

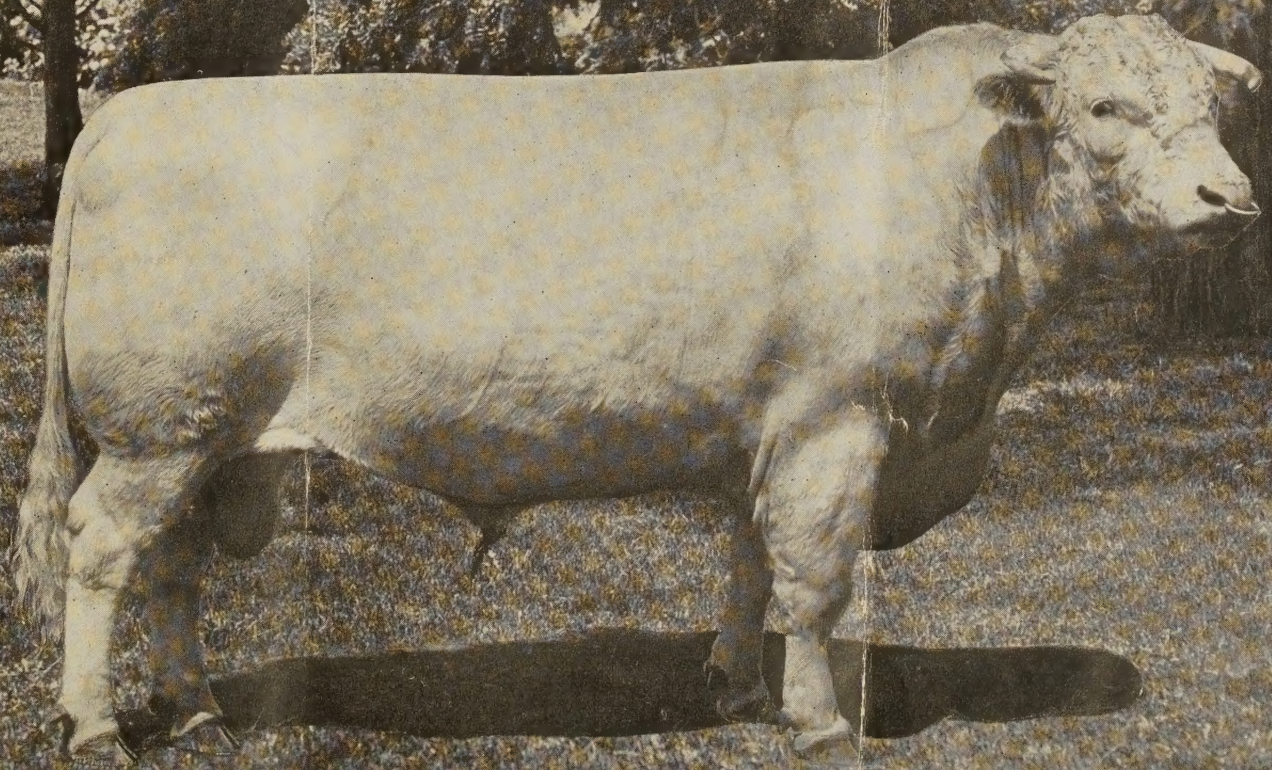
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Oct 11 1966

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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

HILDEBRAND

Courtesy J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.



Courtesy Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa

Royal Crest, formerly chief stock bull at the Iowa State College

From Across the Sea

In the matter of the adaptability of breeds let it never be forgotten that the great source of improved beef blood, the world over, has been the Shorthorn. The milk stock of New England and the Longhorn of Texas both received their first improvement through the heritage from Bates and Booth and Collings. In the bluegrass region the sons and daughters of Durham found their best environment, and the Shorthorn became then, as it still remains, the backbone of the corn belt and the stay of the general farmer. In the West and Southwest the first "warming up" given the scrub and Mexican cattle was at the hands of this breed; the rise in the beef industry in the Argentine is almost inseparable from the expansion of the Shorthorn interests, while from seventy to eighty per cent of the Australasian chilled beef is evolved from grass beneath red, white and roan pelts. In such a manner this British breed of generalized achievement encircles the world. Its adaptability grants it the pioneering quality; its all-around usefulness decrees its permanence.—(From an editorial in the Livestock Journal, London, England, July 20 issue.)



They mature early yet neither lack in scale nor quantity of flesh



Courtesy A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.

At Home in Central Illinois

Photo by Hildebrand

Are You Doing Your Part?

By Alvin H. Sanders

Editor The Breeder's Gazette, Author "Shorthorn Cattle," "At the Sign of the Stock Yard Inn," Etc.

The first newspaper article I ever wrote in my life—and that was not in years so very recent—dealt in terms of praise with Shorthorn cattle. I should not care to undertake to tell how many miles of manuscript I have written in the meantime, having mainly for such inspiration as they may have possessed the merits of the world's most widely adaptable bovine type; and I should not be surprised if it is found that the last stroke of my faltering pen shall some day be made in this self-same service. And why not?

To me the creation and development of animals that join beauty with practical utility has ever been a fascinating subject. My love for them all is deep-seated, and has held me steadfastly—through good times and through bad, through periods of depression as well as through their occasional high ranges of prosperity—to a vocation in which I have sought to be helpful in such minor capacity as falls to the lot of one who only tries to carry a torch to help light, if possible, the way of those who are doing the actual work in the trenches through which we either advance or retreat, according as our plans are wise or otherwise.

In contemplating the marvelous achievements, in many different fields, of live stock improvement as called to mind so vividly by the portraits of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, I can see vastly more than Shorthorn cattle. I can see other types having special adaptations that are deserving of all the praise we can bestow, and it has never, at any time, been a part of my creed to claim that the beginning and the ending of all value and excellence in cattle stocks was in the wonderful race to which this your most interesting and valuable official quarterly publication is devoted. But this I do believe—and it represents full thirty years of observation and study—that wherever and whenever there has been an inferior

For three decades and more Alvin H. Sanders has faithfully traced the advancing trend of live stock husbandry. The steps of its development have been linked by his pen into a connected history for posterity. He has forecasted the possibilities of achievement with singular accuracy, and in an advisory capacity has skillfully aided in directing the course of progress.

What vocation has claimed the obedience of so rare a combination of literary and executive ability? Where else has history and prophecy been so feelingly and forcefully presented, and fact and sentiment so beautifully merged? He has interwoven the charm and dignity of the husbandman's calling in a style distinct—impressive.

When the history of improved live stock husbandry in our country is written, his name will be recorded as one of its most earnest and gifted advocates.

The obligation for the high service which he has rendered the Shorthorn interests in particular, will remain uncanceled, but not—unrecognized.

class of farm or range cattle to be started quickly and surely on the road to better things, no one single breed of cattle has as yet proved to possess so many of the cardinal virtues in the matter of affording "first aid" to the "scrub"

as has the pedigreed Shorthorn. The Shorthorn has been the ever-efficient missionary among the bovine heathen of the earth, and, so far as can now be foreseen, is likely to continue to carry the burden of that great responsibility. I say responsibility because there is no real hope that the world's cattle stocks will ever reach the stage of universal excellence. The "scrub" shall be always with us; not simply on Mexican haciendas, not merely on Australian stations, not only on Argentine estancias, not alone on African veldts, but right here in the richest large agricultural area in the world—the American corn belt.

All nature tends to revert to original types. Relax but one generation and the vigilance which alone preserves the superiority of the improved over the unimproved, and you slip back from modern standards into mediocrity. Neglect, careless breeding, improper or insufficient feeding—any one of a dozen causes will invite the dogs of retrogression and deterioration ever lurking on the flanks of herd and flock, and they work swiftly, where the builder wrought through many years. The finished product of a century of careful thought and handling can be ruined in the short span of one bovine life.

Be ye not fearful therefore of any failure of the Shorthorn's occupation. He will be wanted, he will be one of the fundamental propositions in the economy of farm and range long after even the youngest of your readers shall have left this scene of our earthly labors.

The one message I would bring to the Shorthorn breeders of today is this: Do not let commercialism run rampant throughout your operations; do not sacrifice the permanent good of the great breed you have assumed to handle upon the altar of mere temporary advantage. Try and keep the balance on the right side of the herd account, as a matter of course, but be fair to yourself and the



"The Shorthorn has been the ever-efficient missionary among the bovine heathen of the earth."

herd first. Be steadfast and constant to your ideal—if you have one—and if you have none, get one quickly, or else pass out of the business as one unworthy of handling the splendid creatures handed down by our fathers.

Be wary of undue speculation in times of "booms," and, above all, never sell out at beef prices when, for some reason or another, values are temporarily depressed. The sun shines not always, but it has never yet failed to come back to those who wait.

I do not believe there were ever better Shorthorns in the world than are here in America today. You will see at the coming International as many good animals as were ever seen in any show yard in any land since those old York and Durham squires first began this form of trial by jury. There is something about the breed, something about its matchless, marvelous history, that holds men of brains and public spirit

to its service, that fascinates anew each generation as it learns the wondrous story that began so long ago on the borders of the little river Tees. There is inspiration upon every page, a lure that leads one on to higher still and ever higher levels of endeavor in the elevation of Shorthorn types and character.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is doing a grand work, but the real honor and future of the breed rests rather in the hearts and hands of the individual members composing it. Let each man look over his own herd carefully and critically, and ask himself, "Am I doing my part?" In that query lies the preservation, the perpetuity of Shorthorn fame.

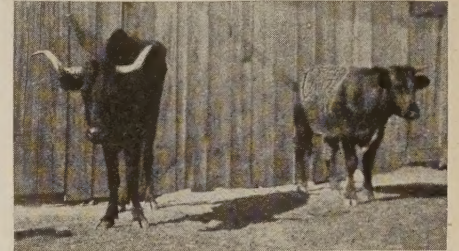
Heathen and Missionary

The accompanying picture was supplied by John W. Elliott, Nolan county, Texas, who writes: "These Longhorns were recently shipped into our neighbor-

hood by an El Paso speculator and sold for \$35 per head. They ranged in age from 5 to 10 years.

"In one picture you will note I've placed a 14 months old range-raised pure-bred Shorthorn calf with one of the steers for comparison, and it was the opinion of several persons that the calf was some 25 to 50 pounds heavier than the steer. Will also state that the writer just a few days previous refused an offer for the Shorthorn bull of \$150.

"Does it pay to raise good stock?"



Outlook for Shorthorns in Colorado

By Benjamin C. Allen

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Viewed from any angle, the future of the Shorthorn in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain country looks exceedingly bright, and a brief review of existing conditions should bear out this statement.

The constant inflowing stream of farmers into the newly created irrigation districts and the so-called dry farming districts means a steady decrease in the old-time "range," and, in the aggregate, an increased number of live stock, as the ground put under intelligent cultivation is capable of supporting more animals, per acre, than under the old system, so in these surroundings the Shorthorn cow, with her long-fixed, dual-purpose qualities of beef and milk is pre-eminent.

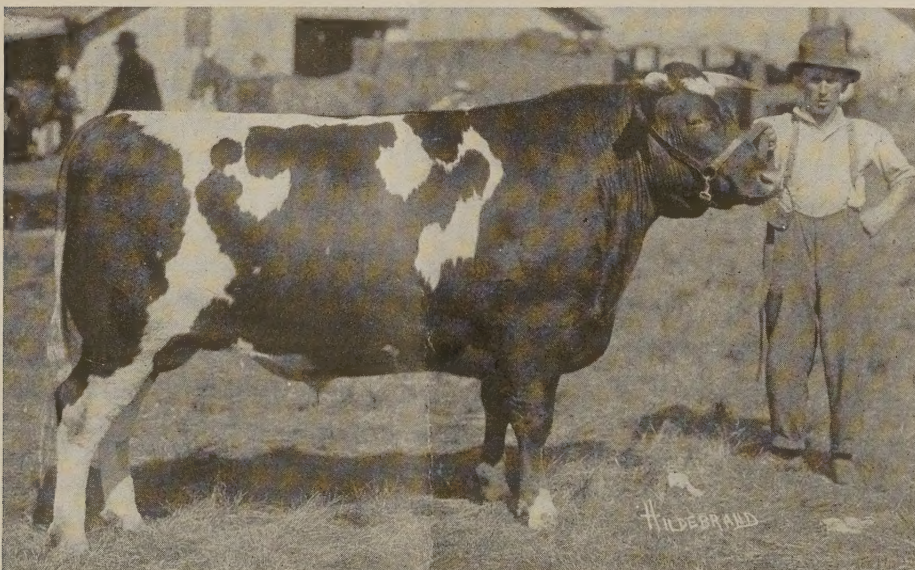
The tremendous development of the sugar beet factories in the Rocky Mountain district, is also of great importance to the live stock industry, as beet pulp,

in connection with other feeds, furnishes an economical ration for feeding-out cattle, and the scope of these feeding operations is constantly enlarging, as new sugar factories are built.

Another important development in the cattle business is the growing importance of the Denver Union Stock Yards. These yards have greatly increased their facilities in the last five years, and are now again cramped for room. Denver is the natural market for all the intermountain country, and shipments to Denver show a healthy increase and this is but natural, as the longer haul to the "river" markets, with consequent greater shrinkage, is avoided. The National Western Stock Show, held every winter at the Denver Stock Yards, has played

no small part in this growth, and has been of tremendous educational value to stockmen and farmers; while its importance has been recognized by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association by most liberal annual appropriations. For the coming show, the Shorthorn Association and the National Western Stock Show have offered a total of \$5,900 in the breeding and fat classes for Shorthorns, an amount only exceeded by the International.

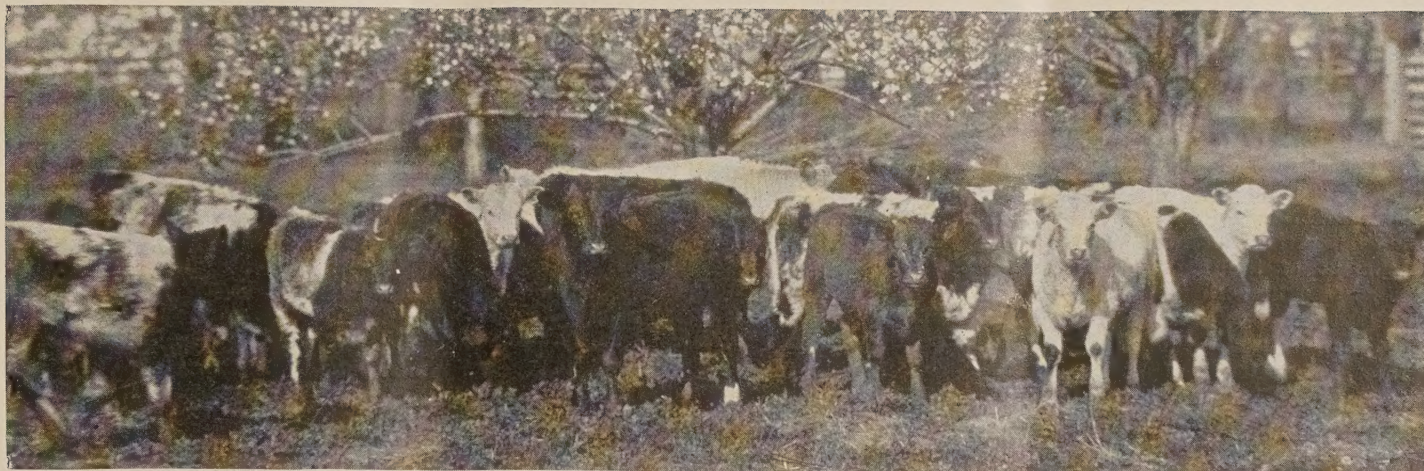
Quite a number of pure-bred Shorthorn herds have been founded in the last few years. These new herds have been started in a modest way, generally with a few animals, but in almost every instance the foundation stock has been of better than average quality; this is a good omen for the future. All the Rocky Mountain states have taken part in founding these herds, and their geographical distribution is wide-spread. The older established herds have grown both in size and quality, and first-class bulls are being purchased whenever necessary to keep up their high standards. As a natural breeding ground for Shorthorns, Colorado and neighboring states have no superior in the United States. The same factors that have made our grade steers and heifers top the markets are in evidence in our pure-breds. Sickness and especially tuberculosis are almost unknown. Some years ago Prof. Carlisle, then at the Colorado Agricultural College, found that less than 2 per cent of the cattle in Colorado had tuberculosis. These figures included beef and dairy cattle, and our neighboring states would undoubtedly show the same low percentage. In this connection I am willing to predict that pure-bred Shorthorns, for breeding purposes, that have been raised in this wonderfully healthy country, will be in greater and greater demand by breeders from other parts of the world, where local conditions are not so favorable. This demand



Courtesy Walter J. Hill, Northcote, Minn.

Benefactor, Many Times Champion Steer

Photo by Hildebrand



Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Risk

Shorthorn Babies at Westlawn

is already in evidence to a certain extent, as sales from our own herd will prove, but the merits of our pure-breds are not yet fully appreciated, and some persistent advertising and more extended showing of our pure-bred Shorthorns in competition is absolutely necessary.

For the past twelve years the writer has been in more or less intimate touch with the pure-bred Shorthorns in this part of the country. During that time he has seen a steadily growing interest in the breed, and a demand for better animals for breeding purposes. This demand will continue to grow as the country develops. We have great need for honest, constructive breeders, but no use for the speculator or unreliable bull dealer, for in a country so large, many of our sales are made by mail and reliance has to be placed on the word of the breeder. For many years, during the height of the range business, it was natural that the poorer and cheaper bulls should be sold in this territory, but cheap bulls have done their work—their day is almost over, for there are few sections, if any, left where cheap bulls are an economy. Better blood, with good feed and care, are necessary in these days of high-priced beef. It was not luck nor poor blood that won the grand championships for Shorthorns at the last Denver show, or won championships for Al Neale, of Montrose, Colo., at Chicago.

A very real interest is manifesting itself, particularly in Colorado, in "so-called" milking Shorthorns. The words "so-called" are used advisedly, not with the intention of slurring the good milkers, but because I believe that what is really desired in the majority of instances is no more and no less than a good, dual-purpose cow, with a good bag and able to drop and nurse a good calf of true Shorthorn character. In the July 27th number of the Breeder's Gazette, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, has an article, "Founding a Herd of Dairy Shorthorns in Canada," from which I quote as follows:

"We have always tried to keep in mind beef conformation as well as milk production. The narrow, angular animal,

built on the rail fence principle, has never had any attraction for us, and, by the way, I have observed in going through the herds of some of the best breeders of dairy cattle, that they are getting away from that angular type. The idea that a cow must have a very narrow, well-shaped shoulder in order to be a good milker is pretty well exploded. One has only to visit the Holstein barns of John W. Arfmann, in New York state, to see the best evidence in support of my contention; his great line of smooth, straight females have all got good shoulder tops, without being coarse, and well-sprung foreribs that not only add to their beauty, but afford the necessary constitution, and in breeding dual-purpose cattle it is certainly more important to have constitution and conformation that will give good beef carcasses.

"In our breeding of dairy Shorthorns, we are not aiming to get extremes in milk production. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 8,000 or 9,000 pounds is considered quite high enough, and in younger animals 5,000 and 6,000 pounds is satisfactory indeed. These cattle are not designed to get into the hands of special-purpose dairymen. They are the farmer's cow, and we are making all our records by milking only twice a day, and while giving our cattle good care, we are not pushing for milk records beyond a fairly good average. We are going to endeavor to take the greatest possible care to breed for beef type."

The above fairly expresses my views on this question, but the entire article is well worth reading and studying.

The changing conditions alluded to in the first part of this article have contributed greatly to the interest in the dual-purpose cow, but it must be borne in mind that the men affected by these changes are looking for education and endeavoring to adapt themselves to these changed conditions, and every breeder should be only too glad to give them any information he may have, and see to it that they are started in the right direction in their breeding operations. In my opinion, there is no part of this country, not even excepting the South, where intelligent educational work for

Shorthorns is more needed than in this and neighboring states. This need was recognized by our Shorthorn breeders in the founding of the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association a few years ago. This association, of which the writer has been president for the past three years, is composed of Shorthorn breeders from Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, but any Shorthorn breeder west of the eastern line of Colorado is eligible for membership, and our secretary, W. L. Warnock, of Loveland, Colo., will gladly send full information about the association to any one interested.

Colorado Shorthorn Steer Sells for \$224.50

The record price at the Kansas City market for a steer was paid to George McKnight of Colorado for a Shorthorn steer weighing 2140 lbs. The price paid was \$10.50 per cwt., a total of \$224.50.

Mr. McKnight had five head on the market June 21, with an average weight of 1620 lbs. that sold for \$10.50 a round. They were fed a ration of corn silage and alfalfa for a period of six months and Mr. McKnight states that they made a rapid gain on this ration.

It is evident that these steers must have possessed considerable quality to have commanded this price per pound when of this weight. The even flesh covering of the Shorthorn enables the producer to furnish larger weights without sacrificing quality.

Profits

In the calf feeding experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College concluded in June last, one item deserves special recognition. In a comparison of four lots the one showing the heaviest consumption and the largest original investment showed the largest profit; and the one showing the smallest original investment and the smallest consumption showed the least profit—actually less than half the amount of profit shown by the one just referred to.

And so it is largely a question of quality—and quality is largely a result of the registered sire.

Pacific Coast Pioneers

By B. O. Cowan

Santa Monica, Cal.

The history of pioneers is interesting whether of men or cattle. There is always a sentiment and oftentimes a romance that lends interest to the story. The early settlement and subsequent development of the Pacific Coast states was so fraught with romance and tragedy that any story concerning it has more than a passing interest.

In a recent issue of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA* was a very readable article on the early introduction of Shorthorns into the Northwest, written by Prof. E. L. Potter of the Oregon Agricultural College. The purpose of this article, as I take it, is to give a brief history of the introduction of Shorthorns into the Pacific Coast country north of California, and it is a timely and deserved recognition of the valuable work done for Shorthorns by the firm of Ladd & Reed of Portland, Ore. The first of Professor Potter's article is as follows: "The first Shorthorn cattle brought to the Northwest were probably those brought into Oregon at a very early date by the Hudson Bay Company. These cattle were considered by pioneers as very high-class animals, but of course they were unregistered and have no descendants among the present day registered Shorthorn cattle. There were also several other small importations, mainly to western Oregon. The real history of Shorthorn cattle in the Northwest, however, begins with the importation made by Ladd & Reed in November, 1871." Those who are familiar with the breed's history in the Northwest will fully endorse the tribute paid this enterprising firm for the impetus they gave Shorthorns by the record made by their own herd. But while the words of praise used were deserved by Ladd & Reed, it is barely possible the article fails to give proper credit to a few breeders in Oregon prior to 1871.

In 1859 Moses Wright of Benton county brought Shorthorns from Kentucky. In 1868 Thomas Cross of Salem bought cows from J. H. Spears of Illinois and both he and D. M. Fish of Salem bred Shorthorns. About this time G. W. Dimick of Hubbard and C. T. Howard of Oregon City had Shorthorns. In 1869 Frank Lowden of Walla Walla bought some cows from Jocelyn Foulkes and Vol. 15 of the Herd Book has 18 head recorded to Mr. Lowden.

In connection with what has been written of the pioneers of Oregon, it may be of interest to give a brief history of the introduction of Shorthorns into California. The first registered Shorthorns brought to the Pacific Coast were purchased in New York in 1857 by W. D. M. Howard, San Mateo, Cal. These were the bulls Orion 784 and Young Belvidere 2409 and the cows Hopeful and Miss Nightingale, the cows being recorded in Vol. 3, pages 443 and 565. Geo. H. Howard, a brother of W. D. M. Howard, also bred Shorthorns at this time and the early volume of the Herd Book shows

many recorded to him. But it was the foundation laid by W. D. M. Howard that proved the more permanent, and on this foundation his descendants to the second and third generations built, under the title of the Howard Cattle Co. This herd was in existence almost sixty years and no doubt would have continued many years longer except for the death of Mr. Edward Howard, January, 1915, caused by an elevator accident. A few months later the entire herd of Shorthorns was sold to the Paicines Ranch Company and of one hundred and seventy-five head one hundred and ten were descendants of the two cows purchased in 1857.

In 1859, Egbert Judson of San Francisco took Shorthorns from Onandago county, N. Y., and had a small herd in the early sixties. At this time Robert Ashburner of San Mateo was breeding and one of his herd bulls, Water Prince 13112, was imported from England to California in 1861. Mr. Ashburner afterwards moved to Woodland, Cal., where he bred Shorthorns until his death, about eight years ago. Coleman Younger, San Jose, Cal., bred Shorthorns from 1863 and purchased a good many in Missouri and other states in the Mississippi Valley, and as evidence of the size of his herd, Vol. II, issued in 1872, has seventy-one head recorded in his name. William L. Overhiser of Stockton had Shorthorns in 1865. From 1870 to 1875, E. D. Brown, Alameda county; William Fleming, Napa; D. G. Frazier, Petaluma; John Brewster, Galt; J. D. Carr, Gabilan; D. M. Reavis, Chico; A. J. Scorgins, Sonoma county; H. P. Livermore, San Francisco; Hugh S. Jones and Cyrus Jones & Co., Santa Clara county, the latter having a herd also in McLean county, Illinois. R. M. Sparks, Marysville, and Moses Quick, Oronville, had Shorthorns in 1869. In 1872 James Murphy, Santa Clara county, recorded sixteen head in Vol. 11 and in Vol. 12, ten head were recorded to J. B. Haggin, founder of the famous Elmen-dorf Farm in Kentucky in later years. These cattle he purchased in Kentucky in 1872 for shipment to California. As evidence that some of the cattle taken west were of a high order of merit, Thomas Page of California paid J. H.

Kissinger, Clarksville, Mo., \$1,800 for the noted show cow Caroline Airdrie at a public sale held in 1871. This is only a partial list of the pioneer Shorthorn breeders, but it includes those most prominent in the trade.

As the Pacific coast had been settled mainly by people from the eastern and middle states, it was naturally their Shorthorns should be procured from the same section. Most of these cattle were driven or shipped in by actual settlers, but some were brought in as a matter of speculation and to improve the native stock. Two shipments of this kind were made at an early date by a man on the Atlantic coast. In 1860, John D. Patterson, Westfield, N. Y., shipped some sheep and a few Shorthorns from New York to San Francisco by sea, driving them across the Isthmus of Panama and reshipping on the Pacific. Mr. Patterson had purchased a ranch near Oakland, but the very high transportation charges made further shipments by this route impracticable. An overland shipment was decided on, so in 1861 Mr. Patterson sent out a shipment of twenty Devons, fifty Shorthorns and six hundred sheep, which were shipped by rail to St. Joseph, Mo., then by boat to Nebraska City and from there were driven to Sacramento, Cal. The train had eight wagons and thirty men and started from Nebraska City May 1, arriving in Sacramento October 28. During this long journey one-third of both cattle and sheep died, supposedly from inhaling dust and drinking alkali water.

Before closing this article I am prompted to tell again a story I once told of the Shorthorn bull that was brought from Missouri to California in 1852. In that year Nave & McCord, wholesale grocers of St. Joseph, Mo., sent a wagon train across to California and with the train a few grade cows and a roan bull. This bull was not registered, but had the marks of a pure-bred Shorthorn. To save the bull unnecessary travel he was led behind a wagon and got through the long journey in good condition. At Marysville, Cal., he was sold and he made such a marked improvement on the cattle of that community that he was remembered many years by ranchmen.



Courtesy H. L. Summers, Bozeman, Mont.

Shorthorn Breeding Herd at College View Farm

The Story of Choice Goods 186802

A much-traveled bull, Choice Goods, was bred by James Durno, a tenant farmer near Jackston, Aberdeenshire, in the north of Scotland. The sire of Choice Goods, Remus 151790, was bred by A. I. Fortescue. Remus was by Star of Morning 121234 and out of Rosa Owynee by Rosario 94869. The dam of Choice Goods was Geraldine 5th, a daughter of First Choice 107872, a bull bred by S. Campbell of Kinellar, Scotland. First Choice was by Gravesend 98361 and out of Clarissa by Luminary 52566.

It is interesting to note the manner in which Choice Goods first came into public notice. The summer he was 2 years old there were a number of foreign breeders visiting Scotland, intent upon buying top cattle for export to North and South America. Mr. McLan-nen, from Argentina, was one of the first of these to visit the leading herds of the country. When he went to the Durno farm and saw Choice Goods he immediately resolved that he would take the bull to South America if it were possible, and obtained an option on the bull, effective until after the Highland Society Show, at Inverness, Scotland. After having obtained the option he found that he was going to have trouble in getting cattle out of Scotland for Argentina that year, on account of quarantine regulations. This fact explains his subsequent release of the option to W. D. Flatt of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, whom he met shortly after having visited the Durno place. The Argentine buyer, Mr. Flatt, T. J. Wornall of Liberty, Mo., W. S. Robbins of Horace, Ind., N. P. Clark and his farm manager, Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., visited the Highland Society Show together. While there, Leslie Smith made up his mind that he wanted Choice Goods to head the Shorthorn herd on Mr. Clark's Meadow Lawn Farm. He prevailed upon Mr. Flatt to release the option on Choice Goods to him before the Highland Society Show closed. Leslie had his good judgment vindicated when Choice Goods was made the Highland Society champion, awarded the silver trophy for the best Shorthorn of either sex in the show and the Tweeddale Gold Medal, offered there each year, for the best Shorthorn bull in this show. But negotiations did not stop here. When the various North American breeders were about ready to make their shipments, N. P. Clark learned that Mr. Flatt had a number of heifers purchased from J. Deane Willis and Lord Lovat. He was so pleased with the heifers that he made a proposal to Mr. Flatt to return Choice Goods to him if Mr. Flatt would let him have the Lord Lovat heifers. It was a bargain contrary to Leslie Smith's judgment. Subsequent history of Choice Goods supports Leslie's opinion of him. Be it said to his credit, there are few better judges than Leslie Smith.

Choice Goods lived under three flags—the Union Jack of Scotland, the Royal

By Walter O. Mitchel

Of the Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, Mo.

Standard of Canada and the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam. No one has ever explained why W. D. Flatt sold Choice Goods to J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. He had a great herd of cattle at Hamilton and the best bull that was brought out in Scotland that year. The fact remains, however, that the Robbins firm bought the bull after he was imported to Canada at a reported price of \$7,500. The Robbins firm had been casting about for several years to find a bull which they thought was qualified to follow Imp. Gay Monarch at the head of their herd. Evidently they were satisfied with Choice Goods, or they would not have given up that much money for him. They had in him a Highland Society champion, a bull admired by Shorthorn critics of three nations, and they believed that they had one fit to follow the sire of their World's Fair champions.

