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My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lane Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia, Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED

NOT one penny do I ask you to pay in advance or on deposit. My low-power Herculex at \$5.00 is strong enough in many cases. If you wish to buy for cash, I give a very liberal discount. I cure people every day in this way.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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forward—namely 9 bulls, 18 cows, 18 2-yr.-old heifers, and 9 yearling heifers. The first prize in the class for bulls, it is worthy to note, was gained by Mr. Gordon, of Newton, a name well known in the world of Shorthorns.

The fact that not a single male representative of the horned black breed was entered is very significant; it proclaims the doom of the native breed, which must henceforth be deleted from the pure breeds of the county and relegated to the crosses. For this fate the preference for the polled Aberdeenshire was more responsible than the invasion of the Shorthorn, although at a later date "the great intruder" threatened to well-nigh exterminate the polled native breed.

In the early stages of its existence in the north the Shorthorn was always spoken of as the Teeswater. The reason is not far to seek; the Teeswater is in reality the ancestor of the Shorthorn. The Teeswater had long been bred in Durham and York, the valley of the Tees, from which they derived their name, when in 1780 Charles and Robert Collings began the systematic improvement of the breed, the one at Ketton, the other at Barmpton, and evolved the Shorthorn, which was destined to play such a prominent part in the history of British cattle during the nineteenth century. The original Teeswater cattle have been described as "big, hard, coarse, bony, strong-constitutioned, slow-feeding animals," and the aim of the Collings was to tone them down, reduce their size, and add to their quality. This they did by selecting the best Teeswaters they could obtain, and breeding them in very close relationship. One of the best known animals of the evolution period is the famous Durham Ox, which, by his exhibition tour of six years' duration, did much to raise the popularity of the Shorthorn. At his death, when nearly 10 years old, he weighed almost 14 tons; his length from nose to tail was 11 feet and his girth 11 feet, 1 inch. He was sold in 1801 for £140, resold at £250, his owner afterwards refusing first £525 for him, then £1000, and finally £2000.

The Ketton herd was dispersed in 1810, the Barmptons in 1818, but their fame continued and increased in the hands of the two buyers who controlled future destiny of the Shorthorn, Thomas Booth of Warlaby, and Thomas Bates of Kirklevington. The former began Shorthorn breeding in 1790, the latter in 1804, each trying to realise his own ideal of Shorthorn by the use of Collings bulls with Teeswater females of his own choosing. Almost all the best present day Shorthorns can be traced back through Booth and Bates to Collings. The Bates cattle were bare-fleshed, having fine movement and great style of carriage, with special milking propensities. They attracted the attention of American buyers, and their popularity in the States finally became a craze, which amounted to folly, and culminated in the vitiation of the breed in the effort to retain unbroken the Bates descent. A full account of this disastrous period of American cattle history is given by Alvin Sanders, of Chicago, in his "Shorthorn Cattle."

When at the death of Bates his herd was dispersed, the best of them were bought by Earl Ducie, and, owing to that nobleman's death, were soon again sold, when 62 averaged £151 each. The Duchess family, which had averaged £117 at the Kirklevington sale, now averaged £401. Duchess LXVI. went to America, where she was the progenitor of all the cattle sold at the famous New York Mills Sale on the 10th September, 1873. On that memorable day 92 females sold for an average of £762 12s each, the Grand Duchesses averaging £1186. Six came to England at an average of over £5000, the highest priced cow coming to Mr. R. Pavin Davies at £6120. Both she and her calf died during parturition, and, strange to say, almost all these animals died without bringing their owners any return for their enormous outlay.

In Scotland not the Bates, but the Booth cattle were held in highest repute, utility being more valued than pedigree. The Booth cattle were bigger and carried more flesh than the Bates, but were less stylish. How they came to Aberdeenshire, and their history after their arrival there, must, however, be the subject of future articles.