

*New Clifton - a Visit to the
O. J. Taylor*

The third annual convention of the State Retail Gro-
cers' Association was held in Frankfort from ~~May 11 to 13~~ ^{May 11 to 13} May, 1910,
in connection with the Pure Food Show, which ~~was~~ opened on ~~May~~ 10 May
and closed on the 15th. Of course E.H. Taylor Jr and Sons Company
was one of the pure food exhibitors, as were many other firms from
Frankfort, New Orleans, La., Louisville, Cincinnati, O., Lexington,
Paris, Richmond, Va., Georgetown, Elkhart, Ind., Toledo, O., Balti-
more, Md.

Visitors
One of the ~~grocers~~ wrote the following interesting story
of

The Filson Historical Society

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A Visit to the Old Taylor Distillery.

On the 13th the writer had the pleasure of visiting the Old Taylor distillery over in Woodford County as one of the guests on a special train placed at the disposal of the retail grocers of Kentucky who were in convention at Frankfort, and of some 150 visitors who had come down from Cincinnati.

This excursion was first run to the Old Crow distillery, where those on board were shown through the distilling plant and the bottling plant, after which the train was run on a few miles further to the Old Taylor establishment.

Great changes have taken place at the Old Taylor distillery since the last visit of the writer, and it promises to be within a few years one of the most attractive manufacturing plants in the world. Near the station is located the new warehouse that Taylor & Sons claim is ~~to be~~ ^{all} perfect in its appointments.

This warehouse is built of brick, with a handsome frontage, and a ~~new~~ tower from which floats the American flag, and it runs along the driveway a distance of nearly 400 feet. The capacity of this warehouse is 15,000 barrels, and the interior is thoroughly lighted in every nook and corner, so that a lantern or other artificial light is at no time required to be used.

Extending from this warehouse to the distillery, a distance of perhaps an eighth of a mile, there is a broad driveway, on each side of which ^{is} a handsome stone wall, jointed with concrete and handsomely capped with a concrete top, for the entire distance. Within this stone wall, and on either side of the driveway, shade trees will be planted so as to make the approach to the distillery particularly imposing.

On the right of the driveway but a short distance from the new warehouse above referred to, there is a handsome brick building which is

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used entirely as a cistern room, and in which the packages are filled from the distillery before entry into bond. Just beyond this building a bottling house, 150 feet in length, is being erected for the bottling of "Old Taylor" in bond. *also constitute up to date - whiskey -*

On the left of the driveway as you go up towards the distillery, there is another warehouse similar to the one above referred to, but of iron clad construction, having the same length and holding an equal amount of whisky. *open glass windows*

On the hillside, beyond and above this warehouse, are other warehouses that have been erected during the past years, and giving to this plant an aggregate storage capacity that would have seemed out of all reason some eight or ten years ago, but which at the present time are estimated to be very much inferior to what the requirements will certainly demand within the next two or three years.

The Old Taylor distillery proper looks like a medieval castle. The front is particularly handsome, and the immediate approach gives the visitor the feeling that he is entering the domain of some great lord or baron. *③ ④*

When the special train arrived at the Old Taylor plant the entire delegation formed in line, some six abreast, with a brass band in the lead, and marched up the driveway to such airs as "Old Kentucky Home", "Dixie" and the like.

As Taylor & Sons never do things half way, it is hardly necessary for us to state that a delightful lunch was served, that it was preceded by mint juleps, and followed by fine cigars. The whole plant was thrown open to the inspection of the visitors, and on the way back to the city cheer after cheer was given for the Taylors, and for "Old Taylor", and incidentally Mr. Kenner Taylor, one of the most diffident of men, was

forced by a self-appointed committee of enthusiasts to go from car to car and shake hands with every man on the train.

The whole affair was handled in such a beautiful manner, and the delegates were so widely enthusiastic that we feel safe in saying that from this time on every one of them will be a plugger for the "Old Taylor" whisky, and as W. A. Watts, who was in the crowd, remarked in speaking of this, "And every one of these fellows is a live wire".

To a man who is familiar with "Old Taylor" whisky, with its beautiful maturity, with the magnificent plant at which it is produced, with the originality and liberality with which it is advertised, and with the completeness with which E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons do things, it is no wonder that the "Old Taylor" whisky is famous, and that even in times like these the demand is far in excess of the supply.

The Filson Historical Society

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The Capitol Building 427

The New Capitol.

The announcement from Frankfort that the new Capitol is to be dedicated in June will be pleasing to all Kentuckians who may desire to attend that interesting ceremony. From the fact that the building for some time has been in daily use it might have been inferred that there would be no formal dedication, but Frankfort does not intend to overlook so appropriate an opportunity for celebrating.

A dedication this winter necessarily would have been accompanied by some unpleasant features, for the weather has not been favorable to such gatherings. In June the hills and valleys in and around Frankfort will be at their best from a scenic point of view. The Capitol grounds will be in better condition and the weather, barring rain, should be ideal. The decision to postpone the event is creditable to the good sense of those Frankfort citizens who are looking out for the local arrangements.

The building of the new Statehouse has settled permanently the location of the State government. Prior to its construction there had been for many years intervals of agitation for the removal of the Capital. Lexington wanted it, and while Louisville did not want it there was always a strong, scattering sentiment in favor of its location in Louisville. There is now no occasion or excuse for any further discussion of the question. The Capitol has been built at Frankfort. It is a handsome and commodious building and is a credit to the State. With the beautification and improvement of its surroundings, yet to be provided for, it will be all that any reasonable Kentuckian could desire.

Frankfort is proud of the new structure and Frankfort has every reason to rejoice at its dedication. It cannot be doubted that Frankfort will do the proper thing when it comes to doing the honors of so auspicious and epochal an occasion.

W. L. M.
Chapman

Philosophical Society

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~~Editorial in The F~~ Editorially in The Frankfort News, the day the new ca Kentucky Home was dedicated , Thursday afternoon, 2 June, 1910, said:

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Kentucky today dedicates to the people of the state and coming generations the magnificent new Capitol in South Frankfort and Frankfort rejoices for it marks the end of Frankfort's long and hard fight for victory. Every Kentuckian who was in Frankfort today had reason to be proud of the great building which sits on a hill in South Frankfort for the building belongs to the people of Kentucky. It is rightly theirs for they built it and the fact of ownership emphasizes the pride that one feels for we all care more and are prouder of something that belongs to us.

Frankfort feels that the new Capitol is peculiarly hers for it represents the work and fighting of several generations and until this building was erected it was by no means certain that Frankfort would continue to be the seat of the state government. Ever since the Capital was located at Frankfort there have been continuous efforts to get the Capital away from this city. Lexington and Louisville have been persistent in their efforts to land the capital. Frankfort has had to fight at every session of the Legislature.

So the erection of the new Capitol meant much to Frankfort for it insured the permanent location of the state capital at Frankfort. To the people of Frankfort the new Capitol is a monument to their work and effort and it is peculiarly a monument to Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr. and several other men, the Rev. Dr. James McCluskey Blayney in particular for it was largely due to these men that the capital stayed in Frankfort. Col. Taylor spent freely of his own fortune to keep the capital here and but for his tact and energy and generosity there would have been no new Capitol in Frankfort. When the fight was hottest Col. Taylor led the opposition to removal from Frankfort. He entertained, he jollied and flattered and cajoled and threatened and used every tactic known and when the fight had been won the Legislators who voted for the location of the Capitol in Frankfort said that they had done so because of Col. Taylor. Many a Legislator said that he had voted for Frankfort because of Col. Taylor and for that reason only.

An immense crowd was present at the formal dedication of the new Capitol. Senator William O'Connell Bradley, first Republican Governor of Kentucky, was the eloquent orator of the occasion

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*In referring to Col. Taylor's work to locate the
Capital from Frankfort, he said:*
Bradley's Tribute to Col. Taylor

"In 1792, the State Capitol was located at Frankfort and despite many efforts to remove it to other localities, the determined citizens of this little city succeeded in retaining it. Among them Col. Edmund H. Taylor did the most effective work and to him the Frankfort people owe their chief debt of gratitude. The controversy was finally put to rest by the last Constitution which provides that the Capitol should continue at Frankfort unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the First General Assembly that should convene after its adoption. At that session no removal was attempted and now the matter is settled forever."

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(1910)

on 2 May, 1910, came Judge Walter Evans's ^{astounding} decision denying ~~xxxxxx~~
a permanent injunction and all other proper relief
~~Gaines & Company xxxxxxxxx~~ to W.A. Gaines & Company to prevent
the Rock Spring Distillery Company from using their famous trade-
mark of "Old Crow." This decision ^{descended} ~~descended~~ out of a clear and un-
heralded sky and brought small comfort to Col. Taylor and other
distillers that had from time to time through long and honorable ca-
reers earnestly endeavored to keep their records and their whiskies
"straight."

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(1910)

Col. Taylor was much despressed ~~in August, 1910~~ by the death of his intimate friend, John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and one of Kentucky's great sons, who died in Washington in August, 1910. His son, Edmund Watson Taylor, III ~~superintendent~~ superintendent of E.M. Taylor, Jr., and Sons, was one of the pallbearers, but the Colonel himself was unable to ~~be~~ attend.

Mr. Carter
for Robert ~~Carlisle~~
Passes His Goodness

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On Wednesday evening, 31 August, 1910, Col. Taylor in company with J. Swigert and E. W. Taylor, III., his sons, attended the reception and dinner that Samuel J. Roberts, nearly editor of the Lexington Leader, and for thirteen years Collector of the of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, gave in honor of Col. Timothy A. Field, of Asgland, his successor by appointment of President Taft. The hours were from 6 to eleven o'clock, and the place was the Lexington Country Club. The function was attended by almost the entire membership of the Internal Revenue service and the representative distillers and distillery managers of the district, as well as a host of other Federal, State, and local officials and political and personal friends of the outgoing and incoming officials, including their wives, daughters, and sweethearts. More than two hundred fifty persons ~~xxxx~~ enjoyed Mr Roberts's hospitality.

The members of the Revenue service presented Mr Roberts with a magnificent silver service; the distillers gave him a beautiful and chest of flat silver as a token of their esteem for ~~th~~ thirteen years of kindly consideration of their interests.

Judge Charles Kerr, the toastmaster, in opening the speechmaking, put every body in good humor with his little original "pome":

bangtails
We have seen the ~~bangtails~~ vanish,
With a greif no tongue can tell;
Seen the good old-fashioned betting
Turn to pari-mutel;
Seen the County Unit spreading,
Spite Marse Henry's oft appeal,

But, fo' God, we never spected,

When B'rer Taft, & he was elected,

Dat we'd see the blue grass pastures
Turn to Timothy A. Field.

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~~xxFollowing the speechxx~~

Speeches were made by Judge Milton J. Durham, "the noblest Roman of them all," who had served as a Circuit judge, member of Congress, Comptroller of the Treasury, and for many years in the Revenue service, who, on behalf of his colleagues, presented to Mr Roberts a silver tea service, by Col. Woodford G. Dunlap, general manager of the James E. Pepper Distillery Company, who spoke for the distillers of the Seventh district, concluding his remarks by presenting on behalf ~~xx~~ ~~them~~ a handsome chest of flat silver, which was displayed for the admiration of the guests; by Mr Roberts, Col. J. Field, Acting Governor William H. Cox, of Maysville, Judge Edward C. O'Rear, of Frankfort, William Preston Kimball, and Collector Percival G. Rennick, of Peoria, Illinois, collector of the largest revenue district, in this country. Mr Rennick was "a voice from the North," and his original poem, in the French/Canadian dialect, entitled "Kaintuck," ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ so delighted his hearers that "he became the lion of the hour." "Upon the conclusion of the program, he was tendered an ovation, many pressing forward to meet him and offer congratulations." ~~xxx~~

Kaintuck

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Perhaps the most interesting parts of Mr Roberts's
speech were these:

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The Seventh Internal Revenue district of Kentucky is historic, and generations ago the counties that now give it distinction were looked upon as pre-eminently the home of good whisky and the seat of America's most famous distilleries. Our distillers have been gentlemen of high character and wide repute, and their products have been recognized as standard the world over. They have not needed "pure food" legislation to tell them they shall not sell under false colors, and they have not been afraid of the most exacting answer to the mooted question: "What is whisky?"

For half a century no district in America has sent to the market a greater proportion of ripe, aged, straight whisky, and in comparison so little of the doctored stuff that brings the whole industry into disrepute; and when Congress passed what is known as the "bottling in bond" law, the greatest step ever taken to protect the legitimate distilling industry, the Seventh district led the country in adopting the new system, under which every process, from the weighing of the grain to the sealing of the finished packages, from four to eight years afterward, is supervised by Internal Revenue officials and every bottle is stamped with the United States Government's guarantee of age, proof, purity and quantity. Other districts have since fallen into line handsomely, but I believe it is generally admitted that the most modern, up-to-date bottling-in-bond plants are to be found in this very district.

Captain Gunn, the dean of the Seventh district service, whose long and honorable official career carries us back to the early days of the Internal Revenue System, has devoted odd hours for many months to the preparation of a series of reminiscences of the service under the administrations of the several assessors and collectors as they have followed each other from 1862 to 1910. He has devoted a chapter to the art or science of distillation and tells us that the water and grain of Blue Grass Kentucky were found to impart a flavor that made her whiskies famous away back in the earlier days, a fame that has been fully maintained down to the present time. I had hoped to quote several interesting incidents from Mr. Gunn's valued historical articles, but the time at my disposal is so short that I shall have to ask "leave to print" as our Congressional friends say, and hand the good Captain's stories down to posterity in newspaper form.

The relations of the collector's office with the distillers, brewers and other tax-payers of the Seventh district, from whom nearly thirty-seven million dollars have been collected during my term of thirteen years, have been generally of the most agreeable nature. There has been a disposition on the one side to live up to the spirit of the laws and regulations and to honorably fulfill all obligations, and on the other side not to make the letter of the law harsh or burdensome while safeguarding the revenues of the government. A gratifying feature of my retirement has been the kindly letters received from many of the large tax-payers, commending what one was pleased to define as the "just and considerate spirit in which the laws and regulations have been administered by the Internal Revenue officials of the Seventh district."

Cincinnati Enquirer, 23 Oct, 1910

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The Princely Senator from Kentucky, Colonel E. H. Taylor, is in Gotham for a stay of several weeks and is at the St. Regis. It was William Jennings Bryan who dubbed Colonel Taylor as "The Princely Senator from Kentucky." The Colonel is the synonym of an ideal Kentucky gentleman. He has every right in the world to the abounding Kentucky title of "Colonel," and as if to make the sum of things all true, he is a wealthy distiller. He is almost as well known on Fifth avenue as he is on State street, Chicago, and as well known on both as he is on Main street in Frankfort. When he swings his six feet three inches of London-tailored body down Fifth avenue in a procession he attracts every eye—not an eye of a hundred misses him. He has two fads—one is fine clothes and the other is making fine whisky. If he had not made such fine whisky he could not possibly have worn such faultless sartorial habiliments. Every one knows the Colonel is going to make New Yorkers sit up and take notice for the next two weeks.
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(1910)

The Conference of State Governors at Frankfort
the Colonel's entertainment of them

Mr. Carter
Bartholomew
Carter J. Janor

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The Filson Historical Society

began at

The Governors were welcomed to Kentucky by Governor A.E. Willson, and to Frankfort, by Mayor James H. Polsgrove. The response to the addresses of welcome was given by Governor A.J. Pothier of Rhode Island.

The Frankfort correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer sent ~~the following~~ dispatch to his paper which contained these pertinent paragraphs:

Both Governors Shafroth, of Colorado, and Mann, of Virginia, gave interviews, in which they said that they thought the Democrats would win in 1912, and that the standard bearer should be elected unanimously if possible from the host of eligibles including Governor Harmon.

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After the addresses of Governors Wills and Pothier and Mayor Polsgrove, which were delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives and which did not attract nearly as much attention ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ from the packed galleries as did the brief ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ meeting ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ of Woodrow Wilson and Judson Harmon on the floor of the House a few minutes before the meeting was called to order. The crowds preceded the Governors to the chamber and, as the executives arrived, they naturally moved about on the floor greeting their fellow ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ occupants of gubernatorial chairs. Woodrow Wilson, dressed in a light grey suit, carrying himself straight as a gunbarrel, and old Judson Harmon/ dressed in a suit of ^{dark} drak clothes, were the cynosures of all eyes.

At one o'clock the Governors and other vistorers were entertained by Col. E Taylor at Thistleton, and upon their return to town went again to the Capitol and listened enraptured to the a most admiral address by Woodrow Wilson on "The Possibilities of the Governors' Conference." This was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered in Kentucky.

Governor Willson, of Kentucky, and Mrs Willson gave a reception to the Governors and their wives at the Mansion in the evening. The next day the Conference was adjourned to Louisville where the business session was held. Frankfort was the place for social hon fuctions only.

The society editor of The Frankfort News, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ reported Col. Taylor's reception in the following manner:

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**"THISTLETON" THE SCENE
OF A MAGNIFICENT LUNCHEON—**

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., is the host this afternoon at one of the most beautiful of luncheons which he is giving for the House of Governors, their wives and daughters. "Thistle-ton" the handsome Taylor home, is a veritable fairy land. On entering this charming house, a bower of loveliness greeted the guests. Everywhere in profusion are great fluffy yellow chrysanthemums and Southern smilax. The stairway from the newell post to the end of the banister smilax is entwined and yellow "mums." In the parlors and library the walls are hung with smilax as are also the mantels. The library has a small mahogany table from which champagne punch is being served from a massive silver bowl in loving cups.

The dining room is complete in its appointments. The dining table with its snowy white cloth has for a centre piece a large white candy orna-

ment with branches which hold lilies of the valley and narcissus. At the base of this piece is a mound of candied Malaga grapes and around this centre are crystal single candlesticks holding white lighted tapers and cut glass vases of narcissus and valley lilies. The mints are in cut glass bowls as are also the salted almonds while cut glass dishes hold candied fruits. The sideboard holding its old family silver and also the mantels have large vases of yellow chrysanthemums on them. Miss Benedict of Louisville is serving a most delicious menu of stuffed sweet breads, hard shell crabs, Isabella salad and plum pudding in frozen eggnog.

Col. Taylor assisted by his immediate family, Mr. and Mrs. Swigert Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lampton Price, Mrs. Philip Fall Taylor, Mrs. Fanny Saffell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hay and Master Jas. Saffell and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Zimmerman, of Fairmont, W. Va. received the guests and dispensed a gracious hospitality.

Mrs. Swigert Taylor's gown was of black crepe de chine embroidered. Mrs. Price was gowned in black chiffon with trimmings of rare old lace. Mrs. Philip Fall Taylor was robed in a blue Marquissette over Persian silk. Mrs. Hay's gown was white satin spangled in silver, while Mrs. Zimmerman wore a taupe satin trimmed in velvet and cut steel. Mrs. Fanny Saffell was in black and white marquissette with coral trimmings. Master Taylor Hay the lovely great grandson of the host was one of the most admired individuals present it being his first party and he was daintily garbed in an embroidered robe. The music of the harp and violins rendered during the afternoon was much enjoyed. Guests from out in the State were present in large numbers and those invited in the city included a score or more of the citizens who enjoyed the luncheon to the fullest. It is one of the smartest functions given for the Governors of the United States during their visit in the State and most enjoyable. Col. Taylor is never happier than when making others happy and every one who partook of his hospitality this afternoon proclaimed him a prince of good fellows and a lavish entertainer.

The guests carried to their homes a souvenir of the occasion, a poem of Robert Burns Wilson which he wrote for the occasion, which is printed in purple and white and the cover bears the inscription:

"THISTLETON"

Frankfort, Kentucky

November

Nineteen Hundred and Ten

In honor of

The Governors of the
United States

and their wives

Under the seal of the grand old Commonwealth in gold was a poem.

Nov. 21 - 1910

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The Filson Historical Society

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Newt Dec 1-10
A GATHERING OF
TYPICAL AMERICANS.

(Desha Breckinridge in Lexington Herald.)

We went to Frankfort Tuesday, to see the next President of the United States. We believe that we saw him. We, however, are not going to tell which of the distinguished Governors there, is the man. It is as certain as any future political event can be, that one of those in attendance at the Conference of Governors will be called by the American people to restore the rule of the people and abolish the reign of the Interests.

It was a most remarkable gathering. The visitors, coming from every section of America as they did, gave ocular demonstration of the fact that there is now a distinctive American race. They were types, high types it is true, but still typical of the average American man; vigorous, alert, self-possessed, in their bearing and in their manner, showing consciousness of power and yet deference to the opinion and consideration for the feelings of others.

Never have we ever attended a social function more delightful than the luncheon given by Colonel Taylor in honor of the distinguished guests, who, for a day, made Frankfort the abiding place of more real, ex, and prospective Governors than any city in the country.

It was well worth the trip to Frankfort to attend that luncheon. It was worth a much longer trip to hear the address delivered by Woodrow Wilson, at the afternoon session of the conference. Delivered in the House of Representatives in the new Capitol building to some two hundred or two hundred and fifty people, Governor-elect Wilson's address was addressed to the millions who read it in yesterday's issues of the daily papers. It is one of the very best and will, we believe, be one of the most influential speeches delivered by any public man in recent years. With the simplicity of diction that comes only with great ability and true education, it outlines the present need of the re-establishment of the old doctrine of States' rights and the equal need of the co-operation between the States for the maintenance of these rights and the preservation of the freedom which the people of the United States desire and to which they are entitled.

We commend it to the careful perusal of every man interested in political issues and concerned in the future of this country or the development of those ideals which will preserve freedom and make Democratic principles regnant.

It is difficult to keep from using so many quotations from it as almost to reproduce it and yet it is difficult to take from it any quotation that is not stronger because of its context and we therefore do not quote from it, hoping our readers will read it in full.

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The F... Society

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APRIL 10, 1911

BONFATI bond & Spirit Circular

THE DEMENTIA OF 1911.

Under this caustic title, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., confirming his January forecast on 1910-11 overproduction, then published in this paper, now scathingly arraigns the overproducing distillers and repeats his prediction of an imminent and inevitable collapse of prices on the overproduced inspection.

He scores the "Private Brand" as outlawed by Kentucky Statute, and declares its makers throw it on the market at cost as a mere "by-product" of storage and slop.

Col. Taylor will close the season's run at the Old Taylor on the last of April, although even the April crop is sold and May inspection is in demand.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 7, 1911.

I.

IN the closing three months of the current fiscal year culminates a dementia of overproduction equalling if not exceeding in figures the disastrous folly of 1893.

Every sign of the Times—ominously imperative for 1910-11 abridgement has been blindly ignored, and the trade stage is set for the inevitable climax.

1911's must surely topple of their own inordinate and unwieldy excess.

The wise buyer, no longer confronted by mere forecast of overproduction, and now face to face with the dynamic fact, will stand from under.

Common sense and a modicum of conservatism could have made of 1911's a strong and secure link in the chain of bonded stock statistics; but through an avidity, egregious and destructive, the opportunity went unheeded, and the warehouses are now hopelessly overstocked with Fall 10 and Spring 11, ranging from the scarce high grade bonafide whisky to the cheap and inundating hybrid.

II.

In two communications to the trade at the opening of the calendar year we assembled an admonitory exhibit of the conditions precedent and concurrent that called for retrenchment in the 1910-11 crop. These conditions were not mere subjective opinions but luminous and broad objective symptoms within the view of every intelligent producer in the trade.

Paramount and pivotal was the annulment by the Taft administration of all labeling lines of classification in distilled spirits from grain, and its certain stupendous effect against intrinsic values; the influx of new production from recent and new sources; the big precedent crop of 1910; the advent of the mail order house; and the ever cumulative increase of entries over withdrawals in the total bonded stocks.

PORT'S WINE AND SPIRIT CIRCULAR

III.

Chief among those who have ignored the signs of the Times, and vitiated the position of 1911's are the so-called distillers of the so-called "Private Brands."

This anomaly is made at houses whose chief and controlling object is the profit of accruing storage and the sale of the distillery slop. The "Private Brand" is itself simply a "by product" made to sell practically at the mere cost of production. In Kentucky its chief habitat, it is an illegitimate and illegal product directly under the ban of Kentucky statute and in brazen contravention of its prohibitive terms.

IV.

It is fortunate that bonded stocks prior to the dementia of 1911 stand in a measure statistically impregnable against the full force of the 1911 excess, and that the current year's excess must chiefly bear its own brunt.

With the general business outlook unusually propitious, with abnormally cheap money, our trade might have shared in the general advantage. It is therefore deplorable that the whisky business has burdened itself with what might have been an avoidable retribution; for while prices on the older inspections are not wrecked, those of 1911's will slump and go aglimmering.

Evidencing our faith in the premises and unreservedly believing the Old Taylor distillate as of peerless excellence and better than gold to carry, and in face of the fact that our entire April output is sold in advance with an insistent demand for the May product, and with an established shortness of our this season's supply to meet the certain later demand thereupon, we will nevertheless close the season's manufacture on the 25th day of April.

