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FITTING LIVESTOCK
FOR SHOW

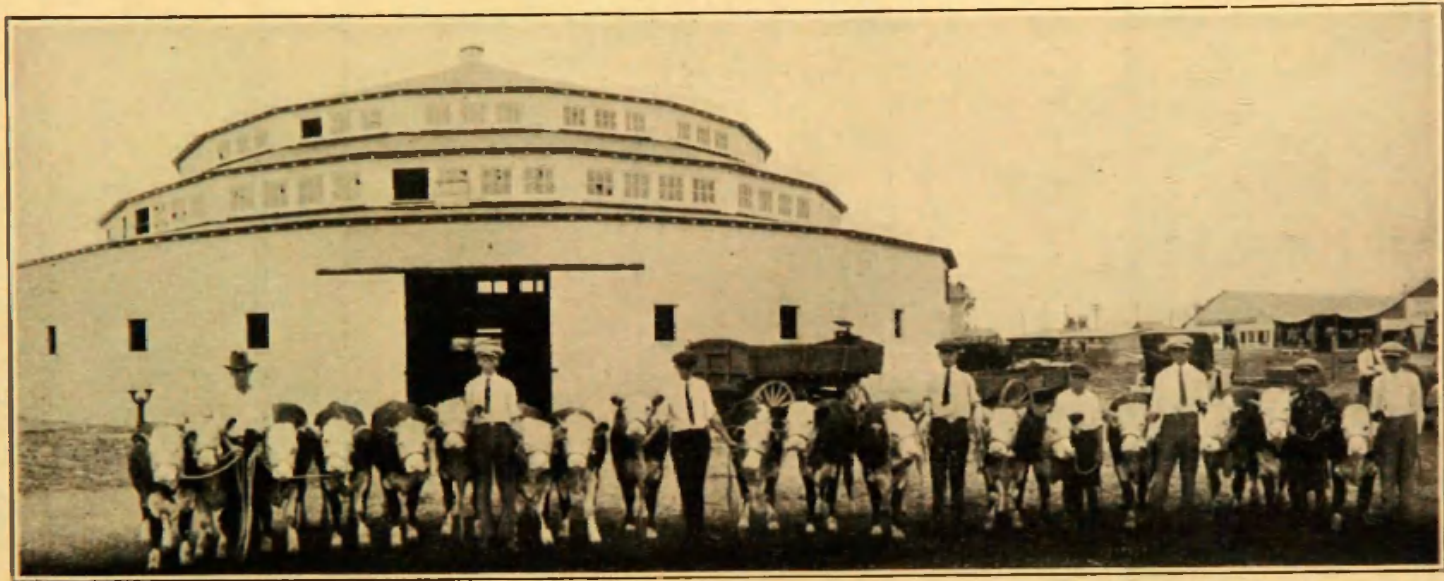
By Charles I. Bray



Prize-Winning Southdown Wether, Showing Good Form and Fitting

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND
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Reserve Champion Steers. Denver, 1927. Fed and Shown by Sterling High School Boys

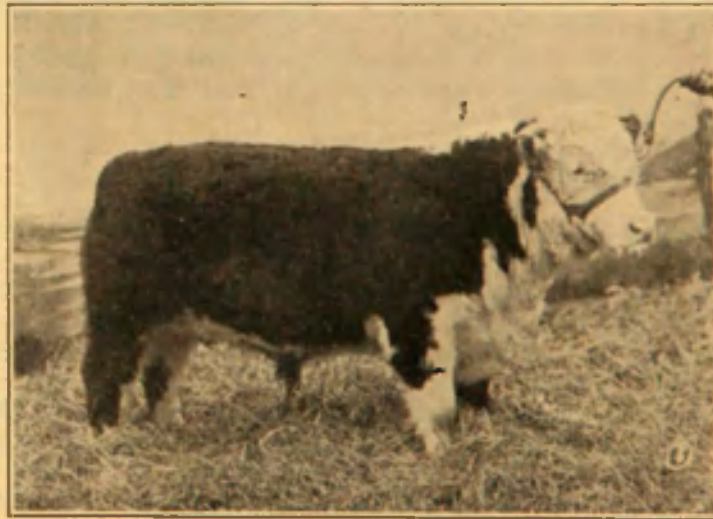
FITTING LIVESTOCK FOR SHOW

BY CHAS. I. BRAY

A livestock breeder gains more from exhibiting his stock than just the ribbons or prize-money he may be fortunate enough to win. Few breeders win enough prize-money to pay all expenses of showing. This is just as true with unfitted animals driven in to local fairs to compete for \$2.00 prizes as it is with herds fitted for months and shipped hundreds of miles to compete for \$25 and \$50 prizes at the larger stock shows. This fact should not discourage the exhibitor, however, as there are other benefits of considerable importance.

The educational value of the stock show cannot be overestimated. The show ring is the greatest educational institution for teaching animal form and type. Types sometimes change materially in a very few years. Breeders discover the defects in their own animals when they see them lined up in competition by an efficient judge. Few men become really good judges until they have exhibited stock in competition. Until a man is a good judge he is rarely a successful stock-breeder.

Probably the greatest return from showing livestock is in the advertising one gets for his stock. The man who exhibits live-



Beau Domino, First Prize Junior Bull Calf, Denver, 1920 (Courtesy of "Through the Leaves")

stock, whether it be good or medium in quality, gets his name before people in a way hardly equaled by other forms of advertising. This is more especially true if animals are prize-winners, and have been shown in attractive condition. With a well-fitted herd on exhibition and the name of the breeder properly displayed on signs or placards, a most effective impression is made on the minds of spectators and prospective buyers. Those who are most successful financially in breeding and selling livestock, consider the exhibition of their stock as a highly important and necessary form of advertising.

One important result of exhibiting is increased sales. Many immediate sales can be made by the man with a good exhibit. If animals have won good prizes, higher prices can be obtained, both for the winners and for others in the same herd and of similar breeding. The National Western Stock Show, for instance, is the principal market for purebred beef cattle in Colorado and adjoining states. Good salesmen who start on the show circuit with fifteen or twenty head of good breeding animals will sell by the end of the season not only many of their show animals, but much of their surplus stock at home.

Another advantage is that the exhibitor meets other men in his own line and gets a valuable interchange of ideas. The cultivation of friendly relations with other breeders often results in satisfactory exchanges of breeding stock. The breeder who has sold his surplus, or has not the particular kind of animal a customer wants, will turn sales to other breeders with whom he is on good terms.

Community pride is another incentive which might be mentioned as a reason for taking part in local fairs, as well as in larger stock shows.

GOOD STOCK NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS

As one breeder puts it, "the first and most essential thing is to have a real prospect to start with." To exhibit good stock, one must first buy or breed good stock. There is more satisfaction in breeding show animals than buying them, unless it be in the case of herd sires. While many good animals lose through faulty fitting, quite frequently a lot of good feeding and fitting is wasted on inferior individuals. To produce good stock, breed from the best possible foundation animals. Prize-winners do not always breed prize-winners, but they have the best chance to do so. Many a breeder finds that he laid the foundation of his fame and fortune when he invested in a few choice and meritorious breeding animals.

WHEN TO BREED

Breeding dates should be arranged so that show stock will have as much advantage as possible as to age and size in their respective classes. The base dates for computing ages are usually given in fair catalogs, but are repeated here. Those for beef cattle are given in detail for illustration.

