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HEREFORD CATTLE



A SHORT DESCRIPTION
OF THE PREMIER BEEF
BREED OF THE WORLD



Written by W.G.C. BRITTEN *Secretary*
Published by THE HEREFORD
HERD BOOK SOCIETY
20 EAST ST HEREFORD ENGLAND



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Hereford Forequarters.

BEEF WHERE IT OUGHT TO BE.



Hereford Hindquarters.

THE HEREFORD BREED.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED BY
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FOREWORD

This brief descriptive history of Hereford Cattle is published by the Hereford Herd Book Society as a condensed history and account of the breed and its achievements throughout the world. Some notes on Herd Direction and Management, which it is hoped may be of value to beginners, are added, also a list of breeders with brief descriptions of their herds.

The Hereford Herd Book Society is willing and anxious to assist prospective herd owners, exporters or purchasers of bulls for crossing purposes, and others requiring information. Any enquiries, therefore, which may be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. W. G. C. BRITTEN, Hereford Herd Book Society, 20, East Street, Hereford, will be heartily welcomed and receive every attention.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

FOUNDATION & SHORT HISTORY.

The famous "Whiteface" breed of cattle, now so popular and well known all over the world, has its origin and derives its name from the County of Hereford, situated in the western part of England on the borders of Wales.

From time immemorial, Herefordshire, and the adjoining district, has been famous for the size, hardiness and general excellence of its cattle. As early as 1627, Speed, a noted writer on Agriculture, expressed himself thus: "The soyle of the County was so fertile for corne and cattle that no place in England yieldeth more or better conditioned." Later, in 1788, William Marshall, a Yorkshireman, in one of his letters on British Agriculture, wrote: "The Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all, may, without risque, I believe, be deemed the first breed in the Island." Many subsequent writers on British Agriculture refer to the cattle of the County as of surpassing excellence. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that the Hereford breed had for its foundation, stock of undoubted merit, and it is mainly for this reason that the breed is to-day so widely renowned.

Change from Draught Oxen to Beef Breed.

Until about the close of the eighteenth century the cattle of Herefordshire were especially noted as draught oxen, and, on account of their exceptional size and strength, were much in request from all parts of the country. About that time, however, began the great transition in British Agriculture; industries and population were growing at a rapid rate, the demand for beef increased, and breeders realised that under the new conditions it was more profitable to turn out cattle fit for the block at from three to four years old than to breed cattle for draught purposes, with beef as a secondary consideration.

It was at this period that the Smithfield Club was founded, the first show being held in 1799. These

shows proved of inestimable value in raising the general standard of all breeds throughout the country, and incidentally gave Hereford breeders an opportunity of demonstrating the superiority of their cattle.

Smithfield Records.

A Hereford bullock, fed and shown by Mr. Westcar, won first prize at the opening Show, and was sold for £100, a very big figure in those days. Another bullock of the breed, exhibited by the Duke of Bedford of that date, won the prize given for "the best ox, fattened with grass and hay only, in the shortest time from the yoke." It was the custom then, and for many years afterwards, for all breeds to be shown in competition at the Smithfield Club Shows, and while this system was in vogue, viz. 1799-1851, Herefords won 185 prizes, as compared with Shorthorns 82, Devons 44, Scotch 43, Sussex 9, Longhorns 4, and Crossbreeds 3.

Aims of Early Improvers.

It is to Benjamin Tomkins, who lived at Brook House, King's Pyon, Herefordshire, towards the end of the eighteenth century, that history attributes the honour of being the first improver and founder of the modern Hereford. To his untiring efforts, sound judgment and skill in breeding, the proud position of the breed to-day is no doubt largely due. His splendid example was followed by many other breeders, notably John Price of Ryall, William and John Hewan, Edward and Thomas Jeffries, all of whom devoted their lives to the work of improving and fixing the type.

These earliest breeders very wisely adopted the policy of selecting animals which showed hardiness of constitution combined with ability to put on flesh at an early age, and almost entirely ignored such minor and unimportant points as colour markings. Later, however, when these essential characteristics had become fixed, there arose a spirited controversy as to the ideal colour and markings. The four colours most in favour were: "Red with white face; red with ticked or mottled face; grey and light grey." Each had its own group of admirers, and for many years the "colour fight" was waged. Even as late as 1846, when Mr. Eyton published "The Herd Book of Hereford Cattle," a final decision on this question had not been reached, and cattle of each type were entered and illustrated in the first volume. In course of time, however,

the champions of the "Red with white faces" gradually gained complete ascendancy, with the result that this colour marking became indelibly fixed, and is to-day what may be termed "the hall-mark" of the breed.

It is to Mr. T. C. Eyton, of Wellington, Salop, already referred to, who, towards the middle of the last century, commenced the compilation of "The Herd Book of Hereford Cattle," and in 1846 issued the first volume containing the pedigrees of five hundred and fifty-one bulls, that the system of breeding, which had in many instances been jealously guarded by the early improvers, was made available to all, thus greatly facilitating the expansion of the breed. Other volumes were subsequently published at varying intervals, and breeders slowly but surely recognised the essential advantages to be derived from the careful keeping and publication of Herd records.

Hereford Herd Book Society Founded.

In 1878 the breeders of Hereford Cattle took over Mr. Eyton's Herd Book, and formed themselves into a corporation, with the title of "The Hereford Herd Book Society." This Society has, since its inauguration, consistently encouraged by every means in its power the improvement and advancement of the breed, both at home and abroad. In 1883, when the fifteenth volume of the Herd Book had been published, it was agreed in order to maintain the purity of the breed, that in future no cattle should be entered in the Herd Book unless their sire and dam had already been registered. As a result of this decision, and after thirty-six years of careful selection, Hereford breeders can to-day claim to have the purest breed of cattle in the world.

The guarantee of pure blood thus afforded is of inestimable importance to all who may take up the breed, either as Hereford herdowners or as purchasers of stock wherewith to grade up their cattle. The Hereford bull will unfailingly produce calves true to type, in contrast to the frequent annoyance and disappointment experienced from "throwbacks," which result from the use of sires from breeds in which cattle are admitted for registration after a certain number of crosses.

Although exercising the greatest care as to pedigree in the mating of their cattle, Hereford breeders have never exalted pedigree to a fetish, but have always made the excellence of the individual animal the crucial test in selecting females and sires for their herds.

THE PRESENT DAY HEREFORD.

Colour and Markings.

The colour and markings of Hereford Cattle are most impressive, and give a striking appearance of uniformity to the herds. The body colour is a rich deep red, head, crest, brisket and under parts of the body pure white. In some cases a little red round the eyes is found. This is in favour in some countries, especially where exceptional heat is experienced, and is not considered by English judges to be detrimental.

Conformation.

As will readily be seen from the accompanying blocks, the Hereford has undergone a great transformation during the last century. In producing perfect beef cattle, Hereford breeders have succeeded in developing flesh where the prime cuts are taken, and after years of selection, eliminated all roughness and "gaudiness" from their cattle, with the result, that while maintaining quality throughout, a modern Hereford is evenly fleshed and perfectly developed. Thus the modern Hereford beef type is as near perfection in the eyes of the butcher as can possibly be imagined.

The following may be accepted as an accurate description of a typical bull:—

The head moderately short, forehead broad, with horns springing straight from the sides of the head and slightly drooping and of a waxlike appearance, black tips to the horns being considered objectionable. The eyes full and prominent. Nose broad and of a clear fresh colour. The body thick, deep, and on short legs, well set apart. The top and underline straight. Neck thick, with a well-developed crest. Shoulders sloping, but lying well open at the top between the blades. Chest full and deep. Ribs well sprung. Flank deep. Buttocks broad, with lower thighs well developed and coming down well meated to the hocks. The tail neatly set on and evenly filled between the setting of the tail and the hip bones. The hip bones well covered and not prominent. The whole carcass covered with firm flesh. The skin thick, yet mellow to the touch, and well coated with an abundance of thick soft hair of a rich red colour, and silky to the touch.

A most striking feature of all Hereford cattle is the wonderfully long, thick, curly coats which they develop, clearly denoting hardy constitutions.

The bull should be of masculine appearance and possess plenty of bone and substance. The cow should be altogether more feminine in appearance. Head and neck less massive, the eyes denoting a placid and docile character.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Natural Aptitude to Fatten and Early Maturity.

These are perhaps the predominant characteristics of the Breed, which have always been most carefully maintained and developed, with the result that whether fattened on the pastures or in the yards, no breed can be marketed as prime beef in so short a time and at so low a cost.

Hardiness of Constitution.

Hereford Cattle have always been and are still bred and reared under perfectly natural conditions, and, with the exception of the bulls and a few show animals, are never housed. The cows and heifers run out in the pastures all the year round, receiving no extra food except a little rough hay or straw during the most severe weather and at calving time. It is moreover the practice of many breeders to allow their cows to calve out in the open. This treatment has the effect of keeping the cattle healthy and making them extremely hardy, and it is for this reason that Herefords have gained a world-wide reputation for withstanding every kind of hardship.

Freedom from Tuberculosis.

Herefords stand unchallenged by any other breed of cattle in the world for immunity from this terrible disease. Practically only animals which have been exposed to contagion with other breeds ever contract the disease. The absence of tuberculosis in the breed is another proof of great hardiness of constitution, and is undoubtedly due to the natural manner in which Hereford cattle are reared. Exporters of Hereford cattle are relieved of the disappointment and loss of valuable time occasioned by the reaction of cattle selected for export, as well as the heavy expense involved in insuring their consignments against failure to pass the tuberculin test at the port of debarkation.

Veterinary Surgeons and the Breed.

In substantiation of the above claim, it may be interesting to quote the following letter from Mr. J. B.

Manuel, M.R.C.V.S., of Wolverhampton, who probably tests for export more cattle of various breeds than any other veterinary surgeon in the British Isles.—

“ 117, Tettenhall Road,
Wolverhampton,
25th December, 1917.

Dear Mr. Britten,

In a very long experience over a great number of years, and under all sorts of conditions, I have applied the Tuberculin Test to hundreds of Hereford cattle. The proportion of reactions is very small indeed, and probably does not exceed two per cent. In fact, no other breed under my hands have approached anywhere near that figure.

When one considers that the above statement covers a period of over fifteen years, it speaks wonders for the constitution of the breed and for the management of the owners. The freedom from Tuberculosis of Herefords was clearly proved by the Test in its early days, and is equally maintained to this day.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES B. MANUEL, M.R.C.V.S.”

Another letter is from Mr. W. V. Tuson, M.R.C.V.S., Leominster, as follows:—

“ Marsh House,
Leominster,
29th January, 1918.

Having for the last twenty years and upwards applied the Tuberculin Test to a variety of breeds of cattle, I have found the Hereford Cattle react less than any other breed.

I should say that not more than two per cent. of this breed of cattle that I have tested have reacted.

In my opinion, if the Herefords could be kept from contact with other breeds, the percentage would be still lower.

W. V. TUSON, M.R.C.V.S.”

Prolificacy and Prepotency.

Hereford cows are splendid mothers, rearing their calves well and maintaining their own condition at the same time. They have exceptionally long lives as breeders. Dropping their first calf usually at about three years of age, they continue breeding up to fourteen and fifteen years, and numerous instances occur of cows breeding regularly up to a much greater age.

It is confidently claimed that the Hereford bull is the most prepotent sire of all races of cattle. Whether crossed with pedigree or mongrel, he invariably transmits to his progeny his own wonderful qualities and characteristics. In addition, the experience of ranchers has proved that owing to his activity, where Herefords are used, fewer stock bulls are required. The use of a Hereford bull ensures a high percentage in the calf crop, an immediate grading up of the stock, in which the characteristics of the sire are unmistakably evident, and, owing to hardiness of the breed, a large proportion of calves at branding time. The importance of these points, especially where native stock are being improved, is self evident, and accounts for the world-wide popularity of the breed.

Grazing and Economy in Feeding.

Herefords are unsurpassed as grazers, and fatten readily on grass alone. The breed has, for this reason, always been in great demand in the principal English grazing districts. Grass-fed Herefords are in great favour on the London markets, and command top prices; the carcass having that marbled, well mixed appearance which butchers prefer. They are also far less fastidious in regard to their food, and fatten quickly on forage that other breeds reject.

Ranching.

Herefords have, throughout the world, proved themselves to be without doubt the best ranching cattle. Where droughts occur, and long distances have to be covered in search of food and water, the great hardiness of the breed is clearly seen; in fact it can be safely stated that Herefords will live and get fat where most other breeds will die.

Milking Properties.

Herefords are essentially a beef breed, but when bred for the purpose they prove excellent milkers, the percentage of butter fat being exceptionally high. It has always been the practice of breeders to let the calves run with their dams until they are weaned. Their wonderful condition is ample proof of the quantity and quality of the dam's milk.

Conclusion.

From this brief sketch, it will readily be acknowledged that Hereford Breeders are justly entitled to claim their Breed to be the Premier Beef Breed of the World.

HEREFORDS ABROAD.

No breed has extended more widely than the Hereford, and the Whiteface Cattle are to be found in practically every part of the globe. As has been aptly said, "Where the white man is, there also is the Whitefaced Breed." Their exceptional rustling ability, innate tendency to self preservation, and the perpetuation of their species, combined with their hardy constitutions and early maturity, make them prime favourites wherever they go.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In this great country perhaps the Breed has made its greatest mark and earned its highest honours. The first Herefords are believed to have been imported into U.S.A. in about the year 1816, but it was not until the middle of the 19th century that importations were made on any large scale. The Shorthorn breed for many years held sway in this country, but after some years of desperate struggling against deep-rooted prejudice, the advocates of the Whiteface Breed were able to convince beef producers that the Hereford, with its easier and quicker feeding propensities, its hardier constitution, and ability to stand adverse circumstances, was the ideal breed for the great ranges of the Southern and Western States.

The following extracts from a hand-book issued by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, aptly describes the wonderful and present day popularity of the breed in U.S.A. :—

Herefords Capture the Range.

"Between 1870 and 1880 the Herefords spread rapidly, not only throughout the Middle and Central Western States, but over the range country west of the Missouri River. The Hereford exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial had attracted the attention of many Western cattlemen, and they began experimenting with Hereford bulls. The results were so satisfactory that the demand from the range for bulls grew rapidly. It was found that the Hereford possessed the qualities required on the open range—rustling ability, hardiness to withstand the storms of winter, prepotency and ability to thrive on scanty pasturage.

Beef Industry Revolutionised.

“The coming of the Hereford revolutionised the beef cattle industry of the United States. With characteristic prepotency it transmitted its best qualities to its offspring when crossed with the native stock of the plains. It changed entirely the character of the beef-producing machine, largely increasing its efficiency. As the result of the introduction of the Whiteface, the accepted type of beef steer has been changed from the 2,000-pound ox, that required four to five years to fit for market, to the “baby beef” type of to-day, that supplies beef of a superior quality at 15 to 18 months. Its easy-keeping qualities and its prolificacy have increased the cattle-producing capacity of the grazing sections of the country fully 50 per cent. and added materially to the profits of the cattle grower. Its early maturity has enabled the cattle feeders of the cornbelt states to conduct their operations at a profit, notwithstanding the wide fluctuations in beef cattle prices, which would not have been possible had a continuation of the former practice of feeding from 12 to 24 months been necessary.

“The Hereford was originated to supply the demand for an easy-keeping, early maturing beef animal. As such it has been developed and maintained down to the present day, with fewer variations in type than have been made by any other breed of beef animals in the same length of time.”

Unsurpassed as a “Rustler.”

The Hereford ranks next to the Shorthorn in numbers in the United States. Their popularity is constantly increasing, especially where cattle are raised under range or adverse conditions. As a “rustler” the Hereford is surpassed by no breed of beef cattle, and they excel the Shorthorns in this respect. They have been recognised as a breed which responds readily to a favourable environment as well as being able to thrive under adverse conditions where other breeds would not do well. On scant pastures and on the range where water holes are far apart, the Hereford has shown his merit. The bulls are active, vigorous, prepotent, and very sure breeders.

Formerly the Hereford was severely criticised because of a light hind quarter, but the breed has improved wonderfully in overcoming this defect during

the last two decades. The breed is somewhat less rangy, more compact and heavier fleshed than formerly. While the Hereford cows have been criticised because of their scanty milk flow, they usually produce enough to raise a good calf. As a breed they have a better heart girth, stronger constitution, and can withstand adverse conditions better than the Shorthorns. They are early maturing, and fatten readily in the feed lot.

The effects of using Hereford bulls for improving range stock has had a great attraction for cattlemen in the Southwest, especially in the Panhandle region of Texas.

