

THE FOSTER MOTHER OF THE BABY STATE

By JOHN Mc INNIS

Production and Type Are Combined in This Arizona Herd of Jerseys— Feeding an Important Factor in the Development of the Herd

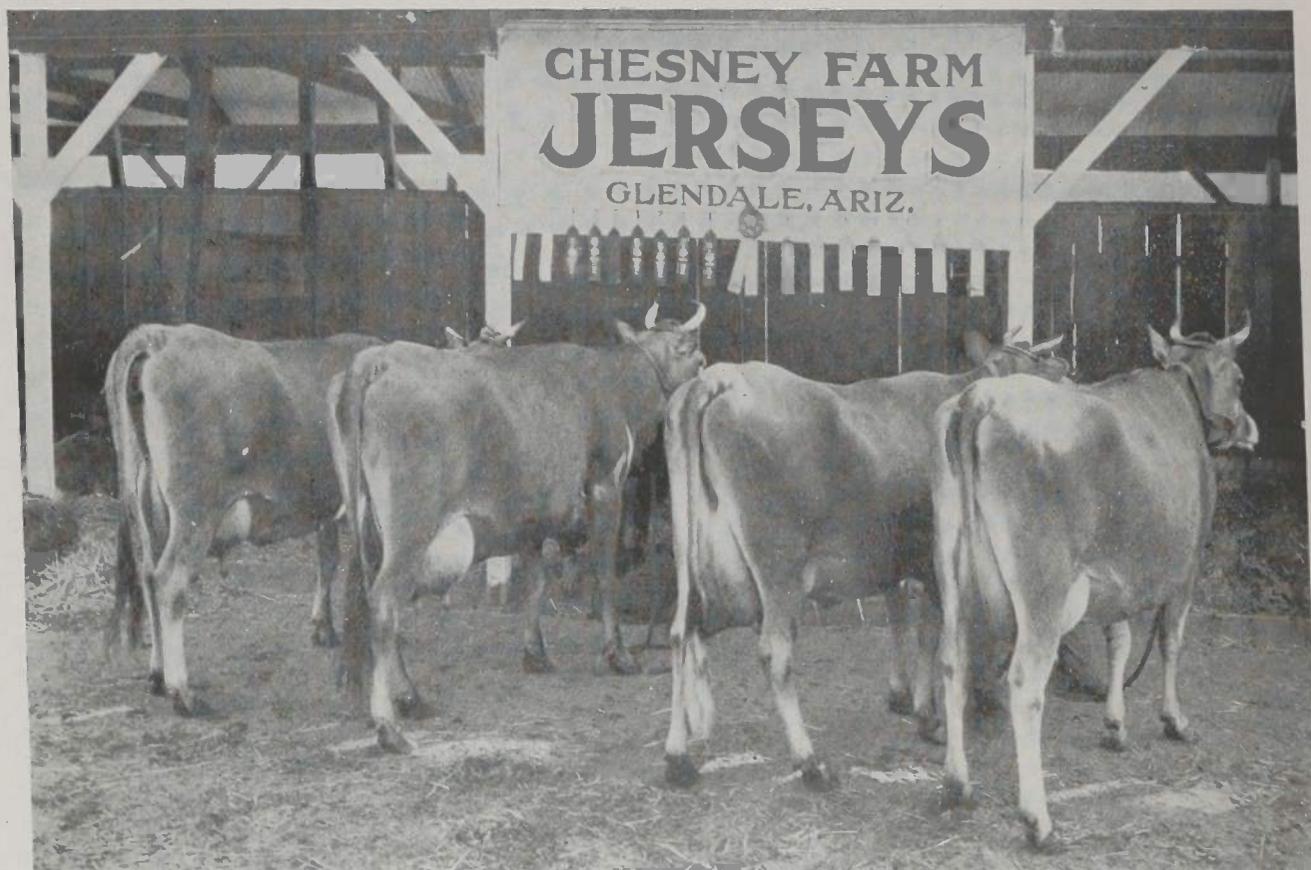
TWENTY-six years ago Silverine Coomassie sold for \$10,000.00. Silverine Coomassie was the winner of highest awards with his get at the World's Fair, at St. Louis in 1904, in the showing of Jersey Bulls. He was among the greatest of Jerseys of his time. At this Exposition there was from Kansas City, one F. O. Chesney, a business man in that city in the heart of America, who was in search of a nucleus for a herd of Jerseys. And there he found it.

Glendale. With Chesney came 12 Jerseys which were destined to make some breed history,—even perhaps some history for the dairy industry.

In 1919 King Cotton whispered in the ears of every dairyman in the Salt River Valley, and Chesney was not deaf to his call. However the move that Chesney made proved to be less hazardous than was the case in many herds, for Chesney culled, at this time to five animals. One aged cow, and four heifers, which were kept at this disastrous time, formed

ance, can be seen to-day as one looks at the uniformity of quality and extreme dairy temperament of the Chesney Farm Jerseys.

Young F. L. Chesney, the athletic son who is master of ceremonies since the death of his father, made a step forward when, in 1924 he entered his herd in the Maricopa Cow Testing Association. As far as care, feed, and production go, things began to move, when the result of this work began to evidence itself. Chesney found some real producers in his



A Group of Cows That Would Merit a Place in Any Jersey Fancier's Herd.

Father Chesney bought a daughter of this great bull, and along with some of the best of the St. Lambert family, he set up at Seville, Illinois, not far from Chicago, the apple of his eye,—this newly founded Jersey herd. Here this Kansas City man spent his leisure until 1913.