This will make our 1911 crop 30 to 35 per cent. less than last season's, as, despite the wild excess in general production, we are determined to protect at any and every cost our customers and our brand.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. H. TAYLOR, JR., President.
E. H. TAYLOR, JR. & SONS, INC.

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OLD GOLD.

Color of Label on Old Taylor Whisky.—The "Free Press" Explains Mistake That Is Generally Made.

(*The Free Press.*)

E. H. TAYLOR, JR., & SONS, of Frankfort, are advertising that the label on Old Taylor whisky is "yellow," and somebody has said that this is "the only yellow streak in this corporation's make-up." The label is one of the most attractive and distinctive that is on the market, and calling it "yellow" makes for it lots of saucy talk and witty rejoinders, but the *Free Press* takes great pleasure in informing Col. Taylor that for once in his life he has made a mistake about something connected with the whisky business.

The color of Old Taylor label is not "yellow" at all, but it is what every color printer and every colored paper manufacturer calls "old gold." Now it may be that Col. Taylor knew this, and was too modest to suggest the appropriateness of having old gold as the color scheme on this magnificent old golden whisky; or it may be that it is an omen; but while conceding to Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons the right to call their own label what they will, the *Free Press* insists that the color is not yellow, but the most expensive and most popular color in the whole paper line—"old gold."—*News Journal.*

Frankfort's
10 April 1911

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AS OTHERS SEE US

What a Representative of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular Thinks of The Old Taylor Distillery of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated, After a Careful Investigation.

(From Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, New York, May 10, 1911)

The writer was invited during the past week to visit the Old Taylor Distillery to see some recent improvements and to view the work that is going on in the way of beautifying, and he was impressed more than ever with the fact that this plant is destined to hold the unique position of being the most attractive of any distillery in this country, and perhaps of any manufactory.

The location of the Old Taylor Distillery is especially fortunate, because it lies in a long valley among the hills of Woodford county, and through the center of the grounds runs a stream that adds very greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

At the present time the slopes of the hills are covered with young foliage, and in the midst of it the redbud, now in full bloom, lights up the green with great splashes of crimson color. Down in the valley the Taylors have built a distillery that looks like a medieval castle. It is built of gray stone with lofty turrets, and in time the ivy will cover most of its walls, because one of the greatest horticulturists in this State has been commissioned to beautify the Old Taylor plant by every art at his command. In consequence vines are being planted so as to cover the walls of the distillery and the walls that run along the driveways, and in every nook and corner beautiful shrubs and evergreens are being set out, and all sorts of perennials, and all of the various roses, including the ramblers, and there will be long reaches of the beautiful hydrangea.

The sunken garden has been well nigh completed, and it is absolutely unique in its simplicity as well as in its beauty. In the center of this garden there is a fountain, the basin of which is alive with gold fish, and, like the basin to the fountain in the bottling department, it seems to be made of alabaster, and the water, which is as clear as a crystal, appears in this white basin to be of the very deepest blue.

On the Old Taylor premises there are many springs, and over each spring there has been erected a most artistic house, and these spring houses, like many of the other buildings, are covered with red tile roofs, and roses are being trained to run up the sides of the arches so as to add to their very great effectiveness. In each spring house a basin has been blasted out of the solid rock which lies but a short distance below the

surface of the ground throughout this valley, and in one of the houses the basin, which is circular, is probably twenty feet in diameter by eighteen feet in depth, and in another house, where the basin is oblong, it is probably thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide and eighteen feet in depth. Around these basins there are walks with banisters, and as you come up from the spring houses there are steps of concrete.

All over the grounds concrete walks are being made, so that the visitor at the plant need never soil his shoes if the weather happens to be in any way bad.

During this spring Taylor & Sons have planted out thousands of trees in various parts of their estate, and just beyond the distillery, opposite the sunken garden, they now have many teams at work laying out a park which we are satisfied will be made one of the most attractive features of this very remarkable establishment. To cap the climax, however, Taylor & Sons have built on their plant, very close to the distillery and alongside of the new railroad running between the North and the South, a private depot which is one of the handsomest buildings of its size in the country. It is built of brick, with red tile roof, concrete floors and approaches, and it is located in the midst of the future park to which we have just referred.

Taylor & Sons are, undoubtedly, building for the future, because the work that they are doing, and especially the masonry part of it, is calculated to last as long as the Pyramids of Egypt have lasted, everything being laid in cement and being of the highest character of workmanship, but they are not merely building for the future—they are also building for the present in that they are consulting the artistic sense that is innate with us all, and everything that is being done, is being done with an eye to beauty as well as utility.

The Taylor distillery deserves all of the encomiums that are bestowed upon it, and it is destined to become very famous throughout the world, and it should be made a place of pilgrimage for the trade, because every man connected with the whiskey trade ought to see this distillery, and we unhesitatingly advise every dealer who comes to Kentucky to arrange for a trip to Frankfort and out to the Old Taylor plant.

From the

Hogwallow Kentuckian, (July 8, 1911.)

h-456

water in the street. They spoke no words but their movements indicated one said to the other: "My, Clarice, isn't it hot today? Let's go over and take a drink!" When two birds do that way is it a prearranged affair, or an instinctive understanding?

* * *

The investigations that are digging up scandals are going on only in higher circles of the cities. Sooner or later investigators will get active in the smaller towns and county governments, unless some mighty corruptible force forestalls the hand that holds the rake. There is work for the investigator in most any place where a band of men strive together in the political or financial game. The trail of the grafter runs from the United States Senate down to the road overseer of a country lane. And we can charge it up to the prevailing human weakness for money and power.

* * *

Early last spring a New York editor visited Frankfort, and went out, like thousands of others do, to see the great plant of the Old Taylor Distillery Company. Going home to New York the editor wrote a description of the distillery and its grounds that is worth its space of reproduction in any Kentucky publication. Extracts from the article are here reproduced:

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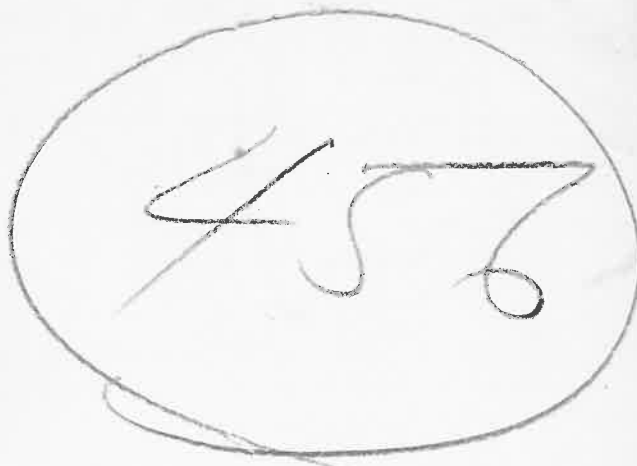
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OLD TAYLOR



THE PREMIER KENTUCKY WHISKEY

BOTTLED IN BOND

E.H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS

INCORPORATED
DISTILLERS



ONLY ONE TAYLOR DISTILLERY—ONLY ONE TAYLOR WHISKEY—ONLY ONE YELLOW LABEL
—ALL IMITATIONS GROSS IMPOSITIONS

FRANKFORT, KY., May 5, 1912.

Dr. H. W. Wiley,
Washington, D.C.

MAY 8-

Dear Sir:-

You are absolutely correct as to Pure Whiskey and its "imitations".

80% are imitations or "so-called whiskeys manufactured from alcohol, colors and flavors", - the predicate phrase you used when you resigned.

As practical distillers engaged for over half a century in producing the highest grade of pure whiskey, we have ceaselessly asserted the accuracy of your position.

Every expert distiller in America, or out of it, knows you are right.

Eight Federal Courts sustained you, and the executives who reversed you had to reverse the Courts to do so.

The Pure Food officials of the States endorsed your position through standards unanimously adopted by their joint Association.

From your lucid whiskey testimony before Congress 20 years ago (Whiskey Trust Investigation); throughout that given before House and Senate Committees covering the long formative period of the National Pure Food Law, inclusive of your whole splendid effort to enforce that Statute, your position has been founded on the bed-rock of practical knowledge, scientific fact, and the rights of the consumer to the honest label.

When Secretary Wilson opposed you through Solicitor McCabe and Chemist Dunlap in the proceedings which exempted "imitation" whiskey you said:

"The efficiency of the Pure Food Law will be as to the labeling of every food product in market if adulterated liquors are indulged."

Appreciating this fundamental fact (however itself may be considered) and believing you to be the foremost authority on the chemistry and distillation of whiskey, we beg to serve you incidentally in your great work for the whole country. We now offer you, under such mutually agreeable conditions, still free in all other fields, \$15,000 a year to us in the production of Old Taylor whiskey toward the maintenance of that vital idea of purity which you have to which we have (as we believe every pure food expert knows) unceasingly directed ourselves and our

Wm. H. H. with friends!

*Signature Cut out Jan 28/12
for Harry Darnett for
the article on
the Taylor Co.*

205x2

Good Housekeeping Magazine

Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF FOODS, SANITATION AND HEALTH
HARVEY W. WILEY, M. D., DIRECTOR.

May 9, 1912.

Colonel E. H. Taylor, junior,
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Colonel Taylor:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to say that I have read it with great interest and pleasure. I feel that I have not lived in vain since I have succeeded in securing the commendation of a man of your age, large experience, and high character. I appreciate more than I can express in words your sympathy and support in the fight that I have endeavored to make in behalf of honest foods and beverages. I regret that in this fight I have not had the support and sympathy of many of those higher in authority than myself. My experience has been of an unfortunate kind in that I am reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the greater number of the public officials with whom I have come in contact in the execution of the food and drugs act are distinctly in favor of the manufacturer and dealer instead of the consumer. You have expressed in a most terse and comprehensive way the crux of the whole situation.

I dislike to add a matter of business to a letter the chief object of which is to express my appreciation of your friendship and sympathy. I feel that you have paid me a very high compliment in asking me to become associated with you and your company in a business way, and have mentioned a compensation in connection therewith which must be considered as eminently satisfactory. On leaving the Department I made a resolution that I would not engage in any commercial enterprise and I have already assumed as many duties as I can attend to in connection with my editorial and platform work. Even if I felt inclined to enter on a business career my other engagements would prevent my doing so.

I desire however to thank you most cordially for this mark of your consideration and esteem, and beg that you will believe me as ever

Cordially yours,

H. Wiley

22500

Wm. C. Taylor
The Pine Forest Farm

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In

Before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the action of State Auditor Henry M. Bosworth against the State University of Lexington, Judge Henry S. Barker, in representing the appellees' petition for a rehearing of the action which ~~was~~ brought up the constitutionality of the Pure Food Law as it applied to State Experiment Station Stations, ~~said in part:~~

~~Committee~~ ~~the~~
gave the pure generic
of the drug millions!
Mr. Chrysler -

"Where the ~~the~~ Joy for Millions
Come From"
P

12X500

512

26

and catsup-manufactory, in fact, every place in Kentucky where food is prepared and sold to the public, and see to it that the law is obeyed.

This Honorable Court and the Attorney General's office have been the beneficiaries of the watchful oversight of these faithful guardians for years; while you slept they toiled and protected you in common with the general public. Not only did they enforce the law but they made it popular. Men found that it paid to be honest, and they learned to appreciate the men and the Statute which enabled them to be honest and at the same time thrive financially. Men, as a rule, prefer to be honest, but if their competitors can adulterate their products and undersell the honest man, honesty soon *seems* to cease to be the best policy, and everybody begins to adulterate and misbrand. "Oleomargerine is labeled "June butter," which it no more resembles in fact than the fetid odors of a perfumer's shop resemble the flower laden breath of a May morning. Sausage is given an attractive autumn leaf tinge by acids, and milk is preserved for the use of babes by chemicals. Now, by preventing these frauds, honesty is given a chance, and then it is found to pay. Let me illustrate what I mean by a concrete case. The E. H. Taylor Company, of Frankfort, has made an enormous fortune by virtue of this law. The blender and adulterater must now put the truth on the label and the seller of pure whisky can sell his goods at a fair price. The E. H. Taylor Company is among the best friends of the pure food bill. Every honest dealer is its friend, and the act is

25-100

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worth all it costs to enforce as a promoter of honesty, without regard to the great benefit to the public health." It seems to me this Court would be justified in pondering long and deep before assuming the responsibility for the increased mortality of the babies of Kentucky by the adulteration of the milk with which they will be fed after the law which protected them has been destroyed by the new and exceedingly technical rule herein announced.

There is one more thought on this phase of the case before I close it. The Court has kindly suggested that the Legislature might pass a new act and correct the error of duplicity pointed out in the opinion, and this may be done; but in the meantime the splendid organization of trained young men will have been scattered to the four winds of Heaven; several of the best of them have already been spoken for in other States, and they are only waiting to see what will be done with this petition. It will take years to rebuild what has been destroyed by your Honor's opinion.

As said before, pure food laws exist in every State. They resemble each other, as do all laws modeled after the same pattern; these workers for the pure food laws from the various States are organized into a national pure food league. A few days ago this league met in Washington, and a delegation headed by our own R. M. Allen was received by the President in consultation as to the wisdom of new national legislation in aid of the work of preserving the public health. Kentucky was then in the very fore front of the great work and shone as a star of the first magnitude; today

005X27

Handwritten:

516

*the state
journal*

51 Aug 1915

TWO USEFUL YOUNG MEN.

Not "by a singular coincidence," but as a matter of course, two men very much alike were chosen as the leaders of the good roads movement in Jefferson and Franklin Counties. We say as a matter of course because it is just as natural and just as much the custom, in Louisville to call upon John M. Atherton to lead a campaign for civic betterment as it is to call upon E. H. Taylor, Jr., in Frankfort.

Mr. Atherton and Mr. Taylor are both young men of exceptional vigor, physical and mental. Never mind the Atherton and Taylor family Bibles with the records of births in them. Mr. Atherton and Col. Taylor are among the youngest and most active men of their respective communities. Each, as a result of success that has lifted him above the necessity for continuous personal application in business, has a fair amount of time at command. Neither is inclined to waste his leisure hours resting. Both are industrious in the discharge of the duties of citizenship. Their usefulness bears out the ancient Athenian idea that government should be run by men of the leisure class because only men of leisure have time to devote to other business than bread-winning.

To carry the comparison further, both Mr. Atherton and Col. Taylor are tall, slender men whose physique is of the wiry, durable type, and whose health and fine spirits prove the wisdom of a temperate enjoyment of life rather than intemperate indulgence (which plays the deuce with one's "internal workings," or intemperate abstention, which has a tendency to narrow the angle of vision and sour the temper, if not actually to harden the arteries of men. Mr. Atherton and Col. Taylor—at this point we get upon dangerous ground for you never can tell just how comparisons of personal appearance will strike the persons compared—do not look unlike. And each seems not to defy time, but to gain something from its passing, as old whisky does in staves of oak.

Men nearing, or beyond, the Psalmist's measure of life, "three score and ten," have always been held in high esteem for value around the council fire, but they have, as a rule been regarded as beyond usefulness on the battle line. But whenever Jefferson County wants to get something done that requires an arm that can swing a war club, everybody demands the services of John M. Atherton. And in Franklin, the choice lies not between Col. Taylor and anybody else. It is just Col. Taylor, with nobody else considered.

It was not our intention to point a moral, but the moral suggests itself. The young man who is young because he arrived late upon earth is often highly useful as a citizen. But the man who remains young despite the fact that he arrived early is more useful. To the young man's equipment of brawn for the battle line he adds maturity of judgment and experience of men and strategy. Therefore live wisely—which you may do without declining to live well—that your days may be long in the land, and that as your days grow longer you may be come more valuable to your community than you were in the raw, red-blooded days, days of your immaturity.

005X22

DELICIOUS FLAVOR TO BLUE GRASS MINT

SUCH IS JUDGMENT OF DISTINGUISHED DELEGATION WHICH VISITED FRANKFORT.

The Louisville Times prints, under a Lexington date-line, this humorous account of some prominent men's visit here Sunday:

"Senators Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona, and Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico; President Phil J. Dwyer, of the Brooklyn Jockey club; J. G. Folsanbee, millionaire Mexican mine owner and largely interested in the Juarez Jockey club, and Prince McKinney, the New York and Cleveland money magnate, whose guests the other four are, on a visit to Kentucky, did not see the racing at Louisville Monday as intended, and thereby hangs a tale.

"The party came to Lexington last Wednesday night in a \$12,000 Italian touring car. They saw Imperator win the Breeders' Futurity on Thursday, and Friday they had a bully good time visiting a number of the Blue Grass farms. Saturday they motored to Louisville and saw Donerail win the Kentucky Derby. August Belmont invited the party to come back to Lexington Sunday and spend the day at his Nursery Stud, and they did. They left Lexington late Sunday afternoon, intending to return to Louisville to spend the night, but they stopped at Frankfort and met up with Col. Ed Taylor, who invited them to go out to see his distillery. They went.

"Senator Smith took up the idea that a distillery late in the Sabbath evening was no perfectly good and

safe place for an ex-Kentuckian who had transplanted himself to Arizona, and therefrom had been elevated to the United States Senate, and having a mental picture of what could happen to a party of automobilists should they get on the outside of sufficient of the joy juice in that distillery, he quietly made his getaway and took an interurban car back to Lexington. The other members of the party, believing that they had lost Senator Smith out of the automobile, or something to that effect, spent a lot of time searching the vicinity of Frankfort for him until Col. Taylor was struck with the happy thought that the senator might have returned to Lexington. He called up the Phoenix hotel and was informed that the senator had returned and had gone to bed. About midnight the remainder of the party hove into Lexington, and they, too, went to bed. They slept late into this morning and then concluded that they would just spend the day here. It is related that they think the flavor of the mint that grows amidst the Blue Grass is quite delicious."

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The Filson Historical Society

1913
Mr. [unclear]
(just after study)
[unclear]

25500

TAYLORS ENTERTAIN NEW ENGLANDERS.

No. 10. Am. Wine & Spirit Journal June 1913
A chartered Pullman filled with New England retailers pulled out of Boston for Frankfort, Ky., the other day. The retailers were the guests of Mr. Dabney Taylor on the trip and of Messrs. E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, Inc., at Frankfort. They found extreme pleasure in the hospitality extended them and in their visit to the distilleries whence comes the far-famed Old Taylor Whiskey. The New Englanders were warm in their expressions of appreciation of their hosts and of the distilleries when they returned. The Taylors never do anything in a half-hearted way, and their entertainment of this set of visitors was fully up to their great reputation as hosts.

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The Filson Historical Society

Never Again! 520

Col Taylor urged but declined to make the race for legislature in 1912 and again in 1915. He evidently felt that as the Frankfort had the capitol, there was nothing more that interested him in the state assembly. Then he was now interested in Hereford farms and, under the operation of the Pure Food law, as Judge Barker pointed out, he was making more money than ever before in his whole lifetime. Had prohibition been delayed a few years his fortune would undoubtedly been doubled if not tripled.

The Filson Historical Society

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By a "National Democrat" Col. Taylor meant A.O. Stanley or James B. McCreary, ex-Governor Beckham's opponents, both of whom were del-
aged by surprising ~~Beckham's~~ the landslide of votes for "Little Boy Blue." Beckham carried eight of the eleven congressional districts of Kentucky; Stanley was second with
and McCreary a very poor third. This was an ~~usual~~ ^{unusual} race in that
~~xxxxxxx~~ the three candidates had been, ~~or~~ ^{or} were, about to be
Governor of Kentucky. Beckham, of course, followed Goebel, or, rather, ^{in 1900,}
~~Taylor~~ William S. Taylor, as Goebel was never honestly elected
Governor of Kentucky; McCreary was Governor from 1911 to 1915; and
Stanley followed McCreary in the chief executive's chair.

I should say that Col. Taylor supported Stanley.

The Filson Historical Society

005X22

Nw Chapter

// Extracting N thing from
fishbone!

The Filson Historical Society

522

A Citizen's Reply to a Letter Advising Him How to Vote:

Frankfort, Ky., July 25, 1914.

Hon. R. C. Hieatt, W. G. Simpson, J. A. Scott, J. W. Blackburn, J. J. Brislan, W. C. French, W. C. Herndon, Thos. P. Averill, W. S. Farmer and others, Frankfort, Ky.:
Gentlemen:

Your communication to me of the 17th instant, advising me how I should vote in the primary election for Senator on August 1, has been received. Granting to you and your associates the right to make such choice in that matter as you may deem best for your respective interests, I hasten to assert my right to do the same, and to select for myself such candidate as in my opinion will best serve the people of Kentucky and all its varied interests. And yet except for certain statements in your letter which to my certain knowledge are calculated to falsify history and more than that do great injustice to many excellent and prominent citizens of Franklin county, many of whom are now dead and cannot speak for themselves, I would not deem your letter of sufficient import as to call for an answer.

You say that to Mr. Beckham's "personal efforts more than to those of any other man, we have a new State Capitol and Governor's Mansion, erected at a cost of nearly a million and half dollars, and settling forever the question of capital removal, which agitated this city and county for half a century and cost its citizens a great deal of money."

Permit me to say that your card in the matter quoted wears the appearance to me of being a cruel attack on present and past citizens of our city, county and State, many of whom have performed as great service as any of you gentlemen who assume to tell me and other intelligent citizens of this county how to vote to promote the interests of a candidate whose services you greatly magnify and upon whom the people have already bestowed great and frequent honors.

That it agitated this city and county for many years and cost its citizens a great deal of money, I admit but that

settle forever the permanent seat of government. In the memorable fight before that Convention, the then young and unknown man of your choice, did not, of course, participate, but strong and influential men of this county did participate, and saved the day against what seemed to be a determined purpose to remove the capital. The names of some of these will be given presently. The result of that famous battle was that the present Constitution provides as follows:

Section 255. "The seat of government shall continue in the city of Frankfort, unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the first General Assembly which convenes after the adoption of this Constitution."

This Constitutional provision went into effect on Sept. 28, 1891. Mr Beckham had, of course, nothing to do with this Constitutional provision and deserves no credit for the great victory achieved by Franklin County people over the partisans of removal.

But the victory was far from complete. It was still left to the first General Assembly meeting after the adoption of the Constitution to remove the capital by a two-thirds vote.

On the meeting of that General Assembly on December 30, 1891, Honorable William Lindsay, as State Senator, and the writer, as Representative, appeared to grapple in the respective Houses, with this still vital question of removal. How the fight was managed, with what vehemence the cities of Louisville, Lexington, and other cities pressed their claims are matters of history and known to all. The struggle ended in locating the capital at Frankfort Permanently and nowhere on the horizon had yet appeared Mr. Beckham.

Becoming Governor afterwards he did in 1903 sign the bill adopted by the General Assembly to appropriate the money due from the National government to the erection of the State Building, and deserves the credit of at least obeying the mandate of the General Assembly when it appropriated the money.

Let me suggest to you that over and far above the name of the man you extol as the one above all others entitled to having settled the question of capitol location, may be mentioned (while hundreds of others deserve equal mention) the following:

Hon. South Trimble, representative
Gen. Fayette Hewitt,
Chas. S. Morehead,
Hon. Jerry South,
Philip Swigert,
Jacob Swigert,
Mason Brown,
Orlando Brown.
Col. Edmund H. Taylor (the uncle of this writer.)
B. C. Milam,
Dr. U. V. Williams,

These names are not mentioned in any chronological order, but at random as they have occurred to the writer in the haste of writing, and many as deserving are doubtless omitted.

There is an array of good, many of them great, citizens who have fought to keep Frankfort the Capital City of our great State.

I desire to detract nothing from ex-Governor Beckham.

In approving the act of the Legislature making an appropriation to build this Capital, he did a simple duty--an official duty devolved upon him by the Gubernatorial office.

And yet, ignoring the great and life-time work of the excellent citizens I have named, and many I have not named, you undertake to direct the voters of Frankfort and Franklin county to vote for Beckham as Senator as having done more for Frankfort than all these life workers, etc.

Again I desire to detract nothing from Governor Beckham.

But I resent your action in the name of all these splendid citizens to make political capital at their expense for a candidate for a political office.

I believe the voters of our town and county will resent it.

You will see my friends that Mr. Beckham came into politics long after the great struggles which brought to us the magnificent capitol building, and while he may have had his name inscribed on some tablet to commemorate his accidental connection with the structure, I beg to remind you that the inscription was the result of a pure accident (now too horrible to refer to.)

These things I have said to you not alone as a reply to your letter which, of

serve the people of Kentucky and all its varied interests. And yet except for certain statements in your letter which to my certain knowledge are calculated to falsify history and more than that do great injustice to many excellent and prominent citizens of Franklin county, many of whom are now dead and cannot speak for themselves, I would not deem your letter of sufficient import as to call for an answer.

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That it agitated this city and county for many years and cost its citizens a great deal of money, I admit, but that the personal efforts of Mr. Beckham made a single contribution to the final location of the Capitol in this county or assisted in the least degree to the settlement of capitol removal, I beg to deny most positively. And not on my own long experience and personal knowledge do I rest this denial, but I rest this denial of your misleading statement on the public records of our State as well as on the personal recollections of many of our public spirited citizens who worked night and day and spent their money freely to maintain the capital here where the forefathers of the Commonwealth had located it in early days.