The accompanying photos, taken from an advertisement issued by that well known firm of Commission Agents, Messrs. Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago, etc., afford a striking illustration of the wonderful effect which the continual use of Hereford Bulls have had on the cattle of Texas.

The Herefords do well in the South, as the heat there seems to bother them no more than it does in the corn belt. They seem to be especially adapted for use on the larger plantations, where animals are not given extremely good care, and where the production of beef alone is desired. Two or three crosses on the native stock of the South produce a good beef animal that matures early and fattens out well. On plantations especially, or on farms with only fairly good pasture, the Hereford will give better results than the Shorthorn.

Sweeping Victory Over Other Beef Breeds in Four-Year Kansas Experiment.

The superiority of the Herefords over other beef breeds was graphically shown by a four-year breeding and feeding experiment conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College at the Fort Hays Experiment Station in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. This is the most comprehensive experiment of its kind ever conducted by any experiment station. Its objects were to compare the breeding qualities of cows of the several beef breeds, and to secure for feeding experiments calves whose history could be accurately traced from their birth until they were sold for slaughter. The results were a complete triumph for the Herefords in every particular.

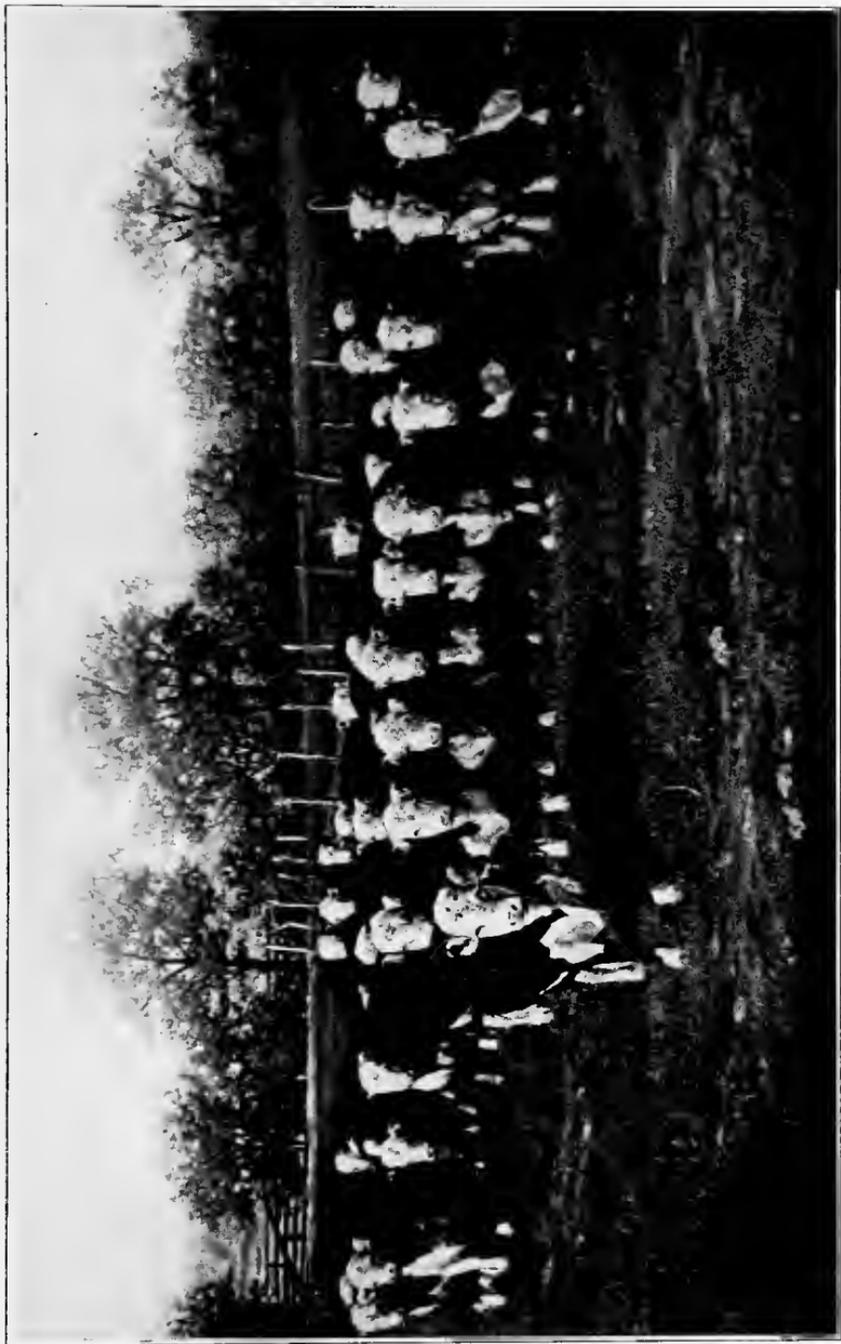
Twenty-five cows of each of the four leading beef breeds were secured. They were practically all pure-

"BEFORE and AFTER USE." Thirty Years of Progress in Beef Breeding.



LONGHORN NATIVE STEERS on the Texas Plains in the early eighties.

The above, taken from an actual photograph 30 years ago, depicts a type of bovine familiar to cattlemen of those days.



TEXAS BRED HEREFORDS on a Corn Belt Farm.

*Yearlings bred by the McAtador Land and Cattle Co., fed by J. G. Imboden & Sons, Decatur, Ill., U.S.A.
Sold for 12.00 dollars per cut. Average weight, 965 lbs.*

breeds, but not recorded. They were selected with a view to securing representative females of the several breeds. They were bred to registered bulls of the same breeds. The experiment was begun in 1909. On October 1, 1910, the average weights of the cows and of the bulls to which they were bred were as follows :

					<i>Cows.</i> <i>lbs.</i>	<i>Bulls.</i> <i>lbs.</i>
Herefords ...	...	...	...	...	1,088	1,632
Shorthorns...	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,800
Angus ...	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,520
Galloways ...	...	...	...	...	1,041	1,660

Three crops of calves were raised, the number of calves raised each year from the 25 cows of each breed, and the percentages, were as follows :

				1909.	1910.	1911.	<i>Per Ct.</i>
Herefords ...	...	...	...	24	25	24	97.3
Shorthorns...	...	...	...	25	25	21	94.6
Angus ...	...	...	...	17	23	9	65.3
Galloways ...	...	...	...	25	25	24	98.3

The average weights of the calves, in lbs., on October 1 of each year, and the average for the three years, were as follows :

				1909.	1910.	1911.	<i>Gen. Av.</i>
				<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Herefords ...	...	...	...	370	387	397	385
Shorthorns...	...	...	...	398	368	405	389
Angus ...	...	...	...	357	363	370	362
Galloways ...	...	...	...	383	350	375	369

The two crops of yearling steers on October 1 of each year weighed as follows :

				1910.	1911.	<i>Av.</i>
				<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Herefords ...	...	...	...	728	734	731
Shorthorns...	...	...	...	737	715	725
Angus ...	...	...	...	674	702	689
Galloways ...	...	...	...	701	691	696

The one crop of two-year-old steers weighed on October 1, 1911, as follows :

					<i>lbs.</i>
Herefords, 21 head	...	...	...	...	1,021
Shorthorns, 22 head	...	...	...	...	1,042
Angus, 17 head ...	...	...	...	...	1,006
Galloways, 23 head	...	...	...	...	981

The two-year-olds and yearlings, both steers and heifers, were placed on full feed at Manhattan, October 1, 1911. The two-year-old steers and the two-year-old heifers were marketed at Kansas City March 25, 1912, and the yearlings were marketed at the same place April 1, 1912. The gains made by the steers during the feeding period are shown by the following tables, which give their weights when put on feed October 1, 1911, and when sold March 25 and April 1, respectively, the following year.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

	Wt. Oct. 1, 1911,		Wt. Mar. 25,	Gain.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Herefords ...	1,021	1,311	290	
Shorthorns ...	1,042	1,321	279	
Angus ...	1,006	1,251	245	
Galloways ...	981	1,190	209	

YEARLING STEERS.

	Wt. Oct. 1, 1911,		Wt. Apr. 1,	Gain.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Herefords ...	734	1,008	274	
Shorthorns ...	715	964	249	
Angus ...	702	940	238	
Galloways ...	691	900	209	

The following tables show the number of head of each sex sold, the average selling weights, the price per cwt., and the price per head received for each lot. :

	No. Head.	Wt. lbs.	Price. \$	Price
				per Head. \$
Herefords ...	10	1,311	7.90	103.57
Shorthorns...	12	1,321	7.50	99.13
Angus ...	8	1,251	7.65	95.72
Galloways ...	16	1,190	7.50	80.25

TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

		No.	Wt. lbs.	Price	Price
				\$	\$
Herefords ...	...	11	1,176	6.90	81.17
Shorthorns...	...	8	1,130	6.75	74.22
Angus ...	...	9	1,088	6.80	73.97
Galloways ...	...	6	1,033	6.65	68.71

YEARLING STEERS.

			<i>lbs.</i>	\$	\$
Herefords ...	...	9	1,008	7.50	75.60
Shorthorns...	...	13	964	6.75	65.07
Angus ...	...	10	940	7.40	69.56
Galloways ...	...	14	900	7.40	66.60

YEARLING HEIFERS.

		<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Price</i>
		<i>Head.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	\$	<i>per Head.</i>
				\$	\$
Herefords ...	...	10	952	6.80	64.73
Shorthorns...	...	12	912	6.50	59.28
Angus ...	...	11	890	6.85	60.96
Galloways ...	...	8	851	6.90	58.72

It will be seen from the above that the Herefords made the greatest gains, outweighed the other breeds and sold at the highest price per head, and with the exception of the yearling heifers, sold at the highest price per pound all the way through.

In order to grasp an idea of the wonderful popularity of the Hereford breed in the United States, one should read that excellently compiled book "The Story of the Hereford,"* written by the Editor of the "Breeders' Gazette," Mr. Alvin Sanders, whose name is a household word amongst all interested in live stock in America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Space will not allow of a full description of the achievements of the Hereford breed in this vast country. We will content ourselves with quoting from Macdonald and Sinclair's standard work, "The History of Hereford Cattle."† This states: "In South America the breed has become famous for its grazing properties and for its influence in improving the native cattle.

"The stockmen of Uruguay and the south of Brazil have recognised from the experience of several years that the Hereford gives them a much surer pecuniary result than the Shorthorn in the grading up of their herds. The writer of these lines knows personally of various cases in which bulls of both breeds have

* Published by The Sanders Publishing Co., Dearborn Street, Chicago, U.S.A.

† Published by Vinton & Co., 8, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

been tried on estancias in Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, the Hereford invariably giving the best results, whenever the latitude approached the sub-tropical zone. In the northern districts of our neighbour Uruguay, grading is invariably accomplished by the use of Hereford bulls, as from Paysandu upwards the climate is decidedly against the Shorthorn. In Salto, Tacuarembó, Artigas, Cerro Largo, and Rivera, the Hereford is used, as well as in the central departments of Durazno, Minas, and San José, and even in the fine cattle districts of Soriano and Rio Negro there are herds of splendid grazier's stock, and also some fine stud farms of Hereford cattle. Rio Grande and the neighbouring States of the same country (Brazil), Parana and Santa Catarina, use the Hereford for grading up, especially Rio Grande, which has some 3,000,000 head of cattle, four-fifths of them being creoles, which the stockmen of the State are determined to improve in order to supply their great beef-salting yards on the Cuareim, which at present are paying preferential prices amounting sometimes to an increase of 40 per cent. for Uruguayan cattle which is now well advanced in the grading of its herds, besides possessing fine pastures for the rapid fattening of stock; these pastures being so excellent that the grazing stock in Uruguay is ready for slaughter two months before that of the Rio Grande districts, although the grazing land there is not bad.

Best Breed for Grading Native Cattle.

“Thus, these countries possess an uniform and continuous area of large extent and of great importance for the development of the Hereford as a transformer of the creole herds, which between Uruguay and Rio Grande amount to more than 12,000,000 head. In its turn Paraguay, with its immense uninhabited plains, highly appropriate for live stock breeding on an extensive scale, calls for well-bred bulls. These must, necessarily, be Herefords, and the Argentine stud farms will furnish the supplies for all this demand.

“It is unnecessary to insist on such facts, as they are easy to prove and to understand. We make note of them without theorising as to the appropriateness of the breeds indicated for the expansion of the business and their uses therein, which we have already put forward, because we believe that their merits are already acknowledged. It is a well-established fact that all stockmen here, who breed both Shorthorns and Herefords,

invariably affirm the greater resistance of the latter during bad weather and drought. The greater the simplicity of the machine, less liable is it to get out of order. Meanwhile the steer, the beef, yields the same pecuniary result as the Shorthorn."

ARGENTINA.

On the vast property in South America belonging to the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Herefords have had an extended trial, and have proved very satisfactory. The secretary of the company, in sending us a list of the pedigree Hereford bulls and heifers that have been shipped to their River Plate ranches, says: "The herd was commenced over twenty years ago, and we have found Herefords give exceedingly satisfactory results, especially in Uruguay. We naturally have wide experience in cattle breeding, as our herd altogether numbers about 250,000 head. A large proportion of these are Herefords, and we personally have found them to give the best results in good average natural pastures on the River Plate."

URUGUAY.

With respect to this country, we are fortunately able to give the experience of Mr. W. J. Sloan, of Blanes, Monte Video, one of the largest Estancia owners. He states in a letter, dated February 22nd, 1918:—

"W. G. C. Britten, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"With regard to my opinion as to the suitability of Hereford cattle for this country, I feel that in all fairness I ought to tell you that this breed are prime favourites of mine, and that I have bred them for over forty years, with most satisfactory results, which I am convinced no other breed would give me.

"And although other breeds such as Durliams, Red Devon, Polled Angus, and Durham and Hereford Cross, and other beef producers, have been, and still are being tried with varying results, in my opinion the grand old Hereford must be granted the palm, as best adapted to Uruguay, for its hardy and enduring nature, and its early fattening qualities, in which it far excels all other breeds.

Rent Payers.

"As Mr. T. Duckham (Hereford Book fame) tells us, the tenant farmers of Hereford call the steers of this

breed their rent payers, and there you have the whole question answered; they thrive better than any other breed on poor feed. And so they are better suited to Uruguay, with its natural grasses—of which there are some very excellent ones. This does not mean that these grasses will not fatten stock, for they will, and as a rule give us two fattenings per year, one in spring and another in autumn. I have seen Herefords thriving whilst other breeds were actually starving, and as mothers they are surpassed by none. I have repeatedly seen a splendid fat calf, well grown too, being suckled by a mother mostly bones. Most of the Argentine Camps are sown with Alfalfa, so that they will fatten stock nearly the whole year round. Uruguay is not adapted to Alfalfa growing. Oats, etc., are now being grown on most Estancias, but only to a limited extent, as also is Lucerne (Alfalfa), but mostly for the pure bred stock and milch cows, and although steers are in some exceptionally good parts of the country fed and fatted on it, this is not by any means general. So that the cattle in Uruguay have to live on the natural grasses all the year round, exposed to all sorts of weather and scarcity of feed in winter, when the grass has little strength in it, and is mostly water; long and cold nights, and in summer sometimes to prolonged droughts, and other troubles.

Thrives best on the Camp.

“I can truly say that the Hereford thrives better than any other breed would do under these conditions, fattening to good weights, under anything like moderately favourable treatment; hence my preference for Hereford over any other; and having to work for his living, as it were, by walking about for his food, his meat obtains that marble-like appearance so much esteemed and sought after, quite different to the Alfalfa fed fat stock, which only has to go a yard or two or less to get his fill.

“Trusting you may find these remarks of mine of some use to you,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

W. J. SLOANE.”

Space unfortunately will not allow of the publication of many other similar testimonies which have been received, as to the suitability of the Hereford for

Uruguay, but it may safely be said that no other Breed can compare with it in the production of cheap beef under natural conditions.

BRAZIL.

High testimony is also forthcoming from this country, the writer being Mr. Louis Misson, ex-Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State of Sao Paulo. He states:—

“According to the last census published in Rio de Janeiro a few months ago, there existed in 1916 a total of 28,962,180 head for the whole of Brazil. Nearly all are of common stock, and, for a long time already, breeders have tried to improve their herds by crossing.

“The Herefords have been exported to Brazil for many years in the Southern States, and everywhere, but especially in Rio Grande do Sul, have given splendid results in the crossing with the “creole” breed, or native breed, the descendants of cattle imported from Spain and Portugal three or four hundred years ago.

“In Rio Grande, where farmers breed especially for beef, and where the camps are very similar to those of the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, in Argentina, the Herefords have given to the native cattle exactly what they were wanting, viz., better beef and more flesh along the back and on the hind quarters, leaving them, at the same time, all the qualities they had acquired from their life in the open camp, that is, their adaptability to the climate, their resistance and grazing qualities.