Age Classification for Beef Cattle, 1923-24

Junior calves.....	Jan. 1, 1923-Aug. 31, 1923
Senior calves.....	Sept. 1, 1922-Dec. 31, 1922
Junior yearlings.....	Jan. 1, 1922-Aug. 31, 1922
Senior yearlings.....	Sept. 1, 1921-Dec. 31, 1921
Two years old.....	Sept. 1, 1920-Aug. 31, 1921

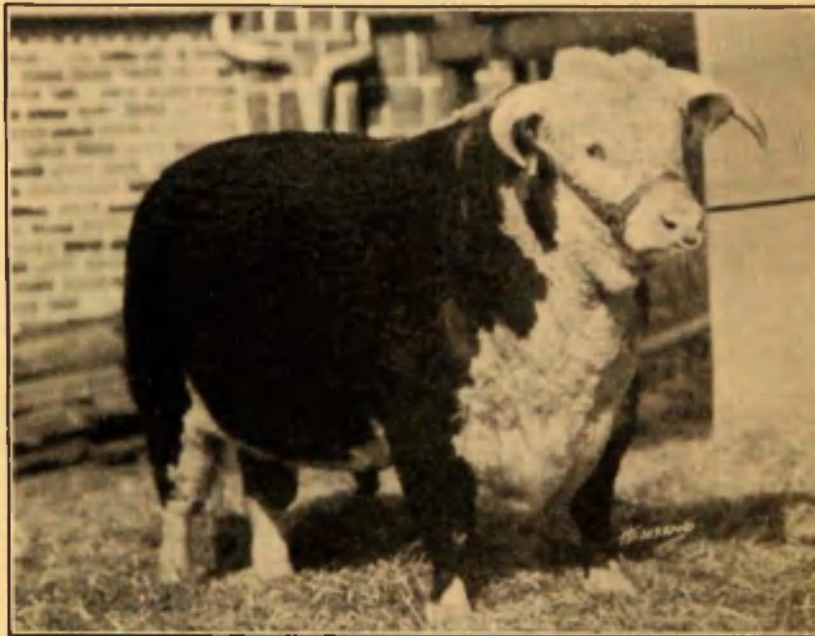
The classification for dairy cattle is similar, except that the dates are sometimes made August 1 and February 1. Sheep are dated from December 1 or January 1, and horses from January 1. There is no subdivision into senior and junior classes with sheep and horses. The swine dates are usually September 1 and March 1. The September or August date determines the age in years, while the January, February or March date separates the senior from the junior classes. To illustrate, a calf born on or after September 1, 1922, is still a calf (not a year old) on August 31, 1923. It therefore classes as a calf during all the 1923-24 season, which may last until March, 1924, at which time the calf is a year and a half old. Similarly it will class as a yearling during the fair season of 1924-25 even though it may be well over two years old at the January Stock Show. In the same way a pig may show as "under six months" at the National Western Stock Show in January, although it was six months old on September 1. The purpose of these base dates is to permit animals to show in one class with others of like age all through the fair season, regardless of minor differences in dates of birth.

To strike these dates correctly, it is necessary in breeding to consider the period of gestation. Beef cows should be bred not earlier than November 26 for senior calves, and on or after March 26 for junior calves. Dairy cows would be bred after October 26 and April 26, respectively, and sows after May 10 and November 10. An animal dropped several months after a base date is usually under a considerable handicap in regard to size.

SELECTING FOR SHOW

For large fairs, show animals are picked out months ahead of time to receive special preparation. For small fairs this is not customary. At large exhibitions, such as the National West-

ern Stock Show, considerable extra feeding and fitting is necessary if an entry is to have any chance to win a prize. For this kind of competition, selection should be made carefully and in good time. Exhibitors who lack experience should get the best advice possible in making selections. Frequently an exhibitor



Mischlevous, Jr., the Grand Champion Hereford at 1121 Western Stock Show

wins on an entry that he would have left at home but for the advice of the county agent or some other breeder.

It is not possible to give here all the fine points of the various breeds. These must be obtained by study and experience. Information on types can be obtained from official score cards, but particularly from articles and illustrations in the breed journals. The best way to get a knowledge of type is to attend the larger fairs and make a careful study of the winning animals.

The following paragraph from the rules of the National Western Stock Show indicates the basis on which judges should make their awards, and indirectly describes the types of stock to be selected by the exhibitor.

"The primary object of the Show is to encourage the breeding and feeding of improved breeds and types of livestock for well-defined, practical purposes. Regard will be had for symmetry, size, form, action, consti-

tution, vigor and general characteristics of the various breeds, with reasonable allowance for age, but due regard will also be paid to heads, and that graceful carriage, style and general refinement that denote breed character—points which, while not weighing on the 'scale,' add value to animals when being sold for breeding purposes. And in groups, encouragement will be given to uniformity of breed type."

FITTING FOR SHOW

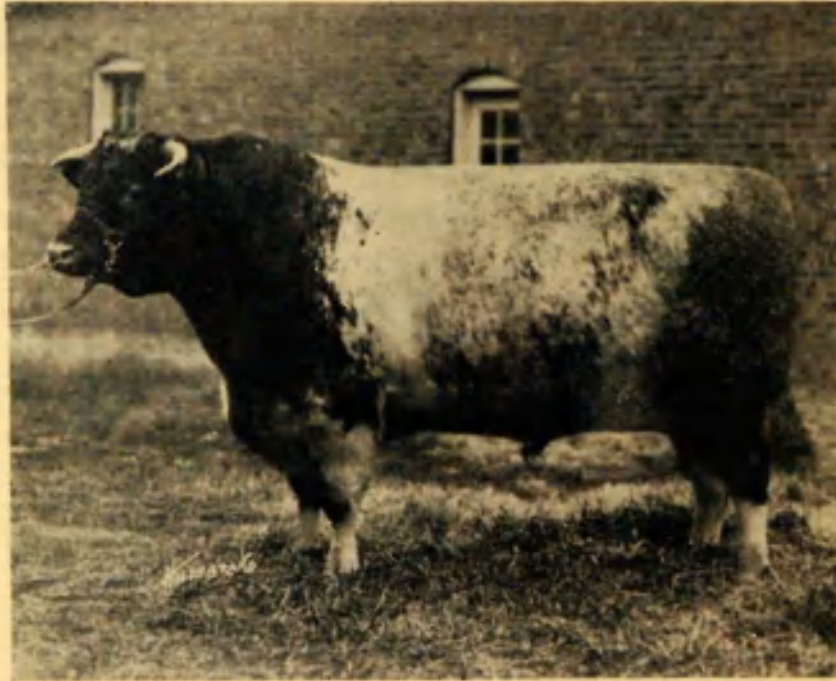
Fitting is preparing an animal to appear at its best. With the meat-producing animals, fattening is the most important part of fitting, but the fat must be firm and evenly laid on. This holds true with breeding animals as well as market stock. While the breeding animal may never go directly to the block, its value depends on its ultimate ability to produce meat stock. It cannot demonstrate this ability in thin condition. The judge has to make his award on the animal as it appears before him, not on what it might be like if given a fair chance. The failures of new exhibitors are mainly due to poor fitting and showing. Most judges prefer to encourage new exhibitors where possible, and regret having to turn down good prospects for lack of condition or growth.

Getting an animal fat enough is only part of the problem. It is a greater problem to get it at its best at just the right time. After show cattle have reached their prime, their flesh may get hard or too soft and blubbery. Sheep may be so highly fitted as to be practically ruined for breeding purposes. Ideal condition or "bloom" is reached when the covering of fat is evenly distributed over the body and is springy, but firm and smooth. Rolls or lumps of fat that appear on the ribs or around the tail head are objectionable, but are sometimes hard to avoid. Where animals are to be carried in show condition over a fair season lasting five or six months, they are started in comparatively light condition, both on account of the warm weather and the danger of overdoing them later.

BEEF CATTLE

Beef calves that are good show prospects are usually put on nurse cows as soon as they can use extra milk. Other things being equal, the larger and fatter a calf is at show time the better chance it has to win. It should get grain as soon as it will eat. Where a number of calves are to get grain, a creep can be arranged in which they can be fed separately from the cows.

A creep is a small enclosure, conveniently located, with openings only wide enough for the calves to go through. Calves will only eat two or three pounds of grain a day at first and will



Princely Stamp, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull at the National Western Stock Show in Denver in 1920 (Courtesy Record Stockman)

probably not eat over five or six pounds a day until late fall. By stock show time they will eat six or eight pounds. Riley Oakes, beef herdsman for the Colorado Agricultural College, recommends a mixture of 60 parts oats, 20 corn, 20 barley and 10 parts oil meal, together with alfalfa hay and corn silage. This mixture was steamed during the past show season. Corn is not fed in large amounts to young calves. They will do better if run on good pasture with access to clean water, with grain each night and morning. Older cattle get more corn, especially toward show time.

After midsummer, if not earlier, it may be advisable to separate the calves and cows except at night and morning feeding periods. When pastures run dry, corn silage or roots in moderate amounts will help to keep the calves in good condition. The best prospects can be given separate box stalls. These should be cool, clean and well bedded.

