeder of Shorthorns, but I saw him many times, and it was soon after his sudden death that I began service in the office of which he had been secretary for sixteen years. A few years later I visited his former home, the scene of his remarkable career as a breeder and exhibitor. There were many things about this former home of show yard celebrities to engage attention, but what appealed to me most was the box stall where once reposed the famous Baron Booth of Lancaster, winner of more prizes than any bull of his day. As I looked about the places where his prize ribbons had been displayed, it called to my memory his entrance to the American show yards and the sensation he created from 1869 to 1872.

* * *

All who are familiar with Shorthorn history in the United States know full well the potent influence of William Warfield, both by the many remarkable cattle he produced, and through his wise counsel of voice and pen. On two occasions it was my pleasure to accompany the sage of Grasmere to the scene of his many triumphs in the art of producing high-class cattle. In my boyhood I had visited this noted herd when my father bought Loudon Duke 6th at \$3,000, but in my more mature years it was a distinct pleasure to again visit this scene of so many show yard triumphs, and to hear Mr. Warfield tell of his herd bulls, Muscaton and 2d Duke of Grasmere, and of the noted cows, Maggie Muscaton, Loudon Duchess 4th and Loudon Duchess 6th, the latter being dam of Loudon Duke 6th, famous both as a prize winner and the sire of prize winners.

* * *

In selecting a few of the many herds

that I visited, with both pleasure and profit, I must include that of N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. In the summer time, when Minnesota is at her best, a visit to Meadowlawn with its broad pastures, lush with rich, thick bluegrass, and adorned with massive, symmetrical Shorthorns, basking in the sunshine or resting in the shade of convenient oaks, was an experience to firmly fix itself in the memory of any one who loves live stock and country life. My knowledge of Meadowlawn was limited to its Shorthorns, yet it also produced Galloways and, on an adjoining farm, Clydesdales, and in each of these three breeds its entries always secured a large share of the ribbons at leading shows. The owner of Meadowlawn was fortunate in having a manager of accurate and discriminating judgment, both of live stock and men, but aside from the valuable aid and counsel of Leslie Smith, Mr. Clarke's love for live stock, his enterprise and judgment enabled him to create and develop a breeding establishment that has conferred a lasting benefit on three breeds. I doubt if the Shorthorn breeders of America appreciate his work for the breed at its true value.

* * *

As I go back over my pilgrimage during twelve years of service for the association, my visits to Ravenswood herd of Charles E. Leonard stand out prominent among many pleasant experiences. The foundation of this herd was laid by Mr. Leonard's father in 1839, being the first started west of the Mississippi river, and it seems destined to pass to the third or fourth generation, as a son is now associated in the ownership. The farm is large, well located, the land fertile, the barns convenient, the farm home is large, attractive and modern, and the lawn is adjacent to a small pasture with abundant shade, and in it at all times are a few attractive young Shorthorns. It is a delightfully restful place, and as Charles E. Leonard and my father were competitors for Shorthorn prizes in the '70s, we could revert to those early days if we tired of talking of the record of Ravenswood Shorthorns.

History of Indiana Shorthorns

By W. S. Robbins

In preparing a sketch of the early Shorthorn breeds of Indiana, as requested by the program committee of this association, I find it very difficult to get what I desire for the purpose of presenting it to you in anything like a satisfactory manner, and while I have been able to get some things from other sources, most of this article is prepared from my own recollections.

While Indiana was not one of the first states to engage in Shorthorn breeding, it was among the earlier ones, as shown by the registrations of the American Shorthorn Herd Books. Volume one of said herd books does not contain the names of any breeders from this state, but the second volume, published in the year 1855, shows a number of breeders who recorded Shorthorns. Among them were:

E. Pierce, Whitley Co., 2 head.
 Alfred Hadley, Park Co., "14" head.
 Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Greencastle, 11 head.
 Thos. Wilhoit, Middletown, 4 head.
 Sol Meredith, Cambridge City, 21 head.
 J. M. Woodruff, Ninevah, 8 head.
 Mr. Wyatt, Indiana, 1 head.
 N. M. Schofield, Ninevah, 4 head.
 Wm. Rockhill, Ft. Wayne.

It is thus seen that Shorthorns were at this time scattered over various sections of the state. Just when the first ones came into the state or to what section they were brought, I do not know, but this volume of the herd book was published in 1855 and as some of the animals recorded in it that were owned by Indiana breeders were eight to ten years of age at that time, I think it safe to claim somewhere in the '40s the date of their introduction to our state.

In 1854 many of the public spirited breeders of Ohio, who had been making recent importation of Shorthorns from England, formed an association with a large subscription list for the payment of the premiums offered and invited what was then known as the United States Agricultural Society to hold their annual meeting in October at Springfield in that state. The society accepted the invitation. Wide publicity was given it, premiums of a very liberal character were offered in the prize list, confined chiefly to beef cattle of different breeds, and great anticipations were indulged in, especially by the Shorthorn breeders, who believed it would be the means of advancing the interests of their favorites, and in this they were not disappointed, as great crowds visited this show, coming from different states. The Kentuckians came over in great numbers and brought a strong lot of cattle. Ohio was at home and was then the center of the Shorthorn universe, so they gave a good account of themselves, and we are told Indiana contributed her share of both people and cattle. This

Once upon a time—it was years ago—Will Robbins and his brother John showed 13 Shorthorns at their county fair at Indiana, their first venture in the show ring. When the awards were all made, they footed up their winnings and found they had a total of one second prize. Will remarked to John, "We haven't got the right type." They began then and there to produce the "right type" and for many years the Robbins Shorthorns were conspicuous winners in the foremost shows of the land.

It was at an important sale that Will overheard a prominent breeder say in reference to a young imported bull being offered in the sale, "If he wasn't a roan I would buy him and use him." Failing to see how the roan color could injure the bull, and capitalizing this breeder's judgment on the individual and the breeding, Will bought him and in the Robbins' herd this roan bull, Gay Monarch, became one of the most noted sires of his day.

As a practical breeder and writer, Will S. Robbins has long been a useful force in Shorthorn affairs. His recent contributions to The Breeder's Gazette pertaining to the management of the breeding herd are of special import. The firm of J. G. Robbins & Sons has rendered to the Shorthorn interests at large a service of incalculable value.

I believe, is the first cattle show of any particular prominence ever held in America, and Indiana was represented at it. This was in 1854, so we surely had Shorthorns here several years previous to this date. Meredith herd 1851.

Among those whose names we find in this second volume are Dr. A. C. Stevenson of Greencastle, J. M. Woodruff of Johnson Co., General Sol Meredith of Cambridge City, and Thos. Wilhoit of Henry Co. All of these in after years became prominent breeders and exhibitors of our state and I think these four men are entitled to the credit of fathering the red, white and roans in our great state. Dr. Stevenson, I believe, was the first Indiana breeder to go to England and bring over Shorthorns to our state, but who can tell how much we as Indiana Shorthorn breeders owe these four men?

Of these four I only knew one personally. This one was Thos. Wilhoit. The careers of the other three were closed before I came on the stage. Their work was yet fresh in the minds of other breeders and I knew cattle bred by each of them and heard them spoken of in greatly admiring terms. That they were great men and of unknown value to our state there is no doubt. Mr. Wilhoit I know very well. I used to go to his home and together we would go into his pastures and paddocks, among his Shorthorns, and he would explain to me the difference between the best ones and those of less quality. While he was not a fluent speaker in public he could explain what he meant if he had an animal before him. In his pastures I have gotten some of the best object lessons I ever had outside of the show yard. When I knew him first he was undoubtedly the best cattle breeder in the state and had the best herd of Shorthorns in the state. In fact, he was the only man in the state who could



Courtesy J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.

Bulky Matrons, at Fair Acres, whose produce have been conspicuous prize-winners in leading shows. Note the type.



Courtesy H. W. Child, Helena, Mont.

This barn wasn't built in a day. It is one of the most remarkable and artistic structures for stabling purposes anywhere. The picture fails to do it justice. The Shorthorns in the foreground include a number of showing celebrities. Note the roan at the left of the group. It is Maxwalton Missie 2d, International Grand Champion in 1913.

go out and win against the good herds of other states. Among the earlier bulls used in his herd were Lonanjo and Forrest Richard. Then came Knight of Athelstone 2d, who was the most successful bull as a show bull and sire ever on the farm. This bull, with the females Red Bird, Red Mattie, Young Frantic and Young Necklace, made a gang any of us would now be afraid to meet in the show ring. I first met Mr. Wilhoit in 1870 at our state fair and was in touch with his breeding operations until the closing out sale in 1893.

In 1887 this association published a directory containing the names of the breeders of the state, numbering 1,200 persons. This list comprised not only those actively engaged in breeding Shorthorns, but any one owning a purebred Shorthorn, and reports were received from 72 of the 92 counties of the state and listed 10,090 Shorthorns, and it was thought by those in position to know that there was no doubt but there were at that time Shorthorns in every county in the state. There were no large herds, either, the McCaslin herd of 70 head being the largest. There are very few men in that list of 1,200 whom I have not met personally, and in going over it carefully at the present time I find less than a dozen who are now in the business. Such a change seems impossible in 28 years. There may be as many Shorthorns in the state now as there were then, but I don't think so. There are larger herds, but fewer, and I doubt whether any of the counties then ranking among the largest Shorthorn counties have as many cattle now as then.

Among those really aggressive in the work at that time was Hon. E. S. Frazee of Rush county, a man of influence in his community. He had been honored by his people politically and was always

among those foremost in any enterprise for the betterment of the farmers of his county. He bred Shorthorns and draft horses, showing both at the various county fairs he could reach handily, always driving them across the country from one fair to another. While his sphere was limited to comparatively a small area, yet he by his persistent effort induced many a man to breed better cattle, and his work was always for the good of Shorthorns.

John McCaslin was also one of the older breeders and exhibitors whom I remember. In fact, for a number of years his herd was the largest in the state. He went to Kentucky for most of his herd bulls, and when I first met him he was an enthusiastic admirer of the Rose of Sharons. He worshiped at the shrine of "Uncle Abe" Renick and was very much imbued with the idea of that noted breeder, following in his footsteps as closely as he could for many years. However, he quit showing cattle about the time I began, so I was only in touch with him in a general way.

Another breeder who was prominent at this time and owned one of the largest herds in the state was W. D. Cooper of Henry county. His herd was seen at many of our best fairs in the state for several years, and while his influence was local, it was effective in some sections, but his death brought his cattle to a public sale.

Thomas A. Cotton of Shelby county was another of the most enterprising breeders, as well as strongest advocates and ardent admirer of the red, white and roans. Very positive in his convictions, he was ever ready for an argument where the interest of his favorites was at stake. A leader in his community, a practical farmer and feeder and a devoted Shorthorn admirer, he

was ever on the alert to advance their interests. He loved the show ring, and while he never made extensive campaigns, yet he had much to do with molding sentiment in his community. He kept Shorthorns until his death, and his son Frank now has a herd on the old homestead, christened Cotton Hill.

In 1872 S. F. Lockridge of Greencastle established his well-known herd of Shorthorns, and has since then continuously been furnishing high-class breeding cattle from it. When he first engaged in the business—a young man just out of college—representatives of his herd were sent to the leading shows, but that has long since been discontinued, the proprietor being satisfied to breed and sell the best class of cattle to the best breeders of the land. But if you don't want to get into an argument you had better not make any assertion derogatory to Shorthorns in Sim's presence.

Ezra Swain & Son of Nobelsville were, during the eighties, among our best exhibitors of Shorthorns attending the best shows of the state, including the State Fair. They were very intimate friends of Mr. Wilhoit and followed his advice closely in buying their first cattle and building up their herd. In fact, their first cattle were purchased from Mr. Wilhoit. They were also among the first breeders of the state to recognize the value of Scotch blood, and at one time purchased a bull and several pure Scotch females from the late James I. Davidson of Canada; the bull secured then was imported Lord Nonpareil, once used by Mr. Cruickshank in his herd at Sittyton. This herd was closed out in 1894, and while it was not maintained a great many years, its influence during its existence was felt all over the state, and I question very much whether any herd in the same length of time did more for the Shorthorn interests of our state.

Captain Charles E. Leonard, Bunceton, Mo.

Royal Hampton, bred at Ravenswood, as were also four of her direct maternal ancestors.

The original Ravenswood stock consisted of a bull and heifer purchased from George Renick of Ohio at a cost of \$1,100. A large part of the herd is descended from three cows, Imp. Charming Rose by Garibalda (17919), Rosamond 8th by Wehauken 5620, and Rosette by 10th Duke of Thorndale 5610, purchased by Capt. Leonard from the noted New York Mills herd in 1873 at a cost of \$4,000.

Ravenswood Farm comprises 2,200 acres. It is one of the most interesting and productive estates in the country. The soil is black, and corn and blue grass abound. The gently undulating character of the land, the noble trees skirting the fields and pastures and the natural park surrounding the country home, form a picture of rare and fascinating beauty.

N. Nelson Leonard, an only son, will have charge of the estate. The Ravenswood Shorthorn herd will be continued under the capable management of Ed Patterson, who has been associated with Mr. Leonard for the past 31 years.

HENRY STUNKEL Deceased

The well-known Shorthorn breeder and cattle feeder, Henry Stunkel, died at his home at Peck, Kan., Jan. 28, of pneumonia. Mr. Stunkel was taken ill while attending the Western Live Stock Show at Denver. He was 76 years old, a native of Germany and a resident of Kansas since 1873.

He began breeding Shorthorns in 1900, building up a herd of 300 in number. He was fortunate in securing the good breeding bull Victor Orange. For several years the sons of Victor Orange, displayed at Denver annually, attracted general attention. Probably the best known animal of Mr. Stunkel's breeding is Imperial Victor, by Victor Orange, a consistent winner in the corn belt states as a 2-year-old, and later sold to A. D. Dunn, Wapata, Wash., in whose hands he won a number of championships in the western shows. Star Goods, by Diamond Goods, has also proven a useful sire in the Stunkel herd.

In addition to his cattle breeding and feeding operations, Mr. Stunkel was a large and successful investor in farm and city realty, leaving an estate approximating half a million dollars in value. His son, E. L. Stunkel, will continue breeding Shorthorns, reducing the herd somewhat in number at the outset.



C. E. LEONARD
(Died at St. Louis, Mo., March 8)

The passing of Capt. Charles E. Leonard removes from the Shorthorn breeding ranks one of the most conspicuous and enterprising forces. His identity with the Shorthorn was in fact a lifetime identity, for the Ravenswood herd was established the year of his birth, 77 years ago.

He was a charter member of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and for approximately forty years served the organization in an official capacity, as president from 1898 to 1902. During this long period he rendered to the Shorthorn interests as a whole a broad, generous and useful service.

Personally, Mr. Leonard was a genial, kindly, considerate gentleman. His helpful encouragement has strengthened the hopes and purposes of many of less experience. Though of vast wealth and extensive business operations, he possessed throughout his life the spirit and buoyancy of youth. His habits were simple and he had the keenest delight in the companionship of his fellows.

During his lifetime and under his personal direction, the Ravenswood herd became noted for its high standard of merit and furnished the foundation upon which many other successful breeding operations have been built. The best known of the later day sires doing service at Ravenswood was Lavender Viscount, a striking example of the early maturing, compact, thick fleshed type, and of the responsiveness of the Shorthorn to the trend of the breeder's art. Lavender Viscount proved his greater potency as a sire of females, to which he transmitted his remarkable spread of rib and loin and low set form. Former stock bulls at Ravenswood of more than ordinary note were 6th Royal Ravenswood, Imp. Barbarossa, 53d Duke of Airdrie and Godoy.

It is generally known that the South American Shorthorn celebrity, Americus, the highest priced bull of the breed, in fact, the highest priced bull of any beef breed, selling for \$38,983 American gold, was out of Merry Ravenswood 3d by

Shorthorns Best Suited to the South

Since the earliest days of the cattle industry the Shorthorn has been an important figure in the feed lots, pastures, stock yards and dairies. All over the United States where cattle raising has been practiced to a great extent, the Shorthorn has been the most favored, even in the development in the great western ranges the Shorthorn bull was a pioneer in stocking that wonderful country with a grade of cattle of quality and size. And no doubt the Shorthorn bull will do for the south what he has done for other sections.

Owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the south, it is safe to say that exclusive beef production will not be in great evidence for some time. It will require many years of earnest effort on the part of the various educational forces to blaze the way for extensive beef production. At the outset we must realize fully that to produce beef profitably means production of cheap feed. Therefore, the average southern farmer will be compelled to attach more importance to the preparation of pasture, silos, grain and forage crops before thinking of keeping many cows on the farm that will only give sufficient milk to raise their calves. Since this is true the question devolves itself into the advisability of urging the general use of the dual purpose beef breed.

It is evident that if we interest the average farmer in replacing the scrub cattle he now has with a breed that will produce beef profitably, it will be necessary to introduce the strictly "double decker" cow. When the farmer is once convinced that the real dual purpose breed will not only produce a greater supply of milk than the ordinary scrub, but will raise a valuable calf at the same

By T. G. Chastain

Southeastern Representative of The American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.



Courtesy J. E. Donaldson, Albion, Neb.

Aksarben (roan), Challenge Goods (red), rugged stock bulls

time, then cattle raising will be a permanent addition to our system of farming.

When we realize that the south is sending millions of dollars annually away from home for meat and dairy products, it is high time for us to consider how to remedy this evil. This change of conditions can be brought about in part by introducing improved cattle, as there will be an incentive for farmers to produce more feed and take

better care of a good grade of cattle. The reason why we have so few cattle in the south as compared with other sections is due to the fact that with present low-grade cattle it costs more to produce them than they will bring on the market; especially will this hold true where winter feeding is necessary. The average calf at weaning time (about six months old) will bring from \$2.50 to \$5.00, which is insufficient to pay for feed and care. But I have seen these same common cows, when bred to a registered Shorthorn bull, bring calves that sold from \$12.50 to \$15.00 at the same age. The first crop of calves from a registered sire when crossed on the common cows will more than pay the difference in cost of a pure bred and a scrub sire in one year's time. This goes to show that it is a paying proposition for an individual or a community to grade up their cattle by the use of registered sires.

In order to remedy the evil of sending millions out of the south annually for meat and dairy products, we must produce more live stock on our farms. As we increase the number of live stock we will remedy another great evil in our present system of farming, viz., the depletion of soil fertility. Well-bred cattle on the farm will enable us to market our feed crops profitably and when these crops are marketed through the cattle from 75 to 80 per cent of the fertilizing elements remain on the farm. This explains why live stock are essential for maintaining or upbuilding the fertility of the soil.

We need more live stock. Shorthorns, the real dual purpose beef breed, are best suited for a system of diversified farming.

As a Business it is Distinctive

By Frank D. Tomson
In Breeder's Gazette

Some years ago I visited a small, moderately improved breeding farm among the hills in western Iowa. The owner had a few mixed-bred Shorthorn females and a sire of pleasing merit and type. The years have passed. This breeder and his sons have worked consistently for the improvement of the herd. A few days since, I sat in the library car of a transcontinental train reading a highly illustrated magazine published in New York City. My attention was attracted to a picture of a superb yearling bull from this herd, descended from this sire and a champion winner of this year. The name of the breeding firm, through their skill as Shorthorn improvers, has become known the country over. Entries from their herd in the leading shows have won a liberal share of the prizes each year. The farm has expanded in acreage; the improvements have been enlarged and modernized. They have reached the goal.

For many years I visited annually a Minnesota breeding establishment. The owner had extensive commercial interests, yet his name became familiar throughout the land as a direct result of the little Shorthorn breeding farm which he maintained just outside the city limits of Minneapolis. Though the farm and the Shorthorns represented but a small financial item in his business affairs, they proved the lodestone which drew the attention of the public at large to the man.

* * *

At the Trans-Mississippi exposition in 1898 I was introduced to a young man just beginning his career as a Shorthorn breeder. He has patiently and persistently pursued this vocation during the intervening years and with much success. He is a Shorthorn breeder today; still young in years, yet one of the most powerful influences in Shorthorn affairs on the continent, and is

widely recognized on this plane on two other continents.

* * *

This is a phase of the industry inviting reflection. The atmosphere surrounding the improved stock breeder has a refining effect. Through this identity many men have gained distinction which endures. It is an alluring field of activity.

Information Wanted

It will materially aid in promoting the Shorthorn if every Shorthorn breeder will take it upon himself to supply THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA with information that will be of interest to Shorthorn people generally. This will serve to further acquaint the public with the merit and progress of the breed. We invite your frequent co-operation in this matter.

Shorthorns for the Future

BY HENRY WALLACE
Editor Wallace's Farmer

The man who can accurately forecast the demands of the future market and can take adequate means to supply these demands will never fail of success.

Breeders of any class of live stock who can forecast the wants of the future and can shape and adapt their favorite breed to meet these requirements will never have cause to complain of low prices. The high favor in which the Shorthorn has been held for a hundred years is due to the fact it has in a very great measure met satisfactorily the demands of the great majority of advanced farmers. The Shorthorn is now and always has been the cow of the thrifty tenant farmer on the best lands of the British islands, and is today the favorite cow of the ordinary farmer on the best lands of the United States and Canada. It is not the cow for the poor land and poor grass in any part of the world, nor is it the special purpose dairy cow in any section. Neither is the Shorthorn best adapted to hard conditions or inhuman exposure. There are breeds that are better adapted to the production of milk and butter, to the exclusion of beef; there are breeds that can successfully compete with the Shorthorn in the matter of exclusive beef production; there are breeds that can better endure hard conditions. The Shorthorn can look without envy or jealousy on any breed that can meet the farmer's wants in the extreme south or on the exposed ranges or in special purpose dairy sections. The future of the Shorthorn depends on how well he will continue to meet the wants of the tenant farmer in Great Britain, of the average farmer on the best lands of the north and west, and of the ranchman on fenced ranges, where provision is made for more or less winter forage. These classes demand a type of cattle of good, even, large size, of fine quality, vigorous and capable of enduring such exposure as is consistent with humane treatment, and that can be turned to good account in the dairy as well as in the shambles.

There is no breed, on the whole, better adapted to fill these requirements than the Shorthorn wisely bred and properly handled. It is, perhaps, safe to say right out that none, on the whole, can fill the requirements so completely, especially if the breeders live up to their privileges as breeders and bring themselves up to the possibilities of the breed.

To fill this largest of all fields in the future, as it should be filled, breeders need to retrieve, if possible, some of the misfortunes and correct some mistakes of the past, and remove, if possible, some of the hindrances that are obviously in their way. It is a temporary misfortune for any breed to be extensively popular and for that reason widely distributed. When a breed reaches a high standard breeders are apt to claim for it all that it deserves and sometimes more.

Tribute to Henry Wallace

"The Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association assembled at Des Moines, February 23rd, desires to express its appreciation of the broad and useful service rendered the improved live stock interests by Henry Wallace, distinguished agriculturalist, of whose death we have just learned."

"His conception of the needs of the American farmer was clear and far-reaching. He championed practical methods. He approached with caution the untried, radical departures. With a wide and growing knowledge of the problems and needs of the patrons of agriculture everywhere, he urged the adoption of methods and material that would work out the surest and best results."

