their cows tested. Now, I must tell the ladies an incident that happened down at the Indiana dairy convention. I was talking to a certain young man, and I noticed all the while he kept using the word "we." "We" are doing so and so, "we" plant so-and-so, instead of saying "I" as the average man does. It excited my curiosity, and I said to him, "I am curious to know who your partner is?" "Oh," he says, "it is my wife." I was appointed a member of the committee to pass upon some essays for which prizes were offered, and by the way, Mr. President, that was a most excellent idea, offering prizes for essays on farm dairying. We had a number of those essays delivered, and the committee went over them, each by himself, and then we got ourselves together and we labored over those essays, and worked over them for two hours before we reached a conclusion of where the prizes should go, and two members of the committee were graduates of their agricultural college, bright young men. Well, we finally made up our mind, the committee reported, and the essays were read and then we learned who were the winners, and the winner of the first prize was this gentleman's partner. I want to say, too, that this lady attended the convention with her husband and partner, they were pulling together as they should be, instead of his coming to the convention and getting all the benefit and she staying home and doing all the work.

DAIRY BULLS.

Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.

"How can I be reasonably sure, that any bull, that you, or any other breeder may send me, will improve the quality of my herd."

This question I copy from a letter, received in my mail two weeks ago.

This is with all of us the leading question, and I wish I were able to answer it with any degree of certainty.
In our few minutes talk together we may be able to exchange some ideas that will be mutually helpful.

In the discussion of this question, the first thing to do is to answer the question, "Who needs a dairy bull?" and I would answer it by saying, that any man who intends to make dairying the chief aim of his live stock farming, needs a pure bred dairy bull.

"What breed," you ask; I would answer, just the breed you take a fancy to, for with this one, you will have the best success, because you will give it the best care.

The bull the dairyman will need, will possibly not be the one that the pure breeder will need, for the latter, besides utility, is seeking for good looks and many fancy points.

The essential points will be the same however.

In his search for a bull, by correspondence, the dairyman must rely largely on pedigree, and the reliability of the breeder he deals with.

If possible, I would go and see the dam of the bull I was to use in my herd.

"How good a cow shall she be?" I would say that with the improved methods of care, given by the breeders of today, to their herds, no bull should be given a place in good dairyman's herd whose dam will not make at least 400 pounds of butter in a year, or its equivalent, 343 pounds of fat.

The greater her record, the more valuable her son, other things being equal.

An excellent plan is to buy an old bull, if still vigorous, and only in this way can you know just what kind of a sire you may have.

Many of the best sires of all the breeds have gone to the shambles long before their usefulness was known.

In the selection of a bull for his individuality, the first thing I would want would be masculinity.

This is not shown by his being coarse, or having a big head, but by his resolute, sturdy, commanding appearance.

This has nothing to do with his being cross, for this is largely education, or rather the lack of it.

He wants to show that he has energy to spare. Then I want
him to have a good muzzle, showing good appetite; and then a large barrel showing good digestive capacity.

For use in a grade herd, never mind if his great barrel has caused his back to sag a little.

Nearly the same words will apply to the selection of a young bull.

Let him be active, robust, intelligent looking, and showing large capacity.

If you wish his daughters to have good shaped utters and good sized teats, see that his dam has such an udder and that the bull himself has good sized, squarely placed, rudimentary teats.

Let him be thin in the thighs and show no tendency to beefiness at any place. In fact let him be all that is different from a beef sire.

As emphasizing the thought that your bull should have a good mother, a few moments' study of some of the great dairy sires, of the different breeds will be pertinent.

The two bulls that lead the Holstein breed in the number of officially tested daughters are De Kol 2nds Paul DeKol and Aaltje Salo 3rd's Tritomia Netherlands.

The first named was owned by Mr. H. D. Roe, Augusta, N. J., and he has about 45 registered daughters, and 31 of them have made tests that have placed them in the Advanced registry. Two of them have made officially 29.26 lbs. and 28.24 lbs. butter, 80 per cent fat, in seven days at 4 years old.

This bull had for a dam DeKol 2nd, with a record of 26 lbs. 9.2 oz. of 80 per cent butter in seven days, and she was also the dam of three other bulls having together 26 Advanced registry daughters.