Exclusively Hereford Crossbreds.

“To-day the Herefords are the most numerous among cattle imported in South Brazil, especially from Argentina, which is very close, and, in nearly all the best farms, the stock is composed practically exclusively of the Hereford cross-bred. Some few farmers only have imported Devons, Polled Angus and Dutch cattle.

“Most of the cattle breeders have begun already to cross with the best breeds imported from Europe, the United States and Argentina, and, up to now, the results in the crossing with Herefords have been splendid, and all are anxious to continue. They have found, however, great difficulty in immunizing European cattle to Texas Fever, which prevails in practically every camp, and even more difficulty in this respect has been experienced with American or Argentine pedigree

stock. This is the only reason why imports have not been more important of late.

“As Director of the Breeding Department of the State of Sao Paulo during many years, I had myself to deal with this difficulty, but after several years experimenting I was able to reduce the loss amongst imported animals to a minimum.

Government Experts Select as best Beef Breed.

“In 1916, the Brazilian Government decided to favour the importation of Herefords, and I was officially entrusted to buy three different lots, which reached their destination safely.

“Not only was the value of the Herefords, the sole beef breed imported that year by order of the Minister of Agriculture, thus officially recognised, but letters I received lately from official sources show also that not only did the animals imported from Europe prove to be much superior in quality from those coming from Argentine and Uruguay, but also gave, by far, less losses, during the period of acclimatization, than those imported from Texas. The value of Herefords has been recognised for a long time also by Brazilian farmers, not only because of their abilities for crossing, but also on account of their special resistance to tuberculosis.

Breeders Congress confirm Experts' Opinion.

“In September, 1916, among different points submitted to the Breeders' Congress, which took place in Sao Paulo, the most advanced State of Brazil as regards agriculture and breeding, was the question of European live stock whose importation was to be recommended for the State. The conclusion voted was the following:—

“The breeds to be recommended for the State are: Dutch, Flemish, Jersey, Guernsey, Schwitz, Simmenthal, Hereford, Limousin, Garonais, Red Polled.

“Most of them are dairy or dual purpose breeds (Red Polled being considered in Brazil also as one of the latter), and consequently, Herefords and the two French breeds, Limousin and Garonais, are the only beef breeds recommended.

“The two French breeds have a few apologists on account of their similarity of descent with the native breeds, their consequent power of transmitting

their quality to the "creole" cattle without changing the colour, and also because they resist better to Texas fever, but they never have been used so extensively as Herefords for crossing purposes.

"In my opinion, Herefords have a great future in Brazil, and are certain, in a few years time, to be imported largely in the country.

English Stock Preferred.

"A good many are shipped now from South America, on account of the actual difficulty of getting them from England; but, as it will give the farmers occasion to notice the vast difference of quality and resistance that exists between the two, trade, after the war, is sure to turn back to the proper Breed (Hereford), bought at the fountain head of the breed.

"Undoubtedly, even if the crossing with South American Herefords give some results (which I greatly doubt), the need of coming back to England and its splendid stock will be felt greatly, and a good many people, among which I certainly shall be, will come to the Hereford Herd Book Society to get young bulls and heifers such as are really wanted and are best for Brazil."

AUSTRALIA.

In the Australian Colonies Hereford cattle have been bred and crossed with the native cattle with the greatest success for close on 100 years. As is the case in all other hot dry countries, the Herefords have proved their ability to withstand droughts, and contend with scanty feeding and adverse circumstances better than any other breed.

Win Inter Breed Competition.

Again quoting Macdonald and Sinclair's book, we find the following testimony from Messrs. McConnell and Wood, who wrote:—

"The Brisbane Annual Exhibition held in August is the only stock show we have sent our cattle to. In August, 1885, our stud bull Prince Leopold competed for and gained the special prize given by the President of the Association for the best bull of any breed. His opponents were representatives of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, and Polled Angus cattle, and came from some of the best herds in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. We have abundant proof

of the early maturity of Hereford cattle on grass. In our experience it is most striking. Rarely do we keep a bullock to four years old, and at three years old we sell great numbers fat. Indeed, it is only a question of size; the condition is always with them. We have had a great opportunity of observing the development of the Hereford cross. In years past we owned a very well-bred herd of Shorthorn cattle, the direct descendants of imported stock. They were very superior cattle of splendid quality, rich colour, with big bodies on short legs. In a few years the constitution gave way, the cattle became sickly, light in the fore rib, narrow, and persistently lighter in colour: and this came about in spite of the spaying, culling, changing the bulls often, and taking care to get pure bulls.

Other Breeds Discarded.

“ In 1872 it was decided that Hereford bulls should be introduced altogether, and the breed adhered to. This momentous resolve was closely followed, and the result has been more than satisfactory. We now own about 7,000 head of well-bred Hereford cattle with capital constitution and of handsome appearance. We hand and wean a greater percentage than of old, the cattle are quieter, and we can keep a greater number on our freehold. It has been very interesting to notice the steady improvement of the herd as each successive draft of pure sires has been introduced. At the second cross a good number of females were ill-shaped, of a bad colour, and of a generally nondescript appearance. The pure bull corrected all that, and now we have reached a stage in which 80 per cent. of the calves are properly marked with the characteristic colours and appearance of Hereford cattle. The cattle are vigorous, hardy, and fat from the start, and we are confident there is no breed like them for making—entirely on grass—prime bullocks at three-and-a-half years old, weighing 750 lbs. dressed weight; and to this we add there is no breed like them for accommodating themselves to the changes and chances that grazing cattle are exposed to in this capricious and uncertain, and often rainless, Australian climate.”

Withstanding Droughts.

“ Mr. Christison has been able to bring to the market oxen of two years old fully and perfectly matured.

“ Referring to the effects of the drought culminating in 1898, he mentioned several herds of other breeds that had been swept away, adding, Whilst on exactly similar country, through the same drought and conditions, my Herefords lived, and absolutely every year of the long drought I was enabled to send off bullocks (some fats and a big lot of stores), and the constitution of my breeders was not impaired.”

Mr. Alfred McConnell, Boonah, Queensland, writing in January, 1918, states:—

“ My experience of Hereford cattle, extending over 40 years, has convinced me that they are the most suitable beef breed for general purposes in Australia. They are very robust and prolific. As an instance, a neighbour, the other day, told me that a three-year-old grass fed bull, which I sold him, had sired 85 cows last season. They can be kept in good condition on very little and poor feed; they make flesh remarkably quick, both on grass and when stabled; they mature very early, are good “ hustlers ” in hard times, and can travel long distances in search of food or water. It must be remembered that in most parts of Australia cattle are kept on large tracts of country, mostly unfenced runs of several hundred square miles in extent.

Intelligent and Quiet.

“ I have found that Herefords are intelligent, and naturally of a quiet disposition, though from their active habits, if badly worked, or are roused, they are difficult to manage, still, it is a rare thing to find a bad tempered or vicious Hereford.

“ Much has been written and said in Australia in disparagement of Hereford cattle, but it usually happens that the person doing so has had no practical knowledge of well-bred Herefords.

“ The breed is daily coming into greater favour, and the demand for all sorts is very keen—breeders having, in most cases, sold out all their crop of bulls down to calves.

“ The Hereford is much in favour amongst graziers, meat factory buyers, and butchers; and when a mob of prime bullocks appears in the sale yard, the auctioneer has a hard time catching the bids: for the buyer knows he will get a healthy beast that is full of inside fat, has beautifully marbled flesh, light bone, and a hide that always brings top price in the market.”

QUEENSLAND.

Another valuable testimony as to the superior qualities of the Hereford as a beef producer comes from Mr. C. M. Rogers, of Tarrilla Plains, Rockhampton, Queensland, who writes as follows:—

“ Hereford bulls were first introduced on to this ranch in the year 1877, and on account of their proving infinitely superior in every way to any other breed tried before, we have continued their use ever since.

“ The following are a few of the reasons why the Hereford Breed is the most suitable for beef production on a large scale in a country like Queensland :

“ 1. Herefords produce a higher percentage of calves per annum and of a more virile type than other breeds. In 1913, at branding time, we had an 85% calf crop.

“ 2. A lower percentage of Hereford bulls are needed in the herd— $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the case of Herefords, as against 4% with Shorthorns. The Hereford bull being much more active.

“ 3. Greater resistance to drought and hard conditions—lack of water, grass, etc. As an example: In 1900—1902 our herd numbered 12,000 on the books. In 1903 the extreme drought reduced herd to 3,000, 1,100 of which were breeding females. In the same period, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watts and Co., on the Glen Prairie Ranch, an equally good property, with a herd of 12,000 Shorthorns, had their herd reduced to 1,100, of which only 66 were breeding females. After this experience, Herefords were introduced on to Glen Prairie, and have been used since.

“ 4. Herefords stronger against lung troubles, such as tuberculosis, etc. Pleura-pneumonia is non-existent. Shorthorns very prone to it.

“ 5. Much better adapted to the “freezers” ideal, viz., carcase 620lbs.—750lbs.

“ 6. A bigger percentage of bullocks mature early than in the case of Shorthorns under the same conditions.

“ 7. Cows in fat condition breed regularly, whereas Shorthorns go barren much more frequently.”

NEW ZEALAND.

Splendid praise of the “Whiteface” comes from Mr. James Stuckey, probably the oldest and best

known stock breeder in that country for many years, having farmed there for over 40 years. He now resides in England, and writes:—

“When at Te Rangituma, in New Zealand, about 1877, I found it was necessary to have an extensive herd of beef cattle, to keep the country in a fit state, that the sheep would thrive, and so not again get it covered with scrub and timber growth, as for numerous reasons it would be impossible to use the plough. I purchased in the district ordinary cattle, these I found I could not get of the quality I required. So had from three herds of Shorthorns a selection of some 30 females in calf, for these I got a very good young Shorthorn bull from an imported cow, also by an imported bull. These were certainly from some of the best herds in the district. As my country was rough, with many steep faces, with an altitude of from 700 to 2,000 feet, I got animals of the best constitution. From the first they did not meet my hopes; they would not get up the steep faces. During the summer they did very well; but the winter was trying for them, and by the spring there had been loss, and all were in low condition. This was still the position at the end of the second year. I commenced enquiry about other sorts, and heard of some Devons at Auckland, the progeny of some I knew had been sent from the West of England a few years previous. I went to see these, but found they had deteriorated very much, through want of management. So decided they would not do. There were some Herefords near by, but the owners would not part with such as I would have liked.

A Lucky Find.

“On my way home by steamer I heard of a few Herefords at Napier, which had a few years previously been imported by Col. Whitemore. These I saw and purchased a selection. These animals and the Shorthorns were herded together for two years. I may remark that shortly after I had them, a friend (a Shorthorn man) called and wished to have a look at the strange cattle I had got. He had a look, and did all he could to ‘get me to send the *things* to the butcher, if they ever got fit for him.’ However, this did not come off. Some 18 months after I asked him to have a second look, and give me his opinion. When we entered the paddock, his remark was: ‘Stuckey, this is not fair.’ Meaning, as he said in explanation,

that I had been careful during the preceding winter of the Herefords and neglected the Shorthorns; but when I told him that since he last saw them they had always run together, and when one, all were changed, he shook his head, which meant a good deal.

Tangible Evidence.

“But just then the stockman came in sight. I told him to ask him any questions he liked. ‘How long have these Shorthorns and Herefords been running together?’ ‘I don’t know.’ ‘But why?’ ‘Well, I have been here 15 months, they were together then, and when I have shifted one, all have been.’ Two years after my Shorthorn friend seeing some of my steers by a Hereford bull, said ‘Stuckey, you are on the right lines.’ The more he saw of them the more he was convinced. At the end of about two years I sold my Shorthorn bull, put all the females from which I bred to Hereford ones. You may like to know how Herefords did in competition with other breeds of animals.

Notable Successes.

“I do not think I can do better than say, without comment, how I succeeded at shows. At the Wellington Agricultural and Pastoral Society’s meeting in 1893, the following class was instituted: ‘For the best steer (any breeding), 36 months or under, best suited for shop trade; to be first judged on the show ground, to be slaughtered after the show, the carcase to be judged by other judges; prizes to be awarded in each case.’ Later, a class for cattle most suitable for freezing was added, on the same conditions; also one for female for shop purposes. (Note.—By some breeders this was not considered satisfactory. Later, the carcasses were sent to London and judged; but as even this was not satisfactory, the classes were later dropped by the committee, as they were causing friction amongst the members.) Steer for shop purposes—1893, 1st both alive and dead; 1894, 2nd alive, 1st and 2nd dead; 1895, 1st alive, 2nd dead (only sent one animal); 1896, 1st and 2nd dead. 1896, also won a special prize of £50 for the best exhibit of fat cattle irrespective of breeding (same were all Herefords). Heifer for shop purposes—1894, 1st alive and 1st dead; 1895, 1st alive and 1st dead; 1896, 1st alive and 2nd dead. Pen of three steers most suitable for frozen trade—1894, 1st and 2nd prize; 1895, 1st prize (only one pen sent); 1896, 1st and

2nd prize (*Note*—Wellington Society collapsed, and I did not show until 1900); 1900, 1st and 2nd alive, 1st and 2nd dead (this class was not judged dead); 1903, 1st alive, 1st dead (prior to this year they were killed); 1904, 1st and 2nd alive, 1st and 2nd dead (and sent to London, as it was considered they would know better what was required). *Note*.—In 1901 I did not show through illness. In 1902 I did not show, as I gave money prizes, that the classes may be renewed, which they were for the two following years.”

SOUTH AFRICA.

Hereford cattle have been imported into South Africa and Rhodesia in small quantities for a considerable number of years. During the last ten years, however, the exceptional qualities of the breed have become more widely known, and consequently the demand is extending rapidly. The high dry country and the rough pasturage appears to suit the Herefords admirably, and this country will undoubtedly, in a few years time, become one of the greatest cattle producing countries of the world, and the Hereford is destined to reign here as a beef producer. Mr. H. T. Sills, of Dordrecht, Cape Colony, states in a letter just to hand:—“As a beef producer in these cold districts (5,500 feet above sea level), and in those districts where the veldt is of poor quality, and for producing real good working oxen and beef cattle, which hold their condition well, I consider the Hereford is at the top of the tree.”

In the High Veldt.

Messrs. Jos. Smith and Sons, Val Station, Standerton, Transvaal, in a recent letter, writes:—

“Our farms are situated in the high veldt of the Eastern Transvaal, altitude nearly 6,000 feet (six thousand feet). We have as a rule a very cold and trying winter. The country is generally flat, without any shelter or windbreak, except, of course, where belts of trees are specially planted for the purposes, there is no natural shelter.

“We first started with Herefords in August, 1906. These were ten imported pure-bred cows, which had been imported in 1902 or 1903, amongst others, by Mr. Julius Jeppe, and our first pure-bred bull was purchased at the Experimental Farm, Potchefstroom, Transvaal. We have since imported some bulls and

heifers, and we have at present here three imported bulls—'Syphon,' 'Silver Fox,' and 'Goodwood,' the latter just arrived; the former have been out some three to four years, and have so far done A1.

Less Subject to Disease.

"We must say we have found the Herefords very suitable indeed. They are very hardy, good doers, very prolific, a contented breed, and so far have found them less subject to disease than other breeds, and think this applies particularly to tuberculosis. There is a prejudice that they are more subject to ophthalmia than other breeds, but this we should say is hardly correct. As our experience has been where we have had pure-bred and grade Herefords running in the same paddocks and under exactly same conditions as other grade cattle, whose colour have been jet black and blood red, that when ophthalmia has been bad, then the reds and blacks have been just as badly affected as Herefords, and just as many of the one as the other. This I think disproves that prejudice.

"I may say our Herefords are treated under ranching conditions, that is, they live out in the open both summer and winter, and are never stabled (except the imported bulls in winter. Feed is naturally provided by us in winter, though they live out in the open. Our grade cattle had been originally graded up from the Shorthorn; but we have now decided on the Hereford entirely, as we think we can easily grow two Herefords for one Shorthorn on the same feed. The Shorthorn wants better country. Our summer grazing is excellent, but the winter is rather too severe for the Shorthorn, especially as they get better bred."

RHODESIA.

Mr. C. S. Jobling, Devonby, Bulawayo, the first winner of the 1,000 gs. trophy at Bulawayo with a Hereford against all breeds, writing in February, 1918, states:—

"It is now 13 years since I bought my first Hereford bull for grading purposes, and eight years since I started a pedigree herd. I would not feel justified in saying that the breed, or in fact any breed, was more suitable than others for Rhodesia: because it is a big country, with very widely varying conditions, types of country, class of herbage, etc. But I am justified in saying that so far as my personal experience goes I have had



TYPICAL BREEDING 3-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.

no reason to regret adopting the breed ; nor should I be willing to supersede it by any other to-day.