It seems singular that Choice Goods should, on two occasions during his life-

flow of gossip in the east to the effect that Choice Goods was not a great success as a sire.

Up to this time very little had been said about the breeding of the bull. In those days, it was only necessary to ship cattle from Scotland to America in order that they be accepted here as Scotch Shorthorns. The facts were, that in many instances, cattle of Bates and Booth origin from English herds, bought by Scotch breeders and bred to bulls in Scotland, were sold to American importers and bought from them by American breeders as Scotch Shorthorns. In reality they were not Scotch, in the sense of coming from the herd of Cruickshank, Marr, Duthie or any other veteran Shorthorn breeder of that country. When people took the trouble to investigate the pedigree of Choice Goods, they found that he was the son of a bull of Gwynne breeding and that he carried a liberal percentage of Booth blood. This very fact was later used to explain the success of Choice Goods as a sire in America.

In the years of 1900 and 1901 the late Col. G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., was



Courtesy Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Choice Cumberland Senior Champion Bull Iowa State Fair

time, be offered for public service. The first time, while the property of J. G. Robbins & Sons. While at their farm he was allowed to serve a considerable number of cows from other herds at a service fee of \$100 each. This did not assist in building the reputation of the bull as a sire in America. Calves by him were dropped, the property of a number of small breeders in Indiana and Ohio, out of a promiscuous lot of cows, and the owners of the calves did not develop them to their best. The result was that these unfinished calves started a

the buyer of some of the choice Scotch Shorthorn cows that were sold at public auction in the United States. He was the owner of the Tebo Lawn herd of Shorthorns in Henry County, Missouri, and had an ambition to own the best herd of this breed in America. In the spring of 1902 he employed my father, E. B. Mitchel, then a breeder of Shorthorns at Danvers, Ill., and placed him in charge of the Tebo Lawn Shorthorns. Mr. Casey had spent a lot of money for great cows and when his new manager came to him there did not seem to be any feasible

plan to work a profit out of this investment except to go to the top of the ladder. Such bulls as Alice's Prince, Imp. Blythe Victor and Valiant by Imp. Salamis were at the head of the herd. Imp. Collynie had been leased for the season of 1901 from S. C. Hanna of Howard, Kan., for \$1,000 and had been returned to Mr. Hanna before E. B. Mitchel took charge of Tebo Lawn. There was not a bull in the lot which was good enough to head a winning show herd in 1902, and the only way that seemed plausible to get this breeding plant properly before the public seemed to be with an unbeatable show herd.

Manager Mitchel reluctantly agreed to go with Colonel Casey to look for cattle. The first place they visited was the Summer Hill Farm of C. B. Dustin at Summer Hill, Ill., which was at that time the home of the handsome roan bull, Imp. Merry Hampton. Mr. Dustin had sent Alex Norrie to Scotland in 1900 to buy a herd bull for him, and Merry Hampton was selected. Before leaving the Dustin farm Colonel Casey secured an option for \$10,000, effective for ten days. He and his manager went then to the Robbins farm, then the home of Choice Goods. During their two days' visit they bought Choice Goods, Ruberta (her dam, Russella), Lad's Goldie, Clarissa and Rubertress (half sister to Ruberta) at a cost of \$25,000. Choice Goods was figured in that deal at \$10,000. The fact was, that they bought the entire Robbins show herd. In those days these prices looked out of all reason, and presumably that was the only element which induced J. G. Robbins & Sons to sell those cattle. Even so, they have often said that if they had the opportunity of reconsidering that deal, they would not sell those same cattle for double the money. Up to that time the Robbins firm had led all American exhibitors in the big shows for a number of years, but

they sold "the goose that laid the golden egg" and were not able to recover entirely from the loss of their show yard prestige for a long time.

The history of Choice Goods at his Missouri home begins and ends with success. The first ten sons that he sired after he went to Tebo Lawn brought \$8,800 at private sale. He went to Clinton in the spring of 1902 and that fall he was the champion bull at the leading American shows. The show yard triumph of his life was in the season of 1904, at which time he was the grand champion bull at the World's Fair in St. Louis, the American Royal and the International. Three of his sons were senior bull calves and stood first, second and third in nearly every show in which they were entered. They were not given those ratings at St. Louis, but one or the other of them led their classes in all other shows, including the American Royal and the International.

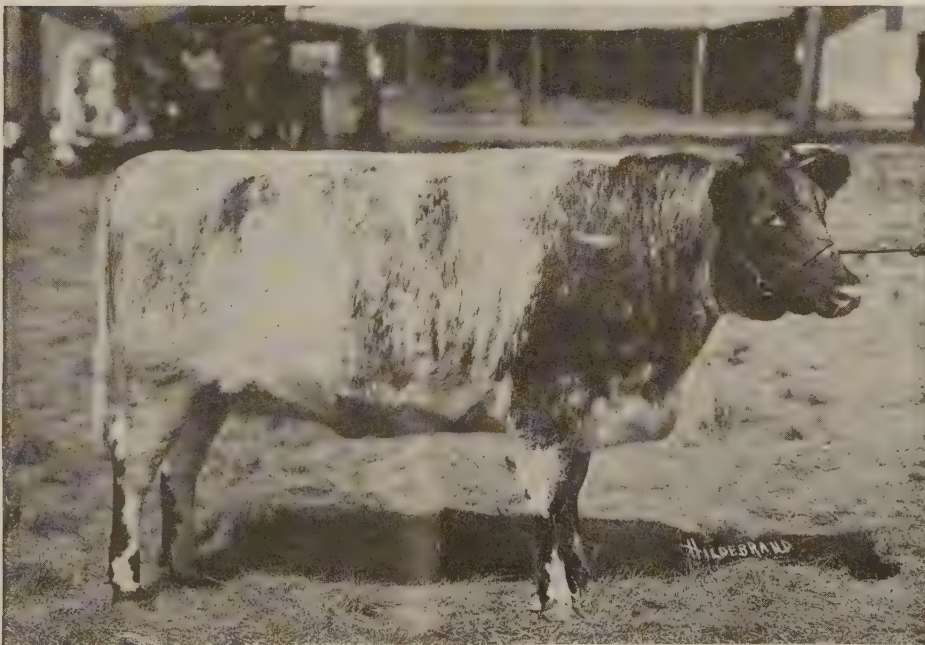
These calves were among the first of the sons of Choice Goods to sell for long prices. At the American Royal that year The Choice of All, which was first prize senior bull calf in that show, was sold to N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., for \$1,400. At the International the same season, Good Lad was sold to a party in Illinois for \$1,000. No one had ever gotten a price on The Conqueror because it was believed that he would be the logical bull to follow Choice Goods at Tebo Lawn. That is a notable record for the only three bull calves by Choice Goods that were available for show purposes in 1904. The Choice of All was out of the Marsh Violet cow, Rosedale Violet 9th. Good Lad was out of Lad's Goldie and The Conqueror was out of Imp. Clara 58th, the dam of The Professor, Clarabelle and Claret.

In the season of 1905, Choice Goods and his get made a wonderful record. The Conqueror, in his yearling form,

headed the young herd from Tebo Lawn which was first in all of the shows of the year. Choice Goods Model, out of the dam of The Choice of All, was a senior bull calf and was first wherever shown. Golden Abbottsburn, the dam of Golden Goods and a daughter of the grand champion, Young Abbottsburn, was the aged cow in that show herd. She went into the American Royal Show that season with an official weight of 2,160 pounds. Princess Flora 2nd was a 2-year-old heifer. Sweet Briar Rose was a yearling heifer and Clarabelle (full sister to The Conqueror) and Fair Louisiana out of Ruberta, were the senior heifer calves. The white heifer, Fair Louisiana, out of Ruberta, was christened at the World's Fair in St. Louis by T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., when she was just one hour old. She was given that name in honor of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, then in progress, commemorating the Louisiana Purchase. It has often been said that this calf cost Ruberta the grand championship at the World's Fair because she was but one day old when her mother competed for the grand female championship. She was true to her royal heritage, because she was a great heifer. Every female, except Golden Abbottsburn, in that 1905 show herd and every bull except Choice Goods, were the get of Choice Goods. The herd was shown at the Missouri State Fair, the Iowa State Fair, the Minnesota State Fair, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, the American Royal at Kansas City and the International at Chicago. At the 1905 American Royal, Choice Goods Model was sold to Hall Brothers of Carthage, Mo., who laid the foundation of the Hallwood herd of Shorthorns, which finally became the property of the late E. M. Hall, Carthage, who later took over the cattle business. Ed Hall often said that he owed the success of the Hallwood Shorthorns to Choice Goods Model and had it not been for his recent tragic death he would have built that herd to greater heights. As it is, when this is published, the Hallwood Shorthorns will have been dispersed. That show herd were winners in the great shows of 1905. They brought home an unbroken record of winnings in all of the great shows mentioned and were in prime form to go into the show ring again in 1906.

While at his Missouri home, Choice Goods was mated with a herd of intensely bred Scotch cows. His greatest success as a sire in the Tebo Lawn herd was observed in his get produced from that source, and those familiar with the herd and with Choice Goods have always believed that this was accounted for by reason of the fact that he himself was not a pure Scotch bull.

The day of final reckoning of the worth of Choice Goods came in the dispersion of the Tebo Lawn herd of cattle, which took place in Kansas City June 21, 1906. The 177 lots, including about 230 head of cattle, big and little, went through the auction ring in the three days and brought \$67,320. The get of Choice Goods, which were sold as sep-



Courtesy Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lenora Goods Junior and Grand Champion Female Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs

arate lots brought a total of \$18,570. He sold for \$5,500 at 6 years old, and cows which had calves at foot by him brought a total of \$10,010. The grand total of these was \$34,080. It is difficult to tell what part of the cow's worth those calves represented, but the fact remains that forty-three lots, including 13 cows with calves at foot, rounded up a handsome sum, to represent a balance in favor of Choice Goods. That total represented more than half of the selling worth of the whole herd. In the four years, from 1902 to 1906, there were \$100,000 worth of cattle sold from Tebo Lawn. When the herd was sold it contained thirty more cattle than it did when Manager Mitchel assumed charge of it in 1902. When all of the totals were in, Choice Goods did not look high at a purchase price of \$10,000.

It is difficult to reckon the influence for good that was exerted by Choice Goods blood on American herds of Shorthorns. When the bull was sold in the 1906 auction he went to Howell Rees, Pilger, Neb., at \$5,500. At the Rees farm he was again placed in public service. Mr. Rees collected \$3,800 in service fees from him, but only got four of his daughters before the bull died. N. H. Gentry derived a large revenue from the progeny of The Choice of All at Wooddale. He was sold at the age of 10 years to H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., and resold last spring with the entire Duncan herd to W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo., who now own him. The Conqueror was retained in the herd until the dispersion sale, at which time he was purchased by T. J. Wornall for \$1,500. The buyer of Good Lad died shortly after purchasing him. However, the Flynn Farm Company, Des Moines, Iowa, obtained the bull later, and while in their hands he sired Premier, which was sold to a Wisconsin breeder at the reported price of \$7,500. Golden Goods, the sire of Ruberta's Goods, was sold in the dispersion sale to H. C. Duncan for \$1,500. He was resold the next year for \$3,500 to W. O. Minor, Heppner, Ore., in whose hands he was the reserve champion bull at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., used two sons of Choice Goods. One was Good Choice, purchased at six months old for \$600. The other was Best of Goods, sold with his dam in the dispersion sale to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb., who sold an option on the calf to Bellows Bros. for \$1,500, with the calf to be delivered at weaning time. Scotch Goods, out of Imp. Cicely, was four months old when he was sold to Milton E. Jones of Williamsville, Ill., who resold him two years later for \$2,500. Fair Goods, out of Ruberta, was sold at nine months old to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo., who had great success with him. Leslie Smith at the dispersion sale bought Lassie's Choice at nine months old for N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., at \$1,000. C. F. Mitchell & Son, Farragut, Iowa, bought Gondomar at about nine months old for \$430, and later sold him to Owen Kane, who used him with success. Choice Knight, out of Lassie of

Tebo Lawn, made a splendid record as a sire in the herd of E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he sired, among other good ones, Fair Knight 2d, one of the leading sires of the present day in Iowa, now in service at Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids. The daughters of Choice Goods were scattered to the four winds. F. W. Harding took Princess Flora 2d at \$750, Clarabelle at \$1,005 and Claret at \$1,025. J. F. Green, Gregory, Tex., took Choice Violet 2d at \$500 and Choice Violet 3d at \$300. Captain C. E. Leonard, Bunceton, Mo., took the nine-months-old bull calf, Rosedale's Choice, at \$810. The bull was used at Ravenswood for a half dozen years. John C. Baker of Manhattan, Ill., bought Fair Louisiana at \$900 as a yearling heifer.

J. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo., took Sweet Brier Rose at \$1,500. Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill., secured Goldie's Jewel at \$605. These are only a few of the sons and daughters of Choice Goods that went into prominent herds.

Choice Goods had some well-founded habits. When he was a calf, he never nursed his dam. He was fed new milk from a bucket and was given about all he could drink. He never lost his appetite for milk. At the World's Fair in St. Louis, he was taking regularly his three gallons of fresh milk night and morning. He never ate enough sugar to sweeten a cup of coffee. He was never fed condiments and never a pound of artificial food. His form was as nature made it, and so with his get.



Courtesy Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Violet 7th Senior Champion Female Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs

Rock County Shorthorn Organization

Realizing the value of co-operation and organization, the breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Rock county, Wisconsin, met at Janesville, Saturday, July 29th, and formed what will be known as the Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association. There are more well-known Shorthorn herds in Rock county than any other county in the state. By the following one can see the value of a county organization. D. B. Smith of South Dakota came to Wisconsin to buy a carload of dual-purpose Shorthorns. In company with one of the field men of The Wisconsin Farmer they went to Janesville. Upon inquiry, they found it would be impossible to get a line on the cattle for sale unless each individual breeder was visited; consequently four days were spent in driving over that county and locating the cattle that were for sale. Had there been an association with a live secretary, he would have known who had stock for sale, and it would have been possible to have purchased this car

of cattle in a day instead of taking five days for it, thereby saving the buyer a great deal of time and expense. This little incident served its purpose and the eighteen or twenty breeders that attended the meeting in Janesville were anxious to form a county association. D. B. Smith of Mission Hill, S. D., gave a short talk on conditions in the Dakotas and said that there never was a time in his country when good Shorthorns were in such demand as they are at this time. T. P. Shreve, of The Wisconsin Farmer, talked on the value of co-operative advertising and mentioned several county organizations that had made a grand success by co-operation and consistent advertising.

The following officers were elected: D. P. Marquart, Milton Junction, president; Walter Little, Evansville, vice president; J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, secretary. The two officers, D. J. McLay, Janesville, and James Campion, Milton Junction, were made directors. —From Wisconsin Farmer.

The Shifting Boundary Line

By Carey M. Jones

One of America's foremost auctioneers.

This was a large country twenty years ago. From Creston to Des Moines, Iowa, was quite a journey, and the south half of Iowa was a large territory. Shorthorn cattle sales were not numerous, and a \$200 average would have caused a sensation. Most of the best herds were in Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, with Mr. George Harding in Wisconsin considered outside the Shorthorn territory; H. F. Brown and N. P. Clark, near Minneapolis, Minn., so far north that it was almost impossible to sell their cattle at home. Lee & Prentis, South Dakota, about forty miles from Sioux City, Iowa, but con-

the reds, the buyers acted like they thought he was more of an auctioneer than a cattleman. In this respect auctioneering is easier today—you don't have to talk color, unless it might be to help out a red one.

For a period of five years the number of sales was limited, and prices were low; but, not being a politician, I have purposely omitted dates, believing, with the many changes that have come about, that such a condition could not again be made possible, and the reason:

South America is closer to Chicago today than Denver was in 1849. Waukesha, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., Sioux City, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., can now

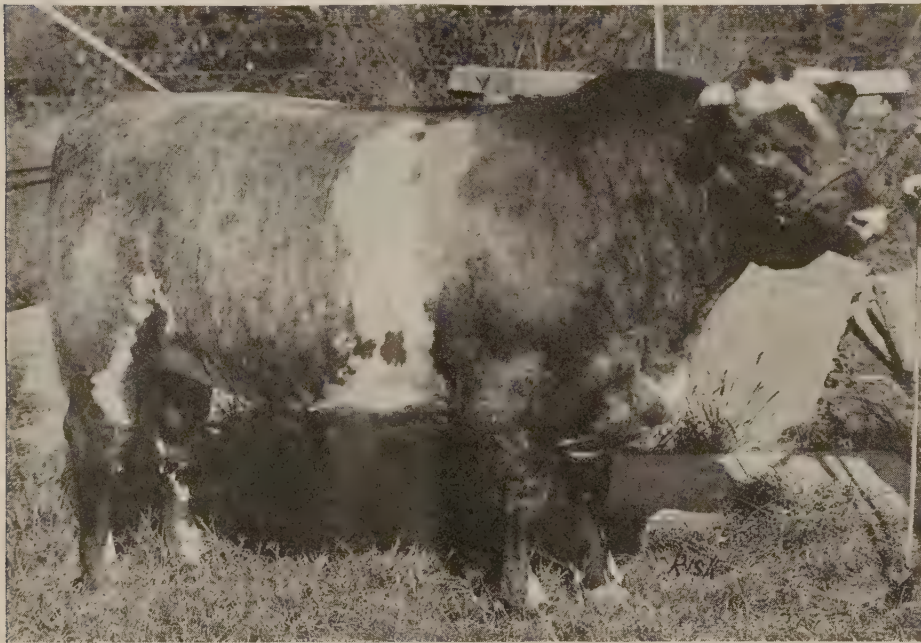
Unless the breeders of the feed lot states do not place a higher value on a good breeding cow in their herd than they do on a few hundred dollars in the bank, they will within a very short time find themselves consulting railroad timetables leading to Oklahoma, in search of herd bulls.

Then comes Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. If we stop to consider the effect of these states on the herds of the North—they have not only taken a few registered cattle, they have bought them in large numbers. They have had about as many auction sales in the past twelve months as the state of Illinois. Not one of these have been raised in the South, but are shipped from Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is a trade we could well appreciate were it not for the fact that three out of every five are cows and heifers.

Idaho, Utah and California are also heavy buyers of females, as well as bulls.

I am writing this on the train returning from Greenfield, Mass., where I conducted the first sale of Shorthorns made in the New England states within recent years. The cattle were milking Shorthorns consigned by New England breeders, and made an average of \$342, showing another market for good Shorthorns.

Does the future look anything but bright for the owners of good Shorthorns, who will profit by the breeder's example whose best breeding cows are not for sale, and retain a well-balanced breeding herd? Is it not time to ask the question, "Where will the farmer, as well as the breeder, secure his bulls?" The value of the bull crop should establish the value of the breeding herd, for, after all, it's done to get the bull.



Courtesy C. E. Churchill, Hartington, Neb.

Photo by Risk

Dale's Renown Senior Champion Bull Nebraska State Fair

sidered out among the Indians—with Col. Harris and Tomson Bros. away out in Kansas, where everybody supposed they had some poor relations.

It does not seem possible that this was only twenty years ago; that twenty of the important years in the history of American agriculture has passed and all we can do now is to look back and regard it as a pleasant memory—with enough of the sad mingled with it to make life worth while.

My first recollection of a Shorthorn sale was in Corning, Iowa, twenty-five years ago; my father took me sixteen miles—with the thermometer around zero—to hear the great Col. Woods for the first time. He stood in a wagon, talked about the cattle, which looked good enough to speak for themselves. It looked to me like a pretty easy job, for he was able to keep warm while everybody else was freezing. He called some of the cattle Scotch; this seemed to make them bid; but when he told them, the roans and whites were as good as

be arranged on one sale circuit. The same buyers would attend all four sales if there were cattle of breeding quality; or four sales could be made at these points the same day and there would be buyers for more cattle than would be sold. Fifteen years ago we knew most of the buyers at all the sales—a buyer from outside the state had traveled a long way. Today we are disappointed if all the cattle from a sale stay in the United States. Fifteen years ago South Dakota was buying the \$100 kind; this year they have bid up to \$5,000 for the best bulls. Fifteen years ago the late H. F. Brown had to secure all his buyers from the East and South; now a successful cattle sale can be made in Minnesota, with buyers from the West and Northwest. Kansas, instead of being too far west for the best markets, is, if anything, too far east for the Texas trade. One Oklahoma county has purchased more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of registered Shorthorns within the past twelve months.

Peter Hopley & Son Will Furnish Shorthorn Feeders

Peter Hopley & Son, Atlantic, Iowa, who have for many years handled large numbers of feeder cattle and have fattened steers on a broad scale, have decided to make a specialty of Shorthorn feeders. They have extensive connections, particularly among Colorado ranchmen, and are in position to furnish Shorthorn steers in large numbers to corn belt feeders.

Those who are familiar with the Hopley operations and their International winnings on carlots will have no doubt as to their ability to furnish high-class cattle. Their purpose to make a specialty of the Shorthorn feeder trade will be welcome news to the hundreds of feeders throughout the corn belt who favor the Shorthorn for the feed lot.

Beef Cattle for the South

By W. F. WARD

of The Bureau of Animal Industry,
Washington, D. C.

A few years ago it would have been impossible to interest the Southern cotton planter in the production of beef cattle. For years he had been producing cotton, and there is an attraction about the production of this crop which is hard to withstand. It is a crop which is beautiful at all stages of growth, and the clean cultivation which it requires reminds one, at the time the crop is "laid by," of a well-tilled garden or a flower bed. The economic features surrounding the production of cotton were such as to almost bind the farmer to it. This, combined with the familiarity of the negro laborers in cotton production and ignorance in the handling of other crops and live stock, assisted materially in keeping the one-crop system in vogue.

After the cotton boll weevil began spreading so fast, leaving panic and often ruin in his wake, the cotton farmers began grasping for something to help them make a living and pay off the debts which accumulated before they finally were content to reduce their cotton acreage and began diversified farming. Live stock offered a solution to many of the more progressive ones, or sometimes to the ones who had suffered most from the weevil. Hogs and beef cattle were tried by many. Hogs were the most popular at first because less investment was required, they reproduced quicker, their meat could be cured on the farm to be used for food throughout the year, and the surplus could usually be sold at a fair profit. It was soon learned, however, that hogs could not utilize the large acreages available for live stock—beef cattle were necessary.

At the same time the way was being paved for the beef cattle industry in the South by the eradication of the cattle tick. This pest has done more to retard the cattle industry of that section than any other one thing. By means of the dipping vat, county after county is being cleared of the tick and quarantine regulations enforced which will keep the territory free for all time to come. Everywhere are seen posters advising farmers to "Dip That Tick," and slowly but surely it is being wiped out county by county. Over one-third of the entire area which was infested in 1906 has been cleaned up, and the work is being done faster now than ever before. Mississippi recently passed a state-wide tick eradication law, and some states will probably have the tick completely wiped out in six or seven years.

The hundreds of county demonstration agents throughout the South, assisted by the live stock specialists, are preaching diversified farming, the raising of more clovers, grain crops and live stock; are assisting in the purchase of breeding stock and are contributing very materially toward the upbuilding of the sections that were badly crippled

by the weevil, and in the preparation of other sections for his coming.

The improvement of pasture is being stressed and is being tried out everywhere. While in many sections the pastures are good, all of them can be improved. At the present time 26 yearlings weighing about 600 pounds each are being grazed on 7½ acres of land at the Agricultural College in Mississippi. These cattle have been on that pasture since April, and the grass is getting too large for the best grazing and should have a mower run over it. Seventeen varieties of grasses and clovers were found in one small place in the pasture. Last year cattle weighing more than ten thousand pounds were grazed on the same pasture for the entire season, or at the rate of one and one-half thousand pound steers per acre.

Quite a number of leguminous pasture plants and forage crops will grow

vetch, black medic, and lespedeza. The leguminous forage crops of most importance are cowpea, soy beans, velvet beans, red clover, crimson clover, alfalfa, melilotus, peanuts and the vetches. With such a variety it is possible to have some legumes growing in the pastures and cultivated fields at all times of the year.

In some portions of the South, as Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, good cattle have been raised for many years, and in parts of the cotton region some herds have been established for fifteen years or more. The effects of these are seen in the cattle found in the neighborhood.

Considerable cattle feeding was done in certain counties last winter, and good prices were realized for the stock. Prices ranging from 8 to 9 cents were quite frequently reported, and stock bringing such prices made a handsome profit. They were high grades, of course, and had been fed out on corn, cottonseed meal, silage and hay. Good grade calves were sold at weaning time last fall for



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Photo by Risk

Village Marshall Junior and Grand Champion Bull Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs

in any part of the South, while in some sections the list is quite large. The most common legumes used for pasture are red, white, bur, button and hop clovers, melilotus, beggarweed, common

\$22 to \$35 a head, while the average valuation of the scrub cattle was less than \$20 each.

"Your first copy of THE SHORT-HORN IN AMERICA has been received and we indeed must congratulate you on this publication. We know that it is going to do a great work toward furthering the cause of the Short-horn in America."—Modern Farming, New Orleans, La. By A. B. Gilmore.

Throughout the cotton region public sales of pure-bred beef cattle are being held, county live stock organizations are being formed, state breeders' associations are being organized, hundreds of pure-bred bulls are being shipped in, baby beef clubs are developing and many farmers are entering the pure-bred business, all of which indicates an enormous growth of an industry which bids fair to be a most profitable and permanent one for the south.

Shorthorns and Big Red Apples

By Art T. Lewis

Secretary Northwest Arkansas Short-horn Breeders' Association

Northwest Arkansas has long been famed for its big, delicious red apples, getting a large per cent of the premiums at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and other world fairs.

Yet our fruit grower found there was something more needed; he must carry some live stock to keep up the fertility of the soil.

He commenced looking about for the best cow for his purpose, and very wisely chose the Shorthorn as being the ideal dual-purpose cow, giving him an abundance of milk, together with a calf that would be valuable for beef or breeding purposes, as he might choose.

He also finds her best suited to the average farm in this section, being of a kind disposition, easily handled and best suited to consume cheap, rough feed.

We have had a few Shorthorn breeders in this section of northwest Arkansas for several years, but there was never much interest shown until about three years ago, when we decided to take on more cattle and better ones, when four or five small herds were brought in, and these of plain breeding.

In the spring of 1915 there was such a demand for good Shorthorn bulls to breed up grade herds that the banks here in Fayetteville assisted in introducing 50 to 75 registered bulls and 125 to 150 pure-bred and grade cows, selling same on time where desired.

Since that time there have been any number of bulls and cows brought in the three counties of Washington, Benton and Madison, many being of best Scotch breeding, strong in the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Villager, Choice Goods, Diamond Mine and other noted sires.

On June 10, 1916, we organized the Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with a membership of

37, at which time we had with us Frank D. Tomson, editor of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, who gave us some very valuable assistance and information as to buying, breeding, feeding, showing, etc., this being a very enthusiastic meeting, resulting in much good.

We now have in Washington and Benton counties thirty to forty small herds of Shorthorn cattle and the interest is increasing every day.

As an indication of the interest in red, white and roans, there were twenty-six breeders from our district at the recent E. M. Hall dispersion sale.

We have a fine lot of full blood calves coming on this summer and are already getting some business from our neighbors in Louisiana and south Arkansas. Have also a fine lot of calves from registered bulls and grade cows, and these show a great improvement over the scrub sire.

Northwest Arkansas is blessed with a delightful climate, mild winters, making a short feed season, good water, and many things in favor of stock raising.

Our orchard farmer, small grain farmer, each carry some cattle, together with our larger rancher, who owns much cheap grazing land, where orchard grass, Bermuda and, in fact, all kinds of grasses, and clovers thrive, is destined to make this country a great cattle breeding section.

There is a spirit of co-operation or community breeding in the Shorthorn industry here, making this the breed that predominates, and all are turning to them that we may be in position to

exchange bulls and take care of the buyer who may come to us wanting one animal or a carload, as the case may be, any time in the year; our aim is to become a great Shorthorn breeding section of the South.

The eleventh annual fair of the Washington County Fair Association was held in Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 26 to 29, and the entries in the Shorthorn class were so much greater than ever before that it has become necessary to erect a larger cattle pavilion.

The increased interest and showing is stimulated by the American Shorthorn Association helping the fair association with premiums in this class.

We can look back over the three years just passed and see the wonderful improvement and increase in the Shorthorn industry, and we feel this is only the beginning, as the interest is growing and spreading in each and every neighborhood, carrying Shorthorn cattle, more fertility to our depleted soils and peace and prosperity.

Bought Better Than He Knew

By J. W. Worthington Manhattan, Kansas.

Jake was rather discouraged when he received a check for several carloads of his best steers. His best had sold for the minimum price on the Kansas City market. He always was a moderate drinker, but on that day, about fifteen years ago, he tanked up, according to his own story, with all he could comfortably carry.

He wandered around town, and as it happened, he fell in at a purebred stock sale. A fine blue ribbon Shorthorn bull was being auctioned off. Now Jake could not conceive of any bull being worth the prices that were being bid, but he had left his worries and judgment behind. Just to show that he was a good sport he raised the bid, and much to his disgust, the animal was his.

Three years ago I saw his fall crop of steers, uniformly colored and well proportioned, as they were headed for market. He was proud of them, too. Over three hundred of them sold for the top price paid at Kansas City for grass-fed steers.

When Jake saw the value of his original champion Shorthorn upon his herd he discarded all his grade bulls. In their place he now has eleven big Shorthorn bulls on his ranch in southeastern Colorado, and no one could be more earnest in his praise of this breed of cattle.

What this breeder found out accidentally, hundreds of other Shorthorn owners have learned a little more scientifically. Largely because of its ability to take on flesh uniformly and rapidly the Shorthorn is now, as stated in The Breeder's Gazette, the most widely disseminated breed of improved cattle the world has even seen.



Courtesy Jas. Brown, Dundee, Ill.

Thaxton's White Star

Photo by Hildebrand

The Shorthorn Situation Is Good

All conditions point to continued and general prosperity for Shorthorn breeders. This is a natural prophesy in view of many circumstances. Private sales generally have been quite active. Large dealers who have entered the field within the last year are doing some active buying. Deals are being closed by two western operators who will make shipments within the next two months of approximately 1,000 Shorthorns out of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri to Utah and Idaho points.

The southern trade is active. Numerous public sales have been held during the past two months of useful Shorthorns bought north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. These sales have averaged from \$135 to \$260 at various points in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Georgia. Approximately 500 head have been sold in this manner since the last issue of this magazine.