The following account from *Western Farm Life*, describes the feeding and management of the Champion steer of the 1920 National Western Stock Show. It will indicate how winning cattle are fed for exhibition:



Colorado Mixer, Grand Champion Steer, Kansas City Royal, 1922. Champion on Foot, Denver, 1923. Shown by Geo. W. Baker, Littleton

"He was placed upon a nurse cow at five months old and was supplied a ration of ground oats, 2 parts; ground barley, 2 parts; bran, 2 parts; and 1 part oil meal. In addition he was fed all the alfalfa hay he wished. He was permitted to nurse until 15 months old. At the 1919 Denver show, he won over a strong class of senior calves and was made reserve champion grade. At this time, when he was 16 months old, his official weight was 1,150 pounds. While possessing very satisfactory type, he did not then carry sufficient flesh to suit some judges.

"His ration following the 1919 Denver show was much the same, with the addition of 2 parts hominy meal, likewise a limited amount of alfalfa molasses meal, and some black strap molasses. A limited amount of silage was provided during the spring and summer of 1919. He had access to a bluegrass lot and a patch of sweet clover. Commencing in August, mangel beets were mixed in the ration and from October on, cooked barley was fed instead of ground barley. No corn was fed to this steer until December 1, 1919. During the six weeks which intervened between that time and the Denver show, his ration was about one-third corn and the other two-thirds the mixture given prior to December 1st."

Earl Babbitt, herd manager for W. N. W. Blavney, of Denver, gives an account of the preparation of Blavney's Pride, the steer that won grand championship at Denver in 1922, both on foot and in the carcass contest, as follows:

"I started to fit him as soon as he was dropped, by feeding his mother grain morning and night. I allowed him to nurse three times a day. This was kept up for six weeks and he was doing as well as could be expected.

I then gave him fresh nurse-cow in addition and started him on equal parts of shelled corn, whole oats, bran and a sprinkle of oil meal. This grain ration was fed regularly twice a day—at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 5:30 in the evening. This was continued for two months. Then I moved him to the show barn; gave him a nice box stall, bedded with plenty of good, clean straw; changed his feed to two parts ground oats, one part cracked corn, one part bran, dry mixed; then sprinkled with a mixture of water molasses and salt. This was fed three times a day—noon feed at 11:30. I was always careful not to over-feed, but yet gave him all that he would clean up. We watered him three times a day, in a bucket. Timothy hay was kept before him at all times. During the summer months he was turned out at night in a small corral, for exercise.

"From this on, no changes were made until he was ten months old. I then gave him a fresh nurse-cow and continued the same rations, except hot water was used to mix the feed instead of cold."

Fitting—Fitting, aside from feeding, consists of washing and grooming, polishing horns, trimming feet, exercising and breaking to lead and stand properly. Horn training gets some attention for the larger fairs. The set of the horns does not affect the meat value of the animal, but a pair of upstanding or otherwise badly set horns will spoil an animal for show, and seriously affect its selling value. With Herefords the horns are turned gracefully downward, while in Shorthorns they curve slightly forward on a level with the poll. Horns are trained by weights attached to the tip of the horns when the calves are young. A strap or light chain may connect the two across the front of the poll to bring the horns forward. Some experience is necessary to know just



Horns Well Trained Add Greatly to Appearance (Courtesy Weston Manufacturing Co., Denver)



Students Washing and Curling Cattle for Show, Colorado Agricultural College

when to take off the weights. Study the types of horns on prize-winning animals of the various breeds before trying to use weights. It is better to take them off too soon than to leave them on too long. They can be replaced later if the horns are not coming down far enough.

Polishing horns is usually done just before show time, but a better finish will result from frequent polishing. "Elbow grease is the best horn polish." The horns may be scraped first with a rasp, then with broken glass or steel scrapers until all rough places are removed. Emery cloth or sand paper is then used to smooth the surface still further. A polishing paste made of oil and emery powder, or any good metal polish may be used after sandpapering. A strip of soft cloth about three feet long wrapped once around the horn, gives best results for polishing. The final touch is put on with oil, well rubbed in with a cloth as before.

Animals that stand much in soft ground or in box stalls need their hoofs trimmed occasionally. The toes otherwise grow out too long and turn up in front, throwing considerable strain on the pasterns. Blacksmiths' hoof pincers are best for trimming, together with a rasp and a good knife. A strong pocket knife

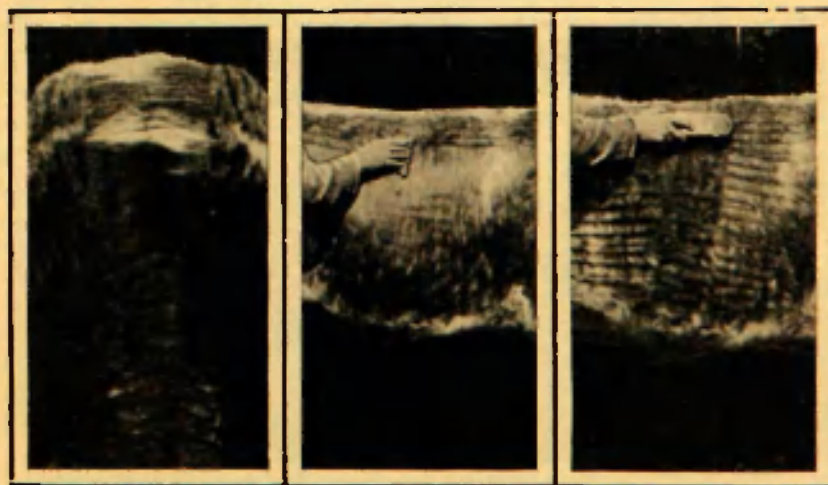


Champion Steer, Boy's Calf Club, Iowa State Fair

will serve satisfactorily. The beginner should first study a natural-shaped foot. Try to get off all excess horn without getting into the quick. Three things should be kept in mind, to keep the sole level, the sides equal in height, and the heels low. If blood is drawn or the foot is tender after trimming, a little turpentine applied will take the soreness out and prevent infection. Animals may be thrown for trimming, but on most show farms special stocks are built to hold the animal with a canvas sling under the body.

Washing helps to keep the coat in good condition, though a too frequent use of soap may take the oil out of the hair. Wash at least twice before shipping, every two weeks if possible. Where water pressure is not available, water is poured over the animal with a bucket so as to run down the sides and legs. Soft water with the chill off is best. After the hair is all wet, a good lather should be worked well into the coat all over the body. Use tar soap. At least a second soaping will be necessary the first time the animal is washed to remove all the dirt. After the dirt is well loosened, the soap should be rinsed out thoroughly. Soap left in the hair makes the coat harsh and sticky. When at the fair wash well a few hours before showing.

Curling—Hereford and Galloway cattle are usually not blanketed previous to showing, but allowed to grow a thick coat of hair. Aberdeen-Angus are usually blanketed and shown with the

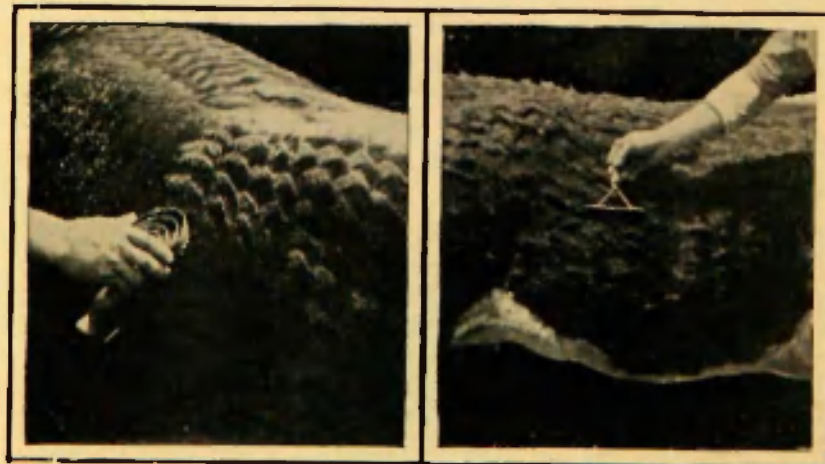


Curling Coat of a Shorthorn. Left—Parting hair along back. Center—Making parallel lines along sides from rear to head. Right—Brushing up the tips of the hair to give a fluffy, wavy appearance. From Farmers' Bulletin 1135. (Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

hair smooth. Shorthorns are shown either rough or smooth and are blanketed or not, according to the kind of coat desired.