“ I was born and brought up in the Shorthorn country in the North of England, and inherited a prejudice in favour of the Shorthorn. Over 20 years’ Rhodesian experience has convinced me that only in very favoured spots will the Shorthorn do here. Not because there is anything wrong with the Shorthorn, but because the country is not good enough for him. We require here something hardier, more of a rustler, an animal that can make good use of only moderate fare.

Respond Readily.

“ I believe that in these districts the Hereford compares favourably with any breed, and I have proved his ability to respond readily to feed if it is desired to produce finished beef. My friend Professor Wallace appears to lay great stress on the value of red markings round the eyes, as constituting a protection against eye diseases. I wish to state that I have demonstrated—at any rate to my own satisfaction—the fallacy of this belief. I find that colour has no bearing on susceptibility or otherwise. For a number of years I have had scores of cases of specific ophthalmia annually. I find it attacks a jet black native animal as readily as any. In pure-bred Herefords I have two cows, each of which has lost an eye, as the result of specific ophthalmia. Each cow has one eye red (*i.e.* red marking around it), and the other white ; and in each case it is the eye having red marking around it which has been lost.

“ There is no doubt there is a prejudice here against Herefords, based, I think, on their colour. I feel sure that when they are better known, it will disappear, as has happened in other countries.”

Other Countries.

I have touched upon the principal countries, but in addition to these Hereford cattle have been exported at various times, and are being bred with great success in most European countries, and also in Japan, Jamaica, Canada, Falkland Islands, Fiji, East and West Africa, to mention only a few Countries,

HERD DIRECTION & MANAGEMENT

Qualities common to all successful Breeders are unlimited patience and enthusiasm and the steadfast pursuit of an ideal. Without the former the determination to overcome difficulties will be absent; without the latter, direction and aim will be lacking.

Complimentary to these is another quality, which can only be acquired by experience—the training of the eye. Only by constant attendance at Shows and by visiting other Herds will the beginner gain confidence in his own judgment.

In purchasing females for foundation stock, it is certainly wise, as far as possible, to select cows and heifers of uniform type and breeding. Many of the most successful herds have been built up from very few cows and the writer can call to mind a herd descended practically from two cows, which numbered 100 head when dispersed, and realised over £7,000. This herd was built up in the brief space of sixteen years.

Stock Bull.

Too much care and trouble cannot be taken in the selection of a Stock Bull. If the bull is old enough to have left stock, an opportunity of seeing his “get” should not be missed, and in the case of a younger bull it is advisable to see his sire and his dam. The pedigree should be looked up to assure as far as possible a good “nick” with the cows.

Pedigrees.

The beginner should realize that whereas experienced breeders are familiar with the sires used for many years back in most of the well-known herds, the special points for which herds are noted and the methods adopted in their breeding, he can only hope to acquire some portion of this knowledge by mixing with older breeders and studying pedigrees. In this connection the method of setting forth pedigrees on the extended principle, showing the full parentage of the dam and sire side to the fourth or fifth generation is to be highly commended. An example of an extended pedigree is given herewith.

The greatest care should be taken in keeping Private Herd Books. Entries of calves should be regularly and systematically made, as well as the service dates of cows. Heifer calves should be tagged or

Sire	Hilarity 8734 (A. P. Turner)	{ The Grove 3rd 5051 (B. Rogers)	{ Horace 3877 (J. Davies)	{ Frugality 1997 (H. Gibbons)	{ Shamrock 2nd 2210 (E. Price)
		{ Blossom (B. Rogers)	{ Lady (J. Davies)	{ Dainty	{ Dainty
		{ Purity 4th v14 p628 (A. P. Turner)	{ Sir Thomas 2228 (T. Roberts)	{ Lady Ann	{ Shamrock 2nd 2210 (E. Price)
		{ Purity 2nd v11 p325 (P. Turner)	{ Blossom (B. Rogers)	{ The Doctor 1964 (J. Hewer)	{ Young Lady
			{ Spartan 5009 (A. P. Turner)	{ Silver Boy 3419 (Noel Hill)	{ Sir Benjamin 1387 (B. Rogers)
			{ Dorcas 3rd (P. Turner)	{ Eglantine	{ Lady Ann
			{ Bachelor 2941 (S. Robinson)	{ Bachelor 2941 (S. Robinson)	{ The Doctor 1964 (J. Hewer)
			{ Purity 7346 (P. Turner)	{ Dorcas 2nd	{ Blossom
				{ Douglas 2505 (W. Tudge)	
				{ Spinster	
				{ Bolingbroke 1883 (B. Rogers)	
				{ Amethyst	

HAPPY HAMPTON 16097. Calved 22nd January, 1891.

Bred by and the Property of J. H. ARKWRIGHT, Esq., Hampton Court.

Dam	Pearl 9th v20 p179 (Arkwright)	Good Boy 7668 (E. of Coventry)	Fisherman 5913 (T. Rogers)	Conservator 5265 (T. Rogers)	Jupiter 3191 (P. Turner)
		{ Pearl 3rd v19 p183 (Arkwright)	{ Giantess v10 p149 (Tudge)	{ Sir Roger 4133 (B. Rogers)	{ Sir Thomas 2228 (T. Roberts)
			{ Orleans 2661	{ Daisy	{ Daisy
			{ Ivington Boy 4662 (Arkwright)	{ Haidee 9317 (W. Tudge)	{ Battenhall 2406 (T. Roberts)
			{ Pearl 2nd v11 p133 (Arkwright)		{ Diana
					{ Magnum Bonum 2097 (B. Rogers)
					{ Maud
					{ Dan O'Connell 1952 (T. Roberts)
					{ Dan O'Connell 1952 (T. Roberts)
					{ Nutty
					{ Sir Oliver 2nd 1733 (T. Rea)
					{ Welcome

tattooed and, when old enough, their horns should be clearly branded.

Macdonald and Sinclair's "History of Hereford Cattle," and also the histories of other breeds, as well as any books dealing with the theory and science of the breeders' art form an inspiring stimulus which no breeder can afford to neglect.

Management.

The management of a Hereford Herd reflects the qualities for which the breed is famous. Hardiness of constitution and freedom from tuberculosis and other diseases are the result of natural treatment, which also leads to economy in management.

It has been, and still is, the practice of Breeders to let the cows run in the pastures the whole year round, giving them during the severest part of the winter a little rough hay or straw on the grass and perhaps a few roots. In some herds the cows calve out in the meadows, and where this practice is adopted the calves remain out with their dams till they are weaned. The general practice is to bring the cows under cover just before calving time, giving them a little pulp and chaff to assist the flow of milk.

Owing to the fact that the ages of Show animals are calculated from the 1st January in each year, it is the aim of Breeders to have their calves dropped as early in the New Year as possible. Until the calves are a month old, especially during the early months of the year, they are kept in the calves' cot, and gradually learn to pick up a little hay and other food, the dams meanwhile running out and being brought in night and morning to suckle their calves.

Heifer calves are turned out with their dams about the month of May, and are not weaned until late in September or early in October. Bull calves in the majority of instances are treated in the same way, but the most promising calves may be picked out for more favoured treatment and kept under cover, especially during the daytime, when flies are troublesome. A run out at night is strongly to be commended, as it helps in the development of muscle, and keeps the calves well on their legs. Their dams will in all cases be brought in twice a day for the calves to suckle. At weaning time the best bull calves will be kept and pushed on. This is the time at which bull calves not



HEREFORD BULL (100 YEARS AGO).



HEREFORD BULL (TO-DAY).

considered good enough to keep for breeding should be castrated, and if it is intended to send a steer to the Fat Stock Shows the rules laying down the maximum age (now 9 months for Smithfield) at which a bull must be steered should not be overlooked.

All bull calves intended for show or sale in the early Spring should be taught to lead during the autumn and given plenty of exercise. The boxes in which they are housed should not be cramped, ventilation should be ample, but draughts avoided.

The heifer calves, after being weaned, either run out in the sheltered meadow or open yard during the winter, receiving two feeds a day of a mixture of pulp, hay and chaff, until the Spring, when they go out to grass. A small admixture of some food rich in albuminoids works wonders in this critical period of their growth.

During the second and third winters some extra hay or straw and roots should be given to the heifers, in order to assist them in their growth and flesh producing propensities. On no account should any young animal be allowed to get stunted in its growth.

Heifers are not put to the bull until they are about two years' old. Two inoculations against black leg, the first when calves are about five months' old, the second at about nine months, is a precaution which many breeders find it desirable to take. It may be added that this practice is almost universal in the United States.

Care of Bulls' Feet.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of breeders taking proper care of their bulls' feet. Ample exercise is one of the best means of keeping a bull's feet in order, and, in addition to this, periodical examination and attention is of the utmost importance. Many a valuable sire has been spoilt by neglect in this particular.

Herdsmen.

Unless a Breeder is in a position to give his whole time and personal attention to the feeding and management of his stock, it is imperative, if success is to be achieved, for him to engage an efficient, reliable and experienced herdsman. This is especially the case when the fitting of animals for the Show Ring is contemplated.

HOW TO SEE AND WHERE TO PURCHASE HEREFORDS.

Although the Breed has spread considerably during the last few years, the large majority of Hereford Herds are still to be found in the County of Hereford or in the adjoining Counties of Shropshire, Worcestershire, Breconshire, Radnorshire, and in South Wales and Mid Wales.

Herefordshire is situated on the main lines running from Liverpool, London and Southampton, and is easily accessible from either Port.

The Society holds annually Shows and Sales of Pedigree Hereford Bulls at Hereford in the months of February, March and April, and practically all the best young bulls of the season are on offer at these Sales, except those kept over for the Shows in the Summer.

These Shows and Sales, each with an average of two to three hundred bulls on offer, afford exceptional opportunities for purchasers to secure representative animals of the Breed. On no other occasion is such a large number of pedigree Hereford bulls gathered together in one place.

In the Autumn of every year a large number of Breeders' Dispersal Sales are held, when whole herds are offered for sale without reserve.

Prospective Herd Owners will find these Sales of great assistance in laying the foundation of their herds, affording as they do an opportunity of obtaining animals, the result of many years of careful and scientific breeding.

At all seasons of the year, however, there are a number of Breeders willing to sell a few of their cattle, males or females, by private treaty.

The Secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society (W. G. C. BRITTEN, 20 East Street, Hereford) is anxious and willing to give every assistance and advice to everyone interested in Hereford Cattle, either exporters or prospective Herd Owners at home.

See Breeders' Directory at end hereof.

CONCLUSION.

There is no doubt, whatever, that the future holds out golden prospects for Breeders of Hereford Cattle. There can be no better investment in all the various phases of agriculture than a good pedigree herd of what has been rightly termed "the premier beef breed of the world."

For the last ten years there has been a steady upward movement in the prices realised, both at home and abroad. There is nothing of a "boom" or temporary craze in the present high prices obtainable; but rather a permanent condition resulting from the fact that the great merits of the breed are now more fully realised, and that for really good cattle the supply does not meet the demand. This demand will become greater, partly owing to the increasing popularity of the breed and partly owing to economic reasons, and the world's ever-growing demand for beef. The supply of beef is short, and the Packers are crying out for more. They look to the range countries for supplies, and the ranchers will look to the Hereford Breeders for bulls to grade up their cattle.

RECORD PRICES.

The past year, 1918, proved in every respect the record year for Herefords, both at home and abroad. Below are given particulars of the world's records, created by sales of Hereford Cattle in England in 1918 :—

RINGER (31920), sold at Mr. Hayter's Sale to Mr. E. Victor Stevens, Netherton Hall, Pershore, for	£9,450
RESOLUTE (35537), sold by Major S. Robinson, Lynhales, Kington, to the late T. R. Thompson, for	£8,400
ONE ROYAL (32871), sold by Major S. Robinson to Col. E. H. Taylor, junr., Kentucky, U.S.A., for	£3,500
Bull Calf, TWYFORD RINGER, sold at Mr. Hayter's Sale to Mr. W. Smith, Leen, Pembridge, for	£2,205
Cow, OYSTER QUEEN, sold at same Sale to Mr. Owen Williams, for	£1,785
Bull, BOUND'S IDEAL, sold at the Society's Sale to Mr. J. Sidey, for South America, for £1,627 10s.	
REFORMER (35530), sold at the Society's Sale to Mr. R. Wright for export, for ...	£1,522 10s.

The following averages were obtained by auction at Dispersal Sales in 1918 :—

Mr. J. P. Leake, Moreton Jeffries, October 24th.

	Total.			Average.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
90 Lots	7,565	5	0	83	19	4
33 Cows with 34 calves	4,032	10	0	122	4	0
10 Two-year-old heifers	1,131	8	0	113	18	0
11 Yearlings	1,214	17	0	110	8	9
2 Bulls	1,186	10	0	593	5	0
16 Bull calves	709	16	0	44	7	4
18 Hereford calves	639	9	0	35	10	6



SHOW COW.

An example of symmetry and neatness.

Mr. Hall, Lulham, October 31st.

	Total.			Average.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
54 Lots	6,429	3	0	119	1	5
22 Cows with 14 calves ...	4,020	9	0	185	15	0
6 Two-year-old heifers ...	924	0	0	154	6	8
10 Yearlings	760	4	0	76	0	0
3 Bulls	724	10	0	262	3	4
11 Bull calves	311	17	0	28	7	0
3 Heifer ditto	108	19	0	36	13	0

Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintereott, October 10th.

	Total.			Average.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
63 Lots	8,992	4	0	142	17	9
25 Cows with 19 calves ...	5,251	1	0	210	0	10
8 Two-year-old heifers ...	2,378	5	0	297	5	7
9 Yearlings	837	18	0	93	2	0
2 Bulls	525	0	0	262	10	0
7 Bull calves	631	1	0	90	3	0
12 Heifer calves	726	12	0	60	10	0

Mr. S. C. Hayter, Twyford, November 7th.

	Total.			Average.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
84 Lots	44,732	2	0	532	10	6
33 Cows with 30 calves ...	27,758	17	0	841	3	3
3 Two-year-old heifers ...	1,869	0	0	623	0	0
14 Yearling heifers	4,068	14	0	297	15	4
4 Bulls	11,034	9	0	2,758	17	6
14 Bull calves	8,326	0	0	594	15	0
16 Heifer calves	2,338	8	0	146	3	0

	£
Highest priced cow	2,200*
Highest priced bull	9,450*
Highest priced yearling bull ...	1,260
Highest priced bull calf	2,205*
Highest priced two-year-old heifer...	903*
Highest priced yearling heifer ...	714*

* Denotes a record.

The late Lord Rhondda, Llanwern, October 22nd.

	Average.
	£
47 Cows with 39 calves	385
23 Three-year-old heifers with 20 calves	359
33 Two-year-old heifers	212
38 Yearling heifers	129
29 Bull calves	157
29 Heifer calves	103

					Highest prices.
Cows	...	...	...	...	756
Three-year-old heifers	...	...	...	...	735*
Two-year-old heifers	...	...	...	...	630
Yearling heifers	...	...	...	...	525
Bull calf	...	...	...	...	367
Heifer calf	...	...	...	...	609*
Bull	...	...	...	...	2,415

* Denotes a record.

Mr. Whiteman, Hyde Sale, October 17th.

				Total.			Average.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
74	Lots	...	...	8,351	14	0	112	17	2
27	Cows with 24 calves	...	...	4,757	11	0	176	5	0
6	Two-year-old heifers	...	...	1,000	13	0	166	15	6
15	Yearling heifers	...	...	1,858	10	0	176	11	4
2	Bulls	...	...	735	0	0	367	10	0
16	Bull calves	...	...	910	18	0	56	18	0
8	Heifer calves	...	...	644	4	0	80	11	0

Extract.

				Total.			Average.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
90	Lots	...	...	7,565	5	0	83	19	4
54	Lots	...	...	6,429	3	0	119	1	5
63	Lots	...	...	8,992	4	0	142	17	9
74	Lots	...	...	8,351	14	0	112	17	2
204	Lots	...	...	42,099	15	0	206	7	0
84	Lots	...	...	44,732	2	0	532	10	6
<hr/>				<hr/>				<hr/>			
569				£118,170	3	0					

569 Animals averaged £207 13s. 7d., a total of £118,170 3s.
 93 Bull calves averaged £118 15s. 7d., a total of £11,046 12s.
 86 Heifer calves averaged £53 os. 7d., a total of £4,560 12s.
 Six sales averaged £19,695 os. 6d., a total of £118,170 3s.
 207 Cows averaged £242 6s. 6d., a total of £49,161 12s.