This Association is in receipt of communications from operators in Uruguay and Argentina which indicate further trade from these countries the latter part of this year and following. We have had favorable reports from Argentina and Uruguay on most of the Shorthorns shipped to those countries since January 1, last. Eighty-one head were sent altogether. A number of these cattle have already been re-sold at an advance in price over all costs. Reference is made in another column to Hampton King 14th winning the championship at Rosario, Argentina. Our Shorthorns must continue to make good down there in a similar fashion before we will have established a favorable reputation for North American Shorthorns.

This season's fairs, now on, are furnishing strong evidence of the present secure position of Shorthorn cattle in this country, notably the large and meritorious exhibit that was made at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, where the entries for breeding Shorthorns numbered 360 head with 41 exhibitors on hand; at nearly the same time a further

By SECY F. W. HARDING

exhibition of the breed was being made at Columbus, Indianapolis and Toronto. The American Royal show promises a great treat for Shorthorn breeders in particular and beef cattle producers generally. The entry for this show numbers 390 breeding cattle and 18 single steers, including 179 futurity calves, exceeding any previous entry made for any show in North America.

Plans are in full sway for the coming International Show at Chicago, and a plea is made to Shorthorn exhibitors to make this show of Shorthorns a record breaker. We have already assurances of visitors from Argentina and at least one English exporter engaged in the Argentine Shorthorn trade being present at the International show with a view of purchasing, providing suitable cattle are forward. Senor Pedro T. Pages, who is to judge the breeding Shorthorns at the International Live Stock Exposition, it will

be noted with interest, won the championship for Shorthorn bulls at the recent International Show at Palermo, Buenos Aires.

This country is also doing something in the way of importing some of Great Britain's best Shorthorn cows and heifers, Carpenter & Ross and Leslie Smith having landed a total of 160 head, F. S. Peer, 32 milking Shorthorn females, all but three having milk records, Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, one choice heifer from Bapton. Frank R. Edwards has made a purchase of ten head from a Canadian importer. These parties report the purchase of desirable young stock bulls in Great Britain is a matter that is out of the question at this time, there being few desirable ones left in that country except young calves coming on, but it is to be hoped that from the cows and heifers which have been brought over, many of which are bred to sires of note in the old country, that some good sires can be reared from them.



Courtesy E. C. Dameron, Clarksville, Mo.

Photo by Prescott

The Falcon Breeding Herd

About the Falcon White Shorthorns By E. C. Dameron

Clarksville, Mo.

When the establishing of the "Falcon" herd of Shorthorns was in contemplation the white in color appealed to me.

In the first place, a herd of white Shorthorns would be somewhat of a novelty, and at the same time there could be little argument made against them; tradition shows a preponderance of white and light roan cattle in English pastures.

An opportunity arose to purchase a son of Bapton Coronet, out of a Roan Lady cow. This bull is white, of course. Then the purchase of the females began. Much difficulty was met in securing white heifers, and as I preferred to create a white herd of Shorthorns rather than merely to be the purchaser of one, roans as well as white were bought, and

with the plan in mind to make comparison between families to find those best adapted to our purpose, representatives of several families were secured, viz., Sybils, Victorias, Lavenders, Butterflies and Dorothys.

These heifers were from Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods and Bapton Coronet sires.

Then two Bates-bred heifers were purchased to make comparison with the Scotch breeding.

The breeding of these representatives of the stalwarts to a white Bapton Coronet bull was productive of much that was interesting. Of a pair of Victoria Athene heifers—roans and full sisters—one produced white calves regularly, while her sister persisted in roans.

One of our Bates-bred cows drops roan calves regularly. Our plan of developing a Bapton Coronet character is working admirably—the produce is easily kept and fattened; they mature quickly and fill the butcher's eye.

We have been inbreeding—closely in some cases. This we have done to establish the character we have in mind and no unfavorable results have been seen thus far.

Our young bulls go to farmers to produce roan calves. When a bull calf fails to show sufficient quality he is castrated.

Our herd is small as yet, only 40 head, but small as it is, it is of absorbing interest to me to breed and develop a herd of white Shorthorns.

Practical Shorthorns

By M. T. WHITE
of the Iowa Homestead

Looking back over a score or more of years, and viewing the beef cattle situation from various angles, I am not unmindful of the important part the old reliable Shorthorn has played in the affairs of many of our most noted breeders and feeders. During my connection with the agricultural press, covering a period of many years, it has been my privilege to have had more or less to do with the various beef breeds, and let it be said that the good old reliable Shorthorn has always been conspicuous as a debt-paying, money-making, practical beef-producing cattle—as strong today as they ever were in the hearts of those who love them for what they really are.

It is not my intention to make comparisons with the other breeds because they all have their place, and they have all done a great work, but in this article I speak of the Shorthorn because of their practical worth, and what they have done in the beef-making industry of this country. The object of all our beef breeds is the betterment of the beef cattle that eventually go over the block and in this the Shorthorn has played that all important part in the improvement of our beef cattle on the average corn belt farms of our country.

Traveling over a vast scope of territory for these many years I have been forcibly reminded of the great work the Shorthorn has done on the beef-making industry, and while my business has been mainly done with the breeders of registered cattle, I am nevertheless cognizant of the influence this breed has been to the average farmer who has been engaged in raising beef for the market. Where civilization abounds, and where time and attention can be given to looking after the wants of your cattle, you will find the Shorthorn as strong in the hearts of the breeder and the feeder as they ever were, and as ready to respond to the feed bucket as in days of yore, and they hold the favor of the average farmer of the present day.

When I think of the many years gone by, what pleasant memories come to my mind when I recall some of the great herds and what they have accomplished. The time was when the St. Louis fair was the great battle ground of this breed, and it was there that all the leading

winners from the other state fairs met for a final reckoning. I well remember when ex-Secretary B. O. Cowan, then in the hey-day of his youth, met the hosts from the East and the West, defeating everything with his own herds, and with a second herd made up mostly from his own breeding, he landed the second prize defeating the eastern herd that had been winning everywhere. Those were pioneer days in western Shorthorn affairs, but from that day till this the breed has gone on improving until today the demand for them is stronger and more general than ever.

The old St. Louis fair has long since passed away, but the International and the American Royal have taken its place, and these shows are becoming stronger every year. Even the state fairs have grown until today they have become recognized as among our leading educational institutions, and it is here that the breeder and the farmer and his sons have received the inspiration that has eventually made some of them our most prominent breeders. The West has had some great herds, and has produced some wonderful cattle. In fact many of our leading winners of late years have come from herds west of the Mississippi, showing what a wonderful improvement has been made in Shorthorns in this section of the country.

It was my privilege to attend the C. A. Saunders' sale some time ago when he made an average of \$1,068 on 49 head of cattle. I saw there 1,500 people or more, all interested in good Shorthorns. They were there from everywhere, from all the various states, as well as from the Argentine republic, and I saw those cattle pass through the ring, at such remunerative prices, the thought came to my mind, what a wonderful hold the Shorthorn cattle had on the hearts of the American farmer. A week or two following I saw at the Bellows' sale a similar scene, only it was a new crowd, but they competed with one another to the tune of \$1,084 average and these and other good sales that have recently taken place have renewed the courage of every breeder who is engaged in the handling of Shorthorn cattle.

What an influence the herd bulls have played in this breed of cattle. Who

but will recall Whitehall Sultan and the prominent part he has exercised on this great breed. As a show bull he was one of the greatest in his day, and his work is still going on. As a breeding bull he was in a class by himself, and his sons and his grandsons have had a lot to do with molding Shorthorns into what they are today. Avondale, one of his most noted sons, has been one of the greatest sires of the times, and his son, Double Dale, has been one of the best breeding bulls here in the West.

Then there was Choice Goods, one of the greatest show bulls that was ever seen in an American showyard. He left some great sons and grandsons to perpetuate his memory, and he worked a wonderful influence on the upbuilding of the breed. Saunders and his Cumberlands have been prominent factors in every leading showyard during the past ten or fifteen years, and few bulls have been so conspicuous in our time in bringing Shorthorns into public notice. Villager, another great bull, has been a potent factor in recent years and has sired some splendid cattle.

These are mostly later day bulls. A little earlier we had Merry Hampton, a great show and a great breeding bull, and his son, Hampton's Best, that did so much for the Bellows Brothers' herd, was another of the great breeding bulls, as well as Gallant Knight, Fitz Eustace, Fancy's Pride, Cock Robin, Cumberland's Last, and many others that have now escaped my memory. What a wonderful influence these and other bulls have worked on the Shorthorn cattle of our country. It was such great breeding bulls as these that have made Shorthorn cattle the popular cattle they are among the farmers and the breeders, but while these were great bulls it is only fair to say that we have others that are now coming on that will be equally prominent when time rolls around.

Shorthorn cattle have always been popular among the American farmers—and where a little attention can be given them, you will still find them the rent-paying, money-making cattle that have always given such a wonderful return for the money invested.



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo. *The Breeding Herd—Note the Type*

Photo by Morris

The Inheritance of Color in Shorthorn Cattle

By W. L. WILLHOITE

Believing that color has no relation to the merit of cattle, and believing furthermore that many otherwise good animals might be discarded because of an undesirable color, Shorthorn breeders have permitted a greater variation in color within their breed than is found in any other breed of cattle. While different breeders have their preference for color even at the present time, reds, roans, reds - and - whites, roans - and - whites, and whites are all good colors if the animal under the coat is a good animal. Almost any of these colors may be regarded as indicative of Shorthorn blood unless the particular white markings of the Hereford happens to be present.

The original British cattle were solid colored, and those first imported had solid colors. The Celtic cattle now represented by the Highland cattle were blacks, browns or duns. The cattle introduced by the Romans were white; the Anglo-Saxon oxen were red and the Scandinavian cattle were whites to duns. Broken colors were introduced to English stock through imported Dutch and Flemish cattle brought into England about 1400. The first authentic record of such importations, however, was made in 1683 by Markham, while Mortimer in 1716 mentions the importation of Flemish cattle into Lincolnshire and Kent. Hale, in 1756, mentions the Dutch

cattle several times and shows that there had been a mixing of the Dutch and native cattle. He describes the oxen of Lincolnshire as red and white in color, but Cullen, writing thirteen years later, shows that the shorthorned Dutch kind vary from red-and-white to flecked in color, and that either, when mixed properly, produces an agreeable result. If there was any black color in the Shorthorn breed it was soon eliminated and the color of the modern Shorthorn traces directly to the Saxon and Flemish cattle.

Professor James Wilson of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, Ireland, made one of the first studies on the inheritance of color in Shorthorns. He believed that red was a pure color and that white was a pure color, that either of them bred true among themselves, but that when red and white were crossed roans resulted and represented an impure condition of the two main Shorthorn colors. He found that when roans were mated among themselves that they give reds, roans, and whites in a ratio of approximately 25 per cent, 50 per cent, and 25 per cent. On the other hand, reds to roans gave approximately equal proportions of reds and roans, and whites to roans gave an almost equal proportion of whites and

roans. He found a few exceptions to these cases, but believed that they were due to error.

Most Shorthorn breeders believe that any normal Shorthorn color may arise from the matings of any two other normal Shorthorn colors. Records of two reds producing roans seem to be rather common, but Wilson finds that many discrepancies occur in recording color due to (1) carelessness in establishing whether the color of the parent is red or roan, (2) failure to register white calves, or (3) substitution of another calf for a white one.

Most of the scientists who have studied the inheritance of Shorthorn color believe that a red and white animal is simply a potentially red animal, carrying hereditary factors for white spots which are inherited independently of the red. This idea seems to be a good one, since reds and whites produce reds, and reds produce reds and whites with apparent freedom. Professor Wentworth of the Kansas State Agricultural College published a paper on the inheritance of color in Shorthorns about three years ago and states that roan may be a pattern somewhat similar to the white spotting. This interpretation is possible, but its probability has not yet been established. At present there is no hard and fast rule by which the color of Shorthorn calves can be predicted with absolute certainty.

Cattle Breeding in the South

By A. B. PATERSON

Meridian, Miss.

The South has until the past few years always been looked upon as a poor section in which to raise good cattle, due, I suppose, to the very poor quality that they shipped to the market.

The facts are, as I see them, that the people were able to make a living and in a great many instances accumulate considerable wealth by turning their land over to colored people on a share basis and raise cotton both profitably and without much work or worry. The position of such a man was enviable rather than to be criticised. The results were, very little or no attention was given to raising cattle until the land began to wear out, the soil becoming depleted of the necessary ingredients with which to make a successful cotton crop. Also the much talked about boll weevil has successfully made its way into our midst in the last few years until between the two the growing of cotton has become quite a task, with small profits. No doubt the conditions explained above turned many of the farmers' minds toward the raising of more and better stock so they could not only get a profit from selling the beef, but in addition get the fertilizer to put back on their land, thereby saving the expense of paying out the cash for artificial fertilizers. The results at first were very discouraging because of the presence of the Texas fever tick. The quality of the na-



Courtesy A. B. Paterson, Meridian, Miss.

A Quartette from the South

tive cattle that could stand the ravenous work the tick wrought upon them was too poor to be profitable and if the prospective stock raiser bought a good sire that was not tick immune he was sure to die. This made the eradication of the tick a necessity before good stock could be safely brought into the south, which work was begun by the different counties in the different states infested only a few years ago, and has developed in such rapid strides until now Mississippi has passed a law making it com-

pulsory that the whole state be cleared of the tick in 1917. The results are that in those sections that have been cleared of the tick, better cattle are being raised in larger quantities and the land is being enriched from the stable fertilizer, and the farmer is able to raise both cattle and cotton successfully and profitably. I cannot resist the temptation of calling attention to the fact that the South is a natural cattle country, where they can be raised cheaper than any other section in the United States.

This is due to the fact that the climatic conditions are such that the cattle can safely remain outdoors the year around, and, in addition, on improved pastures, get green pasture. Besides the above a very small amount of feed is necessary during the winter months on pastures that are not improved. In such cases ensilage and a little cotton seed meal plus what roughage they are able to get from the pasture suffices to keep the cattle in excellent condition.

The writer is able to speak intelligently on this subject because of his being familiar with the cost of raising cattle in the north, having come from the farm in Canada, and also having had three years' experience with raising cat-

tle in Mississippi. We have in our herd about fifty breeding cows registered Shorthorns that have been purchased from a good many of the northern states and find the same cattle do as well, if not better, in the south at considerably less cost.

In conclusion I wish to say that while the South has taken from the North a good many registered Shorthorn cattle in the past two years, they have not taken nearly as many as they will in the future, and the better quality will be more sought for in the future than in the past. We have learned that the good sire puts the quality in the beef that demands a sufficiently higher price to warrant our getting the best.



Courtesy Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.

Photo by Risk

Honey Dew — Worthy Matron

The Value of a Breeding Cow

Varied opinions have been expressed through the columns of *The Breeder's Gazette* as to the price that a Shorthorn breeder is justified in paying for females with which to found a breeding herd.

We have requested a number of Shorthorn breeders to supply us with data pertaining to individual cows in their several breeding herds, and as this information comes to our hands we will present it through *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*. The presentation of these records will shed some light on this subject.

From the April 27 number of *The Breeder's Gazette* we quote from an able article contributed by George E. Martin, as follows:

"One thing that has been lost sight of is that price does not make the animal. The merit of the animal, allowing due consideration for the pedigree and reasonable assurance of her reproducing offspring as good as herself, should be the determining factor in value fixing.

"No one will deny that a cow with a record as a consistent producer of high-class progeny is worth much more than one of equal individual merit that has

not demonstrated her qualities as a breeder of good stock. Where one has an opportunity of choosing breeding material from such cows carrying blood that has consistently given the breed stock of superior merit and reproductive ability, the price may only be measured by one's financial ability, his fixedness of purpose and his qualifications for engaging in the pedigree cattle business. No one can succeed in the broadest sense who starts out to purchase a foundation herd with a determination in mind to secure so many cows for a fixed amount of money. That would not be using the kind of judgment that insures success. Quantity should not and cannot be the governing factor, if one desires to make a success as a constructive breeder.

"Make selections of such matrons as have either produced the right kind or come from cows that have made good, and buy them. One of that kind, even though she should cost much more than four or five of the indifferently-bred, mediocre sort, will return a greater profit and eminently more satisfaction when mated to a good bull than the others. Her cost will be governed by con-

ditions, demand and her own reputation or that of her immediate ancestors as producers of good stock.

"I have in mind the record of two cows in the Maxwalton herd owned by Carpenter & Ross—Rosewood 86th and her daughter, Rosewood Pride. The mother was imported by W. D. Flatt and sold at auction for \$925. She and her daughter have long been rated as the two most valuable of the reserve cows at Maxwalton. As evidence of what a good breeding cow is worth, and the possibilities of the profit that may be derived from a good producing cow, the record of sales of the progeny from these cows may prove of interest to breeders of beef cattle and those who contemplate engaging in the business. The second calf from Rosewood 86th was Rosewood 87th by Whitehall Count, a son of Whitehall Sultan. She sold for \$200 at auction and later produced a number of calves that sold in excess of \$1,000. The third calf was Maxwalton Rosewood by Avondale. She produced the noted sire, Double Dale, and brought \$1,000 at auction. The fourth calf was a bull by Avondale, which realized \$1,000, and the fifth calf, the noted bull Silverdale, brought \$1,330 at a Maxwalton sale. In the following order her calves brought the prices given: Pride of the Dales, \$1,000; Pride of Avon, \$800; Rosewood Lady, \$300; Dale's Farewell, \$1,000. Maxwalton Rosewood 3d, a yearling heifer, and a bull calf, are in the Maxwalton herd. Here is a total for the progeny sold of \$6,630. Her daughter, Rosewood Pride's first calf, sold for \$280. Then follows The Callant at \$1,000, Whitehall Rose-dale at \$2,325, Maxwalton Rosedale at \$600, Pride of Albion as a calf at \$1,800, Maxwalton Pride at \$500, Avon a Dale at \$600, Maxwalton Pride 2d at \$800, and a yearling heifer and a heifer calf in the herd, with a total in cash for progeny sold at \$7,905. This makes a total of \$14,535 in cash sales from two cows, mother and daughter. Lady-in-Waiting in the Anoka herd held a record as a producer exceeding these, her calves selling for over \$13,000. There are many similar examples in the breed.

"What is a good cow worth or what should a beginner pay for material for foundation purposes? It all depends on what he is getting for the money, his purpose, his qualifications for the business and his ability to pay for good ones as he finds them."

Shorthorn Breeders Organize

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of the Fort Wayne district was formed after the giant picnic of Shorthorn enthusiasts which was held at the A. J. Herriman farm in Allen county, Indiana. Twenty-eight breeders became members of the association, and A. P. Hottinger of Avilla was elected president of the association. More than 1,000 people attended the picnic, which was planned by Clarence Henry, adviser of Allen county. —From *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, Aug. 26, 1916.

Shorthorns on the Farm and on the Market

Shorthorns have repeatedly topped the market at all of the leading packing centers during the past few months, yet it should not be understood that this is only a recent occurrence, for Shorthorns have been market toppers from the earliest history of the live stock market. Recently a Shorthorn steer sold at the Kansas City market for \$224.20, reputed to be the highest price ever paid at the Kansas City yards for a single steer. This steer weighed 2140 pounds and sold at \$10.50.

Among the advantages which the Shorthorn possesses are quality and smooth flesh covering, width of loin and quarters, and increased weight at a given age. Occasionally some self-appointed critic arises with the assurance that Shorthorns are not adapted to the production of baby beef. Yet a single breeder and feeder, W. J. Sayre of Chase county, Kansas, has topped the Kansas City market six years out of seven with Shorthorn baby beef of his own breeding, one load each year, and each shipment took his entire calf crop.

It is generally understood and freely admitted among experienced cattlemen on the leading markets that steers bearing the color markings of other breeds, selling at the top of the market, have had Shorthorn mothers or carried a liberal percentage of Shorthorn blood. Long experience has shown the Shorthorn the great improver regardless of the foundation it is crossed upon. Shorthorns hold favor with feeders, as liberal gains are obtained at a minimum consumption of feed, and a load of reasonably well-fed Shorthorns rarely go begging at the beef markets.

The Shorthorn possesses a docility and responsiveness under varying conditions that has long made the breed popular among all classes. Its popularity among farmers is based upon its dual-purpose character and its adaptability to the average farm environment. In many dairy sections Shorthorns of the milking strains are being adopted, as the milk flow is profitable and the calves are eagerly sought after by the feeder and butcher, and the cows, when not in milk, or if inclined to give limited flow, quickly take on flesh. Thus they are working toward the profit mark through one channel or the other all of the time. This has led to the substitution of the Shorthorn on many of the dairy farms where, heretofore, reliance has been placed upon strictly dairy breeds.

It is interesting to note that in the present unprecedented demand for breeding stock of all breeds, due to the long continued decline in the quality of our cattle stocks, the Shorthorn has enjoyed a most stable and profitable demand. There have been no spectacular

prices as is usually the case when activity in registered cattle circles reaches anything like its present scope.

During the spring sales, 144 Shorthorns sold publicly for \$1,000 or more. Yet only one animal reached \$5,000, three ranged between \$3,000 and \$4,000, twelve between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and the remainder ranged between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Approximately 600 Shorthorns disposed of in the season's auction sales made an average of \$750, in round numbers, per head. This reveals a most uniform demand. Several of Argentina's foremost breeders have been buyers at a few of these sales. Yet the great mass of these offerings were taken by breeders and farmers to lay the foundation for new breeding herds, or strengthen herds already established.

The percentage of time settlements in these transactions has been so small as to scarcely deserve consideration. Cash has been the basis of these large and numerous transactions—a fact that reveals the stability of the present trade activity.

The Shorthorn has no quarrel with any of the improved breeds, and it could, in no wise, benefit by their decline; and through the co-operation of the forces back of the Shorthorn and the other breeds, live stock husbandry in America is being rapidly placed on a higher and more profitable and enduring basis. It is through the use of improved blood that the corn belt farmer can profitably produce market steers on high-priced land. Its use insures to the consuming public an adequate meat supply of the best quality. That the Shorthorn must

always be relied upon as one of the most important factors in this achievement there is none to deny.—From Feeding and Marketing, Kansas City.

Shorthorn Bulls \$8,800 Each (Argentine money)

Argentina breeders are long on enthusiasm and prices for Shorthorns. And they also open wide their purses for other varieties of pedigree stock. A cable to this office from Professor Curtiss at Buenos Aires announces that at the exhibition which marked the half-century anniversary of the Argentine Rural Society, forty-three Shorthorn bulls averaged \$8,800. This average owes considerable of its extraordinary height to the fact that the bull which was reserve to the champion brought \$50,000, which was the record price for a reserve champion bull. The champion was not sold. It must be left to the imagination to fix the probable price he would have brought if offered.

A little matter of 800 Shorthorn bulls were shown. The account which Professor Curtiss will submit through this journal of his experience in judging this breed will be awaited with keen interest. We stated last week, referring to our judges at that show, that no one would envy them their job. The Shorthorn bull championship fell to Senor Pages and the reserve went to Sir Herbert Leon of England.

Professor Curtiss adds that the anniversary exhibition was "highly successful." This would be a fair—indeed, an inevitable—inference from the foregoing information.—The Breeder's Gazette.



Courtesy C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Iowa

Gipsy Cumberland 3rd Sold to Francisco V. Maissa, Buenos Aires, for \$3,030

Shorthorn Progress in South Dakota—Continued

My article in the July 1st issue having been prepared from memory, without a list of the breeders in our state before me, as I should have had, it is quite natural that some herds might escape mention, particularly the newer and smaller herds. While it is impossible to mention them all, yet since our meeting at Huron on June 30th called for the purpose of organizing a State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, where I met a number of our breeders for the first time and had the opportunity to question them about their herds, it becomes evident that several very prominent herds have been overlooked, and in justice to these men who have been breeding Shorthorns for many years and built up good herds, taking the lead in their respective communities in cattle improvement, may I ask for a little more space in the SHORTHORN IN AMERICA in order to give their work its deserved mention?

J. E. Ziebach of Gann Valley, who was elected president of our state association, has for many years been breeding good Shorthorns on his farm near that place, and the only reason the herd is not more widely known is that it is some distance from the railroad and not as accessible to visit as many of the other herds. But I find he has quite a large herd of good cattle there and enjoying a good trade.

E. W. Carr of St. Lawrence now has a herd of fifty-five head of Shorthorns at his Brookside Stock Farm. The first animals were bought at Walpole Bros.' sale at Rock Valley, Iowa, January 7th, 1913, the two cows Fair Maid 3rd 58335 and Albion Lady 2nd 103411. The following day C. M. Gage held his dispersion sale at Lester, Iowa, and Mr. Carr rode over by auto in company with Auctioneer George P. Bellows, E. J. Thompson and N. R. Rundell. Mr. Carr liked the Gage offering and bought Queen Victoria 9th 133184, Flora 4th 133180, and Rose of the Valley 137823. Having bought five cows, a bull became a necessity, so he went back to Walpole Bros.' farm at Rock Valley and bought Chancellor 382259, by Parkdale Goods 302001, dam Imp. Marchioness 40th, V. 54, Pg. 566, and he proved an exceptionally good breeder. His get are highly valued by Mr. Carr. Two cows were purchased at the association sale at Mitchell and two at the sale of F. E. Taylor and W. J. Carey & Son. Every cow proved a profitable investment except two, which proved barren and were sold for beef, but Mr. Carr says they netted \$115 each off of grass. His last purchase is a very promising roan bull, Hummerdale 435528, by Pride of Avon 352673, dam Honey Dew 91701, by Cumberland Chief 301999. Mr. Carr attributes much of his success to the sound advice and encouragement given him by the late Geo. P. Bellows at the time he founded the herd. He had heard, he says, how the

By F. E. JACKSON

Hurley, S. D.

older breeders boosted prices at public sales and "worked" the beginner so he went to the Walpole sale with some misgiving, but when he met such noble men as Col. Bellows and many of the older breeders, his confidence was restored and he proceeded to buy some of the best cattle in the offering.

Hesnard Bros. of Hermosa now have a nice herd of over sixty cows and heifers on their ranch in the Black Hills. The first Shorthorns were bought from Riley Bros. of Amelia, Neb., and additions have been made since from many of the more prominent herds in Nebraska and Iowa. The herd is headed

Cruickshank Lovely family, and later four cows of the Duchess of Gloster family. On these he used a Scotch bull, Commander Hopkins, bred by P. R. Stoffel of Wisconsin, and sired by Velvet Jacket out of Imp. Butterfly 48th. His next bull was British Choice bred by Bellows Bros. and sired by Good Choice. At present he is using Pioneer Sultan 379837, combining the blood of Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods, and while Mr. Kahl considers him the most prepotent sire of the three bulls used, he gives the other two credit for leaving some good heifers on which to use Pioneer Sultan. The Duchess of Glosters are his favorite family, being always fat and regular breeders.

T. F. Tormey of Letcher has been breeding Shorthorns for a number of



Courtesy Walter J. Hill, Northcote, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Simplicity 7th Senior and Grand Champion Female Minnesota State Fair

by Matchless Star, a good Scotch bull with plenty of scale, and is considered the best breeding bull they have used. Many of their cows and heifers are the get of grandsons of Choice Goods and a few are descended from Imp. Villager. Mr. Hesnard says the most gratifying thing about these good cattle is their adaptability to their range conditions. They are run in rough pastures during the summer months and are fed alfalfa hay during the winter, and they are generally in good condition, many of them really in high flesh.

Geo. J. Kahl of Watertown has a herd numbering eighty-five head, about half of them being Scotch cattle. His first Shorthorns were bought in 1882 of D. J. Spaulding of Black River Falls, Wis., and were of the Bates Lentus tribe. They were good cattle but seemed to get finer boned with each generation. He then bought eight cows from the herd of Dr. Earles of Milwaukee, Wis., of the

years and now has forty head in the herd, headed by the white bull Denmark 6th 387921, by Village Denmark. They are of the Golden Drop, Secret and other families. He has splendid roan calves by Denmark 8th, some of the heifers now being of breeding age.

H. C. Edelman of Menno has a herd of thirty Shorthorns now. In 1906 two cows were purchased from Lars Nelson of Centerville, May 2nd by Galway 160058, and Belle of Orange by Franklin 130401. The next year he bought Mary Morton 11th from P. R. Stoffel of Lancaster, Wis., and in 1910, he bought twelve head out of the Foster & Thompson herd at Huron. His first bull was Orange Blossom 271495, followed by Selected Goods 298438, bred by Bellows Bros. and sired by Good Choice. The next bull was Choice Knight 346260, also bred by Bellows Bros. and sired by Secret Goods 286219. His present herd bull is Village Broadhooks 447955 by Village

Chieftain 367811, out of Lovat Sultana 139209 by Lakewood Sultan 270041.

J. T. Heiberger of Bridgewater has been breeding Shorthorns since 1902, when he purchased three cows from H. M. Barr of Edgewood, Iowa, and a bull from Dr. Newman of the same place. He was followed by Clarissa's Lad 254540, a Scotch bull bred by C. R. Steele of Ireton, Iowa. He then used Gill 34443, a Scotch bull from the herd of H. M. Barr, and at the present time he is using Bloom Goods 400941, bred by Dunmire & Sons of Scotland.

W. J. Schafer of Canova has a good little herd founded four years ago by the purchase of Mazurka 27th 117355 from John Werner and Victor's Lady 123324 and Victor's Rose 123325 from Geo. B. Hay, both of Lake Preston, S. D. Each had a calf at foot and each has had four calves since, but the first cow mentioned lost two of her calves. The herd now numbers seventeen head, all descended from these three cows.

While attending the breeders' meeting at Huron, I had the pleasure of visiting the farm and seeing the herd owned by D. E. McMonies. It is a beautiful farm and while the Shorthorn herd is not large as yet, I saw many very choice cows and heifers there, most of Scotch families, and the number of calves showed they were a business herd. His herd bull is by Earl of Avondale by Avondale, and was purchased at the Wm. Herkelmann sale at Elwood, Iowa, last March.

The milking Shorthorn interests will be ably represented in our state in the herds of D. B. Smith of Mission Hill, J. F. Krause of Centerville and Ronald S. Mackay of Oacoma. Mr. Smith has recently purchased twenty head from the leading milking herds of Wisconsin for his foundation. Mr. Mackay and Mr. Krause have been breeding them for some time and each has a small herd of heavy milking cows.