To curl the coat the hair is sponged lightly to make it thoroughly damp. For Herefords, take a spring curry comb, begin near the backbone and go down the sides with a zigzag motion. Then brush or comb the hair from the under line upwards to the back, using a coarse-toothed comb or a stiff brush. The back is usually brushed smooth from the backbone out to the spring of rib. The general effect of curling is to make the animal appear wider and blockier. An expert showman usually sees that the hair stands up well on all low or deficient places, and lies down smoothly over parts that are too prominent. Shorthorns are lined out by drawing a steel or rubber comb edgewise along the sides and toward the head at intervals of about two or three inches. The hair is then brushed or combed from below as previously described. The tail should be clipped from brush to tailhead, making a neat junction with the body. The switch is washed well, then braided in several braids, and combed out when dry. (See illustrations.)

To show well, animals must be broken to lead and stand squarely on their feet with heads well up and backs straight. If haltered daily while fed, they are easier to train. A stick, cane or whip stock about six feet long may be used to put their feet in place while standing. They must be made accustomed to this before the fair, or they will be too frightened to stand well.



Curling a Hereford. Part the hair first along the back. Left—Use round comb, going down the side from spring of rib to underline with a zigzag motion covering a six- or eight-inch strip at one time. Right—Combing up the tips of the hairs. (From Farmers' Bulletin 1135. (Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

If an animal is well selected, is of full age, has been well fed and trained, and is then put into the ring in first-class condition, it should have a good chance to win a prize.

DAIRY CATTLE

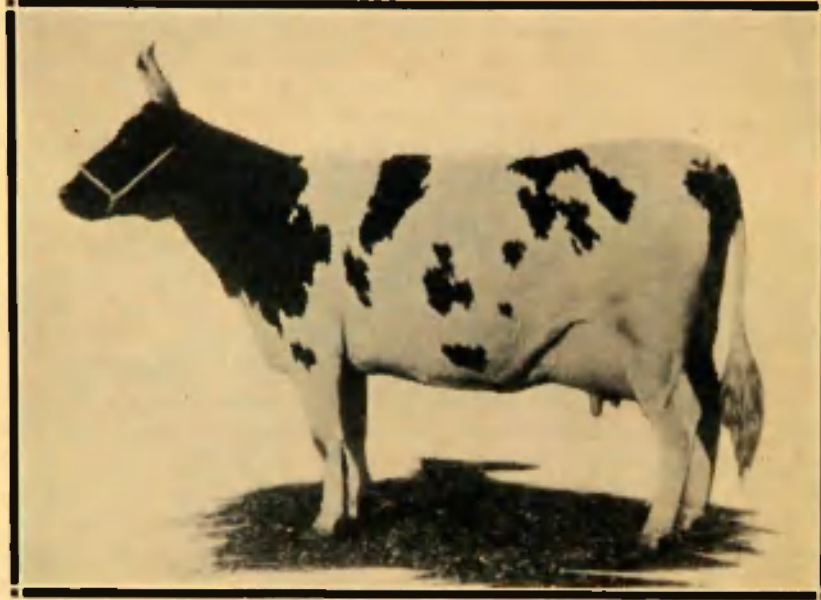
Dairy type and form should be the prime consideration in selecting for show, though breed type must always be taken into account. For cows, a large capacious udder, flexible, and with well-placed teats is of the greatest importance in any breed. Dairy temperament is indicated by large, long milk veins, rich secretions in skin and ears, sharp withers, prominent hips, well-shaped ribs, long thin neck and lean thighs. Capacity is shown by a large barrel, full fore flanks and chest and strong muzzle. Strength and constitution are judged by general vigor and vitality, strong straight back, full bright eyes, full heart girth and an active walk. Quality is determined by pliability and fineness of skin and hair, and by reasonable fineness of bone. Drooping rumps and deficient front udders are serious objections in show cattle. They are found in many heavy producers.

Dairy bulls are judged on the same general points as cows, the milk veins and rudimentary teats being emphasized in place of the udder of the cow. Considerable importance is also attached to masculinity, vigor and prepotency.

Dairy cattle must be well fitted but are not fattened like meat animals. The object of feeding is to put the animal in good, healthy condition, and have the skin and hair soft and pliable. Any



First size Jersey Herd, Denver, 1923, Including Champion Bull and Champion Cow



Typical Ayrshire Cow in Fine Show Condition

satisfactory dairy ration fed in the right amounts will keep the animal in right condition. A little more corn or barley may be advantageous for cows inclined to be thin. A good ration might consist of equal parts of ground oats, wheat bran and corn or barley. One or two pounds of linseed meal daily will tone up the digestive system and will improve the feel of the skin and hair.



Korndyke Sarcastic J He 2nd, Champion Holstein Cow,
Denver, 1922



Jersey Cow, Majesty's Louise. The udder, teats and milk veins count from 22 to 34 per cent in judging dairy cattle



Guernsey Cow, Dolly Bonito

With good hay and a little roots or silage the ration will be complete. Such a ration will do for young stock or bulls. Mature breeding bulls are not fed much silage.

Considerable attention must be paid to the skin and hair of dairy cattle. A dairy animal with a thick hide or wiry hair always shows at a disadvantage. Neglected animals rarely exhibit good handling qualities. Improvement of the hair and skin is brought about by regular grooming, good feeding, blanketing, clipping and washing. Grooming aids in keeping the animal in health, in addition to improving the coat. Use a medium brush. Dairy cattle are usually blanketed to keep the coat thin. For late fairs they are generally clipped. In some cases only the neck, under part of the body and the thighs are clipped, together with the tail, face, ears and udder. This method is of use only where the coat is naturally thin and smooth on the other parts of the body.

The following suggestions by S. V. Layson, appeared in *The Dairy Farmer*, Des Moines, Ia., and are reproduced by permission:

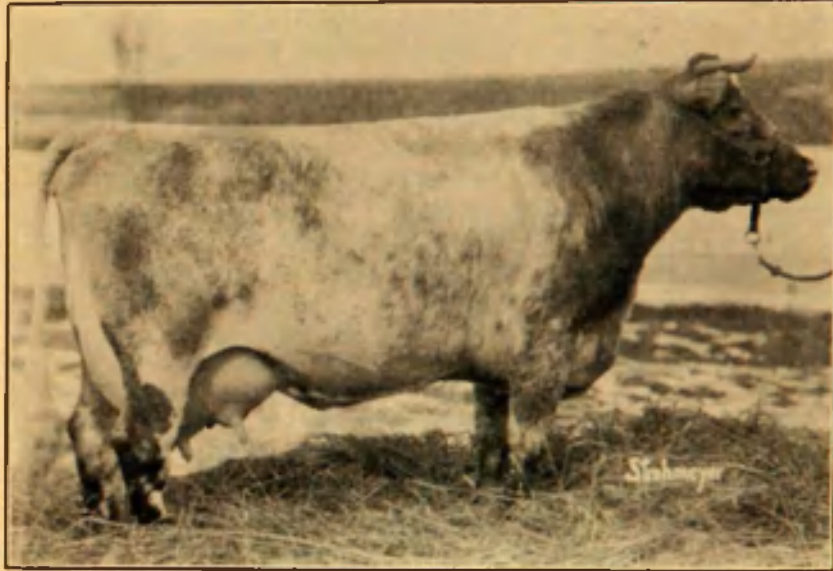
"Clipping is largely a matter of personal preference adapted to the type and quality of the animal. The tail should always be clipped leaving a nice switch and blending smoothly with the unclipped hair at the tail head. The udder and veining will usually show up better by clipping the belly up as far as a line drawn from the point of the elbow to the rear flank, being careful to make a smooth job where the clipped joins the unclipped hair. When the head and neck have a lot of long, coarse hair, it is well to clip them; otherwise they look more natural and show up as well with plenty of brushing.

"A good bristle brush cannot be used too much. A curry comb should be used as little as possible; a coarse sand-paper card is better. Fasten coarse sand-paper to a one- by three-inch piece of wood and use this in place of a curry comb.

"With the animals getting into good shape and show day approaching, it is necessary to make arrangements for shipping or hauling to the fair grounds. Provide sufficient equipment to care for them while away from home. Water and feed pails, feed, hay, bedding, extra halters, wiping cloths, horn polish, hair tonic (a good one is equal parts of tincture green soap, sweet oil and kerosene), hammer, nails, saw and other tools likely to be needed. Some emergency medicines such as epsom salts, castor oil, raw linseed oil, etc., bed clothes for the attendant and other items that are likely to be needed.