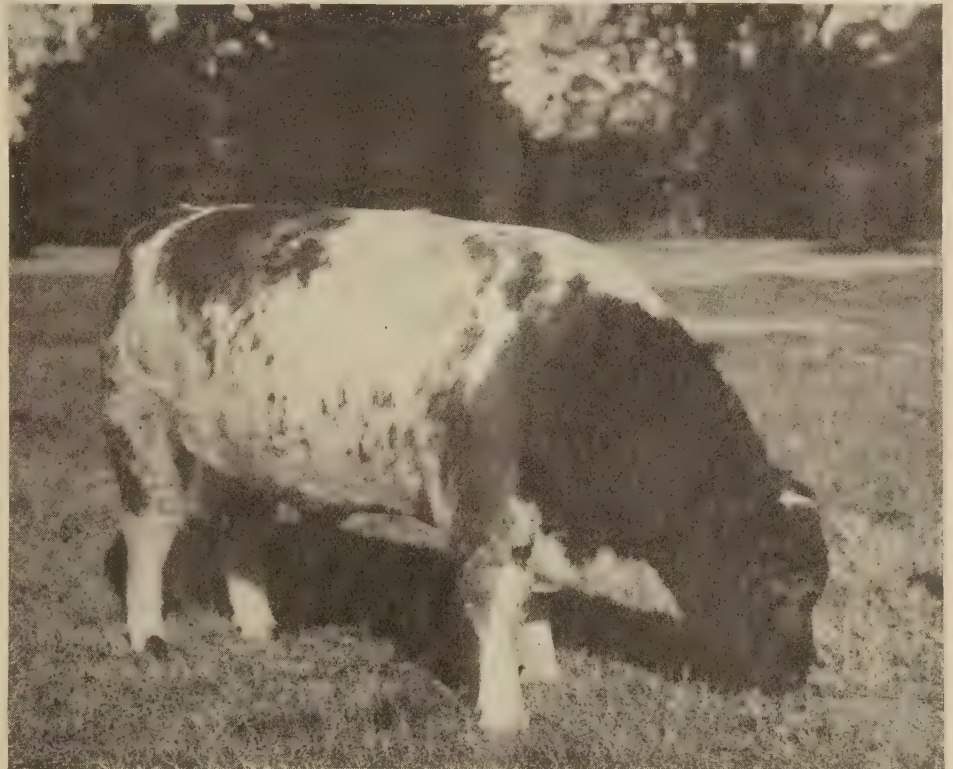
"The Shorthorn interests generally and in Iowa particularly, have long recognized the value of his helpful, constructive influence and in the expression of this body, we but voice the sentiment of the Shorthorn fraternity at large."

Mr. Wallace died February 22d, aged 80 years, lacking a few days.

Unthinking and inexperienced farmers, believing that "blood tells" and "like begets like," and so feed and care for their purchases that deterioration of the breed becomes certain and frequently quite rapid. They expect the pedigree, or rather the heredity of which the pedigree is the witness, to work miracles. They overlook the other half of the truth, that the proper environment will work wonders also. In other words, "blood tells" is half of the truth; the other half is, "the breed goes in at the mouth."

When a breed thus becomes widely distributed and in the hands of injudicious breeders and incompetent feeders, the individuals thus abused and sinned against are taken as fit types of the breed, and it is only a question of time when these will permanently decrease its popularity and injure its usefulness.

It is a misfortune, temporarily, at least, for any breed of cattle to enjoy booms, as the Shorthorns have enjoyed in the past and some other breeds are enjoying now. The inevitable result of a boom is a failure to cull out the inferior and unfit specimens. Everything is used for breeding purposes. The breeder cannot bring himself to the point of turning to beef a calf which for beef purposes is worth from \$25 to \$30, but which he can sell to some inexperienced buyer for from \$75 to \$100. Hence, during all booms of all kinds of live stock the breed begins to deteriorate, while in periods of depression the standard of



Courtesy Leonardo Pereyra, Argentina

Lord Robertson Banner, by Shenley Banner, a splendid combination of robustness, flesh covering and quality. This good bull was just recovering from the foot and mouth disease which prevented a high rating in the shows.

the breed is rapidly and certainly advanced. When a farmer cannot sell inferior animals for breeding purposes he is compelled to use them for beef production, and then we have a breed revival or regeneration. These are misfortunes which must be met with as boom times or adversity fall upon the Shorthorn or any other breed.

Even the best breeders make mistakes, the results of which fall not upon themselves alone, but upon the breed and breeders at large. A great deal may be claimed in a quiet, unassuming way for Shorthorn breeders, but it cannot truthfully be claimed that they are perfect, either in moral character or breadth of view; hence jealousies arise between breeders and between strains of blood. Ephraim begins to envy Judah and Judah vexes Ephraim, and as a result the Philistines are after them instead of they after the Philistines. Bates men depreciate the Cruickshank men, and the Cruickshank men say naughty things about the Bates, and all of them talk about unfashionable pedigrees. The owners of roan cattle talk about the lack of touch in the reds, and breeders of red cattle say unpleasant things about the roans, and the result is dangerous to both. If the Shorthorn is to fill the place to which it is entitled in the future, breeders must regard every reputable breeder of Shorthorns a man worthy of their confidence and encouragement, and when a buyer has a fancy for roans which he does not have, he should say: "Well, my neighbor Jones has some excellent cattle that will suit your fancy. I will take you over and let you see them." The roan breeder should pursue the same wise policy. The Herefords, Polled Angus and the Galloways, the chief competitors of the Shorthorns, have each one color—that, and that only; anything else being regarded as conclusive evidence of impurity of blood. The colors of the Shorthorns are red and white, and all possible mixtures of these two; hence there should be no discrimination on the part of Shorthorn breeders against any possible commingling of red and white. Any discrimination tends to narrow the field from which the breeder may select the best.

The best are none too plenty. They are always in short supply, and the breeder who wishes to secure the best should not be limited by any such minor matter as the color of hair. The best that can be had with any kind of hair is none too good. In some respects it is a misfortune that the Shorthorn should have so many possible combinations of color. Until human nature becomes very greatly changed, uniformity of color will tell when cattle are sold in the markets, and this must be regarded as a handicap for the Shorthorns, as compared with other breeds; but it is one of those things which cannot be avoided; therefore, must be endured. We must grin

and bear it. We cannot afford to confine our selections to reds. Neither can we afford to discriminate against any shade of red. We should persistently call the attention of our customers to the great essential points—the massive frame, the thick rib, the broad loin, the capacity for a profitable yield of milk—and let alone minor points, such as color or particular strains and fancies in breeding, which are not marked by corresponding excellence. It is always well in any line of business to keep the main things to the front; to consider well the essentials, and to pass by with slight attention the non-essentials or merely fancy points.

If the Shorthorns are to fill the field indicated and meet fully and profitably these great demands that are coming upon us in the future, we must give more attention to their milking qualities. It should be conceded at once that it is nip and tuck between the Shorthorns and three other breeds of cattle when it comes to beef-production, pure and simple. Where a man can afford to keep

that it would be supreme over any of the other breeds if they had been kept for generations under the same environment, natural and artificial. In other words, if they had been milked as the Shorthorns have been, they would have developed milkers. Milking capacity in excess of the demands of the calf is the result of milking, and not the result of any special color, or type, or form. It is the milking and the feeding for milk that varies the type or form to meet the requirements of the situation; in other words, if you pray for milk by feeding and milking, you can increase the quantity and improve the quality slowly and gradually, from generation to generation, and in doing this you necessarily change the type and the form.

The Shorthorn has this advantage, that in England, its home, it was developed as the type of cow needed to meet the requirements of the tenant farmer, whose position, financially and socially, differs but little from the eighty-acre or half-section farmer of the United States today, and this class of men must for a long time continue to



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Picnic Day

a cow a year for the chance of a calf, these breeds will give the Shorthorn breeders all they want to do. Shorthorn breeders should not conceal that these other breeds are excellent in this line, for the breed experiments and the fat stock shows demonstrate that unquestioned superiority does not lie in any of these breeds, but in the individuality of the particular animal and in the skill with which it is fed.

Neither will it be maintained that as a milk producer the Shorthorn is superior to the Jersey or Holstein. These will produce pounds of butter fat at a less expense than the Shorthorn will. The place for the Shorthorn is with the farmer, who must have both beef and milk, must have them under one hide, must have milk enough to pay for his feed and care, and must have a package in the shape of a calf in which he can profitably condense the vast quantity of feeds which would otherwise either go to waste on the farm or sell for less than they are really worth. Here the Shorthorn is supreme. We do not say

be the chief purchasers of improved cattle. The Shorthorns of the future, therefore, have a larger constituency of purchasers than any other breed under the sun, and breeders who will take pains to develop the milking qualities, not overlooking the beef, will hold and shape the form and destinies of the Shorthorns of the future. They have this great advantage, which compensates and more than compensates for the disadvantage of poor specimens, the result of long-continued popularity, widespread distribution and poor breeding and poor feeding. It will more than compensate for the disadvantage of different colors and the mistakes that have been made through jealousy, rivalry and a lack of the broader comprehension of the requirements of the situation. From this point of view, no breed has a grander future before it than the old reliable Shorthorn, generous in the yield and quality of milk, bountiful in great, thick roasts and steaks fit for the palates of epicures, the palaces of princes, and the tables of kings.

Kansas Shorthorns

BY W. A. COCHEL

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College



Courtesy Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Steers by Matchless Dale, reputed to have sired more champion Shorthorn steers than any bull living or dead. This remarkable lineup is the product of the Kansas State Agricultural College herd and includes the champion steer at the last American Royal and Denver shows and College Dale, winner of \$495 in prize money and sold for beef in Chicago, Dec. 6, 1915, for \$202.50.

Kansas, through the influence of Col. W. A. Harris alone, would occupy a place in the Shorthorn history of America even though nothing else of importance had been accomplished by the breeders of the state. When Alvin H. Sanders said of him, "Few men possessing like strength of character have ever given their personal attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle in America," he paid the highest possible tribute to a constructive breeder.

Col. Harris did his most important work at a time when the future of Shorthorns in the state was most uncertain. The refined individuals which were most popular and had been bringing such fabulous prices were ill adapted to the conditions confronting cattlemen in a new state where one of the chief assets in a herd was its constitution and ability not only to live but also to thrive under adverse conditions. Col. Harris was not only a pioneer citizen, but was also a pioneer in straying away from the beaten path of other breeders, selecting his cattle from new sources and basing his selections upon his own judgment as to the proper course to pursue in making his herd the most useful of its age and generation.

In the spring of 1882, he visited the herds of Kentucky, which was the recognized home of superior Shorthorns, to purchase a bull to head his herd at Linwood and to add to his breeding females. He purchased several cows and heifers, but was loath to accept any of the bulls because of their failure to meet his standard for size, constitution and vigor, closely associated with quality and character, which he would not sacrifice. Returning to Kansas, he learned that J. H. Kissinger of Missouri had a few imported Cruickshank cattle included in his sale of May of that year. He bought three females and the bull Baron Victor 42824, a thick, blocky, heavily and smoothly fleshed red yearling with the constitution and vigor so essential in a

W. A. Cochel has a faculty for proving untried theories that will work out in actual practice. His work in the Animal Husbandry department at Manhattan, Kansas, has been conducted along thoroughly practical lines and has met with general recognition and support among live stock breeders and feeders of Kansas and other states. An experiment in Shorthorn breeding covering a twenty-year period is now under way, of which extended information will appear in these columns in a later issue.

His experiments are carefully planned, with ample time allowed for reliable conclusions. He seeks information from many sources; he keeps in close touch with the practical stockmen and their operations, and brings to bear on his work the best thought and experience that such contact affords. His brief review of Kansas Shorthorn history will prove interesting and instructive.

successful sire. When Baron Victor's first crop of calves arrived, Col. Harris immediately decided that he should have more Scotch females and arranged with James I. Davidson, who was then importing Scotch cattle to Canada, to have the opportunity to select the best heifers from his next shipments for the Linwood herd.

Holding always to his ideals in Shorthorns and breeding for the type which he considered most useful, Col. Harris soon had a herd which was recognized as the leading herd in America, from which both males and females were in the greatest demand. Today there are few herds of any prominence in the United States which do not possess one

or more individuals in which can be found the blood of the famous Linwood Goldendrops, Linwood Victorias, or Linwood Lavenders, that trace to such famous bulls as Cumberland, Dunblane, Roan Gauntlet and Pride of the Isles, and were sired by some one of the herd bulls, Baron Victor, Cupbearer, Craven Knight, or Thistle Top. From such breeding were produced Lord Mayor, Galahad, Baron Lavender 2d, Baron Lavender 3d, and other bulls of similar type which have done much to improve the Shorthorns, not only in Kansas, but also in other states, and are responsible for establishing and making permanent the Scotch type of cattle in America. The American show yard records give some indication of the importance of Col. Harris' breeding. At the International and Royal, twenty-one junior championships, nineteen senior championships, and twenty-three grand championships, or more than one-third of the championships awarded by these shows, have been won by animals tracing directly to members of the Linwood herd.

At the dispersion of the Linwood herd in May, 1896, although the sale was held at a most inopportune time, thirty of the sixty-three head were kept in the state at prices much above the average paid at other Shorthorn sales that same year, which indicates, as nothing else can, the high esteem in which Col. Harris and his cattle were held by his home people. These cattle did much to revive the interest in breeding pure-bred cattle in the state and served as excellent foundation upon which many of the present herds were built.

Other breeders who did much to establish the modern type of Shorthorn were S. L. Cheney, who built up an excellent herd of Scotch Shorthorns in the southeastern part of the state and used the bull, Prime Minister 94315, until his herd was dispersed. Kellerman

& Son brought a herd of American-bred cattle into the state in the eighties and by using Harris-bred and Scotch bulls, such as Lord Warden 52506, Armour Bearer 114272 and Gloster 137952, built up a herd of great fame and reputation. At the dispersion of this herd many of the best females went to T. K. Tomson & Sons, C. F. Wolf & Son and C. S. Nevius. T. P. Babst established a herd at Dover by purchasing cows from the herd of McAfee and Bill & Burnham and used such bulls as Thistle Top 83875 and Lord Mayor 112727. This herd continued under the name of Babst & Sons and now, as Babst Bros., is one of the good herds in the state.

Contemporary with these older breeders, T. K. Tomson established the herd which has in later years, in the hands of his sons, Tomson Bros., brought more credit to Shorthorn cattle than any other. There are few, if any, herds in America, which show so many big, strong useful females of the accepted type and great quality as this one, which is now operated under the name of Tomson Bros. With females of the most popular families, bred to such famous sires as Thistle Top, Lord Mayor, Gallant Knight, Barmpton Knight, Maxwalton Rosedale and Village Marshall, the futurity winner at the recent American Royal, the Tomson cattle have gained and are maintaining an enviable reputation.

Among the later breeders is S. C. Hanna, who has recently dispersed his herd after many years of devotion to the betterment of the Shorthorn breed. He has the distinction of importing not only as good a lot of heifers from Duthie and Marr as ever came across the Atlantic but is also one of the most prominent of the present day cattlemen. He used Collynie 135022 and concentrated his blood in a most successful way; he also used Inglewood 152300, Lord Cowslip 160616, Captain Archer 205741, Prince Royal 270647 and Hampton Spray 313562, besides a number of young bulls of his own breeding. During the most active period of his life he took great pride in establishing young men in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns and in distributing bulls and cows of merit in practically every section of America. Among the splendid females which he produced is the cow Emily, from which Bellows Bros. have sold produce amounting to \$6,800 in six years.

H. M. Hill of the same neighborhood established a herd by purchasing foundation stock from the best breeders. Some of the cows which he prizes most highly are Strawberry Secrets and Gazelles that he has bred for size and large, roomy barrels, with a tendency toward heavy milk production. He has used such bulls as Prince of Collynie 163202, Mariner 135024, Ingle Lad 266313 and Rosewood. At present he is using Master of the Dales 350648, a son of Avondale, and True Sultan 363006, an International prize winning son of Whitehall Marshal.

C. S. Nevius has bred and successfully shown a number of good cattle largely descended from Prince Pavonia 207316 and Searchlight 292031 purchased at \$1,000 at a time when such a price was rarely paid for the best bulls of any breed. The J. F. Stodder herd has been known for more than twenty years as one of the best in the state. He bought excellent cows in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska and used such bulls as Lord Thistle 129960, Champion's Best 114671, Gwendoline's Prince 130913, Captain Archer 205741, and Silvermine 319087 to produce cattle, of size, substance and quality, for which his herd is noted.

The late Henry Stunkel, by the use of Victor Orange 190218 and bulls of similar type, produced the best type of range bulls for western and southwestern trade. He bred for size, bone, constitution and quality and was able to combine these in the most useful way. The Pringle herd was another herd of

ing a son of the champion, Choice Goods, and a number of females of the very best type and breeding. H. H. Holmes maintains a small but very select herd in the western part of the state, from which was shown the aged cow that was made champion in open competition at the best show of Shorthorn cattle ever held in the state. C. G. Cochran & Sons have one of the largest herds of pure-bred Shorthorns in America located in western Kansas and western trade. They have always bought bulls with bone and scale, rugged and thickly fleshed from the best breeders in Kansas and other states.

During the past year Kansas breeders have sold cattle for the view herd at San Francisco to go to Argentina in addition to finishing herd bulls and range bulls in every state west of the Missouri river and in many southern states. There are at present within the state four bulls by Choice Goods, three by Villager, four by Diamond Goods, two



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

The problem of keeping the boys on the farm has its solution in such an environment as this

the same sort, built up by the purchase and intelligent use of the best bulls which could be bought. A little more than a year ago this herd was sold to the Tomson Bros., who retained the best females and the excellent breeding bull, Maxwalton Rosedale.

S. B. Amcoats, D. Ballantyne, C. W. Taylor, John Regier, Clarence White, T. J. Sands, H. T. Forbes, Meall Bros., C. H. Williams, J. W. Wales, John McCoy & Sons, James Stephenson and J. H. Sayre are producing cattle of superior type and merit and disposing of their surplus locally or to range owners. Each year the same men buy the surplus from these herds, indicating that cattle of merit are produced. Many of these breeders maintain a grade herd in addition to the pure-bred herd and finish the steers and heifers as yearlings or sell to feeders. This gives the breeder a tremendous advantage, as he is able to direct his matings with a distinct understanding of the profitable market type.

T. J. Dawe has recently re-established a herd of Shorthorns by purchas-

ing a son of the champion, Choice Goods, and a number of females of the very best type and breeding. H. H. Holmes maintains a small but very select herd in the western part of the state, from which was shown the aged cow that was made champion in open competition at the best show of Shorthorn cattle ever held in the state. C. G. Cochran & Sons have one of the largest herds of pure-bred Shorthorns in America located in western Kansas and western trade. They have always bought bulls with bone and scale, rugged and thickly fleshed from the best breeders in Kansas and other states.

The Kansas Agricultural College, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has recently established a herd of twenty pure-bred Shorthorn cows, to be used in a twenty-year experiment to determine the relation of sex type to functional development. This is the first effort on the part of any institution to use a herd of pure-bred beef cows in determining

(Continued on page 33.)

The Association's Relation to Breeders

By F. W. Harding, Secretary

The scope of work of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association enlarges as time goes on. The recording of pedigrees and transfers has shown a marked increase in volume in late years, reflecting to an extent a general activity in sales for the last twelve months not approached during any time in the previous history of the breed in this country. This situation of itself is responsible for an additional volume of work in the office, which has been further added to by the extra work entailed in the tracing and typing of the new extended form of certificates which as now issued, are suitable for publication in sale or private herd catalogues, and enable the full study of blood lines without making reference to the herd books. The present form of certificates of registry, as issued, is of distinct advantage to the greatest number of Shorthorn breeders, as will be noted from the simple statement that we have approximately 15,000 owners of registered Shorthorns in the United States, while only about 500 stockholders who receive the volumes of the printed pedigrees are active in the business.

A great responsibility devolves on the Board of Directors initiating policies and propaganda that will prove of value to owners of Shorthorns in the interest of the breed. There come to us numerous and persistent requests for co-operation or assistance involving the expenditure of the association's funds; it, therefore, becomes a duty to select the best ways and means of affording the Shorthorn interests generally, service that is likely to prove of the greatest value. We are today spending a large sum of money for special prizes at fairs and expositions in the encouragement of higher class productions of Shorthorns. We are co-operating with state Shorthorn breeders' associations by providing special cash prizes for best entries at their shows and sales along similar lines to those which have proven so beneficial to the breed's interest in Great Britain. Obviously, a competition afforded by a prize list, open only to entries, catalogues for such sales stimulates breeders to prepare their animals suitably, and encourages as well the production of better specimens; this show feature added to the sale is instructive and of interest, and no doubt secures an added attendance of prospective customers.

Another line of work we are doing is what may suitably be termed "extension work," is being rendered by field representatives of the association located in assigned territory in various parts of the United States, and whose services are valuable to prospective buyers of Shorthorns who are unaccustomed to making selections or who are not familiar with the most ready sources of supply. The counsel of these field representatives are also in demand by Shorthorn breeders requiring advice in connection with their herds and breed-

ing operations, and are available for this purpose wherever it is possible to comply. No less than 1,500 Shorthorns were located and purchased last year through this force of men destined for more or less remote and new markets for Shorthorns in the United States and South America, and it can be stated that the need and value of this useful service increases every month.

The necessity for public sales of Shorthorns under the auspices or direct management, of this association has been offset in some parts of the country of late by private individuals holding and conducting public sales of Shorthorns, but where the cattle are passed on by representatives of this association—particularly is this true as regards the present situation in the south.

To supply an increasing demand for authentic information in its many varied phases in regard to Shorthorn cattle, the custom of the past of furnishing reading articles in small pamphlet form pertaining to the breed is, in the future, to be regularly published in the standard form of this quarterly magazine, *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, and which goes free to all owners of Shorthorn herds and every one else we are able to learn of who has a prospective interest in the purchase of and breeding of Shorthorns.

The directors of this association offer this, the first number of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, as a suggestion of the possible usefulness of the association in the field of Shorthorn journalism. At the inception of the work comes a vision of great possibilities in the matter of supplying reliable information in regard to Shorthorns that may prove educational, and also serve as a stimulus for greater achievement in the line of breeding.

Not unmindful of the great difficulties which besieged the work of our predecessors and the success gained and added to year by year by them in Shorthorn advancement, we submit that we can only go forward with every breeder's co-operation and help by way of timely suggestions.

A Grand Champion

Dean E. J. Iddings, of the Idaho College of Agriculture, writes as follows: The grand champion Shorthorn steer, Benefactor, is a pure bred. He was sired by Gold Crown 370591 and out of May Daisy 97557. Gold Crown was bred by J. H. McCroskey & Sons, of Fishtrap, Washington, and May Daisy was bred by Tomson Brothers, of Kansas. Gold Crown was used for a year as a herd bull in the University of Idaho herd. He is by Gold Mine 2nd 336858 and out of White Beauty 121950. May Daisy is by Barmpton Knight 148795 and out of Daisy May 12694. Benefactor

was calved December 13, 1913, but was premature, the cow having been bred to calve January 8, 1914.

He was, of course, weak, due to premature birth, and in addition had a severe attack of pneumonia in January and did not look much of a calf until late in February, 1914. He was cared for during the spring of 1914 by Joe McCroskey of the firm of J. H. McCroskey & Sons. Joe was then a student in the animal husbandry department. He was fed bran and oats, oil meal and a little silage. During the summer and fall fair circuit of 1914 the calf was handled by Ross Abel, a graduate of the University of Idaho Winter Course, then university herdsman. Benefactor as a calf was undefeated, showing at the fairs at Spokane, North Yakima, Washington State Fair, Salem, Oregon State Fair, and the Winter Show at Lewiston, Northwest Live Stock Show.