Now note this: That aside from many conflicts made in the Legislatures of our State prior to 1891 seeking to remove the capital, and in which vital conflicts hundreds of the best people in our county participated and whose descendants still are here to remember it, yet the crucial fight came up in the Constitutional Convention which undertook to

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Honorable William Lindsay,
Procter Knott,
Thomas H. Hines,
William Goebel, (particularly the friend of the writer in the capital location fight of 1892-3),
Simon Bolivar Buckner,
James Andrew Scott,
Gen. D. W. Lindsey,
Capt. John W. Russell, Senator,
John A. Holton, representative, Forks of Elkhorn,
Scott Brown, Senator,
D. M. Bowen,
Hillery Bedford, representative,
Col. Thos. W. Scott, representative, Forks of Elkhorn,
Lawrence Tobin,
Judge Alvin Duvall,
Col. J. Stoddard Johnston,
S. I. M. Major, representative,
Dr. E. E. Hume,
Rev. Dr. Blaney,
Gen'l. John Rodman,
Lysander Hord, representative,
Richard C. Anderson, representative,
Harry I. Todd, representative,
L. J. Cox, representative,
Judge Ira Julian, representative,
B. C. Williams,
James H. Hazelrigg,
Russell McReary,

keep Frankfort the Capital City of our great State.

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Again I desire to detract nothing from Governor Beckham.

But I resent your action in the name of all these splendid citizens to make political capital at their expense for a candidate for a political office.

I believe the voters of our town and county will resent it.

You will see my friends that Mr. Beckham came into politics long after the great struggles which brought to us the magnificent capitol building, and while he may have had his name encribed on some tablet to commemorate his accidental connection with the structure, I beg to remind you that the inscription was the result of a pure accident (now too horrible to refer to.)

These things I have said to you not alone as a reply to your letter which, of course, required an answer as a matter of courtesy, but as a most urgent protest against your misleading statements which do, indeed, violate the known written records of Truth.

In conclusion, I refuse to accept the advice of the self-constituted safety committee.

In this Senatorial Primary I shall vote for a Democrat who stands on the National Democratic Platform, pure and simple.

A NATIONAL Democrat.

A Democrat who proclaims the principles of Democracy from the house tops.

A Democrat working in full accord with the great Speaker of the National House of Representatives--with Oscar Underwood, the great Leader of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives.

With Ollie James, the great First District Senator, and with Woodrow Wilson, our great President.

Let us have a free election, and a fair count, and may the best man win.

Your friend,

EDMUND H. TAYLOR JR.

Footnote:

~~Reuben~~ Dr. John

A sketch Cont for p. 522

The Capitol Question : The Need of a New State House.

Location Question Settled. Settled Correctly.

Frankfort, Ky., Geo. A. Lewis Publishing House

~~Frankfort~~ 1903. Fully illustrated. 48 pp.

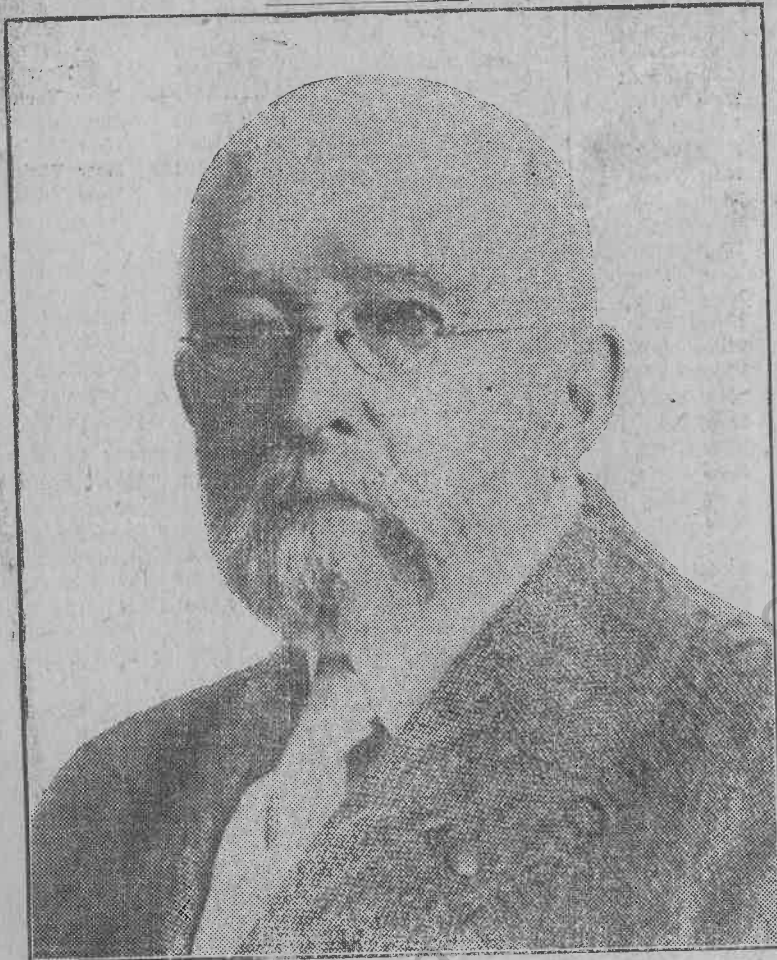
The Filson Historical Society

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

WHOSE WHO IN KENTUCKY.

COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

Popular Kentuckian, Statesman, Philanthropist and Man of Affairs, Urged By Friends To Represent Franklin County In the Kentucky Legislature.



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.

"Madame Rumor" has whispered it to her satellites that Franklin county has determined to nominate and elect Col. E. H. Taylor, noted distiller, farmer and advocate of a greater Kentucky from a safe and sane business standpoint, a member of the next General Assembly. That this far-sighted man and prince of entertainers, whom all true sons of our State love and revere, is ideally equipped for a seat in the Kentucky Legislature goes without saying.

For nearly two-score years he has been devoting a goodly portion of his time, talent and boundless energy to the cause of "Miss Democracy," who will welcome him back into the limelight of public service with open arms. Among his intimate friends throughout the bluegrass commonwealth and United States this gifted man of infinite wisdom is considered worthy of any political honor that his grateful constituency can bestow upon him.

According to men well posted on political affairs in the Capitol City this big-hearted, public-spirited citizen will win this honor without opposition because his legion of friends realize that men of his mental caliber and business acumen are essential to the welfare of our State and nation.

Had Col. Taylor been politically ambitious he would doubtless have occupied the Governor's mansion years ago. His inherent sense of modesty and desire to elevate his friends to posts of political preferment seems to have been the only reward he sought. Time out of mind this sterling character whom every man, woman and child in Frankfort knows, has been on the firing line when the cause of the majority party was in jeopardy. With a liberal hand he has contributed to every conceivable movement that has gone to make his State better, educationally, civically and commercially.

In hundreds of instances he has proven himself a political fighter of no mean proportions, hence the fact that fellow Democrats all over the "Dark and Bloody Ground" are urging him by letter or personal appeal to offer for the nomination for Representative of Franklin county subject to the action of the party of Jefferson.

Being possessed of an unusually robust brain and the embodiment of

hospitality to men in every station of life explains why his "home folk" have determined to make him take a seat in the same body that he served in several years ago with unusual distinction. A Louisville member of the same session this brilliant Frankinite served in when informed that the Colonel's host of friends are demanding that he lend the weight of his splendid talents and experience to the bluegrass commonwealth as a law-maker said:

"There isn't a better qualified man in this country to frame wise and beneficial legislation than this splendid personality. During my association with him in public life I early discovered that he was one of the most sagacious, prudent and affable men in Kentucky. It will be readily recalled that he was the gallant leader of the fight that prevented the Capitol of the State being shifted to some other city.

"Furthermore I know it to be a positive fact that the lovable Colonel is entitled to a lion's share of the credit for Kentucky having its present magnificent Capitol building. His indomitable will power and persistency are of invaluable aid to him once he serving of any honor his loyal and devoted friends at the Capitol can bestow upon his worthy head.

"As an entertainer he ranks second to no gentleman in this country. He owes it to himself to listen to the plea of his neighbors and offer for this nomination which he can have. Whether in his office, elegant and charming home he is gracious to every one he touches palms with. To men of high and low estate he is always courteous and willing to help over rough places, hence the fact that everybody residing in Frankfort loves him.

"I feel confident that he will not turn a deaf ear to such an insistent demand when he realizes that it is based on the rock bed of absolute sincerity. Once he dons his former toga mark my prediction that he will father some wise legislation."

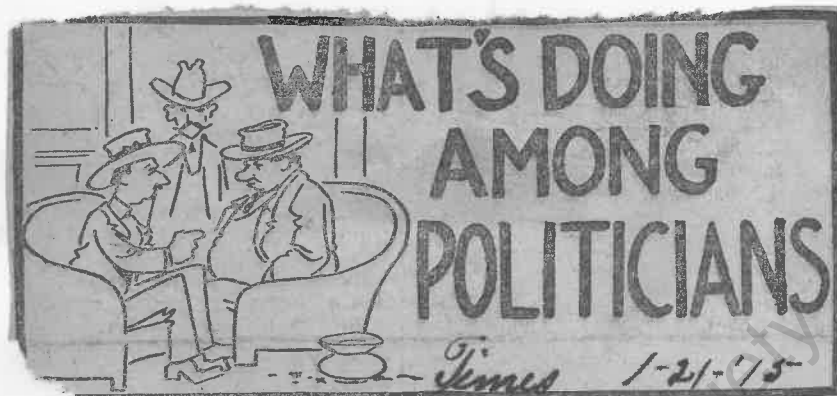
Kentuckians to a man will rejoice when Franklin county elects Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., to their General Assembly because they know he is capable of leading in a fight that will give them better laws and prosperity.

523

Society

25500

524



Says Gratifying Sign.

"When men like Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, can be induced to stand for election to the State Legislature it is a hopeful sign of better times politically," said a well-known Louisville business man who takes an interest in politics. "With a Legislature made up of men of such recognized business ability there would be a different sort of story to tell and instead of playing a lot of 'peanut' politics there would be some real good accomplished for the advancement of the State along material lines. The business interests of Kentucky would certainly rejoice to see more of such men offering for the Legislature," he said.

* * *

The Filson

Hereford Farms

(525)

In embarking in the breeding of Hereford cattle, Colonel Taylor was heeding the "call of the blood." for ~~xxxxxxx~~ did not John Taylor, of Kent, afterwards of Carlisle, England, an intimate of Dr Samuel Johnson, the celebrated English lexicographer, poet, ~~and~~ novelist, and mightiest man of letters of his day and generation in England, own "Norman William," ^{XTaylor's royal bull,"} which Dr Johnson frequently referred to in his letters. John Taylor owned the finest herd of blooded cattle in England. "The only objection that I have to a Taylor is that he talks too much about his famous bull, 'Norman William.!' " Dr Johnson declared in his ~~memoir~~ memoirs.

James Boswell, in his famous biography of Dr Johnson, records that he and the doctor "came to Ashbourne, Taylor's seat in Kent, in the host's large roomy post chaise, drawn by four sleek, plump horses, with head feather ornaments, driven by two jolly, steady postillions. 'You will hear nothing en route,' Taylor said, 'about Norman William,' but lo! while this was true, when we reached Ashbourne we were driven, before going to the house, to see the herd of fine cattle with royal pedigrees, 'Norman William,' presiding over the herd."

On the first of February, 1913, when ~~past~~ almost four score and four years of age, or fourteen beyond the biblical allotment for man, Col. Taylor established his Hereford Farms, in Woodford County, some four miles from Versailles on the Frankfort and Lexington road. He set for himself the amazing task of building the greatest ~~herd~~ Hereford cattle nursery in the world. And that he succeeded most admirably and beyond his fondest expectation is assured by the fact that his "white faces" became more familiar in every ^{more corners of the globe than the} part of the world than the other breeder that ever lived or probably will ever live.

2X500

~~Herefords~~

526

His first business was, of course, to purchase a farm, or rather, farms. This he did with little delay, acquiring the ~~some~~ farms of William H. Edwards, Jr., James Y. Edwards, James C. Pates, W.H. Railey heris, and large slice of the McBrayer Moore place on the McCracken ~~pikepppa~~ grand total of ~~1,564~~ 1,564 acres. And these fine farms were not fertile enough for him, ^{during the World War,} so he engaged to transport on private freight trains all of the manure made at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville. ~~With this aid~~ Of course, this added to the hundreds of Herefords on the farm it was not long until the Blue Grass was bluer and taller and more fragrant than the Blue Grass naturally has any right to be. He christened the nearly sixteen hundred acres Hereford Farms, and erected one of the most artistic and spacious entrances ever built in Kentucky.

205X22

The Filson Historical Society

527
Hotel La Salle
Chicago

Dec 7, '13

Dear Swigert,

Telegram recd since phone talk with ^{you} and ^{you} Edmund

Edmund.

Am pleased they reached in fair shape.

None but A.S. bulls have been on hands
for 13 years or 15 years, and whilst not registered the blood is pure.
The feeding lots in stock show weighing about 400 pounds did not at
tract me.

The best lot and highest was not such as I am told ago these
now horned.

I trust they will soon recover form and grow
into improvement.

I bot. the premier heifer at the show
and Mr Morley takes her to Ky. o with his cattle.

decision I n for
has made a mongrel one as he did Hobson's

Heat least knows judges and practices out of
court.

He evidently got all Taylor wanted and more than he expected.

I shall get into his hotel Tuesday and should
be addressed there.

I will write whar what restrictions are put
upon me.

Mida stayed 2 hours and left me extremely nervous.

Was feeling well before. I bot. a car of cotton seed
meal for December delivery. It might go to
barn.

Tell Charley to feed strong with ensilage and the
hays, and after this week to give the calves one pound a day each
, or 100 pounds to the 91. £

T.

225500

Hotel La Salle
Chicago

Dec. 5, 1913

528

Wire as to calves recd. I had become uneasily solicitous.

Fear now they may be worsted by trip. Trust they reach you in in fair few days and that they may run a day in the field next Louisville pike or full a day. Observe carefully the delivery from stock yard to this field, hawing them gently manage it.

Let them do go from this field direct to barn on Richardson place and feed them after first day what silage and hays they will clean up bedding them ~~xxx~~ with ample straw.

Weigh carefully on Richardson scales if they are fitted ---if not on Thistleton scales. This is important.

Kessler's picture in California magazine displays character accurately and

Look at his cigar: Shall mail proofs to C.J.
& cCi.

Yrs.

T.

I believe these are great young calves. I go gogot see saw no calves here. They sold out of sight, and Kinzer thinks mine better than any sold here or than any one this market.

Thinks mine would fetch G.C. here---or more.

I am feeling better and rested er than at any time since last June.

Tell South I dont want any one to see calves

T.

The Filson Historical Society

25X27

Now, of course, with the farms assembled, and properly fenced, he was ready for his herd header, his bull. And he bought the best one in the United States, if the men that reported the sale were not ill-informed. Here is a typical newspaper notice, ~~fix the~~ one of similar thousands, that contained the news of his purchase of W.H. Curtice's famous prize-winner, Beau Perfection 24th/ which Col. Taylor almost immediately renamed, in honor of the county in which his distillery was located and in which Hereford Farms was a show-place, Woodford 500,000:

Mr. Chapin
bought 500,000 and
renamed it
Hereford

529

005X20

DAILY DROVERS TELEGRAM.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914.

HEREFORD BULL, \$12,000

W. H. Curtice Sells Beau Perfection
24th to E. H. Taylor, Jr.

EMINENCE, Ky., June 1.—Colonel E. H. Taylor has purchased from W. H. Curtice of this place the noted Hereford bull, Beau Perfection 24th., for the sum of \$12,000. This is positively a sale, and a photograph of the check is now in the hands of R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders association. Colonel Taylor is the distiller of Old Taylor whiskey, and he is assembling at his farm near Frankfort one of the best herds of Herefords that money can buy. The bull purchased here will be placed at the head of his show and breeding herd.

Beau Perfection 24th. is the last son of the great Perfection. His dam is Belle Donald 114th, one of the best Beau Donald cows in the Curtice Herd. This bull is now two years of age and has been shown since calfhood. He was placed second at the American Royal in Kansas City, as a calf and a yearling and if the advance information is correct, he bids fair to make a great record for himself this year in the shows. He is at his new home, weighing 2,200 lbs in the hands of William Milne, the man who fed all of the winners in the Tebo Lawn herd of Shorthorns. Beau Perfection 24th. is a full brother to Beau Perfection 9th., a bull that was in service in the Cragdarragh herd of J. F. Cudahy. Purchased by him for \$1,000, and sold with a part of this herd to A. B. Cook of Montana when the Cudahy herd was dispersed.

Col. Taylor's eldest son, J. Swigert Taylor, conducted the negotiations for the transfer of this famous bull from Mr Curtice's herd to his own father's Hereford Farms. The date of the purchase was 26 May, 1914. The actual price was \$12,400, as will be seen from a facsimile picture of the original cheque:

530

4

4

The Hereford Cattle Society

2x500

day, a dairy bred calf, for a much larger sum. It would seem that the buyer was taking some chance in this purchase. No matter what his pedigree may have been, no matter what his ancestors may have done, an under a year calf is an uncertainty. But Beau Perfection 24th is practically a mature bull. At least he is old enough that breeders can hardly go wrong in their estimation of him. Mr. Taylor did not buy a prospect, for the bull shows for himself today.

But let us not forget the other good bulls of the Hereford breed. There are perhaps 5,000 bulls, possibly more, in active service in pure-bred herds. Surely among all of these there are other good bulls. Perhaps among them is another bull worth \$12,000, and that yet may be sold for that much or even more. But our hundreds and hundreds of \$500 and \$1,000 bulls are still worth as much as they ever were. Worth as much? No, they are worth more than they were before Mr. Taylor paid \$12,000 for one bull.

The value of every Hereford in the country has been increased more or less by this purchase. It should be a gratification to all Hereford breeders that men of such financial ability and business judgment as have been shown by Colonel Taylor are connected with the Hereford industry. And the same goes for the man who bred and raised and sold the highest priced bull in the United States, Mr. W. H. Curtice of Kentucky. May their tribe increase.

HEREFORDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Noted Bull, England's Glory, Wins Championship Over All Breeds.

With regard to the Herefords in South Africa, says a contributor to the Hereford Times (England), the breeders of which country are rapidly becoming unanimous and loud in their praise, it is interesting to note that at the Bloemfontein Agricultural Show, Messrs. J. Smith and Sons, of Vaal River Station, won two first and championship with the Hereford bull Syphon, bred by Mr. T. Harris of the Sheriffs, Kington, and purchased from Mr. T. Morris, late of Weston Court, Herefordshire. At the Transvaal Agricultural Show held at Johannesburg, the Union Government Department of Agriculture won first and champion with the Hereford bull England's Glory, bred by Mr. W. Griffiths, of Aldersend, near Hereford. These two bulls, beautifully developed and full of promise when they left England, were purchased and shipped by Mr. W. G. C. Britten, secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society. Mr. Britten can look back with pride at the successes of many animals which he has exported to the order of devotees of the breed.

Here is an eulogy of England's Glory: "It is doubtful if at any show in South Africa such a splendid collection of Herefords has ever been seen. Supreme amongst them, of course, was the Government bull from Standerton, England's Glory. This magnificent animal could not be beaten. In addition to all the honors of his breed, he secured for the Herefords the premier award, being judged the best bull in the yard amongst the Frieslands, Shorthorns, Ayrshires, and Herefords. The Department also practically swept the board in all classes with their Standerton Herefords."

This information will be much appreciated by home breeders. These suc-

The Seller and Buyer of America's Highest Priced Hereford ::



This picture shows Mr. W. H. Curtice astride his favorite saddle horse, Champagne. Mr. Curtice and Champagne in this picture are supposed to be resting for a moment after rounding up the \$12,000 Beau Perfection 24th. Champagne is a prize winner, too, and has taken first place over large entries at the Blue Grass shows with Mr. Curtice up.



This picture shows Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., who now owns the highest priced Hereford bull ever sold in the United States. He is 84 years old, or 84 years young, just as you prefer, and if you could see him in the flesh you would say 84 years young, for he doesn't come within twenty years of showing his age.

cesses at the two leading shows in South Africa will, without a doubt, enhance the reputation of the Herefords in that country, and thus lead to increased business. England's Glory won thirds at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire and Madresfield shows held last year; but has

come on, hand over hand, since then. To secure the championship of all breeds is a most important and gratifying achievement. Considering the number of animals which have been purchased from other breeds at large prices to compete for these prizes in South Africa is a distinct "feather in the cap" for Hereford to succeed so gloriously. England's Glory and Syphon were both with the primary object of being shown at these respective shows, and their merit displayed has been abundantly justified.

A New Wisconsin Herd.

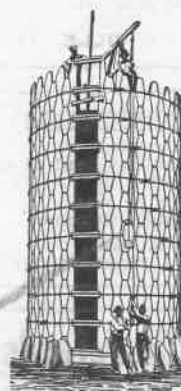
To the Hereford Journal:—I have sold through my advertisement in the Hereford Journal, a carload of registered Herefords. In the lot were cows, Columbus 60th, Paladolin, Fulfiller 3rd, Gomez Perfection. Most of them bred to Gomez Perfection and three calves at side by him. Also sold eight-months-old bull by John L., a bred bull. These cows were bought Henry Schacht, of Cadott, Wis., and make the foundation for a herd the of which is owned by few men. are all big, wide-backed, good, well-marked cows with fine heads and horns. Mr. Schacht also bought a Beau Gomez bull from H. D. Cornish with these cows. Mr. Schacht in a section where registered Herefords are not so well known, but he shows good judgment in buying good Herefords, and there is no doubt but that he will do a great missionary work for Whitefaces.—W. A. Miller, Pre Iowa.

The South Needs Live Stock Men.

The South must grow live stock because while it is possible to build up fertility without feeding live stock, not generally done, and cannot be as economically as by feeding the gumes, which must be grown to build the fertility, to good live stock.

The need of the South is for men will study live stock raising as a of their general farming system, there is no reason why the South can or does not grow live stock more probably than any other section, except we have not the men with either the inclination or information to do so.—Progressive Farmer.

It Will Cost You More Not to Buy Me Than to Buy Me—Think It Over—Write or Call, I can Show You.



I'm of the richest crete, properly cured, I'm the highest type architecture known builders—I'm erected you—I'm right, my price are right, you're right when you buy me. fire, band, air, juice, cay, bulge, twist, rivet, anchor, crack, a repair, attention and pense-proof. I'm the silo that has tongued grooved, actually set joints: that distributes weight over the entire foundation; that equalizes pressure from without, or that is guaranteed for ten years. It's good to be a game loser, but it pays better to win. I gain constantly—you can't lose with me. I'd like to look you in the eye and prove the honesty of my statements.

Investigate now if you want me.

DIAMOND CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO.,
910 Live Stock Exchange Bld.,
Kansas City, Mo.

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A few days after acquiring Beau Perfection 24th and re-naming him Woodford 500,000, Col. Taylor purchased from Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Indiana, afterwards Governor of the Hoosier Commonwealth, twenty-three head of Hereford cows and heifers to mate with his new bull. Here is a little story of their purchase:

COL. TAYLOR ADDS 23 HEREFORDS TO HIS STRING

FAMOUS BREED TO BE INCLUDED
IN HERD AT HIS FARM NEAR
FRANKFORT.

KENTLAND, Ind., June 11.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., has just purchased twenty-three head of very fine Hereford cows and heifers from the celebrated herd of Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind.

The selection was made by Col. Taylor's herdsman, William Milne, who is recognized by cattle men as being one of the very best judges and fitters of cattle in the country. This purchase comprises the very best of blood lines, including the blood of Perfection Fairfax, Prime Lad 16th, Beau Donald, Perfection and others that have made the breed famous as a beef cattle. Col. Taylor starts where many other men take a lifetime to reach, and his purchase of high-class, pure-bred Hereford cattle has placed his herd immediately in the front rank of the most prominent herds of the country.

005500

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—LEXINGTON LEADER—
—October 18, 1914.

WILL PAINT PRIZE BULL.

Miss E. Leone Seavey, the animal painter, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who has been here during the Trots and who has been coming to Lexington annually for a number of years to paint some of the famous equine specimen of the bluegrass, has just received an order from Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the distiller of Frankfort, to execute a painting of the \$10,000 prize bull of the Taylor herd, which was recently seen in motion pictures here. The painting is to be completed in time for the Chicago Stock Show, where it will be exhibited along with the subject of the sketch.

100,000

The Filson Society

THE STATE JOURNAL,

to
OCTOBER 30, 1914.

**KENTUCKY TO BE CENTER OF
HEREFORD CATTLE INDUSTRY**

**LIVE STOCK AUTHORITY SAYS
BLUE GRASS STATE FINELY
ADAPTED TO THAT END.**

Kentucky is to become the center of the Hereford cattle industry, due to the enterprise of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, in the opinion of the expert, writing for the Livestock World, of Chicago, who says that Kentucky contains every element necessary to that end and sees in the discriminating buying of the best of this breed in the land by Col. Taylor, a determination on his part to be the deciding factor in Hereford breeding.