Probably the most valuable single shipment of Shorthorns that has so far been made to our state arrived at Hurley about June 20th. In the shipment were three cows for N. R. Rundell, Rosewood 42nd by Silverdale and Ashland Gloster 8th by Mina's Knight, both purchased at the C. J. McMasters sale in Illinois, and Meadow Queen by Meadow King, purchased at the F. R. Edwards sale in Ohio. E. J. Thompson received in this shipment the cow Independent Lovely 91927, with a heifer calf by Lord Avondale 391326, at foot, which he purchased at the Carpenter & Ross sale. Jackson & White received Curly Dale 2nd, 387319, a full brother to the \$5,000 bull, Lord Avondale, for service in their herd. Also four heifers from the Carpenter & Ross herd in Ohio, namely, Maxwalton Clipper 10th, 201398, by Maxwalton Renown, dam Chrysanthemum; Maxwalton Roan Lady 3rd, 201417, by Maxwalton Renown, dam Maxwalton Roan Lady; Maxwalton Rosewood 7th, 201420, by Maxwalton

Renown, dam Imp. Rosewood 86th; and a heifer calf by Maxwalton Revolution, dam Imp. Rosewood Pride. Also the following from the herd of J. G. Robbins & Sons—Roan Gem, 210804, by Saranac, bred to Lord Avondale; Scottish Lustre, by Scottish Prince, with heifer calf at foot by Lord Avondale, and Village Belle 4th by Lord Lassaile, with bull calf at foot by Lord Avondale, and rebred to him. This cow, Village Belle 4th, is the dam of Headlight's Belle, the cow that topped the Carpenter & Ross sale at \$2,800.

E. J. Thompson & Son received about this time the show heifer which they purchased at the Owen Kane sale and the cow Juno of Parkdale 3rd, 196769, with heifer calf at foot by Parkdale Baron 410363, which they purchased at Bellows Bros.' sale.

N. R. Rundell has purchased the young bull Dale's Fascinator 471851, by Double Dale, from Owen Kane of Wisner, Neb., but as the calf is entered in the futurity classes at the big shows, he will not be delivered to Mr. Rundell until after the show season.

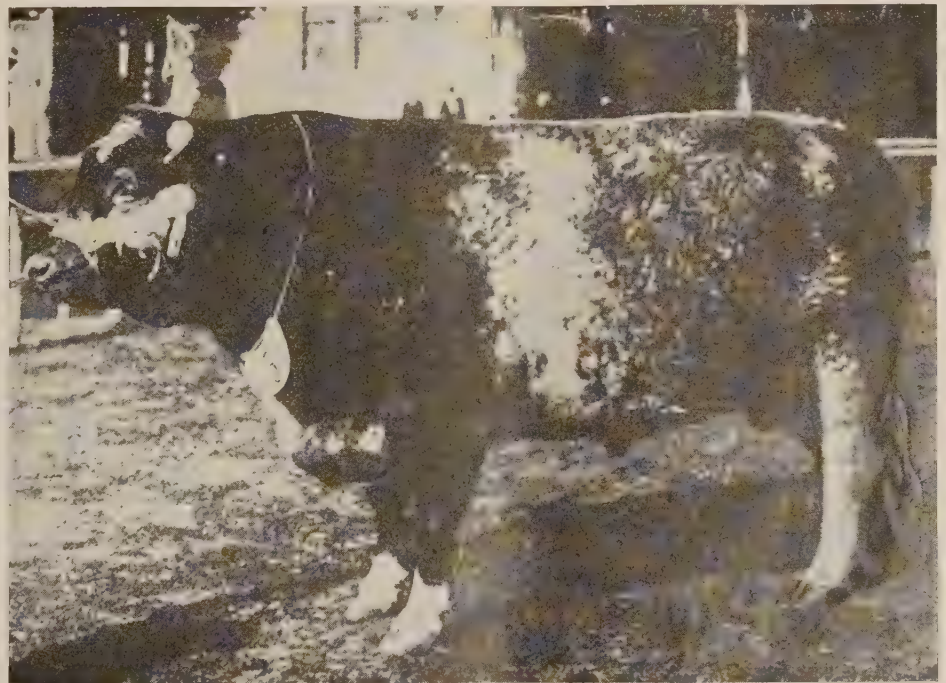
Henry M. Hanson of Canton has a choice little herd of 29 head, with Lavender Lad 328908 in service. He was

bred by C. R. Steele of Ireton, Iowa, and has been an excellent sire of very uniform calves. There are several nicely bred Lavender cows in the herd, also several Fortunas and Young Marys and five tracing to Imp. Scottish Bluebelle. The bulls that preceded Lavender Lad in this herd were Gauntlet's Lad 234743, Baron Emperor 304247, Scotland's Glory 209229 and Monitor 308983.

John M. Scott & Sons of Artesian, S. D., purchased a few Shorthorns from C. Kelsey & Sons of Fedora in 1914, and now have 17 head in the herd, all doing well. Lady Mary 184257, Alvina 145113 and Browndale Rosemary 5th 73565 have produced some excellent calves. The herd bull is Mina's Diamond 394872, bred by J. J. De Noma.

For a number of years our state has been a heavy buyer of good Shorthorns and we have a lot of choice animals in our state now. The business was never on a better basis and the future looks bright indeed. Every breeder who attended the meeting at Huron and became a charter member of our state association was optimistic and enthusiastic and I look for a rapid development of the industry and a steady improvement in the quality of our herds.

Hampton King 14th, H. B. A. 33531



Champion Shorthorn at the recent Exposition held at Rosario, Argentina. The sire of Hampton King 14th is Hampton King 316734, bred by G. H. White, and was exported January, 1912, by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wisconsin; sire, Hampton's Counsellor 264533, dam, Anoka Fluff, Vol. 64, page 701, by Whitehall King by Whitehall Sultan. The dam of Hampton King 14th is Graciela Stone, H. B. A. 018449, by Newton Stone, H. B. A. 3373.

Hampton King has proved a valuable

sire for his owners, Estancias Cecilio Lopez, Ltda. A string of some fourteen yearling bulls sired by him was sold at auction in Argentina last season, making one of the best averages.

"I have just received the first copy of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. It is a beauty. You are certainly to be congratulated."—Geo. M. Rommel, Chief of Animal Husbandry Division, Washington, D. C.

Montana Shorthorns

By Harry L. Summers

Bozeman, Mont.

Among the earliest of the Montana cattle breeders I find one, Johnnie Grant, who was an Indian trader, and who is reported to have had a wife from each of the Indian tribes with whom he traded, which assisted him much in making satisfactory trades with the Indians.

In 1853 Irvine, Grant and Dempsey sold to L. I. Maillet 200 head of good American cattle. In 1859 the aforementioned Maillet took 400 head of beef cattle to California for Johnnie Grant and sold them readily.

James Harkness, of the firm of La-Barge & Harkness, who ran a trading route from Fort Benton to Walla Walla, says: "On July 23rd, 1863, in making this trip, I saw several hundred cows and calves belonging to Johnnie Grant, the finest I have ever seen in America."

These were all red and roans of Shorthorn parentage.

Conrad Kohrs in June, 1912, says, in speaking of Johnnie Grant: "He came to Montana in 1857 and wintered his stock on Beaverhead and summered in Deer Lodge; he had exceptionally good cattle." Speaking further, Kohrs said: "I bought out his herd in 1866 and have brought up a fine strain of Shorthorns. I sold from 100 to 400 old steers that weighed out over 1500 pounds." Conrad Kohrs had at one time between 33,000 and 35,000 head of cattle. Mr. Kohrs introduced registered Shorthorns into Montana in 1871 and Herefords in 1890. Mr. Kohrs has been probably the greatest buyer of pure-bred bulls of any man in Montana. He has not hesitated to journey east and pay \$500 to \$900 for individuals that suited his fancy.

The first shipment by rail from Montana was made out of Conrad Kohrs' Sun River herd. These were driven overland to Ogden, Utah, and then shipped, the year being 1874.

The first drive of cattle from Montana of which we have any record was made in 1868, when D. H. Hagen of Augusta purchased the herd of P. Largey and sold it in Salt Lake to Orenheim & Popper.

We have been speaking of Montana, which we mean is the Montana of the present day, as it was then included in the territory of Washington. Custer county in 1877 was the largest county in the United States and comprised practically all of what is now Montana that lies east of the mountains.

Dan Flowerree brought 65 head of cows from Missouri in 1865. These were high-grade Shorthorns.

The state is fast going back to beef, but it is a different type of beef from that formerly grown on western lands; it is the beef of the small farm or ranch; the beef of pure-bred sires and

well-bred dams; the beef where quality rather than quantity is the potent factor. The past few years have made a material change in the quality of Montana cattle. Breeders of pure-bred animals have spared neither pains nor money to introduce into their herds the best individuals and blood in the country; in consequence Montana beef herds bear some of the leading and best-known animals in the country—names like Ringmaster, Master Avondale, Cumberland Chief, Cumberland Prince and Nonpareil Villager need no introduction to cattlemen. The use of these and similar sires has had its effect, not only on the pure-bred herds, but practically all the cattle in the state. Great bulls like the ones named have not, of course, been used upon ranch cattle, but their sons have done duty and are doing duty on many of the smaller farm herds.

As the range has been diminished and the homesteader has filed upon the lands of Montana, the demand for a more dual purpose cow has grown apace. The Shorthorn seems to be filling this demand more than any of the other of the breeds. To fill this demand more herds of pure-bred Shorthorns have been established in the state, whereas six years ago there were less than a dozen breeders in Montana, today we find fully a hundred or more.

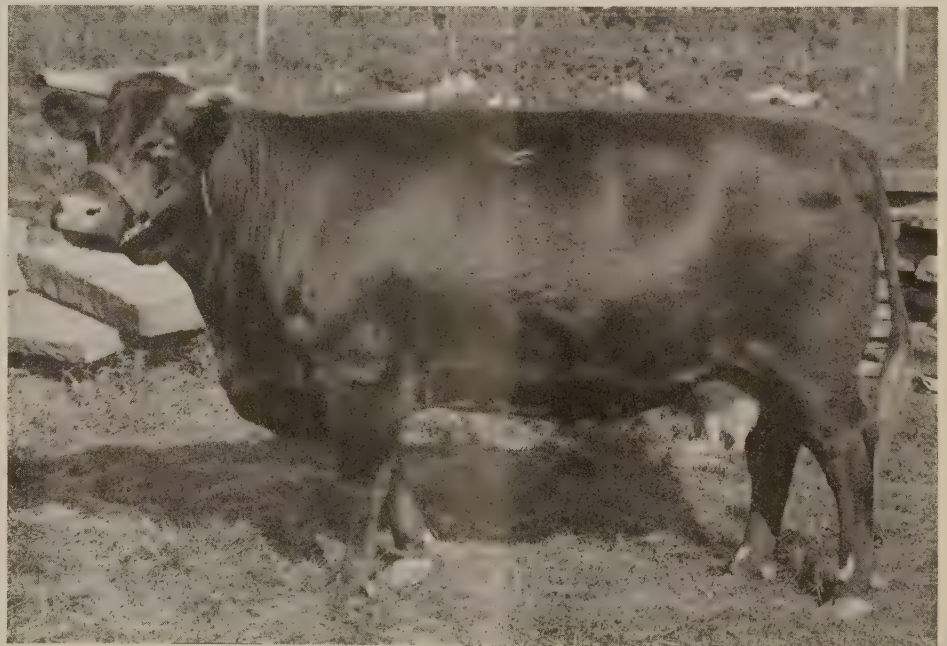
The thing most needed was an organization that would bind these breeders closer together. Such an organization was formed last June, called "The Montana Shorthorn Breeders' Association." The great distances that one has to travel, the inconveniences of long drives in order to visit the various herds and inspect the cattle of the various breeders, make it a hardship upon

the buyer. With the forming of such an association will naturally come a show and a sale to be held once each year at some central point. In this manner the buyer may compare the relative qualities of the cattle of the various breeders.

No place that I have ever been and no community of which I ever heard in the United States is capable of producing the bone and splendid covering of hair as is found on the animals that are grown in the various valleys of Montana.

George P. Bellows, in a visit here in 1910, made the remark to me, "This reminds me very much of the country I saw in Aberdeenshire, in Scotland; you have their air, their water and their nutritive grasses, and, in fact, the only thing that I miss is their rocks." Of course, there are a lot of rocks in these various pastures, yet not so much, Col. Bellows said, as are found in Aberdeenshire.

The State Fair and the State Fair Sale have done much toward bringing buyer and seller together, yet it comes at a season of the year when many farmers are busy harvesting their crops, and they do not seem to feel that they can spare the better part of a week away from home. A state association, with an annual one day's show, followed by a one day's sale, in the month of November, would go a long way toward filling a long-felt want, working, as the Shorthorn breeders will be, directly in connection with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, they hope to make no mistakes in the organization of this association and in the carrying out of the plans thereof.



Courtesy Wm. Herkleman, Elwood, Iowa

Photo by Risk

Lady Devergoil Senior Champion Female Topeka, Kansas

Suggestions for Organization By Frank D. Tomson

We submit herewith a few suggestions and model by-laws for the information of Shorthorn breeders contemplating the organization of state, district or local associations. They are subject to modification to suit the varying purposes and requirements.

The simpler the constitution and by-laws the more satisfactory they will operate. It should be remembered that **co-operation** is the keynote to the success of any association of this nature.

In the event that the association shall represent several counties or districts, it will be advisable to have a vice president or director representing each of these counties or districts.

Where the membership is sufficiently large and the interests represented sufficiently important, it will be desirable to have a paid secretary whose duties will be to keep in touch with prospective buyers and open up channels of trade through which the surplus stock of the membership may be disposed of. In the event of a paid secretary the membership should be increased to \$5 or \$10 annually, as the conditions may warrant.

For the good of the association it will be advisable in any event for the secretary to keep in close touch with the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the mutual benefits that may result.

In every association there are members who need the support and counsel of other members more favored, and for the good of the association this should be accorded them.

One of the advantages in an association of this kind is that it affords a means to control trade, and enables the members generally to improve their standards by the purchase of a better class of herd bulls and their interchange, and at the same time involves a smaller cash outlay on the part of the individual members. Such an association is certain to attract the attention of prospective buyers, and through this agency they are able to make their purchases at the least expense of time. Publicity may be obtained through combination advertising done by the association, which materially reduces the cost to the membership.

In many sections the above plan, modified to suit local conditions, is being followed with distinct success. It appeals to the buyers, it simplifies the selling and offers encouragement to the individual members.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.—Name

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the (County, District, State) Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

ARTICLE II.—Object

SECTION 1. The object of this association shall be to encourage and extend

the influence of Shorthorn breeding and safeguard the interests of its membership by creating better trade opportunities, and, as far as possible, operate to their general advantage and profit; to promote closer relations between the membership and to stimulate greater activity among them.

SECTION 2. To arrange for public sales if conditions are favorable, to which the members may consign their salable stock; to provide for a careful inspection of said sale entries that a creditable offering may be assured.

SECTION 3. To arrange for exhibits at local and other fairs, as may be agreed upon, and where necessary, selections of individuals be made from the several herds in order that the groups may represent the best of the association's herds.

ARTICLE III.—Members

SECTION 1. Any person residing within the territory described, identified with the breeding of Shorthorns, who shall be interested in promoting the objects of this association may become a member of the association by paying to the treasurer a fee of \$...., said fee to be paid annually thereafter, and which entitles said member to one vote on all matters that may come before the association.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, first, second and third vice presidents and secretary - treasurer. These officers, chosen from the membership, shall con-

stitute the executive committee, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—Annual Meeting

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of this association shall be held at..... on the day of month of each year.

SECTION 2. A majority of the members at the annual meeting shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. Members may vote only in person.

ARTICLE VI.—Election of Officers

SECTION 1. Election of officers shall take place at the annual meeting for terms of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of the president the first vice president; in his absence the second vice president, and in his absence the third vice president; in his absence the secretary-treasurer.

SECTION 2. The president, through the secretary, may call a meeting of the association at any time he may deem it advisable.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The foregoing by-laws, or any part of them, or any amendment thereto may be modified or annulled at any annual meeting or adjourned session thereof by a two-thirds vote of the members present.



Courtesy Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Violet 8th First Prize Senior Yearling Heifer Iowa State Fair

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME 1

NUMBER 3

OCTOBER 1, 1916

OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE PRESS

A word of appreciation and gratitude to the agricultural and live stock press for the cordial attitude which it has generally manifested toward THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.

This publication is not issued with a view to entering the field on a competitive basis, either in the advertising or subscription department, for it has no subscription price and its advertising is confined to a breeders' directory.

The definite purpose is to assemble and present facts of an interesting and educational value pertaining to Shorthorns for the benefit of the public; to co-operate with the agricultural and live stock press; to furnish a sufficient quantity of Shorthorn literature that the various publications may select such as is adapted to their special purpose, for their individual use. That this information in compact and readable form will be of interest to the patrons of the agricultural press in all sections of the country is clearly evident.

We invite the press to make free use of any of the contents of any issue of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. We do not even ask that credit be given this publication.

Through our liberal use of illustrations the prevailing Shorthorn types will be presented, enabling the student to make intelligent comparisons and preserve for future use a reliable pictorial history.

It is apparent that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is serving a large and important purpose in this undertaking.

AN ENLARGING FIELD

Gradually the most forbidding barrier that obstructed the progress of cattle breeding in the southern states is being removed. The tick-free territory at first so restricted as to excite little interest and less hope in the accomplishment of tick eradication, has been so widely extended that it will very shortly embrace the entire South. The legislatures of several states have already passed state-wide tick eradication laws requiring the clean up to be completed by a fixed date; and activities conforming to these laws are general.

With these obstacles removed cattle raising will become one of the leading industries of the South. The favorable climate, the short feeding period and the need of the upbuilding of the soil are factors that will stimulate the business. The much dreaded boll weevil that has heretofore brought terror to the hearts of the cotton growers in an annually increasing area is probably the

chief cause that turned the attention of plantation owners to diversified farming with live stock as the basis.

Offerings of registered cattle at public sales in various parts of the South during the past two years have been readily absorbed at prices entirely satisfactory to the sellers; and there is a firmer demand today than ever before. While many men of the North have located in the South and have put northern methods into practice, it is the man of the South who has come to recognize the vital necessity of live stock as an upbuilding force and the adaptability of that section of the country to live stock husbandry.

Realization long deferred is now assured and the next few years will witness an activity in live stock production in the southern states unparalleled in the history of our country, and southern agriculture will be benefited beyond the most optimistic forecast.

THE WAR ON MEAT

There is an apparent awakening to the extent of the campaigns being conducted in the interest of various manufactured foods, cereals and dairy products. The dairy people are aggressive and are assembling a fund of three-quarters of a million dollars—a much larger amount than they originally intended—and are laying the foundation for a broad and systematic campaign of publicity. That such an effort will bring results is a foregone conclusion.

Unfortunately there has been a tendency all too general to attack meat as a diet. A part of these attacks have been made under the guise of expert instruction. A part through lack of information and a part through an endeavor to stimulate a demand for some particular manufactured food as a substitute. Those who have been engaged in meat production have apparently proceeded on the assumption that these combined influences could not or would not adversely affect the consumption of meats. Happily the universal inclination toward a meat diet has, to a large extent, safeguarded the industry. But it is now conceded that the meat producing interests are in need of an intelligently conducted campaign, educational in character, to instruct consumers in the matter of the food value of the variety of uses of the various cuts of the beef carcass.

A most important phase of such a campaign would be the instruction of the beef producers in the matter of holding down the cost of production. That beef may be produced profitably at a much lower range of prices than now prevails is common knowledge and the best interests of the industry will not be served if the tendency of the prices is higher. A lower range of prices of meats would unquestionably encourage greater consumption. The gradual reduction of the range area and privileges tends to improve the opportunity of the corn belt farmer in the matter of beef production.

It is the forecast of authorities who have studied the question from every

angle that the corn belt, regardless of the land values, must become and will eventually become the meat producing territory of the future. It will be a fortunate day when this condition again exists. It will mean more general prosperity and the upbuilding and conserving of the soil. That the industry is in need of a campaign with the definite purpose of increasing production as well as extending consumption, the best informed agree.

What effect the close of the European war will have upon American meats is necessarily more or less of a conjecture; but from sources intimately identified with the meat making interests come the prediction that meat prices will decline. The European armies have been well fed at the government's expense and as a result of the most rigid economy on the part of those who remained at home and tilled the farms and conducted the various business activities. But when these soldiers go back to every-day pursuits relying upon their own resources, rigid economy will be the watchword in every household. If, as seems probable, our export demand is reduced, it is of the highest importance that a larger home consumption and a lower cost of production be encouraged.

The Breeder's Gazette has taken a positive stand editorially favoring a concerted action on the part of all of the beef producing interests. Other publications have endorsed their position. THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA has previously defined its attitude.

No better time for the organization of such a movement could be named than the coming International. This publication invites the co-operation of the agricultural press and all those interests directly concerned with the success of the meat producing industry in this proposed undertaking.

THE MEANING OF THE TERMS "JUNIOR" AND "SENIOR"

For the information of those who may not be familiar with the application of the show ring terms "junior" and "senior" we define them. Calves dropped January 1st or after are eligible to the junior calf class of the current year. Calves eligible to the senior calf class must have been dropped prior to January 1st of the current year, but not earlier than September 1st of the previous year. These birth dates apply also to the junior and senior yearling classes, except of course that the entries must be twelve months older.

First winners in the senior and junior calf and yearling classes compete for the junior championship. First winners in the two-year-old and aged classes compete for senior championship. Then the winner of the junior champion prize and the winner of the senior championship compete for the grand championship honor.

These terms and conditions apply alike to the male and female classes, but in the regular classifications the males and females do not compete with each other.

CAUTION

The growing interest in Shorthorns for the dairy will doubtless incline enthusiasts to go to extremes and in doing so jeopardize a part of the breed's usefulness. The most loyal adherent would scarcely assume that the Shorthorn could profitably be developed to the high state of milk production that a few of the strictly dairy breeds have attained. That Shorthorns may be easily developed to the production of from eight to twelve thousand pounds of milk per year has been clearly and repeatedly demonstrated; and this without sacrificing the Shorthorn's natural inclination as a beef maker.

The two sources of production are the Shorthorn's safeguard, the basis of the breed's popularity. There is every reason to assume that a large number of cows may be brought up to a producing capacity of 10,000 pounds of milk per year and still maintain beef characteristics and beef production in a profitable degree. But when forced continually for high milk yields and bred exclusively with this in view, the beef qualities are apt to be lost sight of just as the milking tendency is apt to be ignored by the strictly beef producer—and neither can be safely sacrificed.

The sale of the calves is a source of revenue and in their disposal the owner of the strictly dairy-bred herd has the source of his greatest aggravation and least return. Not so with the Shorthorn, for the natural fleshing tendency makes them available to the butcher or to the farmer or to the feeder at prices profitable to the producer.

In the final analysis cash return is the dairyman's object. He can scarcely have less confidence and less delight in the dollars obtained through the sale of the surplus calves than for those represented in the milk or cream check. It is profits he wants; and nine times out of ten he is neither situated nor equipped to operate as a specialist. His income is larger if obtained through both channels and in them his business rests on the surest foundation.

PREDOMINANT

The cattle barns and the show arena at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines overflowed with Shorthorns. The entries numbered nearly 400 and the space available in the arena was wholly inadequate when the larger classes were on exhibition.

Sixty-two entries lined up for inspection in the senior bull calf class. This is the record number shown in an individual class so far as we are able to learn, all breeds included in the comparison. In point of uniform quality it is doubtful if as worthy an exhibition has ever awaited the judge's rating when anything like this number is considered. There wasn't an inferior calf in the contest.

It was when the senior heifer calves were on display that the greatest interest and enthusiasm prevailed. Forty-five entries came playfully to the arena and after being assembled in the usual man-

ner facing the amphitheatre, it was decided to reverse the position and face them toward the inner circle of the ring. The word was given and these forty-five beautiful youngsters moved like a rolling sea across to their appointed position. They were full of play and leaped and pranced and tossed their heads as they followed their attendants across the arena. Most of them were roans with an occasional white and red, and the color effect combined with the billowy movement of the mass formed an entrancing picture. When they were finally brought to position, heads toward the center, almost completely encircling the inner ring, with nothing to obstruct the view from the amphitheatre, they presented one of the most inspiring scenes ever witnessed in an American show arena. Representatives of other beef and dairy breeds, impressed with the scene, instinctively viewed the long line around the circle to make a study of the class as a whole.

This arrangement of the entries gave the judge a better opportunity for picking the favorites for the short leet. When he had finally made his selections, picking only those that he felt must be considered for the few awards allotted, he found that he had more than two-thirds of the number for final consideration and comparison.

It was a display that will be long remembered and one that excited the most enthusiastic praise. And such quality, such uniform excellence, such beauty of type, such grace of movement, such richness of color. Is it any wonder that wherever the Shorthorn is in evidence there is confident reliance, admiration and enthusiasm?

LARGE SHOW ENTRIES

Shorthorns are more numerous and more prominent in the fall fairs and shows than ever in the history of the breed, responding to the generous appropriations for prizes made by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. It is interesting to observe the number of new breeders heretofore unknown in the show rings who are now showing individuals and groups in the contests.

This is a wholesome situation. It stimulates more general interest in improved types and insures the gradual elimination of the scrub.

Never has our country known such an energetic and concerted movement toward the improvement of the standards in cattle breeding or in fact in all lines of livestock. The beef interests are heroically endeavoring to increase the supply of beef produced to take care of the home demand.

The shows prove an effective agency toward the wider dissemination of pure-bred sires and the large responses among the Shorthorn breeders—east, west, north and south—to the encouraging appeal of the Shorthorn society, materially strengthens the situation.

The year 1916 bids fair to be a notable one in American live stock shows and the results will more than justify the effort.

IN A NUT SHELL

In an investigation formerly conducted in Indiana we are advised by Prof. W. A. Cochel, now of Kansas, that the farms on which cattle feeding was conducted averaged in price almost double per acre the value of the farms on which beef making was not a factor. The corn yields on the farms of the cattle feeders averaged twice the yield on the farms where cattle were not fed for beef.

The first assumption when this investigation was completed was that the cattle feeders were located in the region of the best soils, but a careful review of the investigation disclosed the fact that this comparison not only applied in the same ratio in every congressional district within the state, but that this ratio was maintained in every county in the state.

Every farmer may well ponder over these conclusions.

THE MATTER OF TYPE

The Shorthorn has long demonstrated its peculiar adaptability to the average conditions; to the treatment of the average man. That the breed has also distinguished itself in the extreme of beef production, repeatedly commanding the top price of the leading markets and winning many championships in competition with other breeds, is a matter of record; and the breed has approached the extreme in the yield of milk and butter fat under many tests. But in these accomplishments the environment and the treatment could scarcely be rated as average. During the present decade there has been a positive tendency to mold the Shorthorn into the compact, short-legged, quick-maturing type of medium scale or less—a tendency that has served an important purpose, yet has its limitations. This tendency, induced in part, no doubt, by show ratings and in part by the hope of early maturity, has in some cases excused a lack of scale and quantity of flesh.

The type of the earlier days was more bulky, carried a wealth of flesh, but lacked somewhat the compactness, the finish, that characterizes many herds of the present time. The usefulness of the Shorthorn has long been recognized in the added bulk, flesh covering, increased bone and constitution resulting when crossed upon native stocks; combined with a docile temperament and an inclination to thrive under varying conditions.

The breeder obviously must encourage early maturity, but should distinguish between early maturity and underweight. He cannot afford to ignore the advantages accruing from a type that insures more weight at a given age and acquired at a minimum cost of feed; that proves the most effective in grading up native herds; that insures more constitution and in the end larger cash returns to the producer. If the average Shorthorn producer will work for a little additional scale and flesh covering and at the same time not discourage milk production, he will be serving the breed's best interests. This may be accomplished without the loss of finish

and compactness. The Shorthorn man can ill afford to sacrifice the bulk that has everywhere been recognized as one of the breed's greatest assets. He cannot afford to impair the general utility qualities that have been important controlling factors in the popularity of the breed.

There is an important field of endeavor to which all Shorthorn breeders may safely incline. It is the establishing of a type that should neither be distinguished as the show yard type, the feed lot type, the milking type, nor the range type, but the type fulfilling the requirements of all and distinguishing the breed for its combined qualities—characteristics that may be relied upon to work greater improvement wherever applied.

SHORTHORN MOTHERS

An interesting fact was revealed in the Ecys' Baby Beef Feeding Contest at the Iowa State Fair in which twelve boys from various parts of the state competed with the animals they had fitted.

Of the twelve animals shown all but three were out of high-grade Shorthorn mothers, though six of the entries were black and one was red with a white face. It is fair to assume that the dams of these three carried probably twenty-five per cent of Shorthorn blood, though this information was not readily obtainable at the contest. Five were sired by Shorthorn bulls and out of Shorthorn cows.

This fact is interesting and directly in line with the editorial appearing in the last SHORTHORN IN AMERICA under the heading, "Market Toppers from Shorthorn Mothers."

READ SANDERS' "SHORTHORN CATTLE"

The most complete history of Shorthorns and Shorthorn affairs is "Shorthorn Cattle," by Alvin H. Sanders of The Breeder's Gazette.

If you do not have it in your library, do not fail to obtain a copy. It is written in Mr. Sanders' best literary style and of such simple language that a child may read it with interest. Several editions have already been exhausted and the matter has been revised and presented now in more complete form.

The price is \$2. In half morocco, \$2.50. Address either The Breeder's Gazette, 542 South Dearborn street, or the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park avenue, Chicago.

WE NEED PHOTOGRAPHS

Have you a Shorthorn photograph showing individuals, groups or farm scenes that are of special interest and merit? Send any such to THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, as we need an increasing number to present to our readers. Mark the photographs plainly, giving the important facts in reference to the pictures, and place your own name and address thereon. We have frequent calls for photographs for publication elsewhere. A little attention to this matter on the part of individual breeders will serve an important purpose.

NOTES

We do not have the facts in mind enough. Remember that long legs, narrow backs, thin chests and poor quarters reproduce just as well as the very best type, and also do not forget that it costs just as much—yes, more, to feed one of these undesirable sorts as it does the better one.—C. S. Plumb.

J. F. Henderson of Cowley county, Kans., sold yesterday an attractive string of cattle, 37 head of Shorthorn steers. They weighed 1,452 lbs and brought \$10.25, the highest price Mr. Henderson ever received, although he has been a feeder for many years.—From the Drovers Telegram, Kansas City, Sept. 12.