January 1, 1915, Benefactor passed into the hands of William Florence, who



Benefactor, held by his present owner, Walter J. Hill, Secretary F. W. Harding, Prof. Iddings, Auctioneer Kraschel and others are interested on-lookers.

became university herdsman at that time, and who brought the steers out in the superb finish that made him undisputed Grand Champion of the year of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. The steer was fed for the most part on home-grown bran and oats, with a little oil meal or flaxseed in addition. He had roots or green stuff during the summer and fall, and preceding the Portland and Lewiston shows was fed some corn to replace part of the oats.

Benefactor won at the Spokane Interstate Fair, at the Washington State Fair, and won a silver cup for Grand Champion at the Oregon State Fair. At the Northwest Live Stock Show at Lewiston he was first, Champion of the college classes and Grand Champion at the Portland Show, competing with all the western colleges that have done anything with steers, and with breeders as well. Was made the Grand Champion Shorthorn and Grand Champion of the show, winning over a lot of steers said by eastern visitors to be of International caliber, including both the Grand Champion and the Reserve Grand Champion of the Panama Pacific show at San Francisco. He was bought by Mr. Walter J. Hill, Northcote, Minnesota, at 35c per pound, and will no doubt appear at other shows.

Where Magnitude and Detail Combine

By P. K. Groves

Assistant Secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Approximately 30,000 letters were received at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association during the months of November, December, January and February. Probably five-sixths of this number contained pedigree or transfer applications, and the remainder were inquiries for breed information or pertained to Shorthorn extension work.

Regularly six times a day Uncle Sam's mail carriers have visited us and our receiving department has had its hands more than full for a long time. This division of our office force receives, counts, sorts and opens each piece of mail. It reads all letters, examines all enclosures and receipts for all pedigrees and fees. It notes if applications for registry lack any requisite information and brings all omissions to the attention of the breeder. It notifies him if his fee is short, or if it is more than required.

A duplicate is made of every receipt sent to breeders, and all the receipts of the day are entered to the various accounts by our bookkeeper, who also stamps each pedigree application "paid." These duplicate receipts are then filed alphabetically, according to states, thus furnishing a complete list of all actively engaged in breeding Shorthorns.

After the pedigree applications have gone through the bookkeeping department, they are ready for inspection by our examining or checking department, which is composed of seven clerks.

The examiner has the following important points to consider in passing upon the eligibility of a pedigree:

First—Name should be suitable to sex and must not contain more than four words nor more than eighteen letters.

Second—Color description must be characteristic of Shorthorns.

Third—Birth date should be at least ten months later than birth date of previous calf out of same dam.

Fourth—Sire and dam must be at least fifteen months of age before birth of first calf.

Fifth—Name and postoffice address of breeder and owner shall be plainly stated.

Sixth—Pedigree must be signed personally by the breeder or a proper representative. (In case dam is purchased carrying calf and calf is dropped purchaser's property, then he is authorized to sign his own name in lieu of the breeder, if facts are stated over his signature.) The breeder, however, is always the owner of the dam at time of service.

If the examiner finds that the pedigree conforms to all of the above requirements, he assigns a record number to it, and notes the birth date and record number on produce record cards of the sire and dam. If not satisfactory, notation is made and given to correspondence department, which writes to the breeder or owner.

After examination, the pedigree is

passed to a filing clerk, who writes a card bearing name and number of the animal, with name and number of its sire; also name of the owner. Cards are then filed alphabetically, bulls in one place and cows in another.

The pedigree, being properly indexed, is ready for the tracing division. The clerks in this section write a pencil copy of the pedigree, which they trace back from one herd book to another for ten generations. They also write tabulated foot notes for the three top sires.



Courtesy J. E. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa

Uniformity of type and character is an important asset in the breeding herd.

When the pencil copy of the pedigree is completed, it is sent to the typewriting division, where it is typed into the regulation certificate of registry with which breeders are familiar. The typist makes a carbon copy of each certificate, which is filed numerically for future use in conveniently tracing the pedigree of a calf of similar breeding.

The foregoing completes the description of the course taken by a pedigree application from the time it is received until it is properly recorded and cer-



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

In no state are good Shorthorns more generally sought after than in Oklahoma

tificate of registry is ready for mailing to the breeder.

Afterwards printer's copy is prepared for the Herd Book and the application is filed until printer's proofs return. The proofs then are compared with the original pedigrees by an expert proofreader and assistant. Under the watchful eyes of this department, the various volumes of the Herd Book are put into shape and finally made ready for the Stockholders of the Association.

A new phase of pedigree work was added to the duties of our office during the past year—that of recording the transfer or sales of cattle. We are utilizing the card index files for bulls and cows by keeping a record on the back of each card of the name of the purchaser of the animal and the date of purchase. We then have on one card a complete record of all calves produced by any animal and also a record of ownership at any given time.

The work of the Association office has been so heavy during the past year that we have maintained an average force of fifty clerks, of which number fourteen are members of our night shift. This division works from 4:30 o'clock p. m. until 1:00 o'clock a. m.

The work handled by the night force has been mainly that of tracing and typing, as it has been in these departments that most time is required.

One hundred and five thousand pedigree applications and four thousand applications for transfer have been filed with us during the past year, and each pedigree and transfer must follow the course described above. At the end of a year, therefore, it will be seen that a really large amount of work has been done. The total number of pedigrees upon record at the closing of Volume 90, recently finished, was 1,134,895.

The foregoing account does not describe all of the detail of pedigree registration, nor does it touch upon the various other activities of the office of the Association. It is presented so that each reader will understand better something of the extent and scope of the work of the Association with which he is affiliated.

Current Items of Interest

HEIFERS ARRIVE AT SOUTH AMERICAN DESTINATION

Montevideo, Jan. 5, 1916.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.,
F. W. Harding, Secretary.

Dear Mr. Harding: In compliance with your favor of the 27th of November, I have received in perfect condition the three Shorthorn heifers, which arrived Dec. 31st aboard the steamer Maasdijk. Owing to the long trajectory, Lady Lavender 6th, marked in horn M2, miscarried a male calf, which was kept by the captain of the steamer, and which I have seen. This is a loss I very much regret, as it undoubtedly would have been a good specimen; but these kind of accidents frequently happen in long trajectories, when cows are very far gone in the state of pregnancy, they suffer terribly.

We are very much satisfied with the heifers, and I thank you very kindly for your civility and good selection of them. We find very good Gladsome Cumberland, which we believe a remarkably good heifer, in any part of the world, specially the forefront.

The heifers are now at the veterinary inspection, where they have to remain for thirty days, in order to ascertain that they are free from tuberculosis, in case this malady is discovered they are killed by order of the minister of agriculture. We expect that they will pass the inspection all right.

After the quarantine we will have a display of the heifers, which will attract very much attention, and no doubt will be very much in demand, and you will be favored by orders of the prominent cattle growers of this country.

Regret very much having written this in Spanish, as I did not have the time to have it translated.

Yours very truly,

JUAN CARLOS VIDIELLA.

* * *

N. C. & ST. L. RAILWAY PAYS \$1,600 FOR SHORTHORN BULL

At the Lespedeza Farm Shorthorn sale at Memphis, Tennessee, in February, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway purchased, through its industrial commissioner, J. L. Judd, for the railway's demonstration farm at Paris, Tennessee, eight Shorthorns, at an average above \$500 per head. The yearling bull Augustine, by Imperial Gloster, was selected at \$1,600 for the chief stock bull. Shorthorn bidders from practically all of the southern states and a few of the northern states were present and participated in the sale. A few bids were handled by Secretary F. W. Harding of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for South American breeders, but in view of the desire of the States breeders to secure breeding cattle, no purchases were made for export. An average of practically \$300 on the sixty head was realized.

C. E. BLODGETT AGAIN A SHORTHORN BREEDER

Some years ago Mr. C. E. Blodgett, Marshfield, Wis., was prominent as a Shorthorn breeder, but for a number of years he has devoted his entire time to commercial pursuits. It is gratifying to announce his return to the ranks. He is now establishing a herd of dual-purpose character.

He has purchased a number of very desirable Shorthorn cows in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota and herd sires from Anoka, and will soon again be heard from as one of the constructive breeders. Mr. Blodgett is the most extensive manufacturer and distributor of cheese in the world, a big business man and one whose foresight and practicability have been entirely responsible for his success.

He is establishing his herd of Milking Shorthorns because he believes that the distribution and use of bulls from same among the farmers in his section who turn their milk into cheese and have at the same time good facilities for raising and finishing steers are most desirable and profitable for their use.

Many men of Mr. Blodgett's character are becoming interested in Milking Shorthorns, because of their natural ability to observe and anticipate public needs in advance of the general awakening to such, but none are more welcome to a worthy cause than our old friend from Wisconsin.

* * *

IDAHO MAN MAKES LARGE SHORTHORN PURCHASE

Crawford Moore, Boise, Idaho, recently purchased eighty registered Shorthorns for his Idaho establishment through the assistance of the field force of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago. These purchases were largely made from Iowa breeders. This is one of the most important shipments of purebred cattle into Idaho and will have a far-reaching effect on the improvement of the cattle in the Idaho country. Western cattlemen are taking advantage of the free service which the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association provides. The plan enables western buyers to locate their purchases at the least expense of time and carfare and insures them getting in touch at once with the kind and type of cattle which they are looking for.

* * *

An item from the St. Louis Market reads:

IOWA STEERS BRING \$9.50

"Jake Elliott of Marion county, Iowa, put on the market for local buyers' approval, a string of steers consisting of 18 head that averaged 1,290 pounds and sold for \$9.50. He said, 'I fed these steers for four months on clover hay and corn. They gained well. They were two-year-olds and were all Shorthorns. The sale here today was a highly satisfactory one.'"

FAIR APPROPRIATIONS FOR SHORTHORNS

The extent of appropriations for 1916 which the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has made for the state and district fairs and expositions in all parts of the United States should lead to an increase in entries. The aggregate appropriation is far in excess of any previous amount set aside for this purpose. At fifteen of the principal state fairs, the association offers \$1 for every \$2 offered by the fair association, up to \$750 offered by the Shorthorn society. At 27 interstate and district fairs the same ratio is maintained up to a maximum of \$500. The aggregate offered at the International, American Royal and the Pacific International (Portland) approximates \$12,500. In the futurity calf classes alone at the Iowa and Ohio state fairs, the American Royal and the International, \$7,000 is guaranteed by the association.

In addition to these awards, silver trophies are offered at a number of the fairs and shows to breeders who have not previously shown at a state fair or national show. The association will also co-operate in a material way with district and state breeders' associations holding shows in connection with public Shorthorn sales.

The plan worked out by the association offers an inducement to beginners and small breeders to enter the shows. It is designed not only to stimulate the efforts of every breeder to attain a higher standard of Shorthorns, but to safeguard the venture as well.

* * *

From the "DROVERS' JOURNAL-STOCKMAN," Omaha, Neb., of a March date, we clip the following:

"POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY TOPS THE MARKET

"Pottawattamie county, Iowa, was represented with the right kind of goods and carried away the top price on cattle not only for the current day, but for the year to date. They were shipped in by H. C. Taylor, there being two carloads in the bunch, averaging 1,488 pounds, that sold at \$9.10. They were 2 and 3 year old Shorthorn steers of choice quality and prime finish. Nine head of these cattle cost \$6.75 and thirteen head \$7.50, the remainder of the lot being of Mr. Taylor's own raising. Considering that they averaged only 1,118 when they went into the feed yards, it will be readily noted that Mr. Taylor had a splendid margin of profit both in weight and price.

"They were fattened on clover and timothy hay, corn fodder and shelled corn, together with 3 pounds of molasses feed per day.

"A bull brought in with the steers sold at \$7.00."

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interests of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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APRIL 1, 1916

AN OPEN FIELD

Whose name will be linked with the Grand Champion Shorthorn steers in the coming shows of the last decade? Distinction awaits the man. Let him who aspires begin the undertaking with confidence. The field is open, the material available. It needs only the definite purpose of an aggressive, skillful Shorthorn breeder and fitter. He may need to draw heavily upon his calf crop. It is worth while. The prize challenges courageous and persistent action.

IT IS IN THE AIR

Organization to promote and control sales is being quite generally and effectively applied to various lines of production. Dairymen seem to have early recognized the merit of the plan and are using it to advantage in many sections.

The established breeder rarely feels the need of this support, but the small breeders and the beginners, who have not acquired a reputation nor patronage frequently realize the need of some influence to put them in contact with the buyer. Their interests may be safeguarded by the organization of breeders in a given territory; a county or several counties as the local needs and inclination of the individuals concerned, direct.

Under this plan a better class of sires will be available without a large individual investment. Such sires may be interchanged among the members of the Association. A more uniform class of cattle will then be produced, and the community become known as a breeding center. Publicity may be obtained at a nominal expense and public sales arranged to which members of the organization may make consignments. Prospective buyers are afforded a wider opportunity for selection, which is always an advantage. On the whole the best efforts of those, who may be lacking in experience and broad acquaintance, are stimulated. Whether or not the plan contributes to the prominence of individual breeders, it does insure a more substantial future to the rank and file.

Shorthorn breeders in many sections of the country will strengthen their position by organizing with these purposes in view. Established breeders may safely encourage the plan. Its successful operation will largely increase the number of Shorthorn supporters. The possible results invite a study of the situation in your locality and encourage definite, constructive action.

BASIC SUGGESTIONS

The breeding of registered Shorthorns for purely practical purposes is more general than ever in the history of American agriculture. The beginner of the present time has a much wider opportunity for observation and selection than the amateur of some years ago and, consequently, is more fully informed and better equipped for the undertaking.

* * *

The Shorthorn in most general demand throughout the country, not referring to the Dairy Shorthorn, is the early maturing, short-legged, compact type to which all beef breeds incline. The conditions existing on the western ranches naturally require a little excess of scale and bone and breeders will make no mistake to lean slightly to this excess rather than breed too fine bone and type. In producing cattle for the beef markets, if a greater weight at a given age may be obtained with a given amount of feed, even if this added weight means a slight loss in beauty of form and finish, the producer may incline to it with reasonable safety. It is neither desirable nor profitable, however, to go to extremes. The happy medium is always the safe course to take and the Shorthorn seems naturally adapted to fill this "middle of the road" place.

* * *

Experience has demonstrated that the bull of large scale is seldom as uniform a breeder or as prepotent a sire as the bull of medium scale, and this applies with equal truth to the females. A decided masculinity of expression and appearance, a bold and vigorous individuality, rugged constitution and feeding quality, denote the impressive sire. In the female, refinement, even flesh covering, and a tendency to liberal flow of milk are indicative of the reliable producer.

* * *

The amount of the investment in the individual is usually a matter of serious concern, but breeders of successful experience will advise an investment sufficiently large to insure the possession of an animal of useful character and of blood lines that are in favor. The price does not, by any means, determine the value of the animal, but as a general rule, the valuable animal is not available at a low price. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. It will be better to pay a fairly liberal price for an animal at the outset than to put less money in an individual that the purchaser would, or should, discard later on.

* * *

Success in cattle breeding is more apt to come to the man of moderate means who is obliged to make his living from his breeding operations. In this situation he gives to the business his most serious thought and painstaking care, and the best results naturally follow. In no other vocation does the man of small means and the man of large holdings stand as nearly on the same footing. Success is largely the result of intelligence and application. It is not a business that may be taken up one year and abandoned the next with any hope

of progress. It is a life's work. We have an interesting object lesson among the old country breeders whose herds are often held in one family from one generation to another, giving a stability to the business which American farmers and stockmen will do well to imitate.

* * *

The beginner should remember that animal breeding is not a science; that two and two do not always make four; that like does not always beget like, though in the main this is a safe foundation to build upon, and the beginner who proceeds with this in mind, paying due attention to the characteristics of the immediate ancestry as shown by the pedigree, will make steady progress. He should keep in mind the type that is in demand, and this is controlled largely by the consumer and the environment in which his cattle are produced. He should breed for practical utility, remembering that his products will attract attention and patronage in proportion as they possess merit. He should regard animal breeding as an art with no limit to accomplishment in this line.

REGARDING THE BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Every Shorthorn breeder who has breeding stock for sale should take advantage of the Breeders' Directory. This is a very effective and economical means by which the breeders may inform the public of the character and extent of their breeding herds.

The cost is nominal, \$10 per year, and a uniform space of one-half inch is allotted to each announcement. This places the small breeder and the beginner on the same basis as the more extensive and experienced breeder.

Send in your copy by early mail for the July 1st issue. In order to save bookkeeping, it is desired that the copy be accompanied by check.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHS.

Shorthorn pictures are needed for use in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, and for general publicity. Breeders are invited to supply this office with good pictures of farm scenes in which Shorthorns are a feature; also pictures of groups and individuals. We necessarily need clear-cut prints, suitable for reproduction. Please attach your own name and address and any information pertaining to the picture that will be of news value. This seemingly small detail is actually a most important one and your co-operation is solicited, not once but frequently.

TEAM WORK.

If every Shorthorn breeder will take it upon himself to see that the Shorthorn influence is extended in his community or elsewhere, the market for Shorthorns will be very greatly increased. Organization and co-operation seem to be the basis on which commercial progress is advanced, and if the Shorthorn people will perfect a similar plan of action, the results will stimulate further activities.

BUT THE VOLUME INCREASES

It was expected that February, 1916, would show a sharp decrease in the registrations at the Shorthorn Association's office, owing to the ruling made a year ago which required the registry prior to Jan. 10, 1916, of all animals over one year, otherwise subject to penalty fee. In view of the expected decline the actual increase of over \$500 in registration and transfer fees during the month over the receipts of February, 1915, is gratifying. Transfer fees for the month amounted to \$851.75, against \$199.50 in February, 1915, reflecting the general activity in Shorthorn trade. Certificate fees declined from \$303.75 to \$55.25 due to the extended certificate plan now in force, which will soon automatically eliminate this item entirely.

FAVORED NAMES

Is there anywhere, anyone associated with the breeding of Shorthorns, who does not have fixed in his imagination a name for the head of the herd that holds his preference over all others?

In the writer's mind there is one that stands apart. Years ago, the picture of the noted bull, Field Marshal, made its impression on me. Perhaps it was the rich roan color, combined with the massive form and masculine pose. Perhaps the inviting setting of the picture, for he was represented standing in a gently rolling pasture, skirted by noble trees, and he—the master of the scene. It could not have been the ownership, for at that time this fact was not known to the writer, but whatever it was, the impression remains to this day. Field Marshal—what name could be more appropriate? It seems to clearly define his sphere and relation to the herd and the estate. Marshal of the Field—a becoming title.

I cannot refrain from making reference here to the famed Princess Alice, by Field Marshal, beautiful of form and color, a light, mellow roan, having sweeping droop horns and of rare feminine cast. The name seems peculiarly adapted to her. There was another Linwood matron of noble ancestry, a valued producer—Lady of the Meadow. How suggestive, how refined it sounds—Lady of the Meadow.

Champion of England—the name suggests repeated conquests and vanquished foes—yet I like Field Marshal better. The great Sittyton celebrity, Champion of England, is known, not for any show ring honors, but for his unsurpassed prepotency.

Roan Gauntlet, Crusader, Caesar Augustus, Pride of the Isles, William of Orange, Feudal Chief, Baron Victor, Villager—is it the name that holds our attention and plays upon our fancy, or do we attach to the name the prestige which each in his day acquired? Barmpton, Collynie and Bapton Diamond are of real significance because of the associations which they suggest.

There is a spirit of dash and boldness in the names of this group—Captain of the Guard, Watchman, Gay Monarch,

Knight of the Thistle, The Conqueror. Who recalls the flashy show ring performer, St. Valentine, without a stirring admiration for his graceful, stately poise and style, but I have often thought the name Gay Monarch, would have been more fitting for him. When discreetly applied, Master of the Rolls, Chief of the Clan, Cupbearer, Master of Arts and Spartan Hero have an impressive ring and appeal to the imagination.

The name of the herd bull is a magic, conjure word. It takes hold upon our fancy and becomes an asset of increasing material value in proportion as the animal is possessed of unusual potency.

Cruickshank used the most charming sequence in the naming of the Sittyton females, as does Duthie, as did Duke of Richmond and other notables of earlier Shorthorn history, but that is another story—rich in sentiment.

A fascinating subject this. I have scarcely touched upon it. F. D. T.

It is not a reflection upon but a tremendous compliment to the able men who brought the rival breeds to their present phenomenally and deserved high plane of excellence to say that while they were probably not aiming to produce a counterpart of the Shorthorn their constant aspiration has been to develop "something just as good," and no one now denies their aptness. Whatever the mistakes of his breeders and his advocates—mistakes by which his competitors learned and vastly profited—the Shorthorn has always led, and no others have left such an improving and beneficent impress upon the bovine race.

F. D. Coburn.

IS IT IN YOUR LIBRARY?

The most comprehensive and practical work on Shorthorns is "Shorthorn Cattle," written by Alvin H. Sanders, of The Breeder's Gazette. Several editions of this most useful work have been exhausted, so great has been the demand. The work has been revised and is published now in a more complete form than the earlier editions. It should have a place in every Shorthorn breeder's library. It should be available to all who are considering engaging in the breeding of Shorthorns. It is not only instructive, both in the manuscript and the character of the illustrations, but it is written in a highly entertaining style. Those desiring a copy may address The Breeder's Gazette, 542 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, or the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago. The price is \$2; in half morocco, \$2.50.

KEEP THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA ON FILE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

It is intended that this publication shall become a chronicle of Shorthorn progress from this date; a text book that all Shorthorn students may read with interest and profit; a history that future generations may safely rely upon. Numerous photographic illustrations will present contemporary types which will be of incalculable value to present and future patrons of agriculture.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA is not published for financial profit, but solely in the interests of Shorthorn improvement in particular and agricultural advance in general.

Your interest in Shorthorns will render this publication of added and increasing value to you.

IN THE SOUTH

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is doing a vast and effective work toward the dissemination of registered sires through the southern states.

The Shorthorn is peculiarly adapted to southern conditions. It is a dual purpose breed, excelling both in beef and milk production. Of hardy constitution and gentle temperament, the Shorthorn is recognized as the farmers' favorite. Shorthorn blood has accomplished results beyond contemplation in the improvement of the native stock in America and is today probably the most potent factor in the grading up of the cattle throughout the south.

THE PRESSMAN AWAITS

The last galley of printer's proof has been passed. We have read each successive one—each message—with an enlarging conception of the service this publication—this exponent of Shorthorn thought, hope and purpose, must render in the days and years that are to come.

From New England, California, Michigan, Georgia and the states that are between, have come assurances of active progress, of expansion, and definite, organized plans for stabilizing and promoting Shorthorn advancement. Trade is flourishing, yet a most casual reading of the contributions in this number reveals a degree of loyalty not measured alone by financial considerations. What is the basis of it? Why this enthusiasm that comes down through changing generations and covers the country, for the Shorthorn?

This relation between husbandmen and kine is unique; it bars comparison; it has no parallel. As an asset it is beyond estimate; as a force it is irresistible.

