

members of the most of them 5,583 pure-bred er the previous has become so evolution there First the great clamoring for ctive breeders breeding stock try; and third, dustry, essenti- of their breed- s. It has been a tonic to the f the range for business, the ed as it reaches ive breeders. bred Herefords hich 2,299 head aging \$322.25, previous record 98, more pure- over than ever the breed. y the pure-bred e discussion of blishments on n is none other y Warren T.

of constructive Hereford herds manding that rican Hereford n to his annual om every state is to replenish stock from the ctive breeding ge of \$766 per 17 of this year th annual sale try, and recog- head were sold head. Twenty- ales averaged rd records and e story of the his sale, which of the most that we saw ction go up in uperior Fairfax 000, purchased herd of 7,000 ls of the range. ut the \$10,000 records as the t auction. great demand urnish sires them who are supplying the the prestige do they travel d Lake Farm, record in sale nd the history e quality we appreciate ying out their it, although to understand idends on the

or the past 20 ure-bred Here- foundation in e could secure, f a Hereford sed Perfection Hill, Ind., and le were selling to-day. The or to pay such : "I picked calves better was not a poor monstrated his g stock. With has now built d on his 1,600 st select breed- ontinent. Per- the reputation Hereford sires. alue in dollars herd, and how e you sold, and n worth to me 150 head sired \$5,000 was paid proprietor not ld grazing. As

AUGUST 3, 1916

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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could be expected, he was not showing to great advantage on account of age, but is still of great service in the herd, royally transmitting those qualities that have made his progeny so remarkable in beef conformation.

In the sale he had last May almost everything that came under auction was sired by this great Hereford king, or by a son of this great bull, and was strenuously competed for. The prices not only backed up this Hereford establishment as being one of the most select, but was the greatest of tributes to Perfection Fairfax, which is making Hereford history and is recognized king of the Hereford sires on the American continent.

We do not wish to intimate that in a commercial herd of cattle that a bull could be made worth \$50,000, but that in a herd of pure-breds, which has reached the pinnacle of Hereford fame by constructive breeding, and which is catering to breeders, not to the commercial field particularly, and which breeders in turn are catering to the commercial demand, a sire can be that valuable and not a fictitious price either. Perfection Fairfax, like any other bull that makes breeding history, must necessarily have the ability to make improvements in the breed, to sire offspring which are of superior order, that they may be recognized publicly as improvements on the Hereford breed, and to demonstrate this comparison they must necessarily meet all competitors in the show-ring, and prove their merit. Perfection Fairfax himself and his sons and daughters have many times over been grand champions and prize-winners in the leading shows on the continent, and by proving their merit in this way are keenly sought after by other establishments. While the breeders may pay from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for his progeny they reap a benefit in the better quality of stock produced, which commands more money because more readily patronized by commercial breeders. Thus the constructive work done on such a farm finds its way down to the grades on the range, and ever widening out over a larger field as it finds its way thence. It might be stated that this one sire has contributed largely to the success of the establishment, and naturally in eight years of breeding a good share of the breeding stock are daughters and grand-daughters of him. In consequence it became necessary to introduce a bull not so closely related, and two or three years ago he imported one of the choicest bulls in Great Britain called Farmer, by which he intends to introduce an out cross preventing inbreeding too closely. Thus his main sires to-day are the 13-year-old Perfection Fairfax, his two sons, Brummel Fairfax and Martin Fairfax, besides the imported Farmer. To the question how are you using Farmer in the herd, he replied, "I am retaining all the heifers of the imported Farmer and will use on these Brummel Fairfax and Martin Fairfax." Thus it will be seen he is introducing an out-cross, and will re-introduce the Perfection Fairfax blood, or in other words line breeding to fix the type and make advancement.

The proprietor was questioned concerning the weak points in the Hereford breed and he stated, "They have few weak places, they are prolific, easily kept, kind, gentle, early maturers, uniform in markings, good size, good mothers and excel where the highest priced meats are obtained. In my breeding I am doing all I can to improve them, but I find it difficult to make much headway on the best type of to-day. On the range he has proved himself hardy, and has plenty of bone and good legs. He stands more punishment than almost any other breed."

Breeding Pointers.

It is usually true that the great show cows at our large exhibitions do not produce the best show calves, largely for the reason that they do not get a chance to be the best breeders, and to throw the best progeny. Mr. McCray confirms this idea. He stated, "We have not as a rule got the best results from show cows. The most valuable matrons are as a rule the well-bred cows of fair size and quality that have never been over fed." As we looked over a number of his breeding females there on the farm, they were mostly in ordinary condition, yet with plenty of meat on them, and the mothers of the most select calves invariably showed a strong matronly type, more distant from the compact steer standard as exemplified in many of our show cows in the show-ring.