Referring to the purchase of Herefords made by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., October 20, from O. Harris & Son on the Iowa circuit, the Livestock World said in a page article on the sale:

"The purchase by Mr. Cal Kinzer for Colonel Taylor emphasizes the fixed determination of Colonel Taylor to build up one of the greatest collections of beef cattle that the world has ever seen. It is gratifying beyond measure that such a Hereford breeding establishment has been established in Kentucky by a man of Colonel Taylor's prestige and means. Kentucky has every element necessary to being the ultimate Herefordshire of America and Colonel Taylor bids fair to be the final and deciding factor in bringing Kentucky and the Herefords together in the lasting and predominating embrace that Kentucky conditions and Hereford adaptability have ever warranted."

Colonel Taylor bought Harris Princess 81 (6 years and b. c.) by Beau Donald V, for \$1,525; Disturber's Lassie IV (4 years) by Disturber, for \$1,000, and Disturber's Lassie V (3 years, by Disturber, for \$1,250.

005500

HOME AND FARM, LOUISVILLE, KY.
November 1, 1914.

The Bluegrass of Kentucky

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Establishes Great Stock Breeding Farm.

536
The Bluegrass of Kentucky—what a name of magic it is. What a name to conjure with. How it calls up visions of low rolling hills, which stretch away into the distance until their outlines are softened and lost in the gray mist of a billowed plain. Hills crowned with woodlands, hills patched with fields of fragrant tobacco, hills flanked with verdant pasture lands and alive and beautiful with great herds of cattle, mules, fine horses and hogs.

The picture cannot be overdrawn. The Bluegrass region is one of the garden spots of the world. It was designed by nature to be the seat of a great livestock and agricultural district, and the best wealth and best brains of Kentucky have contributed to make it a region known all over the world. Kentucky has two geographical features which are known by every man, woman and child in all parts of the world. One is the Mammoth Cave and the other is the Bluegrass region. Of the two the Bluegrass is of inestimably more value to mankind and of greater beauty and interest to look upon.

It is said to be the underlying strata of limestone rock, which keeps the bluegrass soil sweet and rich in the elements of fertility, so necessary to maintain rich pasture lands. This and an abundance of sweet "limestone" water makes an ideal section of country for pasturing livestock of all kinds.

Long ago Kentucky farmers recognized that this was a great livestock district, and invested their wealth in establishing farms for the breeding and sale of livestock of all kinds. Some of the richest men in the State put fortunes into the great stock farms, and men of less wealth gave their time and study to the breeding of purebred stock, until today that whole section of country around Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort, Eminence and as far west as Shelbyville is a great pasture land. The country shows every sign of wealth and prosperity. Beautiful roads, well-kept bridges, clean fences, painted barns, tall silos, water tanks, power houses, great tobacco sheds, and big, comfortable dwelling houses make the whole region look prosperous and well to do.

A little over a year ago Home and Farm published a description of the Elmendorf Farm, which was maintained in the center of the Bluegrass by one of Kentucky's wealthy men as a center for the breeding of fine Jersey cattle. At the time that article was written another wealthy Kentuckian was putting on foot plans to establish a great farm in the same region for the breeding of Hereford cattle.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, purchased at that time about two thousand acres of land, ten miles from Frankfort, and four miles from Versailles. It was his ambition to make the Taylor Herefords second to none in the world, just as the late Mr. Haggin made the Elmendorf Jerseys the finest in the world. Today the Taylor farm, or as it is now known, the Woodford County Farm, is one of the show places of the Bluegrass.

The approach to the farm is through a magnificent stone gateway, and up a stretch of broad road over a masonry bridge about two hundred yards long. The house is a substantial old brick residence, and about it have been erected a number of modern barns, offices, feeding sheds, etc. The largest barn is an old building which has been remodeled and provided with a concrete floor. It has ten box stalls and sixteen open stalls. Here are housed the finest Herefords in Kentucky.

Water is pumped to all the buildings and to different parts of the farm from a magnificent running well. The entire place is in pasture land, although at the present time it is not stocked to its entire capacity. Col. Taylor now owns about five hundred grade cattle and 109 pure-bred Herefords. At the head of his herd is the famous \$12,000 bull, Beau Perfection XXIV. This animal was born and bred in the Bluegrass, being from the herd of W. H. Curtis, of Eminence, Ky. He is truly perfection in every line and feature. Without doubt, he will go down to history as a classic representative of the Hereford strain, as it would be almost impossible to find a point in which the animal could be improved on. He has a magnificent head and front, correctly modeled form, flanks deeply and smoothly curved,

erly turned hindquarters, and an excellent depth of twist. He has been grand champion wherever shown, and never fails to excite surprise and admiration among all who see him. It is this grand sire who will send his get through all the South to improve and increase the stock on Southern farms.

Gay Lad 9th, and Maple's Lad 46th and other great bulls, are also owned by the Taylor farm, and nearly a hundred purebred cows, which will be used for breeding purposes. This herd is the most important addition made in recent years to the long list of Kentucky cattle. From time to time other animals will be purchased by the farm for breeding purposes, and without doubt the Taylor farm will take its place as the finest Hereford farm in the country and add its quota to the fame of the Bluegrass region.

New Chapter

Kentucky Historical Society

(4) 5138

COLONEL E. H. TAYLOR, JR., through all his many activities in various lines of endeavor and accomplishment, has always been actively and personally identified with agriculture in its many phases.

In his agricultural interest he maintained and practiced the fundamental idea that the soil should not be robbed or allowed to deteriorate and was always firm in the faith that grass and pastures are the keystone to permanent agriculture.

His early farming operations were along general lines but at the same time he was watchful of the success being obtained by fellow Kentuckians in the development and improvement of pure bred live stock, and later he came associated with the breeding of trotting horses. Here he became a student and master of trotting horse pedigree and became to attach and appreciate the value of blood lines properly mated, in breeding horses of merit which knowledge he later applied to Hereford cattle in its general application.

The home farm, "Thistleton", situated on the outskirts of Frankfort contains 1000 acres. Here the feeding of steers has been followed exclusively with the result that this farm has some of the best pastures in Kentucky. Here in his feeding operations he formed a definite ideal of the type of cattle he desired which, regardless of breed, he insisted should be essentially of good size, strong in bone, thick in natural flesh, and with all endowed with a robust constitution. Eventually Herefords were chosen entirely, mainly because of success attained in the feed lot.

Colonel Taylor began the purchase of land in Woodford County in 1912 with the intention of building a pure bred herd of Herefords. The first parcel of land to be bought was purchased because of two copious springs which were later developed into an abundant water supply for the herd. After the original purchase several smaller farms and holdings were procured until 1800 acres, all contiguous, were acquired to be moulded into Hereford Farms.

This body of land as originally purchased was practically without fences, very little in grass and in a rather rundown state of fertility. In fact, Hereford Farms to-day stands as a monument of what can be attained from a rather hopeless outlook at the beginning.

Herefords were acquired as soon as the condition of the Farm would permit a diligent search and inquiry was made for a bull to head the herd. In

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May 1913 Beau Perfection 24th, the last son of the International Champion Bull Perfection was purchased for the then record price for a hereford bull of \$12,400.00. Beau Perfection 24th was out of Belle Donald 114th a line bred Beau Donald cow that herself was an half sister in blood to Disturber. Beau Perfection 24th was renamed and re-recorded as Woodford 500,000.

At the same time 16 bred Beau Donald Cows were purchased which served as a nucleus for the herd. From this time on desirable females were purchased wherever they could be procured in the United States and England, until an assemblage of Cows were made that possibly were unequalled in America from the standpoint of individuality, breeding and potential breeding worth, as was afterwards conclusively proven, by their progeny on the tanbark and in sale ring. Here, too, Col. Taylor showed his wisdom and knowledge of pedigree in not making selection of females of any particular family or strain within the breed but selected cows of merit that were well bred regardless of family or strain, thus he has the best in Herefordom for his use in his breeding operations.

From this foundation of females, to which Woodford 500,000 was mated, has been builded the Woodford family or strain of Herefords.

Col. Taylor entered the show ring in a modest way in 1914 and 1915, but it was not until 1916 that a full show herd was bred and assembled. And from this time Hereford Farms has been represented in the show ring and from 1918 the show herd has been of his own breeding entirely, and with one or two exceptions composed of Woodfords entirely, which have contributed such animals as Woodford 6th, Junior Champion of the 1916 International; Woodford 9th, undefeated Junior Champion of 1917; Woodford 24th, First Prize Junior Bull Calf 1918 International; Beau Woodford by Woodford 9th, Junior Champion 1919 International; Woodford 46th, First Prize Senior Bull Calf 1919 International; Woodford 116 by Woodford 9th, First Prize Senior Bull Calf 1921 International; Belle Woodford 28th, Junior Champion at the 1918 American Royal and Grand Champion at the 1919 and 1920 American Royals; Belle Woodford 36th, First Prize Senior Heifer Calf at the 1919 International; Belle Woodford 86th by Woodford 36th, First Prize Senior Heifer Calf and Belle Woodford 85 by Woodford 9th, First Prize Junior Heifer Calf at the 1921 International; and such successes as the winning of the young herd, calf herd and get of sire with grandsons and grand-

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daughters of Woodford 500,000 at the 1921 International.

Besides these successes with cattle from Hereford Farms; in the hands of other breeders such animals as Donald Woodford a Grand Champion at many Fairs; Donna Woodford 5th by Woodford 1st., Senior and Grand Champion at the 1920 International and Woodford Lady by Woodford 6th Junior and Grand Champion at the 1921 International.

Woodford 500,000 was lost by fire in October 1918, in the prime of his usefulness. Great as was this loss to Colonel Taylor, yet arising from the ashes of the immortal Woodford has come a demonstration of remarkable prepotency bestowed by Woodford to his sons which has proven to Col. Taylor and kindred breeders, that his purchase of Woodford was a sound, business transaction, and to-day five of his sons are in service at Hereford Farms, sufficient alone to prove that Woodford 500,000 breeds on and on.

This success with his family in the second generation is Colonel Taylor's paramount contribution to the Annals of American Cattle breeding.

The Filson Historical Society

2X500

(No head)

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Non Capital
Supreme
Bull
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STOOD IN THE BREACH.

Col. E. H. Taylor, the Hereford Breeder of Kentucky, Shows the Great Public Spirit That Actuates Him.

Some time ago when there was bickering and delay over foot and mouth troubles in the Blue Grass state, it appears that the state had no money for this purpose and that the Washington department was making complaint that its funds were running low. And it looked as though there might be a delay in prompt effective measures for extirpation of the cattle plague. It took but a stroke of Col. Taylor's pen to put funds from his own bank account to the credit of the veterinarians. Then the stamping-out was quick and effective with losses of owners adjusted with cash on the spot. The colonel spent in this way over \$50,000, the U. S. government's half of which has been reimbursed him. He is waiting on the legislature for an appropriation to make good the state's half.

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THE TAYLOR HEREFORDS.

(Borden's Gazette)

A remarkable man is E. H. Taylor Jr., Frankfort, Ky. He has been an active man in all of his business career, and yet he has done much for Kentucky and for Frankfort, his home city. Public-spirited, sympathetic, broad-minded, liberal, he has made friends by the score. Realizing that he could do much in improving purebred live stock, Mr. Taylor a few years ago conceived the idea of establishing a herd of beef cattle on his beautiful estate in Woodford county. He had fed many Herefords and knew their tendency to put on flesh quickly and economically; so he chose the whiteface and quietly began to gather at Hereford Farms material for a herd foundation. The initial move was the selection from the Curtice herd of a number of top matrons and the good bull Beau Perfection 24th, whose name has been changed to Woodford. To this nucleus have been added selections from the most noted collections of the breed until today may be seen at Hereford Farms one of the strongest collections of Herefords in America. Woodford was grand champion wherever shown last season and is one of the best bulls of the breed known to this GAZETTE representative.

His calves promise to give him a record as a sire that will challenge the position of any bull in service at this time. With Woodford, Maples Lad 40th, Gay Lad 9th, and Master Generous, Hereford Farms are in a position to challenge the admiration of the Hereford world.

Mr. Taylor's is an ideal stock farm. Plenty of bluegrass and shade are already provided. Spring water, clear and sparkling and cool, is in every watering trough on the farm. The barns are designed to provide ample ventilation and sunlight and in their construction nothing is superfluous or for mere show. The paddocks and lots of the best.

The farm and herd operations are under the management of J. C. Kinzer, a man who knows good cattle and how to mate them for best results. Few men have joined the ranks of the breeder with higher aspirations, a more definite policy, or a greater determination to achieve his purpose than Col. Taylor.

It is his ambition to make Hereford Farms the home of the greatest collection of Herefords in America. At this time Hereford Farms have in offer herd-heading sons of Woodford and other good sires, and about 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers.

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(1917)

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In April, 1917, Col. Taylor was apprised of his election to life membership in the Hereford Herd Book Society, of England, of which King George himself ~~was~~ is patron, ~~and~~ His Majesty owning the Hereford herd at Windsor Park. This was in recognition, of course, of Col. Taylor's sterling services to the Herefords.

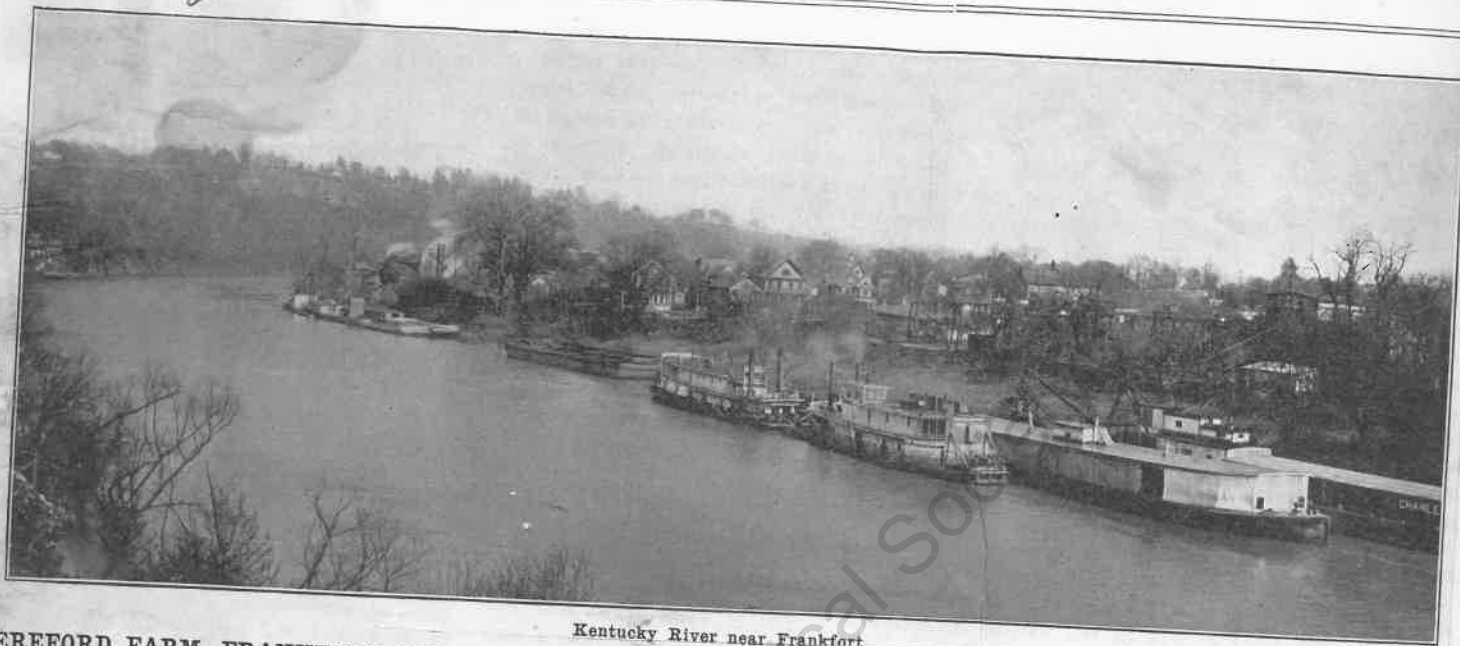
~~The following is~~

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May 1917

ALONG THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY LINES



Kentucky River near Frankfort

HEREFORD FARM, FRANKFORT, KY.

Kentucky, famous for generations as a breeding ground of fine horses, has within the past few years begun to come into her own as a producer of other classes of pure-bred live stock. The wonderful herd of prize-winning Herefords, assembled by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., on his beautiful blue-grass estate near Frankfort, is bound to be a potent factor in this development. On this 2,000-acre farm is represented the best of Hereford blood; the herd is being headed by the great Grand Champion Bull, Woodford 500,000, which Colonel Taylor purchased at the record price of \$12,500, and by the Grand Champion Cow, Juliet.

We regret that the limits of space prohibit more than this mere mention of Colonel Taylor and his famous herd in this issue, but we hope to have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a more detailed account in the near future. The Colonel's work is ably summed up by the following editorial, which appeared in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* for Saturday, January 27, 1917:

"Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort and Woodford County, is credited by the *Farmers' Home Journal* with being the owner of 'the greatest herd of pure-bred prize-winning Herefords in the world.' Colonel Taylor bought some of his choice animals from the royal herds at Windsor Castle, and picked up others else-

where. He has not been long in business as a cattle raiser, but he has broken two records. One was a purchasing record, when he gave \$12,500 for a bull. The other was a selling record, when he sold a son of that bull for \$15,100. It is easy for a wealthy landed proprietor to break purchasing records. To break a selling record is another and more unusual achievement. Colonel Taylor, who has been singularly successful in his lifetime vocation, has made an early and shining mark in his avocation. Kentucky takes pride in Woodford County, which Senator Blackburn long ago described as the asparagus bed of the garden spot of the world, and in Farmer Taylor, who can sell brilliantly as well as to buy spectacularly. May his tribe and his herd increase!"

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Woodford San, 11 Oct., 1917:

selling

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr.'s prize Hereford cattle won all the big stakes at the American Royal Cattle Show last week in Kansas City, Mo. Among the prizes was the \$500 loving cup offered by Senor Pereda, of Argentine, for the three best bulls bred and owned by exhibitors. The prize in this class was awarded Col. Taylor at a banquet for the Hereford breeders, the presentation speech being made by Mat Cohen, Commissioner of Agriculture. Col. Taylor's cattle are at Amarillo, Tex., this week. From there they will be brought home to rest up for the big International Show at Chicago.

A.A.B. ymar's column

colyam:

A Country Editor's Thoughts

The Filson Historical Society

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Copy for filing

1918

COL. E. H. TAYLOR JR.'S HEREFORD FARMS

(By John Letham)

Col. E. H. Taylor Jr.'s Hereford Farms is located as though the ideal spot for breeding pure bred Herefords had been sought the World over and found.

Set in the heart of the celebrated Blue Grass region of Kentucky, it comprises some 3000 acres of as beautiful pasture land as Hereford foot ever trod.

Here is a majestic panorama of Blue Grass, underlined with the famous limestone of the section, sparkling with crystal clear water, that has no equal in the production of bone, stamina, growth and greatness of whatever animals browse its luxuriant abundance and drink from its copious springs.

As you enter the massive stone gate of Hereford Farms and drive down the long wide avenue, you may be prepared to see a herd of pure bred Hereford, which today is recognized nationally and internationally as the greatest herd of females on either continent.

Here is an aggregation of the extreme tops, selected at different times as occasion permitted, and without regard to cost, from every herd of renown in the country, including selections made by expert judges in England, until taken from beginning to end, it is a herd of Herefords composed solely and entirely of only the cream of the cream.

Be prepared to find Champions and Grand Champions at every turn; matrons whose names are of such individual brilliance that one can scarcely realize that here they stand side by side in one single herd.

In all the writer's long experience with Hereford cattle - and he has seen practically all of the historic work accomplished for the breed by the great constructive breeders of America - he is free to say that Col. E. H. Taylor Jr. has unquestionably accomplished most in a given time, for the greatest good of the breed.

In bringing together only the Queens of the Hereford world for his Hereford Farms breeding, in his selection of the mighty Woodford as herd bull, Col. Taylor founded his herd with a view to a perfection in type and quality which has commanded for this great breeding establishment the admiration and wonder of Hereford breeders on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the acquisition of Woodford at \$12,400 - at that time the highest price ever paid publicly or privately for a Hereford bull - Col. Taylor made one of his master strokes, a master stroke that has not only amply justified the investment, but has proven to the satisfaction of his friends and competitors that in the possession of this wonderful Perfection-Beau Donald bred bull, he not only holds one of the treasures of the breed of all time, but a fortune constantly increasing.

Every constructive breeder recognizes that the value of the sire is in his production of both sexes of equal superiority.

The great Woodford has been not only dominantly prepotent, as every one of his calves instantly testifies, but has been singularly conspicuous in his production of Grand Champions.

Woodford 8th, the Junior Champion of 1916, sold to Senator Sanders for \$15,100, established a new high water mark in the price of a Hereford bull. He now heads the herd of Senator Sanders on his estate, just across the road from Col. Taylor's.

Woodford 9th, the Junior Champion bull of 1917, stays at Hereford Farms and now shares honors with Woodford and with his own full brother - Woodford 5th - in reproducing the superb Woodford type, which now confronts you in Col. Taylor's every pasture and paddock.

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Fabulous prices have been offered for Woodford 9th, but money cannot take him away from Hereford Farms.

Here, too, see Belle Woodford 6th, the Atlanta Grand Champion of 1915, already one of the producing matrons of the Farm.

The magnitude of Woodford's success in the herd can be fully estimated when a visit is made to the gigantic new barn and you pass down its spacious aisles through the season's crop of eighty-eight calves that are under six months old, where the get of Woodford in royal company shines conspicuously.

These calves, taken as a whole, are an unusually vigorous lot, and, when seen at play in the paddocks, they are fairly bristling with vitality, so typical of the Hereford, and leaves no question in the mind of the visitors that many more Junior Champions are here in the making.

The writer has before spoken of the superb system of barns at Hereford Farms, but he was not prepared to see this magnificent new barn which Col. Taylor has just added to the system.

For amplitude of construction, convenience, situation, sanitation and sunlight, he has never seen its equal. No wonder this latest crop of calves thrive in it.

Clive Iris 3rd, Champion on both sides of the ocean, is over in another barn with her strapping big Woodford calf by her side.

Near her stands the Grand Champion Juliet, her own Woodford calf a few stalls away.

Near Juliet stands the international Grand Champion, Woodford Lady 3rd, also with a strapping Woodford bull calf at her side.

Thus looking down the aisles, Champions with Woodford calves, or in calf to Woodford, are on every side.

Other great bulls in the herd are scoring.

Here is a great breeding establishment whose product is accumulating with a uniformity of excellence that seems without a flaw, and an abundance that makes each repeated visit a novelty and a joy.

Consider a moment that while all this abounding production is going on at Hereford Farms, its triumphal string of cattle is, simultaneously, the admiration of the Show Ring, and Col. Taylor's miracle stands revealed.

So well known is the astounding record which Hereford Farms has made at the great cattle shows, that it is well nigh superfluous for me to again inscribe it here, except to recall that the big Pereda Silver Cup from the Argentine, for the best three bulls exhibited at the American Royal this year, owned and bred by one single breeder, now rests at Hereford Farms; and to note that in seven shows this year Hereford Farms scored 106 Firsts.

Will it be any wonder that when Col. Taylor has his big June sale at Hereford Farms on June 7th, 1918, all Hereforddom will flock to his Fairyland in Woodford County, between Frankfort, Kentucky, and Versailles.

SS

The next sale to astonish the trade in this period of surprises was the historic vendue by Col. E. C. Taylor, Jr., in Kentucky on June 7, 1918, when 62 head averaged \$3,013—a world's record for Herefords. The famous English and American champion cow Clive Iris 3d, with a bull calf at foot by Woodford and rebred to the same bull, went to W. A. Pickering at the record price of \$13,850. The bull Howard Dare, at \$6,000, went to J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky. This sale was also remarkable for the sustained values throughout; there was practically no "tail-end."

Blue Ribbon Hereford Sale in

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IT'S SOME BULL STORY!
JOHN BULL SENDS KY.
HIS BIGGEST BULL

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 12.—Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city, owner of the famous Hereford Farms, in Woodford county, has purchased a three-year-old Hereford bull from Stewart Robinson, owner of the Lyndales Hereford herd, of England, to take the place of the famous Woodford, which was recently burned to death. This bull is the outstanding bull of England and is the most royally bred Hereford bull in the world.

Practically every one of his ancestors on the male and female side, trace to grand champions of England, and this bull has himself proved to be a wonderful breeder. He is the biggest bull in England, weighing 2,600 pounds.

Col. Taylor paid \$17,500 for the bull, which is the record price in England and tops the price paid for Lord Walton. The permit for the bringing of this bull into America was secured by Col Taylor today.

The Filson

Society

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THE STATE JOURNAL,
DECEMBER 19, 1918.