The hour is late, but a word of gratitude to those who have contributed of good will and material in the making of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA—may its usefulness measure up to its responsibility.

Sale of Milking Shorthorns

Instances of general reversal of public opinion are perhaps more numerous than we imagine, but surely no such reversal has been more pronounced than the general regard for milking Shorthorns in America during the past ten years. Following the period when the trade regarded signs of excessive milk flow in an animal of any of the beef breeds undesirable, in the days when beef making was entirely a ranchman's business, up until a very few years ago, there were mighty few men who believed in the words dual purpose as applied to Shorthorns or any other breed. Our fathers and grandfathers told us that the old-fashioned Shorthorn possessing both beef and milk proclivities and so best suiting the requirements for beef making by men of small or medium sized estates in their day, would soon again be required and for the same but more general use.

Our professors of animal husbandry, students and teachers of advanced agriculture and intensive farming, had proven so many of the theories and practices of our immediate and more remote ancestors impractical, however, that the majority were inclined to believe their assertion, the word dual purpose had no place in the stockman's dictionary. If some of our teachers are still anchored to the belief there are no dual-purpose cattle and no place for such, they are not exposing their views to public criticism during these days of general awakening to the fact that dual-purpose Shorthorns are the most needed cattle by the average farmer in America. Hundreds of men are founding herds and many more are desirous of doing so to supply the needs of the farmer with bulls that will enable him to help maintain the beef supply of our nation most economically and it is quite widely admitted that more milk in the beef raisers' cows on farms is essential for this economy.

In England public sales of milking Shorthorns for the past few years have served to show the rapidly increasing demand for dual-purpose Shorthorns there. The dispersal of the Tring Park herd in Great Britain less than a year ago, in which 169 animals of all ages, from calves to aged cows, made an average of \$508, was a fair indication of demand there. Other English breeders' sales have made from \$300 to \$475 to this date. Breeders in this country have experienced such an active demand for stock at private treaty during the past five years that public sales of milking Shorthorns by individuals have been quite impossible. Buyers have taken many good cattle at good prices.

The first public sale by the Milking Shorthorn Club at Painesville, Ohio, on March 2 served to indicate, in a measure, the very rapid increasing demand for good cattle of the dual-purpose type. Twenty-two of the leading breeders from Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard contrib-

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, AVERAGES
\$562 ON FIFTY-FOUR HEAD

L. D. May Sells at Private Treaty the
Yearling Bull Glenside Coming Star
to Alexander & Kellogg for \$5,000.
(See Illustration, page 26.)

By A. H. TRYON

Eastern Representative of the American
Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

uted one or more animals each for this event. Fifty-four animals sold, including thirteen young bulls and forty-one females, made an average of \$562. The females averaged a trifle under \$620. No animal sold under \$200 and the top price was \$1,585, showing a relatively even range of values, quality and age considered. But two females sold under \$300.

Some 200 breeders and buyers were present and they came from nearly every section of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and as far south as Tennessee. The Misses Alexander and Kellogg, from Suisun City, California, secured eight of the better females, four cows and four heifers, at an average close to \$1,000 each, among which were Bellevue Daisy, a five-year-old cow consigned by Richard G. Wood, Conshohocken, Pa., at \$1,585; Rose Fairfield 2nd, a six-year-old, with a record of 10,047 pounds, consigned by J. C. & C. B. Wade, at \$1,500, and Bessie Rose, a two-year-old, granddaughter of Rose of Glenside, out of Bessie Buttercup, with a record of 11,538 pounds, consigned by L. D. May, at \$1,400. Mr. C. V. Huenke of the White Mountain Creamery Company, New Bremen, Ohio, got Lulu Clay, by General Clay, consigned by Donghoreham Manor Farm, Ellicott City, Md., at \$1,300, and Rosewood Clay, by Cyrus Clay, consigned by Mr. May, at \$910. C. A. Otis secured two very desirable cows in Bellevue Queen, consigned by Mr. Wood, at \$1,100, and Beauty Spot 2nd, consigned by Winslow Clark, at \$925. William S. Dunn of Flintstone Farms, Dalton, Mass., secured the six months bull calf Willow Robin, consigned by W. Arthur Simpson of Lyndonville, Vermont, at \$1,325, after some lively bidding. He also got Susie Clay, a daughter of General Clay, consigned by W. S. Pratt of Brattleboro, Vermont, at \$850. Messrs. William Dickinson of St. Joseph, Mich., and P. M. Chappelle of Rochester, N. Y., made several good selections of the tops. Dr. Davison selected a half dozen good heifers for Mr. Stuyvesant Fish of New York. H. R. Edwards of Cleveland, E. E. Markley, R. F. Carper, Holdridge & Sons of Ohio and Fred Pepoom of Illinois were other new breeders who secured foundation animals. It has been conservatively estimated that buyers were present in sufficient numbers to have taken 200 head or more females

at good prices, and as conservatively predicted that Colonel Carey M. Jones could have sold them without assistance during the afternoon of March 2.

Following and preceding this most successful public sale event, several sales at private treaty have been recorded, which further demonstrate the active and widespread demand for milking Shorthorns. Space will not permit extensive details as to these, but some of the more important and interesting may be mentioned.

On Monday, March 6, the veteran breeder, Mr. L. D. May, sold the yearling bull, Glenside Coming Star, out of Welcome Lass, with a record of 13,560.9 pounds of milk and 656.95 pounds of butter in a year, to Alexander & Kellogg of Suisun City, Cal., for \$5,000, a new high record price for a milking Shorthorn bull calf.

During the fall of 1915, Mr. W. S. Pratt of Brattleboro, Vermont, sold the six-year-old bull, Waterloo Clay, by Cyrus Clay and out of Imp. Conishead Waterloo 11th, with two records above 10,000 pounds, to Flintstone Farms, Dalton, Mass., for \$2,500. Mr. Frederick I. Crane, the owner, and William I. Dunn, manager, have purchased fifty milking Shorthorn females during the past year. Mr. J. C. Hoke, manager of the George Baldwin estate at Ellendale, N. D., purchased the bull, Pride of Glenside, by General Clay and out of Nancy Lee 2nd, with a record of 10,048 pounds, from L. D. May, for \$1,000, during the summer of 1915. This progressive breeding establishment has taken about 100 head of dual-purpose Shorthorn females during the past year. Mr. W. B. Ayer of Portland, Oregon, through his manager, Mr. Fowler, purchased about thirty head of the best milking Shorthorns in the east during 1915. Among these were seven cows at \$1,000 each and sixteen heifers at \$500 each from the Glenside herd.

These are but a few of the many instances showing that many of our foremost business men are taking an active interest in the great work ahead to supply dual-purpose bulls to the general farmers, who will be required to produce a greater percentage of our beef supply with each succeeding year.

Another evidence of the great interest in milking Shorthorns was the attendance at the meeting of the Milking Shorthorn Club at Cleveland on Feb. 29 and March 1. More than 100 men were out to participate in the two-day program and discussion and a very successful convention was recorded. All indications point to a continuance of good business and prosperity for breeders pursuing this branch of the Shorthorn trade. All such having cows capable of making creditable records of production are urged to maintain complete records for same and enter them in the succeeding volumes of the Milking Shorthorn Year Book, published by the Association.

NEW ENGLAND SHORTHORNS

In November of next year occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the importation of a registered Shorthorn into New England. This was the roan bull, Young Denton (963), sixteen months of age at the time and brought out for Stephen Williams of Northboro, having been purchased by Mr. Williams' brother, a London merchant, from Mr. Wetherell. He was considered a very choice specimen of the breed, was used in Massachusetts about ten years, and then taken to Maine, where he died in 1830. Following the importation of Young Denton, several cows were brought out in the next few years, among the most noted so far as descendants are concerned was Arabella, by North Star (460), also of Mr. Wetherell's breeding. I venture to say that more than 60 per cent of the Shorthorns in New England today trace in the direct line to this cow. The Shorthorns brought to New England in the early days were mainly from the herds of Whitaker and Wetherell, where dairy characteristics were considered of prime importance and the early Shorthorns in this section of the country were universally regarded as good milking stock. In the majority of cases wherever Shorthorn cows have been kept on New England farms, these cows have been milked, so that Milking Shorthorns have been kept as such for upward of eighty years.

Between 1840 and 1850 Mr. Bates' persistent claims for the superiority of his herd of Shorthorns had began to make a big impression on the minds of American farmers and the use of the Princess bull, Belvidere, having directed attention to this line of breeding several importations of Princesses were made from the herd of Mr. Stephenson to the eastern section of this country and these early came into the hands of New England breeders, so that when the boom in

By W. Arthur Simpson

Secretary New England Shorthorn
Breeders' Association

* * *

Bates cattle began in earnest, cattle of this breeding were in great demand and brought many dollars into the pockets of New England men. Like the earlier importations, the Princesses were distinguished by their excellence at the pail and bulls of this fashionable blood were largely used in New England herds for a period of twenty-five to thirty years.

Among the prominent breeders of a generation ago might be mentioned B. Sumner of Connecticut, A. Whitman, S. Haywood and Charles Parsons of Massachusetts, the Winslows, D. S. Pratt and A. W. Griswold of Vermont. These men were largely concerned in the breeding of the fashionable Princesses at a period when Bates cattle were on a boom and used several of the high-priced Duke bulls of the period. Among these were some selling up to \$10,000 each. Sales of fashionable bred cattle were readily made at \$2,000 to \$3,000 each and western breeders were accustomed to come to New England for superior cattle. Of a slightly later period was the establishment at Burlington, Vt., of Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon's herd of Bates cattle, the herd that was subsequently sold for \$50,000 for thirty-two head. It is interesting in the light of the importance being given at the present time to the subject of milk in Shorthorns to note in Colonel Cannon's catalogue of 1878, a copy of which is in my possession, the following introduction: "The method of treating the herd is to continue the successful practice of the late Thomas Bates by encouraging the milking quality of the animals, believing that they are entitled to enjoy in this country the high reputation they hold in England as unrivaled milkers and combining as does no other

strain of blood the highest qualities for the dairy and for beef."

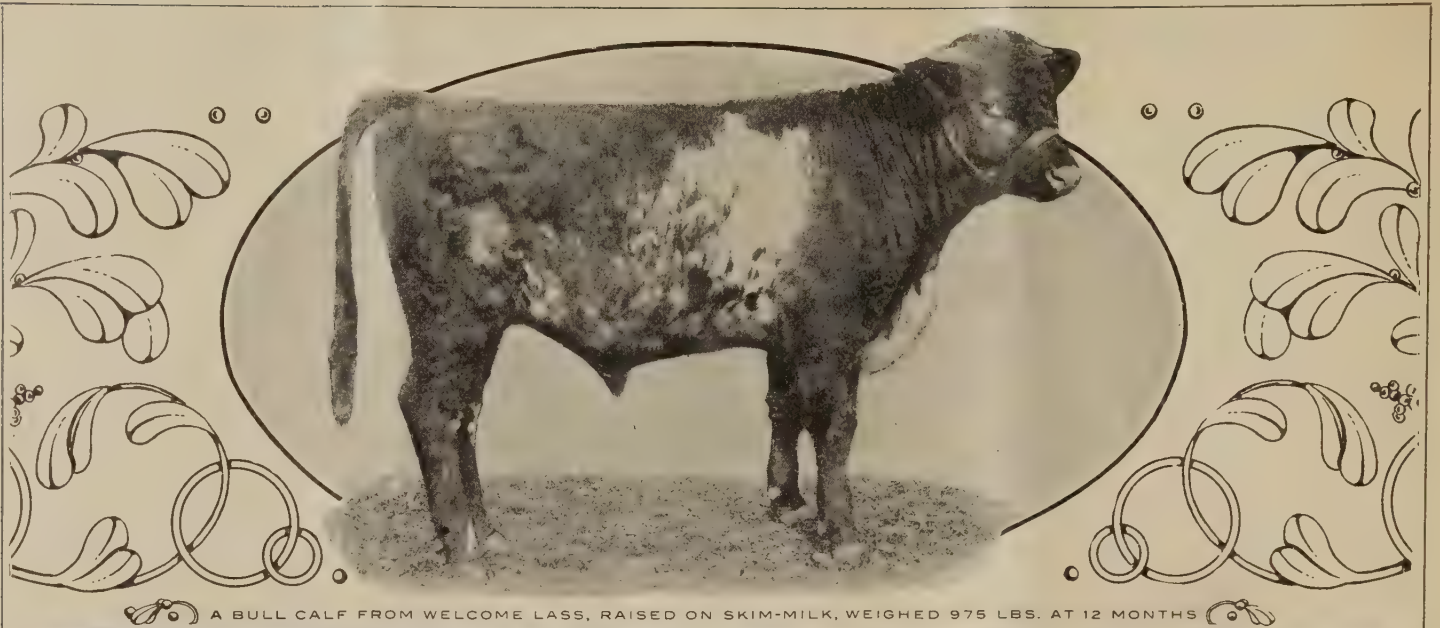
A few days ago at a meeting of the New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association we were favored with the presence of the two longest time breeders of Shorthorns in America, who are still in active business. In 1848 George E. Taylor of Shelburne, Mass., drove a pair of cattle to Northampton, where he purchased from Paoli Lathrop a registered Shorthorn cow of the Arabella family. This was two years before the dispersal of Thomas Bates' celebrated herd. In the same town of Shelburne, J. S. Anderson has been actively concerned in the breeding of Shorthorns since 1850. What a wealth of experience has been the lot of these old-time breeders. At our meeting Mr. Anderson gave us a talk brimful of energy and enthusiasm and for the "red, white and roan," whose fortunes he has followed so many years.

An impression of a visit made to the home of this sturdy pioneer some ten years ago will never leave me. He had a fund of Shorthorn history and lore that was a revelation to a beginner. He showed me Roan Duke's horns, a Bates bull used in the herd over 50 years ago, so wonderfully fine in quality were these horns that they could be encircled with one's hand at the base. On the wall hung this bull's picture, the painting of which cost \$300, the selling price of the animal. He had used bulls bred by three of the greatest breeders of all time, Thomas Bates, Richard Booth and Amos Cruickshank, and was a spectator at the memorable New York Mills sale. As an example and inspiration, the life-long devotion of these two New England breeders to the breed should mean much to every one who aspires to make good in the cattle business.

Claims have been made that it was only necessary to milk Shorthorn cows in order to develop good dairy ability, that the milk has been handled out rath-



Officials of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Milking Shorthorn Cattle Club of America and representatives assembled at Cleveland, O., March 1.



A BULL CALF FROM WELCOME LASS, RAISED ON SKIM-MILK, WEIGHED 975 LBS. AT 12 MONTHS



WELCOME LASS—PRODUCED 13,560.9 MILK AND 656.95 LBS. BUTTER IN TWELVE MONTHS

er than bred out, yet in these eastern states herds have been milked for upwards of ten generations, and, in some cases, one cross of a bull from a strain not possessing milking ability has about destroyed the profitable dairy merit in the female offspring. If there is any one fact that has been demonstrated above all others in the breeding of Shorthorns in New England, it is the necessity of milking ability transmitted through inheritance.

The Shorthorn business in New England today is in a very satisfactory condition, enthusiasm and interest is pronounced, and the addition to the ranks of breeders of new men like Mr. Crane, Dr. Neilson, Mr. Clark and others cannot fail to do good for the breed. The election of W. S. Pratt to the

board of directors the first time this section has ever been so favored, is especially gratifying to all interested in Shorthorns, as Mr. Pratt is fitted by ability and raising to occupy in a creditable manner this position. We predict that in this section, as in all parts of the country, will come a further realization and appreciation of the Shorthorn as the ideal farmer's cow.

We hear a great deal about the outstanding excellence of the Shorthorn of our "daddy's" time. Few breeders but what cherish memories of the grand old double-decked Shorthorn of their younger days, and though there are those who have attempted to explain away these memories as childhood fancies, I am confident that there are no delusions whatever about the matter. How for-

tunate it is that there were those who realized the outstanding excellence of this type of cattle and before our inheritance was entirely squandered gathered and saved the blood that more than any other is in demand today and must occupy a commanding place in our new agriculture. Almost of itself has come a universal demand for the old type milking Shorthorn, a demand that is not confined to any one section of the country, but comes from coast to coast. Every indication points to the fact that supply for many years will not equal demand. Real intrinsic worth is the basis for this demand, and though sentiment may play a large part in the popularity of the breed, it is a sentiment that is founded on negotiable value that brings one hundred cents for every dollar.

Feeding for Milk Production By J. A. McLean

While this is a national organization, nevertheless the newest part of our country can benefit from the experience of the oldest sections. The development of the live stock industry of the east has been from the special-purpose beef animal to the special-purpose dairy animal. This is due to three factors. First, the monopoly of the beef making industry by the western country; second, the economy of production and the profitableness of the dairy animal; and third, the increasing demand for food products in the east due to an increased population. Simultaneously with the disappearance of the beef animal, sheep, for several reasons, have also been abandoned in the east.

As a result of these changes in the live stock policy there has been a gradual abandonment of our farm land. It is a conspicuous thing that in all the New England states less land is being farmed now than was used forty years ago. The chief explanation of this lies in our special live stock policy. Neither our farms nor our market, speaking in the large, are adapted to special purpose live stock.

Similar conditions pertain throughout much of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and in fact to a greater or lesser extent throughout the entire country. The types of our farms and of our farmers point to a greater success with dual-purpose animals. The trend in the beef business and the trend in the dairy lines of husbandry are leading from opposite directions toward the same goal, namely, a dual-purpose or all-purpose animal. This is evidenced in the recent developments in your Shorthorn breed. It is also evidenced in the Holstein, Ayrshire, and Guernsey policies, where greater size is being insisted upon.

The beef making capacity of the Shorthorn has been amply developed. The breed possesses beauty of form, constitution, capacity for food, wealth of natural flesh, and aptitude to fatten to a full degree. It is distinguished by its combined scale and quality. There was a time when another additional feature characterized this breed, viz: excellence in milk production. Unfortunately this trait has been for the last forty years neglected in most of our breeding work.

By proper methods in care, handling and development, this valuable character must be restored. But its restoration must not be achieved at the loss of any of the other valuable features of the breed. While practically all the instruction in this country has been along the lines of special-purpose breeds and has rated beef making as antagonistic to milk giving, yet I know of no investigational work which proves that the animal which carries a wealth of natural flesh cannot also carry an excellent udder, or that the function of high milk production is exclusively tied

to a flat-ribbed, thin-loined, muscleless, thighless cow. Nor can I see why a wealth of natural flesh should prevent udder-development and milk-giving. In your constructional development of your breed you have the opportunity of leading the leaders in this respect.

Nothing will be of greater value to the average farmer nor to you as breeders than will the keeping of accurate milk records continuously year after year. Prove to yourselves and to the world that your two-year-olds and your aged cows alike do produce much milk and butter fat. To no other breed is there so universally a kindly feeling or so much sentiment—but the milkmen must have milk. And as you develop the milk production, never fail to show your cows, your bulls and your fat steers to maintain and demonstrate your type.

Feeding for milk production will become more and more a vital problem in the management of your herds; consequently a few of the things which the specialized dairymen has learned may be followed with safety.

In addition to furnishing the necessary nutriments there are other requisites which we must carefully regard if we would feed successfully. Besides furnishing the food elements, a ration must be bulky, succulent, palatable, digestible and varied.

Bulk is obtained very largely in the hays and silage, but in the feeding of hays, if care is taken in their selection, a large part of the necessary nourishment may be supplied at the same time.

For greatest and most economic milk production some succulent feed must be furnished the cow. For this purpose few feeds are more satisfactory than silage, when all factors are considered. It is particularly valuable for winter feeding and no dairyman carrying more than ten cows can easily succeed without a silo. Roots are an excellent substitute for silage and are rather more productive of milk. Cows will eat a larger quantity of roots apparently, because they have a higher palatability. During the summer season this element of succulence is abundantly supplied in the pasture grasses. However, against those periods of the summer when grass is short and dry, it is certainly good practice to have either silage or some green feed to supply the cow's needs.

It seems scarcely necessary to elaborate upon the factor of palatability. Cows will eat more feed and will digest more thoroughly when feeds are supplied that appeal to the appetite. This is one reason why timothy hay is not a good milk producer. By analysis it rates well, but it does not appeal to the cow, neither is it easily digested. It is one of the poorest sources of roughage which we have, and no herd of dairy cows can be fed upon it, be charged market values for it and show any considerable profit.

Regarding the sources of these essentials, I shall not take time more than to

emphasize the home-growing of proteins in the form of alfalfa and clover. If a man will supply all his hay to his dairy in the form of either one of these hays he can practically eliminate entirely the purchasing of any high-proteid concentrate. At the same time in the growing of these hays the fertility and condition of the soil will constantly be improved. One can to greater advantage afford to buy carbo-hydrates.

I would emphasize the studying of your individual cows. Some have a very much greater capacity for milk production that have others. It is essential that you feed all up to their capacity in order that you may be able to eliminate the low producers. The only way we could ever have made trotting horses in this country was by taking them out on the track and trotting them to their limit of speed. We killed some, crippled a great many, but we discovered those that had not only the speed but the vitality and endurance which was necessary, and from these we bred still others with greater endurance and greater speed. Similarly we will increase the milk production of our Shorthorns; we must develop that function to its fullest, thereby discovering the highest producers, and from these breeding still better.

Remember that only the cows that have a large feed bill, have a chance of showing their owner a profit; cows that have not the capacity to take a lot of food and turn it into milk, are not profitable cows from a milk production standpoint. We lose money in our dairy herds by the excessive feeding of the poor cows and frequently by the underfeeding of the good ones. If milk production pays we must study the individual, breed only from the best and pass the low producer to the butcher.

For the Merit List

Milk records of Shorthorn cows, which comply as to production with Rule 3, governing entry in record of merit list of Year Book, will be accepted for Volume II, when made under the rules prescribed by state colleges, in which state owner resides or when not accompanied with such proof, an affidavit from owner of animal at time of making record, that same is accurate and correct, will be required.

* * *

By careful selection and mating, there is not a single logical reason why we cannot develop a lineage of cattle, of the conformation, fleshing and killing qualities of a beef animal and at the same time possessing a marvelously high record for the production of milk and butter. There is an opportunity of the age now open to the man who will develop as worthy a herd of dual-purpose animals as did Amos Cruickshank of the beef type.

Milking Shorthorns in Benson County, N. D.

The United Stock Breeders' Association of Esmond, North Dakota, is the outgrowth of several meetings held for the purpose of doing something to improve our cattle.

Our first meeting was called in January, 1912, and we were organized by the last of February, 1912. A constitution and by-laws were perfected. Membership fee was made twenty dollars. Then we had to send a man away to buy the sires. This was perhaps the hardest problem. But it was finally left to the board of directors and they decided upon one of our members, and no one has ever been disappointed in his judgment.

Our organization now covers a territory of about twenty square miles, with a membership of one hundred and thirty-one.

We have seventeen registered bulls of the milking Shorthorn strain, mostly from the May & Otis herd of Granville Center, Pa., and those which did not come from there directly are descendants from their herd.

One of the chief advantages of an association of this kind is that the scrub sires of the entire community are done away with. No one who has several crosses of a pure-bred sire will allow a mongrel sire to run at large in his community. While we are improving our cattle through this co-operative association, we are also learning to cooperate in various ways for the benefit of our community. In all this large territory where we are organized there is not a scrub sire of any kind being used.

