



"Slipping" not "Saving"

"I kept slipping back two feet every time I went ahead one." That's what the small boy gave as an excuse to his teacher for being late for school one winter day.

And that's just what is happening to the cow owner who is trying to get along without a cream separator or with an inferior or half-worn-out machine. Like the small boy he is "slipping." He thinks he is thrifty, but for every dollar he saves by not buying a De Laval he loses two through not having one.

It isn't economy to do without labor saving and money saving and food saving machines. It isn't economy to feed 40-cent butter to the calves and hogs.

It is economy to buy and use only the best cream separator made—and that's the De Laval.

Viewed from every standpoint—clean skimming, ample capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, durability—there is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval.

It's real thrift and genuine economy to buy a De Laval Separator NOW

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? See a new 1918 De Laval machine for yourself. Try it to prove every claim made for it. If you don't know a De Laval agent write direct to one of the addresses below.

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WOOD, WEILLER & MCCARTHY were established 1904, and have direct representatives of the Chicago and St. Paul markets, and offices at the EDMONTON, ALBERTA, STOCK YARDS.

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For quick returns and satisfaction bill your Cream to us. WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES.

DOMINION CREAMERIES

PLANTS AT DAUPHIN WINNIPEG ASHERN

Glimpses of Shorthorn History

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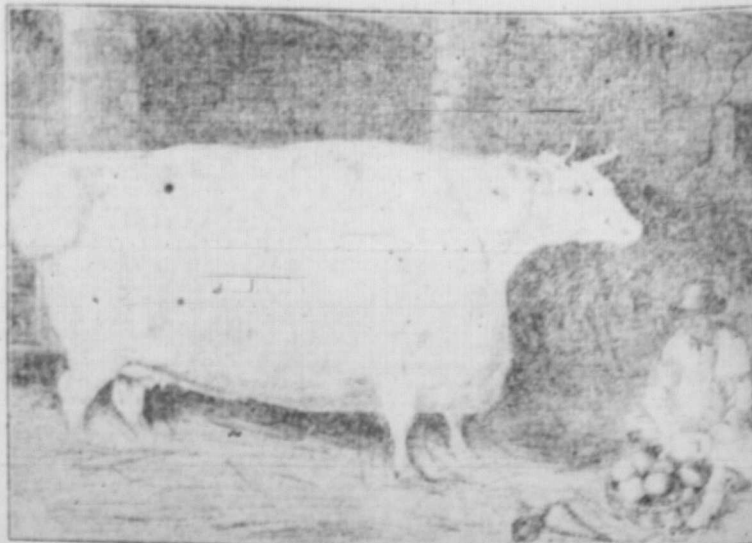
In an article such as this, it is absolutely impossible to do justice to the constructive work of either the Messrs. Booth or Thomas Bates, and it will only be possible just to make a few comments on their work in passing. The Booths bred a class of cattle many of which passed their way to Scotland and were sold by Captain Barclay and others of the early Scotch breeders in laying the foundations of the stock which afterwards passed into the hands of Amos Cruickshank, and upon which he built up the present type of Scotch Shorthorns, or Cruickshank cattle. Bates pursued a line of his own. He was a man of strong opinions and probably strong prejudices, but his ability carried him far enough to build up a tribe of Shorthorn cattle that compelled the highest prices the world had ever seen and that were sought after on two continents by men who were prepared to pay almost any price for Bates' Shorthorns, but his prejudice in favor of keeping the Bates' blood pure, caused him to indulge in in-breeding to such an extent that many of his best cattle became shy breeders, and this aim of Mr. Bates seems to have been handed down to his successors, so that the Bates' Shorthorns suffered much from the use of inferior sires that had very little to recommend them except their choice Bates' pedigree. The number of families established by Mr. Bates was not very numerous and did not allow of any very wide scope in crossing, consequently, he and his successors in-bred to such an extent that the cattle were injured. The families established by Mr. Bates were the "Duchess," "Oxford," "Waterloo," "Wild Eyes," "Kirkcaldy," "Eggthorpe," and "Cambridge Rose."