Col. Taylor Refuses \$70,000 For Bull Bought for \$17,500

The celebrated Hereford bull, His Majesty, recently purchased by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., in England, has sailed from London and is expected to arrive in New York on December 31st, on board the steamer Manhattan. After remaining in quarantine the required thirty days he will be brought to Hereford farm to become the head of the greatest of all Hereford herds, where he will be supported by several sons of the wonderful Woodford and other top-notch bulls of leading American blood lines.

Col. Taylor paid thirty-five hundred pounds, or \$17,500 for His Majesty, and as soon as the purchase was made he was cabled that if he would allow the cancellation of the sale the bull could immediately be turned over for \$70,000. To which Col Taylor replied that \$100,000 would be no inducement to him to lose the service of England's greatest bull.

Photographs were received yesterday showing His Majesty from calf-hood to the present time, which demonstrate that he is unequalled in appearance and in fine points by any bull in existence.

COURIER-JOURNAL,
DECEMBER 20, 1918.

"MARSHAL HAIG" ON HIS WAY TO KENTUCKY

Special to The Courier-Journal.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 19.—"Marshal Haig," celebrated Hereford bull, purchased in England by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., for his Hereford farms herd, has been shipped from London.

Col. Taylor paid the record price of \$17,500 for the bull and was cabled before shipment that if he would cancel the purchase the bull could be sold for \$70,000.

He cabled back that \$100,000 would be no inducement.

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Real, Live Bull Is Deposited In Bank For E. H. Taylor

Special to The Courier-Journal.
New York, Jan 7.—A real bull con-
signed to a real downtown New York
bank, temporarily, anyway, eclipses
the bull which got into the china
shop, the story books and the police
records on a charge of disorderly con-
duct.

Moreover, what is an efficient re-
ceiving teller of a bank to do when
a 2,600-pound bull comes in for de-
posit or to be carried on memoran-
da, or something of the sort?

Just this problem came up to-day
in the Chemical National Bank, when
"His Majesty," 4 years old, purchased
for Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., proprietor
of Hereford Farms, Woodford county,
Kentucky, from Maj. Stewart Robin-
son, of Lynhales, Herefordshire, Eng-
land, arrived.

The bull was shipped direct to the
Chemical National Bank, constituting
probably the first banking transac-
tion of this nature ever carried out
in America.

All financial arrangements were at-
tended to by cable through the for-
eign department of the bank.

"His Majesty" arrived on the
steamship Manhattan.

Whether the bank is going to pas-
ture the bull in City Hall Park is not
known.

2X500

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

FEBRUARY 2, 1921.

SUPREME BULL.

THE TIMES is in receipt of a most interesting brochure, printed in attractive type on sized and supersized silk linen paper and illustrated by artistic page portraits in sepia. The subject is the Hereford Family, past and present, with an assurance of what may be expected in its posterity. The gift is truly a work of art and its centerpiece is a memorial to *Woodford*, Kentucky's supreme bull.

It will be remembered that the imported grand champion was burned to death in a fire which destroyed his palatial barn on the farm of Col. E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., in October, 1918, for the passing of such a monarch was heralded as would have been the death of a potentate.

Someone who writes in a style singularly like that which marks Colonel TAYLOR himself wrote a tribute to *Woodford* and it was published in *Breeders' Gazette*. It deserves to be seen by those who enjoy jeweled language, whatever the subject; for it is a mosaic, done in emeralds, rubies and *Kohinoors*.

The closing lines follow:

Woodford, the wonderful, is gone, but he will live while lives the Hereford. Lord Wilton hails him on the Stygian beach. *Anxiety 4th* raises his head in the Elysian fields to greet his peer. *The Grove 3d* and *Garfield* gaze on his majestic form and feel his brotherhood. *Sir Bartle Frere* and *Fowler* and the mighty group make room for him in friendly comfort, for *Woodford* has joined these marvelous makers of the breed in the untroubled meadows of eternal fame.

Sometimes the pen falters in the attempt to do justice to the memory of departed men and women. The feeling naturally is that great merit calls for greater expression than is permitted through the use of known phraseology. The reader of the tribute to a bull can but wonder what its writer would have to say over the bier of BRIGHAM YOUNG.



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New Chapter
Larkin &
Others Like
the Poll
Fries

Beaumont Garrett 3/17/1921
Herefords in Kentucky.

The purchase of Beau Donald 58996 by W. H. Curtice of Kentucky in August, 1897, marked the beginning of fame for Kentucky Herefords. Since that time many good show cattle have been bred in the Bluegrass State, and they have established an enviable reputation. Purebred Herefords had been bred in Kentucky for fifteen years previously to that date, but up to that time breeders had not pushed the business from a showyard standpoint. Gradually Herefords have increased until now there are more than seventy-five Kentucky stockholders in the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. Kentucky breeders have formed an active association for furthering the interests of the breed, holding association sales, and making possible the Kentucky futurities at the Kentucky State Fair.

Beau Donald was an intensely-bred Anxiety 4th bull, and many of the show winners, not only from Kentucky but other states, trace back to him. Had he been given a good opportunity in a large herd his record as a sire would no doubt have been greater than it is. By line-breeding Mr. Curtice established a type that commanded high prices. The old bull was retired from the showing after one year, and only his get shown. The Beau Donalds and Belle Donalds have been progenitors of a long list of noted cattle, as, for example, the Prince Ruperts, Disturbers, Repeaters and Woodfords. Mr. Curtice accumulated a great lot of females by Beau Donald and his sons, and then purchased the \$9,000 Perfection to cross on them. It proved to be a history-making cross, producing such good bulls as Roehampton, first recorded as Beau Perfection 22d; A. B. Cook's show bull Beau Perfection 23d and Col. E. H. Taylor's show and breeding bull Woodford. Beau Perfection 48th was another good Beau Donald-Perfection combination. He won high honors in the northwest for Mr. Curtice after his herd was removed from Kentucky to Canada.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Kentucky, who had been feeding a large number of steers each year on distillery slop, noticed that grade Hereford steers made satisfactory gains, and decided to establish a purebred herd. His first inclination was for the polled type, but he finally decided upon horned Herefords. His first important purchase was made in May, 1914, when he bought Beau Perfection 24th, later renamed Woodford, and nineteen Beau Donald females from the W. H. Curtice herd for \$20,000. He also made drafts from the herds of O. Harris & Sons in Missouri and Warren T. McCray in Indiana. Gay Lad 9th by Gay Lad 6th was another good bull used in the Taylor herd. He sired some excellent calves before he was sold to Carl Miller of Kansas. Col. Taylor's success in the showing attracted the attention of other stockmen in Kentucky, and many were influenced to establish herds. Among the more important of these men was Senator Johnson N. Camden, whose farm joins that of Col. Taylor. His initial purchase was twenty bred heifers from Col. Taylor at \$1,000 per head. He then forwarded a commission to the secretary of the English Hereford association for twenty bred females, the pick of England. In the fall of 1916 he purchased the International junior champion bull Woodford 6th at \$15,100. Since that time his herd has grown rapidly.

Since Woodford was purchased by Col. Taylor that strain has been energetically developed. Woodford met and defeated all his rivals during his show career except Repeater 7th. The sensational calf Woodford 6th was his first son to be awarded high honors. He defeated all rivals as a junior calf, but was beaten at the American Royal in Kansas City as a junior yearling. Two weeks later at the International, however, he "came back," and won first in his class, and the junior championship of the show. In the association sale after the show he brought \$15,100, a new price record for a Hereford bull.

Woodford 9th had been winning as a junior calf while Woodford 6th was winning the yearling classes. As a junior yearling Woodford 9th was even better than as a calf, and was made the junior champion in Kansas City and Chicago in 1917. He is now the main herd sire at Hereford Farms. In 1918 Lady Woodford 5th was awarded the female grand championship at the International. Beau Woodford was the first son of Woodford 9th to win junior honors at the International. He was awarded this prize at the 1919 show, and sold the next day for \$5,000 on the bid of Senator Camden, in whose herd he is now in service. Woodfords from Hereford Farms have won the Kansas City Stock Yards Trophy, given for the ten best head shown at the American Royal, three years out of the five during which it has been offered. This prize was won by the Kentucky herd in 1916, 1917 and 1919.

In 1920 Senator Camden and Col. Taylor sent out big herds, mostly young cattle, to the Kansas City and Chicago shows. At the largest show ever seen in Kansas City the Camden herd won the Kansas City Stock Yards Trophy, and the junior championship on Princeps Domino. The Hereford show at the 1920 Kentucky State Fair was the best in the history of the fair. Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee herds joined the Kentucky herds and made a remarkable exhibition. Plans are being made for a larger Hereford show at the 1921 Kentucky State Fair.—W. J. HARRIS, Fayette Co., Ky.

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The Filson

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WALLACES' FARMER

A Weekly Journal Published to Promote Good Farming Clear Thinking, Right Living

VOL. 46

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

NO. 18

The Blood Lines of Hereford Winners

WOODFORD 500000 outranks any other one bull as a progenitor of the principal Hereford prize winners at recent International shows. A tabulation of three-generation pedigrees of the first three prize winners in each of the classes at the 1919 and 1920 Internationals shows that Woodford had the greatest influence upon these winners, with Perfection 92891 and Beau Brummel 51817 ranking second and third. In the appended table Woodford is credited with 316 points, Perfection with 236 and Beau Brummel with 188. Bocaldo 6th 464825, Beau President 171349, Perfection Fairfax 179767 and Bright Stanway 366600 also rank high as ancestors of recent International winners.

In compiling the table, the sire of each first prize winner was given 32 points, the grandsires 16 points each and the great-grandsires 8 points each. The sire of each second prize winner received 24 points, the grandsires 12 points each and the great-grandsires 6 points each. Correspondingly, the ratio for the ancestors of each third prize winner was 16, 8 and 4.

The table is based upon 72 winners, including twelve classes of three animals each at each show. Six animals won third place or better at each show, thereby cutting down the actual number of different animals considered to 66. Beau Brummel appears in the first three generations of 22, or exactly one-third of all these winners. Twenty-one of them trace to Perfection within three generations and fourteen each to Woodford and Beau President.

A total of 214 different bulls appeared in the three-generation pedigrees of these 66 winning animals. Twenty-eight of these bulls scored 48 or more points on the basis indicated, and they are presented in the table.

Woodford was the sire of six and the grandsire of eight of the winning animals. Two of Woodford's sons, Woodford 9th 559720 and Woodford 6th 505407, appear among the 28 leading sires. Four more sons of lesser influence were among the sires of the 66 winners, indicating that Woodford's blood is breeding on.

In blood lines, Woodford was a hybrid, having resulted from the crossing of Perfection, a Garfield-bred bull, upon Belle Donald 114th 267191, a double granddaughter of Beau Donald 53996, of Anxiety 4th breeding. Woodford, therefore, combined the Anxiety 4th and Garfield strains, the two lines of breeding predominant in American Hereford herds today. Woodford 6th and Woodford 9th represent the same blending of blood lines contained in their sire, the latter bull having, however, a much greater proportion of Anxiety 4th blood than Woodford.

Woodford was himself a show bull of distinction, and as head of the Hereford Farms herd in Kentucky he was mated to many of the best cows of the breed, most of them of Anxiety 4th breeding. Many of his sons now head prominent herds. Woodford was burned to death in a fire in 1918, at seven years of age.

Perfection sired Woodford and Perfection Fairfax, and nearly all of the points awarded him in the table come thru these two sons. Perfection was a noted winner in his day, and was the grand champion at the 1901 International. He was sired by Dale 66481, who also appears in the table of sires. Dale was a great-grandson of Garfield 7015, noted founder of the Garfield line of breeding. Dale was also an outstanding show bull, winning senior championship at the first International in 1900. He sold for \$10,000 in 1901, a record figure which stood for many years. Neither Dale, Perfection nor Perfection Fairfax contained any Anxiety 4th breeding.

Beau Brummel, third in the table, was a grandson of Anxiety 4th, and is, more than any other animal, the channel thru which present-day Herefords trace to Anxiety 4th.

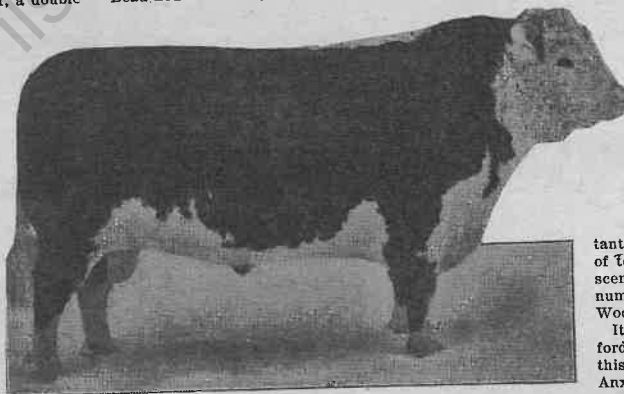
Beau Brummel's points in this table come from many different sources. He was calved in 1890,

SIRES OF HEREFORD PRIZE WINNERS AT 1919 AND 1920 INTERNATIONALS.

BULL	Points	Number Animals
Woodford 500000	316	14
Perfection 92891	236	21
Beau Brummel 51817	188	22
Bocaldo 6th 464825	168	7
Beau President 171349	150	14
Perfection Fairfax 179767	108	7
Bright Stanway 366600	104	2
Bocaldo 362186	100	8
Beau Mischief 268371	94	8
Bonnie Lad 20th 355369	84	4
Dale 66481	76	10
Repeater 289598	72	4
Paladin 126248	68	9
Bonnie Brae 69th 417835	68	3
Bonnie Brae 8th 239653	66	6
Peerless Prince 533333	64	2
Beau Blanchard 362904	64	2
Beau 2d 260444	64	9
Beau Blanc Visage 700000	64	2
Prince Domino 499611	56	2
Woodford 9th 559720	56	2
Beau Donald 76th	52	6
Bright Donald 128131	52	2
Beau Donald 76th 187362	52	6
Domino 264259	48	4
Prince Rupert 8th 142701	48	3
Woodford 6th 505407	48	2
Gay Lad 9th 386873	48	1

and was in service in the Guggell & Simpson herd in Missouri for a long period, siring many calves. No further evidence of his prepotency is needed than to say that one-third of the leading International winners thirty years after his birth carry his name in the second or third generation. Had the pedigrees been carried to the fifth generation many other animals of the sixty-six considered would have been found to trace to Beau Brummel.

Two sons of Beau Brummel—Beau President 171349 and Beau Donald 53996—are included among the 28 sires given in the table. Seven grandsons of Beau Brummel are given: Beau Donald 76th 187362,



Woodford, the leading sire of late International winners.

Beau Mischief 268371, Caldo 2d 260444, Bright Stanway 366600, Bright Donald 128131, Prince Domino 499611 and Domino 264259, the last named four claiming Beau Brummel as maternal grandsire. The importance of these bulls, notably Beau Donald, Beau Mischief and Bright Stanway, is such that they are considered by Hereford breeders as founders of separate families or strains. Of the 27 bulls in the list aside from Beau Brummel, there are but five which do not trace to him.

Bocaldo 6th is fourth in points in the table. He is one of the most recent bulls in the list, and has been a winner as well as a sire of winners, having been the grand champion bull at the International and the American Royal shows in 1916. His sire, Bocaldo 362186, ranks eighth in the

table, and his grandsire, Caldo 2d, is also included in the list.

Beau President was one of the more prominent sons of Beau Brummel. Beau President sired Beau Mischief 268371, who is the sire of Beau Blanchard 362904. Beau Blanc Visage 700000 is a grandson of Beau President. The progeny of these bulls are prominent as show and breeding animals in present-day herds, and include many of the highest-priced individuals of the breed.

Perfection Fairfax is widely known as a Hereford sire, and the record of his descendants in American show rings over a long period of years has not been paralleled by that of any other bull. His calves have won the get of sire prize at the International and American Royal more often than those of any other bull. The Perfection Fairfaxes have headed the get class six different years at each of these major shows. The record of his descendants at the past two Internationals entitles him to sixth place among the bulls given. Perfection Fairfax was the senior champion bull at the 1907 International, and is another instance of a Hereford show bull that proved a valuable breeder. Eight of the 28 bulls in the list were championship winners at the International.

Lamplighter 51834, a grandson of Anxiety 4th, altho not in the list himself, counts a number of descendants in it. Paladin 126248 is his son, and Bright Donald is his grandson. Other bulls mentioned which trace directly to Lamplighter on the sire's side are Bright Stanway, Bonnie Brae 8th 239653, Bonnie Lad 20th 355369, Domino and Prince Domino.

Repeater 289598, Bonnie Brae 69th 417835 and Gay Lad 9th 386873 represent a combination of Anxiety 4th and Garfield blood lines. Bonnie Brae 69th traces directly to Garfield thru the sires, while the other two bulls receive the Garfield cross mainly thru the dams. Repeater's offspring have an illustrious record in the shows of the past decade. Two of his sons have won six grand championships at the International and American Royal. Repeater himself won similar honors at both of these shows. His offspring were first as get of sire at the 1915 International and the 1918 American Royal. Bonnie Brae 69th sired Bonnie J. 595351, champion at the 1919 International.

Analysis of the breeding of the 28 main sires of recent International winners reveals 17 of them to be largely of Anxiety 4th breeding. Eight contain a combination of Anxiety 4th and Garfield blood and three have Garfield breeding to the exclusion of Anxiety 4th. The hereditary influence of Anxiety 4th has been important in 25 of the 28 sires given, a striking demonstration of the important relation which he bears to the Herefords of today as a foundation sire. While the descendants of Garfield in this list are fewer in numbers, they include such important bulls as Woodward, Perfection and Perfection Fairfax.

It is interesting to note that the bull, Woodford, which stands out above other sires in this comparison, was produced by uniting the Anxiety 4th and Garfield lines. The record of Woodford and his sons and of the Repeaters tends to indicate that a fortunate "nick" has been effected by the crossing of these two lines.

Hereford breeders have always been accustomed to think in terms of sires when considering blood lines. In the early development of the breed a sire was soon discarded if his calves proved disappointing as individuals. Generally only bulls from a prepotent line were used. There are today, as a result of this practice, only a few distinctly separate lines of ancestry in the Hereford breed, altho it is numerically the second in the country.

This survey can not refer to all of the Hereford sires that have had a part in making recent Hereford history; but it does serve as a basis for determining which bulls have exerted the most influence upon present-day winners, judged by late Internationals.

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The Filson Historical Society

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~~Wm. C. Lister~~
~~John W. Lister~~

The State Journal

(Established 1900)

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921.

NOTINTER-STATE WAR

COL. TAYLOR HAS GREAT SUCCESS WITH HEREFORDS

Woodford, Most Famous Bull That Ever Lived, and Great- est Sire

Under the caption of "The Blood Lines of Hereford Winners," a lengthy article appeared in a recent issue of "Wallaces' Farmer," which dealt with the career of "Woodford," the champion Hereford of the world, formerly owned by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., owner of the celebrated Hereford Farms in Woodford County a short distance from this city. The article, which is the feature story of the edition, carries a handsome cut of Woodford. The famous bull was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the barn in 1918. Before its death at the age of seven years, "Woodford" established records that may never be equalled by any Hereford in the world. His offsprings have won many prizes in the world's largest cattle shows and many of the great bull's sons are the sires of many of the world's greatest herds.

For the benefit of readers of the State Journal, the story appearing in the famous stock raising journal is reproduced. It is an interesting account of the Herefords owned by Col. Taylor and shows that to a Franklin County man lies the honor of being one of the largest, if not the largest, breeder of fine Herefords in the world.

The Herefords of the Woodford County Hereford Farm have carried off blue ribbons in cattle fairs in this country, and in the South American countries. On many occasions Col. Taylor has been complimented for the interest he has shown as a breeder of fine cattle. His beautiful farms have been visited by thousands of people and there is scarcely a cattle raiser of note in the United States and other countries who has not dealt with him.

When Col. Taylor became interested in the raising of fine cattle and built his Hereford Farm he purchased

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The Film Society

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When Col. Taylor became interested in the raising of fine cattle and built his Hereford Farm he purchased the best Herefords that could be obtained in the country on which to build his herd. When he purchased Woodford, the sire of a host of champions, he established a record

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The File

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Constructive Work With Herefords.

Not everyone who engages in raising pedigree live stock, any more than in any other line of endeavor, makes a success of it, in the sense in which the word "success" is applied to the breeding of purebred animals. Many may and do attain material success, and yet many fail, wholly or partially, in meeting the test applied, as it must be applied, to their work as improvers of the material with which they worked. Their work, in order to meet the test, must be unmistakably classed as constructive, and of a character that stands out conspicuously as one of the marked achievements of the time. Invariably men who achieve this kind of success are qualified by experience and knowledge of pedigree to apply sound principles. These principles are largely applicable to all breeds.

A man who by virtue of his achievements is entitled to be classed among the thinking, practical, successful, constructive breeders of his time is that distinguished Kentuckian Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., the owner of Hereford Farms. His work in the Hereford world with his cattle, designated as "Woodfords," justifies this characterization. All his life a student and one identified with the breeding of Thoroughbreds and an extensive feeder of cattle for the shambles, it was not difficult for him to apply his experience and knowledge to good purpose in the selection and breeding of Herefords. As the history of Hereford breeding goes, Col. Taylor is comparatively new in the ranks. His record of achievement is all the more remarkable because of that fact. It tends to emphasize what he has accomplished in a comparatively short time. To begin with, Col. Taylor, while remarkably successful in the business world, was little known to the pedigree cattle fraternity until about the time that he had successfully negotiated the purchase from W. H. Curtice of the promising bull Beau Perfection 24th for \$12,400, the then high price for a bull of the breed. This bull was a son of old Perfection, an International champion, that sold for \$9,000. Beau Perfection 24th was by the champion Dale, and his dam was Belle Donald 114th by a double Beau Donald. He was afterwards renamed Woodford, in honor of the county in which he was to be used at Hereford Farms.

Col. Taylor did not stop here; he drew from leading herds of America and England females that were up-to-date types of the breed. The merit and quality of these females were inherited from a line of ancestry of proved worth, as recognized by every observer of the progress of the breed in this country and England. With the acquisition of females of this class, the real work—the work that earned for this man a place among the greatest breeders of his time, the work which is one of the most valuable contributions to history in the making—began at Hereford Farms. To that work this article is dedicated as a well-earned tribute to a man who has liberally devoted his wealth and talents to the furtherance of a cause near to his heart, and to the breeder and beginner who appreciates that a study of the factors entering into a worthy success

is time profitably spent, and a great aid to everyone who is ambitious to achieve both success and distinction as a producer of good live stock.

Hereford Farms, near Frankfort, Ky., are ideal for stock breeding. A soil underlaid with limestone, the richest of bluegrass and pure, clear water are invaluable aids to the moulding of ideal animal form. Col. Taylor enjoys these aids. He owns one of the largest and most beautiful tracts in the famous bluegrass region of his state. He is singularly aided by nature and by a class of breeding stock that possesses qualities inherited from ancestry of exceptional producing worth.

Woodford was the type of bull that is essential, if good results are to be expected. He was not a large bull; he was short of leg, smooth and evenly-balanced, displaying unusual masculinity in a head that was short, wide and impressive. He was of the mellow-fleshed, early-maturing kind. He disclosed few defects. A critical judge, upon studying the bull, would readily contend that he should prove to be unusually prepotent, and that, when mated to matrons of real merit, should make a remarkable record as a sire. This he did to a remarkable degree, and, notwithstanding that his career was cut short as a result of his death by fire, he lived long enough and sired a sufficient number to give him a certain and permanent place among the greatest sires known to



COL. E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

205522

the Hereford breed. He was a show bull of distinction. His record as a sire reveals how accurately he passed on his showyard qualities to his sons and daughters.

It is not my intention to list here all the winnings of the get of Woodford, but a reference to a few of the most important will indicate the remarkable extent to which Hereford Farms' production by this sire achieved distinction, and to what extent the bull bred on in his sons and grandsons. One of his most distinguished sons was Woodford 9th, of practically the same line of blood as his sire. He was either junior or grand champion at the Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs, the American Royal, the International Live Stock Exposition and the Panhandle State Fair in 1917, and was retired to the breeding herd at the end of that season. Woodford was the sire or grandsire of 18 percent of the winners at the 1920 International, and the sire of the grand champion female Belle Woodford 28th at the 1920 American Royal. He was the sire or grandsire of 21 percent of the money winners at the 1920 International Live Stock Exposition; he was the grandsire of the grand champion female Donna Woodford 5th and the junior champion Lady Woodford at the same show in 1920. He had six sons whose get were winners at these national shows. He was the sire or grandsire of the young herds that won three first prizes and one second prize at the 1919 and 1920 American Royal and International Live Stock Exposition; he was the sire or grandsire of the calf herds that won five firsts, one second prize and two thirds at the 1918, 1919 and 1920 American Royal and International Live Stock Exposition. A study of the breeding of the prize-winners at the last (1920) International discloses that Woodford leads, by a comfortable margin, any other bull as a begetter of principal Hereford prize-

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Sept. 15, 1911.
The Breeder's Gazette

winners. His prepotency is not matched by that of any other bull of the breed, so far as showyard records tell the story.