We have just completed a cow census of the association and find we have 925 females of breeding age, of which sixty-four are pure-bred and registered Shorthorns. Most of the others have two crosses of Shorthorn.

Four years ago there were only two pure-bred bulls and six pure-bred cows in all this territory, and hardly any pure-bred hogs. Now we have over 150 pure-bred registered brood sows, and every member uses a pure-bred boar. This illustrates what a little co-operation will do in a community.

Another great advantage is the opportunity it gives to sell breeding stock. The only reason we are not shipping in carload lots is that we have not that many to spare yet. Any one wanting a carload of high grades or pure-breds will surely go to a place where they are bred in large numbers, as it gives him a good chance for selection.

Still another advantage is, the directors are scattered over a large district, and this tends to eliminate neighborhood quarrels, which is one reason why so many smaller associations fail.

This is not a rich man's corporation, but rather a poor man's co-operation. There would be no need for such an organization if every farmer could af-

By Matthew Duffy Secretary

ford to buy a high-class bull and replace him every two years.

In this association we move the bulls every two years, and the members, for the initial cost of \$20, would each receive the service of seventeen bulls for thirty-four years if the animals lived so long. But it is up to the directors to replace these animals when they become too old.

At one time we had three Holstein

bulls in this organization, but the farmers have come to the conclusion that the milking Shorthorn suits their purpose best.

This is almost entirely a wheat and small grain country, and we find that the milking Shorthorn comes to our farms and accepts conditions as they are, and without requiring any fancy barn or fancy feeding, these splendid large reds and roans with their rugged constitutions go to work to produce cream that brings a good income and steers that top the market. Surely the milking Shorthorn is the farmer's cow.

Shorthorn Cows Make Fine Showing

By Harry L. Little, Evansville, Wis.

The Rock County (Wis.) Cow Testing Association was organized and started Dec. 1 last. There are 21 herds and 345 cows. Four of the herds are pure-bred and grade Shorthorns; the rest of the herds are of the dairy strains, both pure-bred and grades.

In the tester's reports all the cows that have made 40 pounds or more butter fat are given. The report for February has not yet been given out. In the December report there were eight cows in the 40 pound or more class. Three of them were pure-bred Shorthorns and one grade.

In the January report there were 21 cows in this class, 6 pure-bred and 3 grade Shorthorns, this making 13 of the 29, or nearly one-half of the monthly records of over 40 pounds of fat were made by Shorthorn cows, and less

than one-fifth of the herds in the association are of that breed.

For several years many farmers of this section have been using special dairy blood in their herds, and cows of dairy breeding have commanded a good premium over the grade Shorthorn, but they have found that under general farm conditions this class of cows do not milk any more, if as much, as the dual-purpose Shorthorn. And as feeders the calves from the grade dairy cow are an expensive luxury. There is a strong tendency to get back to the Shorthorns, and cows of this class have been selling high at the spring auction sales, in some cases bringing as much as \$10 to \$15 per head more than the dairy bred cows. The demand for pure-bred Shorthorns of proven milking qualities is far in excess of the supply, and at prices more than twice as high as was thought of two years ago.

Owner of Cow.	Name of Cow.	Breed of Cow.	Age Yrs.	Lbs. Milk.	% Fat.	Lbs. Fat.
R. Marquart, Roxy Lee.....		Shorthorn	4	1017	4.2	42.7
R. Marquart, Johnnie.....		G. Shorthorn	6	1197	4.8	57.4
H. B. Paul, Lady Pontle.....		G. Holstein	6	1259	3.4	42.8
J. B. Palmer, Madge.....		G. Shorthorn	7	1232	3.3	40.6
A. Templeton, Betty.....		G. Holstein	4	1116	4.2	46.8
J. Van Etta, Mayflower.....		Ayrshire	7	1110	3.7	41.0
J. Van Etta, Ethelyne.....		Ayrshire	8	1500	3.9	58.5
J. Van Etta, Daisy.....		Ayrshire	5	1153	4.0	46.1
H. H. Little, Roan Maid.....		Shorthorn	4	1012	4.3	43.5
H. H. Little, Lilly Clay 4th.....		Shorthorn	7	1013	4.3	43.5
H. H. Little, Janesville Rose No. 55.....		Shorthorn	6	1232	3.6	44.3
H. H. Little, Lady Mayflower No. 30.....		Shorthorn	4	1050	3.9	40.9
H. H. Little, Lady Mayflower No. 22.....		Shorthorn	8	1250	3.7	46.2
W. D. Austin, Brown Sue.....		G. Ayrshire	6	1171	4.5	52.6
W. D. Austin, Mary.....		G. Ayrshire	5	1232	3.3	40.6
Austin Bros., Kate.....		G. Ayrshire	7	798	5.5	43.8
M. S. Kellogg, Ceres.....		Guernsey	3	838	4.9	41.0
M. S. Kellogg, Brindle.....		Guernsey	4	997	4.4	43.8
F. O. Uehling, Marguerite.....		G. Guernsey	7	1559	5.0	77.9
H. M. Burdick, Bobby.....		G. Jersey	5	1014	4.2	42.5
H. M. Burdick, Reddie.....		G. Shorthorn	10	915	4.6	42.0

JOSEPH Z. FEINBERG,
Official Tester.

H. M. BURDICK,
Secretary.

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association

The Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized in Kansas City, Mo., on Aug. 27, 1897. Section 2 of the Constitution explains the reason for the organization: "The objects of this association shall be to secure a better acquaintance and promote a closer sociality among the breeders of Shorthorn cattle; to encourage their more general breeding and dissemination among the farmers of the country; to inculcate sound and correct principles of breeding and in all honorable ways to promote the welfare of the Shorthorn industry, individually and collectively; to further a better understanding of contagious and communicable diseases among live stock and do such other acts as will advance the interests of Shorthorn breeders."

From the above objects for the association there is certainly a field for its work and a reason for its existence. As to how well this work has been and is now being carried on the following will give some idea:

Its first officers were Hon. G. W. Glick, president; C. E. Leonard, vice president; A. A. Wallace, secretary, and H. C. Duncan, treasurer. Its meetings were held semi-annually. In August of 1899 the name was changed to the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America and its membership list was opened to all interested in Shorthorn cattle, no matter in what state they lived. For a number of years after this it was considered something of a live association, covering the whole United States in its scope, with vice presidents being elected from each of the states that were at all prominent in the Shorthorn breeding industry.

No minutes of any kind or history of the affairs of the association prior to 1912 are available to the writer, with the exception of the program for the fourth annual meeting in 1901, at which time the Hon. S. F. Lockridge of Greencastle, Ind., was president, and the late George P. Bellows of Maryville, Mo., was secretary, and of the fifth annual meeting, held the year following, when H. C. Duncan was president and B. O. Cowan was secretary, the latter serving in that capacity until his resignation in 1913. From this program we find addresses listed by men and women of more than ordinary renown in the live stock and agricultural world, among them Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Alvin H. Sanders of the Breeder's Gazette; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont.; C. F. Curtiss, Iowa State College; Senator W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kan.; J. H. Pickrell, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; Hon. T. J. Wornall; Hon. T. M. Potter of Peabody, Kan.; Hon. David R. Francis; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith; George P. Bellows; John G. Imboden; George Bothwell; V. O. Hildreth; Dr. O. O. Wolf; C. C. Norton; F. A. Edwards; John E. Robbins; J. F. True; L. A. Allen; S. C.

And Its Work

By E. M. HALL
Secretary



Courtesy Hallwood, Carthage, Mo.

"Love Me, Love My Dog"

Hanna and others. Since that time, the officers, having felt that these subjects, while always of great interest to breeders, are so well taken care of in our stock and farm journals, that we had better devote our annual meetings more to business and impromptu discussions upon different subjects rather than prepared speeches, and for the last three meetings no program whatever has been prepared in advance.

For a few years prior to 1913 interest seemed to lag somewhat and the Association was about to die from a trouble generally known as "lack of interest."

In the year 1913 Secretary B. O. Cowan issued a call for the annual meeting. In his call was an earnest appeal for the breeders to again get together and put new life in the Central. Owing to illness Mr. Cowan had called no meeting the year before and he was not able to meet with us this year. But his earnest appeal to put new life into the Association brought out some eighteen or twenty breeders, who, upon assembling, found themselves without an officer present or a program of any kind to guide the meeting and the work. A temporary organization soon was perfected and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James G. Tomson, president; N. H. Gentry, vice president, and E. M. Hall, secretary and treasurer. With this organization, the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association again went to work; an annual sale was planned; Kansas City was made the permanent home of the Association, and while no program had been prepared, members were assigned subjects to talk upon that were of interest to all breeders and the results was a rousing experience meeting.

At this meeting it was generally felt that this Association should try to awaken interest in Shorthorns in territory tributary to Kansas City. Owing to so many sales having been held in Kansas City by "sale promoters," whose only object was the payment of a fee to them for their work, Kansas City was in bad repute as a place to offer pure-bred cattle, Shorthorns especially, at auction. The year of 1913 was a hard one to the breeders and farmers, as the whole central west had been hard hit by drouth. The Shorthorn sale usually held during the American Royal by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association had been called off because, as was claimed, there was no interest, cattle were not in condition and consignments enough could not be secured to fill the sale. Other breeds held their sales suc-



Courtesy Hallwood, Carthage, Mo.

A quartette of Scotch bred beef and milk producers. A combination that reaches its highest value in the Shorthorn



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Good at both ends—and in the middle

cessfully at this time, as usual, and it was the unanimous opinion of those members of the Central Association present that they should do what they could to repair the damage of this omission by holding a sale in connection with their annual meeting the following spring, and that the offering consist of good useful cattle, such as are produced by the average breeders of the district. In the face of these adverse conditions, in March, 1914, the Central Association sold at auction ninety-two head of cattle—about sixty bulls and the rest females—consigned by twenty-six different breeders, for an average of \$191. Through the generosity of a few of our members, an invitation was extended to our past secretary, Mr. B. O. Cowan, with railroad ticket and expenses for his trip pledged, to be with us at our 1914 meeting. Mr. Cowan responded to the invitation with a hearty acceptance and it is felt by the donors of this that the same amount of money could in no other way have been spent to such advantage.

We are indebted to the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for many favors, not the least of which was a sumptuous banquet given at the Coates House, which was made a most joyful occasion by the wit and wisdom of the toastmaster, T. J. Wornall, who was good enough to help out, as the appointed toastmaster could not be present.

Encouraged by this success under such adverse conditions, we planned to make the sale an annual event, and in the fall of 1914, at the time we should have started plans for our next spring sale, the whole country was stirred up with the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. District after district was placed in quarantine and the entire west, which district we were trying especially to attract, placed an embargo against all cattle in the territory from which we expected our consignments. Our hands were tied and we were unable to do anything until the last of February, when the executive committee decided they would not be outdone, and acting under the advice of State Veterinarian Luckey, went ahead and planned for the sale to be held a month later than the date originally claimed. Owing to many em-

bargoes and quarantines, the sale could not be held in Kansas City, so we selected an old warehouse in Independence, Mo., for stabling the cattle, rented a tent for a pavilion, and sold ninety-one head of Shorthorns, consigned by twenty-one different breeders, for an average of \$221.

Our plans for the 1916 sale are well under way, the cattle have been inspected and W. A. Forsythe, sales manager, reports that he has cattle of better quality than we have ever offered before. The demand is all that any one could ask, quarantines have all been removed, and if one may be permitted to predict, it is our guess that the 1916 sale will be the best yet.

In addition to the above favorable conditions, through the generosity of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, we will be enabled to have a show of the sale cattle on the first day of the sale, with many loving cups and liberal cash prizes, to be won by those breeders who are breeding and fitting cattle with quality. This should prove an added attraction and be of material benefit to the sale.

This sale report would be most incomplete if due credit was not given W. A. Forsythe, sales manager, who has had charge of these sales, and has made them such a decided success under the most adverse conditions possible.

During the spring of 1914 the Missouri State Board of Agriculture made the Shorthorn breeders of the state of Missouri a proposition to print and distribute 100,000 bulletins, entitled "Shorthorn Cattle in Missouri," without further cost to the breeders than getting together the data for the bulletin. This matter was turned over to the Central Association. Mr. B. O. Cowan was engaged to do the work of collecting this data and the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association collected from the breeders of the state to pay for same. This was a great work and by the liberal distribution of the bulletin during the Panama-Pacific Exposition its influence for Shorthorns in general and those in Missouri especially should be far-reaching.

During the recent outbreak of foot

and mouth disease a movement was started to place Missouri on the "prepared list." A bill was prepared carrying an emergency appropriation for reimbursing the breeders should their cattle need to be slaughtered for public benefit. This bill allows that up to \$200 per head may be paid for registered cattle and up to \$40 per head on grade cattle. The officers of the Central Association gave their time and best influence, backed by our association, and while other breeds and interests were equally as active in the work, the bill was passed and Missouri has gone on record as recognizing and appreciating the value of a pure-bred animal, not only to a greater extent than any other state, but was the first to take such initiative, and this in the face of the fact that she had not had a single case of the foot and mouth disease within her borders, nor has she yet had.

The work of the Central Association in recent years has been to improve Shorthorn conditions generally, but more especially in the Kansas City territory. It is our object to help and encourage the small breeders and beginners as well as the larger breeder. We believe that we can furnish a market for any good useful Shorthorns, if properly grown and presented for sale, and by furnishing this outlet for the breeders' surplus cattle, increase his demand, and that of his neighbors, toward more and better cattle and encourage better feeding and care.

As secretary for the past three years many opportunities have been called to my attention to further the interest of Shorthorns and their breeders. These opportunities have not been taken advantage of, owing to the lack of time and financial provision. If this work as briefly outlined in this sketch has been and is thought to be of benefit to Shorthorn interests, I advise the members now to take steps toward perfecting the organization and placing it on a basis where it will not depend upon the enthusiasm and generosity of one or two busy men who have not the time to give to its work. The work has been started and well started. The organization has some 250 members and if kept going un-

(Continued on Page 40.)

Oklahoma Shorthorn Association

By F. K. TAGGART
Secretary

A short time before the Oklahoma State Fair in 1913 a few of our Shorthorn breeders decided to organize a breeders' association, and in accordance with this view, about ten breeders met on the eve of Sept. 29 at the Live Stock Pavilion, Oklahoma State Fair grounds. There, in the cattle stalls, seated on baled hay, we organized temporarily by electing H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, temporary president, and F. K. Taggart, Bison, secretary, after a few short talks and discussion in regard to Shorthorns and their prospects on the Oklahoma farms. We decided to call a meeting at the Court House at Enid on Dec. 16, 1913, and go into permanent organization. As announced, meeting was held and a very good crowd of breeders and prospective breeders were present, considering the conditions at that time.

We effected permanent organization by electing H. C. Lookabaugh president, L. E. Wooderson vice president and F. K. Taggart secretary-treasurer; executive committee, T. S. Paris, Lee R. Patterson, J. R. Whistler, R. N. Brittan and A. B. Campbell. A very good meeting was had and a number of good, inspiring talks were made by breeders in our own state. Since that time we have had two annual meetings and three or four call meetings, and in all them harmony has prevailed and breeders have worked in co-operation with one another, and our Association has grown from a mere handful of breeders till now we have some 125 active, paid-up members, with probably twice that many breeding Shorthorns in our state that have not yet joined our Association. At a number of our regular and call meetings we have had with us many noted breeders and the officers of the National Association, who are all welcomed warmly by us and who have given us talks that inspire us onward. At our last meeting, just held in Oklahoma City on eve of March 7, we had a banquet, followed by a great meeting, in which Mr. Reid Carpenter, president American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, gave us a good talk, followed by C. J. McMasters, Altoona, Ill.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; Frank D. Tomson, Pete Ross, Cal Kinzer, Frank Scofield and James G. Tomson, all from our state of Oklahoma, who responded to call with short, inspiring talks.

Among our home men who spoke were Hon. Frank Gault, Dean Carlyle, John Fields, T. P. Martin, Carl Williams, W. H. Taggart, Harry Blake, Lee Patterson, A. B. Campbell, A. B. Hunter and J. R. Whisler.

Interest in Shorthorns has grown as fast as our Association has grown, and we have drawn heavily on the best herds of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio for some of their best stock.

Scottish Spring Sales Make High Record

The Four Calves Illustrated Below Sold for an Average Around \$6,000



VELOX OF NAEMOOR

Roan, calved March 26th, 1915. Sire, Edgcote Masterpiece (115277). Bred by J. J. Moubray of Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge. Winner of First Prize in his Class (March Calves) and MacLennan Challenge Cup as Best Bull at Perth Shorthorn Show and Sale (M. F. & Co., Ltd.), February 15th and 16, 1916. Sold to George Campbell, Bieldside, Aberdeen, for \$7,750.



RAMSDEN REGENT

Roan, calved December 26th, 1914. Sire, Strowan Regent (97347). Bred by Captain John M'Gillivray, Aldie, Tain. Winner of First Prize in his Class (Oldest Bull Calves); also Reserve for the MacLennan Challenge Cup as Best Bull, at Perth Shorthorn Show and Sale (M. F. & Co., Ltd.), February 15th and 16th, 1916. Sold to A. J. Marshall, Stranraer, at \$4,500.



KING CRUICKSHANKS

Roan, calved April 27th, 1915. Sire, Cupbearer of Collyne (114960). Bred by Duncan Stewart of Millhills, Crieff. Winner of Second Prize in the Youngest Class of Bulls, at Perth Shorthorn Show and Sale (M. F. & Co., Ltd.), February 15th and 16th, 1916. Sold to George Campbell, Bieldside, Aberdeen, for \$7,500.



CLUNY AUGUSTUS

Red, calved February 23rd, 1915. Sire, President of the Mint (109670). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. Winner of First Prize in his Class (February Calves), at Perth Shorthorn Show and Sale (M. F. & Co., Ltd.), February 15th and 16th, 1916. Sold to Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beauly, for \$3,900.

The Show at Oklahoma City

There is Shorthorn sentiment abroad in Oklahoma, and a concerted movement toward a more general production. The Southwest American Royal held at Oklahoma City March 4 to 11, brought out a large number of Shorthorn breeders and liberal exhibits. Exhibitors from outside the state were T. J. Dawe & Son, of Kansas; Carpenter & Ross, of Ohio, and Frank Scofield, of Texas. Oklahoma exhibitors were H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga; Lee Patterson, El Reno; A. and M. Colledge, Stillwater, and others with limited entries, with a fair share of the prizes awarded those entries from within the state. The steer calf Bennie Dale, shown by the A. and M. Colledge, was made the cham-

pion, winning over pure bred and grades, among them a strong two-year-old grade, the Ohio entry. C. J. McMasters, Altoona, Ill., placed the decisions in a decidedly efficient manner. If present plans are carried out the Southwest American Royal will enlarge and be placed on a permanent footing, with a Shorthorn sale under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in connection. The sale at the recent show was limited to the Oklahoma breeders and made an average of \$177 on 57 offerings. An effort is being made to arrange a show circuit with Denver and Ft. Worth, the shows to be held in February. This would insure more extensive exhibits at all three.

The New Association in Illinois By Rank C. Forbes, Sec'y

Comparatively few present day breeders, perhaps, have ever seriously considered the important part played by Illinois in the advancement of the Shorthorn breed in America. From their introduction into the state in the early '30s by Capt. James N. Brown, until the present time, when perhaps 500 breeders within the state are recording animals in the Shorthorn Herd Book, Illinois has been a leader. There may have been short periods of inactivity, when interest relaxed for a short time, but not for long, and the Prairie State always "came back" strongly to take her position among the foremost in the Shorthorn ranks.

Illinois was the first state in the corn belt proper to adopt the breed. It was the Illinois Importing Company that imported the first Scotch-bred cattle into the central west, which importation contained the first cattle brought into the country from the herd of Amos Cruickshank. To Illinois is due the credit of securing the first Scotch bull, that was destined to be the leading factor in removing the scales from the eyes of those who had gone pedigree mad. This bull was the famous Baron Booth of Lancaster, imported into Canada and brought into the United States by J. H. Pickrell. To an Illinois breeder, Edward Isles, of Springfield, is due the credit of the first direct importation of Aberdeenshire cattle into the western states. This importation contained two of the most noted celebrities known to the Shorthorn world—the far famed Duke of Richmond, that had more to do with establishing Scotch Shorthorns in America than any other one animal, and the great heifer Orange Blossom 18th, that sold at public auction for \$3,500, and was spoken of as being one of the best females bred at Sittyton.

In the days when the Hereford breed had reached the zenith of its career on American soil, and was threatening to eclipse the Shorthorn in the show yard; when the tension had almost reached the breaking point, and breeders far and near were most fearful that the Shorthorn was doomed to go down in defeat, who was it that was called upon and responded so nobly by bearing the colors of the "red, white and roan" to undisputed victory? Records reveal in this position the name of J. H. Potts & Son of Jacksonville, Illinois.

The records of leading live stock exhibitions of more recent years show that entries from Illinois have always received their share of the prize money. Illinois breeders have made sales in recent years that have been resultant in some of the highest averages. Illinois cattle have topped the sales held during the International on several occasions, but these facts notwithstanding, there should be some movement inaugurated that will tend to stimulate even more interest in Shorthorn affairs in

the state, that the standard may be kept up, and for that reason was founded the Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

In venturing the foregoing statements, it is not the intention of the writer to laud the achievements of Illinois in comparison with those of her sister states, but merely to arouse our present-day breeders and endeavor to induce them to place their shoulder to the wheel and work as a unit in keeping Illinois in its rightful position among the leaders of what is best in Shorthorns.

Despite the fact that the date chosen conflicted with important public sales, and numerous business meetings which are always prevalent at this time of

representatives from some of the oldest herds in the state. Everyone was enthusiastic regarding the results of the new organization, and all expressed a desire to do their utmost toward making it a success.

The officers elected were: President, C. J. McMasters, Altoona; first vice president, D. W. Robinson, Pekin; second vice president, Robert R. Ward, Benton; secretary and treasurer, Rank C. Forbes, Henry; directors, J. A. Kilgour, Sterling; W. W. Wright, Toulon; D. F. Norris, Galena; L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, and W. B. Cook, Aledo. The membership fee was fixed at \$5, which includes the first year's dues, and everyone present hastened to affix his name to the list



Courtesy J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.

Silver Knight, in his every day clothes, a worthy sire

year, a goodly number of breeders were present at the meeting held at the Inn, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 29th. Through the courtesy of Messrs. B. H. Heide and F. W. Harding, representing the International Live Stock Exposition and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, respectively, the assembled breeders were entertained at luncheon, spread in the very appropriate Baronial Hall of the Saddle and Sirloln Club. The walls of this spacious room are adorned with the portrait of barons of the live stock world, and almost without exception they are of Shorthorn fame. Many of the portraits are of men who have assisted very materially, or are now assisting in the making of Shorthorn history in Illinois, and to gaze upon these likenesses was to be inspired to deeds that would sustain the point of vantage attained by those who have gone before.

Among the breeders at the meeting were some just beginning, as well as

of members. Anyone residing within the state, who is interested in Shorthorn affairs, is eligible for membership, thus two of the first names to appear are those of B. H. Heide and F. W. Harding, which is unquestionable evidence that the new association has the support of two of the strongest live stock organizations in America.