There is no breed that outgrazes the red, white and roan. They will turn a greater number of dollars for the individual steer than any other breed of cattle on the range. They are good feeders, and the large milk yield of the dam always sends the offspring off with a strong, vigorous constitution and growth that gives it the best start in life. The milk of the Shorthorn cow is a great factor and feature that has made good cattle of all other breeds when crossed with the Shorthorn.—E. H. Grubb in The Shorthorn World.

I would advise the beginner, in the case of founding a herd of Shorthorns, to place his eggs in one good, strong basket, and carry them carefully to the market, rather than use several cheap ones from which the bottom is apt to fall. In other words, buy a few good cows and take care of them; buy within your means, but buy merit, though it costs more; endeavor to breed a class of cattle that will command good prices; let the public know that you have them, and you will find plenty of buyers at prices that will be entirely satisfactory. Sow good seed, take care of the growing crop, and the harvest will be profitable.—Rank C. Forbes in Breeder's Gazette.

The average farmer, as distinguished from the dairyman and professional feeder, maintaining cattle as an incidental, requires not only milk, cream and butter in good supply for domestic consumption, but the cows that provide him with these products are also expected to raise a calf each year that can be profitably utilized in consuming the grass and "roughness" of the farm, so that the males will command a fair price as yearlings and 2-year-olds for feeding purposes, and the heifers possess the requisite size and quality fitting them for retention in the breeding herd. Hence the necessity for a combined beef and milk producing breed for general farm purposes.—A. H. Sanders.

FOR THE ASKING

The engravings which are used in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA for illustrating Shorthorn types are available to the press for the asking. If photographs are desired, we have them in a constantly enlarging assortment—many more than we will be able to make use of in this publication—and we will cheerfully supply them free of charge.

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The present high prices which prevail the country over for the better quality of pure-bred cattle, both male and female, have stimulated a disposition among cattle owners to organize into breeders' associations for the purpose of advertising, holding sales and purchasing company bulls of a more costly quality than most individual breeders would care to invest in for their own exclusive use. Never were pure-bred cattle owners more interested in the improvement of their herds than now.

A thousand-dollar bull is nothing to get scared at. A \$500 interest in a \$2,000 bull is regarded a good investment if the breeding of this individual is satisfactory. The pure-bred cattle breeder who has acquired a reputation for excellence in his herd has passed the critical point and is now looking for quality in a herd bull that will set him forward each generation of calves.

The little breeder of pure-bred cattle, the beginner, is anxious to associate himself with any breeders' organization that will lend him advantage in building up a herd reputation. Why not? It is breeding reputation that adds money values to the herd; then why not form county breeders' associations? Why not form community or neighborhood breeders' associations, if they can be made to afford an advantage to their members above and beyond that of individual effort?

Co-operate with your neighbor in the creation of better cattle in your locality: there is money in it.—From the Twentieth Century Farmer.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN WHITSITT

One of the best known and oldest breeders of Shorthorns in Illinois, Benjamin Whitsitt, died at his home, Prairie Heart Farm, Preemption, Illinois, June 15th.

For more than a score of years Benjamin Whitsitt and his sons, J. H. and B. B. Whitsitt, have been active Shorthorn breeders, and their annual sales, covering a long period, have been widely patronized.

Mr. Whitsitt manifested a positive loyalty for the Shorthorn and agriculture in general. A farmer by instinct, he took great pride in the development of fertile Prairie Heart Farm.

He was born in Ireland in 1838 and came with his parents to America when six years of age.

DEATH OF JOHN W. HARPER

The oldest Shorthorn breeder in Indiana, John W. Harper, founder of the Ashland herd, died at La Fontaine, Indiana, July 12th, in his seventy-fourth year.

He made his first Shorthorn purchase in 1856, securing Pocahontas, recorded in Volume 3 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book. His Shorthorn activities continued until his death and his herd was recognized as one of the leading Shorthorn herds within the state.

When They Go to Market

A RECORD SALE OF YEARLINGS

W. M. Shirley of Lincoln county, Kansas, one of the noted cattle feeders in the wheat belt, sold today a carload of yearling steers and heifers at \$10.25, the highest price he ever received for cattle, although he has been feeding 37 years. These cattle, his own raising and just 12 months old, averaged 919 lbs. On May 23 Mr. Shirley had in a shipment of this kind of beef that weighed 1,127 lbs. and sold at \$9.90.

Mr. Shirley recalled today how he had changed from the heavy weight kind of cattle to baby beef. He said he remembered selling on the Kansas City market in 1907 a shipment of corn-fed steers averaging 2,230 lbs. at \$5 per cwt. He raises the Shorthorns and never offers any of them for sale until they are fat and well finished. The cattle sold here today were fattened on ground corn, cob and all, cane and alfalfa. All these feeds were produced on Mr. Shirley's farm.—From The Drivers Telegram, Kansas City, June 27.

IOWA SHORTHORNS BRING TOP, \$10.05.

Jorgen Hartvigsen of Audubon, Iowa, surprised the cattle market this morning with a load of Shorthorn 2-year-olds which fetched \$10.05. His shipment of seventeen heavy beeves were well fed steers that averaged 1,338 pounds when sold today. Mr. Hartvigsen raised most of them himself and is highly pleased at the price he got for his stock.

Mr. Hartvigsen has been in the stock business for twenty-five years, feeding two or three loads of cattle nearly every season.—From The Journal Stockman, Omaha, Aug. 9th.

HIGHEST PRICED BEEF STEERS SINCE JUNE

A shipper from Burt county, Ed Olson of Oakland, who is one of the old-time cattle feeders in the state, was on the market Thursday with a load of corn-fed cattle which sold at \$10.75, the highest price paid on this market since June. The load came to \$3,141.15, or an average of \$157 per head. The load consisted of twenty head of Shorthorn steers which averaged 1,461 pounds after being fed on Nebraska corn for nine months.—From the Journal-Stockman, Omaha, Sept. 8, 1916.

CANADIAN STEERS AT \$11.25

A meager quota of choice heavy steers was offered. One drove of 1,608-lb horned Shorthorns made a top of \$11.25. These were Canadian-bred and were purchased as feeders last fall in St. Paul at \$6.25, the margin of \$5.00 over feeder costs being one of the greatest recorded in the trade this season or any other in history. These were fed by George Smith, former Chicago trader, on his farm at Westfield, Iowa.—Drivers Journal, Chicago, July 3.

IOWA BABY BEEF TOPS MARKET

A. A. Benton of Malvern, Iowa, marketed twenty-two head of 980-pound Shorthorn yearlings here today at \$10.50, the day's top. Mr. Benton bought most of these cattle on this market as calves, but they were selected very carefully and were just as good as any of the stuff he raises himself. There was one heifer in the lot. This was the last of a three-car string of cattle he fed this summer. The other two loads, which were of 2-year-olds, were marketed in June, bringing \$10.25. The price Mr. Benton received for his baby beeves today is within a dime of the top for this month, 10c better than anything sold during July, and only half a dollar below the records for the yards, paid in June.—From the Journal-Stockman, Omaha, Aug. 24, 1916.

ALABAMA BABY BEEF

One of the most notable sales of Southern cattle was of fourteen head of Alabama grade Shorthorn yearling steers and heifers, averaging 642 pounds, at \$9.00 per 100 pounds, which sold at St. Louis, July 31st, and, so far as records show, is the highest price ever obtained for Alabama-raised yearlings. These were out of ordinary Alabama scrub cows by registered Shorthorn bulls, and were the property of Morton C. Crabb, of Hale county. Four head not so good as the load, averaging 612 pounds, brought \$8.00 per 100 pounds.

Mr. Crabb is specializing in registered Shorthorn cattle, and in using this bunch of calves to demonstrate the value of this breed on a cross with the common grade and scrub cows of the South he has certainly achieved his purpose.—From The National Farmer, August.



Courtesy Wm. Herkleman, Elwood, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Graded Steer Herd Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs

PRIME SHORTHORNS \$10.60, PURE BRED AND WELL-FED

A. Thurman of Oakdale has had the faculty of topping the beef cattle market every time he comes here, which is about once a year. He always has the kind of cattle that bring top prices. In the first place, they are practically pure-bred Shorthorns, as he has been using pure-bred bulls in his herd since 1893.

The cattle he had here today, two loads of them, were hardly up to his usual standard, as the corn in most of Antelope county was soft last fall. They were good enough to top the day's market at \$10.60, however, and were certainly a very attractive lot of beeves. They were mostly 3-year-olds and fattened on a straight corn and alfalfa diet.—From the Journal-Stockman, Omaha, Aug. 31, 1916.

PURE BRED SHORTHORNS AT \$10.00

John A. Prokes, Jr., a prosperous young Colfax county, Nebraska, feeder and breeder, was down from his farm near Schuyler yesterday with another load of his pure-bred Shorthorns. The consignment included twenty-one head that averaged 1,419 pounds, and sold at \$10.00. He is a steady shipper to the Omaha market, having sold sixteen cars of stock here since 1912. A year ago this month he marketed eighteen steers that averaged 1,620 pounds at \$10.10, which proved to be the top for the year. Mr. Prokes raises red and roan Durham cattle and says that he sells a good many of them to his neighbors for breeding purposes. The record his beef cattle have made here shows that he has the right sort of stuff.—From The Journal Stockman, Omaha, July 6.

Boys' Baby Beeves at Iowa Fair

By Rex Beresford

Ames, Iowa.

A new generation of cattle-men is coming on in Iowa. Its advent was hailed at the Iowa State Fair this year. Thirteen junior yearling steers and heifers, started on feed as calves last October in the Iowa Boys' Baby Beef Feeding Contest, appeared for judgment before Prof. Pew of the Animal Husbandry Department at Ames when the Boys' Baby Beef Special class was called Wednesday afternoon at the State Fair. Prof. Pew considered it a close enough contest to call for 45 minutes of hard work before it was lined up to his satisfaction.

When finally placed, the standing was as follows: Duran H. Summers, Malvern, 1 and 2, on John and Jim, both pure bred Shorthorn steers; Clinton Beresford, Vinton, 3, on Pete, an Angus-Shorthorn cross-bred steer; Everett Wright, Mount Pleasant, 4, on Priscilla, a grade Angus heifer; Alden G. Wright, Mount Pleasant, 5, on Benjamin, a grade Angus steer; Clinton Beresford, 6, on Beauty, a cross-bred Angus-Shorthorn heifer; Paul Jackson, Scranton, 7, on Black Prince, a grade Angus steer; Alvin Windom, Nodaway, 8, on Roan Buck, a grade Shorthorn steer; Clark Hall, Mount Pleasant, 9, on Roxie, a grade Hereford heifer; Paul Jackson, 10, on King, a grade Angus steer; Neal Bixler, Corning, 11, on Robert J., a grade Shorthorn steer; Harold V. Jones, Tabor, 12, on Bill, a grade Shorthorn steer; Donald C. Hill, Corning, 13, on Jack Johnson, a grade Hereford steer.

Nor were the boys and their calves heard from in their special class alone. On Saturday before, in the open classes, the Summers steers stood 2 and 3 in the pure-bred yearling Shorthorn class. The Windom grade roan steer placed 2nd in his class, the Jackson grade Angus standing 7th among the boys got 3rd in

the open in his class, while the Hill grade Hereford drawing unlucky 13 among the boys was good enough to take 2nd among the grade Hereford yearlings. Among them the boys carried off \$75.00 of the open money in addition to the \$325.00 divided among the 13 calves shown in the special.

While the rate of gain and cost of gain had nothing to do directly with the outcome of the show at Des Moines, it may be interesting to note how the calves stood in this regard. The numbers given the calves represent their placing at Des Moines. The gains, cost, etc., are figured only to the first of August in this table.

No.	Days fed.	Gain per day, lbs.	Cost per 100 lbs. gain.	Initial wt., lbs.	Aug. 1 wt., lbs.
1...	280	2.32	\$7.81	500	1150
2...	280	2.28	7.93	450	1090
3...	273	2.42	7.83	348	1010
4...	273	1.70	8.28	495	960
5...	273	1.86	7.18	405	915
6...	273	2.10	8.62	396	970
7...	273	2.41	7.51	320	980
8...	303	1.88	8.34	615	1185
9...	218	1.81	8.51	555	950
10...	273	2.36	6.89	335	980
11...	273	1.59	7.02	365	850
12...	304	1.99	6.51	485	1090
13...	273	2.34	6.52	360	1000

The State Fair exhibit was a side issue to the real State Feeding Contest being carried on now by the Iowa Beef Producers' Association and the Agricultural Extension Department of the College at Ames. The feeding contest in the counties and for the state championship will be decided Nov. 1, 1916, the three factors being taken into consideration being rate of gain, 49 per cent, economy of gain, 30 per cent, and the character of the records kept, 30 per cent. Though all the 1,164 boys who started in the contest last fall had the

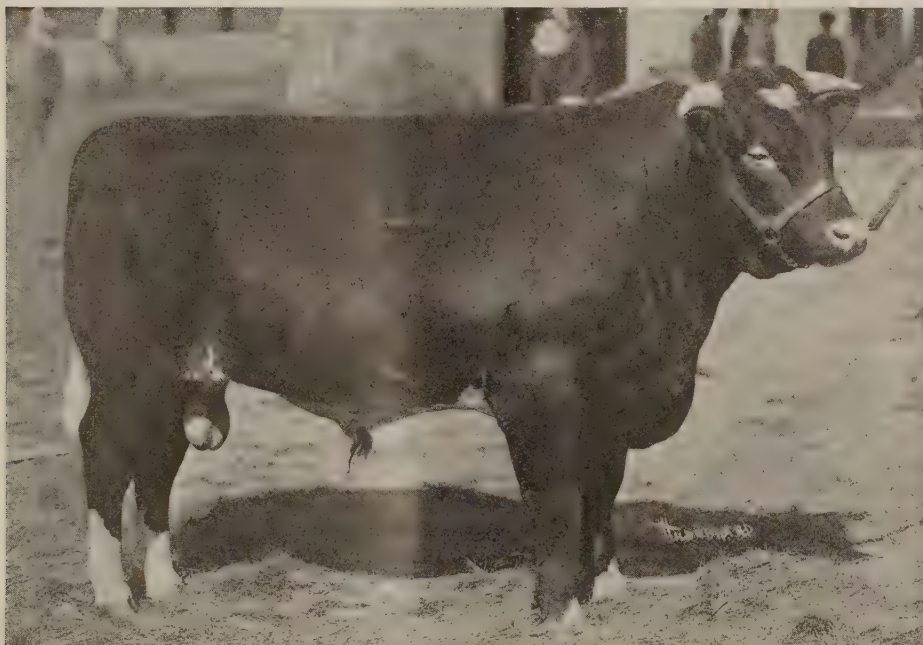
privilege of selling their calves when they were ripe for market, there are still better than 250 of them still in the game. Many of these are planning on holding their baby beeves till International time. A good many of them are entered in the International Feeding Contest, which started Aug. 1, and will be shown in that class. They will be shown also in an Iowa Boys' Special provided by one of the Chicago commission firms, and in the open classes. Some are showing too at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City.

Many of these boys have shown their calves at local fairs this season. At the Henry County fair at Mount Pleasant there were 14 boys and their calves lined up for judgment in the Boys' Special. Three of these were also at Des Moines. The Hill steer stood at the top at the Adams County Fair. The Summers steers were 1 and 2 at Malvern, Mills County. At the Waverly fair five Bremer County boys came out with their calves in response to a liberal prize list. The Marion Linn County fair also had a good line-up of boys and their calves. The Clinton County fair at Dewitt expects a big boys' calf show, and many other county fairs from which reports have not been received have had or are having good shows in the boys' calf classes.

All this, besides being a good thing in itself, is effective publicity for next year's feeding contest. The campaign is now on for the organization of a new county and state contest for 1916-17. In each Iowa county where 25 or more boys enroll and start feeding a calf by Nov. 1, 1916, a county prize of a free trip to next year's International will be offered as a first prize. This is valued at \$35. Other county prizes, such as trips to the winter short course at Ames, trophies, etc., are also offered locally. A state championship prize of a free trip to Washington, valued at \$100, is also offered. The money for the prizes has been subscribed by the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, the Live Stock Exchange National Bank and Clay, Robinson & Co., all of Chicago.

The conditions of the contest are practically the same as last year. Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 19 may enter. A calf dropped any time between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1916, may be selected and started on feed any time in October. The weight and date at time of starting on feed is recorded. Records of the kind, amount and cost or value of feeds used is kept and monthly reports of these are to be made. Rate of gain counts 40 per cent, economy of gain 30 per cent, and the records kept 30 per cent in the final settlement among the contestants.

Already ten counties are organized and have the required 25 or more boys enrolled for next year. Better than 600 boys are enrolled. It is expected that more than 30 counties will organize before Nov. 1.



Courtesy W. E. Graham, Prairie City, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Chief Champion First Prize Junior Yearling Bull Iowa State Fair

In Interest of Southwest Shorthorns

By H. C. Lookabaugh

Watonga, Okla.

It is pleasing to note the great amount of interest and enthusiasm that is being demonstrated in Shorthorns, or the "farmer's cattle," in the southwest. All over the country young breeders are starting up with enthusiasm and energy that demonstrates that they mean business. It occurs to me that the most interesting thing to the beginner, in the southwest, at the present time, is the difference in the breeding of a registered Shorthorn. It might seem strange to some to know that there is a difference; that while they are all registered cattle, there is still a difference in the individuality and value of the breeding. I have been asked the question many times, "What is the difference between Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns?" The term "Scotch" usually is applied to cattle originated there. It is a little hard to determine whether an animal's pedigree is entirely pure Scotch or not. On the other hand, there is a great variation in the value of the different Scotch families—some are better producers than others, and a pure Scotch animal from one of the poor producing families is worth less, in my estimation, than a Scotch-topped animal from one of the good American families, but to illustrate in an easy way just why the term "Scotch" was applied, and why it is considered more valuable, it would be necessary to step back twenty-five or thirty years, in the breeding of Shorthorns, to the time when the American Shorthorn breeder was breeding what is termed the 17-hand Shorthorn, high up in the air, thin hair, bony, high-cut chin and fine head, narrow over the crops to get more milk—naturally that weakened their constitution and fleshing abilities, and then the feeder did not want them, as they would not respond fast enough to feed and care to pay to feed them, and did not have sufficient quality at the end of the feed to bring the highest price per pound. At this stage the American breeder conceived the idea that if they would go over to Amos Cruickshank, an old-time Scotch breeder who had been breeding the kind of Shorthorns that suited Cruickshank (and I might say here that he was a bachelor of very strong conclusions) and buy one of those heavy-set, thick-fleshed, long-haired, big-heart-girthed, good-quality bulls and bring them over here and cross them with these cows that were a little upstanding, that they would get a better type of feeding cattle. They did so and the change was remarkable.

Now, the first offspring from this union would be one Scotch-top. Should this offspring be a heifer and, at the proper time, mated with another Scotch bull, their offspring would be two Scotch-tops, and so on until they have five or six Scotch tops, and yet would not be termed pure, simply because the foundation of the pedigree did not originate from the old-time, thick-fleshed blood. It is not particularly the word

"Scotch" that adds to the value in a sense, but that thick-fleshed quality that is so remarkable in some of those families and the great responding abilities they have. Some say, and they have a right to their opinion, that if an animal has five or six Scotch-tops it is just as good as a pure Scotch animal. Individually speaking, I think lots of times it is true, but on a standpoint of valuable breeding, I do not consider it worth so much, for if we could attain, in a few crosses, the superiority that was contained in these good Scotch cattle that had been bred along that one line for many years, we would have just as good a right to claim that we could, with a grade cow in a few years, mated with a good registered Scotch bull, produce an animal equally as valuable as the registered Shorthorn—at least, that is the way it looks to me.

I am not radical on the word "Scotch," but I am enthusiastic over the real farm cow that contains that thickness of flesh, quality and responding ability, with a large flow of milk that adds materially to the profits of her owner—one that shows an increase of production over and above her expenses of keeping. This is what makes the invoice show up well at the end of the year. It would be easy to write several pages on this one subject. However, what few remarks I have made have been made sincerely, and for the benefit of the beginner in the southwest. For, without good blood in the Shorthorn herds, we never can expect to attain any superiority of breeding, and I am anxious to see Oklahoma and the southwest second to none in the Shorthorn ranks of the United States. I realize that the beginner does not understand the difference in the value of this breeding. He is naturally inclined to think it is all talk, but it is not.

A word of caution might be of importance now, so that if you purchase your seed stock from a reliable breeder—one who realizes and knows also that the fairer he is to his customers, the bigger breeder it makes of him—you are more liable to attain a higher success in a shorter time, simply because every beginner needs a little caution and assistance and encouragement that he otherwise might not get. I note with dissatisfaction the fact that a few have attempted to sell Shorthorns in the southwest without any guarantee. This, I think, is a bad mistake for the interests of the breed, and I sincerely hope it will be discontinued.

All over the state of Oklahoma and in a great many counties in Texas, they are forming what is known as the County Shorthorn Breeders' Associations. I have received many letters asking how to organize breeding associations, what constitutes a breeder, how many Short-

horns a man must have in order to join the association. In our county organization we do not require any particular number to make a man eligible to join. Usually when a man is interested enough to pay his dollar to the association, the association is glad to accept him if he is a good man. However, the names in the different county organizations that will count in the Jan. 1, 1917, contest will be only those who own a part or all of a registered Shorthorn. It might be interesting to some to know that we are offering two premiums, one of \$100 and the other of \$50 to the county in Oklahoma that will show the largest list of Shorthorn breeders in their county organization by the first of January, 1917. The second prize is \$50. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a silver trophy or cup to the county winning first. This cup is to be retained by the county that won, but in order for it to be their cup, they must win it three times. It is very simple and easy to perfect your county organization and any man who has the energy and ability to announce through his county papers the fact that there will be a meeting of the Shorthorn breeders at a certain time and place, can easily start an association by electing a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. It is very encouraging, indeed, to realize and see how strongly the county organization cooperates with the state organization, which makes it the same as one unit and does not leave any Shorthorn breeder in any part of the state neglected. It is the duty of each county organization to see after the particular breeders in that county, then the state organization looks after the different county organizations, and the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association looks after the different state organizations. We all realize and understand that in union there is strength, and when we stop to consider the fundamental principles which lay the foundation upon which the Shorthorn breed is built, it is not hard to understand why this cooperation is not only pleasing but profitable.

"The initial number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA is a splendid and unique achievement in breed literature. In substance and quality it is like the good red, white and roan cattle it speaks for. There is a powerful sermon on the gospel of cattle raising in the cover design alone. THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA is a message of vital interest and importance to every man who contemplates the breeding of cattle of the highest utility or the improvement of his own herd."—Farmers' Review, Chicago.

Shorthorns at Eastern Agricultural Colleges

By L. E. Troeger

Live Stock Editor, Farmers' Review,
Chicago

Soon after the interesting and valuable initial number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA came out I chanced to remark to the editor that a survey of Shorthorn herds kept at agricultural colleges in the United States might bring out facts worthy of record. Thereupon without further ceremony he assigned me to the task, and regardless of the feelings of those who may be my readers and thinking only of the pleasure of such an investigation I went ahead. Immediately I directed an inquiry to each of the forty-eight agricultural colleges, but, unfortunately, the professors at every institution were too busy to give a prompt reply being more or less buried in the mass of final examination papers of a class of future stock judges and breeders and scientific farmers aggregating around 2,000 head, probably more than ever have gone out from these institutions to try new theories on a generally cold and unsympathetic world.

It is to the credit and foresight of many of our agricultural colleges that they maintain herds of which a description would comprise a story in itself. Such herds are to be found at Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and several other state agricultural colleges. These I will not refer to, but confine my present account to eastern states.

Little as I dislike to disturb the serenity of some of those Shorthorn enthusiasts who live in the belief that the red, white and roan is an established institution wherever kine are kept, it is my duty to record that a number of our agricultural colleges have no Shorthorns whatever, neither hide nor hoof, unless such may be contained within their zoological museums. But the fact is also to be mentioned that keen regret accompanies all such admissions from college directors. For instance, Vermont, which is almost entirely a milk producing state, reports that there is a project under way which if it goes through will land a small herd of Shorthorns, and considerable work is planned with the milking sorts. New Hampshire expects to have a few Shorthorns in the demonstration college herd in the near future. Massachusetts has none but they have considered the possibility of putting in some milking kinds. Four special dairy breeds are kept. At the Maryland college students are taken to farms in the state to study beef cattle breeds. Delaware is in the same situation, or worse—the only beef animal is one lonesome Angus cow. What think you Shorthorn enthusiasts of this? If Shorthorns should ever become cheap again, perish the thought, there ought to be some contributions of specimens made to these Shorthornless institutions. At New Jersey they are planning to add milking Shorthorns to the four dairy breeds represented. Rhode Island is too crowded, we surmise, to have

Shorthorns, at least they have none. It is generally known, of course, that beef production has gone ahead very slowly in the east in recent years. It is outflanked at every angle by the dairy industry. Pork production is increasing rapidly, however, and this may be the child to lead the way to more beef growing.

Not all eastern states have to apologize. Concerning the development of a good herd of Shorthorns at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Prof. G. C. White sent the following interesting let-

and 340.96 lbs. of butter, with an average per cent of fat of 4.76. This record was made in ten months, her second calf being dropped shortly after that. Blossom's Midget produced 8,649.1 lbs. of milk and 417.47 lbs. of butter testing 4.1 per cent fat for the year. This record is for twelve months. She is now milking in her second lactation period. Bridget's Rose 3rd produced 7,225.3 lbs. of milk and 378.24 lbs. of butter testing for the eleven months' period 4.45 per cent, and is now milking in her second period. All of these cows have qualified for the registry of production. The increase from them has been very promising. The first year they dropped four heifer calves, and the second calving three of the five were heifer calves.



Courtesy W. W. Washburn, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

Village Venus 2nd Junior Champion Female Ohio State Fair

ter. He writes: "In the fall of 1914, five 2-year-old Shorthorn heifers and one bull were imported from England to the Gilbert Farm division of the Connecticut Agricultural College. All of them were recorded in the Coates book of England, and since importation all have qualified for registry in the American Shorthorn herd book at reduced fee on the basis of merit either through records of production or through premiums at cattle shows. They remained at the Gilbert division almost two years and have been recently transferred to the Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., where the animals have been retained in the dairy herd, and those that have not proven worthy have been transferred to the beef herd. Of the five heifers imported two did not make a large enough production to qualify them as satisfactory dairy animals for a New England herd, while the three others made excellent records, viz.: Fill Pail Queen produced 6,084.9 lbs. of milk

The plan is to keep these Shorthorns with their female offspring and milk them through one lactation period at least to determine the profitableness and per cent of profitable producers as compared with other dairy breeds for New England conditions."

A good herd is maintained at New York State College, regarding which Prof. H. H. Wing of Cornell University, by which the college is known, writes as follows: "The Shorthorn cattle we have are of the milking type and are largely descended from the Clay family, owned and developed by May and Otis of Pennsylvania. Our herd bull is Royal Clay 406966, by Royal Oxford, a son of Nancy Oxford, champion cow at the Vermont state fair. His dam is Lady Clay 3rd. She has a Record of Merit record of 11,928 lbs. of milk, and 484.13 lbs. of butterfat. She was sired by Frederick Clay 267099, out of Lady Benton. We have at present five cows in milk, viz.: Lady Clay 2nd; sire, Frederick Clay;

dam, Lady Clay by General Clay. Record of Merit record. 10,015 lbs. milk, 396.74 lbs. butterfat. Lady Clay 3rd, sire, Frederick Clay; dam, Lady Benton by Zebina, Record of Merit 11,980 lbs. milk and 484.13 lbs. fat. Lady Clay 4th, sire, Frederick Clay; dam, Lady Clay by General Clay; private record, 7,497.5 lbs. milk, 305.02 lbs. fat. Lady Clay 5th, sire, Royal Oxford; dam, Lady Clay 2nd; private record as a 3-year-old, 7,329.6 lbs. milk, 309.67 lbs. fat. Lady Clay 7th; sire, Royal Oxford; dam, Lady Clay 2nd, now has a Record of Merit as a 3-year-old. We have also four or five heifers of the same breeding."

The foundation of a herd of Shorthorns at the Pennsylvania State College was laid in 1910 by former Prof. Cochel, and I am indebted to Prof. B. O. Severson for the following information regarding its development. "Prof. Cochel first secured a cow of J. H. Miller of Indiana and a little later a pair of cows near Waynesburg, Pa., these being of the dual purpose type characteristic of several herds in the state. In the fall of 1911 he purchased ten cows in Mercer county, these being neither the extreme of milk or beef type. The bull now in use in the herd is Oneida Chief 364944, an individual of exceptional merit. He has given exceptionally good returns in calves from cows of mediocre type. Two heifers were purchased in 1915 from the Branton herd of Ohio. These undoubtedly have the best individual merit of our Shorthorns at present. In the fall of 1911 we began an experiment in which ten Shorthorn cows were compared with ten Aberdeen-Angus cows, each in separate lots. It is gratifying to us that we have been able in three years to eliminate and make substitutions of our production so that we have raised 100 per cent calves during the past year. We find that the Shorthorn cow that supplies the greatest flow of milk to the suckling calf is the one which produces the best calf and is recommended under our conditions for beef production. The college herd contains eight steers, pure bred Shorthorns, varying in age from six months to two years. Some of these will be shown at the International during the coming year. Oneida Chief, our herd sire, is a great grandson of Whitehall Sultan. Among the females are Red Belle, red, milk type, and a granddaughter of Gay Abbottsburn; Godiva 2nd, red, by Columbus; Valley Bloom, from an old type of milking Shorthorn; Marshall Girl of State from Marshall Girl by The Exception; Exception's Lassie, of similar breeding; and the following cows have been raised in the herd, Penn's Godiva, Floradora of State, Florine of State, State's Valley Bloom and Penn's Godiva 2nd. For class room purposes we are using the cows Buttercup, Valley Bloom, Elmhurst Clara and Bard's Missie."

Reports have come to hand from most of the states of the so-called old south. R. S. Curtiss, who has been doing good work in furthering beef cattle breeding at the North Carolina college and throughout the state, writes that pure bred Shorthorns will in all probability



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Red Gem 2d Senior and Grand Champion Female Ohio and Indiana State Fairs

be added to the college herd in the near future. In Alabama the stockmen of the state are putting up a purse to purchase the nucleus of a herd of registered Shorthorns. Going back to South Carolina we learn that Shorthorns are wedging their way into the state college herd. Several bulls of wedge type have been placed in the state through live stock representatives of the college.

