

well defined and prominent; wide between eyes, which should be large, full and bright; from eyes to nose, moderately short and clean, enlarging at nostrils. The bulls should have a strong, masculine head, and, as the late John Dryden said, "Carry it erect, like a gentleman"; ears erect, also; showing good vitality. Bulls should also have strong, muscular necks, with good crest. Cows—A feminine head, with finer neck, and top-line straight from shoulder-top to head. Shoulders should be deep and smooth, and well fitted on to body, with backbone slightly above shoulder-blades; brisket broad, full, and large enough for good constitution, but not wasteful. Fore legs should be straight, clean in bone, well set apart, heavily-muscled forearm. Chest should be deep, wide, and thick through behind elbow, and well filled back of the shoulder generally, giving large heart-girth. Ribs should be well sprung from backbone, giving wide, strong back, which should be straight from shoulders to tail, which should leave the body with a nicely-rounded turn. Loin should be wide, slightly rounded, but almost flat, coming out well to points of hook-bones. And in a well-finished animal it should be difficult to tell exactly where the hook-bones are. Females are rather wider in hooks than males, but prominent hooks are objectionable. Flank should be well let down, giving a straight underline; from hooks to pin-bones should be full, and nicely rounded, with pin-bones smoothly covered, but not bunched.

Aberdeen-Angus are noted for good hind quarters. As the Scotchman says, "They leave you well"; and an American, "They have a good end next to the judge." They should be broad, deep and full in twist, and meat to the hocks; hind legs straight, with hocks set in a line with body, and not bowed inward or outward. In handling, they should be mellow, with an elastic firmness; soft, furry hair, of fair length, is preferable, but many good animals have straight, rather short hair. Skin soft and of moderate thickness, which will fill the hand when taken hold of.

COLOR.

Black, a small amount of white around udder or scrotum, is common, but in bulls, any noticeable amount of white hair above underline, or on feet or legs, excludes them from the record in Canadian or American herdsbooks.

UTILITY.

This is the vital point that we, as farmers and feeders, are all interested in. Not many of us are feeding cattle just for the fun there is in it; we are after the profits. Looking over the 1881 report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission in England, a Mr. Hall, a buyer of fat cattle in Britain, said, in an address: "Of the cattle that come into the English market, the Aberdeen Scot ranks highest, and next to the Polled Angus or Scot come the Shorthorn or Durham." And as evidence that his opinion is still holding good, the records of the great Smithfield Show, London, Eng., give ample proof. Of the grand champions for the past ten years, four have been pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, five grades containing Aberdeen-Angus blood, and one a pure Welsh, the only animal with no Aberdeen-Angus blood; and of the ten reserve champions, six were either pure or part Aberdeen-Angus. At the Chicago International, for the past ten years, of the ten grand

champion and ten reserve-champion awards, six of each were won by Aberdeen-Angus, three by Herefords, one by Shorthorns; and of the ten grand-champion awards in carload lots, seven were won by Aberdeen-Angus, three by Herefords, and one by Shorthorns. And in the open markets Aberdeen-Angus have topped the highest markets in North America for fifteen years in succession. Who will say that these prices are not based on utility from a consumer's standpoint; and who will say that these grand-champion awards were not based on utility from a feeder's and consumer's standpoint, making reasonable allowance for "Christmas beef"?

As cattle that will turn into money quickly, I believe they have no equal. A neighbor, who bought a son of Prince of Benton a few years ago, used him on his herd of good grade Shorthorn cows, and since then has been selling his steers at from 12 to 15 months old, at from \$60 to \$75 each, as much as he used to get for good grade Shorthorns at from 30 to 36 months; and he says that he never fed cattle with such capacity as feeders at so young an age. Some of these steers were fed on skim milk. He also states that there is nothing fancy about his care of them, only constant, regular feeding. The writer read an article by John Clay, Jr. (a man of world-wide experience, raised on a farm in Scotland; as a young man was manager of "Bow Park" herd of Shorthorns, and is now head of the Clay, Robinson Co. commission firm, Chicago), in which he said: "The Aberdeen-Angus are the best cattle for stall-feeding." And from some things I have heard of him, he is considered one of the best authorities in North America.

As to their milking qualities, we do not claim that they are a dairy breed, but they are constant milkers, and will compare well with the Shorthorns in this respect. We have been showing for 16 years at large fairs, and have never had a cow that would not raise her calf, and have had several that would raise two nicely. And our show cows will raise a prizewinning calf; we have never bought a nurse-cow. We firmly believe there is no bull which, crossed upon an ordinary lot of grade cows, will get as uniformly good a lot of calves, suitable for making export steers or baby-beef, as the Aberdeen-Angus.