What are the intentions of the association? No doubt this question is foremost in the mind of every breeder in the state who did not attend the meeting. Putting it broadly, the association is to do everything in its power to further the interests of breeders of Shorthorns in Illinois. Especially is this true of the beginner, who is apt to need assistance most. The association will endeavor to find an outlet for all surplus stock belonging to its members. There will be public sales held at what is considered to be the best sale points. If deemed advisable, the sale cattle will be inspected by a competent man and graded according to merit, and the various grades listed together and offered

for sale at points where such cattle will sell to the best advantage. There is a large demand for range bulls in car lots and few individual breeders are in a position to fill orders of this character, but under the auspices of the association, such orders can be handled nicely by drafts from the herds of members who have this class of stock on hand and who have heretofore found it rather difficult to dispose of them without a sacrifice to some scalper.

It is the intention of the association to hold an annual show and sale of high-class cattle and award prizes, either cash or cups, to the winners in the several classes, and thus stimulate an interest in breeding better stock. In connection with these annual shows and sales will be held a special feature from which the beginner is sure to derive much benefit. The idea was original

with Colonel Carey M. Jones, and is to be known as a Shorthorn short course. An entire day, or more, perhaps, will be spent in judging the entries and awarding the prizes; the judge will be instructed to give the reasons for the several ratings, and to answer any question concerning the awards that may be asked. Furthermore, any questions pertaining to Shorthorns, relative to breeding operations, pedigree or management, that may be perplexing to the beginner, will be discussed by the experienced breeders present. In fact, the time will be spent in a round table talk on any and all subjects pertaining to Shorthorns, that may be brought up. In the evening, it has been suggested, that men of authority be engaged to lecture on various topics of interest to breeders in general. In fact, everything possible will be done to assist the breeders in their operations.

To the best of the writer's knowledge, Colonel Jones' idea is a new one, and has never been used in connection with breed association meetings. That it is possessed of unlimited merit is certain, and it should have the strongest support of every breeder of Shorthorns in Illinois.

The new association is going out to win. Its success, however, depends entirely upon the support given it by the breeders. It must be financed properly if maximum results are obtained; its only means of financial strength lies in its total membership; the fee is small and can well be afforded by every owner of a Shorthorn cow in the state, so it is earnestly desired that everyone interested in Shorthorns in Illinois, send in his name, together with the fee, to the Secretary and let us all get together and boost our state even farther to the front than it has ever been before.



Courtesy Walter J. Hill, Northcote, Minn.

Lancaster Duchess 7th and calf. A marvel for compactness of form.

Kansas Shorthorns

(Continued from page 18.)

a practical problem in breeding. At the head of the herd is Matchless Dale 291609, a bull of exceptional individuality who has sired more champion Shorthorn steers than any other bull of the breed either living or dead. It is interesting to note that all but four bull calves sold from this herd have gone to breeders within the state in the past four years.

Not only have the Shorthorns made a reputation in the state, but the Polled Durham herds have an enviable reputation. The champion Polled Durham bull of America is now owned in Kansas.

Achenbach Brothers, Stegelin & Clonch, C. A. Rose and a number of smaller breeders are extremely active in developing a type of Polled Durhams which are distinguished from the best Shorthorn herds only by their absence of horns. These herds are being handled with the same general purpose in view as are the Shorthorns—to produce a type of early maturing, deep-fleshed, blocky, thick individuals which will be valuable in improving the native cattle.

Kansas has helped to make Shorthorn history, not only in the production of pure-bred and show cattle, but in replacing the long horn and old-fashioned Mexican and Texas cattle of Spanish origin, which required from four to six years to mature, with individuals which

will reach the same weight at two years as was gained by them at maturity. Shorthorn bulls were used to improve these cattle in size, to increase the milk flow which nourished the calves, to reduce the length of horn, put meat on their backs and build up their rump and hindquarters in such manner as to enhance their selling value. During the past year there has been so great a demand for Shorthorn bulls that it is doubtful if a full carload of 2-year-olds can be found in any section of the state. Shorthorn calves finished by their breeder in Chase county have topped the Kansas City market for the week each time they have been marketed in the last four years. More new herds have been established in the state within the past year than in the three preceding years.

The Story of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association

By Howard Vaughn

Secretary

The starting of a periodical devoted to the interests of Shorthorn cattle appeals strongly to one who is at all familiar with the merits of the "reds, whites and roans." The strange thing is that such a publication has waited so long before putting in its appearance. Delay could not have been caused by lack of national or popular support, for from prior days "the grade Durham cow" has been the best friend of the middle western farmer and the business of breeding Shorthorns has continued without successful rivalry until the present.

Among the supporters of Shorthorns there have been no more loyal enthusiasts, no one who has recognized the intrinsic merit of this and of cattle more than the farmers of the state of Iowa. It seems peculiarly appropriate, therefore, that the initial number of our breed paper should contain something about the Iowa Shorthorn breeders. No state contains more pure-bred Shorthorns, in no other state are there as many men engaged in the business of breeding Shorthorns and nowhere else has there been a definite local organization of Shorthorn breeders for so long a period of time. Mr. Tomson's request to write something of the Iowa breeders' organization suggested a reading of the early records of the organization, and numerous requests from parties desiring to organize similar associations indicates that a public record of the constitution of this early association would be of considerable value.

On the front page of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association books it is

recorded that "pursuant to a call previously made, a goodly number of the Shorthorn breeders of Iowa met in Liberty Hall, West Liberty, Iowa, on the 24th day of January, 1882. This meeting continued from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly midnight," so the word goes, "in the perfection of an organization and the discussion of topics of interest to the breeders present." The principal address was delivered by D. M. Moninger of Marshall county, who at that time enjoyed a national reputation as a producer of high-class finished Shorthorn beef and a successful exhibitor at the Chicago Fat Stock Show. The officers elected at this meeting were: C. C. Nourse, Des Moines, president; A. T. Judd, West Liberty, vice president; James Morgan, West Liberty, secretary; and S. H. Bellamy, Knoxville, treasurer. In addition to these officers, a board of directors was chosen. It consisted of the following: John Scott, Nevada; T. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge; E. A. Barnett, Dexter, and J. W. Jane, Lone Tree.

After holding several highly successful meetings this association erected a small building as a headquarters and rest room on the grounds of the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines. This building was sold only a few years back to the Fair Association and is now used as a temporary postoffice during fair week. The money returned from the sale of the building was used for the purchase of trophies,

which are now competed for annually by members of the association exhibiting Shorthorn calves at the state fair. There is a twenty-five dollar trophy for each class as follows: Senior bull calf, junior bull calf, senior bull calf and junior heifer calf. These calves must be bred as well as exhibited by members of the association in good standing. The original organization continued to hold annual meetings and enthusiastic discussions for about twenty years, after which there was a short period of lax interest in association affairs. During the week of the state fair in 1912, however, the association was reorganized with the following officers: D. Teitgen, Bellevue, president; William Herkleman, Elwood, vice president; E. B. Thomas, Audubon, secretary-treasurer, and C. A. Saunders, Manilla; G. H. Burge, Mount Vernon; Ralph Watts, Miles; Howard Vaughn, Marion, and W. A. Wickersham, Melbourne, were made directors. The original constitution was readopted and is now used with but few alterations. The next meeting was held in January, 1913, at the Iowa State College at Ames, and a very successful program was carried out. From this time on, regular annual meetings have been held. No meeting was held in January of this year, the annual meeting having been postponed until the evening of the first annual sale, held Feb. 23d last, at the state fair grounds. Discussion of subjects of interest to farmers and cattle breeders and the passage of resolutions intended to have a desirable effect on the Shorthorn business occupied the at-



Courtesy Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa.

The Noted Villager at Ten Years

tention of breeders present at these meetings. For the past two years an attractive banquet and toasts served as an attraction for the meeting and assisted in getting the breeders better acquainted socially.

Undoubtedly, the largest venture of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association was the holding of its first annual bull sale and show this year. On February 23d, the association, through its sale manager, Mr. E. R. Silliman, whose efficient services were furnished by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, gathered in Des Moines and sold no less than eighty-four bulls for the sum of \$12,610, or an average of slightly over \$150. Taking into consideration the fact that this was the initial sale of the association and that a considerable number of the bulls were quite young, the average price was deemed very satisfactory by those present. Certainly it was satisfactory enough to warrant the holding of another similar show and sale in 1917. The following short account, taken from the Iowa Homestead, gives a good summary of the winnings and the sale of the winning bulls:

"The initial show and sale of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at the fair grounds, Des Moines, Iowa, February 23d. The venture was a successful one and is to be made a permanent affair. The judging was done in the morning by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. In the two-year-old class W. W. Vaughn & Son, Marion, Iowa, won first on Marshall Gold, that sold later in the sale for \$275 to Laban Hodgson. C. B. Baldwin won second on Scotch Sovereign, that sold in the sale to Williams Bros. for \$255. C. E. Tilton, Maquoketa, Iowa, won third on Monarque Sultan, that brought \$225, selling to Zobel Bros. In the yearling class, F. H. Ehlers, Tama, Iowa, won first on Waverly, the first-prize junior yearling at the Iowa State Fair, that sold to Will Henn for \$320. Frank T. Pemberton, Iowa Falls, Iowa, won second on Pleasantview Renown. A. M. Crawford & Sons bought this bull at \$400. E. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa, won third on Premier Marshall, that sold to McElroy & Son at \$170. In the senior calf class, Geo. J. Barth, Marble Rock, Iowa, won first on Royal Sultan, selling to Will Henn at \$295. A. L. Mason won second on Fancy's Duke, that sold for \$185 to M. S. Welsh. F. A. Clark, Laurens, Iowa, won third on Prime Sharon. In the junior calf class C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa, won first and the silver cup for the best calf on Royal Gainford, a beautiful roan that sold for \$625 to J. E. Mann. E. B. Thomas, Audubon, Iowa, won second on Gloster Type, that sold to A. L. Grimm for \$345. C. E. Tilton won third on King Sultan, that sold to J. W. Door at \$255."

The officers elected to represent the association for the coming year are: C. L. McClellan, Lowden, President; Frank Toyne, Lanesboro, Vice President;

D. A. Jay, Blakesburg, Secretary-Treasurer; with E. B. Thomas, of Audubon, and C. E. Tilton, of Maquoketa, as directors for the term of two years. The association now has several tributary county organizations in Iowa and there appears to be a growing attitude on the part of breeders to support the organization, particularly in its effort to establish a high class annual show and sale of bulls and in the advertisement of Iowa as the best place to buy Shorthorns.



Courtesy Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.

Collynie Denmark 3d
by Denmark 8th

PUBLIC SALES

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 12 AND 13.
OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Sold for. Average.
88 head \$16,885.00 \$192.00
45 bulls 179.00
Top bull, Baron Pride..... 500.00

Top female, Maxwalton Jealousy. 625.00
DENVER, COLO., Jan. 19.
Sold for. Average.
49 bulls..... \$264.00
Top bull, Dandy Pride..... \$1,100.00

AINSWORTH, IOWA, Jan. 19.
CLEGG BROS. AND OTHERS
Average.
16 bulls..... \$129.00
7 sons of The Callant (Clegg Bros.)..... 195.00

BELOIT, KAN., Jan. 19.
J. W. SMITH
Sold for. Average.
52 head \$ 90.00
39 cows and heifers..... 93.00
14 bulls..... 107.00
Top bull, Gallant Knight Star. 217.50
Top female, Annetta the 4th.. 122.50

FRIEND, NEB., Jan. 11.
H. L. BODE
Sold for. Average.
16 females..... \$ 1,405.00 \$ 87.50
18 bulls..... 1,664.00 92.45
34 head..... 3,069.50 90.00

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Jan. 11.
BLAKESLEE-SHELDON
Sold for. Average.
30 females..... \$101.00
20 bulls..... 81.00
Top bull, Queen's Victor..... 175.00
Top female, Barrington Queen.. 195.00

CLAY CENTER, KAN., Jan. 27.
RICHARD ROENIGK
Sold for. Average.
18 females..... \$100.00
5 bulls..... 124.00
Top bull, Kirklivington Lad... 155.00
Top females, Maud and Queen Mary (each)..... 145.00

FREESPORT, ILL., Jan. 6.
TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSN.
Sold for. Average.
62 head..... \$120.00
24 females..... 123.00
38 bulls..... 118.00
Top female, Spicy Lass..... 180.00
Top bull, Field Marshall..... 200.00

SOUTH ENGLISH, IOWA, Feb. 3.
SMITH & BARNHARDT
Sold for. Average.
45 head..... \$103.00
8 bulls..... 78.00
37 females..... 108.00
Top female, Roan Myrtle..... 300.00
Top bull, Fair Knight..... 210.00

LAURENS, IOWA, Feb. 1.
F. O. OLESON
Sold for. Average.
36 head..... \$ 3,717.50 \$103.50
14 bulls..... 1,317.50 94.00
22 females..... 2,400.00 109.10

WAYNE, NEB.
GEO. BUSKIRK
Sold for. Average.
40 head..... \$127.50
Lady Grey..... 200.00
Lady Countess..... 200.00
Top bull, White Hampton..... 200.00

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 11.
COBB & DERBY
Sold for. Average.
5 head..... \$358.25
Top female, Lizzie..... \$ 505.00

MARYVILLE, MO., Feb. 27.
NODAWAY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS
Sold for. Average.
16 bulls..... \$ 2,745.00 \$171.50
31 females..... 3,937.50 127.25
47 head..... 6,682.50 142.20
Top bull, Supreme Favorite... 325.00
Top female, Mary..... 200.00

HICKORY VALLEY, TENN., Feb. 23.
LESPEDEZA FARMS (H. B. DURYEA)
Sold for. Average.
60 head..... \$17,375.00 \$289.60
Top bull, Augustine..... 1,600.00
Top female, Princess Royal
15th, with calf..... 600.00

DES MOINES, IOWA, Feb. 23.
IOWA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Sold for. Average.
84 bulls..... \$12,610.00 \$150.15
Top bull, Royal Gainford..... 625.00

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Feb. 24.
MARSHALL COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Sold for. Average.
18 bulls..... \$ 2,410.00 \$134.00
25 females..... 3,630.00 145.00
43 head..... 6,040.00
Top female, Graceful Miss..... 300.00
Top bull, Roan Knight 4th..... 250.00

KINGSLEY, IOWA, Feb. 16.
EDWARD CAREL
Sold for. Average.
Top bull, Carel's Choice..... \$ 121.00
Top female, Craibstone Alice,
with bull calf..... 130.00

FALLS CITY, NEB., Feb. 5.
HITCHCOCK-UHLIG
Sold for. Average.
22 head \$140.15
Top 300.00

GALENA, ILL., Feb. 10.
JO DAVISS COUNTY PURE-BRED CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Sold for.
Top female, Primrose..... \$200.00
Top bull, Ringmaster..... 145.00
BENTON, ILL., Feb. 25.
ED AND JIM KIRKPATRICK
Average.
34 head..... \$123.00

ALTOONA, ILL.
KNOX COUNTY BREEDERS
Sold for. Average.
20 females..... \$112.60
7 bulls..... 125.70
Top female, Clara 90th..... 275.00

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, March 2.
AMERICAN MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Sold for. Average.
51 head..... \$572.55
39 females..... 629.00
12 bulls..... 389.15
Top female, Bellevue Daisy... \$ 1,585.00
Top bull, Willowdale Robin... 1,325.00

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 8.
OKLAHOMA BREEDERS LIVE STOCK SHOW
Sold for. Average.
57 head..... \$10,060.00 \$177.00
Top female, Velvet Lady..... 425.00
Top bull, Bapton Coronet 2nd... 400.00

GALESBURG, ILL., March 9.
H. G. BOWERS AND OTHERS
Sold for. Average.
29 females..... \$ 6,100.00 \$212.00
22 bulls..... 4,555.00 207.00
51 head..... 10,715.00 210.00
Top bull, Sultan Crown..... 550.00
Top female, Violet Lady..... 410.00

GALESBURG, ILL., March 8.
A. J. RYDEN
Sold for. Average.
27 females..... \$10,780.00 \$399.00
13 bulls..... 5,370.00 418.00
40 head..... 16,150.00 403.00
Top bull, Maxwalton Jupiter... 1,115.00
Top female, Lavender 4th..... 860.00

DAYTON, IOWA, March 9.
BLAIR BROS.
Sold for. Average.
21 females..... \$ 5,115.00 \$243.55
12 bulls..... 2,310.00 192.50
33 head..... 7,425.00 225.00
Top bull, Marshal's Stamp... 405.00
Top female, Marchioness 41st.. 400.00

DYSART, IOWA, March 10.
ZOBEL BROS.
Sold for. Average.
23 head..... \$ 2,599.00 \$113.00
Top bull, Royal Goods..... 160.00
Top female, Gladys Butterfly.. 205.00

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association

By IRVIN E. WILSON
Secretary

Our commonwealth, Nebraska, is, from necessity and natural advantages, a stock growing state. The climate and the nutritious grasses of her pastures and ranges invite, while the needs of her agricultural industry impel, the growing of live stock. While all branches of stock raising meet with at least a fair degree of success, perhaps the most important, judging from all phases of the subject, is the cattle industry.

Since the first advance of civilization into our state, when the steer was used as a beast of burden, to the present day of the production of baby beef and butter fat, the Shorthorn could meet all requirements better than any other breed. In our own state, from the ranges of the west to the region of intensive farming in its eastern part, a very large portion of the cattle are Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades. While I was only asked to write of Nebraska, I will say this is as true of other states. The popularity enjoyed by the breed has been won upon its merits. Intrinsic value has been the foundation of its success. This has imbued many with the ambition to breed them pure, and as a result innumerable small herds have sprung up all over our state.

A small association was formed a few years ago to further the interests of the breed, and its members, recognizing the fact that among these new breeders are the great breeders of the future, have decided to assist them in the matter of disposing of their surplus by way of breeders' sales. While the association is not strong enough to launch in the sale business very extensively at present, evidence of its opportunities are manifest by the inquiries coming from their recent announcement—inquiries from both buyers and sellers—buyers for cattle to go even to South America.

The fame of some Nebraska herds is national or even international, and organization will assist in bringing other herds to the front as well as assist those with established reputations. It is the desire of the association to encourage the breeding of better cattle. In the sales it may assist it wishes only creditable cattle offered and wishes them in creditable condition. The association wishes to facilitate the distribution of the surplus of its breeders' herds to meet the popular demand and to increase the merits of the breed until the popularity of the red, white and roan will become even greater from year to year. The association should have every breeder or admirer of the breed among its members.



Courtesy Leonardo Pereyra, Argentina

A rare achievement in animal photography. Calomel 97 by Shenley Banner

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association

By P. G. ROSS
President

The Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized some forty years ago for the purpose of getting the breeders together and working out means by which the smaller breeders could profit by the larger breeders' experience and advertising, and the purposes of the association have always been the same. W. C. Rosenberger was made Secretary in 1913 and I was made President. We have 134 paid members for 1916. The committee considered it advisable to have a public sale, but on account of quarantine conditions it was postponed and we had our first annual sale in January, 1916. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offered \$250 in premiums and three silver trophies. One was won by John Gunsett & Son and two by Carpenter & Ross, which were passed on to the reserve competition, John Gunsett & Son and C. A. Branson. The classes were well filled and as many as thirty moneys were awarded in bull calf class. It was the desire of the management to sell 200

head, an equal number of bulls and females, but only 100 could be secured. No restrictions were made as to quality and many of the contributors of the commoner sorts spent the proceeds for better stock. A majority were under one year old and in but moderate condition, and in all the offering averaged \$192. And it is the desire of the management to be able to secure 500 head for the January, 1917, sale. A fee of \$15 per head was charged, but as members increase and the show and sale advertise themselves it is hoped a less fee will serve the purpose. The showing took place Jan. 12 in a heated pavilion at the fair grounds, and attracted a large attendance from many states, and the cattle were sold the second day. The association had its annual meeting the evening of the 12th. The same officers continue for another year. Governor Willis addressed the meeting on the Shorthorns of Ohio when he was a boy, and F. W. Harding made a lengthy talk on his travels abroad, the future outlook for Shorthorns, and the importance of recording the offspring as early as possible.



Courtesy Leonardo Pereyra, Argentina

Royal Victor and Quilmes Victory, sons of Centennial Victor. Note the richness of the coats of hair, scale and substance

Annual Meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n

Held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, December 1, 1915

That the affairs of this association and the Shorthorn interests at large are making active progress was clearly in evidence at the annual meeting in Chicago Dec. 1. President Reid Carpenter, Mansfield, Ohio, presented his view of the situation in a pleasing address, which is herewith published:

"My experience as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle does not extend over as long a term of years as the experience of many of you, nor has it been as wide or as varied, but never in that time has the prospect of the business been as bright and encouraging as it is at present. During the past year I have traveled over a large scope of country, east, south and west, and in every section of the country that I have visited there is a large and growing interest in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns. In the east there is a growing interest in the dairy Shorthorn because they must have cattle that will at the same time be useful for milk and beef. In the south they are beginning to realize that they must more and more diversify their farming, that they must improve the grade of cattle they are raising, and this they can do in no way better than by introducing an admixture of Shorthorn blood. In the west the demand for pure-bred Shorthorns is increasing rapidly, especially for bulls of outstanding merit.

"The breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns is one of the great industries of the country. It has many thousands of individuals interested in its development and many millions of dollars invested in its product, and the future of the business is only limited by the energy and ability that are devoted to the conduct and building up of the industry. But with all this interest manifested in the Shorthorn trade there is large room for further growth and a market that can be further built up and enlarged all over the country. Each individual breeding Shorthorn cattle can, in his own way and in his individual territory, do something to enlarge the scope of the business and add to the ranks of the Shorthorn breeders.

"In no way can this be done to a greater advantage than in keeping in close touch with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. What I wish to say about the conduct of the affairs of the association I wish to say in all modesty, not claiming for the board of directors or myself any large amount of credit for the marked increased progress that has been made in the business of the office during the past year. This progress, I believe, is to be credited to the intelligence, activity and executive ability with which its affairs are conducted by the management and the office force. The report of the management shows that a marked improvement has been made in many directions during the past year, in the receipts of the association, in number and efficiency of the office

force, in the dissemination of information and in the various avenues through which aid is extended to the breeders of Shorthorns all over the country. While there has been a very substantial gain during the past year, I believe that this gain in no way measures what will be done in the immediate future if the same course continues to be pursued.

"Up until a very short time ago the keeping of the records of the cattle was thought to be the substantial business of the organization, but this really is but a small part of the business of the association. As rapidly as it can be done it seems to me it should be the business of the association to see that there is a state association established in every state in the union, that these associations should be kept in close touch with the business of the office and that every aid possible should be extended to them to further their growth and usefulness. This can be done by supplying them with proper literature for distribution and assisting in holding periodical sales

and exhibitions. The supplying of good literature on the subject of Shorthorn cattle has been well inaugurated by the office, but its scope can be largely increased and its dissemination will have much to do with increasing the general interest in the business. * * *

"The prosperity of the industry depends to a large extent on the prosperity of the smaller breeder. The larger breeder is able to take care of himself. Every reasonable effort should be given to the encouragement and assistance of the smaller breeder. He is the backbone of the business.