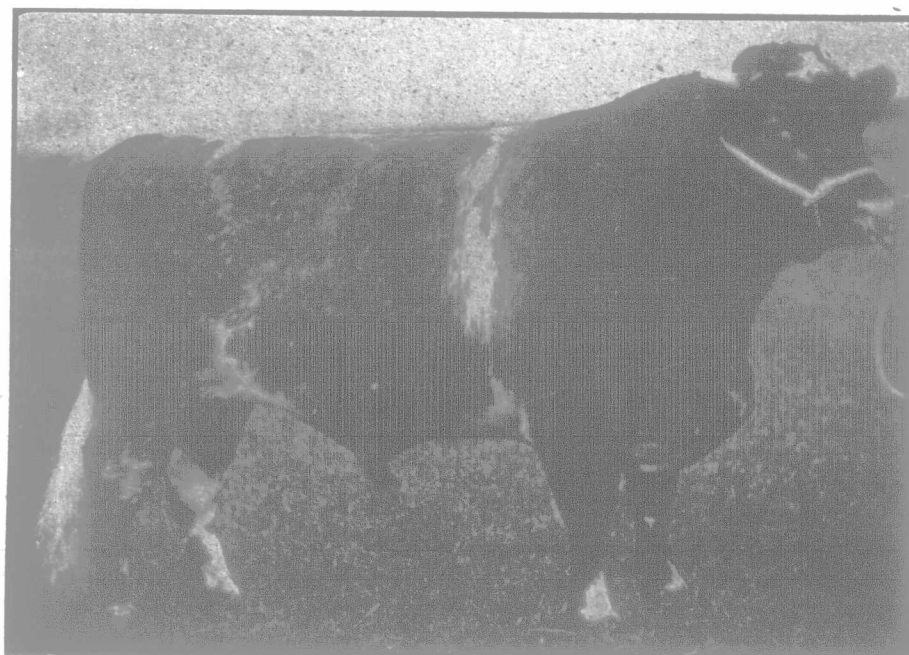
It is his aim in breeding cattle to give the heifers every opportunity to develop to the maximum. He does not breed them until 22 to 26 months of age. These heifers, therefore, calve from two-and-one-half to three years of age. For a young bull he recommends that one 15 months old may be allowed 30 cows if hand bred, and for a mature bull 40 to 60 females. The practice of breeding too young must eventually have an influence upon the progeny, if not in the first generation, then in the second or third, and in any constructive breeding policy, mismanagement may offset to a large extent the effects of a sire. In a herd with the very choicest of breeding behind pure-bred stock the very choicest management must be given that the characters may be able to assert themselves to the greatest extent, and by doing so such management is conducive to the best development which is absolutely essential if the maximum in a constructive policy is to be attained. In the experience of this establishment where the management is in harmony with breeding, the laws of breeding that like begets like, that character can be intensified and transmitted, are proving out in practice.

Imported Hereford Blood.

At the present time there is considerable rivalry between the American and the English Hereford breeders. The Americans feel that they have a firm foundation and have advanced the type in comparison with their English rivals. They have from time to time imported some of the choicest sires in Great Britain, and have

worked for a smooth, even animal with quality. The main strains that have contributed towards this perfection have been the Anxiety, Perfection, Beau Donald and Lord Wilton. The English breeders, on the other hand, have given considerable emphasis to scale or size, and it is claimed have larger cattle than the American. A few of the leading American breeders believe that the infusion of English blood occasionally is advantageous. To the following questions, "Are the imported Herefords better than the home bred? Is the United States on a solid footing in Hereford breeding or do they need assistance from the home of the Herefords?" Mr. McCray, who represents the top in the breeding fraternity, replied, "I do not think the imported Herefords are better than our own. We might be benefited by an occasional influx of new blood, but I think it should come through the dams, rather than through the sires."

The writer attended Mr. McCray's sale to observe the basis of his great success with the breed, to understand why the popular demand for his stock, and to view personally what was expected to be a record Hereford sale. The secret, as previously intimated, was clearly discernible. It was a matter of constructive breeding, where a single bull had woven himself into Hereford history so intensely that he is almost inseparable. Sons and daughters of his won in the show-ring, they produced winners, and the scramble for them in the auction ring under that ebullient auctioneer, Fred Reppert, only seemed to diminish as they soared past the pocket book of the modest financier. They were in demand because the commercial range cattle industry was healthy and because they represented aristocratic breeding and conformation.



Brandsby's Count 6th.

First and champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show, Manchester, Eng. Sold for 2,500 gs.

There silently on that 1,600-acre farm, modernly equipped in buildings and fences and located about 85 miles south of Chicago, goes on a constructive policy leading the Herefords into new spheres. There in May, 1915, was held a record sale, and yet another in May, 1916, in the new magnificent sale pavilion but what will be the prices at the ninth annual, May 1917, who knows?

THE FARM.

Development Through Adversity.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When I cam' in frae ma wark the ither nicht I found the auld wumman readin' the paper that she had just taken frae the mail-box at the road gate. "Weel Jean," says I, "what's the war-news to-day?" "About as usual," she says, "the British are advancing an' the Germans are hauling their ain. It's muckle like it wis a week ago, or a month ago, or a year ago for that maither, sae far as I can see," she went on, "when it's gaein' tae end or what it's gaein' tae accomplish I canna' mak' oot at a'. Seems tae me the world is gaein' tae the bad a'thegither wi' a' this fightin' an' na sign o' an end tae it."