If these facts prove anything it is that Col. Taylor secured in Woodford 500000 a remarkable sire, and that he has in the line of blood represented in his pedigree an asset of great value. That bull's heredity has "nicked" most acceptably with the females in the herd, resulting, in most instances, in the production of cattle which, when fitted for leading shows, easily find their way to the tops of their classes.

Many men of wealth have assembled collections of different breeds of live stock, but few have achieved the measure of success which has fallen to Col. Taylor, for the simple reason that they failed to have the right conception of the business in which they had invested their money, and, not getting the right grasp of the business, failed to devote to it the talents which in the case of Col. Taylor won outstanding success. He had, first of all, that primary essential, the love of good live stock, and his training and experience were applied to it in shaping its destiny and directing it to the goal which should and must be the ambition of every breeder who hopes to make a name which will endure. The breeder who has the dollar sign as his goal will not do it. He may realize his ambition in that respect, but in the absence of a love for his work, either inherited or acquired, and a zeal to improve his productions as he goes along, he may of course hope to make his mark as a constructive breeder, but in all probability he will see his career ended without having achieved real success.

Col. Taylor has shown the way to success. While many men may be prevented, by their lack of capital, from doing as much as he has done in a brief space of time, yet many who have an inborn love for good stock may in a smaller way emulate his example and achieve in a measure the distinction that he has earned as a breed improver. Such men will not have lived in vain. Col. Taylor is a public benefactor; he has done more than "make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." He has produced the kind of cattle that will make two pounds of beef grow where but one pound grew before, and, in addition, will pass on to generations to follow a line of breeding which will make it easier for his followers who use it to succeed. He has, besides, left a record of achievement as a Hereford breeder that is more enduring than granite. Such is one man's tribute to a grand old man in American Herefordom.—GEORGE E. MARTIN.

The Filson Historical Society

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or intelligent effort
peoples, whose
America's
other na-
British

what-not else stood guard impotently
nearby.

Miss BEULAH BARNETT, of Kuttawa,
fourteen years of age, is Eve's own
daughter.

KENTUCKY PASTURES

According to the *Breeder's Gazette*,
a stockmen's journal known nation-
ally, and published in Chicago, E. H.
TAYLOR, Jr., "has been aided singular-
ly by nature," as well as an excep-
tional class of breeding stock, in
rarely constructive work as a breeder
of Hereford cattle.

Success in raising pedigree live-
stock, in the view of the *Breeder's
Gazette*, does not mean material suc-
cess merely. It means contributing
to the improvement of the material
with which the breeder works.

The successful breeder is not dis-
covered by an inspection of bank bal-
ances or of blue ribbons. A severer
test must be applied. Better cattle
must exist as a result of the breed-
er's work.

"A soil underlaid with limestone,
the richest of bluegrass, clear pure
water are invaluable aids to moulding
of ideal animal form." These aids,
it is pointed out, have been enjoyed
at the Taylor nursery of Herefords.

In an extensive article discussing
the individuals and the strains with
which the master of Hereford Farms
has worked, the *Breeder's Gazette*
says:

He has produced the kind of cat-
tle that will make two pounds of
beef grow where but one pound
grew before.

Nothing is so important in the
economics of agriculture as to increase
the yield. The farmer who increases
the richness of pastures, the yield of
grain, the number of pounds of mut-
ton, pork or beef created by a given
quantity of feed, does more than law-
makers ever will do to make farming
profitable. It ought to be borne in
mind that in its soil and its limestone
water a very large proportion of
agricultural Kentucky, not the most
favored of the central counties mere-
ly, offers the constructive stock-
raiser "singular aid."

The soil and water and climate
of that are factors in making the ideal
horse make also ideal animals of other
species. These admittedly advan-
tageous factors in the building of a
thoroughbred long ago made Ken-
tucky famous upon the turf. They
would, if greater advantage were
taken of them, give Kentucky far
greater fame than the State now has
as a breeder of market animals and
milk cows.

Across the "pike" from Hereford
Farms good red hogs are bred upon

The POINT
of view



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beef grow where but one pound

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taken of them, give Kentucky far

greater fame than the State now has

as a breeder of market animals and

milch cows.

Across the "pike" from Herford

Farms good red hogs are bred upon

a farm upon which horses were bred.

The elder McKee, one of his sons

once said, spent a lifetime—and his

life was a long one—hoping to win

the Kentucky Derby.

Who shall say that there is naught

to envy in the life of a breeder of

horses who hopes to win the Ken-

tucky Derby? ROBERT BROWNING was

only one of countless men who have

believed that the purest joy men may

know is that of anticipation. Yet

constructive breeding of animals

which make pork and mutton and

beef is more important economically

than mating great mares with great

sires and producing colts and fillies

to carry the flashing silk of famous

stables past roaring grandstands.

Quality of water is said to be the

limiting factor in the quality of whis-

ky. The limestone that made Ken-

tucky whisky excellent, in the period

when whisky was sold legally, and

when excellence, not expedition, as

in these degenerate days, was the

aim of distillers, feeds the pastures.

It feeds the springs whence flows the

brooks that sprinkle in the pastures.

Kentucky is a region in which the

stock-breeder is "aided singularly by

nature." Here, more easily than else-

where, constructive breeding, for the

showing and for the shambles, may

be done.

Possibly there may be a more thor-

ough awakening to these facts when

Kentucky shall have issued bonds

for roads, at the same time devoting

appropriate sums to Kentucky Uni-

versity and the State Fair, each of

which in its way contributes hand-

somely to constructive agriculture

and stock-breeding.

The File

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La Liberal, Uruguay, Jan. 12, 1922.

My esteemed Senor Taylor:

I desire to thank you for the photographs of your notable bulls and pedigrees illustrating the high quality of your rounds of Hereford blood. You also send me your felicitations and I thank you for the valuable sincerity. From now on I contemplate it full of merit in the age in which life descends, struggling with rare perseverance for the perfecting of the incomparable North American Hereford.

For that and for the brilliant success of your entries in the recent exposition of Kansas City and Chicago, my warmest felicitations go out to you cemented by the utmost frankness and sincerity. You are a benefactor in the cause of progress and of public welfare in your progressive country, as has been so consummately affirmed by the writer George E. Martin. When one is leaving luminous tracks on the native land in the full consciousness of having been a progressive spirit and a big citizen he has contributed to the aggrandizement of his country greater by far than the contribution of a hundred politicians.

WOODFORD 30th is getting very good calves, which appear to me as good as those which his brothers are getting for you.

Wishing you long life and much happiness,

Yours faithfully,

HILARIO HELGUERA.

The Filson Historical Society

The Courier-Journal

SATURDAY.....JULY 22, 1922

METTLE OF THE PASTURE

There is food for reflection, and not merely occasion for pride and boasting, in the fact that the president of the South African Hereford Breeding Association, personally a breeder of Herefords, has selected as his herd-head a Kentucky-bred bull from E. H. Taylor, Jr.'s, breeding plant in Woodford County.

When the bull arrives at Bulwayo he will be the first American-bred Hereford on African soil.

The Breeders' Gazette terms the event 'the big thing in pedigreed stock news,' and declares that "Colonel Taylor's work, and his work alone, attracted the attention of this far-off buyer," and that "it takes a master mind" to achieve in livestock breeding such success as his, with the result that animals of his production have gone to the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, and now to Africa."

Without the intention of belittling the personal achievements of a breeder who is credited by experts with having "improved the breed," it may be said that Kentucky's climate and soil make it a region in which excellent livestock can be produced.

Herefords from the herd of the King of Great Britain at Windsor lent distinction to the Taylor herd in its early development. Soon Woodford Farms eclipsed Windsor Castle.

Colonel Taylor is, no doubt, an abler farmer than His Majesty George V., but Woodford County Herefords are in part at least mettle of the pasture.

Across the road from the Taylor Hereford farm the McKees, whose father was a breeder of thoroughbred horses, argued that the soil, the climate and the water which give thoroughbreds bone and "bottom," sinew and speed, will produce good red hogs. As a result they have sold good red hogs at staggering prices.

When a bull goes to Bulwayo, from Kentucky, or a hog to Halifax, or some other place as remote, and when the animal is sold for the value of the King's entry in the English Derby, general attention in Kentucky should be centered upon the fact that Kentuckians have a heritage that is not sufficiently considered.

Not only horses, but also hogs and cattle and other farm animals may be produced in perfection, with greater certainty of results, in Kentucky than elsewhere. The fame Kentucky has won as a nursery of thoroughbred horses consoles many Kentuckians who do not reflect, as they should, that the State is entitled to greater fame than it has as a producer of animals which feed humankind and fertilize farms.

There should be more livestock production in the State to whose name Colonel Taylor's international dealings in red and white bulls lend new luster.

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The Filson Society

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"mother
chorus
a trifle.
When
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And it
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melodra
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THE LOUISVILLE HERALD

EVERY MORNING.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1922.

A Land Of Contrasts I--Touring The Bluegrass

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.



LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 3.—Interstate tourists who visit the Bluegrass region should avoid making the tour in late summer or early autumn unless there has been great abundance of rain. Bluegrass thrives on soil which rests upon limestone. The effects of drouth and summer heat are devastating temporarily. An August landscape here and yellow from high temperatures and lack of moisture is revived magically by the first heavy rain. The tourist who chances to drive thru Kentucky during the drouth is likely to wonder why it is far famed for its grass.

It is possible to see the Bluegrass region in a day from an automobile, or to spend a week or two driving thru it upon a new road each day. This small section of the state has no definitely settled boundaries, and so proud are central Kentuckians of residence there that to mention boundaries in a border county is to injure someone's feelings. Without declaring that this county is, and that county is not, within the charmed circle, it may be said that without violating the speed limit an automobilist may drive from Cincinnati southward, or from Louisville eastward, across the Bluegrass region and into the blue foothills of the Cumberland Mountains without starting before the sun rises in summer and without driving till sunset. In no part of America, or England, are the aspects of rural life more pleasing.

The group of eight or ten counties of which Lexington, in Fayette County, is the hub, have had good roads for several generations. Their early use of limestone broken with hammers by hand gave them hard white roads long ago—roads which contrasted strikingly with the green turf along the right of way, fed by the lime dust made by wheeled traffic passing over the broken stone before scientific agriculture had introduced "liming" in farming operations. Each of these counties had 400 or 500 miles of white turnpikes, main roads and minor ones included. Along nearly all of these roads substantial brick residences, often handsome manor houses with stately porticos resting upon Greek columns, reflected the fertility of the soil and the welfare of the landowners.

Nowadays, the oiling of the roads and the use of Kentucky rock asphalt as an improvement upon crushed stone for surfacing has transformed the main roads from white to black. Many of the minor ones still are white waterbound macadam, running between weathered

stone fences and inviting the leisurely tourist to endless ramblings. About this section of Kentucky centers the romance that has made Kentucky's name known all over the world. Here the limestone grows the grass which provides the best pasture for thoroughbred horses and other livestock. Here are the famous nurseries of thoroughbreds. Here are many landmarks in the history of the Kentucky turf, including the massive monuments of Ten Broeck and Longfellow at the once famous Nantura Stock Farm. At Nantura the late Frank Harper, owner of the two horses, lived for many years constantly armed, after the mysterious murder of Adam and Betsy Harper, an aged brother and sister who were clubbed to death in their quaint old farmhouse by someone whose identity never was learned.

Best Spot In The Garden.

Nearby, in Woodford County, which the late Senator Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn dubbed the asparagus bed of the garden spot of God's country, is the handsome modern home and breeding plant of former Senator Johnson N. Camden, a West Virginia coal mine owner, who married Miss Susan Hart, of Spring Hill, an estate upon which the Hart family had lived since the Indians were driven from the soil by Col. Nathaniel Hart and other pioneers.

In this same neighborhood—in which the Harpers developed world renowned horses while living in a plain, old-fashioned farmhouse—live the Alexanders upon large estates inherited from an Englishman of that name who forsook England to live in Kentucky and abandoned a title to become a Kentucky gentleman, retaining a large income from English mines, and adding to his fortune by wise investments in Chicago real estate.

To mention Bluegrass estates, old and new, each of which is worth a day's visit, would be to write a guide book of this unique region. Among the new ones, by the way, is Xalapala, a thoroughbred farm whose owner, a Kentuckian, went forth to seek his fortune and found it in oil in Mexico. He imported a small army of Mexican laborers to beautify his estate with roads and lakes and to build around it a great stone wall such as a feudal lord of England might have fancied in the Middle Ages.

Not all of the handsome breeding plants one sees in driving thru the Bluegrass are nurseries of thoroughbred horses. For example, near the Camden farm is a breeding plant at which Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., a veteran distiller, beginning livestock

raising when he was 30 years old, assembled what is declared to be the largest and most select herd of Hereford cattle ever owned by one man. He chose some of his early bulls and cows from the herds of the king at Windsor Castle, but cattle journals give him high credit as an improver of the breed. He has sold premium winners at prices almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the possibilities in the Hereford breeding industry.

Celone Taylor, who is not far beyond 90 today, and looks 70, still is as much interested in cattle as the late James B. Haggins, of Green Hills, was in horses when he was famous as the owner of the largest number of thoroughbred mares the world had seen under one ownership.

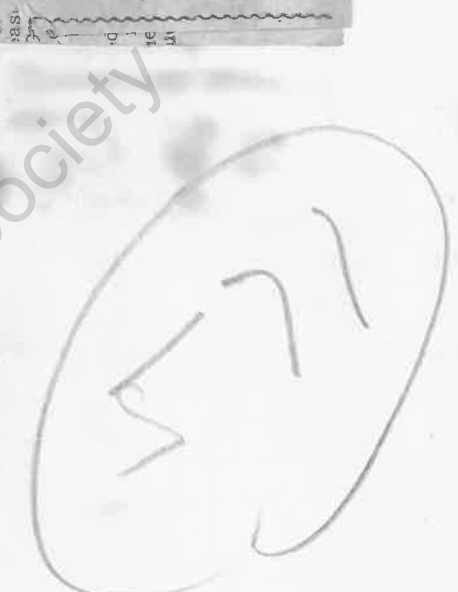
High Prices For Hogs.

Across the pike from the Taylor cattle farm two brothers, whose father's life ambition was to win the Kentucky Derby, transformed a thoroughbred farm into a hog farm and began what they termed a more constructive industry. Animals at prices as high as \$5,000 sold from the home of the red hog have rewarded their efforts. Their contention is that the soil and limestone water which produce famous horses are just as potent factors in producing fine hogs.

The limestone water of central Kentucky, which is said to have been a controlling factor in making the Bourbon whisky of this state excel-

A leisurely inspection of the many excellent examples of colonial and early post-colonial domestic architecture which may be seen in Woodford, Scott, Bourbon, Fayette, Mason, Madison, Clark, Mercer, Boyle and other counties, may be preferred to trotting about stockfarms at the heels of obliging hosts who extend a true Kentucky welcome. These old homes, looking down long avenues from groves of oak and maple bespeak the delight of the Kentucky planter of the slaveholding period in seclusion. Many of the private roads are so long that their upkeep in these days of automobiles entails considerable expense and not every great house with a pillard front is supplied with half the number of servants it had in the days when the slave quarters were filled with free labor. In the main, however, life seems to run in its old agreeable channels in Kentucky. At least that is the impression that is made upon a traveler who is content with glimpses of homesteads as he spins along the road.

The greatest, and the saddest change time has wrought in this region is the destruction of trees for farming, particularly tobacco planting. There are far fewer "woods pastures" than there were years ago. Many of the remaining forest trees are dying at the top, because apparently deforestation lessened the moisture. Few land owners other than the millionaire holders of great estates, are planting trees. In this respect Kentucky resembles England more than it resembles France, for upon the continent there always has been high appreciation of the value of conserving timber.



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I-Touring The Bluegrass

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.



LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 3.—

Interstate tourists who visit the Bluegrass region should avoid making the tour in late summer or early autumn unless there has been great abundance of rain. Bluegrass thrives on soil which rests upon limestone. The effects of drouth and summer heat are devastating temporarily. An August landscape sepe and yellow from high temperatures and lack of moisture is revived magically by the first heavy rain. The tourist who chances to drive thru Kentucky during the drouth is likely to wonder why it is far famed for its grass.

It is possible to see the Bluegrass region in a day from an automobile, or to spend a week or two driving thru it upon a new road each day. This small section of the state has no definitely settled boundaries, and so proud are central Kentuckians of residence there that to mention boundaries in a border county is to injure someone's feelings. Without declaring that this county is, and that county is not, within the charmed circle, it may be said that without violating the speed limit an automobilist may drive from Cincinnati southward, or from Louisville eastward, across the Bluegrass region and into the blue foothills of the Cumberland Mountains without starting before the sun rises in summer and without driving till sunset. In no part of America, or England, are the aspects of rural life more pleasing.

The group of eight or ten counties of which Lexington, in Fayette County, is the hub, have had good roads for several generations. Their early use of limestone broken with hammers by hand gave them hard white roads long ago—roads which contrasted strikingly with the green turf along the right of way, fed by the lime dust made by wheeled traffic passing over the broken stone before scientific agriculture had introduced "liming" in farming operations. Each of these counties had 400 or 500 miles of white turnpikes, main roads and minor ones included. Along nearly all of these roads substantial brick residences, often handsome manor houses with stately porticos resting upon Greek columns, reflected the fertility of the soil and the welfare of the landowners.

Nowadays, the oiling of the roads and the use of Kentucky rock asphalt as an improvement upon crushed stone for surfacing has transformed the main roads from white to black. Many of the minor ones still are white waterbound macadam, running between weathered

stone fences and inviting the leisurely tourist to endless ramblings. About this section of Kentucky centers the romance that has made Kentucky's name known all over the world. Here the limestone grows the grass which provides the best pasture for thoroughbred horses and other livestock. Here are the famous nurseries of thoroughbreds. Here are many landmarks in the history of the Kentucky turf, including the massive monuments of Ten Broeck and Longfellow at the once famous Nantura Stock Farm. At Nantura the late Frank Harper, owner of the two horses, lived for many years constantly armed, after the mysterious murder of Adam and Betsy Harper, an aged brother and sister who were clubbed to death in their quaint old farmhouse by someone whose identity never was learned.

Best Spot In The Garden.

Nearby, in Woodford County, which the late Senator Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn dubbed the asparagus bed of the garden spot of God's country, is the handsome modern home and breeding plant of former Senator Johnson N. Camden, a West Virginia coal mine owner, who married Miss Susan Hart, of Spring Hill, an estate upon which the Hart family had lived since the Indians were driven from the soil by Col. Nathaniel Hart and other pioneers.

In this same neighborhood—in which the Harpers developed world renowned horses while living in a plain, old-fashioned farmhouse—live the Alexanders upon large estates inherited from an Englishman of that name who forsook England to live in Kentucky and abandoned a title to become a Kentucky gentleman, retaining a large income from English mines, and adding to his fortune by wise investments in Chicago real estate.

To mention Bluegrass estates, old and new, each of which is worth a day's visit, would be to write a guide book of this unique region. Among the new ones, by the way, is Xalapa, a thoroughbred farm whose owner, a Kentuckian, went forth to seek his fortune and found it in oil in Mexico. He imported a small army of Mexican laborers to beautify his estate with roads and lakes and to build around it a great stone wall such as a feudal lord of England might have fancied in the Middle Ages.

Not all of the handsome breeding plants one sees in driving thru the Bluegrass are nurseries of thoroughbred horses. For example, near the Camden farm is a breeding plant at which Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., a veteran distiller, beginning livestock raising when he was 30 years old, assembled what is declared to be the largest and most select herd of Hereford cattle ever owned by one man. He chose some of his early bulls and cows from the herds of the king at Windsor Castle, but cattle journals give him high credit as an improver of the breed. He has sold premium winners at prices almost incredible to persons unfamiliar with the possibilities in the Hereford breeding industry.

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The limestone water of Central Kentucky, which is said to have been a controlling factor in making the Bourbon whisky of this state excellent in the days of licensed distilling, has a spectacular manifestation at Georgetown, one of the minor cities of the Bluegrass region whose water supply comes solely from a spring that gushes from beneath a ledge in a stream large enough to supply several centers of population as large as the one it serves. The big spring, almost duplicated at Spring Station, in Woodford County, is visited by many travelers junketing thru the section.

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—The Bluegrass Society



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Proud Cattle Families in the Blue Grass. Hereford Finally Breaks

Into Exclusive Kentucky Breeding Circles.

Wednesday, December 27, 1922.

Harry E. Barnett in the

Dearborn Independent,

4 November, 1922.

PROUD CATTLE FAMILIES IN THE BLUE GRASS.

The following article is taken from the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's paper, and the Col. Taylor spoken of is a brother of John R. Taylor, of Palmyra:

Seventy-five years ago, cattle fanciers from everywhere began to seek leaders for their herds from the Blue Grass of Kentucky. At that time it was a pure-bred cattle country, as well as a country of spectacular horses. And it was up in front with numbers and quality. Later, the West took away the advantage of numbers, but quality remained. There has been no let-up to the business of furnishing herd leaders to cattle fanciers.

Glory, and with it constructive economic progression, came into the industry when cattle families were established. The plan was simple. Sires and matrons with rare qualities were assembled on immense estates, and given family names. Their progeny inherited these rare qualities. For this reason, the members of Blue-Grass cattle families are as aristocratic as are the human heirs to the soil. When they are sold and taken into all parts of the world where love for a good animal is uppermost, the qualities of trump ancestors are passed on by their descendants. Moreover, as a domestic fact, it is easy to trace through the histories of these families a sort of a parallel to the handicaps and the triumphs of men and women who made the original Caucasian Blue-Grass record.

The top crust of this progression is the "Woodfords." Any story about them merges all there is to say generally about the manner of origin, the surroundings, and the treatment of cattle families. And, because of Woodford ownership and environment, as well as the history of the breed, there is plenty of individual dash as lagniappe in the story.

To begin: Woodfords are Hereford cattle. They exclusively occupy Hereford Farms, near Versailles, in Woodford county. The owner is Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, himself one of the last of the sturdy and picturesque Blue Grass Colonels. Whatever he does is planned and finished substantially. When he was well over 80 years old, Colonel Taylor founded the Woodford cattle family, and he has looked

years. As for Woodford county, from which the cattle family gets its name, years ago, Senator Blackburn said it is the asparagus bed of the garden spot of the world. At any rate, if you can honestly say, "I'm from old Woodford," you can go as far as you like in the Blue Grass. This boast is for animals and human beings.

Herefords had the most trouble getting a foothold in that country. North of the Ohio River they did very well. New England and Illinois, as an example, favored them. Wylyria, Ohio, was known as "Herefordshire of America." But for a long time Herefords could not cross the Ohio River to colonize on the south side of it. Tradition and temperament in the Blue Grass favored Shorthorns, which gave other breeds a slim chance to nose their way in. Henry Clay tried to go against this current in 1817. He imported the first Herefords of which there is record, and put them on his Kentucky farms. The herd was crossed with Shorthorns, and lost sight of, because there was no way of keeping it intact, except by breeding.

About 50 years later, Cassius M. and Brutus J. Clay, who were Shorthorn enthusiasts, challenged William H. Sothern, a Hereford breeder, to a breed contest. The Clays failed to back their challenge. Nevertheless, Sothern brought 14 Herefords to the fairs at Lexington and Louisville. Special classes were made for the visitors, and some prizes were hung up for them. They won these prizes, because there was no competition. Personally, Sothern received all the courtesies that go with Blue-Grass hospitality. But as a breed his cattle were merely tolerated at the fairs. They made one dent in the opposition they faced; Robert Wickliff, of Lexington, paid \$100 for a yearling bull.

The next big attempt to settle the breed in the Blue Grass was in 1886. Illinois breeders took Herefords to the Shelbyville and Lexington fairs. As a matter of courtesy, a few prizes were offered, and won by the cattle. But the idea that Herefords ever would amount to anything in that country was considered a huge joke. No Kentuckian with enough standing to command respect for the

breed would have anything to do with it. In that spirit, a Hereford bull, watch-charm size, was made of silver and given to one of the exhibitors as a souvenir.

Herefords were back the next year. Fifty of them stayed in the Blue Grass. About the same time, Colonel W. H. Curtice, of Eminence, bought a registered Hereford bull. Colonel Curtice had the prestige that made the breed respected, and for 20 years he upheld it. Other stock raisers came gradually from behind prejudice against Herefords until Kentucky became noted for them.

When Colonel Taylor paid \$12,400 for Beau Perfection 24th, a bull of the Curtice herd, in 1914, the breed went headlong to notoriety. This was the highest price ever paid for a Hereford on the American continent. The name of the animal was changed to Woodford 500,000, and he was settled on Hereford Farms to be the head of the Woodford cattle family. The matrons were daughters of the greatest sires of modern times. They were assembled from American and foreign herds. During the World War, when ocean travel was most hazardous, Imported Renown, said to be the highest type bull ever produced in Herefordshire, and 41 others, some from the king's herds, were brought to the United States by Colonel Taylor. These cattle were absorbed in the Woodford family.