Some of these names were selected in an interesting manner. A cow he called the "Matchless Cow" was shown at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Oxford in 1839. She was awarded first honors and made the "Oxford Premium Cow," and he made her victory the foundation of the Oxford tribe, though her half-sister "Oxford 2nd" is the foundation cow of this family. At the Cambridge show held by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in the following year, Mr. Bates was one of the prominent winners in the Shorthorn classes. His cow "Red Rose," defeated a large class, and in honor of the city in which the show was held, he afterwards called her "Cambridge Rose," and she afterwards became the foundation cow of that family. The success of Mr. Bates' breeding, like that of his predecessor, was largely due to the bulls that he selected, and his purchase of "Belvedere," a bull of a great influence on his herd. Mr. Bates has great faith in the "Comet" and "Favorite" blood as developed by Charles Collings. It will be noted that "Comet" was sired by "Favorite," the latter being the first bull that measured up to Mr. Collings' ideal. The bull "Belvedere" was exceedingly strong in "Favorite" blood. He was sired by "Waterloo" (2816), and his dam "Angelina 2nd" was a full sister of his sire. They were both sired by "Young Wynard," by "Wellington" (680), by "Comet" (155), by "Favorite" (252). The dam of "Waterloo" and "Angelina 2nd" was "Angelina." She was by "Finnemore" (491) and he by "Favorite" (252), while her dam was "Anna Doyley," by "Favorite" (252), and her dam was "Princess" by "Favorite" (252), and her grand-dam was by "Favorite" (252). Thus it will be seen that this bull was a strongly in-bred "Favorite," and closely in-bred at that, his sire and dam being full brother and sister. "Belvedere" sired many good cattle at Kirkcaldy. Among them was the famous "Duchess 34th." She was bred back to her own sire "Belvedere," and produced Mr. Bates' greatest bull, "Duke of Northumberland" (1940).

"Duke of Northumberland" was without doubt the greatest bull that Thomas Bates ever owned or used in his herd. The phenomenal sales of Bates' cattle and the prices they realized have been so often published that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The crowning sale, of course, was held at York Mills, in the United States, under the direction of Richard Gibson, where the highest prices were realized that were ever paid for cattle in an auction ring.

Amos Cruickshank and the Scotch Shorthorns

Other breeders of this time who deserve special mention were Christopher Mason, of Chilton; Earl Spencer, of Wiseton; Captain Barclay, of Ury; Jonas Whittaker, of Otley; Mr. Wetherell, of Abthorpe; Samuel Wiley, of Bramby; William Carr, of Riby and Aylesby; Mr. Wilkinson, of Lenton; Grant Duff, of Eden; William Hay, of Sheathin; and a large number of others, who, in both England and Scotland, were doing a great deal to build up the Shorthorn breed. Thomas Bates died in the year 1849, and Richard Booth, in the year 1864, but shortly before this an Aberdeenshire farmer, Amos Cruickshank, began in the year 1835, to breed Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Cruickshank had no pedigree prejudices. He was looking for a "good beast," and was willing to buy one wherever he found it, and a great deal of his foundation stock was taken from the herds of the breeders whom we have just enumerated. Mr. Cruickshank did not go about his business in a hurry and frequently attended sales without buying anything as he only bought the kind he liked. He had in mind a thick, short-legged type that would mature early, and was always talking about what he called "rent-paying" cattle. Purchasing his cattle as he did from a large number of herds, most of them of large size, except in remote crosses, he was able to lay the founda-



Collings' Famous "White Heifer that Travelled"

tions of a large number this has been a great what is commonly Scotch Shorthorn, but at the same time there is Scotch pedigree or a Bates' pedigree or but the advantage has, who wishes to the parent Scotch he has a wide one which to select way it is not to judge in any ext some fairly close b very good results, frequently introduced Scotch Shorthorns. It is true that a dog in a good order to fit the to his cattle when he bull that was like This bull was "Ch (1726). He was "Comet" (11663), chased from Mr. This was a bull used in his herd. He was to some e sire and dam his bull "Will Honey Cruickshank was with the bull and in his herd, and as the sire of "Ch "Champion" of satisfied Mr. Cruickshank, but true to the type looking for, that use of bulls during the balance Shorthorn breed in 1883. Blood no the sires that I

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