"Health certificates and registration papers must be in readiness where these are required for entrance to the exhibit."

A large part of the score for dairy cows is on the udder and milk veins and these naturally show to better advantage when the cow is fresh. Cows are generally taken into the ring un milked to show the udder as large as possible. The judge may order such cows to be milked out so as to determine the quality of the udder when empty.



Typical Milking Shorthorn Cow

Polish horns, wash and train to lead and stand as with beef cattle. In washing Holsteins a slight amount of bluing added to the water used in rinsing will make the hair appear whiter. An emulsion of equal parts olive oil and alcohol, applied very lightly, has been recommended in the Jersey Bulletin as a dressing for the hair after washing.

DRAFT HORSES

No attempt will be made here to discuss the fitting and training of fancy saddle and carriage horses. This is a business by itself. The farmer's horse is the draft horse which will continue to be produced and exhibited largely by farmers. Draft horses fit for showing must be sound and have plenty of size, bone and weight. Draft horse weights should run over 1,600 pounds for mares and 2,000 pounds and up for aged stallions, though in thin condition they will often weigh less. Too many entries shown in the draft classes are seriously under size. As much weight as possible should be natural size and scale, rather than fat, though draft show horses are usually fattened to some extent the same as other classes of stock. A good, well-fleshed horse will generally beat a good, thin one. The bone should be strong and clean cut, the pasterns sloping at an angle of forty-five to fifty degrees and the feet must of good size, shape and quality. Draft horses are judged largely on their massiveness, bone, muscling, feet and on

action or way of going. When traveling, the horse should carry his feet to the front in a straight line and without stumbling or over-reaching. The feet should be picked up smartly, showing the entire shoe and sole of the foot to the observer in the rear and should then carry the limb forward in a clean, long stride. In light horses, still more attention is paid to action, style, speed, quality and general appearance.

The following suggestions by Herbert Howarth, formerly in charge of the A. J. Zang Percherons at Broomfield, will be of great value to exhibitors:

"In fitting our horses for show, we put them in the barn and start them on feed gradually. Care must be taken for a few days to avoid colic. It seems most profitable to feed grain about five times a day. The stomach of a horse is proportionately smaller than a cow's, so he consequently needs his feed in smaller quantities. The old saying is, 'Little and often.' Of course they have access to hay at all times, the racks being filled twice a day. They also get all the water they will drink. We make it a point to give our horses a drink of water before going to bed.

"Mangers and feed boxes should be cleaned out twice a day and refuse thrown out. Give the horses sufficient time for rest between feeds. This can be done by giving the first feed at five in the morning and the last between six and seven at night.

"Another point is floating the teeth when the horses are put in the barn and before commencing to fit them. It is best to get a veterinarian to do this, as he has the proper instruments, and can do it more rapidly and effectively. The care of the teeth is something that many people overlook, bad teeth often being the real cause of horses being out of condition.

"Our feeds are divided as follows: Oats, bran and cut hay are given at 5:00 a. m., and water at 7:00 a. m. At 9:00 a. m., fill hay racks, and give small portions of oats and bran, the proportions being one-third oats and two-thirds bran. Then at noon feed oats, bran and cut hay. At 3:00 p. m., feed oats and bran, and refill hay racks. At 4:00 p. m., give water. At 6:00 p. m., the last feed consists of oats, bran and cut hay.

"When fitting a large number of horses, it is almost impossible to give them sufficient exercise, so as a rule they are given no exercise from the time they are put in the barn until a few days before they are shipped.

"To keep the blood in good order, something must be given as a substitute for exercise, or else 'stocked' legs will be one of the first troubles. 'Glaubers Salts,' mixed with the oats and bran, will in most cases prevent the trouble, and the horses will eat them quite readily. These salts are fed about twice a week at equal intervals, giving one-half or one-third of a pint of the salts at each feed. These salts can be bought very cheaply by having them ordered at wholesale prices. They are not as strong as epsom salts, and have a very desirable and cooling effect upon the blood. Oil meal can be given to good advantage. It aids greatly in putting on flesh, and also gives a soft and mellow touch. We have put on as much as four pounds per day under this system of feeding and fitting.

"In shipping horses, we prefer to get a box car and build our own stalls. In this way we get them big enough so that the horses will not rub their tails. We water them well before they go in the cars, and see that they have lots of water in transit. We never make a practice of feeding grain in transit, but give them hay only. We have found this more satisfactory than feeding grain while in the cars."

Especial attention should be paid to the feet. More horses lose out on poor feet than on any other account, barring unsoundness or lack of size. Horses should be shod at least two months before showing and will generally show better action if carrying heavier shoes than usual at the time of exhibition. They should have several days to get accustomed to these before going in the ring. If this is not convenient or desirable for local fairs, the feet should at least be well trimmed. Hoofs long at the toes or broken off or cracked from lack of shoeing are a serious objection. If feet are inclined to dry out, ordinary wet clay packed around the hoofs and in the sole of the foot is very good.

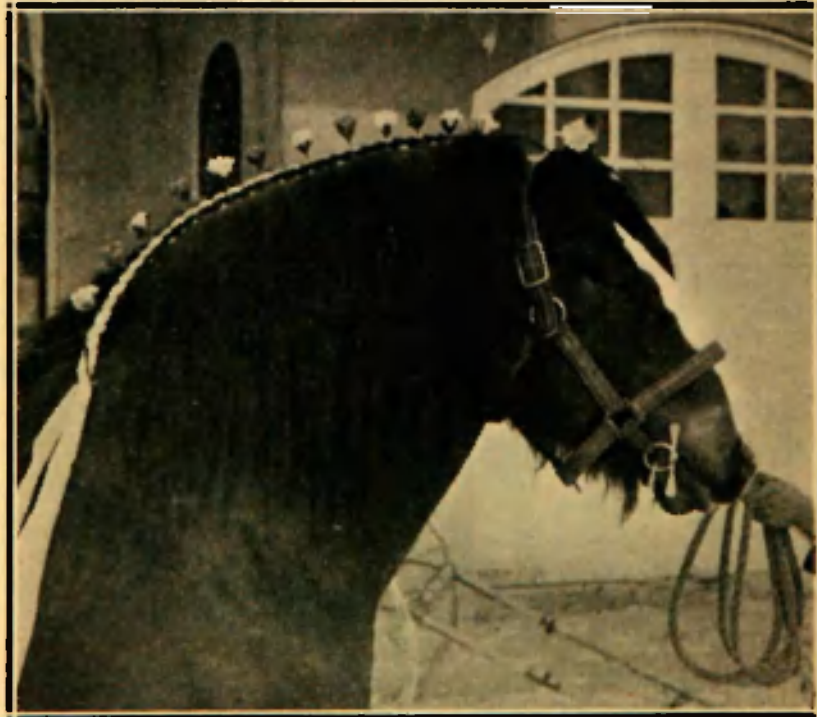
Another cause of horses showing poorly is failure to travel well. In judging horses it is customary to make them travel a little distance at both walk and trot, both away from and toward the judge, so that he can form a correct opinion of their action. The horse that refuses to trot at the halter, or even to walk rapidly, or that persists in traveling sidewise has little chance against a well-trained horse. In leading a horse, hold him fairly



Percheron Mare, Jalapa. Photo shows her in habitual pose of show mare

close to the bit, and travel alongside his head. In training, have someone follow with the whip to make the horse move smartly.

Horses should stand squarely with the forelegs slightly forward and the hind legs back. To teach this the horse is held close to the bit and tapped lightly on the back of the forelegs with a small whip or switch, pulling slightly on the bridle, and holding the head up. If the horse moves its hind feet up it is backed into place again and the training resumed. Horses accustomed to being shown will assume this pose readily. A good position when standing aids considerably in catching the eye of the judge. The appearance is still further improved if the front feet are on higher ground than the hind feet. If manes and tails are braided and decorated with ribbons the general effect is very pleasing. Though this does not add to the value of the horse in the eye of a good judge, it may help a lot in case of a close decision, and, the advertising value is considerably increased from the viewpoint of the spectator. Doing up the tail shows off the muscling of the quarters to best advantage. The braiding of manes and tails is difficult to describe on paper, and is best learned from observation.