The Georgia Agricultural College herd of Shorthorns is described by Prof. Milton P. Jarnagin, a hustling live stock man who is doing good work for the beef industry. He writes: "Our herd bull is Sultan Avon 403538 by Proud Sultan, dam Nonpareil Lily 2nd, bred by Carpenter & Ross. This cow is by Avondale. The young things by this bull indicate that he carries the blood that breeds on. We have one thick pure Scotch cow, a Semptress. The rest of the herd is composed of Lady Liverpools, Young Marys and Dewdrops, and while all of rather plain breeding, they are strong boned, growthy big cows with lots of style and finish, and above all udders that indicate their dual usefulness. Altogether we have sixteen head of pure bred Shorthorns. In addition to the pure bred we have been making some Shorthorn crosses with most extreme dairy types to demonstrate what can be done by the use of strong boned, thick fleshed bulls on cows of strong Jersey blood. This demonstration is being made because of the fact that cows of Georgia show more evidence of Jersey breeding than any other breed and when the beef industry is established the native females will have to constitute the material side of the foundation. It is astonishing how much flesh and bone has been added by one cross of Shorthorn blood."

The Mississippi Agricultural College may be said to be fortunate in having three pure bred Shorthorns, one a Scotch bull, Warfield's Diamond 343364 by Archer's Diamond out of Pearl Cup. The

other two are heifers got at the Lespedeza Farm in Tennessee and each has her first calf. Shorthorn breeding in Louisiana is new, writes Prof. E. L. Jordan, but there is an active beef growers' association and the college has a beef cattle extension man from which results of importance may be expected. Already some people have started herds of beef cattle, including Shorthorns.

Double Dale is Dead

In the spring of 1909 Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb., purchased of Carpenter & Ross of Ohio two young cows, Sweet Afton and Maxwalton Rosewood, at the significant price of \$1,000 each. In the fall of that year Maxwalton Rosewood dropped a roan bull calf by Avondale, which was named Double Dale, and as soon as he was old enough, was placed in service.

Double Dale was never shown, but in 1912 a few of his first crop of calves were shown at the Nebraska State Fair. In the fall of 1913 the young herd won second prize at Chicago, the calf herd third and the get of sire second. The bull calves from Double Dale in 1913 and 1914 averaged over \$600 each. In 1915 he sired the grand champion futurity winner at Des Moines, which was later sold for South American export for \$1,200. Double Dale also sired the first prize young herd at the Kansas City American Royal. His heifers are with few exceptions being retained in the herd.

Among his most notable sons are Radium, Dale Clarion, Second Thought and Dale Conqueror. The last named sold for \$1,200 and the other three at \$1,000 each.

"It is beautifully illustrated with photos from real life. Contains many practical articles on Shorthorns and is altogether a splendid addition to Shorthorn literature." — Wallace's Farmer.

The Shorthorn Herd at the Iowa State College

The herd of Shorthorns at Iowa State College had its foundation many years ago. It now numbers about twenty-five head, including cows, heifers and calves. It is desirable to maintain a select herd of cows for class room work and demonstration purposes. Some of the bull calves are sold for breeding purposes and some are castrated for steers to be grown and finished for students' judging and for exhibition at the International.

During earlier years the herd has contained some rather noted animals, as follows: Scotland's Crown, imported direct from Scotland for use in the herd, left some splendid progeny. Imp. Nonpareil Lassie, a cow of large size and excellent type, has left in the herd some splendid daughters and granddaughters. This cow died some time ago at 19 years of age. College Moore, a good type of cow, made a splendid milk record.

The present herd bull, Royal Crest 379410, is a double grandson of Villager, being sired by Village King and out of Adelaide 2nd. He was bred by D. R. Hanna and is a three-quarter brother of Village Crest, the bull sold by Weaver and Garden last spring for \$3,325 for export to South America. This bull presents Shorthorn type to a marked degree and is proving a splendid sire.

All of the cows in the herd except three were bred by the college. Daugh-

By W. H. Pew

Professor of Animal Husbandry

ters of such bulls as Red Knight, Gloster's Choice, Bright Sultan, Anoka Archer, Count Avon, British Knight and Royal Crest now make up the herd of females. The first heifer which Count Avon, herd bull at Rookwood and Grand Champion at the International in 1912, ever sired is one of these cows. She is considered to be the best individual among the matured cows. The daughters of Royal Crest have not as yet produced, but three of the older ones have been bred to an exceptionally high-class roan son of Count Avon. One of the best producing cows in the herd is Knight's Blossom, bred by John Rasmess and sired by Red Knight 174212. Incidentally this cow is the dam of the steer, John Bell, that was the champion steer of the Shorthorn breed, as a junior yearling, at the 1911 International. Her heifer calf of last September, by Royal Crest, with fitting is good enough to show in any company.

Roan Maid, bred by James Leask of Ontario, sired by Gloster's Choice, now an aged cow, was the second prize junior calf at the International in 1909. She is a splendid breeding cow. Her bull calf of last September has been sold to

a breeder near here and was among the entries at Des Moines.

It has been the policy to use the steers, fed out here on the college farm for class room judging work and exhibition at the International only. At the exposition Iowa State college steers have always been standing well to the top of the open classes and in many cases have had to be reckoned with for championship and reserve championship honors.

In 1902 a breeding experiment in the production of blue-grays was started with a number of Galloway cows and a white Shorthorn bull. The progeny of the cross were fed out for market. One of these crosses, a steer, Tama Jim, was of an excellent beef type and was a prize winner at the International. Inheritance studies of color and horns have been made during the succeeding years. A bulletin on this subject, written by Dr. Lloyd-Jones, is now in press and will be available for distribution soon. One of the progeny of one of the cross-bred cows, a steer by a Shorthorn bull, is now being fitted for the coming International.

Shorthorns at University of Nebraska

BY H. J. GRAMLICH

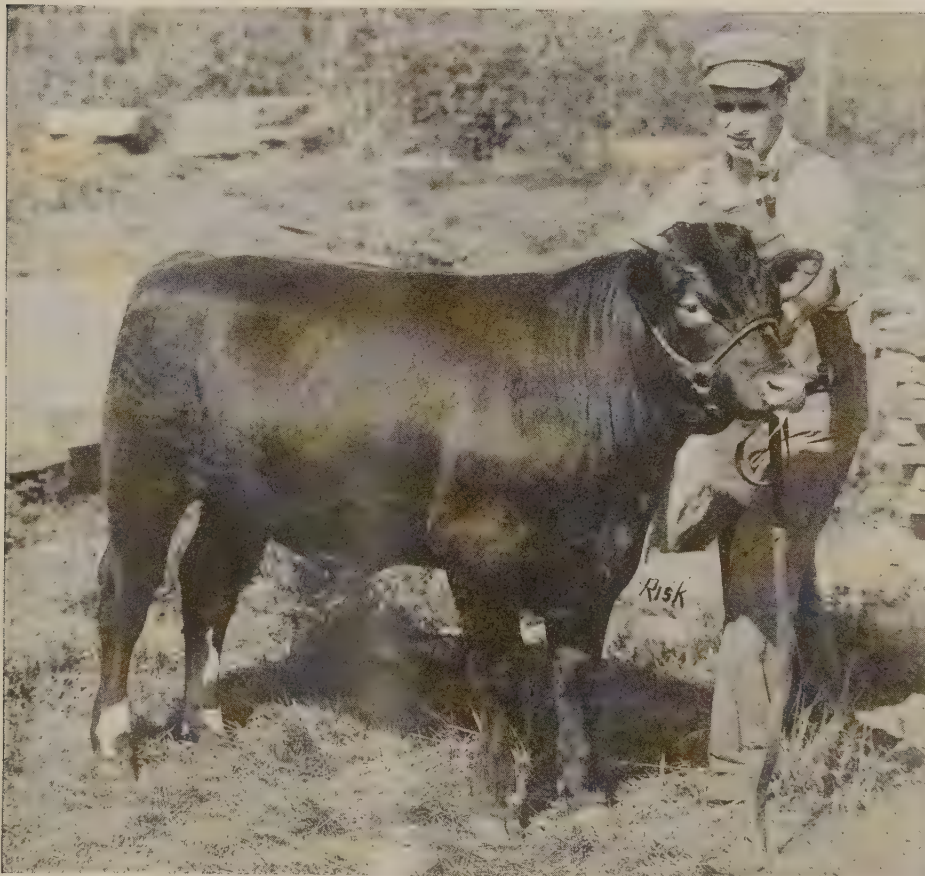
Professor of Animal Husbandry

The University of Nebraska attempts to maintain a herd of each of the breeds of pure-bred cattle, consequently in no one breed do we have a very large representation. However, at the present time we have some twenty head of pure-bred Shorthorns in our breeding herd.

At the head of the herd we have Diamond Eminent, a son of Diamond Goods and out of Emma Cowslip, and she out of Imported Emma 33rd. This bull was purchased at the Bellows sale two years ago and has proven to be an exceptionally good sire. We have a large number of his calves, both from pure-bred and grade cows, and they are a uniformly excellent group.

The females in the herd are none of what would be classed fancy breeding. As a matter of fact, our demand for young stock has been quite largely from a class of people who do not demand pedigrees. In other words, we can sell all of our calves from Scotch-topped cows to very good advantage at a price which leaves us a nice profit and which makes the animal well worth the money to the buyer. In time we doubtless will have some better bred cows.

Another reason for our not having better breeding may possibly be attributed to the fact that in our class room judging we need a good many individuals. While these individuals should be of good type, it is not necessary that they have fancy pedigrees—in fact, for our purpose it is very often better that we have two relatively plain bred indi-



Courtesy Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.

Photo by Risk

Faultless Dale 1st Prize Junior Calf Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, Winner of President's Prize best Shorthorn calf in the Iowa Show and best bull owned in Nebraska any age or breed in the Nebraska Show

viduals instead of one fancy bred heifer.

A cow that at present ranks as our best producer is Rose Bud 2nd 59052, bred by Thomas Johnson, sired by Glenbrook Sultan and out of Rose Bud, tracing to Imported Bloom. She is a roan scaling some 1600 pounds, has a very large udder and has proven to be a splendid mother as well as carrying quite a good beef body. We have in the herd at the present a splendid 3-year-old heifer out of this cow and sired by None Such. We also have a promising roan yearling heifer of hers sired by Diamond Eminent and a right good prospect in the form of a bull calf two months old by the same sire. We have sold one

of her heifer calves to go to Wyoming and another of her heifer calves was injured and sold for beef.

For a number of years we had in the herd a cow by the name of Blushing Beauty, which we secured from ex-Governor Shallenberger. She left us a goodly number of calves. One of the most promising of these is Princess Beauty, sired by Varsity Princess. She is a 5-year-old cow now and has produced two splendid calves. She is a somewhat better individual from a beef standpoint than Rose Bud 2nd.

Besides the young heifers which we have produced ourselves, we have three head purchased at the S. A. Nelson sale

in October, 1915. These give promise of developing into splendid cows and their produce should greatly strengthen our breeding herd.

A number of years ago a 9-year-old Double Standard Polled Durham cow was purchased to use as a nurse cow. She has been bred to our Shorthorn bulls and produced three good calves, one having horns and the other two polled.

In the steer line we have at the present time some four head of grade Shorthorns, although we do not have any pure-breds. One of the most promising of these calves is one which was secured from Owen Kane last fall. He is a Miss Ramsden and should give a good account of himself later at the shows.

Shorthorns at Oklahoma Agricultural College

By W. L. Blizzard

Of the Animal Husbandry Department

Great progress has been made in the improvement of beef cattle by the use of pure-bred stock. Once you have induced a man to use a good pure-bred sire you have a possible convert to the pure-bred cattle business. The most successful breeders of pure-bred cattle have attained their position only through years of patient endeavor, beginning in all probability with one pure-bred sire.

The demand for so many real good bulls has not been as great as it is at this time and at prices profitable to the producer and it is doubtful if we have had a year that has opened with such good prospects as the year 1916.

Is it not a fact that an animal worth owning is deserving of good care? You will find in taking an invoice of the pure-bred herds that a good many have gone backward because of a lack of the proper kind of feed and care to develop the young things. This is a vital point in the future of the pure-bred cattle business. Every home of pure-bred cattle should be a living example of these ideals and a school of instruction to the beginner.

Large sections of this state are unquestionably adapted to the handling of beef cattle, and the beef cattle business is one of the state's most important and thriving industries.

It is very important then that the Oklahoma Agricultural College should build up and maintain herds of beef cattle that are to be used primarily for demonstration purposes. They are to be used to give the young men of the state proper training in the judging, feeding and care of cattle. They are being maintained in such a way that they are living examples of the ideals of the different breeds and they are also maintained so that they are a school of instruction to the beginner, developing him into a practical judge and giving him experience and training in beef cattle breeding and management.

The breeding of Shorthorn cattle at the Oklahoma Agricultural College began in October, 1899. The first pur-

chase consisted of two cows, Lady Abbotsburn 110679 and Victoria and the bull Statesman 144510. Lady Abbotsburn was sired by Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair Champion in 1893. She was a large cow weighing 1600 with wonderful heart girth and natural flesh. She was calved February 3, 1897. Victoria was also a large cow weighing 1500 and was calved March 13, 1896. The bull, Statesman 144510, was calved May 10, 1898; he was a Violet and was sired by Alice's Prince 122593. Alice's Prince was third in his class at the Illinois State Fair in 1900 and sold to Aaron Barber, of New York, for \$2,000.

The three Shorthorns were purchased from T. J. Wallace, of Bunceton, Mo., and were shipped to Perry, Oklahoma, on October 30, 1899, and led across the country to Stillwater, Perry being the nearest railroad station at that time. They arrived at the college on October 31, and this was the beginning of the Shorthorn herd at the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

In 1906 the Shorthorn bull, Glassful 241516, was purchased. He was by the noted Conqueror 149048 and out of Queen of Beauty 17th. He was calved September 4, 1904. At this time there were eight cows of breeding age in the herd, most of which were from the original foundation.

Another bull that has been used is College Choice 324435, by Best of Goods, and out of Tea Rose 7th.

The last cow from the old original foundation was sold in February, 1915, at the Oklahoma Breeders Show and Sale.

The college Shorthorn herd is larger now than it has ever been before. At the present time it consists of nine head of breeding age, six nice young heifers and two young bulls in addition to the herd bull.

The cows of breeding age consist of seven mature cows and two young heifers. Six of the mature cows were purchased from the herd of Tomson Broth-

ers, of Kansas. Three are by Barmpton Knight 148795, one by Maxwalton Rosedale 334954, one by Prime Minister 211526 and the other by Royal Victor 291233.

Choice Gloster 59567, the other Shorthorn cow, was bred by Bellows Bros. and is the dam of College Choice, the Grand Champion steer at the recent Ft. Worth show. Choice Gloster now has a bull calf sired by Double Lavender 410829. The two young heifers are both good heifers, one is a grand-daughter of Villager 295884, and the other a grand-daughter of Barmpton Knight 148795.

These cows adhere closely to the type that are generally conceded as the best breeders. They are of cows with plenty of scale, distinctly feminine, smooth of conformation and flesh, and conform closely to the breed type.

Most of the young heifers are strong in the blood of Avondale 645144, being sired by Maxwalton Rosedale 334954, and are the calves produced from the Tomson cows.

Maxwalton Lord 4th 426446 is the bull that is now being used to head this good herd of breeding matrons. He was bred by Carpenter & Ross and is by Maxwalton Renown 367543 and out of a cow bred by Lord Kintore 2nd 200369, tracing to the Gwendoline family.

This bull is white and is a very compact, thick fleshed bull with plenty of character and quality. He was good enough to win first prize as a junior calf at the Southwest American Livestock Show, at Oklahoma City, and at Ft. Worth, in 1916.

Another bull that has been used is Gloster Cumberland 399387, by Cumberland Best 334805; his dam is by See A Cumberland 267738, tracing to Duchess of Gloster. He sold for \$935 in H. C. Lookabaugh's sale in 1916. Part of the cows are bred to this bull for fall calving.

The college Shorthorn steer herd consists of two pure-bred steers, Bennie Dale and Watonga Goods. Bennie Dale was bred by Tomson Bros. As a calf he was first in his class and Champion Shorthorn steer at the Southwest American Livestock Show, at Oklahoma

City, in 1916. Watonga Goods was second prize steer at the same show. The following week at Ft. Worth, Watonga Goods was first and Bennie Dale third. These steers are both juniors and are being carried along to show as junior yearlings this coming season.

In addition to these two steers, another calf has recently been added. He is by Maxwalton Rosedale 334954 and gives promise of developing into a good steer.

Shorthorns at the Ohio State University

By C. S. Plumb, Professor of Animal Husbandry

The Ohio State University has been breeding Shorthorn cattle for the past 13 years. During that period a small number of breeding females has been kept, but with somewhat variable experience. Years ago some very choice females of Scottish families were purchased, at a time when tuberculin tests were not enforced, and we suffered some losses from animals being later condemned for this disease. Our females have also produced a large percentage of male calves, which we have usually steered. We have owned several very superior bulls. In 1909 we purchased of Mr. C. A. Branson, Sultans Choice 306815, a son of Rustic Sultan by Fair Sultan by Whitehall Sultan, and out of 32nd Lady Jane Cruickshank. This was an excellent individual, eighth in class as a senior calf at the International. He sired for us quite a number of fine calves. He was especially a bull getter, and we have shown a number of steers sired by him at the International with which we won very creditable placings. This bull was used in our herd until 1914. In 1915 we purchased of Carpenter & Ross, Maxwalton Pride 2nd 410278, a 1913 senior calf, sired by Maxwalton Renown 367543 and out of Rosewood Pride (Imp.), one of the great Shorthorn breeding matrons of today. This calf, in the herd of Carpenter & Ross, in 1914 was second in class at Springfield and Indianapolis, and third at Columbus and Richmond. He is a very thick, square ended, smooth roan of much quality, and represents one of the best examples of this breed. This young bull has been in our herd for about a year. We have a small herd of very good matrons, partly of our own breeding, and some secured by purchases, to which he is being mated. The University has always kept a few Shorthorn steers, for both class work and exhibition. We prefer to breed rather than purchase, but thus far we have also found it necessary to buy in order to provide necessary individuals. In view of the fact that the Shorthorn is the pre-eminent beef breed of Ohio, we have endeavored to keep in our herd animals of good type, such as would be a credit to the breed and the state.

The Shorthorn Activity in Iowa

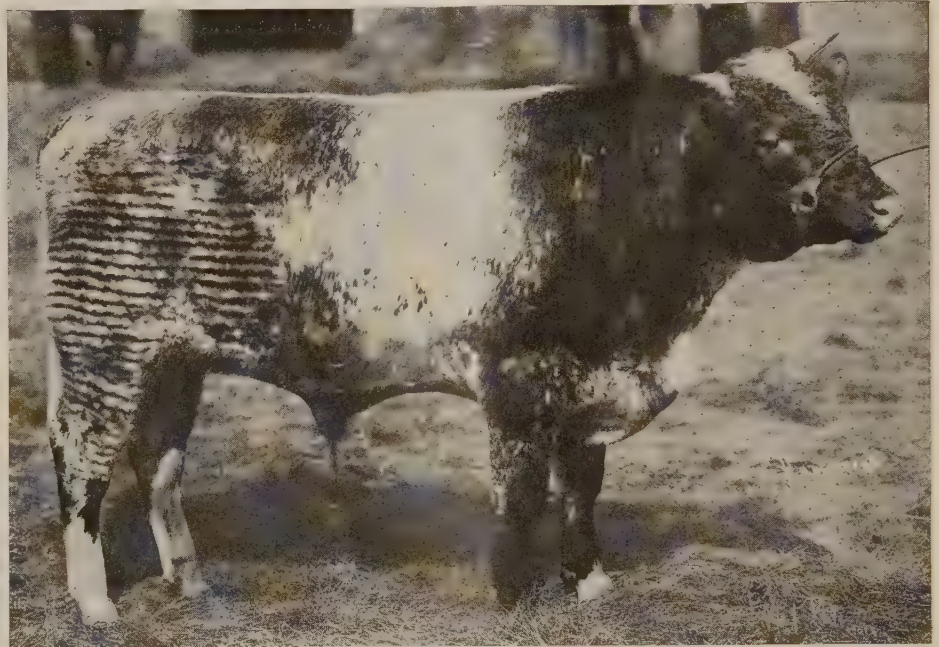
By D. A. JAY, Secretary Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n

The Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association is growing steadily. There is a reason for this. Behind the Shorthorn herd there are over 2,500 breeders in this state. The Association is founded as a sound business proposition backed by a membership of 225 of Iowa's leading Shorthorn breeders and the list is still increasing. The insignia of the Association is a button in shape resembling the State of Iowa with a Shorthorn bull's head inserted in the heart of it.

Realizing that the small breeder is somewhat handicapped in the sale of

visitors were bred and sold by our Iowa breeders. From March until June, 1916, there were 650 Shorthorns sold in 16 Iowa sales for an average of \$329.00. This impresses us more firmly that Iowa is a great producing state.

We are glad to call attention to the Shorthorn exhibition at the 1916 Iowa State Fair, which was the largest in the history of the state fair. Forty-five exhibitors entered for competition. In the senior bull calf class 67 were entered and 52 came into the ring competing for the high honors. Being out of the money in such a class was no dis-



Courtesy L. C. Oloff, Ireton, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Marr's Avon 2nd First Prize Shorthorn Bull Calf Iowa State Fair

his surplus stock the Iowa Association determined to hold a bull sale in Des Moines last February. In this first adventure 190 bulls were auctioned off at an average of over \$150.00. The top bull sold for \$625.00. This also proved an ideal place for the farmer, breeder and ranchman to make their selections for herd bulls. The success of this sale has induced the Association to hold another such sale next March and an attempt will be made to list at least 200 bulls in a two days sale. The sale committee are now busy in preparing for our next sale and a pamphlet will soon be issued giving full information for both consignors and buyers.

The last issue of "The Shorthorn in America" presented a list of Shorthorns sold publicly between Jan. 1 and July 1 for over \$1,000.00 each. The list was long, including 144, of which 38 were sold by Iowa breeders. Thirty-five head, or over 25 per cent, were bred by Iowa breeders. Both the highest priced bull and the highest priced cow bought at public auction by our South American

grace. In commenting upon this class Secretary F. W. Harding said: "I do not recall ever seeing as large a class of Shorthorns at either the American Royal or the International."

Frank D. Tomson stated: "I never saw a class where quality was so outstanding, quantity considered. Every calf is a good one. There is not a tail-end in the class."

Judge A. J. Ryden, after placing the class, said: "There are lots of bulls outside the money as good as those inside the money."

"I am just in receipt of a copy of your new publication, THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA and am certainly delighted with it. The breed has long been in need of some such publication in this country."—R. M. Murphy, Specialist in Animal Industry, Knoxville, Tenn.

Shorthorn Herd at the University of Illinois

The development of the Shorthorn herd of the University of Illinois began in 1901 by the purchase from George Bothwell of Nettleton, Mo., of the Scotch cow, Grand Beauty II by Grand Victor and out of a cow by Cruickshank's Confessor. The following year three choice Scotch topped heifers were purchased at the Rumsey dispersion sale at Buffalo, N. Y., among which was Oxford of Niagara 41st by Scottish Victor, a cow which is still in the herd.

At the present time the herd contains forty-five pure-breds, which is about the usual number maintained. During the past ten years one hundred and forty-two Shorthorn calves have been produced; with the exception of two, all the animals in the herd at this time have been dropped on the University farm. While this herd is of comparatively recent origin, it has contained several noted individuals. Among the prominent herd bulls are Imported Merry Hampton 132572 that created such a sensation in the B. C. Dustin herd at Summer Hill, Ill., Major Hampton 281617 by Merry Hampton, Cornelius 304322 by Avondale by Whitehall Sultan, Scotch Sultan 296331, the bull that was prominent as a sire not only of show cattle, but also of high class breeding matrons in the Fair Acres herd of J. H. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill., Diamond Knight 379690 by Diamond Goods, Village Sultan 229004 by Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods Sultan 378859 by Scotch Sultan by Whitehall Sultan. The two last named bulls are still in the herd. Village Sultan, bred by E. S. Kelley, Yellow Springs, Ohio, is a bull which the University feels fortunate to have acquired, inasmuch as he is an excellent individual and has an enviable reputation as a breeder. Choice Goods Sultan was bred by the University and represents the blood of Whitehall Sul-

By Herbert W. Mumford
Professor of Animal Husbandry

tan and Choice Goods, a cross which has proved eminently successful in this herd.

Diamond Knight, head of the University herd for the past three years, was recently sold to head the Hillcrest herd of Judge W. W. Wright, Toulon, Ill. This bull carries a double infusion of the blood of the World's Fair Champion, Choice Goods, through his sire, Champion Diamond Goods, sired by Good Choice, a son of Choice Goods, and through his dam, Queen of Beauty 21st, sired by the Best of Goods, another son of Choice Goods. Several of the get of this bull are retained in the herd, although a number have attracted the attention of outside breeders and have been sold. The heifers, Illini Violet 4th 223788 and Illini Luster 3rd 178789, which sold in the recent McMaster sale for \$580 and \$630 respectively, were sired by Diamond Knight, and the bull which was recently sold by the University to head the herd of Kreigh & Sons at Knoxville, Ill., was also sired by him.

The females represent Luster, Violet, Mina, Strathallen, Tuberoze, Barringtonia, and Oxford families, there being twenty-five head of Scotch cattle. The balance of the females carry five or six top crosses of Scotch blood on foundation cows which represent some of the best American families. The Violet family is worthy of special mention, originating with Rosedale Violet 9th, a cow which was purchased by the writer in 1905 at the dispersion sale of the famous Tebo Lawn herd. When purchased, she was in calf to Choice Goods; from that service she produced University Violet, one of the best individuals and probably the best breeding cow

in the University herd. University Violet has produced four heifers and one bull that constitute one of the most valuable families in the University herd.

It is the policy of those in charge at the University to maintain a herd of beef cattle that will be a credit to the breeds represented and contribute to the improvement of the already high character of the pedigreed herd of the state.

BUYING HILL COUNTY SHORTHORNS FOR ARKANSAS

W. R. Smith, a cattleman of Drew county, Arkansas, is here buying a car of the famous Hill county Shorthorn heifers to be shipped to Monticello. Yesterday evening he had purchased eleven thoroughbreds, getting five from Frank Scofield, five from Hon. Alvin Frazier and one from another gentleman whose name was not learned.

Mr. Smith explained that the bankers of Monticello had undertaken to interest the farmers of Drew county in better beef cattle, and were making this purchase so as to put the stock out on terms as has been done in other places with dairy cattle and hogs.

Mr. Smith says that a little over a year ago there was one dipping vat in the county which he, along with the business men, constructed to demonstrate to a populace that was averse to the vats because of erroneous impression that a large per cent of the cattle treated were killed. After they dipped ninety head the sentiment changed and today there are eighty-five vats in Drew county.—From the Hillsboro Mirror, Hillsboro, Texas, Aug. 9.

* * *

Our bulls have the run of a small pasture, plenty of exercise and a box stall. The door is left open and they go in and out at will. The question of the management of the herd bull is a great question. We cannot take too great care of him. I think we do not any of us attach as much importance to that fact as we should; the best is none too good. A great many of us, I think, are apt to feel that we cannot afford to pay the price demanded for a first-class bull, and will take a poorer bull rather than to give up a little extra money, when if we would buy the best bull we could find it would be the cheapest and best for us.—C. B. Dustin.



Courtesy University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

University Violet and her Three Daughters

"The high standard of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, both in the matter and the typographical appearance, has created a demand far in excess of expectations. The publication has already stimulated a keener and more general interest in the progress of the Shorthorn."—Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City.

A History of Shorthorns in Wisconsin From 1850 to 1890

By Clyde De Forrest Dopkins

The first importation of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle of which I can find record is a bull brought from Illinois to Green Bay by Hon. M. L. Martin in 1839. Nothing was done in the way of breeding, but the bull was kept for five years and left an impression on the stock of that region for a great many years. Colonel Tuller had brought into Brown county a drove of beef cattle of unknown breeding in 1836, which were the foundation stock of all the later day cattle of that region. Upon some of these cattle the Martin bull was crossed. The result was that in 1850, a large number of fairly good cattle were to be found in the region, including some good milkers, and all showing much of the Martin bull's breeding.

A drove of Shorthorn cattle was brought into Winnebago county in 1843 by Mr. Reed of Neenah. Nothing was done in the way of improvement, however, and the good breeding soon disappeared. By 1850 we find only a mediocre grade of cattle in this region.

Judge Larabee of Washington county imported one bull and two heifers into the county in 1850. These were all excellent animals, bred by Sam Cloen, Cincinnati, Ohio, sired by Hazlewood 2098, dam, Susan, by Prince William 139.

Mr. Winne of Walworth county purchased a pure-bred bull from D. B. Tears of McHenry county, Illinois, in 1849 or 1850. No record of the breeding of this animal can be found, but it is certain that it was an excellent animal, as Mr. Tears was an old-time breeder, having bred Shorthorns in Maryland before coming to Illinois. This was the only pure-bred animal in Walworth county in 1850, but there were many grades.

Thus far we have mentioned but a few of the pioneers of the Shorthorn industry. None of these men ever became famous as breeders, but all are deserving of more than passing mention, as the animals they brought played an important part in breeding up and improving the original stock of the state.

We now come to the men whom we can look upon as the true fathers of the Shorthorn industry in Wisconsin. One of the foremost is Charles H. Williams of Baraboo, Sauk county. Mr. Williams was a native of Ohio, coming to Wisconsin some time in the early fifties. His first registrations appear in Volume II of the Herd Book of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and must have been either in 1853 or 1854. He first appears as an exhibitor at the Sauk County Fair in 1855. In 1858 he exhibited at the state fair for the first time. He had the famous bull, Paris 1995, which he had recently purchased from E. C. Bedford, Paris, Fayette county, Kentucky. Paris was sired by Perfection 810; out of Nannie, by Doubloon 433, tracing back to Mrs. Motte of Kentucky, one of the original '17s. Paris was one of the best animals of the time, not only from a Wisconsin standpoint, but also in comparison with the best animals of the American

Shorthorn world. He was a massive beast, weighing close to a ton, and at the same time possessing considerable quality. He had a fine head, massive, but not coarse shoulders, a long body with a wide back and well-sprung ribs and a fine covering of flesh. From pictures of him taken at the time, one must admit that much praise was due him.

Mr. Williams was one of the most successful of Wisconsin's pioneer breeders. From 1855 on he was quite an extensive breeder, owning many very choice animals. He was a regular exhibitor and prize winner at the state fair each year. Many of his animals were the foundation of future herds.