At the Hereford Herd Book Society's Shows and Sales at Hereford in February, March and April, 1919, 310 bulls were sold at an average price of £110 4s. od. each.

DIRECTORY OF BRITISH BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Advertisers, printed in heavy type, see pages 48 to 62.

His Majesty King George V., Royal Farms, Windsor (*see p. 48*).

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- Morgan, A. G., Craig, Olway, Usk
Morgan, Hon. F. G., Bonghrood Castle, Llyswen (*see p. 57*)
 Morgan, W., Velinnewyd Farm, Talgarth
Morris, B. M., Maest Court, Brecon (*see p. 57*).
Morris, C. H., Weston Court, Pembridge (*see p. 57*).
 Morris, G., Llandefaelog, Tregraig, near Talgarth
 Morris, J., Gwernygoe, Sarn, Mont.
 Morris, J. P., Clunbury Hall, Aston-on-Clun, Salop
 Morris, R. B., Mynd Farm, Presteign, Rads.
 Morris, W., Brick House, Edwin Ralph, Bromyard
 Morris, W. T., Yatton Farm, Aymestrey, Kingsland, Herefordshire
 Moss, J., Eaton Hall, Leominster
 Murdock, B., Cutnell, Tedstone Wafer, Worcester
- Nash, R. S., The Noak, Martley, Worcester
 Newman, T. A., Athboy, Co. Meath, Ireland
 Newman Bros., Lower Wickton, Leominster
 Nock, E., Harrington Hall, Shifnal, Salop
 Nott, T. J., The Jay, Bucknell, R.S.O., Herefordshire
- Oakley, W., Lea Hall, Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury
Ockey, E. & C., Thruxton, Allensmore, Hereford (*see p. 57*).
 Ockey, J. T., Evesbatch, Worcester
 Otley, G. C., Meer Hill, Loxley, Warwick
 Owens, J. W., Stockley, Staunton-on-Arrow
 Owen, T., Hopton, Sarn, Mont.
- Parker, A. J.**, Hinton, Preston Wynne, Hereford (*see p. 57*).
 Parker, W. E., Chanstone Court, Hereford
 Parr, J. Burton, Linton, Ross, Herefordshire
 Parry, J., jun., White House, Eastnor, near Ledbury
Partridge, C. G., Lambswick, Eardiston, Tenbury (*see p. 58*).
 Partridge, C. H., Little Lambswick, Tenbury
Pennefather, de F., Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire (*see p. 58*).
Pettit, H. R., Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire (*see p. 58*).
 Phillips-Jones, Dr. B. T., Tymawr, Efail Isaf, Pontypridd
 Philpin, J. G., Haroldston, Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire
 Pinches, W. H., Townsend Farm, Pembridge, Herefordshire
Pitt, W. J., The Albynes, Bridgnorth, Salop (*see p. 58*).
 Plant, C. H., Weston House, Pembridge
 Poiner, T. J., Ockington, Dymock, Gloucester
 Powell, A. W., The Farm, Shobdon, Herefordshire
 Powell, D. F., Hardwick Court, Clifford, Herefordshire
 Powell, E. C. L., Wigmore Grange, Leintwardine, Herefordshire
 Powell, H., Castle Grounds, Ashton, Leominster
 Powell, H., Pontybat, Brecon
 Powell, J. D., The Hope, Lyonshall, Herefordshire
 Powell, J. E., Whartou Bank, Leominster
 Powell, J. R., Fford Fawr, Glasbury, Herefordshire
 Powell, J. T., Town House, Madley, Hereford
 Powell, O., Court Farm, Llandewi R., Abergavenny
Powell T., Hill Farm, Lulsley, Worcester (*see p. 58*).
 Powell, T. H. B., Ynisclydach, Sennybridge, Brecon
 Powell, W. F., Parc-gwyn, Llanvapley, Abergavenny
 Powis, Right Hon. Earl of, Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop

- Preen, S., Smethcote, Longnor, Salop
Preston-Jones, J., Rusbury, Winchcombe, Gloucester (*see p. 59*).
 Prescott, Col. F. E., Bockleton Court, Tenbury
 Price, J., Wrickton Hall, Burwarton, Bridgnorth
 Price, J. P., Tynllyne, Llanigon, Hay
 Price, J. T., Knoakes Court, Leominster
 Price, O., Nantyrharn, Cray, Brecon
 Price, P. H. T., Abercray, Trecastle, Brecon
 Price, R., Cwm Earl, Sarn, Newtown, Mont.
 Price, R., Pencelly Castle, Brecon
 Price, T., Ilynberried, Llanigon, Hay, Breconshire
 Price, T., Upper House, Ivington, Leominster
 Price, T., Trephillip, Talgarth, Brecon
 Price, T., Hinton Manor, Eardisland, Herefordshire
Price, W. M., Pipton, Three Cocks, Brecon (*see p. 59*).
 Pritchard, J. E., Pied House, Garthmyl, Mont.
 Prosser, J. P., Trevithel, Three Cocks, Brecon
 Prosser, R., The Wern, Talgarth, Breconshire
 Pryce, J., Penmaes, Talgarth
 Pudge, W., Frogend, Bishop's Froome, Herefordshire
 Pugh, P. E., Uphampton, Shobdon, Kingsland, Herefordshire
Pulley, C. T., M.P., Lower Eaton, Hereford (*see p. 59*).
 Purdon, C. S., Lodge Park, Freshford, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland
 Purdon, Miss W., Huntingdon, Killucan
 Purdon, Mrs. F. B., Huntingdon Killucan, Ireland
 Purdon-Winter, Col. E. W., Lisnabin, Killucan, Co. Westmeath
- Ranfurley, Right Hon. the Earl of, Northland House, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland
- Rees, R. O., Braddws, Three Cocks, Brecon
 Reynolds, T., South Farm, Snitton, Ludlow
 Ricketts, J. F., Trebarried, Talgarth, Breconshire
 Ridley, B. C., The Hill, Eyton, Leominster
 Ridler, R. E., Clehonger Manor, Hereford
 Roberts, R. O., Ystymcolwyn, Meiford, Llansantffraid, Oswestry
- Robinson, S.**, Lynhales, Kington, Herefordshire (*see p. 59*).
 Robins, T. H., The Croft, Morville, Bridgnorth
 Rogers, D., Stansbatch, Staunton-on-Arrow, Herefordshire
 Rogers, D., Portway, Kington, Herefordshire
 Rogers, J., Monachty, Abergavenny
 Rogers, J. T., The Hill, Castle Froome, Ledbury
Rowlands, J., Evesbatch Court, Bishop's Froome, Worcester (*see p. 59*).
Russell, W. S., Westonbury, Pembridge, Herefordshire (*see p. 60*).
- Shirley, T. J., Bancott, Craven Arms, Salop
 Shorting, C. E. N., The Cliffs, Tenbury, Worcestershire
 Simkin, E. A., Wedgnoek Park, Warwick
 Skyrme, G. T. H., Church House, Collington, Bromyard
 Skyrme, J. H., Lulham, Madley, Hereford
Smith, J., Monkton, near Hereford (*see p. 60*).
 Smith, J., Greenway, Brecon
 Smith, T. E., Penmaes, Llanvillo, Talgarth, Brecon
 Smith, W., Upton Court, Tenbury
Smith, W., The Leen, Pembridge, Herefordshire (*see p. 60*).
 Smyth, Col. Gaybrook, Mullingar, Ireland
 Smyth, Mrs. L. H., Gaybrook, Mullingar, Ireland

- Soutter, H. M., Shetton Court, Mansel Lacy, Hereford
 Spencer, J., Pistill, Llanvair, Abergavenny
 Stanier, Bart., M.P., Sir B., Peplow Hall, Market Drayton
 Stephens, Major G. B., Cagebrook, Hereford
 Stevens, W., Tyleglæs Farm, Three Cocks, Brecon
Stevens, E. Victor, Netherton Hall, Pershore (*see p. 60*).
 Strevens, H. D'E., Castle Coote, Roscommon, Ireland
- Tanner, E. C.**, Eyton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury (*see p. 60*).
 Taylor, A. R., Rainbow Farm, Shipton-on-Stour, Worcester-
 shire
 Taylor, B. H., The Court, Dorstone, Hereford
 Taylor, H. W., Showle Court, Ledbury
Taylor, P. W., Birchend, Ledbury (*see p. 61*).
 Thomas, D. J., Talachddu, Brecon
 Thomas, E., Hindwell, Walton, Kington
 Thomas, J., Home Farm, Norton, Rads.
 Thomas, M. O., Weston, Brockleton, Tenbury
 Thomas, Bros., West End, Docklow, Leominster
 Thomas, R. W., Leasows Farm, Stoke Prior, Leominster
 Thompson, T. R., Exors. of late, Erwr Delyn, Penarth, Glam.
 Tinsley, C. H., Twyford, Pembridge
 Trench, Mrs. W. T., Redwood, Birr, Ireland
 Tudge, J., Duxmoor, Craven Arms, Salop
 Tudge, W. B., Stepside, Onibury, Salop
 Tully, W., Rathdrinagh, Beanparc, Meath
Turner, J. F., Newburn, Kington, Herefordshire (*see p. 61*).
 Turner, W. Logan, The Vatches, Aston Clinton, Tring
- Vaughan, J., Adforton, Leintwardine, Herefordshire
 Vaughan, W. J., Upper Moor, Bodenham, Leominster
- Walker, J.**, Knightwick, Worcester (*see p. 61*).
Walker, T. L., The Cedars, Broadwas-on-Teme, Worcester (*see p. 61*).
 Waller, E. N., Allenstown, Kells, Co. Meath
 Walpole, W. J., Castlenode, Stokestown, Co. Roscommon
 Ward, E., Mainstone Farm, Ledbury
 Ward, W., Crankwell, Chirbury, Salop
 Warren, G. H., Lower Home Farm, Plaish, Church Stretton
 Wass, H., Gattertop, Leominster
 Waters, F. H., Great House, Tredunnoch, Caerleon, Mon.
 Wathen, J., Bridge Court, near Hereford
 Watkins, D. E., Wern-y-cwm, near Abergavenny
 Watkins, J., Duffryn, Llanvapley, Abergavenny
 Watson, J. A., Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire
Weston & Sons, H., The Bounds, Much Marcle, Herefordshire (*see p. 62*).
 White, W. J. S., Zeals Park Farm, Wilts
 Whiteman, F., Chadnor Court, Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Williams, C. Hamilton, Toddington Manor, Toddington, Bedfordshire
 Williams, D., Upper Bolgoed, Brecon
 Williams, G., Hall Farm, Billingsley, Bridgnorth
 Williams, H., The Camp, Ivington, near Leominster
 Williams, J. H., Castelldu, Pontardulais, S. Wales
 Williams, J. H., Gwenlais Farm, Pontardulais, S. Wales
Williams, L., Lydart House, Mon. (*see p. 62*).
 Williams, O., Crossways, Cowbridge, Glam.
 Williams, T., Caercady, Welsh St. Donatt's, Cowbridge, Glam.

Williams, T., Paunceford Court, Much Cowarne, Bromyard
 Wilson, Major N. S., Norton Grange, Malmesbury, Wilts.
 Wilson-Slator, Capt. H. B., White Hill, Edgeworthstown, Ireland
 Windebank, Comdr. A. J., Dilwyn, Herefordshire
 Wood, Mrs. A., Thruxton Court, Allensmore, Hereford
 Wood, Col. T., Gwernyfed, Three Cocks, Brecon
 Woodcock, S. W., Church Pulverbach, Pontesford, Salop
 Wolseley-Jenkins, Col. C. H. B., Charlton Hill, Wroxeter, Salop
 Wynn, Hon. F. G., Bodvean Hall, Pwllheli, North Wales

Yeld, H., Eardisland, Leominster
 Yeld, Mrs. M., Dorstone, Leominster
 Yeomans, J., Westhope, Canon Pyon, Hereford
 Yeomans, J. H., Kinsham, Presteign
 Young, Miss A., Portglenone House, Portglenone, Co. Antrim

BREEDERS' GUIDE.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, The Royal Farms, Windsor. **Tel.** MacWilliam, Windsor. **Rly. Stn.** Windsor, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1860. 60 Head. Sires used: Avondale (28008), Champion at the Royal, Bath and West, and Lord Tredegar's; Broadward Gambler (26694); Paymaster (32894). Sire in use to-day: Twyford Triumph (35704), dam Oyster Queen, sold for 1,700 guineas.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Turner, Leen; Price, Court House; Hayter, Twyford; Arkwright, Hampton Court, etc., etc.

Many First and Champion Prizes won at the Royal, Smithfield, and other Shows. *Apply*: W. S. MacWilliam.

BACH, FRANK D., Onibury, Craven Arms, Shropshire. **Rly. Stn.** and **Tel.** Onibury, 50 yards. The Herd of over 100 head was founded in 1897, and contains females of the blood of such breeders as Messrs. A. Rogers, Tudge, T. Lewis, Fenn, R. Bach, A. P. Turner, Hayter, and H. R. Hall, and includes the Dam of the record price Two-year-old Heifer. Sires used: Whitfield Roberts (21880), Limerick (26963); 1st at Hereford Herd Book Show, 1912; Oney Knight (28540); Brampton Specimen (25172); Hampton Surprise (30639); Oney Chancellor (32873), 2nd Royal, 1916, since then exported to Australia, where he has won three Champions, including Champion at the Royal Show, Sydney; Old Times (34079), 2nd at Hereford Herd Book Show, 1918; Twyford Glencoe (33201); Twyford Glencoe, the Stock Bull, is of great scale, good colour, markings, and a very good hind quarter. The Herd has won several Prizes at the Hereford Herd Book Show, Shropshire and West Midland, Royal, and Ludlow. *Apply*: F. D. Bach.

BALDWIN, A. E., Underley, Tenbury. **Tel.** Underley, Stoke Bliss. **Rly. Stn.** Bromyard, 5 miles. Herd Founded, 1879. 70 Head. Sires used: Shelsley Longmore (34305), Boniface (27360), Bondsman (25158), Weston Ranger (18662). Sire in use to-day: Marksman (33972), descended from the famous Curly family from Hampton Court. Principal Families: Gamester Beauty from Hampton Court; Governess, from J. B. Green, Marlowe. *Apply*: A. E. Baldwin, Underley, Tenbury.

BARROW, Lt.-Col. C. D., Farmington Lodge, Northleach, Glos. **Tel.** Farmington, Northleach. **Rly. Stn.** Bourton-on-the-Water, 5 miles. Herd Founded, April, 1918. 20 Head. Sires in use to-day: Union Jack (31136), by Broadward Albion (27404).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Herd formed from Heifers bought from Mr. T. J. Hawkins, Thinghill, and from Animals purchased at the recent Wintercott, Luham, and Twyford Sales.

Union Jack (bought from Mr. J. P. Leake) won 1st Welsh National Show, 1st and Reserve Champion, Brecon, and 1st Lord Tredegar's at Newport, 1913.

Apply: Lt.-Col. C. D. Barrow, Farmington Lodge, Northleach, Glos.

BEDFORD, J. H., Whitwick Manor, Ledbury. **Tel.** Burley Gate. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 4 miles. Herd Founded, 1899. 80 Head. Sires used: Album (25096), by Rougemont (20296); Tumblers Boy, by Tumbler; Limerick (26963); Cupid (30471); Game Cock (30591). Sires in use to-day: Primate (31849), 3rd H.H.B. Sale and highest price Bull at Sale, 1915; Eaton Majestic, bred at Lower Eaton. *Apply*: J. H. Bedford.

BIBBY, FRANK, Hardwieke Grange, Shrewsbury. **Tel.** Hadnall, **Rly. Stn.** Hadnall, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1904. 100 Head. Sires used : Diplomat (23383), Macbeth (21566), Gamecock (23383), Royal Rupert (20976), Templemore (23787), Brampton Barrier (23916), Western Star (25863), etc. Sires in use to-day : Shueknall Princee (33124), Clive Executer 2nd (31358). Principal families : Arkwright (Hampton Court), Green (Wigmore), Crane and Tanner, J. R. Hill. Winner of many Prizes at Royal and other Shows, including "Clive Iris 3rd," Female Champion of England and America. *Apply* : Bailiff, Hardwieke Grange Home Farm, Shrewsbury.

BOUGHTON, Sir W. St. A. ROUSE, Bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Ludlow, 3½ miles. Herd Founded, 1886. 50 Head. Sires used : Royalist III. (16958), Gold Box (15339), Ambassador (30249), Ringwood (27829). Sires in use to-day : Broadward Excelsior (30381), Twyford Redeemer (34424), Percentage, son of Sir Sam, bought at Sale of the late Lord Rhondda's.

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Ben. Rogers, Tudge's, Broadward, and Hayter's.