Head of Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Voucher, showing mane braided for show

SHEEP

In selecting sheep for show, take strong, vigorous animals of good breed type. A show sheep must have a strong, thickly fleshed back and loin, wide spring of ribs, a relatively straight rump and thick deeply fleshed thighs. Open shoulders, shallow bodies and narrow chests must be avoided. Rams should have strong masculinity as shown by strength, bold appearance of head, and thick, heavy-muscled neck. Ewes have more refined heads and longer necks. Constitution and capacity are indicated by depth of chest and width of chest. Bone is important, especially in this western country. Strong pasterns and well-set legs are always necessary. Wool should cover the body well, judged according to breed requirements, and should be dense, lustrous and of good length and fine quality. In selecting for fat classes, breed type is not so important, but smoothness, quality and light pelt and offal are emphasized in addition to thick, firm fleshing. For September fairs, preliminary selection should be made in June. Always pick at least twice as many as are likely to be shown.



Grand Champion Hampshire Ram, National Western Stock Show, 1920-23

Fat sheep require a little longer to fit than breeding sheep, and will need larger amounts of corn or barley. Lambs are fed grain as soon as they will eat, and must be kept growing all the time. Two to three months' feeding may be sufficient for breeding sheep over one year old, and four to five months for fat sheep.

Heavy feeding of corn is inadvisable, as it is heating and produces a soft carcass. Succulent feeds like cabbage or roots help to keep the show animal in condition. Mangels should not be fed rams or wethers as they cause bladder stones. The grain-fed will run from one to two pounds per day, averaging one and one-half pounds and will produce three-tenths to four-tenths pounds gain per day. A grain mixture recommended by W. J. Hampton is three bucketsful of oats, one of corn chop, one of bran and a quart of linseed meal.

The following suggestions on fitting show sheep are by W. J. Hampton, shepherd for the University of Illinois, who has been very successful in winning at the International in Chicago.

"Save for showing, only those rams with short, broad, well-covered heads, good ears, well-set, stylish necks, straight on top and underlines, broad, full and well-extended briskets, well-sprung ribs, wide loin, carrying their width of body uniformly all the way back to the tail. They should be well let down in the twist and have a round, plump, not flat,



Rambouillet Ram, Third at Chicago, 1921, second at Denver, 1923

leg of mutton. The legs and pasterns should be straight, to show no indication of weakness and spaced well apart, but in proportion with the size of the body. (This was written primarily for selecting Shropshires.)

"In feeding lambs, have a little pen with a slide door in it, opening wide enough for lambs, but not for older sheep. Keep plenty of fresh, clean feed in there for them all the time. At feeding time, drive them in there and shut them in till the sheep have finished eating. They will soon learn to run in there at feeding time and go to eating. Their first feed should be good clover or alfalfa hay, principally the leaves, and for grain, a mixture of oats, bran and oil cake. Give all they will eat. A little corn in the grain mixture is all right, but can be used to advantage later. The lambs will come through the summer in better condition, if fed little or no corn. Provide good, clean pasture, plenty of shade and water, and, if possible, have some rape, clover or alfalfa that you can cut and feed green, when the pasture gets dry. Feed the ewes while suckling, to produce milk, and they will feed the lambs. Alfalfa or clover hay, good corn silage and some corn and oats is a good ration for the ewes. Provide plenty of clean drinking water and salt.

Trimming

"The first trimming should take place about six weeks before show time and will serve to mold the sheep into correct form, rather than put on a smooth finish. To trim the sheep, take a sharp pair of shears, a stiff brush, a curry comb, (wool card), and a bucket of water. Hold the sheep by the neck with the left hand. Dip the brush lightly in the water and rub the fleece all over. The moisture should penetrate about a quarter of an inch to soften the surface of the fleece. Take the curry comb and use it briskly, to straighten out the doubled-in ends of wool fibers. Make your animal stand up squarely on its legs. Take the shears and lay them across the shoulders. Hold the lower blade with thumb and the upper blade with your fingers. Tilt the shears up and down as you would the cutting bar on your mower when cutting hay. That will help to regulate the depth to cut. Hold the thumb perfectly steady and operate the shears with the fingers. Thus the lower blade is used as a gauge and the upper one does the cutting. Do not move your hand down the sheep's back faster than the shears will cut. When the back is as flat and level as you want, go round the sides, breast and hind quarters. When these are finished, round off the edges and smooth the sheep to suit your taste.

"When showing on a circuit, carry along a package of epsom salts and drenching bottle. Sheep might be subject to light touches of indigestion, caused from changes of food, water, etc., and there is no safer medicine than salts—about two ounces dissolved in two cupfuls of water. Raw linseed oil can be used in place of salts, if preferred."

About the last time of trimming, the sheep are blanketed to protect the fleece and keep it smooth and clean. With breeds like the Shropshire, that have a covering of wool on the face, a canvas hood may be put on also. Two holes are left for the eyes. Where blankets are not used, care should be taken to keep chaff and alfalfa leaves out of the wool. It is better to feed the hay on

the ground and waste a little than get the fleece full of alfalfa leaves. Show sheep should be kept out of the rain.

Long-wooled sheep are not trimmed, unless slightly, but are well washed some weeks ahead of the show and the locks of wool kept well separated in curls or ringlets. Fine-wooled sheep are usually sheared at least twelve months previous to showing. Fitters of fine-wooled sheep keep their sheep under shed practically all the time. Either rain or hot sunshine will spoil the appearance of the wool.

The following suggestions on the handling of show sheep during shipment are given by Mr. Harry Mudge, a former voca-



First Prize American-Bred Shropshire Flock, 1913, International

tional student at the college, who for over a year was with King Brothers' show flock, from Laramie, Wyoming. Mr. Mudge won the shepherd's prize at the Dallas Fair, Texas, on the way he handled and cared for his sheep:

CARING FOR SHOW SHEEP IN TRANSIT

"When showing sheep and traveling some distance by rail, pick a large box car. Order a 36-foot, and try to have a 40-foot car furnished, for in traveling, you want lots of room for rest, feed and water.

"Try to keep a good circulation of air in the car. You can do this by opening the doors. For instance, keep one open and one closed, or if the weather is warm, keep both doors open. Take two wool sacks, cut them open the long way and nail one over each door. This will keep out the sun and also any dirt or dust that is caused by the train while in motion.

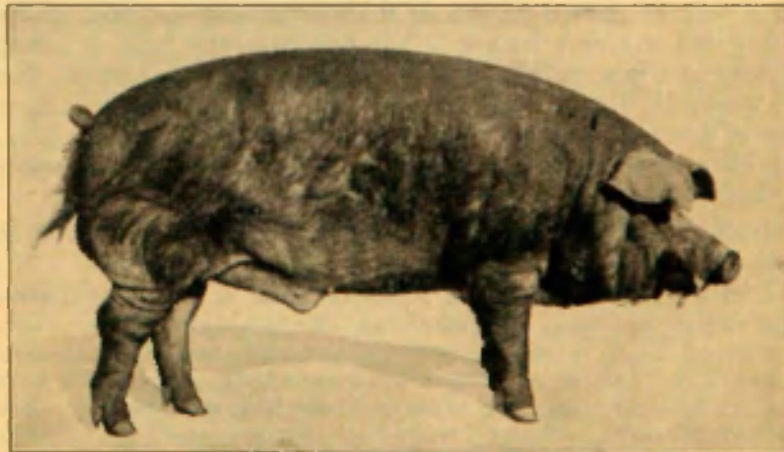
"Partition the ewes from the bucks, also the buck lambs from the bucks, as they might get to fighting and hurt one another. Feed the sheep while on the road just the same as you do at home. Be sure to have two barrels filled with water in the car and a good-sized water tub for each pen. Keep the sheep blanketed all the time and watch the blankets so that they don't cut into the wool. It does not hurt to feed often, but give just a little at a time. Do not exceed your regular daily ration. Give plenty of water, as a nice, cool drink is refreshing and helps

to drive away that tired feeling. I usually feed early in the morning, about five or six o'clock, then again about nine o'clock, again at twelve o'clock, three o'clock and then in the cool of the evening, about six o'clock or after. By doing this, you have something to keep the weariness from your sheep. Give them fresh cabbage, or turnips at least twice a day. When on the train, sheep will come up to the troughs and eat for a few minutes and then lie down again, as the motion of the train tires them.