Another breeder of the early days who played an all-important part in

an exhibitor at the state fair during the early years, but was a frequent exhibitor at the county fairs of the immediate vicinity. He acted in the capacity of judge at the state fair several times during the early years. In 1857 he was Chairman of the Committee on Cattle. His report of the fair to Mr. D. J. Powers, Acting Secretary of the State Agricultural and Live Stock Society, illustrates well the nature of the man; at the same time it shows the remarkable progress which the live stock industry of the state had undergone even in this short time. His report to Acting Secretary Powers reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th of October, requesting a more complete report upon the blooded stock exhibited at the late state fair, is received, which I will endeavor to comply with, promising that for this report the writer alone is responsible; as, unfortunately, we (the committee on thoroughbred cattle) differ so widely in our individual opinions that many of the premiums awarded were



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Calf Herd Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin State Fairs and Three of First Prize Get of Sire Minnesota and Wisconsin

the development of the Shorthorn industry in Wisconsin is John P. Roe of Muskego, Waukesha county, later of Durham Hill, Waukesha county. Mr. Roe came to the state directly from England in 1854, bringing five pure-bred heifers, bull Rothersthorpe 928, and a flock of pure-bred Cotsworld sheep with him. These Shorthorn heifers were produced by Mr. George Faulkner of Rothersthorpe, England, and were very choice animals, with much good breeding back of them. Mr. Roe carried on his breeding operations for a good many years, during which time he produced some of the finest animals of the period. Being a man of more than average education, and having had a lifelong association with good live stock, Mr. Roe was a valuable adjunct to the state at this time. His writings on the subject of breeding and caring for live stock conform closely in text to the ideals of present-day authorities. He was not

either the result of a compromise, or the decision of a majority contrary to the judgment of the minority.

"It was gratifying to observe that the mass of the exhibitors relied upon the intrinsic merits of their animals more than upon high feeding; a compliment to the judgment of the committee, which was, or, at any rate, ought to have been, properly appreciated. To this, however, there were a few exceptions. A few animals to which the following 'instructions to the judges' might be deemed applicable. They (the judges) are expressly required not to give encouragement to overfed animals, especially in the breeding classes; no premiums are to be allowed to bulls, cows or heifers which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher, etc. In one instance we (the committee) followed out these instructions faithfully; for which due credit is claimed and will undoubtedly be given. The above instructions

respecting overfed animals are generally considered as very judicious, but judges find them rather difficult of application, especially as they often conflict, not with the opinion of the exhibitors, but with public opinion as manifested by the visitors, a large portion of them are ladies, whose highly cultivated tastes and correct appreciation of the beautiful, bestow unqualified admiration upon these animals which the judges are instructed to discourage.

"It is generally conceded that high feeding of breeding animals, whether male or female, is not only injurious to them individually, but that it exercises a deleterious effect upon their offspring. Not only so, but if usage makes it necessary for exhibitors to make up their animals for show, it will entail expense with which our present premium list will be totally incommensurate. Such appears to be the opinion of practical men as manifested by the majority of the exhibitors at the late fair; such the theory of our society as set forth in the instruction, and such, it might have been presumed, the decision of your committee as made known through their awards. On this last head, however, it becometh not this deponent to testify.

"As a set-off to these animals above referred to, there were on exhibition two or three others thin enough to satisfy even a legal advocate for the instructions, and complimentary enough for the most egotistical and dignified judge, too poor even for the honor or profit of the owner, for their own thrift, or the credit of the breed. Durham cattle were well represented, especially in the class of aged bulls and cows, and of a superior quality. They were so generally excellent that it was a matter of extreme difficulty for your committee to make satisfactory awards. In speaking of animals so generally meritorious, it certainly appears ungracious to find fault, but there was one feature in the Durham cattle obvious to the most casual observer, and which ought not to be passed over in silence, viz., a lack of uniformity, not in color merely, but as much difference in style and points as between animals of different breeds, and this was observable too in animals of the same herd."

Mr. Roe, in speaking of the other breeds, and the small number of exhibits, said: "The Devon and Hereford are as yet hardly more than an experiment. Judging from what few there were at the fair, they do not appear to have been so doubtful an experiment as some imagined. We all require the best breed, to the attainment of which experiments must be made and the different breeds tested; a sufficient reason why the state agricultural society should patronize and foster every breed which claims the use of the prefix 'best.' The Durham has already become so well established as to be regarded in the light of a fixed fact, as one of our institutions, and as such would undoubtedly make headway even if ignored by the society, a fact conclusive that a majority of cattle exhibitors are deeply inter-

ested in the breed, and therefore it deserves the hearty patronage of the society."

Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Roe for his work during the early stages of the development of Shorthorns. In this triple capacity of breeder, exhibitor and as an authority on live stock, he undoubtedly exerted a vast influence toward the improvement of the breed.

From 1850 to 1860 a great many Shorthorns were brought into the state by men coming into the region as new settlers as well as by men who were residents before this time. Many of these men did nothing in the way of breeding pure bred, merely using registered sires to improve their herds. These men were the most extensive exhibitors at the fairs during the first few years, as the men who were breeding pure bred in any appreciable number were few and probably did not care to subject their choice animals to the hardships of a show campaign. Other breeders of pure bred, in addition to those already mentioned, who were operating on a small scale at this early date, but who later became extensive breeders, are: Harvey Durkee, Kenosha; George Murray, Racine; P. M. Perkins, Burlington; Richard Richards, Racine; Theron Loomis, Racine; George N. Lyman, Ripon; T. T. Kissam, Berlin; J. A. Brooks, Beloit, and John Chamberlain, Beloit. Beginning during the late fifties or early sixties, one also finds C. T. Bradley, Milwaukee; Wm. Christy, Baraboo; John Mitchell, Kenosha; James J. Rogers, Burlington, and B. Brazee, Madison.

The state fair was held at Milwaukee in 1852, 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1859; at Watertown in 1853, at Janesville in 1851 and 1856, and at Madison in 1858 and 1860. As was said before, the principal exhibitors during these years were the small breeders and farmers, who had only a few animals. In addition to the breeders and exhibitors already mentioned we find the following men in quite constant attendance at the various fairs, both county and state: A. P.

Lyman, Sheboygan; S. P. Lathrop, Madison; E. H. Hall, Troy Lake; P. B. Stewart, Eagle, and E. C. Sage, Wauwatosa. The noteworthy animals of the period, in addition to Paris 1895, are: Eclipse by Meteor 104, out of Arabella by 4th Duke of Northumberland 3649 (E. H. B.), Murat and Otsego, a bull and a cow bred by Gen. R. H. Van Renssaler of Morris, N. Y., owned by A. P. Lyman of Sheboygan. Otsego traced back to Short Tail 2621 on her sire's side and to Belvidere 1760 on her dam's side. Both of these were Bates animals. Fremont 516, bred by J. O. Reed of Ohio, owned by J. P. Reynolds of Winnebago county, Illinois, was brought into the state in 1854 by Dr. Bicknell of Beloit, and was later sold to Richard Richards of Racine. This magnificent animal, red in color, weighing over 1800 pounds when a two-year-old, was by Brutus 31, out of Beauty by Imp. Perfection. Samson 2172, a roan bull sired by John Moore (11619), of Selia by Daniel Boone (11330) was one of the best bulls ever owned by Seymour Brooks of Walworth county. Kate, the wonderful milking animal, and Betsey Lake, one of her daughters, were two of the best cows of the period. Both were owned by Harvey Durkee, but Betsey Lake was later sold to P. B. Stewart of Troy Lake.

The progress of the Shorthorn industry during these first few years is well indicated by the rapid increase in the number of exhibits at the state fair. In 1851 there were but 52 cattle of all kinds entered at the first state fair at Janesville. At the Milwaukee fair in 1856 there were 185 entries of cattle, many of which were Shorthorns. At the first fair in 1851 there were less than ten exhibitors of pure bred Shorthorns; in 1857 there were twenty separate breeders who won prizes. In 1859 there were not as many cattle as in 1857, there only being 133 entries, but the quality was much better, and there was a bigger proportion of Shorthorns than ever before.

In August, 1854, the chairman of the



Courtesy Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Maxwalton Queen Grand Champion Female Wisconsin

State Agricultural and Live Stock Society appointed a committee to investigate and report on a scale of points to be used by the judges at its fairs. This scale of points was to guide the judges in all placing of animals at the state fair. The committee, after studying the situation over carefully, approved the scale of points as used by the New York Society, and the scale was adopted without change.

By the end of the decade, ending 1860, the live stock industry had grown to quite a magnitude. This is especially true of the Shorthorns. There is no way to accurately estimate the number of Shorthorns in the state, but they made up a large percentage of the total number of cattle. In 1849 there were 183,000 cattle of all kinds in the state; by 1860 the total had increased to nearly 523,000. Thus far the cattle industry was confined to the southern and southeastern portions of the state, especially to Waukesha, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Rock, Washington, and Sauk counties. Even now dairying was playing an important part in the state agricultural system, but as yet the Shorthorn was the best dairy cow. Few of the dairy breeds of today had as yet been introduced and where they had they had proven but poor competitors with the Shorthorn. The Devon was the favorite for use as work oxen, especially in the newly settled regions of the state where the work was hard and the winters were rigorous. The Shorthorn, however, was the favorite for both dairy and beef.

No record of any sale prices of this period can be found, but the press of the time gives one the impression that many of these animals were produced only at a handsome figure. Animals of about equal merit were selling at prices ranging from \$75 to \$350. Of course, such animals as Rothersthorpe, Paris, and Fremont sold for much higher than this, but these were average prices.

The only big public sale held in Wisconsin during these years, at least the only one of which any mention is made, was one conducted by Seymour Brooks at Troy Lake June 17, 1857. Mr. Brooks advertised his entire herd for sale, which consisted of twenty-five cows and heifers and nearly as many calves, besides several bulls of serviceable use. No record of prices received nor of purchasers can be found, but it is evident that his animals were good ones, as well as his father before him, since he has been a breeder for years. The elder Mr. Brooks had been a breeder of Shorthorns in New York for years before coming to Wisconsin. Although Mr. Brooks advertised his entire herd for sale, it is evident that he did not go out of the business, as he was an exhibitor at many subsequent fairs.

By 1860 Wisconsin had become a thriving state of considerable consequence. She was crowding Michigan, Maine and Vermont as a lumbering state. New York as a dairy state was threatening Kentucky and Ohio as a producer of live stock and led the Union in wheat production. The state fair

that year was held at Madison and from every standpoint was unquestionably the best that had been held. The exhibits were the most numerous and of the best quality, the premium list was the largest and more liberal in its awards than ever before. The state was "booming" both industrially and agriculturally. Prosperity, peace and plenty reigned throughout the state. The committee on awards had that year departed from a long-established custom, viz.: that of awarding premiums to cross-bred stock. The plan was to discourage the production of such animals and to encourage the farmers in the production of well-bred animals. Breeders were further encouraged in this by the liberal premiums which were offered, the cattle premiums alone amounting to \$1,325 that year. New exhibitors were

in fact, everything pointed to the most prosperous era the state had thus far enjoyed. As Robert Burns, said, "the best laid plans of mice or men gang oft agley"; almost without warning the country was precipitated into the civil war. Business was crippled and industries, both mechanical and agricultural, received such a blow that many years were to elapse before they entirely recovered. Under such a strain as this we would naturally expect the Shorthorn industry to suffer severely, as it was not exactly a necessary industry. The cattle industry as a whole suffered considerably during the war.

There is a lack of full and reliable statements concerning this period. After the close of the war in 1865, the total cattle of the state had dropped to 413,000, while we find that sheep had nearly



Courtesy Ed. Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Photo by Hildebrand

True Sultan Senior and Grand Champion Polled Durham Bull

A. G. Knight of Racine with the yearling bull Hiawatha, by Prince Albert 3d 858, and Theron Loomis, Racine county, with a 2-year-old bull Destiny, by Imp. Rothersthorpe 928 out of Imp. Diana, by Dictator (11356) E. H. B. In addition to these new men, there were many older breeders, as Richard Richards, John Hall, P. B. Stewart, S. Brooks and many others with some very fine animals.

Wisconsin was in position now to make rapid progress in the Shorthorn industry, her breeders now had the animals, the means and the reputation to compete with the best in the nation; there was a steady and an urgent demand for beef cattle and means of communication were becoming good enough and extensive enough to make transportation both to and from the state possible. It is true that the Union had been threatened by war for many years, but the rank and file of the people little realized how soon it was to come. After the banner year of 1860, the Fair Association planned on even a better fair for 1861 than had been held in 1860. The premium list was enlarged, plans were laid for new buildings and new grounds, the state was prosperous throughout—

doubled in number. This is but natural, of course. A great drain upon the cattle of the country has been necessary to feed the armies. Sheep required less care and could be handled by the women and children in the absence of the men. Sheep also had been the most profitable during the war, due to the excessive demand for wool abroad. After the close of the war the farmers of the state again pushed the live stock industry with renewed vigor, so that by 1870 there had been a rapid increase in the total number of cattle, there being 693,294, or 171,434 more than in 1860.

The production of pure-bred Shorthorns was, of course, at a standstill. Importation of new animals had entirely ceased; many of the former breeders had gone out of business; those who still remained merely kept their herds up as near to their former standard as possible.

The State Agricultural Society did not disband at any time during the war. Neither did many of the county societies. No state fair was held in 1861, 1862 or 1863, but the fair was again held in 1864. The fair was held at Madison this year, as in 1860. The exhibits, as

one would naturally expect, were not numerous nor of the best quality. This was especially true of cattle. The most of the cattle were Shorthorns, but these were few enough in number. Richard Richards, Clinton Babbitt, Beloit, A. G. Darwin, Madison, and James Hardin, Johnstown, were the only exhibitors. Charles H. Williams was judge this year.

The fair was held each year after this, but, as in 1864, the exhibits were very meager, but still showed a slight increase from year to year. No new Shorthorn breeders of importance had begun operations as yet. John P. Roe, Charles H. Williams, Sam Tenney, Ed. P. Brockaway, Richard Richards and William Rhodes were the only men to uphold the honor of the breed. Little improvement could be claimed for the animals shown at this time; in fact, the reverse was more generally true. These men exhibited the same animals, or some of their offspring, that were famous during the period before 1860.

Following the business depression resulting from the civil war came a period of unprecedented prosperity in the Shorthorn world. The years immediately following 1870 were characterized by an unusual number of sales, by the abnormally high prices paid for animals, and by the rapidly increasing number of breeders. Importation of animals from the British Isles were numerous and frequent, many men making a business of importing. Large public sales were held practically every week and were well attended in nearly every instance. Breeders seemed to be in a perfect frenzy to get hold of these choice Princesses, Louans and Kirklevingtons. While Shorthorns had been exceedingly popular among Wisconsin live stock breeders, the number of animals was small in comparison to the number in other states. Not only was the total number of animals low, but there were also fewer breeders of pure-bred Shorthorns in Wisconsin than in other neighboring states. In some regions of the state Shorthorns were bred extensively, many men making a business of raising pure-bred stock. Many other farmers owned pure-bred bulls and were improving their stock as rapidly as possible. This state of affairs, however, existed only in the southern and southeastern counties. The farmers of the state at large were rather backward about accepting the breed. They were just as slow, however, about accepting any other breed, so that the Shorthorn reigned supreme throughout these early years. During the period of Shorthorn prosperity immediately following 1870, Wisconsin farmers apparently began to realize the benefits to be derived from good cattle, and many entered into the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns. Many went into the business extensively, some bred on a small scale only, and a great many began to improve their herds slowly by use of pure-bred bulls. It is true that the total number of breeders compared very unfavorably with the number found in other states, yet, proportionately the



Courtesy Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Sultana Senior and Grand Champion Polled Durham Cow

business was just as extensive here as in the older states. Whatever the breeders of Wisconsin lacked in numbers was more than made up for in enthusiasm. Some of the very best animals of the period were brought into the state, also some of the highest prices paid for individual animals were paid by Wisconsin men.

In many respects the most important breeder of the period was Charles H. Williams, Baraboo, Sauk county. Mr. Williams, as will be remembered, was an old-time breeder of Shorthorns, having pure-bred stock from almost the beginning of the period preceding the civil war. He had a large herd of well bred animals of good quality which he had developed through years of faithful, conscientious selection. His herd was subject to some criticism in that it lacked the blood that would command the highest prices. His animals, however, were just the type that were needed in Wisconsin; that is, well bred animals, of good quality, which could be purchased at prices favorable to the general farmer and to the small breeder. During all the years of his breeding Mr. Williams had been tireless in his efforts to impress upon the live stock breeders of the state the advantages to be derived from breeding good cattle. He had been a faithful exhibitor at the various fairs, had written unceasingly about the good points of the breed, and at the same time had always sold his animals at a figure low enough for the poor stockman who had the desire to improve his herd and at the same time benefit his community. Because of these things, it can be said that Mr. Williams was the most important breeder of the time. He was superintendent of cattle at the state fair in 1871. His report to the secretary of the society shows the charitable nature of the man, his love of his state, and at the same time it sums up the live stock situation of

the time. The report was as follows:

"In the early days of the state the larger proportion of our farmers entertained the belief that it would be impossible to make cattle raising a success, and there are some who, unfortunately for themselves, are of this opinion still. But the gradual, yet very perceptible improvement in this department at the various annual exhibitions of the society since its origin, and especially the recent fine display of thoroughbred stock, must convince all thinking minds that cattle raising can here be made profitable, and should in part be the business of all farmers whose lands are, or can be made, suitable for the culture of grasses.

"Breeders of pure bred stock have, for the past few years, shown a very commendable emulation, and great enterprise in bringing into the state so many valuable breeding animals. The breeders have done much toward advancing the general prosperity, and it now becomes the duty, as well as the interest, of the general farmer to make use of the advantages brought to his door, and proceed without delay to improve his native stock, step by step, until they become paying property and a credit to the farmer, his county, and his state.

"Farmers of Wisconsin, our interests and those of our state lie largely in improving our domestic animals, growing the best of its kind is the most profitable. Raise, then, the best only—the best cattle, the best horses, the best sheep, swine and poultry—your means will warrant it; if not, go as many steps toward the best you can, and, by a gradual improvement, you will in time reach the desired goal."

Mr. Williams was, at this time, gradually improving his herd by the purchase of some very choice animals. One of his first purchases during this period was the two-year-old heifer, Moss Rose 5th, from W. B. Dodge, Waukegan, Ill.,

for \$550. At the same time he was selling breeding stock to various Wisconsin men. Many of these animals were the foundation for some of the best herds of the future. Some of the most important of his early sales are: To A. H. Howard, Omro, Jenny Lind 10th; to George Nerison, Utica, a yearling bull by Duke of the Meadows 8027, out of Bertha 5th by Duke of Hendon 5765.

In June, 1873, Mr. Williams held his first public sale, at which he disposed of fifteen head to various Wisconsin and Minnesota parties. His animals were good, useful animals such as the beginner could profitably use. At this sale he sold only his plainer animals, those which had descended from his early foundation stock. Nearly all of these animals had the blood of his great bull Paris 1995. Some good cows and heifers which he had recently purchased were not put up for sale. These, together with his great herd bull, Duke of the Meadows, left him the nucleus of a high class herd. The sales were very low, showing that the people of Wisconsin were not as yet awake to the possibilities of the breed. It is to be regretted that such a feeling of apathy was exhibited by the stock men of Wisconsin, in view of the fact that Mr. Williams had spent the best years of his life in breeding up his herd and in trying to educate the public into breeding better stock.

Mr. Williams was constantly adding new animals to his herd and his sales, while not large, were frequent and were usually to the small breeders from remote regions of the state. In June, 1876, he held another public sale, disposing of twelve animals, all to Wisconsin men. The sales ranged a little higher than at his sale in 1873, but were too low even this time, only averaging \$115 a head. Some of the men to whom Mr. Williams sold cattle during these years, and who later became quite important breeders, are: A. H. Howard, Omro; George Nerison, Utica; Dexter Curtis, Madison; William H. Porter, Madison; J. C. Mitchem, Genessee; Thomas Reynolds, Madison; G. H. Crosby, Beloit, and H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Williams still continued to supply the small breeders of the state with breeding animals and in October, 1879, he held another large sale at which he sold twenty head. Mr. Williams was, at this time, the veteran breeder of the state, having bred Shorthorns continually since 1853. The business had begun to decline by this time, in Wisconsin as well as in other states, so that the sales were far from satisfactory. Mr. Williams still continued in the business for several years until advancing age and ill health forced him to give up the work. Too much credit cannot be given him for his thirty years' work with Shorthorns in Wisconsin. No one man exerted such a lasting influence toward the improvement of the live stock of the state as did this man. He was a conscientious breeder, possessing an unimpeachable business integrity, a good neighbor, and a man

who had the interests of his community, his state, and his country foremost in his heart.

Another breeder of this period who exerted a vast influence toward the betterment of the live stock of the state was Mr. George Murray of Racine. Unlike Mr. Williams, he did not cater to the smaller breeder to any marked degree, but rather to the fancy trade of the time. His influence was more in the nature of the establishment of ideals than in the sale of breeding animals to the farmers of Wisconsin.

Mr. Murray was engaged in the lumbering business, but had bred Shorthorns in a small way for many years preceding 1870. He had always liked the breed and when the business began to assume such a healthy aspect in the early '70s, he immediately began breeding on a large scale. Mr. Murray's farm, Slausondale, so called from Mrs. Murray's father, Mr. John Slauson, consisted of 380 acres of very fine land just outside of the city limits of Racine. Here Mr. Murray bred and owned some of the finest Shorthorns the breed has ever produced.

Some of his first purchases after his venture into the fancy breeding game were at the sale of D. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio, in June, 1870; 21st Louan, bred by Jerry Duncan, Paris, Ky., got by Duke of Airdrie, out of Louan 2nd. Mr. Murray paid \$3,600 for this superb beast. She was winner in a score of prize rings before and after her purchase by Mr. Murray. 6th Louan of Oakland, by Plantagenet 6031, out of Louan 21st, \$2,000; Forest Queen, by Plantagenet 6031, out of May Day, \$2,800. At this time Mr. Murray had quite a large herd, headed by 17th Duke of Airdrie 6629; he also owned another choice bull, the 13th Duke of Thorndale 7431. This bull died the following year in August. Other famous animals which Mr. Murray either purchased or bred during these years are: Lady of Clark, Duchess of

Slausondale, by 14th Duke of Thorndale 28459, 11th Duke of Geneva 11732, purchased from George M. Bedford in September, 1873, for \$10,000; Imp. Lady Gunter and Imp. Maid of Honor, from Simon Beatie for \$2,000 and \$2,600, respectively; Mayflower 10461. These and some of the offspring of the females named were the best animals Mr. Murray owned, at the same time they were acknowledged to be the equal of any animal of the time. As was said before, Mr. Murray did not cater at all to the small breeders of his own state. The only sales he ever made to a Wisconsin breeder was during the early '70s to Eli Stilson, Oshkosh, Miss Rose 4th, April 73d 610, Sept. 73d 460, Loudon Airdrie, Moss Rose 5th, C. H. Williams, Mazurka Airdrie 2nd, E. O. Jones, Racine 270. Mr. Murray seldom held a public sale, but he sold a great many animals and usually for a handsome figure. In April 1873, he held a public sale, at which he sold thirty-two females and ten bulls for an average of \$760 a head. Another big sale was to Mr. Cochrane of Compton, Ont., Canada. At this time he sold all of his pure duchesses, including the 10th Duchess of Airdrie and her six female offspring. The same month he sold the 11th Duke of Geneva back to Mr. Bedford.

Mr. Murray always took an active part in the breeding operations at Slausondale, but his lumbering interests prevented him from devoting all of his time to Shorthorns. Much of his success can be attributed to Mrs. Murray, who, with the help of a hired manager, looked after much of the operating of the farm. Mr. Murray was actively engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns until 1876, when the business had begun to decline. He still stuck to the business on a reduced scale until June, 1878, when he was forced to sell his entire herd on account of failing health. During the early '70s, when Mr. Murray was actively engaged in breeding, he was one of the



Courtesy T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.

Photo by Thompson

Diamond Emblem Senior Champion Bull Topeka, Kansas, State Fair

foremost breeders of America. He was always highly respected by his associates; while he was always in the business for monetary gain, he was never known to stoop to anything unworthy. Even though he is to be considered a big dealer, he always was a careful and particular breeder, having the best interests of the breed at heart. When the business was at its height, Mr. Murray was one of the biggest breeders of the Central West. In June, 1872, he had fifty-six head of pure bred Shorthorns at Slausondale. At the time he sold out in 1879, he still had thirty-six animals in his herd. At his last sale, contrary to the usual custom, many of the animals were sold to Wisconsin men. The Wisconsin buyers and the number purchased by each were as follows: Dexter Curtis, Madison, 4; J. I. Cass, Racine, 8; Ludington & Sons, Milwaukee, 2; H. B. Sherman, Burnett Junction, 4; J. N. Chamberlain, Beloit, H. Corton, Racine, W. B. Cull, Salem, and William Bristol, Beloit, 1 each.

Mr. Rhodes was also one of the old-time breeders who had survived the hard times incident to the Civil War. He began breeding in a small way some time in the late '50s and was an exhibitor at the state fair in 1860, and at most of the fairs after 1864. By 1870 he had a fair sized herd of first class animals. At the state fair at Milwaukee, in 1870, he had a group of good animals on exhibition. He also made sales at this time to Robert Ogilvie, Madison, and to J. L. Brown & Co., Fox Lake. The bull Silky Duke, which Mr. Ogilvie purchased at this time, was one of his first ventures. During these years his sales were made chiefly to farmers and small breeders in Wisconsin. In May, 1872, Mr. Rhodes sold the cow Royal Duchess, by Golden Duke 3971, out of Imp. Raspberry, to A. A. Arnold, Galesville. This cow was also one of the first animals of a herd that later became important. One of Mr. Rhodes' most important bulls was Earl Napier 11892, purchased from Walter Hardy, Lexington, Ky., in September, 1873.

In December, 1873, Mr. Rhodes sold the bull Duke of Forest Hill 9839, and the cow Surprise to J. P. Wylie of Spring Prairie, Wis. Mr. Wylie never became an extensive breeder, but the sale is of importance in that it placed some good animals in a region where there had been none before. At the C. C. Parks sale at Waukegan, Ill., in May, 1874, Mr. Rhodes purchased one of the best females he ever owned, the cow Esther 2nd. A year later he purchased the famous show bull, Red Duke of Linwood 18118, from J. H. Kissinger of Clarksville, Mo. This bull was sold the following winter to John Zuile, Johnstown, Wis., who was becoming an important breeder. Mr. Rhodes was never a large breeder, but his animals were all good and his sales were always into communities where they would be of most benefit to the live stock interests of Wisconsin. During the early '70s Mr. Rhodes was quite actively engaged in the business, but gradually went out of

it during the latter part of the decade. The herd which he had established had, however, been disposed of to Wisconsin men largely, so that the good results of his work did not cease immediately when he gave up the active breeding of Shorthorns.

Samuel A. Tenney of Waukesha county began breeding in a small way during the late '50s. He was a faithful exhibitor at the state fairs of the late '50s and at the few that were held in the '60s. At the beginning of the decade immediately following 1870 he had a small herd of fairly good animals, having continued his breeding operations through the civil war period. During the years of Shorthorn prosperity from 1870 to 1876 he engaged quite extensively in the breeding business. Almost at the beginning of the period (April, 1871) he made a sale of four animals, all to Wisconsin breeders. These sales were:

Red Duchess 2nd, 4 years old, Mr. Dousman, Prairie du Chien, \$300.

Rose of Hendon, 2 years old, Mr. Dousman, Prairie du Chien, \$150.

Gold of Hendon, 1 year old, P. M. Putnam, Oconomowoc.

2nd Red Duchess, 1 year old, T. S. Redford, Lisbon, Waukesha county.

Mr. Tenney was not noted at the big public sales of Shorthorns as a pur-



Courtesy Jas. Brown, Dundee, Ill.

King's Secret

chaser of high-priced animals, but, nevertheless, he had some good animals and made frequent sales to Wisconsin breeders. He is mentioned as a breeder, and his registrations appear in the herd book as late as 1876. From this time his name cannot be found in any of the records. Whether he gave up breeding entirely or whether he was still breeding in a small way is not known. Mr. Tenney was not noted because of the size of his herd nor because of his sales. He is known, however, in that he was a pioneer breeder and his animals, although comparatively few in number, were good ones and helped to build up the live stock of the state.

Another of the breeders of the period who began breeding Shorthorns in the early days of the breed's history in the state, was Edward P. Brockaway, of Ripon. Mention is first made of Mr. Brockaway about 1857 or 1858. In 1871 Mr. Brockaway had thirty-five head of pure-bred Shorthorns, including such animals as Imp. King Alfred 3053, Imp. Western Lady by Grand Duke 12969, E. H. B., 11th Duke of Airdrie 5535.

During the early 70's Oakhurst Farm,

the home of Mr. Brockaway, was the setting for many stirring scenes, the breeding operations of Mr. Brockaway rivaling even those of Mr. Murray at Slausondale. In August, 1871, Mr. Brockaway sold six fine animals to Wisconsin men, Eli Stilson, Oshkosh, bull Oakhurst Airdrie, by Master Airdrie 10458; cow Zerapha, by Clinton Duke, and cow Mistletoe 3d, by Loudon Gem 10401; to D. J. Spaulding, Black River Falls, cow Red Bud 2nd, by 2nd Alfred 2488; cow Lentus, by Lord Lieutenant 5896; cow Sue Clay 3rd, by Lord Lieutenant.

Even after these and other sales, Mr. Brockaway still had twenty-five head of pure-breds in September, 1871. In August he had further improved his herd by the addition of the cow Mazurka 26th, by Royal Oxford 18774, which he purchased from J. M. Van Meter, Midway, Ky. The same month he also bought the cow Nannie, by Derby 4689, out of Maria Hunt, from James N. Brown, Verlin, Ill.

That fall he won the bulk of the prizes at the Minnesota and Wisconsin fairs, every animal entered getting a place. In August, 1872, Mr. Brockaway held a dispersion sale. This sale was staged in Chicago, at Dexter Park. None of his animals possessed the pedigrees which were fashionable at the time, but all were good animals and sold very well. The National Live Stock Journal commented as follows:

"The sale was very gratifying, indicating that public taste is undergoing some modification, and that animals showing a high order of merit will command full price, even if they do not happen to have a certain stereotyped pedigree; and that the conscientious and careful breeder, if he succeeds in producing good animals, can obtain good prices for them, even though he uses blood which may be found in certain degrees in many herds; and that a blind submission to a fashion demanding the use in certain proportions of a certain definite blood, is not the only requisite to success."