All Cows go baek directly to Grove III. and Lord Wilton, and have been line bred for many years.

Apply : Sir W. Rouse Boughton.

BRADSTOCK, PERCY E., Garford, Yarkhill, Hereford. **Tel.** Tarrington. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1906. 85 Head. Sires used : Monarch (25578), Perton General (24864), Twyford Astrologer (30148), Time Test (26529), Goodenough (33710). Sire in use to-day : Goodenough (33710), by Royal Oyster (30993), a son of Starlight.

BRAY, G. H., Dormington Court, Hereford. **Tel.** Bartestree. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1906. 50 Head. Sires used : Royal Rameses (26456), King Cole (26240), Eaton Major (24005), Marathon (27000), Time Test (26529). Sires in use to-day, Sea Fog (25757), and Broadheath Maxim (28953). Principal families : Smith (Thinghill), Arkwright (Hampton Court), famous Curly and Lively families, William Tudge (Leinthall), R. G. Griffiths. *Apply* : Bray, Dormington, Hereford.

CAVE, E. T., Kimbolton, Leominster. **Tel.** Kimbolton, Leominster. **Rly. Stn.** Leominster, 2½ miles. Herd Founded, 1893. 60 Head. Sires used : Newton Amaze (34057); Buckton (29585), 1st Hereford Bull Sale; Titus (31112), 2nd Hereford Bull Sale; Bounds Formidable (32268), 1st Hereford Bull Sale, 2nd Hereford and Worcester, 5th R.A.S.E. In service : British Royalist (Vol. 49), Kimbolton King (35142), Oyster Family and Prescott (Vol. 50) bred at Wintereott.

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court, Oysters, Winnies, Lucys, Croft's, and Mignonette.

Buckton and Titus made high prices in Argentine.

Apply : E. T. Cave.

CAVE, WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, Wall End, Monkland, Leominster. **Tel.** Leominster. **Rly. Stn.** Leominster, 4 miles. Herd Founded 1859. 120 Head. Sires used: Billbury (5224), Major (6555), Sir Henry (11700), Gaiety (13071), President (17432), Director (13002), Victor (20387), Pagan (21647), Baronet (24378), Field Marshal (23429). Sires in use to-day: Doctor (31419), Taffrail (35667). The following families are included in the Herd:—Croft, Curly, Winnie, Bonnie Beauty. The Wall End Herd has won many Prizes at Fat Stock and Breeding Shows all over England. *Apply*: W. H. B. Cave.

CAWLEY, Right Hon. Lord, Berrington Hall, Leominster. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Berrington and Eye, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1905. 70 Head. Sires used: Lucerne (21556), Broadwood (19264), Sultan (19760), Rougemont (20296), Albatross (19193), General Buller (20648), Berrington Ringer (28892), Abel Oyster (30232). Sires in use to-day: Primate (31849), Berrington King (31259). Principal families: Arkwright (Hampton Court), Barneby (Saltmarsh), Thomas Nott, Rees Keene, etc. Prizes won at Royal and other leading Shows. *Apply*: Connolly, Bircher Knoll, Leominster.

COOKE, FRANK, The Hill, King's Pyon, Weobley, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Weobley. Herd Founded, 1906. 75 Head. Principal families: Leen, Hampton Court, Court House. Baronet (28875), sire of Newton Albion (30816), six 1st Prizes, one Champion; Newton Viscount (30828), 1st against all breeds, Newport, W.N.A.S., 1914; Pyon's Woodcock (34192), 1st H.H.B.S., 1917. Sires in use to-day: Mariner (28468), 1st and Champion, R.D.S., Dublin.

COOKE, W. T., Jun., Black Hall, King's Pyon, Weobley, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Weobley. **Rly. Stn.** Hereford, 10 miles. Herd Founded, 1903. 80 Head. Sires used: Barnbrooke (24375), Abbot (30226), General (27580), Clarionet (33507), by Purple King (29294). The last-named is now being used in the Herd. Principal families: Hampton Court, Curly's, Beauty's, Wintercott, H. R. Evans, J. P. Evans.

COTTERELL, Sir J. R. G., Garnons, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Staunton-on-Wye. **Rly. Stn.** Moorhampton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1900. 100 head. Sires used: Ramesis II. (24238), Old Sort (24826), Royal Ringer (26458), Administrator (27298), Purple King (29294), Saladin (31975), Sovereign (25628). Two latter now being used in Herd.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Diadem, Lady, Curly, Ivington Lass, Queen, Silver Cloud, Rarity, Sultana, etc., etc.

The Herd has won during the last 16 years over 160 Prizes at R.A.S.E., Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, Smithfield Club and Birmingham, etc., etc., including 10 Champions and Breed Cups and nine Reserve ditto, with 58 different Animals.

Apply: A. Bowlcot, Garnons Home Farm.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY, Croome Court, Worcestershire. **Tel.** Croome, Severn Stoke. **Rly. Stn.** Defford, 3 miles. Herd Founded, 1876. 150 Head. **Sires used:** Dollymount (27500), 1st and Champion R.A.S.E. and 1st Bath and Wells; Ivington Bright (28380), 1st and Champion Hereford and Worcester and 1st Royal Dublin; Valet (30162), 1st Royal Dublin, etc.; Dollar (30497), 1st Royal Dublin, 1st Oxfordshire, 2nd R.A.S.E., etc. **Sires in use to-day:** Wigmore IX (34500), Maddenstown (33929), Hunter (33761).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Giantess, Rarity, Golden Treasure, Merriment.

The Croome Herd has probably bred more 1st Prize Winners in the Cow Class at the R.A.S.E. than any other Herd.

Apply: Mr. John Hill, Croome Estate Office, Worcester.

DAVIES, T., Tre-Owen, Monmouth. **Tel.** Hendre, Monmouth. **Rly. Stn.** Dingestow, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1916. 30 Head. **Sires used:** Lucky Jim (29205), by Weston Royal, and Leen Grit (30714), by Mariner. **Sires in use to-day:** Leen Grit (30714) and Dewchurch Laddy (Vol. 50), by Eaton Echo. **Principal families:** The Hendre, Hill House, Newton, Wigmore Grange, Llanvihangel Court, etc.

DENT, A. J., Hill Top, Tenbury, Worcestershire. **Tel.** Broadheath, Tenbury. **Rly. Stn.** Tenbury, 3 miles. Herd Founded, 1903. 120 Head. **Sires used:** Pagan (21647), bred by A. E. Hughes; Good Shot (27588), bred by Capt. Heygate; Hampton (24056), bred by A. R. Firkins; Administrator (27298), bred by R. G. Griffiths; Leen Merit (33865), bred at The Leen. **Sires in use to-day:** Latitude (33860), bred by W. Griffiths, and Warren Raider (35742), bred by J. James. **Principal families:** Hampton Court, Lively, and Oyster, Duchess from Court House, Madge from Leen. *Apply:* A. J. Dent.

DENT, H. J., Perton Court, Stoke Edith, Hereford. **Tel.** Bartestree. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1902. 60 Head (full of Arkwright blood). **Sires used:** Barry (20459), Peer (18006), Perton (24862), Time Test. **Sires in use to-day:** Eaton Silver (29693), Sea Quay (31969). **Principal families:** Arkwright (Hampton Court), Lively, Ivington Lass, Gamester Beauty, etc. Stocktonbury (Lord Wilton), Aaron Rogers, Apperley, etc. Breeder of Perton (24862) and other Royal winners.

Apply: H. J. Dent.

DEPPER, WALTER H., Dean Park, Tenbury Wells. **Tel.** Tenbury. **Rly. Stn.** Tenbury, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1912. 100 Head. **Sires used:** Sheepecote Benefactor (29361), Gamester (30592), Lord Clive (31695). **Sires in use to-day:** Bounds Hotspur (34661), entered in Vol. 49 (Westens bred) and Penton (35403), Allen Hughes bred).

The following families are included in the Herd:

Hampton Court, Saltmarsh, Leen, Wintercott.

Twelve Prizes at the Royal, Bath and West, Hereford, Worcester and Welsh National, Madresfield, and Ludlow.

Apply: W. H. Depper.

EDWARDS, R., Staunton Old Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Staunton-on-Arrow. **Rly. Stn.** Pembridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1882. 80 Head. Sires used: Long Staunton 2nd (24733), Pearl Diver (29944), Sir David (35618), and Murphy (34041). Sires in use to-day: Birley (Vol. 50), combining blood of Starlight (28754) and Campaigner (23935). Principal families: Best of old families recorded in early Vols. of Herd Book. Many Prizes won at Royal, Bath and West, London Smithfield, and other Shows. *Apply*: R. Edwards.

EVANS, HENRY R., Court of Noke, Pembridge, Herefordshire. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Pembridge, 1 mile. Herd Founded 1844. 120 Head. Sires used: Gilderoy (20659), Sir Roland (26494), Marcus (27003), Pretender (21846), Guiding Star (30632), Carranza (31329), Hunting Morn (31591). Sires in use to-day: Loxley Controller (33917), Cicero (34760), Prothero (35482).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Two Heifers from the Old Ashley Moor Herd and the Heifer Loving Rose, by Earl Derby 2nd, bred by the late Mr. E. Price, Court House, Pembridge. This Heifer was the highest priced animal at the Sale.

Prizes won at the Royal, Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and Hereford Bull Sale. *Apply*: H. R. Evans.

FIRKINS, F. W. J., Old Weir, Hereford. **Tel.** Bridge Sollars **Rly. Stn.** Credenhill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1890. 70 Head. Sires used: Tumbler, 1st Prize Winner; Happy Christmas, Champion Winner; Red King, 1st Prize Winner; Memento, bred at The Leen. Memento and Red Knight are now being used in the Herd.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

J. Price, Court House; A. P. Turner, The Leen; J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court.

The Herd, previously founded at Paunton Court, Bishops Froome, has won Prizes at the Royal, Lord Tredegar's, and all leading Shows.

GREEN, F. L., The Dairy House, Weobley. **Tel.** Weobley. **Rly. Stn.** Moorhampton, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1844, by the late J. B. Green. 20 Head. Sires used: Gold Dust (23463), Blair Athol (23296), Albatross (19193), Eaton Sovereign (26832), Farlands Delegate (28276). Sire used to-day: Jacob 17, a deep, massive Bull, with plenty of scale and quality.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Spangles, Ladies, Miss Grove, Vanity.

The Herd of late years has not been exhibited in the Show Yard, but descendants of the Spangle families have carried off some of the leading honours, viz., Clive Iris 3rd, 1st at the R.A.S.E. Show in 1914, 1st and Female Championship at the R.A.S.E. Show, in 1915; also a Yearling Bull, Clive Hopeful 3rd, from the same family, winning 1st Prize at the R.A.S.E. Show, 1916.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, Aldersend, Tarrington, Hereford. **Tel.** Tarrington. **Stn.** Stoke Edith, 2 miles. Herd Founded, about 1870, by the present Owner's Father. 100 Head. Sires used : Young Cotmore (601), Shobdon (4103), Field (3911), Loughorns (4711), Coronet (7517), Sultan (19760), Bruce (18258), Royal Ringer (26458), Commander (24478), Starlight (28754). Sires in use to-day : Eaton Royalist (31446), Comrade (32389). Principal families : Dowky 4th (vol. 13), Longhorns (vol. 13), and Prettymaid (vol. 13). Winner of Prizes at Principal Shows. Breeder of famous bull Ringer (31920), sold for £9,450, (1st R.A.S.E.), sire of Resolute, sold for £8,400.
Apply : W. Griffiths.

HALL, R. W. and SON, Bidney, Leominster. **Tel.** Bidney, Dilwyn. **Rly. Stn.** Pembridge, 3 miles. Foundation of Herd : The oldest in England. 80 Head. Sires used : Pagan 2nd (20912), bred by A. Rogers ; Lonely (22315), bred by A. Morris ; Albatross (19193), bred by Mr. Arkwright ; Vermont (30165), bred by A. P. Turner. Sire in use to-day : Count (30464), bred at Lynhales, by the Champion Gainsborough ; Count was 2nd as a yearling, 2nd as a two-year-old, and 3rd as a four-year-old at Breeders' Sale.

The following families are included in the Herd :—

All from Blossoms and Prettymaids, by Favourite (442).

The Herd has won many Royal and other Prizes, including Lovely, dam of twin heifers and twin bulls, all Royal winners.

Apply : R. W. Hall and Son.

HAMAR, R. W., Orham, Ledbury. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Ledbury, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1871. 70 Head. Sires used : Anthony (21160), by Clarence (15944) ; Rivington (27830), by Royal Ringer (26458) ; Carson (30409) by Marathon (27000). Sire in use to-day : Shucknall Test (33125), by Time Test (26529). In 1886 fourteen Cattle were sold to the Iowa Hereford Cattle Co., U.S.A., from this Herd.

HAMILTON, Major WILLIAM J., D.L., Castlehamilton, Killishandra, co. Cavan. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Killishandra, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1892. 44 Head. Sires in use to-day : Schoolmaster (22554), Pirate (27276), Baronet (23283), Advocate (25896), Javeline (31613), Irish Field.

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Adelaide and Winefred.

The produce were regular winners at R.D.S. Show, Dublin.

Apply : Samuel H. Gibson, Manager.

HATHERTON, The Rt. Hon. LORD, C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffs., L. and N.W. Rly., 3 miles. Herd Founded at commencement of Herd Book. Sires used from the Herds of the Earl of Coventry, J. R. Hill, and late T. S. Minton, etc. Sire at present in use : Stretton Masterpiece (Vol. 49), goes down to Wintercott blood. Herd reared under natural conditions. *Apply* : Manager, Home Farm, Teddesley, Penkridge.

HAWKINS, T. J., Thinghill Court, Hereford. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Withington, 2 miles. Herd Founded by the late J. W. Smith, in 1870. 100 Head. Sires used: Hector (6470), The Monkton Lad (5646), Old Court (6086), Victorious (11820), Hero (15374), Barry (20459), Argon (18209), Major Domo (20078), Benefactor (22730). Sires in use to-day: Lincoln (32707), Monktonian (28500), Centurian (30413). Principal families: Beauties, Comely, Curly, Lily Pink, Bluebell (W. Taylor), Damsel (Ben Rogers). *Apply*: T. J. Hawkins.

HEYGATE, Capt. E. L. A., Buckland, Leominster. **Tel.** Docklow. **Rly. Stn.** Steens Bridge (G.W.R.), 1 mile. Herd Founded. 1885. 100 Head. Sires used: Cameronian (23934), Coronet (23968), Good Cross (25409), Highland Prince (25437), Brutus (28111), Sharden Adjutant (28712). Sire in use to-day: Pretender (31846).

The following families are included in the Herd:—
Cherry and Starlight.

Cameronian was Champion at the Royal, Hereford and Worcester, etc.; Brutus, 1st Bull Sale, 1910 (winner of 15 First and Champion Prizes); Comrade, 1st Bull Sale, 1916; Memeyhed, 1st Bull Sale, 1918.

Apply: W. Dickin, Buckland, Leominster.

HEYGATE, Major R. L., The Wells, Bromyard. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Bromyard, 2½ miles. Herd Founded, 1905. 40 Head. Sires used: Cherry Bob (26739), by Eaton Bob (21349); Weston Star (25863), by Newton Star; Highland Prince (25437), by Cameronian (23934); Baronet (30276), 1st Hereford Bull Sale, 1917. Sire in use to-day; Cormorant (33547), by Highland Prince (25437), from a Leen bred cow. Principal families: J. Price, The Court House, The Leen, and Saltmarsh. Took 2nd Prize with four Yearling Heifers at Leominster Show, the only time anything from the Herd has been shown.

Apply: Major R. L. Heygate.

HILL, CECIL, The New House, Llandenny, near Usk, Mon. **Tel.** Llandenny (Raglan). **Rly. Stn.** Llandenny, ¾ mile. Herd Founded, 1914. 45 Head. Sires used: Star (31073), Pro Patria (32962), Bounds General (333971). These were successfully used in the Herd and then exported to South America. Sire in use to-day is Peace River (35398), by Father Christmas (30557), bred by the late Lord Rhondda.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Whitfern, Marlow Lodge, The Rodd, Court of Noke, and Blakemere.

The Herd is eligible for all records.

Apply: Cecil Hill.

HILL, JOHN RICHARD, Orleton Manor, R.S.O., Herefordshire. **Tel.** Orleton. **Rly. Stn.** Woofferton, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1842. 80 Head. Sires used: Twyford Gladiator (26545), sire Carbineer (19926); General Buller (20648), Prize Winner R.A.S.E.; Shelsley Sovereign (28706), sire of Magnitude (31721), Champion Bull in Australia; Merryman (27693), by Sailor Prince (26465), Royal winner; Newton Monster (34060), dam by Sailor Prince (26465), Royal winner. Sire in use to-day: Newton Monster (34060). The two last named were bred by Mr. George Butters. All Females trace back to First Volume of the Herd Book.