"Another phase of the business that demands careful attention and a gradual enlargement is the building up of a carefully selected and organized force of field men, who are thoroughly educated and posted in pedigrees and breeding as well as reasonably conversant with the various phases of the industry. There are many men all over the country who wish to embark in the breeding of pure-bred beef cattle, but who need to be started in the right manner and along correct lines, and especially to be shown that the Shorthorn is the best beef breed for them to adopt. To work among this class of people should be one of the duties of the field man. To instruct men as to the breeding of their herd and as to its general management until they acquire such special knowledge as to necessitate the ultimate success of the enterprise. These field men should occupy much the same relation to the conduct of the association as the traveling salesman does to the business of the manufacturer. Through them the closest relations should be cultivated with the individual breeder and the office. Every breeder, whether large or small, should understand that he is entitled to the active assistance of the office in any matter that tends to the general good whenever he calls for it."

At the close of his address President Carpenter made touching reference to former Assistant Secretary B. O. Cowan, whom he had recently visited at his Santa Monica, Cal., home, in the following words: "I called upon Mr. Cowan, the friend of every breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and found him hale, hearty and strong, living in a beautiful southern California home, amid oranges and all kinds of blooming flowers grown in a garden which he tends with his own hands, and to which he devotes six or eight hours each day, and life gives promise to him of many more bright and prosperous years."

Annual stockholders' meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Dec. 1, 1915, 8 p. m., Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., President Reid Carpenter presiding.

THE PRESIDENT: The first matter is the roll call. The secretary will call the roll.

MR. H. O. WEAVER: It would seem



Whose Trophy Is This To Be?

Argentina Breeder Offers a Silver Trophy

A silver cup will be offered at the next International Exposition, Chicago, for the best three Shorthorn bulls, bred and owned by exhibitor. The cup must be won twice before becoming the actual property of the exhibitor. This trophy is offered by Dr. Celedonia Pereda, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who recently spent several weeks in the States and visited many of the Shorthorn breeding farms. His decision to offer this trophy is due in part to his desire to give expression to his gratitude to the Shorthorn people generally, whose hospitality he enjoyed. The silver cup is on display at the Saddle and Sirolo Club, Chicago.

to me that the matter of the roll call would not be necessary. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the matter of the roll call be dispensed with.

MR. McDERMOTT: I second the motion.

Upon the motion being put by the president, it was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next will be the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

(Secretary Harding started to read the minutes, but was interrupted by the following motion):

MR. E. R. SILLIMAN: Mr. Chairman, this has all been published and mailed to the different members, I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

MR. WEAVER: I second the motion.

Upon the motion being put by the president, it was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the appointment of the Committee on Credentials. Yesterday at the board meeting, Mr. Kilgour, Mr. Tomson and Mr. Rosenberger were appointed the Committee on Credentials, and Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Pratt alternates. The committee that was appointed are all here and have been at work on the business of the committee during the day. If there are any further proxies in the possession of any member they should be brought forward immediately and gone over by the committee.

The next is the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions. The Committee on Resolutions will be Mr. Lockridge of Indiana, Captain Leonard of Missouri and Mr. McMasters of Illinois.

THE PRESIDENT: The next in order is the secretary's report, Mr. Harding.

(Secretary Harding started to read his report, but was interrupted by the following motion:)

MR. McDERMOTT: Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as this statement has been published I move that we dispense with the reading of the secretary's report and accept it as it is. I don't see the necessity of taking up the time.

MR. WEAVER: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Affirmative voices? Negative?

MR. RENICK: Mr. Chairman, I object. I want to hear it. I want the information.

THE PRESIDENT: All right. If there is no objection, let the reading continue.

(Secretary Harding then completed the reading of his report.)

THE SECRETARY: In that report I mentioned gathering data from the field representatives as to their work. I want to read to you the reports of the following field representatives: J. A. Forsythe, A. H. Tryon, Frank L. Smith and E. R. Silliman.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. R. L. Seale, in the southern territory, reports that services have been given by the associa-

tion in selecting cattle which have been sold at auction by Cobb & Derby, and the number of these cattle selected by Mr. Seale under the auspices of the association is 265 head, making a total of 1,565 head.

THE PRESIDENT: I think it would be proper for some one to move that the report of the secretary be approved.

MR. McMASTER: I move it be approved and placed on file.

MR. FRANK TOMSON: I second the motion.

Upon the motion being put by the president, it was unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. Kilgour.

MR. KILGOUR: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee on proxies begs to report as follows: We find that the following gentlemen are entitled to cast a number of votes that I will read after their names:

Benjamin C. Allen	2	N. H. Gentry	....	2
J. A. Benson	....	1	J. F. Prather	....
J. W. McDermott	....	2	H. O. Weaver	....
Leslie Smith	....	2	F. D. Tomson	....
C. E. Leonard	....	1	A. H. Tryon	....
John Garden	....	29	Forbes & Son	....
C. J. McMaster	....	6	E. Pratt	....
C. A. Gratson	....	1	F. W. Harding	....
E. J. Wheeler	....	1	H. C. Stewart	....
F. E. Jackson	....	22	R. W. Leach	....
P. G. Ross	....	45	F. M. Countryman	....
Reid Carpenter	....	71	A. Renick	....
J. R. Tomson	....	85	---	....
H. R. Williams	....	2	Total	....
				353

We found but one or two small changes in the proxies, committee reported.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no ob-

jection the report of the Committee on Credentials will stand. The next order of business is the election of directors. The Board of Directors this morning amended the by-laws. Article 10 of the by-laws reads that: "The business of the association shall be under the control of the Board of Directors. The board shall have power to remove or suspend any officer of the association except a director, at its pleasure. By a vote of a majority of the whole number of the members of the board, the board or the Executive Committee shall have power to require additional bonds as security from the treasurer, secretary and assistant secretary whenever it is deemed necessary." At any regular or special meeting of the board these by-laws may be changed or amended by a majority of the directors, providing that by-laws shall not be changed at any annual meeting. The Board of Directors changed Article 10 of the by-laws by announcing the number of directors that we shall have and when they shall be elected. We now elect directors five, three and three, and the Board of Directors felt that that made too many to elect at one time. They are attempting now and will change it to four and four and three, so that practically a majority, or half of the directors, will not be elected at any one time. They have amended that article to read: "The business of the association shall be under the control of a board of eleven directors, who shall hold office for three years. At the annual election there shall not be more than four directors elected at any one time except to fill vacancies."

Now, tonight we really have six di-

OFFICERS

REID CARPENTER, President	.....	Mansfield, Ohio.
JOHN R. TOMSON, Vice President	.....	Dover, Kan.
C. D. BELLOWES, Treasurer	.....	Maryville, Mo.
F. W. HARDING, Secretary	.....	Chicago, Ill.
P. K. GROVES, Assistant Secretary	.....	Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTORS

ALLEN, BENJAMIN C.	.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.
BROWN, JAMES	.....	Chicago, Ill.
CARPENTER, REID	.....	Mansfield, Ohio.
GENTRY, N. H.	.....	Sedalia, Mo.
JACKSON, F. E.	.....	Hurley, S. D.
PATERSON, A. B.	.....	Meridian, Miss.
PRATHER, J. F.	.....	Williamsville, Ill.
PRATT, WALTER S.	.....	Brattleboro, Vt.
SCOFIELD, FRANK	.....	Hillsboro, Tex.
TOMSON, JOHN R.	.....	Dover, Kan.
WEAVER, H. O.	.....	Wapello, Iowa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REID CARPENTER (ex-officio)		BENJAMIN C. ALLEN
J. F. PRATHER		H. O. WEAVER
FRANK SCOFIELD		

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

FRANK BROWN,		A. H. TYRON,
Carlton, Ore.		9729 Parkgate,
FRANK L. SMITH,		Cleveland, Ohio.
St. Cloud, Minn.		T. G. CHASTAIN,
E. R. SILLIMAN,		606 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Colo. Iowa.		Atlanta, Ga.

rectors to be elected, and if we elect a director to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Combs, for which Governor Stewart of Virginia was appointed, that director will serve for a two-year term. Then it was thought we better elect a director to serve for a one-year term, and then there would be four directors elected to serve for the three-year term. So, if there is no objection, we will hear nominations for the director to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Combs.

MR. McDERMOTT: I believe it is the desire of this organization to distribute these directors throughout the country as nearly as possible. I desire to place in nomination a man whom I personally know as a high-class business man and a promising breeder. He represents a district that covers as much as five states, the southeast part of the United States, Mr. A. B. Paterson of Meridian, Miss. He is a young breeder; he is manager of the street railway system of Meridian; he is a high-class business man, an enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder and has a herd of some fifty head of good Shorthorns at present. He is building good buildings. It is his desire to make as good an impression in the South with Shorthorns as his neighbor, Mr. Davis, has with the Whitefaces. I know this gentleman personally as a great many of the rest of you do, and I take pleasure in presenting his name. I am satisfied that he will give good service.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other nominations for this vacancy? If there is no further nomination we can vote by acclamation. Is there a second to the nomination?

MR. McMASTER: I second the nomination.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no further nomination, affirmative voices on the nomination of Mr. Paterson? Negative? Mr. Paterson is elected to fill the two-year term.

If the action of the Board of Directors is approved we will now proceed to vote on the one-year term, the one member that is to hold the term for one year.

MR. C. B. WADE: As secretary of the Milking Shorthorn Club, and expressing, I believe, the sentiment of the milking Shorthorn breeders of this country, I wish to offer the name of a New England breeder for this place, as a director for one year. We do not claim New England is a very strong Shorthorn center, but those of us who are in close touch with conditions know that there is a very strong interest for Shorthorns throughout New England and throughout the eastern states, and that has been growing very rapidly in the last few years. The foundations of a large number of fine herds have been laid in the east, both by wealthy men of the cities and by practical farmers. In the last year there has been organized the New England Shorthorn Breeders' Association with a very large and active membership. We have with us one of the leaders among these eastern breeders, a

man who is breeding the right kind of cattle, a man who has recently had the honor of selling the highest-priced milking Shorthorn bull that has been sold in recent years. He is a man of education, of refinement and of ability, and if elected to this position will discharge the duties of it both with honor to himself and to the association. I would present to you for election to this place on our Board of Directors, the name of Walter S. Pratt of Brattleboro, Vt.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further nominations for this position? If there are no further nominations we will vote viva voce. Those in favor of Mr. Pratt for the one-year term will kindly say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it. We have now four directors.

MR. FORBES: I move that we hear from Mr. Pratt, and see what he has got to say.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Pratt, we would like to hear from you. (Applause.)

MR. PRATT: Mr. President and Fellow Members: I think that with the amount of work that we have ahead of us for the balance of the evening, that there is more important business than what I may have to say. I can say that we have in the east a very enthusiastic lot of men and, as perhaps some of you western men don't realize, the Shorthorns have been raised consistently in New England for a good many years; in fact, on my farm we have been raising Shorthorns since 1858, father and son. There are a number of other herds right in our immediate neighborhood that have been breeding longer than we have. We have raised good cattle, or tried to, and still do it. There has in the last four or five years been an increased interest in Shorthorns. A good many of them quit when hard times set in, and a good many of them kept going. We have a good big bunch of live men back there. A good many of them are young men like myself, who are doing the best we can for the breed. We have, we think, the interests of the breed at heart, and I can assure you that New England will appreciate your action in putting me on the board, and such talents as I have will be used to the best interests of the breed. I thank you, gentlemen. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We will proceed now to elect a member to fill the place of Mr. B. C. Allen, whose term expires tonight.

MR. BELLOWS: I would like to place in nomination Mr. B. C. Allen of Colorado Springs to succeed himself, a man who is rapidly making a reputation for producing high-class Shorthorns, a man who was fortunate enough to get his herd through to the San Francisco Exposition before the quarantine was put on, and succeeded in winning a great number of prizes. He is located in the western territory, where we are entitled to representation. He has had experience on the board, and will be worth much more to the board than most new men that

could be placed on the board. I place Mr. Allen in nomination.

MR. CARPENTER: I second the nomination.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further nominations? The chair will call for affirmative voices on this nomination. Those in favor of the election of Mr. Allen to succeed himself will say aye; opposed, no. Mr. Allen is elected.

The next will be to fill the vacancy of Mr. F. E. Jackson.

MR. SMITH: Mr. President, I am president of the Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association and represent Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mr. F. E. Jackson to succeed himself. Mr. Jackson might be one of the smaller breeders that we have heard a little about tonight, that have not been getting quite the help they ought to get, but if we put him on the board perhaps he will try to help himself. I, therefore, wish to place in nomination Mr. F. E. Jackson. (Applause.)

MR. FORBES: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Any other nominations? Those in favor of the election of Mr. Jackson will say aye; contrary, no. Mr. Jackson is elected. The next will be some one to succeed John R. Tomson.

MR. DUNCAN: I presume on account of being a neighbor of Mr. John R. Tomson I am called upon to put him in nomination to succeed himself. We all know very well there is no better man, no better breeder west of the Mississippi, or east of it, either, for that matter, than John R. Tomson of Tomson Brothers. I take great pleasure in nominating him to succeed himself.

MR. FORBES: I will second the nomination of John R. Tomson. I have known him for years. I think he is a man that you can trust anywhere. I may be deceived, but I don't think I am. I will second the nomination of Mr. Tomson. He succeeded me on this board and I believe that he gives good satisfaction. If he doesn't I will try to be responsible for it.

THE PRESIDENT: Any further nominations? Those in favor of the election of Mr. Tomson will say aye; opposed, no. Mr. Tomson is declared elected to succeed himself.

The last vacancy to be filled is that caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Weaver of Iowa.

MR. McMASTER: Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to nominate our friend, Mr. H. O. Weaver, to succeed himself. He is a gentleman I think thoroughly competent to fill the place.

MR. FORBES: Mr. President, I know Mr. Weaver very well. He is a very enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder. I think he is one of the brightest and nicest men we have got in the ranks today, not only in Iowa, but anywhere in the country, and I will second the nomination.

THE PRESIDENT: Those in favor of the election of Mr. Weaver, if there are no other nominations, please say

aye; opposed, no. Mr. Weaver is duly elected.

That completes the election of the Board of Directors.

MR. FORBES: Mr. President, would it be out of order to have a little speech from Mr. Weaver. (Applause.)

MR. WEAVER: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Meeting: Gentlemen, I want to say it affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity in my lifetime of associating with a body of men as enthusiastic and as painstaking with honest intentions as I find in the ranks of the Shorthorn breeders. While comparatively a young breeder, I have had it in my system a great while. Perhaps fifteen years ago I made up my mind that I wanted to embark in a little work outside of my regular profession. After looking over the different fields and coming back to the natural instinct that every man has that ever trod upon the farm of the west, I felt a desire to go into and be a part of something in the interest of the Shorthorn breed of cattle. Right here, gentlemen, as has been expressed by our president tonight, I want to allude to some features of the breeders that perhaps are overlooked generally in the young man who starts to breed Shorthorn cattle. I remember very well the first meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association that I attended in this building. I remember the kindness with which I was received by Mr. Carpenter. I remember men who are here now. I remember Mr. Gentry and I remember Mr. Forbes, and they excited in me an interest in the business. Then our own state happened to have some men who had given almost half their lives to the upbuilding of the breed, and it was through the careful conduct and the careful advice of such men as our friend Dean Curtiss and other men of that state which induced me to leave off part of my professional life and engage with you in the matter of promoting what I think to be one of the greatest ambitions that any American young person can have. (Applause.) I have often said that when the history of Amos Cruickshank of Scotland is written and when his life is summed up, I believe that he will rank as one of the greatest benefactors that has ever lived in that country, or any other. His work, his ambition, his theory, his carrying out the instincts which he himself held and gave to the people, gave to his neighbors and gave to his country and fellowmen that idea of the perfection of a breed of cattle that we find has inhabited the entire globe, I believe has done as much for humanity as has the work of any other man that we can name tonight. I was asked and I am frequently asked, "Why, Weaver, you have enough business in your office, haven't you, without going on the farm and looking after these cattle? You seem to enjoy it." My reply has been, that I have probably as much business as I ought to attend to in my office. But after I put in a series of a month or two in a court dealing with various clients, pro and con, hearing their tales of woe

and the different ways in which they try to deceive their attorney, I say to these people that I have great satisfaction in going out to my farm and looking a Shorthorn bull in the face. (Applause.) So, gentlemen, I say it is not strange that such men as you have had heretofore to govern your meetings and govern your institutions have excited in the minds of some of the younger breeders the fact that there is much to do for our country in the upbuilding of the Shorthorn cattle. When you come to realize that there have been 600,000 Shorthorn cattle registered in this country you cannot help but reflect that that has taken a great deal of time and pains and care on the part of some one, and the perfection of those cattle, the perfection of the breeding of those cattle, in my judgment, is one of the best ambitions that any young American can have. That sentiment, gentlemen, is what prompted me to be with you here tonight. I thank you very much for your kind attention. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: There is only one more order of business, and that is the report of the committee of obituary, headed by Mr. Lockridge. I suppose that committee is not ready to report, but if they will hand their report tomorrow to the secretary it can be published with the rest of the minutes of this meeting.

If there is no other regular business to come before the meeting, a motion to adjourn will be in order. I know of no other business unless some member wants to bring up something or make some remarks. It is about fifteen minutes after ten.

MR. McMASTER: Mr. Chairman, I move we adjourn.

MR. WEAVER: I second the motion. Motion carried and the stockholders' meeting then adjourned.

Shorthorns at the Denver Show

Shorthorn breeders and exhibitors are enthusiastic over the broadening demand among western ranchmen for Shorthorns. This was further emphasized at the Tenth Annual Western Stock Show, held at Denver Jan. 17-22.

The grand champion load of 2-year-old fat steers were Shorthorns, fed and exhibited by R. G. Maxwell & Sons, Fort Collins, Col. Al Neal, Montrose, Col., who has shown the champion load in the feeders' section at the International at Chicago three years out of four, won first on a carload of yearling heifers.

It is interesting to note in this connection the active demand which existed for Shorthorn bulls at Denver. The number of bulls of all breeds offered for sale at this show was placed at 3,500, yet prices ruled higher than ever before. The Shorthorn offerings were practically all closed out by Tuesday night, and the 49 offered in the public sale made an average of \$264, although most of them were younger than the

western demand requires. C. L. King & Sons, Coyoto, Utah, paid the top price of the sale, \$1,100, for the 2-year-old Dandy Pride, a son of Pride of Albion, the 1915 champion. Private sales were very active and prices firm, including a number of sales of \$1,000 each.

A phenomenal youngster appeared in the breeding classes entered by his breeders, C. A. Saunders & Sons, Mankilla, Iowa. He was shown as Type's King, his name later being changed to Model's Type, a junior calf by Cumberland's Type. He sold for 2,500, before the show, to David Warnock & Sons, Longmont, Col., and was later made the junior champion of the show. He competed with his sire for grand championship, but couldn't overcome the advantage of development possessed by the latter.

The Shorthorn exhibits in the breeding class were of a high order and included many western entries. Judge Charles Herr pronounced the four heifers in the lead in the 2-year-old class the best he had ever passed on. The high merit of the group classes and the Shorthorn entries throughout attracted general attention.

The Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association and Its Work

(Continued from page 30)

der a business management there is absolutely no limit to the good that can be accomplished. One thousand or more head of Shorthorns can find new homes annually through its sales as easily as one hundred do now. No other location in the world has as much to offer as a distributing center of cattle of the beef breeds, pure-breds and grades alike, as is Kansas City. It is the largest stocker and feeder market in the world. It is the producer of stock cattle and not the feeder of fat cattle that buys our surplus bulls. This man gets to Kansas City, and while there selects and buys his bull or bulls, as the case may be. It is human nature to follow the line of the least resistance, and with the main offices of a rival breed located in Kansas City, backed up by a loyal bunch of the breed's best breeders located near-by, is it any wonder that the man producing grade steers often takes home bulls of other breeds than the one he had in mind when he started from home. One firm, with an office in the Exchange Building, and a farm located in the edge of the city, sold 1,500 head of registered cattle in 110 days, and these were not Shorthorns, either. Does this mean anything? Are we as Shorthorn breeders going to be satisfied with the "crumbs" of this business that happen to fall our way, or are we going after that which not only rightfully belongs to us, but is anxious to come to us, if we will only erect a sign-post showing them the way?

FUTURITY APPROPRIATIONS

A total of \$7,000 has been appropriated by this Association for the Futurity stakes, as follows:

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, and Ohio State Fair, Columbus, \$1,000 each. American Royal, Kansas City, and the International, Chicago, \$2,500 each, for 1916 in the Senior and Junior bull and heifer calf classes. This is in addition to the appropriations to be offered in the regular classifications for Shorthorns at these shows.

Following is the classification for the Futurity stakes:

Entries for the Senior classes closed March 1st. Junior entries close June 1st.

For Iowa and Ohio State Fairs—

Senior Bull Calf.....	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
Junior Bull Calf.....	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Senior Heifer Calf.....	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Junior Heifer Calf.....	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

For American Royal and International, \$2,500, as follows:

Senior Bull Calf..	\$65	\$55	\$50	\$45	\$40	\$35	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
Junior Bull Calf..	65	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	30	30	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20
Senior Heifer Calf	65	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	30	30	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20
Junior Heifer Calf	65	55	50	45	40	35	30	30	30	30	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20

CHAMPION FUTURITY CALF—W. R. NELSON TROPHY.

The W. R. Nelson Trophy award for the champion futurity winner at the American Royal will be continued.

This decision on the part of the late Colonel Nelson's daughter, Mrs. Kirkwood, is a pleasing recognition of the interest which he manifested in the encouragement of Shorthorn improvement.

These liberal stakes guaranteed by this Association are worthy of every breeder of Shorthorns who can show some good calves (even if not more than one or two head), taking an interest and preparing for these events.

It is generally conceded that the exhibition of good and well fitted representatives from your herd is the best kind of advertising.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SPECIALS, AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW, KANSAS CITY, MO., 1916.—AMOUNT, \$4,135.00.

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.	6th Pre.	7th Pre.	8th Pre.	9th Pre.	10th Pre.
1. Bull, 3 years old or over.....	\$35	\$30	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10		
2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10		
3. Senior yearling bull.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
4. Junior yearling bull.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
5. Senior bull calf.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
6. Junior bull calf.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
7. Cow, 3 years old or over, calf at side nursing.....	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15		
8. Cow or heifer, 2 years old and under 3.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10		
9. Senior yearling heifer.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
10. Junior yearling heifer.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
11. Senior heifer calf.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
12. Junior heifer calf.....	35	30	25	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
13. Senior champion bull, 2 years old or over.....	25									
14. Junior champion bull, under 2 years old.....	25									
15. Senior champion cow or heifer, 2 years old or over.....	25									
16. Junior champion heifer, under 2 years old.....	25									
17. Best bull, any age.....	30									
18. Best cow or heifer, any age.....	30									
19. Aged herd.....	50	40	30	20	20	10				
20. Young herd.....	50	40	30	20	20	10				
21. Calf herd.....	50	40	30	20	20	10				
22. Two animals of either sex, produce of one cow.....	30	20	10	10	10	10				
23. Four animals of either sex, get of one sire.....	50	40	30	20	20	20				

FAT STOCK.

Pure-Breds, Crosses or Grades. Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.	6th Pre.	7th Pre.	8th Pre.	9th Pre.	10th Pre.
1. Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years old and under 3...	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$5					
2. Senior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5					
3. Junior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5					
4. Senior calf, steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5					
5. Junior calf, steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5					
6. Best steer, spayed or martin heifer, any age.....	25									
7. Steer herd, 1 steer 2 years old and under 3, one 1 year and under 2, and one under 1 year.....	40	30	20	10						

CAR LOTS

(All animals competing must show a preponderance of Shorthorn blood.)