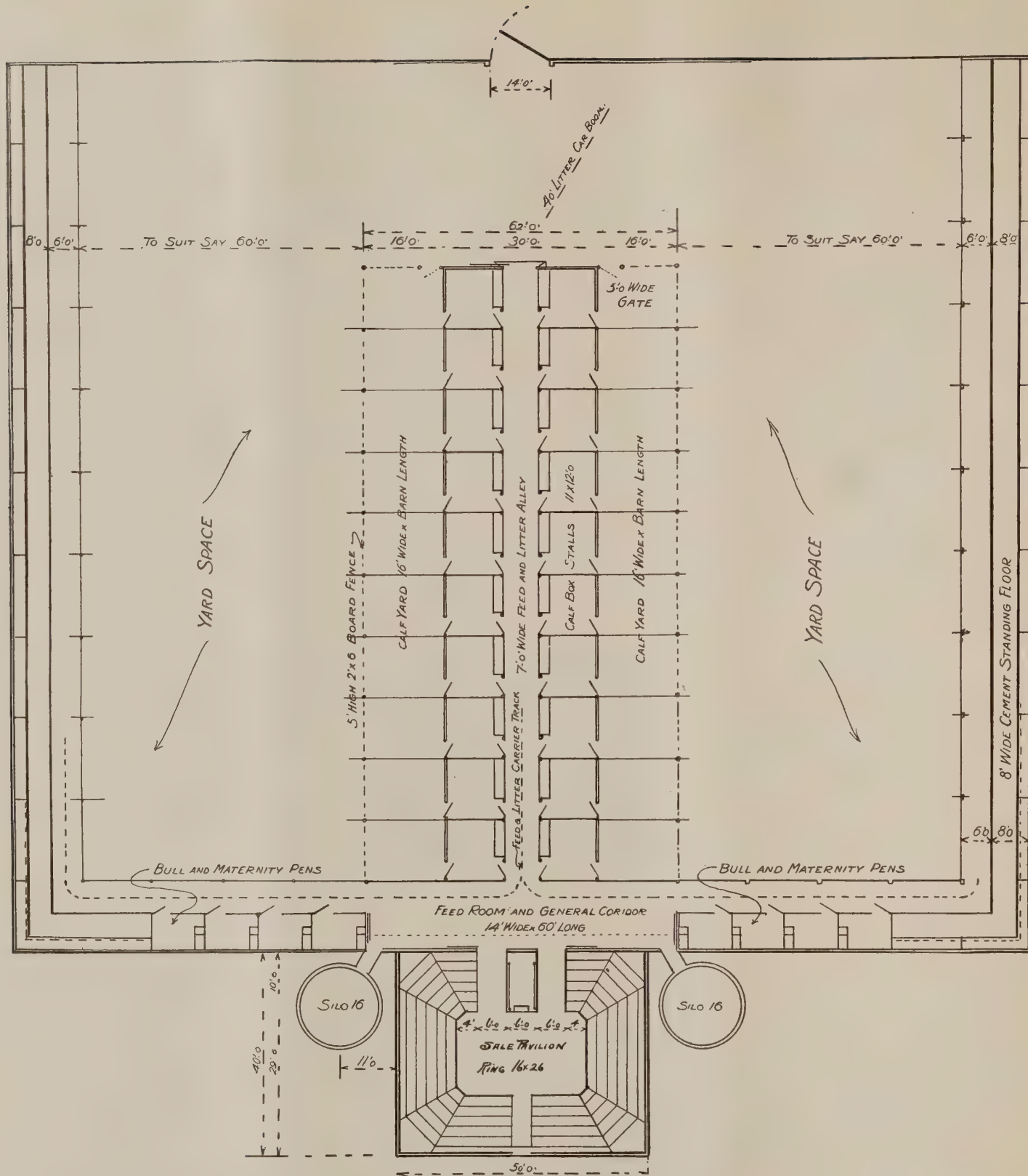
This sale also demonstrated another matter, concerning which some people were growing a little skeptical—that the Shorthorn business was not "played out" in this country.

Mr. Brockaway sold twenty-five females at an average of \$739 per head and five bulls at an average of \$466. Sales to Wisconsin men were as follows: Zelda to Eli Stilson, Oshkosh, for \$510; Mazurka to George Murray, Racine, for \$1,210; Mistletoe 6th to H. B. Sherman, Burnett Junction, for \$265.

(To be continued)

PRIVATE RECORD BINDER

A binder for preserving certificates of registry in alphabetical order and a private herd register in one. Through its use the work of copying pedigrees is avoided. The pages are alphabetically tabbed and are ruled with produce tables on one side and indexes for listing calves' names on reverse side, preventing duplication. Price \$2.00, capacity 150 certificates; 1,200 binders have already been furnished. AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago.



PLAN VIEW—MODEL SHORTHORN BARN—SHELTER SHEDS & SALE PAVILION

Practical Barn Plan

We present herewith line diagram of proposed stabling, sheds, yards and auction sale pavilion that the writer recommends for a breeding herd of beef cattle as being substantial, economical, convenient, sanitary and suited to climate conditions of any part of this country.

We direct attention to the main features as follows:

1. Separate stabling for young stock, including calves, is provided in the central building, with hay loft above.
2. Calf yards on both sides may be

partitioned or not, as desired, and made wider than 16 feet indicated.

3. Cow sheds along two entire sides of yard, built with hay and feed rack, hay loft for loose or baled hay, which should be fed direct into racks through openings above. Yard division fences are preferably 2x6 timber on 8-inch wood posts set in concrete.

4. Cement or stone floor about 8 feet wide next to feeding racks, grain manger provided with tie chains, so that cows, if desired, may be tied up while feeding or nursing calves. Concrete foundation under outside wall of cow

sheds and calf barn; also concrete footings under posts supporting front of sheds. Calf pen or stalls, calf yards and cattle yards, gravel or cinder bottoms.

5. Outside covering for barn and sheds galvanized corrugated iron or lumber and wood shingled roof, according to preference of owner. For our most northern states wood construction is the most suitable.

6. Sale pavilion indicated, only to be built when required; the seating capacity of this one is about 500 persons.

7. All buildings to be painted.

F. W. HARDING.

Shorthorn Cows at Top in Iowa Milk Test

Shorthorn cows in the Independence, Iowa, Cow Testing Association stood at the top both in amount of butterfat produced and in economical production of butterfat during the first six months of the Association which closed September 9th.

The ten high Shorthorn cows produced 1,902.2 pounds of butterfat at a cost for feed of 9.6 cents per pound of butterfat produced. The Jerseys, who stood second both in amount of butterfat and in economical production, produced in the same period 1,645.8 pounds of butterfat, at a cost of 9.9 cents per pound of butterfat produced.

The figures for the ten high cows of each breed are:

	Lbs.	B. F.	Feed Cost.	Cost lb.
10 Shorthorns	1,902.2	\$182.92	9.6	
10 Jerseys	1,645.8	163.17	9.9	
10 Holsteins	1,523.3	178.86	11.7	
10 Guernseys	1,467.6	160.57	10.9	

Had the thirty Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys produced butterfat at the same economical cost for feed as the Shorthorns, their owners would have saved \$57.79 in feed bills. Had the thirty Shorthorns, Jerseys and Guernseys cost their owners as much for feed as did the Holsteins, their owners would have been out \$79.53 for feed more than they did spend. And if all the cows had produced butterfat at the same econom-

ical cost as did the Shorthorns, their owners would have had for their feed fed to them during the six months, 603 more pounds of butterfat, worth, at 30 cents a pound, \$180.90, a difference of \$6.00 on each of the thirty cows of Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey breeding.

The ten high cows in the Association for the period from March 10th to September 9th are:

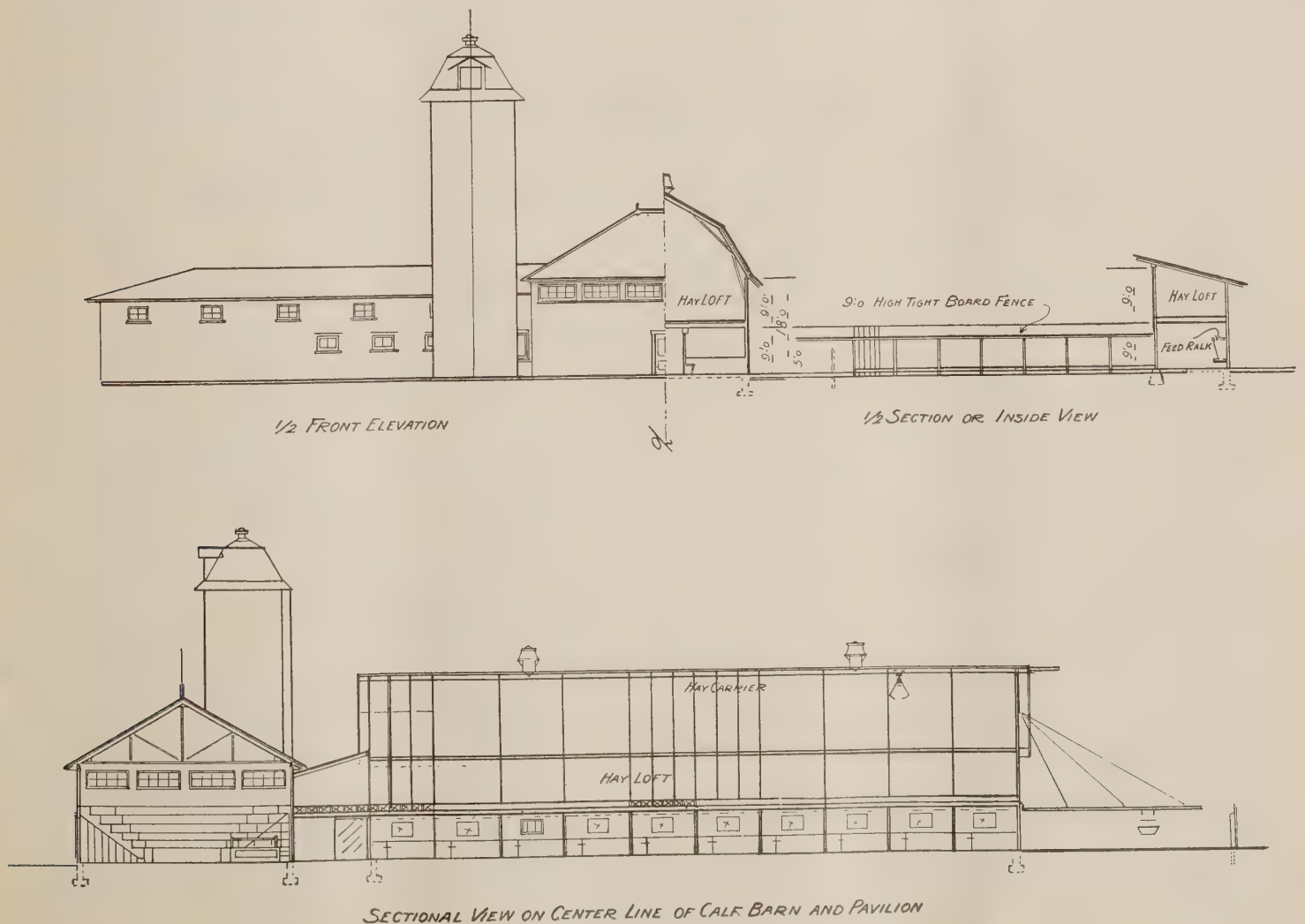
	Lbs.	B. F.
D. E. Sullivan, Bertha, Shorthorn.	231.4	
J. E. Seehorn, Brindle, Shorthorn.	224.9	
C. E. Meythaler, Johanna Helo Wayne, Holstein	220.9	
J. H. Fernau, Star, Shorthorn	218.6	
Cook's Grove Farm, Roxie, Shorthorn	217.0	
J. W. Snow & Son, Queen, Jersey.	195.2	
C. E. Meythaler, Wapsie Belle De Kol, Holstein	181.1	
Cook's Grove Farm, Our Dairy-maid, Shorthorn	180.0	
J. W. Satterlee, Cherry, Jersey	179.7	
J. W. Snow & Son, Lois, Jersey	176.1	

The Independence Association held its annual picnic on Aug. 30th. Speakers were Prof. H. R. Smith, of St. Paul, live stock expert of the First National Bank of St. Paul, and Peter Pederson, of Cedar Falls, secretary of the oldest cow-testing association in Iowa.

Prof. Smith said that in his work of co-operating in increased production of

live stock and dairy products in the North and Northwest, he had found dual purpose cattle best fitted for the purposes of farmers on 160 acres and larger farms. Where farmers had a taste for dairying and were equipped to give especial care to cattle, Jerseys and Guernseys were desirable. He mentioned sections of Wisconsin where these conditions obtained. Generally he found that dual purpose cattle were desired in the North and Northwest, and were best adapted to the needs of the farmers. He generally recommended Shorthorn cattle, and found that they adapted themselves best to conditions on the various farms and ranches, produced an excellent flow of milk, and a good beef carcass. Prof. Smith mentioned Ruth III, owned by Messrs. H. L. Cobb & Son of Independence, as an excellent type of beef animal, while at the same time she has produced 15,600 pounds of milk and 830 pounds of butter in a year.

Mr. Pederson, himself a Holstein breeder, said that Western breeders were tending more to the large type of Holstein rather than to the smaller New York type, and said that while most of the herds in his Association were Holstein herds, that the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Paul Dresser stood third in the Association, in milk and butterfat production.



More \$1,000 Public Sales

ELORA, ONT., JUNE 10—J. A. WATT, J. M. GARDHOUSE AND ROBERT MILLER

Countess Selma 2d 99000, roan; April 20, 1907; by Everlasting 85826. Bred by E. W. Bowen. Sold to Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.....	\$ 1,000
Red Missie 95673, red and cc; Sept. 21, 1908; by Cinch 82771. Bred by C. L. McClellan. Sold to Mitchell Bros.....	1,000
Missie May 2d 96466, roan, and bc; June 9, 1909; by Broadhooks Golden Fame (imp.) 50018. Bred by Thos. Mercer. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.....	1,010
Miss Clipper 3d 112105, roan and cc; July 24, 1913; by Scottish Hero 55042. Bred by Edward Meyer. Sold to C. J. McMaster	1,125

GALESBURG, ILL., JUNE 27—ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Illini Violet 126126, r and w, and bc; Sept. 15, 1910; by Cornelius 304322. Bred by University of Illinois. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,450
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CARTHAGE, MO., JUNE 29—HALLWOOD DISPERSION

Village Flash 387926, white; Oct. 26, 1912; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to J. R. Evans & Brothers, Maryville, Mo.....	2,000
Flash Hallwood, roan; Oct. 29, 1915; by Village Flash 387926. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Mich.	1,025
Hallwood Golddrop 2d 203821, red; April 1, 1913; by Choice Goods' Model 242589. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to E. S. Coin, Webb City, Mo.....	1,015
Hallwood Violet 59913, red; Aug. 29, 1906; by Headlight 134219. Bred by H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,030
Flash's Violet, roan; Sept. 20, 1915; by Village Flash 387926. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to Dr. O. W. Norman, Craig, Mo.	1,010
Hallwood Violet 5th 149243, red; March 4, 1913; by Princely Sultan 350513. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.....	1,100
Hallwood Violet 6th 203827, red; March 2, 1914; by Princely Sultan 350513. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,260
Hallwood Emma 3d 128328, red and cc, Jan. 6, 1911; by Golden President 266327. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to O. G. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.....	1,525
Hallwood Lavender 59910, roan; March 20, 1909; by Choice Goods' Model 242589. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to O. G. Lee.....	1,535
Hallwood Lovely 41435, roan and bc; March 8, 1907; by Choice Goods' Model 242589. Bred by Hall Bros. Sold to S. C. Boggess, Carthage, Mo.	1,700
Raindrop 142431, roan; April 25, 1911; by Ringmaster 307894. Bred by White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Sold to Lespedeza Farms, Hickory Valley, Tenn.....	1,025

Shorthorn Sale Averages

PRICES AT SHORTHORN SALES IN PORTLAND, ORE., 1911-1915

March 22, 1911		
	Sold for.	Average.
22 bulls	\$4,305.00	\$195.68
13 females	2,955.00	227.30
35 head	7,260.00	207.42
March 20, 1912		
27 bulls	6,635.00	245.74
19 females	3,960.00	208.04
46 head	10,595.00	230.32
March 20, 1913		
52 bulls	9,560.00	183.77
36 females	7,785.00	216.25
88 head	17,345.00	197.00
December 17, 1913		
12 bulls	3,375.00	281.25
25 females	5,380.00	215.40
37 head	8,760.00	236.75
March 26, 1914		
35 bulls	8,775.00	250.71
14 females	4,090.00	292.14
49 head	12,865.00	262.55
December 10, 1914		
34 bulls	9,095.00	267.50
21 females	5,577.00	265.71
55 head	14,672.00	266.76
March 20, 1915		
56 bulls	12,341.00	220.05
23 females	5,555.00	198.39
84 head	17,896.00	213.05
December 9, 1915		
33 bulls	10,020.00	303.63
26 females	7,195.00	275.19
59 head	17,215.00	291.69
Total of 8 Sales in 5 Years		
	Sold for.	Average.
271 bulls	64,106.00	236.55
182 females	42,497.00	233.50
453 head	106,603.00	235.32

ELORA, ONT., June 10.

J. A. WATT, J. M. GARDHOUSE, ROBT. MILLER

	Sold for.	Average.
70 head.....	\$23,000.00	\$400.00
Top bull, Cecilia Sultan.....	600.00	
Top female, Miss Clipper 3d.....	1,125.00	

CADIZ, OHIO, June 10.

HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
31 females	224.00	
40 head	191.00	
Top bull, Fair Dale.....	380.00	
Top female, Springdale Diamond.....	545.00	

POCAHONTAS, IOWA, June 20.

J. W. ERAL

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls	1,155.00	145.00
31 females	5,195.00	167.00
39 head	6,350.00	162.00
Top bull, Judge Sultan.....	300.00	
Top female, Scottish Lady 5th.....	300.00	

COLUMBIA, TENN., June 21.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN ASS'N & MAURY CO. L. S. ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
42 head	210.00	

JASPER, MINN., June 21.

ALEX MITCHELL

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls	235.00	
26 females	254.00	
33 head	250.00	
Top bull, Village Broadhooks.....	425.00	
Top female, Orange Blossom.....	530.00	

SIoux CITY, IOWA, June 23.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls	2,805.00	311.00
36 females	12,435.00	345.00
45 head	15,240.00	338.00
Top bulls, Collynie Denmark 3d and Lavender Victor, each.....	500.00	
Top female, Collynie Rosewood.....	875.00	

GALESBURG, ILL., June 27.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls	\$4,610.00	\$384.00
28 females	9,370.00	335.00
40 head	13,980.00	350.00
Top bull, Sultan's Best.....	700.00	
Top female.....		

CARTHAGE, MO., June 29.

HALLWOOD DISPERSION

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	5,420.00	904.00
54 females	35,090.00	650.00
60 head	40,510.00	675.00
Top bull, Village Flash.....	2,000.00	
Top female, Hallwood Lovely & bc.....	1,700.00	

WASHINGTON, GA., July 5.

Sold for. Average.

9 bulls	204.00
22 head	200.00
Top female & cc.....	290.00

GREENFIELD, MASS., August 15.

NEW ENGLAND BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls.....	169.00	
32 females.....	343.75	
Top bull.....	300.00	
Top female.....	1,075.00	

PECK, KANS., August 15.

HENRY STUNKEL DISPERSION

	Sold for.	Average.
43 bulls	5,875.00	137.00
166 females	21,892.50	132.00
209 head	27,767.50	133.00
Top bull, Nonpareil Victor.....	450.00	
Top female, Miss Lady Bell.....	270.00	

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 18.

F. I. DERBY

	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	1,125.00	189.20
20 females	5,460.00	275.00
26 head	6,585.00	253.25
Top bull, Banner Victor.....	210.00	
Top female, Kathleen 2nd & bc.....	650.00	

COLUMBIA, TENN., September 11.

F. I. DERBY

	Sold for.	Average.
24 head.....	6,005.00	250.20
Top bull.....	235.00	
Top female.....	500.00	

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY
Alphabetically Arranged

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.

H. L. & E. H. MURPHY, Perkins, Cal.
Brighton Herd. Colonel Courtier 400899 in service. Choice bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Carloads a specialty.

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

PAICINES RANCH CO., Paicines, Cal.
150 cows in herd headed by Champion of Scotland, Winsome Prince, College Count 3d, Fond Lavender, Whitehall of Orange, Bessie's Council, Promise, Collegiate and other outstanding bulls.

COLORADO

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

GORDON W. GRAHAM, Lily, Moffat Co., Colo.
Registered Shorthorns. Sires in service: Correct Fashion 350511, Robin Dale. Grandsons of International Grand Champions head my 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. F. 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. Silver Dale, a sire that has made good at head of herd.

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.

M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.
The last chance to get a bull from White Cornet 367490, a 2500 pound straight Duchess of Gloster bull tracing to Imp. 12th Duchess of Gloster by Champion of England.

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.

GEO. J. ROTH, Booneville, Warrick Co., Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwalton Stamp 394273 by Avondale out of good Scotch cows. Farm on interurban. Write or visit us.

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

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

IOWA

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa
Shorthorns—Lee Oxford 436486 and Silver Chief Jr. 433624, 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.

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.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.
150 head. Golden Sultan by Sultan Fashion, a line bred Sultan and Village Royal by Sultan Royal in service.

E. A. HESS, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Elmwood Herd—Gloster Mine 367596 in service. Silver Mine, a white, and Gloster Goods, a roan, two outstanding show bulls, for sale.

MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa
Imp. Proud Marshall 422720 and Imp. Royal Diamond 449923 in service. All Scotch.

J. E. MANN, Woodbine, Iowa
Manndale Shorthorn herd, established in 1888, headed by the superb roan Royal Gainford 429229. White yearling bull for sale.

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

THE ORLINS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.
Peter T. Hovey.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

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 Short-horns.

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, Milles, Iowa.
Algor Shorthorns; bulls in service, Sultan's Calculator 334973, by Whitehall Sultan, and Cumberland King 397228, half brother to Cumberland's Type. Herd bulls for sale.

KANSAS

T. J. DAWE & SON, Troy, Kansas.
All Scotch herd. Diamond Emblem 379689, senior champion bull, Topeka, Kan., 1916; in service.

H. W. ESTES, Sitka, Kansas.
Young bulls and heifers for sale.

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 and bred for both beef and dairy qualities. Some excellent bull calves for sale, priced right.

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 Maxwalton 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.

MASSACHUSETTS

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
The Flintstone Herd—Dairy Shorthorns headed by Waterloo Clay and Willowdale Robin. These bulls carry the blood of many of the breed's greatest sires and dams.

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.

GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.
Ann River Shorthorns—Prince Albert M. V. 293172 in service, a son of Imp. Golden Fame, a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.
Stock bulls, Cumberland's Archer 432399, Cornerstone 363116, Superb 300054. Young bulls for sale.

F. S. HEMINGWAY, Vernon Center, Minn.
Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of all ages. Can spare a few young thrifty cows. Cattle all red and were tuberculin tested one year ago and none of them reacted.

O. F. HENKEL, Kenyon, Minn.
Lindenau Farm—Anoka Marshal 270019 and Type's Masterpiece 425351 head the herd. Families represented: Orange Blossom, Victoria, Missle, 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. LONDON, 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.

MISSOURI

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Two hundred head. Herd bulls, Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363. Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

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.
We have a few very choice young bulls from 8 mo. to 20 mo. Scotch and Scotch topped, all reds, and will please. Priced below their real worth.

T. B. RANKIN, Tarkio, Mo.
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns for 30 years, Scotch and Scotch topped. Bulls in service, Violet Goods 428521 and Villager Sultan.

NEBRASKA

W. C. FLEURY, Omaha, Neb.
Imported and home-bred Scotch cattle. Can supply both bulls and females, singly or in car lots. A few high-class herd bulls on hand now.

MARTIN HANSEN, Gordon, Neb.
20 Shorthorn cows for sale. Also a few bulls. Dale Magnet 424287, by Double Dale, dam Lady Fragrant heads the herd.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Neb.
150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

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.

RAPP BROS., St. Edwards, Neb.
Shorthorns—Choice bull and cows for sale, sired by Village Pride and Royal Cumberland. Some good herd bulls.

NEW YORK

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

G. HOWARD DAVISON, Milbrook, N. Y.
Altamont Stock Farm. Milking Shorthorns. Bates families. Young stock for sale. Milk records kept.

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.

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.

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

CHARLES A. OTIS, Willoughby, Ohio.
Milking Shorthorns. 150 head, chiefly of the original Glenside Herd. Knight of the Glen, by General Clay, with 26 daughters in merit list, and half-brother to world's record cow, Rose of Glenside, in service.
R. M. Dodginton, Mgr., Willoughby, Ohio.

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

C. E. SUPPES & SON, Tulsa, Okla.
Breeders of high-class Shorthorns.

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, Ore.
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, Hurlay, 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

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

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. The home of Mapelane 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.

SAMUEL H. MARSHALL, Simeon, Va. Albermarle County
Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

WASHINGTON

A. D. DUNN, Wapato, Washington.
For Sale—Shorthorn cattle from one of the leading herds of the Northwest.

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 456653. "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.

R. W. LAMB & SON, Janesville, Wis.
Shorthorns—Bred for milk and beef. Young bulls 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 AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

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

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Hill, Secretary, Lafontaine, Kan.

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.

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

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

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

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

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Illinois.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alina, Wis.

Allen County, Ind., Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., A. P. Hottinger, President, Avilla, Ind.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Sec., Lena, Ill.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, C. B. Wade, Secretary, Orangeville, Ohio.

MONTANA SHORTHORN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Montana Shorthorn breeders have affected a state organization under the name of the Montana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the officers elected as follows: P. H. Griffin, Patomac, president; Thos. Nicholson, Hobson, vice president; Harry L. Summers, Bozeman, secretary-treasurer; T. J. Hogan, Glendive; A. L. Miller, Alder, and Andrew Goyins, Stanford, directors, who, with the president and secretary, constitute the executive board.

This gives the Shorthorn interests in Montana an active working organization that can scarcely fail to greatly stimulate Shorthorn breeding, which means a tremendous asset to Montana's cattle breeding interests and those of adjoining states.

It is planned to hold a one day's show, followed by a public sale, to include all animals entered in the show. This event is to take place annually in November. One hundred and thirty-two breeders of registered Shorthorns are represented in this organization.



Courtesy S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

A Worthy Breeding Herd

The Season's Champions to Date

IOWA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Choice Cumberland..... Jos. Miller & Sons..... Granger, Mo.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Village Supreme.... Bellows Bros..... Maryville, Mo.
 Senior Champion Female, Lady Violet 7th..... Howell Rees & Sons..... Pilger, Neb.
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, Lenora Goods.... Howell Rees & Sons.....

OHIO STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Pride of Albion.... Frank R. Edwards..... Tiffin, Ohio
 Junior Champion Bull, Maxwalton Manor..... Carpenter & Ross..... Mansfield, Ohio
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Red Gem..... Carpenter & Ross.....
 Junior Champion Female, Village Venus 2d..... W. W. Washburn..... Crawfordsville, Ind.

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Marr's Avon..... L. C. Oloff..... Ireton, Iowa
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Good Stamp..... Anoka Farms..... Waukesha, Wis.
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Simplicity 7th... Walter J. Hill..... Northcote, Minn.
 Junior Champion Female, Lady Crocus..... S. G. Eliason..... Montevideo, Minn.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Dale's Renown..... C. E. Churchill..... Hartington, Neb.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Village Marshall... Tomson Bros..... Carbondale, Kan.
 Senior Champion Female, Lady Violet 7th..... Howell Rees & Sons.....
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, Lenora Goods... Howell Rees & Sons.....

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Pride of Albion.... Frank R. Edwards.....
 Junior Champion Bull, Cloverleaf Pride..... W. C. Rosenberger..... Tiffin, Ohio
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Red Gem..... Carpenter & Ross.....
 Junior Champion Female, Viola..... W. C. Rosenberger.....

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Lord Cullen..... Carpenter & Carpenter..... Baraboo, Wis.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Good Stamp..... Anoka Farms.....
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Maxwalton Queen. Carpenter & Carpenter.....
 Junior Champion Female, Duchess Lass..... Herr Bros. & Reynolds..... Lodi, Wis.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (TOPEKA)

Senior Champion Bull, Diamond Emblem..... T. J. Dawe & Son..... Troy, Kan.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Village Marshall... Tomson Bros.....
 Senior Champion Female, Lady Devergoil..... Wm. Herklemann..... Elwood, Iowa
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, Barmpton Flower. Rapp Bros..... St. Edward, Neb.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Marr's Avon..... L. C. Oloff.....
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Violet's Dale..... Howell Rees & Sons.....
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Lady Violet 7th. Howell Rees & Sons.....
 Junior Champion Female, Lenora Goods..... Howell Rees & Sons.....

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Marshall's Choice... M. A. Wagner..... Fremont, Ohio
 Junior Champion Bull, Albion's Crest..... C. H. Prescott & Sons.. Tawas City, Mich.
 Senior, Junior and Grand Champion Females..... M. A. Wagner.....

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Lespedeza Sultan... Lespedeza Farm.... Hickory Valley, Tenn.
 Junior Champion Bull, Cloverleaf Pride..... W. C. Rosenberger.....
 Senior Champion Female, Red Gem..... Carpenter & Ross.....
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, Viola..... W. C. Rosenberger.....

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull, Royal Lavender 2d..... H. C. McKean..... Penllyn, Pa.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull, Memory's Masterpiece. W. H. Miner..... Chazy, N. Y.
 Senior Champion Female, Max Rosebud..... Carpenter & Ross.....
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, Max Mina 11th... Carpenter & Ross.....

NEW YORK MILKING SHORTHORNS

Senior and Grand Champion Bull, Royal Duke..... H. E. Tener..... Washingtonville, N. Y.
 Junior Champion Bull, Manor Model..... Doughoregan Manor Farm. Ellicott City, Md.
 Senior and Grand Champion Female, Mistress of Glenside. J. E. & C. B. Wade.... Orangeville, Ohio
 Junior and Grand Champion Female, May Washington. H. E. Tener..... Washingtonville, N. Y.