HINCKES, Capt. R. T., Mansel Court, Hereford. **Tel.** Moorhampton. **Rly. Stn.** Credenhill, 2 miles. 150 head. Sires used: Eaton Pearl (26830), Morning Glory (28510). Sires in use to-day: Starlight (28754), since 1914, Mansel Rightful (35289), Llangoed Dryad by Sailor (31009).

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court Oyster Girl's; Thomas of Sully Hardy's, Roseleaf's; Leen, Delilah's, Rose's; Saltmarsh, Lady Rougemont's, Bertha's.

The most recent of the many Prizes which have been won are two Prizes for Group of Three Bulls bred by Exhibitor by the same sire (Starlight), and for Group of Three Bulls bred by Exhibitor, at H.H.B.S. Show and Sale, March, 1918. The prices realised for Starlight Bulls have established world records. Starlight's reputation as a sire in England is on a parallel with that of Perfection Fairfax in the States.

Apply: Capt. R. T. Hinckes.

HYSLOP, J. K., Ivington, Leominster. **Tel.** Ivington, Leominster. **Rly. Stn.** Leominster, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1908. 60 Head. Sires used: President (26387), Ivington Director (27616), Twyford Landmark (26546), Newton Division (32840), bred by G. Butters. Sire in use to-day: Ivington Thompson (35095), by Leen Vistula (31664)

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court (Silk's), Buckton Park, Broadward, Saltmarsh, Leen, Wintercott.

Over 40 head exported. Breeder of Ivington Bright (28380), 1st and Champion H. and W.A.S., 1914.

Apply: J. K. Hyslop.

LAWLEY, A. E., Hilston Park, Monmouth. **Tel.** Skenfrith. **Rly. Stn.** Monmouth, 6 miles. Herd Founded, 1918. Principal families: Wintercott, Twyford, Llanwern, Lulham Court. 30 Head. *Apply*: G. L. Orr, Estate Office.

LEWIS, E. J., Eggleton Court, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury. **Tel.** Canon Froome. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 2½ miles. Herd Founded, 1890. 50 Head. Sires used: Nero (27715), Leominster (29851), Guiding Star (30632), Newton Pursue (32852). Sire in use to-day: Dreadnought (34896).

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court, late T. Lewis (The Woodhouse).

Bull Newdigate (18498) used and winner of many Prizes and Champion; also Overhead (24837), sire of Eggleton Hero (26836), noted Prize Winner.

LEWIS, G. F., Stretton Grandison, Ledbury. **Tel.** Newhouse, Canon Froome. **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, G.W.R., 3 miles. Herd Founded, 1849. 85 Head. Sires used: Nero (27715), breeder W. T. Barneby; Ring On (29324), breeder W. Griffiths; St. George (32014), breeder G. F. Lewis, Champion Hereford South Africa, 1917; Twyford Dryad (33199), breeder S. C. Hayter; Charming Ringer (32352), breeder W. Griffiths. Sire in use to-day: Aldersend Royalist (34541), breeder W. Griffiths. Four of the above Bulls have been exported; three were bred at Aldersend. It will be seen that only the most fashionable Sires have been used.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

The Woodhouse, Teresa's, Leen, Eugena's, Rodd, Panty's.

Upwards of 100 head have been exported to U.S.A.; others to Argentina, Uruguay, South Africa, and Brazil.

Apply: G. F. Lewis.

LLEWELYN, Col. C. V., Llysdinam, Newbridge-on-Wye, Rads. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Newbridge-on-Wye, 2 minutes' walk. Herd Founded, 1900. 50 Head. Sires used: Goldfinder (24635), Broadward Albion (27404), Union Jack (31136), Shucknall Scout (34322). Sire in use to-day: Kinnersley Golden (35149).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Legatee, Russia, Topsy, Pretty Pansy, Gleam.

Over 60 Prizes won, including 1st Lord Tredegar's, 2nd Group Class, Royal.

Apply: D. Woodings, Llysdinam, Newbridge-on-Wye.

MASON, F. F., The Faraam, Killay, Glamorgan. **Rly. Stn.** Killay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1910. 50 Head. Sires used: Bonnie Bert, by Albert; Pentwyn Rougemont, by Rougemont. Sire used to-day: Mansel Resentful, by Starlight. Herd started from animals purchased from H. R. Evans, Court of Noke, and A. P. Turner, The Leen. Prizes won at the Royal, Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, Oxfordshire, Smithfield, etc. *Apply*: F. F. Mason.

MILNES, K. W., The Field, Hampton Bishop, Hereford. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.**, Hereford, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1908. 100 Head. Sires used: Major Domo (20179), Rougemont (20296), Pandorus (23658), Commandant (22040), Boodstame (27351), British Oyster (28950), Coupe d'Ore (29016). Sires in use to-day: Jim Crack (31519), Jimmy Reid (30688), Hermit (32602). Principal families: Barneby, Tanner, Bright's Beauty, Princess, Countess, Arkwright's Curly, Tudge's Belladonna, E. Farr's Gemima, etc., etc. Winner of many Prizes at Royal and other Shows.

MOORE, H., Shucknall Court, Hereford. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Stoke Edith, 1 mile. Herd Founded by Mr. Thos. Powell, at The Bage, Madley, in 1870. 80 Head. Sires used: Governor David (3140), Sovereign (404), King of the Roses (5413), Benedict (13619), Strafford (14946), Rufus (20981), Salisbury (23129), Professor (10466), Kingshorn (26949), Perton General (24864), Tugela (21065). Sires in use to-day: Prince Charming (29982), Twyford Rosebury (33205). Principal families: Blanche, Bliss, Judith, Pauline, Queenie, Oakleaf. Prizes won at principal Shows. *Apply*: H. Moore.

MOORE, L. L., Brampton Brian, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Brampton Brian. **Rly. Stn.** Bucknell, L. and N.W.R., $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1876. 140 Head. Champion, R.A.S.E., etc. Ninety per cent. of this Herd bred from one cow, Sunflower, Vol. 10, page 225, sire Sir George (2765), 1st R.A.S.E. Sire in use: Brampton James (33412).

This Herd will be Sold by Auction in October, 1919, by Messrs. Edwards, Russell, and Baldwin.

MORGAN, Hon. F. G., Boughrood Castle, Llyswen, Breconshire, **Tel.** Boughrood Castle, Llyswen. **Rly. Stn.** Three Cocks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1910. 20 Head. Sires used: Senator (27868), Druid (29068), St. George (28689), General Joffre (31516). Sire in use to-day: Leen Model (35195), sire Mariner (28468) dam Moorhen, Vol. 41, page 806, by Lord Lieutenant (22323). *Apply*: Owner.

MORRIS, B. M., Monest Court, Brecon. **Tel.** Scethrog. **Rly. Stn.** Talylyn, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1904. 60 Head. Sires used: Whittern Standard (21124), winner of many Prizes, Local Shows; Sir Roger (28734), of Bright, Ivingtonbury, breeding; Challenge (33490), sire Constantine, g.-sire Starlight. The last-named is the present stock Bull. Principal families: Hampton Court, Oyster Family, Paunton Court, Cornelia Family, Weston Court, Leen and Twyford Strains. Many Prizes won at Crickhowell Agricultural Society and Brecknockshire Agricultural Society Shows. *Apply*: B. M. Morris.

MORRIS, C. H., Weston Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire. **Rly. Stn.** Pembridge, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1879, with such noted families as Gipsy Queen, from the Court House, and Rosebud, dam Perfection, by the world renowned Sir Thomas (2228). Herd headed by Fortitude (33684), sire Magnitude (31721), Champion Bull in Australia; also such noted Bulls as Fine Lad (19414), Duplicate (26076), Regent (30025), and Regent's Gift (33031) have been used in the Herd.

OCKEY, C. and E., Exchequer Court, Thrupton, Allensmore, Hereford. **Tel.** Allensmore. **Rly. Stn.** Tram Inn, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1856. 50 Head. Sires used: Moonstone (22392), by Pearl Cross; Eaton Tar (27522), by Glendower 2nd; Eaton Master (29688), by Eaton Masterpiece; Frome Star (31486), by Starlight; Eaton Albany (33629), by Eaton Tumbler, the latter now being used in the Herd. Principal families: Red Rose, Nun, Gaylass, and Fairy. Thrupton Colonel, 1st and Champion at the March Show and Sale, 1918, sold to Mr. Sidey for Uruguay for 400 gs.

PARKER, A. J., Hinton, Preston Wynne, Hereford. **Tel.** Burley Gate. **Rly. Stn.** Withington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1884. 40 Head. Sires used: Corporal (25256), sire Commandant (exported); Primal (27778); Garford Monarch (28315), exported. Sire in use to-day: Bell Ringer 2nd. Principal families: Roberts (Ivingtonbury), Evans (Perryditch), Hill (Orleton), A. Rogers.

PARTRIDGE, CHARLES GEORGE, Lambswick, Tenbury, Worcestershire. **Tel.** Lambswick, Tenbury. **Rly. Stn.** Newnham Bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1888. 60 Head. Sires used: Whitfield Buller (21876), Aberedw Prince (25087), Lord Rodney (28427), Shelsley Nectar (31028). Sire in use to-day: Bachelor's Button (34567), comd. Hereford Bull sale, 1918. *Apply*: C. G. Partridge.

PENNEFATHER, Mr. de F., M.P., Kinnersley Castle, Kinnersley, Eardisley, Herefordshire. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.** Kinnersley, 1 mile. Old established Herd, most carefully selected. 150 Head. Sires used: Albert (25896), Ringmaster (28640), Newton Edward (28523). Sire in use to-day: Eaton Goldstone (32482), 2nd at the Hereford Herd Book Show and Sale, 1916.

This is a well-known Prize-winning Herd, premier honours having been secured at the Royal, Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, Welsh National, Smithfield, Bingley Hall, etc.

Apply: C. J. L. Abbot, Hurstley, Kinnersley, Herefordshire.

PETTIT, H. R., Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Lyonshall. **Rly. Stn.** Titley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Herd Founded, 1908. 45-50 Head. Sires used: Twyford Favourite (26544), by Carbineer (19926); Bendigo (25140), by Lord Lieutenant (22323); Big Ben (30298), by Bendigo (25140); Downton Billy (29676), by Garrison (24615). Sire in use to-day: Downton Billy (29676), 1st Prize, Class I., H.H.B.S. Sale, 1916.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Hampton Court, Saltmarsh, Monkton, Orleton Manor, Twyford, Newton, Buckland.

Since its formation in 1908 the Castle Weir Herd has won 15 Prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society, Herefordshire and Worcestershire and other Shows.

Apply: H. R. Pettit, Castle Weir, Kington.

PITT, W. J., The Albynes, Bridgnorth. **Tel.** Albynes, Bridgnorth. **Rly. Stn.** Bridgnorth. Herd Founded, 1900. 80 Head. Sires used: Lowland Paradigm (26986), Uam Var (23804), etc. Sire in use to-day: Bounds Chance (29544), bred by Messrs. Weston and Sons, Hampton Court blood.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Senate Madeline and Prairie Snowdrop, Newton blood.

Apply: W. Pitt.

POWELL, THOMAS, The Hill Farm, Lulsley, Worcester. **Tel.** Lulsley, Knightwick. **Rly. Stn.** Knightwick, 1 mile. Herd Founded, 1900. 35 Head. Sires used: Hampton President (26908), Puffin (28606), Vulcan (31157), Jellicoe (32654). Sire in use to-day: Leen Surprise. Principal families: Hampton Court, Gaylass Family, Shelsley Herd, Shelsley Promise, The Newton Herd, Dorothy Family, Court of Noke blood. Lulsley Admiral was awarded 4th Prize at the Herd Book Sale, March, 1918, sold for 400gs., and Lulsley Chief sold for export for 250gs., 1918, both yearlings.

PRESTON-JONES, JEFFREYS, Rushbury, Winchcombe, Glos. **Tel.** Rushbury, Cleeve Hill. **Rly. Stn.** Cheltenham, 6 miles. Herd Founded, 1918. 45 Head. Sires in use: Shucknall Right, sire Prince Charming, by Starlight, dam Hampton Court, Oyster Family. Principal families: Hampton Court, Curly's, Tudge, B. Rogers, L. T. Turner, W. Smith, R. Bright.

PRICE, W. M., Pipton, Three Cocks, Brecon. **Tel.** Glasbury. **Rly. Stn.** Three Cocks Junction, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1894. 80 Head. Sires used: Coronet (26032), Aladdin (26595), Desire (29050), Ringleader (31921). Sire in use to-day: Conspirator (34822), g.-sires Starlight (28754) and Berrington Ringer (28892).

PULLEY, CHARLES T., M.P., Lower Eaton, Hereford. **Tel.** Madley. **Rly. Stn.** Hereford, 6 miles. Herd Founded about 1898. 100 Head. Sires used: Eaton Champion (21351), by Protector (19660), sold for £1,200, both Champions and 1st Royal Winners; Glendower 2nd, also a Royal Winner; Eaton Masterpiece (25315), by Eaton Champion, a 1st Royal Winner; Eaton Eclipse (32479), out of a daughter of Eaton Masterpiece: Eaton Moonstone (31442). The two latter are in service.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Court House, Ashleafs, Lotties, Loyalty's, Butter's Newton Lassie, dam of Sailor King (28687), Moore, Monksbury, Lady Wilton's dams of many First and Champion Winners at Hereford Sales and Royal Shows.

This Herd has won in 17 years 95 Prizes with 48 Animals—35 Firsts and Champions, 30 Seconds at the Royal, Bath and West, and other leading Shows.

Apply Agent: Hedley Jones, Lower Eaton Estate Office, Eaton Bishop, Hereford.

ROBINSON, STEWART, The Ovals, Kington. **Tel.** Ovals, Lyonshall. **Rly. Stn.** Kington, 3 miles. Herd Founded, 1863. 60 Head. Sires used: Gainsborough, Ringer, One Royal, Resolute. Sire in use to-day: Mansell Handyman.

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Lily, Pearl, Orange, Silk, Oyster Girl.

Apply: S. Robinson.

ROWLANDS, JOSEPH, Evesbatch Court, Bishops Froome, near Worcester. **Tel.** Bishops Froome. **Rly. Stn.** Bromyard, 5 miles. Herd Founded, 1902. 130 Head. Sires used: Tumbler (17588), Red Gold (27812), Carbine (28132), Shelsley (26488), Orion (30854). Sires in use to-day: Vandal (31144), Bellator (32217).

RUSSELL, W. S., Westonbury, Pembridge. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.**, Pembridge, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1879. 100 Head. Sires used: Horace Hardwick (8748), Colorado (5257), Stockton Wilton (8078), Pendennis (16884), Bountiful (17704), Sir Reginald (18106), Fine Lad (19414), Goldfinch (24636), Rupert (28683). Sires in use to-day: Renown (30961), Oyster Pearl (31795), Twyford Aviator (32066). Principal families: Hilda, Promise, Rose of Hardwick, Rose of Westonbury, Buttercup, etc., etc. Breeder of many Prize winners at all leading Shows and Smithfield Club. *Apply*: W. S. Russell.

SMITH, JAMES, Monkton Court, Hereford. **Tel.** Burley Gate. **Rly. Stn.** Withington, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1870. 120 Head. Sires used: Bidney (5223), Earl of Beaconsfield (5311), Zulu Chief 13th (9474), Leander (16146), Majestic (20831), Capped Hall Forrester (19954), Fairfax (14519), Zingari (25884), Fair Trade (24026), Mentor (28481), Montonian (28500), Twyford Landmark (26546). Sires in use to-day: Blueboy (30309), Canopus (31322), Mountebank (30801), Dragon (32463). Principal families: Buttercup, Comely, Letty Lotty, Arkwright's Hampton Rose, Princess Wintercott Lass, Vanity, etc. Breeder and Exhibitor of many Royal Winners, and breeder of the dam of Perfection Fairfax, a celebrated American sire. *Apply*: J. Smith.

SMITH, W., Leen, Pembridge, Herefordshire. **Tel.** and **Rly. Stn.**, Pembridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded about 1780, by the late Mr. James Turner, great-grandfather of Mr. A. P. Turner. 100 Head. Sires used: Bachelor (2941), Spartan (5009), Grove 3rd (5051), Sir Edward (10631), Pipton Sovereign (6603), Marplot (13963), Lord Sutton (20162), Tramp (28785), Lord Lieutenant (22323), Wilton Grove (14840), Gainsborough (28303), Gilderoy (20653), Mariner (28468). Sires in use to-day: Gladiator (champion bull, Ireland, 1919, and bought for £1,000) and Twyford Ringer (bought at the Hayter's sale at 9 months old for £2,205). Principal families, Daffodil, Laura, Sylph, Water Lily, Snowdrop, Pearl, Emerald, etc., etc. This Herd has produced a long, unbroken line of Prize winners at all the leading Shows. *Apply*: W. Smith.