"When you arrive at the show, try and get good, big pens. Put your aged rams first then yearling rams, then your ram lambs. Do the same with the ewes. Keep the pens clean and bedded with nice, fresh bedding, either native hay or wheat straw. Do not try to dress the sheep for the show the first day after arrival. Two days' rest will make them much more strong and vigorous when they go into the ring. Watch the sheep closely, as people coming through will try to pull out samples of wool and spoil the fleeces for showing."

SWINE

Selection—The points to look for in selecting show pigs will differ according to breed, and whether pigs are in the fat or breeding classes. In all classes, a strong back and loin, well fleshed and even in width from shoulder to ham, is considered necessary. The shoulders should be smooth and compact, the hams deep and full, and the twist low between hams. Sides should be long, smooth, deep in both flanks, with a neat, straight underline. In fat hogs, special attention is paid to fatness, smoothness, and dressing percentage. Quality is not considered so much now in judging hogs, provided they are free from wrinkles and coarse bristles, yet smooth skin and reasonable fineness of hair are always desirable. In breeding stock, consider constitution,



Unique Sensation, Owned by Chas. Wenger, Clayton, Ohio. (Courtesy of Duroc Bulletin, Des Moines, Iowa.) Junior Champion, National Swine Show

strength of bone and pasterns, masculinity or femininity, size for age and breed type. With the present big-type Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas, no animal is considered good unless it possesses size, height, bone, length and strength of back and strong pasterns. Blindness is a disqualification, although occasionally blind sows are shown and get placed. Do not select animals with small, partly closed eyes or with heavy ears that droop over too close to the head. They always get worse with age and fitting. Blind sows rarely make good mothers. Sows may also be thrown out for blind or inverted teats.

In fitting hogs, as with other stock, feed first for bone, muscle and growth, then finish with more fattening feeds. Milk is the greatest feed for growing pigs. Some feeders use whole milk, but others would rather have skim-milk or butter milk. They believe that these are almost equally valuable, and that there is less danger of over-fitting the pigs than with whole milk. A pig crowded heavily on whole milk rarely makes a good breeding prospect. One feeder, writing in the "American Swineherd," recommends for young pigs, a thick slop made of one-third ground oats, one-third ground barley, one-third wheat shorts and bran, with five pounds of oil meal and six pounds tankage added to every thirty-gallon barrel of slop, fed twice daily with what ear corn the pigs would eat in addition. Pasture is always good, even up to finishing, except in the case of fat hogs that seem to be taking too much exercise. The best fitters recommend feeding young pigs just a little less than they would like to eat. The growing ration used in the College herd usually consists of three parts each of corn chop, wheat bran or ground oats and ground barley and one part tankage. For finishing, the bran or ground oats is cut down and the corn increased. For winter shows, hogs can stand higher fitting than for the fall fairs, especially in the case of animals kept for the breeding herd. Sows not in pig, if fitted highly, sometimes fail to breed. Very few boars go sterile by fitting unless held in high condition for a long period.

This account of fitting the grand champion barrow at Denver, 1921, is by the college herdsman:

"This barrow was farrowed March 14, 1920, in a litter of thirteen; eight raised—five boars and three sows. While he was with his mother he received the same care as the rest of the litter, having a quarter-acre lot to run in. The sow was fed on a mixture of ground corn 40 per cent, ground oats 40 per cent, bran 10 per cent, and tankage 10 per cent. After the first few weeks the sow received all that she would eat. The pig was weaned on May 16 and was selected and castrated for a show barrow on May 25.

"He was left in a dry lot with other barrows and sale boars and fed the following mixture in a self-feeder: Ground corn 60 per cent, ground oats 20 per cent, bran 10 per cent, and tankage 10 per cent, until the first of August when the corn was increased to 70 per cent and the ground oats decreased to 10 per cent.

"After the State fair, the show barrows and sale boars were turned in a quarter-acre lot and received all the new ear-corn they could eat, besides the grain mixture in the self-feeder.

"The barrow was fed this way until November 15, when it was seen that his flesh was getting soft, so he was put in the hog house and hand fed on a mixture of ground corn, 80 per cent, shorts 10 per cent, tankage 6 per cent, and oil meal 4 per cent, receiving about four pounds, twice daily. He was driven every morning to a half-acre lot about 300 yards from the barn and left there until night, when he was driven back to the barn. In getting this exercise his flesh became firm again. He was never fed milk, but was always fed tankage in his grain mixture."

The following good suggestions are from J. W. Brauer, of Colorado Springs, a very successful fitter and breeder:

"I have found from costly experience that the first and the most essential thing is to have a real prospect to start with. The show animal of today is quite different from a few years ago, when the requirement was fat—which covered a great many weak points, especially about the shoulders. But now, one must have type, size, stretch and a good set of feet and legs to begin with; and must not over-fit the young stuff. Older stuff can stand more fat. I have found that ground oats, barley, milk or tankage have given best results for under-a-year pigs, and the same with an addition of corn for older hogs. All my hogs are fed three times daily with what alfalfa they want between times. Pigs should be started at weaning time and carried along slowly, and older hogs started from three to four months before show, according to their condition. A short feeding period requires crowding, which is dangerous in many ways and never produces evenness and smoothness.

"Feet should be trimmed frequently and kept in good shape, when there is time to do it without exciting the hogs. Trimming the ears and tail improves the appearance a great deal. One most important thing is to handle your hogs quietly, get them used to being driven, and to stand as you want them, for the judge's inspection. Manners count a great deal and make a good impression."

Some excellent ideas are also given by C. F. Burke, manager of the Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Pueblo, and a very successful exhibitor:

"In growing our pigs for show, milk is of great importance. For valuable registered animals, whole milk is not too expensive to feed. While pigs are young, there should be no variation in the freshness of milk or other feeds. Buttermilk can be fed to pigs of any age if one is careful to keep bottles and troughs clean and the buttermilk is not too sour. Feed it regularly, and very gradually increase the amount until the pigs are on full feed. Then by degrees, add a little ground feed, pre-

ferably fine corn chop and finely ground oats, equal parts, and a little tankage later. They need very little tankage when plenty of milk is fed.

"The best way to teach young pigs to eat is to feed the sow whole or cracked corn on a feeding floor. In this way the pigs are attracted by the eating of the sow and learn to eat when about two weeks old. Get pigs out into the sunshine as young as possible. One day old is not too young if you can get them out in the warm part of the day on the sunny side of the barn.

"After the sow has farrowed she should be brought up to full feed very gradually. Most authorities say this takes about two weeks, but it takes about four weeks in our herd. In attempting to get sows on full feed sooner than this, we invariably have scours and thumps to contend with. One can get more actual growth on pigs by crowding the dam after the first four weeks than in any other way. A rich slop or a fairly thick mixture of ground oats, finely ground corn and a little tankage fed to the sow three times daily, will keep up a heavy milk flow that will put a quick growth on the pigs. Nothing equals oats for suckling sows or for making growth on pigs after they are weaned, but they should not be fed to the exclusion of other feeds. If pigs are getting too fat, cut out fattening feeds such as corn and barley and force the pigs to take more exercise. Plenty of clean, pure water at all times will help to keep pigs healthy. We wean at about three months.

"The most sensational litter we ever exhibited in Colorado was fed corn, barley, oats, tankage, whole milk, buttermilk, alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay. They were fed about all they wanted of all these feeds, but the self feeder was used only six weeks. The corn and barley had to be cut down to almost nothing for several weeks to keep them from getting



Champion Poland Boar, Joe's Big Rob Wonder, Chicago, 1 21—
a Colorado Exhibit

too fat. These pigs were bred from stock that was quite tall and long bodied and for this reason the pigs were not inclined to fatten much until about five or six months old. This had much to do with our success in fitting them, as they could stand heavy feeding and make a phenomenal growth without being overfitted."

There are few suggestions to make about fitting hogs aside from what has already been given on feeding. It is better to trim the feet early. Untrimmed feet cause weak pasterns and a poor walk. If done immediately before show, there is a chance of causing temporary lameness.

Boars over one year must have their tusks out. Snub the boar to a post with a noose around upper jaw and remove tusks with a hacksaw or bolt clippers. If these are not available, place the point of a crow bar against the tusk and tap tusk with a hammer.