Hereford Farms and the Woodfords represent an investment of more than \$500,000. In the matter of bringing returns, the Woodfords have not been idlers. Four years after he established the family on Hereford Farms, Colonel Taylor held in a circus tent, seating 2,000 cattle fanciers, the largest auction sale of beef cattle on record. At that time, a cow from the family was sold for \$13,850, a price yet unmatched; and 62 Woodford 500,000 has been sold at an average of \$3,010 each. A son of Woodford 500,000 has been sold for \$15,100. At the sale, hundreds of men who were accustomed to attend auctions of blooded cattle, and to buy sires and matrons to mingle with their herds at what they say are "reasonable prices," sat on the circus seats without uttering a word. The prices were far beyond them. The significance of these figures is this: any cattle family can beat a record price for one or all of its members, if the owner has the means to do this, but when that same family tops all selling records you have something entirely different. There is a romance of

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animals in that country you'll find in no other region. It comes out of a whim of Nature, when she made the Blue Grass—Nature, in a word, fashioned it to be a roomy animals' pattern shop. That is to say, the climate, the water, and the soil there produce a good creature, whether a horse, a cow, a sheep, a hog or a fox hound. This is a point about the Blue Grass that is new to the average visitor, because the prominence of Kentucky horses has overshadowed details about other animals.

In the case of Woodford 500,000, his potential value at the time of his death was estimated to be \$200,000. When he died the event was of sufficient importance to be sent as news throughout the world. His body was casketed in a manner appropriate to his qualities and his fame, and buried beneath a big tree in the front lawn of his mansion house on Hereford Farms. A slab of finest marble, big enough to cover the grave, and deeply carved with the name of Woodford 500,000, a list of the prizes he won, followed by the main events in his life, will shortly be erected with ceremonies, and in the presence of dignitaries, similar to those that attend unweaving a monument to any dead.

"Woodford, the admiration of international Herefordism, is dead at seven years of age," the obituary of Woodford 500,000 begins. "Marked even from his very birth for distinction—flying constantly at every step of his career the banners of distinguished individual destiny, he perished in majestic solation on October 3, 1918, in the dead autumn night, enveloped in the giant flames which burned to the ground the magnificent barn Colonel Taylor had recently erected as a fitting home for him.

"Though Woodford is indeed dead at seven years, he passes in the fullness of fame—fame that reaches from the Blue Grass to the pastures of the Wye and the Severn; from his native country to the land in which the breed first struggled for that type which has come into its own in America, and found in him its noblest expres-

sion.

"Bulls are noted for this virtue or that. Woodford seemed beyond faulting. No artist could improve upon his head and neck. His strong back and loins and rump were as smooth as could be produced by the chisel of a sculptor. The white upon his head and crest and bosom were like silk. His horns were perfect, and combined grace and beauty that fascinated with a masculinity that dominated his whole tremendous impressiveness. He was a bovine Apollo, worthy of the honor which has been accorded him by the agricultural colleges of the country that have his picture hanging upon their walls.

"Woodford, the wonderful, is gone. Lord Wilton hails him on the Stygian beach. Anxiety 4th raises his head in the Elysian fields to greet his peer. The Grove 3d and Garfield gaze on his majestic form and feel his brotherhood. Sir Bartle Frere and Fowler and the mighty group make room for him in friendly comfort, for Woodford has joined those marvelous makers of the breed in the untroubled meadows of eternal fame."

Homes of cattle families are dramatic contrasts. That is to say, things very old, and characteristically Blue Grass—yet, for the most part dapper—neighbor it with things so modern that the exuberance of their youth beside sedateness hits you a sharp blow in the eye; for instance, the stone fences.

Before the war between the states, the spare time of slaves was taken up by gathering from Bluefields flat pieces of rock—not boulders—averaging, if they were exactly squared, a foot to 18 inches on any side, and ranging from an inch to four and five inches in thickness. These pieces of rock were laid flat on one another in a row two or three feet wide, and about waist high to a man of ordinary stature. Surmounting this row, flat rock pieces were piled diagonally, thus making a fence. These fences are typical of the Blue-Grass country. They mark the boundaries of estates there, and divide them into pastures and cultivated lands. Near Danville is a stone fence of this kind that is unbroken, except by gateways, in a distance of seven miles. No binder, such as cement or mortar, was placed between the rock pieces, but so carefully were these fences put together that only within the past few years have they begun to deteriorate. In place of repairing these picturesque boundary lines, a good many farm owners are selling them to road builders, who crush the rock to make fancy

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thoroughfares. Wire fences replace some or all of the stone structures. This, as passing comment, is one of the details among the many that are doing away with the old time look of the Blue Grass.

Again, description must come back to the home of the Woodfords.

Hereford Farms is an estate of 2,200 acres, made up of 13 smaller farms purchased from various owners. The stone fences separating and dividing them were preserved in the original wherever this was possible. In other places the fences were rebuilt, the rock pieces bound with cement, and the joints pointed with mortar. The various homes on the farms were repaired where necessary without sacrificing the original outlines and character. The home of the foreman is more than a century old. It is a typical "mansion house" of the Blue Grass.

Entrance to the farms from the pike is between high stone pillars, another Blue-Grass characteristic that is slipping slowly into oblivion. Time was when pillars were at the entrance to every Blue-Grass farm, because they meant its owner and his family were "folks," even though the pillars were insignificant piles of stone. But even on Hereford Farms, stone fences end abruptly, and wire fences pick up the boundary lines and follow them.

Hereford Farms resemble the skyscrapers, one-story buildings, and all-height structures of a modern city. There are hills, and little rises, and deep valleys, but there are no raw places. Rich blue grass capsules the crudities. Springs are the headwaters of innumerable brooks. Macadamized roads ribbon the green surface of the farms. Clumps of wild flowers appear, wave a high-colored welcome, and are gone as you ride along these roads. Where nature is handicapped, what might be unsightliness is masked by the work of Colonel Taylor. An instance: On the boulevard, which is Blue-Grass talk for the roadway leading from the pike to the mansion house on any farm, is a stone

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bridge over a brook. With the exception of the ends of its stone pillars this bridge is hidden beneath trailing rose bushes, as carefully looked after as if they were on the lawn of "Thistleton," the Colonel's home near Frankfort. Relieving the monotony of green smoothness are little natural forests, and groups of nut-bearing trees, planted to provide shade for the Woodfords. The soft-tone red and white of Hereford groups is the last touch to the panorama.

While the original boundaries and divisions of the 13 farms included in Hereford Farms were practically undisturbed, additional paddocks and pastures of varying acreages are inclosed. Barns are placed in advantageous places. The interior of these barns are divided into roomy box stalls for the matrons and their calves.

There are concrete bathing tanks near the barns, and each paddock and pasture is provided with water tanks, so that the cattle take no chances drinking from flowing streams. Water is pumped from the springs to these tanks. The principal spring is located beneath a stone house, built in 1819, since put in good shape, and used as the office building. Water flows from this spring through a pipe into a big tank.

This care for Blue-Grass cattle families is not an impulse; neither is it a contest between owners as to which one can build up the showiest spectacle. It is planned in cold blood, simply to raise two pounds of beef where one pound of beef was raised before. Contentment is as much a part of this result as good food or sanitation. Beautiful surroundings are a help. The Woodfords are not dairy cattle. Their members are bought to improve range herds and other herds in this country and abroad. When a calf is born, it is turned over to a nurse cow as soon as possible, and after that time the mother's milk supply is reduced, and soon ceases. In other words, Hereford Farms is devoted exclusively to the production of cattle which upbuild the breed.

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1922

People's Forum

Expressions of opinion by Herald readers on timely topics will be published and appreciated. Please be brief.

KENTUCKY LIVESTOCK

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1922.
Editor, The Lexington Herald:

Your very excellent editorial of this morning on "Kentucky's Opportunity" has just come to my attention and I have read it with much interest.

I find that I must respectfully dissent from your conclusion, which is, that the super-excellence of Kentucky livestock as shown by their sweeping winnings against all comers at the American Royal Show at Kansas City and again at the great International Show at Chicago is due, primarily, to Kentucky bluegrass.

If you say that Kentucky bluegrass is wonderful, I will say that your rolling woodland bluegrass pastures are wondrous and superbly beautiful. But when you make these same magnificent pastures the fundamental cause of the outstanding superiority of Kentucky livestock, I must disagree.

Neither the bluegrass nor the limestone water can be the determining factor. If I may dare say it here, Kentucky, while ever a leader in livestock shows has often been beaten in bluegrass shows. Your limestone water, in the light of cold chemical analysis, is in no way superior to that of many other sections of our country, whose livestock you always beat.

The Kentucky theories that your eminence in livestock is due either to your bluegrass or to your limestone water, are popular but too modest.

Why, then, do we hear, when the awards are made at the supreme shows of the country, "Kentucky, first! Kentucky second! Kentucky third!"

You will have to attend these shows and know enough about these different breeds to speak their languages. Did you ever hear a company of running or trotting horse breeders discuss and argue for hours on pedigrees and performances? Of course you have. But if you understood it all, the chances are about 99 to 1 that you were a Kentuckian.

Exactly the same thing applies in all breeds of livestock. It is not your bluegrass. It is not your limestone water. It is the Kentuckians themselves. They are America's masters of mating, breeding, nicks, line-breeding, outcrossing, handling.

With your Kentuckians all these things are a tradition. You love it, you work at it with the keenest intelligent intensity—and so of course you know most about it. This knowledge of your breeders is the power that makes your livestock preeminent.

It is Camden and Taylor that makes your Herefords win. It is W. J. and B. A. Thomas who makes the champion steer of the world. It is McKee Brothers who turn out your champion and grand champion Durocs. It is your splendid staff at your university that shows the world's ideal sheep.

These great breeders have learned as no others how to harness that great force of nature, heredity. All honor to them.

W. M. BRUCE,
Southern Fieldman, Duroc Bulletin
Des Moines, Iowa.

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Early in the year 1914 Edmund Watson Taylor decided to go to Europe to study ~~the~~ methods of making whiskey, as his father had done forty-eight years earlier. He carried these letters of introduction from Dr Wiley:

~~Notes for Dr Wiley~~
Good Housekeeping Magazine

January 28, 1914

Mr. J.T. Power,

care Power's Distillery,

Dublin, Ireland

Dear Mr Power:

The bearer, Edmund W. Taylor, is a son of Colonel E.H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Kentucky, the foremost distiller of straight whiskies in the United States. Mr. Taylor is interested in the distilled industries, and any courtesy which you can show him during his visit to Dublin will be appreciated both by him and by me.

I often recall with pleasure the week-end which I spent with you some five or six years ago, at your beautiful country place near Dublin. I trust that the world has been going well with you, and that you are still enjoying life in dear old Ireland.

I am, sincerely,

H.W. Wiley

And to William Pheysey, Army and Navy Stores, London, England, Dr Wiley wrote:

Dear Mr ~~Pheysey~~ Pheysey:

I have n't heard from you for sometime, and it may be that 'ere this you have retired, as English gentlemen do, on full pay, from your position in the Army and Navy Stores. At any rate the bearer of this letter, Mr Edmund W. Taylor, will be able to find you by inquiring at the old stand, and especially if you are still there.

Mr Taylor is the son of Colonel E.H. Taylor, Jr, the foremost distiller of straight whiskies in the United States. He is interested in the spirit trade, and I don't know anyone who can give him more information on the subjects he wishes to study than you. Any courtesy that you may show him will be highly appreciated both by him and myself.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely,

H.W. Wiley

in reply
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WILEY HAS PLAN TO AID REVENUES

Pure Food Expert Would Tax
"Secret Remedies" to the
Very Limit.

HARM HEALTH, HE SAYS

Writes to Underwood and Makes Sug-
gestions Which, He Says, Would
Benefit Public.

"Secret remedies" sought by people of this country for "self-medication" would be taxed to the very limit if Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of pure food fame, had his way. This is plain from a recent letter from him to Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the House, containing several sugges- tions as to how taxes might be laid that would suffice to make up for the deficit in customs resulting from the war and at the same time benefit the people materi- ally.

A very considerable sum could be raised by a tax on secret remedies sold at enormous prices, considering the char- acter of their contents, to the people of this country for "self-medication," says the food expert. "This very exten- sive self-medication is a threat to the health and welfare of the people of the whole country."

Here are a few more of the doctor's pointers:

Would Tax Rectified Spirits.

"It would be a great blessing to this country, as well as a substantial increase of revenue if you should lay a tax of 25 or 50 per cent additional per gallon all rectified spirits used for beverage pur- poses. This would include all cordials and all similar preparations made on the premises of rectifiers."

A tax should be laid on all so-called soft drinks, or beverages which contain any added alkaloid of any kind. There is one alkaloid extensively used in soft drinks to the great detriment of the peo- ple, namely, caffeine. Caffeine is the alka- loid found in tea and coffee, but in these it is combined, as a rule, with other bodies which render it less harmful.

The caffeine used in soft drinks is an artificial product, made largely from the sweepings of tea factories.

Bleaching Agent Poisonous.

I earnestly recommend favorable con- sideration of laying a tax on bleached flour, made by a considerable number of mills in this country by the use of a bleaching agent of a highly poisonous character, which cannot in any way in- crease the value of flour for nutritive purposes.

I heartily approve of the proposed in- creased tax upon certain alcoholic bev- erages, and especially fortified wines, which, in my opinion, are a menace to the health of the people. I should like to see such wines taxed at the full rate of alcohol which is present in distilled spirits.

[Handwritten scribbles and signatures]

The Filson Historical Society

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~~The~~ Only Blue Grass

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Will J. Lampton, of whom Kentucky is Justly Proud as one of the most Distinguished of Her Journalists, tells New Yorkers about Ky. Blue Grass

He Extols Kentucky's Limestone Soil, to which She Owes Her Fine Horses, Fine Whiskey and World-Famous Blue Grass.

(New York Sun, August 4.) 1915

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Observing a serious, almost libellous, reflection in the Sun of Saturday, July 31, upon the Bluegrass qualities of Kentucky as compared with those, so-called, of Missouri, especially of Gentry county, which claims to raise more bluegrass than any other county on earth, while the other counties of Missouri raise more than all the remaining counties in the United States, in which you inquire if Kentucky is really the Bluegrass State as represented, permit me to state that Kentucky primarily is the Bluegrass State, and it is so not because of the quantity raised, but because of the quality. In other words, Kentucky sets the pegs of standard.

Peoria, Ill., raises more whiskey than Kentucky, but who drinks Peoria whiskey except Missourians?

To go back a little into history, Kentucky was a State in the Union thirty years before Missouri was, and Missouri was largely settled by Kentuckians, who had only to cross the Mississippi to get there, and at once became rank expatriates because one of the first places settled in the State was called New Bourbon.

Would the rock-ribbed Kentuckian have called it anything else but Old Bourbon? "New Bourbon" sounds like "Missouri Bluegrass," and no doubt tastes like it.

As for Gentry county, it was named for Col. Richard Gentry, a fine Kentucky family name, and very evidently the Colonel was making his title good in the new State. As for its alleged blue grass, the first raised in the county was brought there in sod, as the real bluegrass seed from Kentucky could not or would not sprout in the Missouri soil. By careful cultivation of this and later importations of sod from its native heath a kind of Missouri bluegrass was produced which finally spread over the State, invigorated by the Kentucky strain in the original transplanting of the sod.

Possibly Kentucky gets some so-called bluegrass seed from Missouri, as is stated by the report which you quote, but what she gets she uses to cross with the genuine stock for distribution in the Pennyrile, the Peavine, the Purchase and the Red Brush, where the soil, being similar to that of Missouri, is adapted to the hybrid and raises a grass not unlike that which is being raised in Missouri.

Did you ever see any Missouri Bluegrass, so-called? It isn't blue at all, but a billious green; and they make hay of it! Can Kentucky bluegrass be cut for hay? It cannot! It lies close and lush to the peculiar soil which proudly bears it; and a two thousand pound short-horn will sit back on his hunkers in the vain attempt to pull its firmly imbedded roots from the calcareous earth which will not let it go. That's how a Kentucky bluegrass pasture differs from a Missouri bluegrass hay field with a razorback shaking the clay from the roots of the grass he has grabbed en route, so to say. Why, sir, the very name of it is hyphenated and they spell it "blue-grass." Can anything much worse be imagined, even in these times of atrocities? Missouri raises more horses than Kentucky does, but who is there who points with pride at a Missouri thoroughbred? Who ever heard of one, except possibly at the annual Gentry County Fair? Kentucky makes no meretricious boast of how much bluegrass she raises, but she proudly boasts of how much superior hers is to any that can be raised in Missouri.

00500

Distinguished of Her Journalists, tells
New Yorkers about Ky. Blue Grass

He Extols Kentucky's Limestone Soil,
to which She Owes Her Fine Horses,
Fine Whiskey and World-Famous
Blue Grass.

(New York Sun, August 4.)

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Observing a serious, almost
libellous, reflection in the Sun of Saturday, July 31, upon the Blue-
grass qualities of Kentucky as compared with those, so-called, of Mis-
sour, especially of Gentry county, which claims to raise more blue-
grass than any other county on earth, while the other counties of Mis-
sour raise more than all the remaining counties in the United
States, in which you inquire if Kentucky is really the Bluegrass State
as represented, permit me to state that Kentucky primarily is the
Bluegrass State, and it is so not because of the quantity raised, but be-
cause of the quality. In other words, Kentucky sets the pegs of
standard.

Georgia, Ill., raises more whiskey than Kentucky, but who drinks
Georgia whiskey except Missourians?
To go back a little into history, Kentucky was a State in the
Union thirty years before Missouri was, and Missouri was largely
settled by Kentuckians, who had only to cross the Mississippi to get
there, and at once became rank expatriates because one of the first
places settled in the State was called New Bourbon.
Would the rock-ribbed Kentuckian have called it anything else
but Old Bourbon? "New Bourbon" sounds like "Missouri Bluegrass,"
and no doubt tastes like it.

As for Gentry county, it was named for Col. Richard Gentry, a
fine Kentucky family name, and very evidently the Colonel was
making his title good in the new State. As for its alleged blue grass,
the first raised in the county was brought there in sod, as the real
bluegrass seed from Kentucky could not or would not sprout in the
Missouri soil. By careful cultivation of this and later importations
of sod from its native hearth a kind of Missouri bluegrass was pro-
duced which finally spread over the State, invigorated by the Ken-
tucky strain in the original transplanting of the sod.
Possibly Kentucky gets some so-called bluegrass seed from Mis-
sour, as is stated by the report which you quote, but what she gets
she uses to cross with the genuine stock for distribution in the
Pennyrile, the Pearline, the Purchase and the Red Brush, where the
soil, being similar to that of Missouri, is adapted to the hybrid and
raises a grass not unlike that which is being raised in Missouri.

Did you ever see any Missouri Bluegrass, so-called? It isn't blue
at all, but a billious green; and they make hay of it! Can Kentucky
bluegrass be cut for hay? It cannot! It lies close and lush to the
peculiar soil which proudly bears it; and a two thousand pound short-
horn will sit back on his hunkers in the vain attempt to pull its firm-
ly imbedded roots from the calcareous earth which will not let it go.
That's how a Kentucky bluegrass pasture differs from a Missouri blue-
grass hay field with a razorback shaking the clay from the roots of
the grass he has grabbed en route, so to say. Why, sir, the very name
of it is hyphenated and they spell it "blue-grass." Can anything
much worse be imagined, even in these times of atrocities? Missouri
raises more horses than Kentucky does, but who is there who points
with pride at a Missouri thoroughbred? Who ever heard of one, ex-
cept possibly at the annual Gentry County Fair? Kentucky makes no
meretricious boast of how much bluegrass she raises, but she proudly
boasts of how much superior hers is to any that can be raised in Mis-
sour, or elsewhere on earth.

Therefore, sir, when you ask the question "Is then Kentucky the
Bluegrass State?" you may well reply in thunder tones, defying suc-
cessful contradiction, that she not only is, but will continue to retain
the title so long as her justly celebrated bluegrass-region is a lime-
stone plateau one thousand feet above the level of the sea, overtopping
Gentry county, Missouri, as the dazzling sun in the cerulean heavens
overtops the pale and ineffectual moon.

Now, sir, if Missouri wants to be shown, show her!

COLONEL W. J. LAMPTON.

005X22

Sons, Incorporated, as well as in accord with the United States Government Storekeeper's Record at Old Taylor Distillery, No. 53, 7th District of Kentucky.

There is no possible way by which there can be any discrepancy or difference between the records of the Government, the Distiller and the Registrar.

P. S.--

January 29th, 1915.

There remain in bond to-day in the Old Taylor Distillery Warehouses only 16 barrels made prior to December 8th, 1908, the date on which we commenced registering our Warehouse Receipts, so that with the exception of the above 16 barrels, (15 of Spring '7 and 1 of Spring 8), every barrel of Old Taylor in our Distillery Warehouses is covered by our Warehouse Receipts, registered with the Capital Trust Co., of Frankfort, Ky.

No other Distiller in America has its product, covering the entire bonded period, represented by Registered Warehouse Receipts, nor is it now practically possible to register receipts covering any crop of whiskey already made, as a proper registration would have to begin with the date on which the whiskey was entered into bond, and the cancellation on all subsequent withdrawals would have to be brought up to date.

E. H. TAYLOR JR. & SONS,

Incorporated

Distillers, Frankfort, Ky.

Registration of Warehouse Receipts...

BY

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons

Incorporated

Frankfort, Kentucky

ITS SCOPE AND PURPOSE AS A
FACTOR IN COMMERCIAL USAGE.

Frankfort, Ky., December 8, 1908.

The establishment of a system of registration of its warehouse receipts by E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated, provides a gilt-edged security for the protection of the holder against any possible duplication, oversight or negligence, perfects a valuable adjunct to commercial usage, and is co-ordinate and co-operative with the Government plan for regulating the storage and unbonding of whiskeys.

Beginning with December 8, 1908, The Capital Trust Company, of Frankfort, Ky., assumed the duties of Registrar.

MODE OF REGISTRATION.

Every day during the operating season the U. S. Government Gauger enters into the U. S. Distillery Bonded Warehouse the whiskey produced during that day.

The gauger makes out, in triplicate, the Government Form No. 59, known as Entry of De-

posit, which gives in detail the serial numbers of of the barrels and warehouse stamps, and the wine and proof gallon contents of each package.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated, issues its warehouse receipts in lots of five barrels each --each receipt being a transcript, as to serial numbers of barrels and warehouse stamps and detail of the wine and proof gallon contents of each barrel, reciting date of entry into bond, and giving the name of the Gauger making the official entry.

One of these entries is the property of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, and becomes a record in his office.

One is delivered to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the 7th District of Kentucky, and is the property and record in his office.

A third is delivered to the distiller, who has a book, into which he copies the details of the distillers entry of deposit.

The Collector of the 7th District of Kentucky is supplied by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with a book made for the purpose, into which he each day fixes the entry of deposit for that day, and that becomes a permanent record of his office.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated, after making its record from its entry of deposit, turns same over to the Registrar.

The Registrar fixes this distillers copy into a book, the same as that kept in the office of the Collector of the 7th District of Kentucky.

MODE OF CANCELLATION UPON WITHDRAWALS FOR TAX PAYMENT.

When a registered warehouse receipt is returned to E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated,

for tax payment and withdrawal from bond of the whole or any part of the whiskey covered by said receipt, the proceeding is as follows:

The distiller, under the Government forms prescribed, requests the Collector to have made a regauge of the whiskey for taxpayment.

On the completion of this regauge the tax is paid.

Contemporaneously with this request for regauge for taxpayment the warehouse receipts, or receipt, is left with the Registrar for the proper endorsement of, or cancellation of, same.

The Registrar's records are in daily accord with those of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, those of the Collector of the 7th District of Kentucky, and the gauger's record of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Incorporated.

The United States Storekeeper's Records of Entries into and withdrawals of Old Taylor from the Bonded Warehouses at Distillery No. 53, 7th District of Kentucky, are by direction of the Distillers always open to the inspection of the Registrar, the Capital Trust Company, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

In addition the Registrar is furnished at the close of each month with a copy of the Government distillery record showing the number of barrels of each years product remaining in bond.

This furnishes the Registrar official data from which to check each month's business of which he has been keeping daily record.

The Registrar's books are in exact daily accord with those of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, those of the Collector of the Seventh District of Kentucky, and the Gauger's record of E. H. Taylor Jr. &

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New Chapter in the History of the Moving Picture Industry

005X27

All "Bottled in Bond" Records of the Whole United States Broken by "Old Taylor" in November.

Under Pressure of Urgent Demand E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons Bottled in Bond between Thirty and Forty Thousand Cases in the Month Just Closed.

With Regular Capacity for 1000 Cases a Day in the Old Taylor Bottling in Bond House They Were Forced to Work Night Shifts in Order to Meet the Public's Call.

The Government Serial Number on Old Taylor Cases now Running Midway Between One and Two Million.

Consistent "Fine Whiskey" Policy of E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons, Based on Near Half a Century's Upbuilding, has Placed Old Taylor "First" Among the Fine Whiskies of the World, and Put their Famous Yellow Label in the Undisputed Lead.

With a regular capacity of 1000 cases a day at their "bottling in bond" house, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons had to work night shifts in November in an effort to catch up with their orders for "Old Taylor" bottled in bond, which are fairly deluging them from all over the country.

Between thirty and forty thousand cases of "Old Taylor" were "bottled in bond" in November just closed.