STEVENS, E. VICTOR, Netherton Hall, Pershore, Worcestershire. **Tel.** Elmley Castle. **Rly. Stn.** Evesham, 5 miles. Herd Founded 1918. 40 head. Sires in use: Ringer (31920), by Starlight (28754), 1st R.A.S.E. and B. and W.E.S., 1915; bought for record price of 9,000gs.; Mansel Leader, by Starlight (28754).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Hampton Court, Saltmarsh, Leen, N. F. Moore.

TANNER, E. CRAIG, Eyton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury. **Tel.** Leighton, Salop. **Rly. Stn.** Cressage, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1868. 90 Head. Sires used: Royalist 3rd (16958), sire of several Royal Winners; Major Domo (20179); Commandant (22040), sire of three Royal Winners; Curfew (27436), 1st and Champion Bath and West. Sire in use to-day: Prince Charming (29982), 1st and Reserve Champion Welsh National, by Starlight (28754).

The following families are included in the Herd:—

Prunella, Dowager, Countess, Charmer, Lighthouse (Court House), with Felhampton Rarity and Newton blood introduced later.

This Herd has won many Prizes at the leading Shows, and has exported animals to all parts of the world.

Apply: Owner.

* **TAYLOR, P. W.**, Birchend, Ledbury. **Tel.** Bosbury. **Rly. Stn.** Ledbury, 5 miles. Herd Founded, 1882. 70 Head. Sires used: British Pearl (33446), Gwernyfed Imperator (30633), Marathon (27000), Artful (25112).

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Every animal is traced through Rachael, Vol. 11, p. 305, sire Mercury (3967). Rachael was bred at Showle Court; Mercury at The Leen.

Bulls bred at Birchend won two Firsts and Champion at last Royal Show held at Manchester, 1916.

Apply: P. W. Taylor.

TURNER, J. F., Newburn, Kington, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Arrow Lodge, Kington. **Rly. Stn.** Kington, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1910. 30 Head. Sires used: Prince John (27783), bred by Captain Hinckes; Heath (28363), bred by Major Robinson; Leen Rheims (31662), bred by Mr. Garbutt, Leen; Lecturer (33863), bred by Mr. Farmer; Father Christmas (30557) bred by the late Viscount Rhondda, the latter now being used in the Herd. Principal families: All the cows trace back to the early Volumes of the Herd Book, being full of Horace and Lord Wilton blood.

WALKER, JOHN, Knightwick Manor, Worcester. **Tel.** Knightwick. **Rly. Stn.** Suckley, G.W.R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Herd Founded, 1888, by T. L. Walker. 80 Head. Sires used: Royal Prince (27847), sire Royal Ringer (26458); Stockton (26509), sire Gambler (20639), Royal Winner; Snowdon (31059), sire Tramp (28785), dam Snowbird (Leen). Sires now in use: Gamester (28308), sire Lord Lieutenant (22323); Twyford Etonian (34420), sire Christmas Gift (25882), dam Truelove (sold for 1,000gs. at Twyford Sale).

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court, Orleton Manor, Court House, Leen, Marlow, Leinthall.

Apply: John Walker.

WALKER, T. L., The Cedars, Broadwas-on-Teme, Worcester. **Tel.** Broadwas. **Telephone** Knightwick 7. **Rly. Stn.** Knightwick, 3 miles. Herd Founded, 1888. 280 Head. Sires used: Confidence (21298), Samson (24269), Laureate IV. (24105), Igniter (17894), Prince Edward (23074), Stockton (26509), Royal Prince (27847), Twin (16450), Sheepcote Recorder (31024). Sires in use to-day: Court Card (29637), 1st and Champion Bath and West; Shraden Wizard (28718); Longitude (33904), by Magnitude (31721); Eaton Emperor (Vol. 49); Cuthbert (33584).

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court, Leen, Saltmarsh, Wetmore and Orleton Manor.

The Herd has won Prizes, 1st and Champion, at the Royal Agricultural Society, Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and other Shows, etc., etc.

Apply: T. L. Walker, The Cedars, Broadwas-on-Teme, Worcester.

WESTON, H. and SONS, The Bounds, Much Marcle, Herefordshire. **Tel.** Much Marcle. **Rly. Stn.** Ledbury, 5 miles. Herd Founded, 1906. 120 Head. Sires used : From noted Herds, Garnons, Leen, Buckland, etc. Sires in use to-day : Conquest (32393), sire Adelbert (26591), a noted Sire and Prize Winner ; Alder's Protector (34537), sire Eaton Royalist (31446), dam Peony by Starlight (28754) ; both Prize Winners at the Herd Book Show and Sale.

The following families are included in the Herd :—

Hampton Court, Saltmarshe, Leen, Court House, Broadward, Buckland, etc., etc.

Prizes won at Herefordshire and Worcestershire and the Herd Book Show and Sales.

Apply : H. Weston and Sons.

WILLIAMS, L., Lydart House, near Monmouth. **Rly. Stn.** Monmouth Troy, 2 miles. Herd Founded, 1914. 15 Head. Sire used : Arab Chief, bred by W. B. Tudge. Sire in use to-day : Sweet Don. Principal families : Hill House, Newton, Wintercott, Twyford, etc.

A Few Reasons why Herefords are the Best Beef Cattle.

HEREFORDS MAKE THE CHEAPEST BEEF.

Natural aptitude to fatten is the predominant characteristic of the Herefords. The animals upon which the breed was founded were selected because they showed this easy-fattening characteristic, a characteristic that has never been lost sight of by Hereford Breeders, but which has been carefully developed and become fixed to the extent that it is unerringly transmitted from generation to generation.

HEREFORDS ARE THE BEST GRAZERS.

Originally developed to meet the demand for a medium for converting the luxuriant grasses and abundance of forage of the West of England into high class beef, the Hereford is recognised to-day, as it was a century ago, as the premier grazing animal, attaining a higher finish and producing a better quality of beef, on grass alone, than any other beef animal. Practically without exception, the record prices at the market centres for grass-fed cattle have been made by cattle showing a preponderance of Hereford blood.

HEREFORDS MATURE THE EARLIEST.

The Hereford can be finished and marketed as prime beef at an earlier age and with a greater weight of carcass than any other breed. The meat of the Hereford "baby beef" is not veal, but mature beef, but lacking in the excessive fat of the older animal. Repeated tests have shown that gain can be put on a young animal at a less cost per pound than it can be put on one of mature age, and therefore that there is more profit in feeding a young animal than there is in feeding an old one.

HEREFORDS ARE THE HADIEST BREED.

Herefords endure extremes of climate and withstand hardships better than any other breed. They are more rugged of constitution as a breed, more active and energetic in the pursuit of a livelihood, and will keep in better flesh where feed and water is scarce and difficult to get, than any other breed. For this reason they have practically supplanted the other beef breeds in all parts of the world where cattle are grown under range conditions.

HEREFORDS ARE THE MOST PROLIFIC AND PREPOTENT.

Prolificacy is a characteristic that was early fixed in the Hereford breed. In range herds where Hereford blood predominates, the calf crops are uniformly larger than those in herds where the blood of other beef breeds predominates. Hereford females are not only prolific breeders, but they are the best of mothers, dropping strong calves and rearing them well. Prepotency, or the ability to transmit their characteristics to the offspring when mated with females of other breeds or mongrels, is a marked characteristic of Hereford males.

HEREFORDS ARE THE LEAST SUSCEPTIBLE TO TUBERCULOSIS.

In the testing of cattle for tuberculosis, there are fewer reactions among Herefords than among any other breed of cattle, beef or dairy. This is substantiated by the official records of the cattle offered for export from England to the United States, and by the records of numerous governments and private veterinary surgeons. The practical immunity of Herefords from tuberculosis is due to their characteristic hardness of constitution.

HEREFORDS ARE THE MOST ECONOMICAL BEEF BREED.

Being hardier of constitution, greater rustlers and less fastidious in regard to their food, Herefords make better use of the products of the average farm than any other breed. They will utilize feed and forage that other breeds will not eat, converting it into high priced beef. For this reason they are best adapted to beef production on the farms.

HEREFORDS ARE THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR RANCHING BREED.

Herefords are largely in the majority in the great cattle growing districts of Texas and the Western part of America, also in Uruguay, Australia, and New Zealand, &c. They have been proved conclusively better able to withstand adverse conditions, need far less attention, are surer breeders and better feeders than cattle of any other breed, in fact Herefords are universally recognised as "the ideal ranching breed."

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Hereford cattle; a short description of t



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"RESOLUTE." (35537) at 1 year & 10 months. old bred by MAJOR STEWART ROBINSON, Lynhales, Kingston, & purchased by Mr. T. R THOMPSON, Erwr Delyn, Penarth. for £8,400 a worlds record price for a YEARLING HEREFORD BULL.



"OYSTER QUEEN." (Vol. 48 p. 658) bred by the late Mr. R. BRIGHT. & sold at the dispersal sale of "THE TWYFORD HEREFORDS;" to Mr OWEN WILLIAMS, Crossways, Cowbridge, GLAM. for £1785.



Photo by G. Williams

Heifer calf. "OYSTER PRINCESS." At 9 months. bred by Mr. S. C. HAYTER, Twyford, Pembrokeshire, & purchased at TWYFORD dispersal sale by Mr. OWEN WILLIAMS. Crossways, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.



Photo by G. W. G. G. G.

**"SENTRY" (29360) at 7 years old, bred by Mr. P. W. TAYLOR, Birchend
Ledbury. The property of Mr T. L. WALKER, Knightwick, Worcester.
1st Prize, Aged Bull At the Society's Show & Sale, March, 1918.**



Bull Calf "TWYFORD RINGER": At 9 months, bred by Mr. S. C. HAYTER, Twyford, Pembridge, & purchased at the dispersal sale by Mr. Wm. SMITH, The Leen, Pembridge, for the record sum of £2205.



**"REFORMER" (35530) at 1 year & 1 month old, bred by
The late VISCOUNT RHONDDA, Llanwern, Newport. Mon. sold at The Society's Bull
Sale, March 1918, to Mr Robt. Wright, Lincoln, for the sum of £1522:10, a record
price for these sales.**



"STARLIGHT."(28754) at 8 years, Bred by Mr, LLOYD JONES, the property of
Capt R. T. HINCKES, Mansell Court, Hereford, sire of 1st. prize group of three
Yearling Bulls, the get of one sire at the Society's Bull Show and Sale March 1918.



"ONE ROYAL" (32871) renamed "HIS MAJESTY." At 3 years & 9 months, bred by

**Mr W. GRIFFITHS, Aldersend, Hereford, used by MAJOR STEWART
ROBINSON, for 3 years in his herd at Lynhales, Kington, and sold to Col.
E. H. TAYLOR, Jun, Frankfort, Kentucky, U. S. A.**

Score Card for Hereford Cattle

- COLOR, 5 POINTS—**
 Medium, deep, rich red, with white head, breast, belly, crest, switch and ankles.
 Objections. White back of crop high on flank or too high on legs.
- HEAD, 8 POINTS—**
 Forehead broad and prominent, face short, slightly tapering towards nose; muzzle full; nostrils wide and open; eyes large and expressive; ears of medium size, well set and well covered with hair; horns of medium size; even color, coming from head at right angles, set on level with crops, back and tail head, curving forward and downward.
- THROAT, 2 POINTS—**
 Clean, without any excessive development of loose flesh or fat underneath.
- NECK, 2 POINTS—**
 Short, neat, spreading out to meet shoulders, with full neck vein, free from loose skin. (Males: neck muscular, with full crest according to age.)
- SHOULDERS, 6 POINTS—**
 Straight, round, full, smooth and well covered; top of shoulder blades slightly below vertebra, good width on top.
- CHEST, 6 POINTS—**
 Wide, deep, round and full just back of shoulders
- BRISKET, 2 POINTS—**
 Deep and wide, moderately projecting, free from flabbiness.
- RIBS, 8 POINTS—**
 Well sprung from backbone, close together, long and arched, carrying the full width of shoulders and deeply and smoothly covered.
- BACK AND LOIN, 10 POINTS—**
 Broad, straight and heavily covered from crops to hooks, hooks moderately wide and well covered.
- RUMP, 5 POINTS—**
 Long, wide, smooth and well covered, carrying width in proportion to width of back and hooks, joining smoothly into quarters.
- QUARTERS, 4 POINTS—**
 Long, straight, muscular, full, deep and thick.
- THIGH AND TWIST, 3 POINTS—**
 Full and thick, carried well down to hooks.
- TAIL, 1 POINT—**
 Tail head level with line of back, tail dropping at right angles to back line.
- UNDERLINE, 3 POINTS—**
 Straight, flank deep and full.
- LEGS, 6 POINTS—**
 Short, straight and squarely placed, perpendicular both from side and end view, forearm muscular, bones strong and clean.
- FLESH, 8 POINTS—**
 Deep, firm, smooth, uniform covering of all parts and free from patchiness.
- SKIN, 6 POINTS—**
 Of moderate thickness, mellow, pliable and loose, abundantly covered with long thick, silky hair.
- GENERAL APPEARANCE, 10 POINTS—**
 Vigorous, compact and symmetrical. Bulls masculine and possessing an abundance of quality and predominant breeding characteristics. Females matronly, roomy, smooth, showing quality and feminine appearance throughout.
- WEIGHT, 5 POINTS—**
 Age and condition to be considered.
 The following are the average weights of all Herefords exhibited at the American Royal Show for five years:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Aged bulls | 2235 |
| Two-year-old bulls | 1911 |
| Senior yearling bulls | 1439 |
| Junior yearling bulls | 1318 |
| Senior bull calves | 979 |
| Junior bull calves | 748 |
| Aged cows | 1689 |
| Two-year-old heifers | 1517 |
| Senior yearling heifers | 1269 |
| Junior yearling heifers | 1128 |
| Senior heifer calves | 828 |
| Junior heifer calves | 634 |

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BREED HEREFORDS

- 1.—Because they are the healthiest and most vigorous breed of cattle in America.
- 2.—Because they can be maintained on less feed than any other breed.
- 3.—Because they convert cheap feed into high priced beef and at a profit.
- 4.—Because they are the best rustlers of any of the beef breeds and adapt themselves readily to all climates and conditions.
- 5.—Because they will mature at an early age and at a profitable weight.
- 6.—Because they are always ready for market and ready to give a satisfactory account of the feed they have consumed.
- 7.—Because they are the most prolific breed of beef cattle.
- 8.—Because they are a uniform color and free from pedigree fads or craze.
- 9.—Because the cows are good milkers and are the dual purpose cow for the farmer.
- 10.—Because they are prepotent and will get a uniform lot of calves.

Score Card for Hereford Cattle

- COLOR, 5 POINTS—**
Medium, deep, rich red, with white head, breast, belly, crest, switch and ankles.
Objections. White back of crop high on flank or too high on legs.
- HEAD, 8 POINTS—**
Forehead broad and prominent, face short, slightly tapering towards nose; muzzle full; nostrils wide and open; eyes large and expressive; ears of medium size, well set and well covered with hair; horns of medium size; even color, coming from head at right angles, set on level with crops, back and tail head, curving forward and downward.
- THROAT, 2 POINTS—**
Clean, without any excessive development of loose flesh or fat underneath.
- NECK, 2 POINTS—**
Short, neat, spreading out to meet shoulders, with full neck vein, free from loose skin. (Males: neck muscular, with full crest according to age.)
- SHOULDERS, 6 POINTS—**
Straight, round, full, smooth and well covered; top of shoulder blades slightly below vertebra, good width on top.
- CHEST, 6 POINTS—**
Wide, deep, round and full just back of shoulders
- BRISKET, 2 POINTS—**
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Well sprung from backbone, close together, long and arched, carrying the full width of shoulders and deeply and smoothly covered.
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Broad, straight and heavily covered from crops to hooks, hooks moderately wide and well covered.
- RUMP, 5 POINTS—**
Long, wide, smooth and well covered, carrying width in proportion to width of back and hooks, joining smoothly into quarters.
- QUARTERS, 4 POINTS—**
Long, straight, muscular, full, deep and thick.
- THIGH AND TWIST, 3 POINTS—**
Full and thick, carried well down to hocks.
- TAIL, 1 POINT—**
Tail head level with line of back, tail dropping at right angles to back line.
- UNDERLINE, 3 POINTS—**
Straight, flank deep and full.
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