FAT CATTLE.

(Fifteen head to constitute a carload.)

6. Carload of steers or heifers over 24 months.....	50	30	20
7. Carload of steers or heifers under 24 months.....	50	30	20
8. Best carload of steers or heifers, any age.....	100		

FEEDERS.

(Twenty head to constitute a carload.)

9. Carload of steers or heifers, 2 years and under 3.....	50	30	20
10. Carload of steers or heifers, 1 year and under 2.....	50	30	20
11. Carload of steers or heifers, under 1 year.....	50	30	20

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS CO., SPECIAL.

Champion carload.....	\$100.00
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American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Specials

(AMOUNT \$2,845.00).

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION 1916. (\$1,290.00 ADDITIONAL OFFERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL).

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.	6th Pre.	7th Pre.	8th Pre.	9th Pre.	10th Pre.
1. Bull, 3 years or over.....	\$20	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
3. Senior yearling bull.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
4. Junior yearling bull.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
5. Senior bull calf.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
6. Junior bull calf.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
7. Cow, 3 years or over, calf at side nursing.....	30	22	22	22	22	22	15	15	15	15
8. Cow or heifer, 2 years old and under 3.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
9. Senior yearling heifer.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
10. Junior yearling heifer.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
11. Senior heifer calf.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
12. Junior heifer calf.....	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10
13. Senior champion bull, 2 years or over.....	25									
14. Junior champion bull, under 2 years.....	25									
15. Grand champion bull, any age.....	25									
16. Senior champion cow or heifer, 2 years or over.....	25									
17. Junior champion heifer, under 2 years.....	25									
18. Grand champion cow or heifer, any age.....	25									
19. Aged herd, consisting of 1 bull 2 years or over, 1 cow or heifer 2 years and under 3, 1 heifer 1 year and under 2, 1 heifer under 1 year.....	50	35	30	30	25	20	15	10		
20. Young herd, consisting of 1 bull under 2 years, 2 heifers 1 year and under 2, 2 heifers under 1 year. All except bull must be bred by exhibitor.....	50	35	30	30	25	20	15	10		
21. Calf herd, 1 bull and 2 heifers, all under 1 year and all bred by exhibitor.....	50	35	30	30	25	20	15	10		
22. Two animals, either sex, produce of 1 cow.....	30	25	20	20	20	15	10	10		
23. Four animals, either sex, get of 1 sire.....	50	35	30	30	25	20	15	10		

MILKING SHORTHORNS—AMOUNT, \$625.00

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.	6th Pre.	7th Pre.	8th Pre.	9th Pre.	10th Pre.
Special A. Cow, 3 years or over.....	\$60	\$50	\$40	\$30	\$20	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
Special B. Cow, under 3 years.....	40	30	25	20	15	10				
Special C. Best group, 4 cows.....	40	30	25	20						
Special D. Bull calved prior to Jan. 1, 1916, and not over 30 months from Register of Merit Dams.....	30	20	15	15	10	10	10	10		

PURE-BRED STEERS, SIRE AND DAM RECORDED—AMOUNT, \$900.00. (International Live Stock Exposition offers \$665.00 additional.)

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.	6th Pre.	7th Pre.	8th Pre.
132 Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years and under 3.....	\$35	\$30	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$10		
Special A. Senior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer...	35	30	25	15	10	10	10	10
Special B. Junior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer...	35	30	25	15	10	10	10	10
Special C. Senior calf steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	35	30	25	15	10	10	10	10
Special D. Junior calf steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	35	30	25	15	10	10	10	10
135 Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer, any age.....	50							
136 Steer herd, one steer 2 years and under 3, one 1 year and under 2 and one under 1 year.....	75	50	30	20	10			

GRADE AND CROSS-BRED SPECIALS—TOTAL OF CLASS, \$520.00. (Animals competing must have sire recorded in American Shorthorn Herd Book.)

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.	4th Pre.	5th Pre.
162. Steer, spayed or martin heifer, 2 years and under 3.....	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$5
163. Senior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5
164. Junior yearling steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	25	20	15	10	5
165. Senior calf steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	20	20	15	10	5
166. Junior calf steer, spayed or martin heifer.....	20	20	15	10	5
167. Champion steer, spayed or martin heifer, any age.....	40				
168. Steer herd, one steer 2 years and under 3, one 1 year and under 2, one under 1 year...	50	35	20	10	
173. Grand Champion Steer or spayed heifer of the show—if a Shorthorn. Prize.....					\$250.00

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION CARLOAD SPECIALS.

For carloads of grass cattle with predominance of Shorthorn blood. From Northwest District, North Central District, South Central District, Southwest District and Southern District, the following specials are offered for each District:

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.
Carload of 20 head feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3.....	\$ 50	\$25
Carload of 20 head feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2.....	50	25
Carload of 20 head feeding steers, spayed or martin heifers, under 1 year.....	50	25
Champion carload feeder cattle.....	50	
Grand Champion carload of feeder cattle (if won by Shorthorns).....	200	

For Corn Belt District cattle, with predominance of Shorthorn blood bred in any part of the world. Must have been fed by an individual or firm as provided in rule 8 (International) and evidence to that effect will be required.

Section.	1st Pre.	2nd Pre.	3rd Pre.
Carload of 15 head grain-fed steers, spayed or martin heifers, 2 years and under 3.....	\$ 200	\$100	\$50
Carload of 15 head grain-fed steers, spayed or martin heifers, 1 year and under 2.....	200	100	50
Champion carload of grain-fed steers, any age.....	200		
Grand Champion carload of grain-fed cattle of show (if won by Shorthorn cattle).....	1,000		

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Alphabetically Arranged

In the course of each year hundreds of inquiries for Shorthorns are received at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. A breeders' directory is needed to supply a response to these inquiries. This directory will be used for this purpose and offers an opportunity in addition for all herd owners to place their names before the entire Shorthorn fraternity and many hundreds of prospective Shorthorn breeders. A uniform space is allotted to each announcement and a nominal charge of \$10 in advance is made for the annual use of this space. Shorthorn breeders are invited to furnish copy, accompanied by check for this amount.

ALABAMA

R. G. ENNIS, Livingston, Alabama.
Endel Farm—Registered Shorthorns. Bred for milk and beef. Farmer bulls.

TAYLOR, WALSH & KILMER, Mobile, Ala.
Orangeburg Stock Farm—Shorthorns. Foundation animals were purchased in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Herd bull, Lavender Good Count. First sale probably fall of 1917.

CALIFORNIA

ALEXANDER & KELLOGG, Suisan, Cal.
Milking strains. Herd bull Glenside Coming Star 448914 out of Imp. Welcome Lass 211046, with record of 13,560.9 lbs. milk. Average test 4.1. Young bulls for sale.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.
Present herd bull, True Dale by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
We solicit inquiries from those wanting Shorthorns of extra quality. One hundred head in herd.

EVERETT & H. F. HARMON, Boulder, Colo.
Two herds on adjoining farms. Scotch Mine by Sultan Mine in service. Write or come and see the young bulls for sale.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt Co., Colo.
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire, Crusader 377275.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
MODEL SHORTHORNS headed by MODEL TYPE.

FLORIDA

S. H. GAITSKILL, McIntosh, Fla.
Emperor's Pride 289778 in service. In addition to my registered herd of females, I have 100 very high-grade females of extra individuality, both registered and non-registered Shorthorns, for sale.

GEORGIA

C. W. FOWLER, Box 400, Raymond, Ga.
Shedden Farms—Large numbers to select from; 15 bulls and 25 cows and heifers ready for immediate sale.

ILLINOIS

R. J. JONES, Kirkland, Ill.
Several young Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale. Scotch King 387804 herd sire. Forty head in herd.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385 chief stock bull, five times junior champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

C. J. McMASTER, Altoona, Ill.
Superior quality and richest breeding. Next public sale, June 6, 1916. Write for catalog.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

W. W. WRIGHT, Toulon, Ill.
We endeavor to breed Shorthorn cattle of quality.

INDIANA

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.
Dale's Farewell 410275 heads a high class herd of females of the best breeding.

J. G. ROBBINS & SONS, Horace, Ind.
We have shown Shorthorns for 33 years. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale at all times.

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.
Lavenders, Marr Roan Ladys, Secrets—50 head. Headed by Victor Sultan and Dale Baron. Young stock for sale.

IOWA

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa
Shorthorns—Lee Oxford 436486 and Silver Chief Jr. 433,624, herd sires. Daily milk records. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef lines and milk inheritance.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Royal Sultan 333083 by Sultan 277050, and Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154, in service. We have nothing for sale at present.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

C. A. OLDFEN, Wall Lake, Iowa
Waveland Stock Farm—Sires in service: St. Augustine 410310, Gypsy King 262317. Write your wants.

W. PRESTON DONALD, Clio, Iowa
Dlanod Farm—Count Commodore 284742 and Tennessee Banff 363722 head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

H. PRITCHARD & SON, Walnut, Iowa
All Scotch herd. Dale Clarion by Double Dale, dam by Cumberland's Last, in service.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manilla, Iowa.
The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa
Claverburn Farm—Diamond King by Imp. Bapton Admiral and out of Imp. Diamond 31st in service.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa
Elanwood Herd—Sultan 3d 278292 by Whitehall Sultan and Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, in service. Two young bulls of herd heading stamp for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa
Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924—herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

R. E. WATTS & SONS, Miles, Iowa
Algor Herd—Bulls in service: Calculator 334973 and Cumberland King 397228. Young bulls for sale.

KANSAS

H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kan.
Females of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr and Campbell breeding. Bulls in service: Master of the Dales 350648 by Avondale out of Imported Missie; dam, True Sultan 363006, International winner by Whitehall Marshall.

H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kan.
Riverside Herd, headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179, one of the best show and breeding bulls ever in Kansas, and by King Clipper 393421, a richly bred Scotch. Fifty head, Scotch families.

J. W. HYDE, Altoona, Kan.
Herd selected for both dairy and beef. Herd bull, Ingle 412043 by Ingle Lad 266313, for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Three bulls from 8 to 15 mo. old for sale at present; also three heifers. Forty head in herd. Dale Emblem by Double Dale in service.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kans.
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshall by Cumberland Marshall and Maxwellton Rosedale by Avondale in service; 100 breeding females.

KENTUCKY

J. K. NORTHCUTT, Cynthiana, Ky.
Scotch and Scotch-topped Bates, Missie, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Butterfly, Nonpareil. Glenbrook Victor 363002 at head. Carloads a specialty.

MARYLAND

ROBERT CRAIN, Mt. Victoria, Md.
Mount Victoria herd, headed by Glorious Dale 2nd 334950, champion son of Avondale. Over 100 females in herd, all leading families. Thirty-one fine young bulls for sale. A. W. Ross, Mgr.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.
Registered, well bred cattle of good size and pleasing quality at reasonable prices. G. R. Schreder, Mgr.

GILBERT L. HICKS, Alanson, Mich.
Milking Shorthorns with the best conformation and constitution. Herd headed by two good representatives of the Clay family.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.
Richland Herd—Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of quality. Village Archer 410482 by Imp. Villager, and Albion Crest 430678 by Pride of Albion, in service. Young stock for sale.

MINNESOTA

J. S. BILLINGS & SON, Fergus Falls, Minn.
One hundred head in herd. Young bulls and females for sale at all times.

O. F. HENKEL, Kenyon, Minn.
Lindenau Farm—Anoka Marshal 270019 and Type's Masterpiece 425351 head the herd. Families represented: Orange Blossom, Victoria, Missie, Countess of Gloster and other popular sorts.

W. H. HOULTON & SON, Elk River, Minn.
Herd bull, Beau of River Park out of Pearl of Silver Creek, semi-official yearling record 10,291.3 lbs. milk and 469.7 lbs. butter fat, average test 4.5%, and sired by Beau of Glenside out of Rose of Glenside, world's record cow. Females in the record of merit list.

W. J. LANDON, Winona, Minn.
Conedale Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns with over 100 years of improvement. Address Frank Harris, Rushford, Minn.

ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.
Jasper Hill Farm—White Cumberland 2d 425833 heads herd of over 100. Twelve bulls for sale at present. Annual sale June 21, 1916.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.
Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls: Craven Knight 415527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.
East View Stock Farm—Breeders of quality Shorthorns.

MISSISSIPPI

A. B. PATERSON, Meridian, Miss.
Blantyre Stock Farm—Herd bulls: Good Count and Royal Primrose: 100 head of cattle in herd. Eight bulls and 20 cows and heifers for sale.

MISSOURI

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Two hundred head. Herd bulls, Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex. Annual sale June 14, 1916. Send for catalog.

E. M. HALL, Carthage, Mo.
Hallwood Farm—25 bulls and 40 females for sale.

JOSIAH HUNTSMAN & SONS, Jacksonville, Mo.
Hoover Creek Shorthorn herd, established in 1891. Present herd bull, Cumberland Stamp 399517. Scotch and Scotch-topped, nine bulls and females, for sale.

H. C. JOHNS, Carthage, Mo.
Overlook Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, representing the best families, for sale at all times. Farm and range bulls.

JUNE K. KING & SONS, Marshall, Mo.
Peabody Farm—Best families and individual merit. Breeding stock for sale.

NEBRASKA

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.
Snowflake Herd—Choice collection of Scotch females. Good herd and farmer bulls for sale—sired by Snowflake 263207, Snowflake's Stamp 387999 and Gloster Goods 408789. Sale Nov. 9.

JOSEPH F. TUBBS, Mynard, Cass Co., Neb.
Herd bulls: Scottish Goods 322856, Ideal Prince 346228 and Nonpareil Master 399476. Yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

NEW YORK

DWYER & SONS, North Bangor, N. Y.
Milking Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale from cows with records from 8,000 to 10,000 lbs.

NORTH DAKOTA

L. F. CRAWFORD, Sentinel Butte, N. D.
Scotch and Scotch-topped—50 in herd. Bulls for sale.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio
Elmhurst Farm—A select herd of females, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Young stock always for sale.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

S. A. DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio
Sultan Leader 320272, a son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some high class bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820 Grand Champion of 1915, in service. Sale of 45 head Scotch cattle June 9.

HOLTON CATTLE CO., Ripley, Ohio; West Union, Ohio, or Trinity, Ky.
Established in 1898. Numbers near 100 head, headed by Banff Goods 387535 and Lord Riply 393568. Fifteen bulls and 20 females for sale, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GEORGE L. MARVIN, Andover, Ohio
Dairy Shorthorns; Prince Clay 2nd 397946 herd bull. Herd established in 1880. Stock for sale, either sex.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016, Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of milking Shorthorns.

A. CHALMERS, Forest Grove, Ore.
Fork Branch Herd—"Good bulls bring good cows." Can supply both. Milk and thrift; no nurse cows. Compare their breeding with the best.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Oregon
Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

E. E. FRANCIS, Titusville, Pa.
Maple View Farm—Herd bull, Sultan's Crown 379703. Twenty-five bulls and females for sale—Scotch and Scotch-topped.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.
Sitka Stock Farm—The blood of Lord Banff, Choice Goods and Whitehall Sultan are represented in our breeding herd of 75 females. White Sox Marshall 385420 in service.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.
Urbandale Herd—A pure Scotch herd headed by Pride of Avon by Avondale, and Marr Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

J. F. REED, Gary, S. D.
Bellaire Farm—Royal Craibstone 380154 and Lavender Knight 431684 in service. Herd established 1905. Serviceable bulls and young heifers for sale. Scotch and Scotch-topped.

E. J. THOMPSON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls, Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

TENNESSEE

H. T. D. WILLS, Shouns, Tenn.
Herd bull, Ben Hooper 353149. Bulls and females for sale at all times.

VERMONT

GEORGE C. CARY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns. Home of Mapieplane Juliet, record of 10,395 pounds of milk as a two-year-old; 11,308 pounds as a three-year-old and 12,911 pounds as a four-year-old.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.
For Sale—A number of choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, by Ringdale, son of Avondale. Maxwalton Beau, grandson of Avondale, in service.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Sultan Stamp, Imp. Rasper Champion, Regal Stamp, Crystal Stamp. Autumn sale bull and heifer calves Nov. 1.

HARRY F. BIDDICK & SONS, Livingston, Wis.
Melody Stock Farm—Head of herd, Royal Denmark 432681, by Village Denmark 334974 and out of Goldie 51st 118839, by whose side he was shown in 1915, she winning first at Des Moines and Hamline, and second at Milwaukee.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.
"Double Standard Polled Durhams." Individual excellence, choice breeding. Herd bull, Sultan Goods 455653. "Bunker Hill Farm."

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Annual sale Nov. 2, 1916.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Headed by Prince Cumberland 347311 and Collynie Sultan 414233. Young bulls and females for sale.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.
Young bull calves for sale from cows with official milk records.

MacMILLAN & MacMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View—Sires in service, Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Bear 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Imp. Villager.

WYOMING

GEORGE L. FOXTON, Glendo, Wyo.
Herd bull, Top Goods 2nd 370546, grandson of Choice Goods. A few choice bulls for sale.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario
Can supply a carload of very high class Scotch Shorthorn females, and two or three bulls fit for anybody. Write me about them.

STATE SHORTHORN ASSOCIATIONS, ATTENTION

All State Shorthorn Associations are invited by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, to furnish the name of the state association and the name and address of the secretary, for publication in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. This association desires to co-operate with state and district associations for the general encouragement and advancement of the Shorthorn cause.

STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. M. Hall, Secretary, Carthage, Mo.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jas. E. Silverthorn, Secretary, Rossville, Ind.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

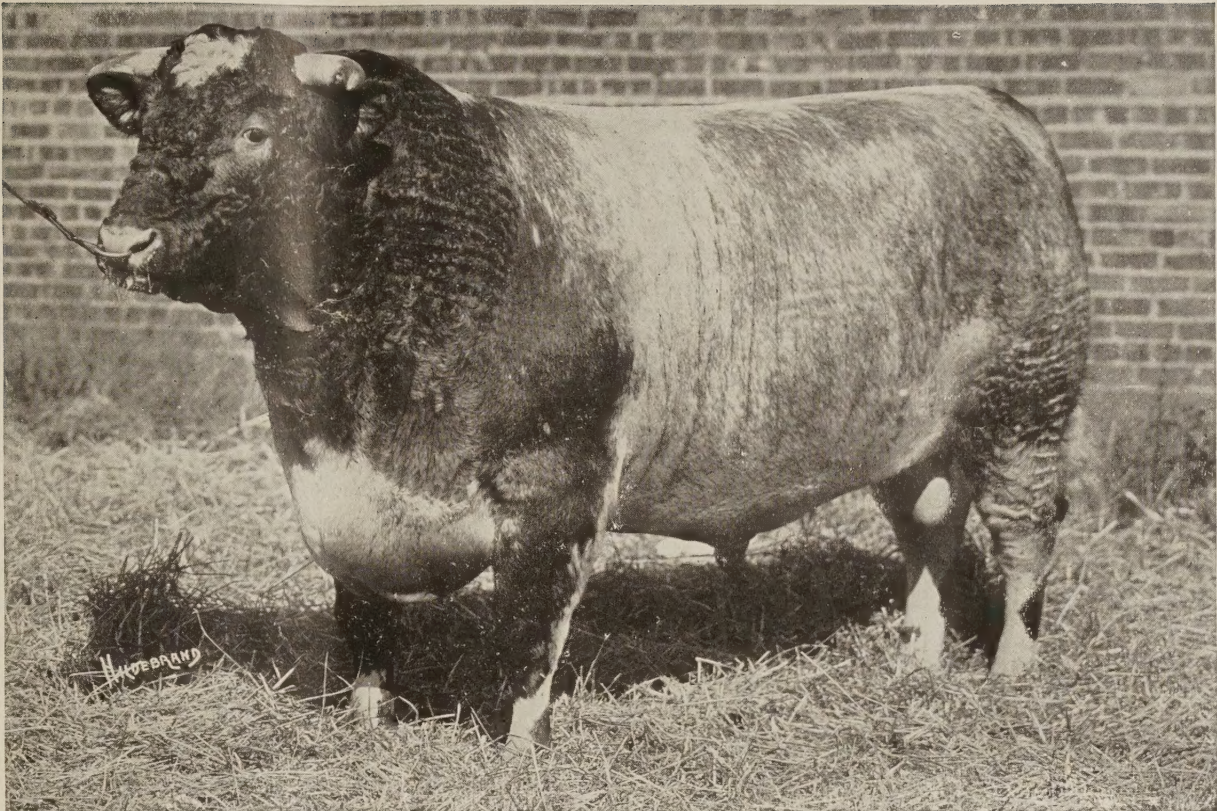
Northwest State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. D. Dunn, Secretary, Wapato, Wash.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. A. Jay, Secretary, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rank C. Forbes, Secretary, Henry, Ill.



Courtesy Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio

Pride of Albion, Grand Champion American Royal, 1915. His dam, imp. Rosewood Pride, has produced eight bulls of note, including several champion winners.



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

Dale's Gift 2nd, and Dale's Gift by Avondale, dam Wedding Gift 16th. Undefeated produce of cow 1911. Remarkable illustrations of combined beef and milk characteristics as the dam Wedding Gift 16th possesses an unusual milk flow. Note the bulk and spread of rib.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS

1900	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	The Lad for Me
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Justus
	Senior Champion Female.....	Lady Sharon 4th
	Junior and Grand Champion Female.....	Ruberta
1901	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Lavender Viscount
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Nonpareil of Clover Blossom
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Ruberta
	Junior Champion Female.....	Lovely 30th
1902	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Choice Goods
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Ceremonious Archer
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Village Belle 2nd
	Junior Champion Female.....	Queen of Beauty
1903	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Ceremonious Archer
	Junior Champion Bull.....	King Edward
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Village Belle 2nd
	Junior Champion Female.....	Fair Queen
1904	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Master of the Grove
	Junior Champion Bull.....	My Choice
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Fair Queen
	Junior Champion Female.....	Lad's Emma
1905	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Whitehall Marshall
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Cumberland's Last
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Lad's Emma
	Junior Champion Female.....	Queen Ideal
1906	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Whitehall Marshall
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Signet
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Welcome of Meadow Lawn
	Junior Champion Female.....	Viscountess of Fairview 6th
1907	Senior Champion Bull.....	Whitehall Marshall
	Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Scotch Goods
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Alice of Meadow Lawn
	Junior Champion Female.....	Woodhill May Blossom 4th
1908	Senior Champion Bull.....	Whitehall King
	Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	King Cumberland
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Flora 90th
	Junior Champion Female.....	Susan Cumberland
1909	Senior Champion Bull.....	Shenstone Albino
	Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Selection
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Dorothea 2nd
	Junior Champion Female.....	Dale's Gift
1910	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Ringmaster
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Roan Sultan
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Susan Cumberland
	Junior Champion Female.....	New Year's Delight
1911	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Ringmaster
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Imp. Gainford Marquis
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Princess Marshal
	Junior Champion Female.....	Roan Queen
1912	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Count Avon
	Junior Champion Bull.....	King's Secret
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Roan Queen
	Junior Champion Female.....	Village Primrose 2nd
1913	Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....	Ringmaster
	Junior Champion Bull.....	Cumberland's Type
	Senior and Grand Champion Female.....	Maxwalton Missie 2nd
	Junior Champion Female.....	Monarch's Victoria