Mr. Roe writes as follows concerning him: "The last three years that we owned this bull, on account of his being cross, it was necessary to keep him partly blindfolded and rather thin in flesh, in order to handle him safely.

"He was fed ensilage once per day, hay twice. His grain feed was largely bran with some malt sprouts and dried grains.

"We never fed him any corn outside of what he got in the silage.

"At that time we did not have any way to exercise our bulls."
"We now use a tread power and would not think of doing without it."

The latter bull was owned by S. B. Jones & Son, Hustisford, Wis.

This bull has 38 registered daughters, and 32 of these have made records admitting them to the Advanced registry.

This bull was bred in Wisconsin also, but I have thus far been able to find out but little about his dam.

His sire was a son of the well-known cow Tritomia, that we often heard Mr. Hoard tell of as winning 1st in the show ring, and butter test as well, at the Minnesota State fair.

This bull was fed 6 to 8 pounds per day of a ration of bran and oatmeal, and exercised in a yard one or two hours each day.

His picture, though a small one, shows him to have been of a very marked dairy type for the breed.

The bull of the Jersey breed that leads all others in the number of tested daughters is Exile of St. Lambert.

Ninety-four of these have made records over 14 lbs. butter per week.

He is said to have been a bull of great vigor and vitality, and retained his vigor up to the very day he died, at 13 years of age.

This bull had for a dam Allie of St. Lambert, with a record of 26 lbs. 12 oz. butter in seven days, and full sister to Ida of St. Lambert with a test of over 30 lbs. per week.

This bull was exercised in the following manner: A good strong post was firmly fixed in the ground and stayed on four sides.

Across this a strong pole of hickory, about 12 feet long was attached by means of a swivel. Exile was secured to one end of it by a chain from his nose to the pole, which was weighted down at the other end to balance it. He took his exercise in a circle.

The only picture of this bull available is a wood cut from a drawing.

As prepotent a Jersey bull as there ever was is still alive in King of St. Lambert's King, owned by Mr. F. W. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio.

He was by King of St. Lambert, the sire of 26 tested cows, and out of his own daughter, Elsie Bonner, 21 lbs. butter in 7 days.
I never enjoyed a day much more than one spent in looking over Mr. Hart's herd, and especially looking at his bull, his mother and daughters, and last but not least a young bull showing vigor to spare, sired by King of St. Lambert's King, and out of his own dam.

This bull is commonly called Hart's King, and he has 24 tested daughters, and Mr. Hart writes me that he has 40 of his daughters and every one of them old enough is capable of a record.

I have here a fairly good picture of him, and a good one of some of his daughters.

This bull is just 12 years old and is still in the pink of condition and vigor.

For exercise he is often taken out for a twenty-minute walk by the man who cares for him. He is kept tied in a corner of the cow stable in sight of the herd of cows.

Of the well known Guernsey bulls, Lily's Bonny Boy owned by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, Lake Geneva, had 41 registered daughters, and 13 of these at least have made 343 lbs. fat in a year, and Lily Ella and Lilyta made, in official tests, 782 and 710 lbs. fat respectively.

This bull was out of Lily of Fernwood, 22 lbs. 11½ oz. butter in a week, and one of the best cows of the breed.

This bull received his exercise by daily work in a tread power to run a separator.

The Guernsey bull having the second highest number of tested daughters was also owned in Wisconsin, and was Benjamin 1931.

He had 25 registered daughters, and nine of them have records ranging from 349 to 508 lbs. fat in a year, and ten of them have weekly records ranging from 12.02 to 17.7 lbs. fat.

He was exercised twice daily in the tread power, and proved a good sire until he was nine years old.

He was never as vigorous as some bulls, due, I think, to poor care when he was about a year old.

His dam, Tricksey, was in 1888 first prize cow at the Wisconsin State fair, and made 2 lbs. 73¼ oz. butter in one day.
Mr. S. C. Kent, who imported over 1,000 Guernseys, says she was the best cow he ever owned.

I have here a picture of Benjamin and some of his daughters.

I tried to obtain pictures of all of these bulls and their dams, but was unable to do so, and this serves to emphasize the fact that usually the great bulls are not known until they are dead.

You will note that where feed is mentioned these bulls were fed a liberal grain ration, and I think one of the serious mistakes often made is to make a bull live entirely on roughage when in heavy service.