Why I chose Aberdeen-Angus, and would recommend others to do so.—My father was fond of good cattle, and some of my mother's relations in England were buyers and butchers, so I presume I came by part of it in that way. My father bought some pure-bred Shorthorns as soon as his boys were old enough to take care of them, and the writer went to Bow Park, Brantford, for seven months, when John Hope was manager, and Jas. Smith herdsman, to learn something of good Shorthorns and their management. On leaving there, I saw a good Aberdeen-Angus cow being fitted for the butcher, and bought her, expecting to breed her and sell at a profit, but my prospective customer would not have her; so I thought, to make the most of her, I would see how she compared with our Shorthorns. It was her hardiness and ability to hold her flesh, and raise her calf under ordinary circumstances, that converted me into an Aberdeen-Angus instead of a Shorthorn breeder. She was Kyma II., 18920, bred at the Ontario Agricultural College, and I bred her to Jus-180—, also imported by the College, and got

Kyma's Heir 24835, four times in succession champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Toronto. Secretary Hill said it was the greatest record of any animal of any breed at that great show.

The Banffshire Journal, in a recent issue, takes a pardonable patriotic pride in the victories standing to the credit of the doddies in 1909, and gives prominence to the following remarkable record of successes obtained by the breed and its crosses at the leading shows:

Norwich.—Best steer over all breeds. Best female over all breeds. Champion animals over all breeds. Reserve champion over all breeds.

Inverness.—Champion over all breeds.

Forres.—Champion over all breeds.

Aberdeen.—Champion over all breeds. Reserve champion over all breeds. Best heifer in show. Best ox in show. Best butcher's animal. Best cow in show. Best bull in show.

Birmingham.—Champion cross. Second best animal bred by exhibitor. Champion over all breeds.

Edinburgh.—Second best steer over all breeds. Best and second best heifer over all breeds. Champion animal over all breeds.

London (Smithfield).—Best and second best cross. Best yearling over all breeds. Best and second best steers over all breeds. Best and second best heifers over all breeds. Best and second best animals bred by exhibitors. Champion and reserve champion animals over all breeds. Champion carcass.

Redhill.—Champion over all breeds.

Tonbridge.—Second best animal over all breeds.

Leeds.—Champion and reserve champion.

Dublin.—Best heifer. Reserve champion.

Chicago.—Champion and reserve champion over all breeds.

Does the Scrub Bull Pay?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I think the time has come when every intelligent farmer can see the advantage in using a pure-bred sire for his herd, no matter what breed he keeps. In looking at the different prices paid for well-bred steers, and for steers sired by a scrub bull, it is soon noticeable to an experienced eye the difference between a good grade steer and a scrub at the shipping stations week by week—the broad, well-proportioned, mellow animals, selling at 5c. per pound; the razor-backed mongrel, selling at almost cannors' prices: One can easily see that it pays farmers to invest a few extra dollars in a pure-bred sire. I have for several years attended public sales in this district, and wherever a farmer is known to keep good cattle, even although not pure-bred, the difference in the crowd that attends the sale from that attending the sale of the man across the section who keeps scrubs is soon noticeable, even more so when the bidding is going on. I have seen as much as \$10 difference paid for steers which, if put up at a farm where scrubs were kept, would not have made that difference in price. Now, if it pays a man to give the higher price for a well-bred steer, would it not pay for the farmer or feeder to breed these extra quality steers himself? Most farmers are as keen after the dollars as the breeders are, and try to get the full price for their beef, and yet the advice so often given in "The Farmer's Advocate" is ignored, and the scrub sire still holds sway in great numbers. Procrastination is the thief of time. Farmers are missing the high prices for their beef by not investing a few extra dollars in a pure-bred sire. Why this is allowed to go on year after year I cannot say. I should judge that it is through lack of foresight, and a mere unwillingness to part with a few extra dollars when purchasing sires for their herds. It is no more to feed a good steer than it does a scrub-bred one. It certainly has been pointed out in "The Farmer's Advocate" that a well-bred steer takes less to feed up than a scrub, pound for pound. A great many farmers think the breeders are asking too high a price for their bulls, and a great many have been disappointed with their offspring after having purchased a bull, probably a cheap one, and have gone back to the grade. I certainly think myself that the breeders are making too much out of the small farmer. This, perhaps, is due, sometimes, to their selling a good beast at a high figure, and all the others' prices are raised accordingly, whether the case is warranted or not. I priced a yearling bull at Toronto last fall, and was surprised at being asked \$200. I thought him dear at \$60; we certainly had a better beast at home that cost us \$40 at nine months old. But I may, perhaps, be a poor judge of cattle. I certainly think it would pay our Government to do something up in Caledon hills to improve the breed of cattle, as we need a little help from that quarter.

Peel Co., Ont.

OLD COUNTRY JOE.

I send you two new names in addition to my own, and wish to state I am very much pleased with "The Farmer's Advocate." I assure you I find it a gentle reminder of my duty to others, as well as myself, and trust its influence may continue to spread as it deserves.—[Thos. Chalmers.



Danesfield Rose.

Cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus Heifer, two years old. First and breed cup, best heifer any breed, and reserve champion of the Smithfield Show, 1909.