In that year, just after Arizona was admitted into the Union, the family ventured to the baby state to settle in the Salt River Valley, near

the nucleus around which the present herd was developed. Three of the five: Duchess Suzette 497451, Silverine's Golden Maid 495154, and Stella's Silver Starr 500588 are still in the herd. At the time of this culling new blood was introduced into the herd in the form of a grandson of Noble of Oaklands. This animal proved to be a great factor in improving the type of the herd. This matter, of no mediocre import-

herd, and in May 1924 he entered his first cow Stella's Silver Starr (now state record fat producer, over all breeds under 5 years old) in semi-official testing for Registry of Merit. Five other cows completed semi-official records in 1924, and in 1925 seven more, so when all the cows he now has on test complete their tests, he will have Registry of Merit records on every cow in the herd.

At a glance the results of the first

year of work in semi-official testing reveals some startling evidence, as to the class of cows that may be found in the Chesney herd. The record is so remarkable that it is shown here in full.

feeds in general Chasney gave as a policy, "Raise all the feeds you can and feed all the cows will eat of a balanced ration, varying the mixture to keep the cows always with a keen appetite."

Name of Cow	Days test	Calf carried, days.	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.	Age at beginning
Stella's Silver Star 500588	365	199	13,559	651.8	4-6
Noble's Golden Betty 553699	305	216	11,874	518.5	3-0
Noble's Princess Pogis 553700	305	212	11,255	511.8	2-10
Silverine's Golden Maid 495154	305	212	8,727	479.6	5-3
Noble's Beauty Pretty Maid 553693.....	305	238	8,861	469.1	3-1
Noble Beauty's Silver Queen 590823 ...	305	224	7,851	330.7	1-11
Average for six on test	315	217	10,254	493.6	3-5

These records show the results of only the first year of testing, and brings to the Chesney Farms the State Championship for every class in which he has tested.

Such is the production in this most unique herd. Now a glance at the type, and you see that there is quality too. Looking into the records of the Arizona State Fair Association we see that the name of Chesney is prominent in the winners. In 1923, six of the thirteen first prizes in Jerseys went to the Chesney herd. In 1924, he went farther and copped Grand Champion with Noble's Golden Betty 553698, the neat little animal that held a similar position in 1925. She is a daughter of one of the heifers that Chesney kept in the herd in 1919, and a member of the get of Sire class that took first in the 1925 State Fair. The other cows in this group were Noble Betty's Silver Queen, Noble's Golden Betsy, and Noble Betty's Pretty Maid. These cows have an average fat record of 462.5 pounds of fat in an average test period of 320 days. In 1925 Chesney showed 14 out of the 66 Jerseys at the Fair, winning junior, senior, and grand champion females with 11 first and six second prizes thrown in.

"Feeding has been an important factor in the development of my herd," said Chesney as he told of his feeding. The grain mixture varies with the season and price of feeds, but one mixture that he gives is made up as follows:

- 200 lbs. Corn and cob meal
- 140 lbs. Wheat bran
- 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal

Chesney feeds grain individually, according to the amount of fat produced by the cows. And concerning

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY
IN ARIZONA

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occurrence and following the drouth of 1899 to 1904, when the vegetation along the river channel was killed off, the banks gave away and the channel soon reached the mammoth proportions of to-day.

The sod covering which once existed in Arizona has largely disappeared. Good grass lands have been gradually converted into brush ranges. There are more annuals, weeds and poorer grasses as a result of the injury to the earlier vegetation. Despite these injurious effects to its ranges, Arizona is far removed from being a barren waste and maintains its prestige as one of the foremost range cattle countries. In addition to the control of grazing on the national forests, it is expected that the other grazing areas will be eventually administered in order to protect and permit a gradual restoration of the grass.

Arizona's claim to prominence as a cattle-raising country has been made possible because of its natural adaptability to the requirements of the industry. Its mild climate allows year-long grazing seasons, thereby minimizing the cost of producing cattle, besides being an ideal condition for the production of young stock. Equipment for protection against the elements is therefore entirely unnecessary, and supplementary feed is required only as an emergency during severe drouths. None of the grazing states can claim a greater diversity of forage. A wider variety of grasses and browse are found in Arizona than any of the western states. Gramma grasses are common to the State, and are limited largely to the southwest and Mexico. These grasses are unexcelled for forage by any other group. They have a high nutritive value and undergo natural curing on the range. Another important feature of the Arizona forages, is their remarkable ability to reproduce. Good reproduction is a factor that will aid very materially in the recuperation of the range. Improved shipping facilities, the development of a nearby market in California, and a comparative freedom from disease are added advantages to cattle raising in Arizona.

There are also many obstacles with which the range cattlemen must contend. Severe periodic drouths are the cause of gravest concern to stock-

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FRUIT GROWING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The largest single orange grove in the world is located in South Africa, where citrus production has been increasing rapidly in recent years. It is now estimated that South Africa will be exporting about 7,000,000 boxes of oranges annually by the year 1930.

In 1911, there were a total of 985,601 orange trees under cultivation. This number has been increased by 1,610,990 trees since that time. Most of these trees were grafted.

South Africa not only grows citrus fruits readily, but it also produces a number of other fruits to perfection, including apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, gooseberries, figs, pineapples, plums, quinces, melons, olives and peaches.

South Africa has an advantage as a fruit exporting country in that its products reach the British and American markets in the off season. One of the obstacles to development has been the heavy spoilage during shipment. As a result of the development of improved refrigeration on the steamers, this loss has been reduced to negligible proportions. Co-operative marketing and improved shipping facilities are causing a rapid development of fruit growing in South Africa.

SHOCKING

"Well, darter," said Farmer Corn-tossle to his daughter on her return home from college, "How much do you weigh now?"

"Why, she replied, "I weigh 140 pounds undressed for Gym."

"Who the tarnation is Jim?" came from the old man.