Let them have all the good hay or corn fodder they want, but feed lightly of corn silage.

Feed a ration of bran or bran and ground oats of from 6 to 8 lbs. per day.

If a bull is quiet, and a paddock is handy, he will be much improved by being at pasture in summer until the flies get bad, but in nearly all cases it is better to keep him in the barn.

Above all things that a bull needs, and not nearly enough of them get, is plenty of exercise daily.

On many farms where the item of expenses is not counted, a man will walk and lead a bull for an hour or more daily, and while it is doubtless efficient, few of us wish to spend our time in this way.

By far the cheapest and best way to exercise a bull is in a tread power, and we have so exercised our bulls for the past ten years.

Nearly all of them learn it readily, even if old, and it will do no harm to work them there an hour each day.

More than that, they can easily earn their board running a separator or other light machinery.

It will not do to have the power very steep for they will slip.

Another excellent way to exercise a bull is to work him in a harness, and I have here photos showing bulls working single and double.

There are many other ways to exercise a bull, but I think the best one is to tie him by a rope around his horns to an overhead wire or rope, 50 to 100 feet long.

Set a post 15 feet long, four feet in the ground and run a wire from the top of this post to a tree or building.
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

If the wire runs through a hole in the top of the post to a short post close to the ground you can readily arrange a tightener with a rod with nut on the end.

We use about the same plan to give our bull a sun bath, but use a rope running through a pulley at the top of post, and with a 100-lb. weight on which will allow some give and take, but the rope is always tight. I have here a picture of our bull tied on such a runway.

Many bulls tied out in this way will not walk around enough, and if you have such an one, let a yearling bull or two out to scrap with him and both will get plenty of exercise.

Quite an important item of a bull’s care that is nearly always neglected is the care of his feet.

Don’t let them grow like a certain breeder did his bull’s feet a few years ago. The Short Course students were there judging and one of them ventured to call the attention of the breeder to the six inches or more of toes the old bull had, and the breeder replied: “Young man, don’t you know it is now winter, and of course we keep him on runners.”

It is a simple operation to throw a bull with a rope and to saw off his hoofs with a small saw.

Nothing else is as good as a saw, and a good job cannot be done unless the bull is thrown.

The bull should have a ring in his nose about the time he is a year old, and earlier if he is headstrong, and as soon as it is healed he should be taught to lead by it and always be handled with a staff.

A daily grooming will greatly improve his looks, and doubtless do him good.

Do not keep your bull in a foul, dark pen, but, if possible, give him a light, airy box stall, in sight of the herd of cows, and be sure and clean his stall and water him daily.

Do not abuse him, but still be firm with him.

Never fool or play with a young bull, but always make him mind, and then as he grows older never give him a chance to know he can do anything else.

Do not trust him if he is gentle, though you may do as you please about it if he acts cross,
It is always the gentle bull that kills the man.

Careless handling of bulls has cost our state some of her best dairymen and breeders.

You will at this point want to come back to the first question and desire to know what results you can expect by the use of a pure bred bull in your herd.

If you select a bull who has a long line of female ancestors that were better cows than those you expect to breed him to you may be almost sure that he will work a marked improvement in your herd.

Just how much no one can say, for two full brothers will often, when equally as good individually, prove very different as sires.

Mr. Cogswell, the owner of Exile, speaks of a case of this kind, and the two trotters, Patron and Patronage, was a marked case of this kind.

I can remember of hearing the critics pooh at Patronage and say he was only used because his brother was so great a trotter.

Of course, Patron had the best chance in the stud, but Patronage sired Alix, the queen of the turf.

You can ask any of our most successful dairymen in what one thing more than any other lies their success, and they will tell you: "The continued use of the best pure bred dairy sires I could find."

Therefore, in the words of the revered Hiram Smith, "Buy a bull."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jacobs: Is it a question that is quite right to leave to a man's fancy, just what breed he should select? While I do not wish to start a breed row, wouldn't it be a better rule to take a breed that is better adapted to a man's business rather than depend on his fancy?

Mr. Hill: Certainly. Perhaps that was not putting it quite right, that he should leave it to his fancy, but after a very little thought, that will be his fancy. He will have decided with