"Hoot Jean," I interrupted her, for I saw she wis gettin' ready tae monopolize this conversation for the rest o' the evenin', "what for dae ye talk like that? Have I no' tauld ye that something is gaein' tae come oot o' a' this turmoil that will compensate the world for what she is gaein' through the noo? It's mighty short-sighted views ye're takin' o' these warld problems, I'm thinkin' Jean," says I.

"Noo look here Sandy," she answered, "will ye tell me what is gaein' tae compensate this country for the loss o' sae many o' her best young men that we were lookin' to as oor future leaders in religion an' politics an' commerce an' a' the rest o' it. They can no' be replaced in a hurry, I can tell ye." "Jean," says I, "it will tak' time. I'll grant ye that. But it can be done, an' it will be done. We have only tae go tae

history for proof o' that. Nature is unco' slow an' canny in a' her operations, but she gets there just the same. The inhabitants o' this auld earth hae been at war wi' ane anither, off an' on pretty much since first they came here an' ye canna' say that there are not as guid specimens o' mankind in the warld to-day as there ever was. For that matter we a' ken that the standards are higher noo in a' lines o' mental development, than they ever were. An' what I'm thinkin' is that this has come about not only in spite o' war, but tae a large extent because o' it. I ken that in times o' peace we seem tae mak' great progress along scientific, an' ither lines, but what use dae we mak' o' oor increased knowledge? Don't we maistly use it tae mak' things easier for oorselves an' tae tak' the struggle oot o' life?" "Weel," says Jean, "what's the matter wi' that, isn't it richt for us tae be as happy as we can be while we're here?" "I'm no' denyin' it," I replied, "but the trouble is that as soon as we get tae the point where we can live wi'oot scratchin' we cease tae scratch. In ither words when we become prosperous the tendency is tae tak' things easy, an' frae then on we're on the down-hill road. Gin man could retain his moral balance as he increases in knowledge an' prosperity, he wouldna' be lang reaching a muckle higher state o' existence on this airth than he has yet attained to. But until he does this, until he has learned tae obey the law o' God an' nature (which is pretty much the same thing), he must expect tae tak' his medicine once in a while. An' the maist effective medicine in oor present state o' development seems tae be war. Oor hale trouble wis that science got ahead o' morality, as I said, an' for the guid o' the race we ought tae be thankful that nature has provided a remedy. We must a' admit the temporary set-back war gives tae many things that are guid in themselves but we dinna' want tae lose sight o' the main purpose behind everything, which is the development o' life in the universe. The trouble wi' us is, that we can't abide retracing oor steps until we get on tae the richt track. It looks tae us like lost time an' wasted energy. But when we think o' the fact that it has taken millions o' years tae bring everything tae its present state, an' also o' the fact that there's ony amount o' time ahead for nature tae finish the job, we willna' feel sae impatient. An' when this war has ended, as it will end when it has brocht man tae the point where he can discriminate between what is of real an' lasting value in life, an' what is not, then we'll ken that, wi' a' its horrors an' misery, it wis the one thing that could bring the warld tae its senses an' prevent us frae slippin' back intae the condition o' animalism frae which nature is raising us wi' sae muckle effort an' pain. We're too close tae the present scene o' action tae get the best view o' it. One wee part o' the play tak's up a' oor attention. What we want tae dae is tae get on tae higher ground where we can get a broader outlook; an' when we understand something o' the plot o' the story an' the different actions that have led up tae the present stage, we can mak' a forecast o' the outcome that will gie us a reasonable hope for the future an' encouragement for the trials that we hae yet tae endure in the course o' oor natural life. I'm no' blind tae the temporary set-back that has come tae the world along material lines, as I tauld ye, but there's something better being developed these days, an' that is the manhood o' oor nation. That's the one thing ye can use as a foundation for the future achievements o' the race an' wi'oot it we'll never get onywhere. The chief interest in a nation's life as weel as an individual's indicates the character o' that nation or individual. Two years ago oor main object was the making o' money, which is a richt in itself, but oor purpose was a selfish one in nine cases oot o' ten, an' maistly oor interest did na' gae beyond oor ain family an' particular friends. To-day the hale Empire is united in one purpose an' that is in the defence o' a principle. Liberty o' thought an' speech has become o' mair importance tae us than even the almighty dollar. Dae ye no' think that a national change o' sentiment such as that is worth all it is costing us?"

"Weel," says Jean, "I'll say naething till I've thoct the matter over for a spell. Gin I come tae agree wi' ye it will be by the exercise o' ma ain reason an' judgment, ye may depend upon that, for ye ken I never believed in hauldin' tae second-hand creeds an' doctrines."

SANDY FRASER.

Upon his return to the United States from Russia where he spent some months I. McRoberts of the National City Bank, New York, reports a great awakening in the land of the Czar where he negotiated a \$40,000,000 loan. The prohibition of vodka and the ending of the war will, he predicts, usher in a surprising era of progress. For three days he travelled through lands as fertile as those of Iowa and Illinois, and the country has undoubtedly a great future.