Exercise keeps animals in good health, increases appetite and improves the walk and carriage. One man who showed the grand champion boar at a large state fair informed the writer that his success was largely due to a half-mile walk given every night. Each night after sundown the boar was driven a quarter of a mile to the far end of a pasture and by morning would be back at his trough. A hog that has had such exercise will handle himself better and will not let down in the back so soon when held in the ring a long time.

A boar that "runs the fence" should be kept in small quarters out of sight of other hogs or else run with a few barrows or bred sows.

Before the show, wash hogs with soap and water, using a brush, then dress down with a light coat of one-third kerosene and two-thirds cottonseed oil, or two-thirds neatsfoot oil and one-third alcohol. Clip the ears and tail, leaving the brush on the tail.

ENTRIES

Get a show catalog in plenty of time and make entries before the date specified. Entry tags are furnished on arrival at the fair. Make entry for all classes in which you can compete. No entries need be made for championships. Any animals winning first in class may compete for championship. A judge will sometimes consider the entry that won second in class with the grand champion when he awards the reserve championship.

In entering group classes like aged herd, young herd, calf herd, get-of-sire or produce-of-dam, it is not necessary to name the individuals to go in these classes. These can be selected after the individual classes have been judged. In the herd classes, the male counts 50 percent and the females 50 percent. In the get-of-

sire and produce-of-dam classes, uniformity of type counts in addition to individual merit.

SHIPPING

Security, comfort and careful feeding are the main considerations in shipping livestock. To avoid heavy shrinkage, laxative feeds should be avoided, and heavy rations should be reduced one-half. One day of scouring may offset one week of feeding. Shipping is hard on stock at all times. They should be made as comfortable as possible by bedding well and allowing plenty of room. Fifteen head of mixed show cattle will be enough for a thirty-six-foot car, counting calves and nurse cows.

The following suggestions on shipping show cattle are made by W. L. Warnock, former Secretary of the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association:

"First of all, make arrangements to take feed and water with you in the car. It is sometimes hard to get the kind of grain feed you want when you are on the road. We used to take barrels to hold water but lately we had a 150-gallon tank made to carry in the car. We usually build a platform up over the cattle at one end of the car to put our grain on and one at the other end for a bunk, so we can sleep in the car. Get a box car with windows at each end, especially for summer traveling. Then open both side doors and put 2x6's across the doorway. If it turns cold, the doors can easily be shut. Also take a good-sized box or trunk to hold halters, blankets, curry-combs, etc.

"Get a certificate from the show manager stating that you have a car of show cattle so that you will only have to pay half rates. If you do not do this, it may be hard to get your refund where you do not return over the same road. Some put partitions across the car and stand the cattle lengthwise of the car. This is awkward where you have nurse cows, and makes it hard to clean out the car on a long trip. Cut feed down fifty percent when on the road and feed little if any corn. When the show is reached, give the cattle one day to rest before trying to wash them or fix them up. Give cattle at least a one-mile walk every morning during show season. They keep in better condition and stand up better in the ring. Our ration the last year or two consists of equal parts dried beet-pulp, oats and corn. When we grow barley, we usually use some of that. We get some alfalfa leaves to mix with the grain and then moisten the mixture slightly before feeding. We do not like to wet this feed too much. We used to boil barley for show cattle, but decided that it did not put on flesh evenly."

R. B. Broad, manager of livestock at the College, who, when a private hog breeder, took show hogs to various out-of-state fairs, gives the following directions for shipping and showing hogs:

"Hogs may be shipped in crates by either express or freight, or may be shipped loose in the freight car. Shipping by express would be advisable in

shipping, for instance, to the National Swine Show where freight would take too long. Shipping by express is also advisable where a few head are to be shipped a short distance. With a full show herd, a whole box car is generally taken, the bulk of the animals being shipped loose and only the large boars and brood sows being crated.

"A supply of flat troughs, twelve inches wide and four inches deep should be made before starting. These may be of various lengths. For the health of your own hogs, do not borrow or use troughs left from the last year's fair, nor rely on the show management to have troughs made. They seldom make them until exhibitors are badly behind on their feeding.

"Where hogs must be fed enroute, on a long trip, the crates are made so that troughs like these can be slipped in at the front for feeding. Pigs usually handle easily on the train and may be taken out of the crates for exercise and feeding on a long trip. When shipping less than eighteen hours, it is best not to feed on the train. If fed, cut the ration one-half and add considerable bran. Feed is usually given in the form of slop so that no extra water need be given for drinking. A supply of water will be needed.

"For a long shipment, twenty to twenty-five head is about all that should be put in a thirty-six-foot car. For a short trip, as many as fifty head may be shipped, the crates being double decked. Vaccinate all swine before shipping, both for cholera and swine plague, if this has not previously been done."

"Do not try to run all young boars or young sows in individual pens at home, for at the show you will likely have to double up. I always pen the hogs at the show with the ones they run with at home. I try to get the aged boar in a corner pen and see that it is high enough and that the fence is strong. Do not put another boar next to him, but put a pen of bred sows there.

"Before leaving the fair grounds for the night, see that all gates or hurdles are wired and that the partitions are solid. If any are restless and chewing on the partitions it might be well to nail boards on to make a tight fence. The first night they will likely be tired and will quiet down as soon as the lights are out.

"Be up early the next morning and take the boars out one at a time for a walk. Do this to avoid constipation if nothing else. Boars 'ranting' and not eating easily get constipated. The sows and young pigs can be let out and fed in the alley where they will get plenty of exercise.

"I always take enough mixed grain along, so that I do not have to change feed during the show. I feed dry at home, but at the show I add more bran to the mixture and make a thin slop. I feed all they will eat until after judging, when I feed only what they will clean up in a few minutes. Feed only night and morning.

"In showing, tell the judge the age of your entry, especially if the pig is several months too young for its class. I have known a championship to be won on just that point. Don't follow the judge around, however, and keep telling him about your hogs, even if old exhibitors sometimes do this. Keep the stock posed properly when the judge is around."

SUGGESTIONS ON SHOWING

Get to the show a few days early if possible to get choice of pens and stalls, and to give your stock a chance to rest. Find out from the superintendent, if you can, where your pens are before you unload, so that animals can be taken directly to their places. Put up any decorations or signs that will add to the looks of the exhibit and increase its advertising value. Some shows have rules against exhibiting previously won ribbons until after the judging. When the judging is over, a well-arranged display of ribbons makes very effective advertising, even if old ribbons are used. Guard against over-feeding, as an animal that is sick shows to poor advantage.

Find out when your classes are to be judged and have the stock ready when called. When before the judge, expend every possible effort to make your exhibit show to best advantage. There is no need to mention the various tricks resorted to to hide faults or defects from the judge. Any fair means may be used to show an animal in its best shape. Keep your eye on your animal every moment until the ribbons are awarded. An animal that has a habit of letting down in the back, for instance, must have its attention engaged all the time. If it stands in a wrong position, move it, or turn it around. A hurdle is needed for showing hogs.

If the decisions do not suit the exhibitor, it is not good policy to quarrel with the judge. A good judge is generally willing to explain his decisions. If a really bad award is made, in the opinion of other breeders, a written protest may be made to the management. Experienced showmen make few protests. When group classes are called, keep in mind the type the judge has been selecting, and bring out that kind. By substituting just one different animal, an exhibitor in a Colorado fair changed his



Ellis Johnson Won Free Trip to Chicago International by Winning State Pig Club Championship.



The Sire Counts for Half in the Herd Classes

exhibit in a get-of-sire class from what was seemingly a poor chance to a first-prize winner.

Make the acquaintance of other breeders and be ready at all times to exhibit your stock to prospective customers. By doing this, your increased sales should more than offset the expense of showing.

REDUCING CONDITION AFTER SHOW

After animals have been fitted and shown and the fair season is over, it is necessary to reduce the high fleshing. To keep animals continually in show condition is injurious to both their



Uniformity Counts High in Group Classes

health and breeding powers. Reduce feed gradually, taking two to four months if necessary. Continue to give exercise. Do not shut show animals in pens or box stalls and neglect them because the show is over. Animals that are to show again the following season should be cooled out on grass in early summer with little or no grain. They will fit again in better shape than if kept continually on a heavy grain feed.

Note—The author desires hereby to thank the Colorado breeders who so generously loaned their cuts and photographs for this bulletin. For various reasons it has been considered inadvisable to publish the names of the breeders with the illustrations.



Picking Them for the Denver Show