This is only following the monthly tide of orders for Old Taylor from every section.

This breaks all bottling in bond records throughout the whole United States.

But breaking records is nothing new for Old Taylor.

Record breaking has become such a usual thing with Old Taylor bottled in bond operations that it seems now to be a matter of course.

The policy of E. H. Taylor, Jr., and the other great cities of the country, & Sons, never to send out a single

bottle of Old Taylor whiskey unless it bears the "bottling in bond" stamp and the Old Taylor yellow label has made people look for Old Taylor with perfect security that they will get the genuine article no matter in what city the purchaser may be.

Among all the fine whiskies of the world, Old Taylor has won the reputation of being the finest, and that is no doubt why today the government's serial case number on Old Taylor is running midway between one and two million.

The famous Old Taylor yellow label can be seen from one end of the United States to the other. It is the best distributed brand in America.

It is the recognized fine whiskey brand in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston,

The system at the "Old Taylor" bottling in bond house is the wonder of the spectators who visit the Old Taylor plant.

A thousand cases a day are bottled in bond with an appearance of ease which amazes the visitor.

As fast as Old Taylor is bottled in bond the cases stamped and numbered, under Government supervision, and then marked for shipment, are run on conveyors directly into the cars which are to carry them to the destination.

The phrases "Old Taylor, the leading beverage whiskey of America," and "Always the yellow label, always bottled in bond," are known in every state, and the very words "Old Taylor" suggest the idea of "fine whiskey" protected by the Government's little green stamp over the cork.

Fifty Thousand People See Moving Pictures of The Old Taylor Distillery At The Armory in Louisville Last Week.

E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons Having Engaged Exclusive Right to Put Up a Great Screen Where Every Spectator at the Big Electrical Show Could See It from the Armory Floor, Made a Big Hit By Placing the Old Taylor Plant in the View of the Thousands.

Duplicate their Madison Square Garden Exposition, in which They Showed the Old Taylor Plant to Six Hundred Thousand People.

President Wilson Congratulates Electrical Society on Electrical Prosperity Week Which Armory Exposition Was Celebrating.

Duplicating their Madison Square Garden exhibition in which they showed the Old Taylor distillery in moving pictures to six hundred thousand New Yorkers, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons last week showed the Old Taylor plant to at least fifty thousand Kentuckians.

A great screen was stretched about midway the height of the big Armory in Louisville, where everybody on the floor could see it.

Thus in plain view of the crowds the Old Taylor plant was thrown upon the screen during both the afternoon and evening, and hundreds of Kentuckians, who had heard of the Old Taylor plant, but had never seen it were

given the opportunity to see it "electrically." Last week was electrical prosperity week throughout the large cities of the United States.

The Society of Electrical Development of New York transmitted to Louisville a copy of a telegram sent to it by President Woodrow Wilson congratulating it on the movement.

The President's message follows:

"I am glad to learn from your favor of the 11th inst. that the Society for Electrical Development will celebrate electrical prosperity week from November 29 to December 4, and to be advised that the object of this celebration is to

create in the public mind a firm confidence in the business institutions of America.

"There can be few things of greater importance to the people of the United States than that they should have strong confidence in themselves and in the institutions and industries which they have created.

"I earnestly commend the effort on your part to develop and maintain reliance by all people in their own ability to meet the problems of industrial and national life. Such a reliance may be wisely based on what we have achieved heretofore. With such a reliance we may look fearlessly to the future."

205522

588

NEWS
CLIPPING
BUREAU
NEW YORK BOSTON
33 PARK PLACE 62 DEVONSHIRE ST.
ALLIED WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS,
DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
CABLE ADDRESS "CLIPPING BUREAU"
CLIPPING FROM

JAN. 21, 1916
LOUISVILLE (Ky.) HERALD

New Chapter
Prohibition in
the offing

State-Wide Prohibition Bill In Senate Calendar Today; Main Issue Of the Session

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 20.—
Senator Frost' bill for the sub-
mission of a constitutional amend-
ment "forever prohibiting the manu-
facture and sale of intoxicating
liquors" will be reported in the
Senate tomorrow with the recom-
mendation that it ought to pass.
The bill was considered late
today by the Senate Committee on
Constitutional Amendments.

The committee, by a vote of 4
to 3, decided to report the measure
favorable. Those voting for a
favorable report were: W. A. Frost,
Robert Antle, C. F. Montgomery,
and J. Howard Williams. Those
voting against a favorable report
were: A. E. Stricklett, L. C. Littrell
and Charles H. Knight.

Refrains From Voting.

Senator J. R. Zimmerman, chair-
man of the committee, refrained
from voting. Whether a minority
report will be made can not safely
be predicted, but such action is not
improbable.

This gives the State-wide measure
a splendid start in the Senate. When
reported tomorrow it will be given
its first reading and placed in the
calendar. Then, in the natural
course of Senate proceedings, the
bill will reach the stage where it can
be placed on its final passage next
Tuesday.

Dry adherents in the Legislature
are determined to push the State-
wide amendment—at least such is
the determination of the leaders.

There are a great many "dry"
legislators who say they would prefer
not to press the bill at this session,
but that they will support it if it is
brought up for consideration.

To Be Dominant Issue.

This means that prohibition will
be a dominant issue during the
session. The lines are not yet so
drawn that predictions concerning
the outcome can be made with
any degree of safety. Present
indications are that the result
will be very close in the House of
Representatives, with the chances
in favor of the bill. The situation
in the Senate is extremely doubtful
on account of the number of
Senators who decline to commit
themselves. Here the chances are
looked upon by the well-informed as
being against the bill's chances;
but, as said before, predictions at
this juncture are of extremely
questionable value.

A number of other temperance
measures have been introduced in
both houses. The outlook for these
measures is more favorable,
naturally, than for the State-
wide bill; and the probabilities
are that some temperance legisla-
tion will get thru regardless of the
fate of the more sweeping measure.

Several "wet" Senators tonight
declared that they are glad the
State-wide bill is to be reported
tomorrow.

"We'll just kill it and forget
when it comes up next Tuesday,"
they confidently aver.

005X27

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JUCKS
PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU

NEW YORK BOSTON
80 PARK PLACE 62 DEVONSHIRE ST.
ALLIED WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS
DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
CABLE ADDRESS, CLIPBURO
CLIPPING FROM

JAN 21, 1916

ANNEN

Mrs. Mollie Cogdill, after a long illness with tuberculosis. He is survived by his young wife.

STATE-WIDE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY ON

Senate Committee Orders Fa-
vorable Report On the
Frost Bill. 1916

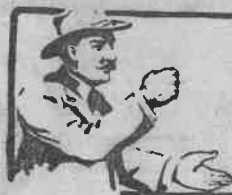
Frankfort, Ky., January 21.—The action of the senate committee on constitutional amendments, in ordering a favorable report on the Frost bill, providing for submission of the state-wide prohibition constitutional amendment, has precipitated the state-wide prohibition fight at this session of the general assembly.

The Frost amendment provides that the sale of spiritous, vinous and malt liquors by retail shall be prohibited after June 30, 1919, and that distillers and wholesale dealers in liquor shall have an additional year, or until June 30, 1920, in which to conform to the new conditions. One provision makes it self-operative, as it will require only the proclamation by the governor of its ratification to make it effective.

24 March, 1916

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THE TIMES, LOUISIANA



WHAT'S DOING AMONG POLITICIANS

By WILL S. KALTENBACHER.

AN interesting story is going the political rounds of how the flat-footed statement of Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr., the Frankfort distiller, to the effect that he had not contributed a penny to Gov. Stanley's two campaigns, but had "kicked in" when asked by Elwood Hamilton to contribute to Senator Beckham's campaign fund, had a wonderful effect in putting the soft pedal on the Administration baiters during the closing days of the last session and how quickly the "insurrectos" dropped the subject. It is broadly hinted that the bunch rightly surmised that Col. Taylor had not used all his ammunition at one shot and was prepared for other broadsides, when the word was passed down to "forget it."

* * *

005X22

(The State Journal, Frankfort, Ky.,
June 15, 1916.)

BANKERS HOLD BIG MEETING IN CAPITAL CITY

One Hundred Banking Officials
Of Group Seven, K. B. A.
Gather Here.

GEN. LOGAN EXTENDS WELCOME

Colonel Taylor Entertains Visit-
ors At Famous Hereford
Farms.

GROUP ELECTS OFFICERS

About one hundred bankers of Group Seven, of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, together with a number of prominent banking officials of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, met for the annual session at the B. P. O. Elks' Home at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by President C. E. Hoge, of the State National Bank, of this city.

Following the invocation by the Rev. J. T. McGlothlin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, President Hoge made a few introductory remarks. Declaring that he would content himself with the general statement that all of the banks in the group were in a prosperous condition and meeting the requirements of their customers, he added: "Our motto or slogan is to help the farmer create a soil as well as a bank reserve; to take interest in the farmer as well as take interest from him; to encourage the Pig and Corn Clubs, and in a few years we will have all farmers, their wives and sons, with bank credit balances."

Gen. Logan's Welcome.

General Logan then delivered the address of welcome to the visiting bankers. His address was responded to by Emmett M. Dickson, attorney and director of the Deposit and Peoples' Bank of Paris.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis—Its Relation to Member Banks," was the subject of an address by W. W. Hoxton, deputy governor and secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank, of St. Louis. Following Mr. Hoxton's address Max B. Nahm, president of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, gave a talk on banking as a profession. The meeting then resolved itself into a general discussion of banking.

Officers Elected.

Sanford Allen, of Millersburg, was elected president of Group Seven for the coming year and George S. Weeks, of Lexington, was chosen vice president. Charles H. Hinch, of the Fifth-Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, was endorsed by the bankers for vice president of the American Association of Bankers.

Tribute to Col. Taylor.

Before adjournment to Col. E. H. Taylor's Hereford Farms, where the visiting bankers were guests at luncheon, Col. Hoge paid the following tribute to the owner of the famous farm:

"Gentlemen, we are about to adjourn and will soon be on our way to a luncheon which will be given to this body by Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., who at my special request has honored us by his presence.

"As this body will not re-assemble after adjournment, and will not have an opportunity to express their thanks and appreciation of Colonel Taylor's generosity, I wish now to make a motion that every member of this group and the State Bankers' Association who are present arise to their feet and thereby express their thanks and appreciation not only for the feast we shall enjoy today, but also for the grand barbecue he gave last October to the State Bankers' Association.

"If we had a few more such citizens in our State as Colonel Taylor, who gives liberally to every good cause, including education, upbuilding business and progress generally, we would soon have our State one of the most progressive in the Union."

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George Washington and His Distillery.

E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, the distillers, have been running full page advertisements in some of the daily papers, arguing against "State-Wide." It is announced that the matter in these advertisements will be included in a book, entitled "Why the Submission of a 'Prohibition Amendment' Would Confront Kentucky with the Greatest Financial Problem Ever Presented to a Sovereign State." I hope that my old friend, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., will be kind enough to send me one of the books.

I certainly congratulate Col. Taylor and his sons upon their manliness and good sense in running these advertisements over their own signature, and I admire them for it. Too many of the whiskey people "inspire" articles in newspapers and skulk behind "Model License Leagues" and other such devices. Anonymous influences carry little weight.

One of the most striking of these advertisements seeks to make much of the fact that George Washington was the champion of the tax on distilled spirits and that he had a small distillery. Great stress is also laid on Abraham Lincoln's eulogy of Washington's goodness.

As an argument for the protection of the liquor traffic this makes me smile. George Washington was also a large slaveholder. Abraham Lincoln destroyed slavery. If Lincoln's encomium upon Washington's moral qualities constitutes an endorsement of the latter's conduct in running a distillery, why doesn't it likewise constitute an endorsement of Washington's owning slaves?" The moral sublimity of the patriarch Abraham, as recorded in Holy Writ, is at least as great as that of George Washington. Would the fact that Abraham was a polygamist warrant a belief in the righteousness of polygamy at the present time?"

A man might advocate taxing liquor, or any other form of property, while believing that the article taxed was a very bad thing.

The writer of these advertisements overlooks the fact that man's progress is constantly upward, and that it is useless to examine his past for moral guidance for the future—unless you look into that Book in which God has recorded a code of morals far above what man has ever yet attained.

In his arguments as to the financial **necessity** of permitting the manufacture and sale of liquor, the writer of the articles mentioned overlooks another fact—that in **all** cases the **citizens** of a state are its greatest financial asset, and that it is **impossible** for that which ruins and destroys the citizen to be a source of actual wealth—counting in dollars and cents—to the state!

At that, the writer of the Taylor "ads" is both brilliant and shrewd. He puts up a pretty good spiel when you consider that the whiskey people really have **no case whatever**.

A. A. B.

Woodford, Ky. March 15, 1917

Footnote
following
page

[Lowmar]

~~22~~
Footnote for 1st paragraph
"George" only
his holding

From Washington to Wilson, the magnitude of the financial problem the submission of a state or national "prohibition amendment" would present to Kentucky and the nation. 3d ed. 1917 ... Frankfort, Ky., E. H. Taylor jr. & sons inc. [1917]

cover-title, 192 p. 22^{cm}.

1. Prohibition—U. S. 2. Liquor traffic—Kentucky—Taxation. 3. Internal revenue—U. S. 1. Taylor, E. H., jr., & sons (inc.) Frankfort, Ky.

Library of Congress

HV5089.F85 1917

17-12406

— Copy 2.

This book was the work of
Edmund Wilson Taylor &

~~The Filson Historical Society~~
~~to the~~
~~to the~~
~~to the~~

Footnote for page
59 as

"Master of Hospitality"

Honorary Degree Conferred Upon Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., by Registrars of Leading Colleges and Universities in United States—Notable Men in Eloquent Speeches Eulogize Kentucky's Famous Citizen, Distiller, Statesman, Country Gentleman, Banker, Cattle Breeder, Beau Brummel and Prince of Entertainers.

ANOTHER title has been added to the many which Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., has earned by his many activities. This latest one has been officially conferred in the form of a college diploma entitling Colonel Taylor to use the degree Master of Hospitality. In the presence of a distinguished gathering on May 22 Colonel Taylor was decorated, so to speak, and those who know him best and who have been the recipients of his generous and liberal hospitality will rejoice with him that official recognition in the form of a degree of Master of Hospitality has been conferred upon him. The honorary degree was conferred at the recommendation of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars which was entertained by Colonel Taylor during its meeting in Lexington in April. The Registrars desired to express in a substantial and permanent manner their appreciation of the courtesies extended to them, and the hospitality extended by Colonel Taylor suggested a most appropriate way.

Governor Stanley, President Henry S. Barker, of the University of Kentucky, and Judge E. C. O'Rear, were the conspicuous performers in the ceremony which has made the Colonel an H. M.

In addressing Colonel Taylor, Governor Stanley said:

My dear and valued friend:

The richest and the sweetest fruit civilization has ever borne in the tide of time is the home. The virtues that cluster about the hearthstone have redeemed the sins of communities, and the crimes of nations.

The sweetest flower of that fruit is called hospitality. The sharing of its joys, the free giving of all the host has to those who enter, is a virtue universally honored since the very twilight of time. It has been enshrined in literature, in history and in art.

Even in classic times among the warlike ancients who subscribed to the pitiless dogma, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," even then hatred was impotent to harm him who sought the protection of his adversary under the shadow of his household gods.

The Arab in his tent, the shiek sharing his salt, appear best as hosts, but in all the tide of time since men first shared his bread with his fellow-man, no place, or time, or clime, no race, has ever exceeded the Kentuckian in his generous and cordial hospitality.

Our doors have been opened to all the World, and the World in song and story has sounded the praises of Kentucky hospitality.

He then who is first as a host among Kentuckians is indeed "La vanquer de la vanquer de la monde," and today, my dear friend, my generous and noble host, wise and learned, men of wide experience and extended travel—either in person or by their accredited representatives, are assembled here to bestow upon you a degree evidencing your generous heart and open hand.

I now, Mr. President, present the name of Col.

E. H. Taylor, Jr., as most worthy of the rare and unique degree of Master of Hospitality in Kentucky—and being Master here he is without peer or parallel in all the world without the borders of Old Kentucky.

It is true that there are certain objections that might be urged against the conferring of this degree upon this gentleman: There is his extreme youth—but he will outgrow that; there is his preference for the ladies, but in the course of time, when "the heyday in the blood is cold," when he has reached his full maturity, he will then perhaps, think as much of men as of the women—though I seriously doubt it.

I hope that you will throw the mantle of charity over these faults which I mention, and will confer upon this splendid host, this typical Kentuckian, this loyal and generous friend, this honorable degree.



COL. EDMUND HAYNES TAYLOR, JR., WHO RECENTLY RECEIVED THE DEGREE MASTER OF HOSPITALITY, ESPECIALLY CREATED FOR HIM BY THE REGISTRARS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THEM DURING THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD IN FRANKFORT IN APRIL. COLONEL TAYLOR IS THE FIRST AMERICAN CITIZEN TO RECEIVE THE DEGREE OF H. M.

At the conclusion of Governor Stanley's eloquent address, President Henry S. Barker, of the University of Kentucky, said:

His Excellency, Governor Stanley, and friends:

It seems to me that along with the duty of the President of the University of Kentucky to confer degrees, I ought to have been empowered on this occasion to confer two degrees. I ought first to have the power to confer the degree of eloquence. If I were so empowered, I would confer it now upon His Excellency, the Governor of the State.

It is impossible for me to match him in beauty of language and elegance of diction, therefore, I shall undertake to perform a duty with which I

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have been charged. A short time ago the registrars of various institutions of learning in the United States and Canada met in the City of Lexington in annual convention. Of necessity that placed upon those in charge of the University of Kentucky the duty of seeing that our guests were shown such attention as they deserved. They represented the greatest institutions of learning on this continent. There were nearly 100 of them present. We who felt the duty of entertaining them, of course, looked to our friends to help us map out a program, and so I said to the friends who were in consultation with us, "We will show them several things down in Kentucky that they have never seen before. We will show them one of the finest Kentucky gentlemen; we will show them the finest representatives of bovine species of the world"; and I know of but one place in Kentucky where those things can be found, in addition to the old-fashioned Kentucky hospitality that has made the State famous throughout the nation. So I wrote Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., a little note telling him what we wanted, and in answer I was informed that if we would come to Hereford with our friends we would be taken care of.

And so as a part of the program of entertainment we took our guests to Hereford and were entertained there royally by Colonel Taylor and his attractive family—such of them as were there—and were shown all that was to be seen upon that remarkable estate. I introduced Colonel Taylor to two or three of the pretty girls, and I want to say to you that from that time on, so far as I was concerned, the Colonel's hospitality ceased. He showed me no more attention after that, but he took exclusive personal charge of the entertainment of the ladies.

After we returned to Lexington this body of registrars counseled among themselves how best they might express to Colonel Taylor their appreciation of his hospitality and his kindness. I want to say to you they were royally entertained elsewhere also, and these people, most of them from the North, told me that they went back with a new impression of the South and its people and that they now know why Kentucky was so noted for hospitality. So they concluded that as they were a college in themselves, a body of men and women set apart and devoted to learning, they would do what perhaps has never been done in all the world before; they would confer upon Colonel Taylor the degree of Master of Hospitality; and so they had this diploma prepared, which is signed by all those men and women representing their several institutions of learning. This is what they said:

TEXT OF THE DEGREE.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE REGISTRARS.

WHEREAS, We, the President and Faculty of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, in appreciation of the generous hospitality accorded us by

COL. EMUND H. TAYLOR, JR.,

at his beautiful estate at The Hereford Farm, have found convincing demonstration of his proficiency as a lavish host, a genial leader, and a cordial friend, and have thus received a signal experience of Southern Hospitality at the hands of one of its most Distinguished Exemplars.

Now, therefore, do we, under the authority of a unanimous resolution of our Association, hereby confer upon him the degree of

MASTER OF HOSPITALITY.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-seventh day of April, 1917, at Lexington, in the State of Kentucky.

They could not have selected a more worthy exemplar of the attribute. They have authorized me to confer this degree as president of the University of Kentucky, and I feel that this degree could not be conferred properly without having the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of

Kentucky to certify here in the presence of this assembly of the worth of the candidate. This he has done. Done in language which I can not even imitate.

Believing this testimonial from the highest officer of the State, in addition to what I know myself of the worth of this oldest young man and youngest old man, and next to myself the handsomest man in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, now, therefore, by the virtue of this resolution of the Association of Collegiate Registrars of the United States and Canada, I do confer upon Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., the degree of Master of Hospitality, and I express the hope that he may be spared to us many years and hold, as I know he will hold and exemplify, all the duties of this degree.

Colonel Taylor I confer upon you the degree of Master of Hospitality of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in testimony of that fact I present to you this written evidence of the degree. With it go my best wishes, my heartfelt thanks, and my love.

Judge E. C. O'Rear, responding for Colonel Taylor, said, in part:

Your Excellency, President Barker, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Each one of you must in your own mind appreciate how impossible it is for one to discharge the duty Colonel Taylor has imposed upon me, of adequately expressing his appreciation of the honor you have this hour done him. I think I may fairly and truly say, that not the least pleasure to him on this occasion is the fact he believes he is giving an additional pleasure to his friends gathered here.

It is gratifying to him and to all of us, to know that our great State University is giving more and more attention to the important subject of agriculture.

Judge O'Rear referred to Kentucky as an important agricultural State and to her growing ascendancy in the breeding of fine cattle, then he continued:

The industry in this State, yet in its infancy, so to speak, has already become as famous as profitable. That it has attracted the most favorable notice from the representatives of the great agricultural colleges of our land, and has won such warm praises from these highly efficient critics, is a source of pride in which all our State, as well as Colonel Taylor, may well share. That, on the recent visit of these representatives of colleges in a body to his estate, there was afforded Colonel Taylor an opportunity, while extending the courtesies of exhibiting his stock to them, of also entertaining them socially, a privilege and an honor which he greatly prizes. Speaking for him, I cannot embarrass him by saying more than that he found that occasion for displaying his devotion to the welfare of his State and country, and his interest in high bred cattle, one of genuine delight. That it has evoked such a mark of appreciation from his guests as is betokened by this degree which they have so graciously conferred upon him, comes as a most pleasing surprise to him.

But, speaking not for him, but of him, I may say that the hospitality for which he has ever been noted, no longer strikes us who know him best as an unusual thing. While you, Mr. President, on behalf of the college representatives for whom you spoke, have conferred this honorable degree of Master of Hospitality upon Colonel Taylor, we have long known that he was not only a master of hospitality, but indeed a Prince of Hosts.

With that zeal, intense application, and study of practical conditions that have made his business career one of unusual success, he has undertaken this new enterprise of stock breeding which has elicited your approving interest. He rejoices that the State University, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and so many public spirited citizens see

in it the opportunity of great service to the State. He trusts his enterprise may continue to merit your approval, and that you and all Kentucky may find it of growing serviceableness to our Commonwealth and Country.

Your Excellency, and Mr. President, Colonel Taylor is mindful that in bestowing upon him this degree, this unique mark of appreciation and approval, you have made him the first alumnus of the United Agricultural Colleges' Faculty in America. That he may bear this honor with credit to those conferring it, and to the cause in which it was conferred, is his most cherished ambition.

In the distinction you have done him, he, his stalwart sons here, these his cherished friends, and all of us, are profoundly impressed. If all of us could pour our thought and speech into one common mould and sentence, we feel we would still be without suitable words to express our appreciation of the courtesies of this hour, so graciously done by you.

In exercise of his degree in Hospitality, Colonel Taylor bids you a most hearty welcome, and insists that he may here and now exemplify the art of which you have proclaimed him a Master.

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—June 5, 1917.

MILLIONS ADDED TO LIQUOR VALUE

By the War Tax Bill Provisions.
Over 20,000,000 Gallons
Held in Bond in the Seventh
District Alone.

CLO. E. H. TAYLOR.
TALKS OF SITUATION

An increase from approximately \$1 a quart to at least \$2 in the retail price of whisky and the entire suspension of its manufacture are predicted at the Seventh district internal revenue office if the new tax on the manufacture of whisky, agreed upon Monday in the Senate finance committee, is enacted into law as a part of war tax bill.

It is proposed to place a tax of \$20 a bushel—equivalent to from \$5 to \$9 a gallon—on all grain cereals or other foodstuffs used in making whisky or other distilled spirits. This in addition to the tax of \$2.20 a gallon already collected on whisky will make it impossible for distillers to manufacture with any profit, distillers say.

In order to supply the demand it will be necessary to draw upon the whisky stored in bonded warehouses. More than 20,000,000 gallons of whisky are in bond in the Seventh district, and when this placed on the market it will probably be at a price just about double what it sells for at the present time. On April 30 there were 23,077,133.7 gallons of whisky in bond in the Seventh district, according to Collector Ben Marshall, but the amount is somewhat less now on account of withdrawals. If the bill is enacted the value of this whisky will be increased by several million dollars.

Col. Taylor
Talks.

Colonel E. H. Taylor, the widely known distiller of Frankfort, gave out the following signed statement today relative to the heavy tax which the Senate proposes to place on the distillation of whisky:

"I am absolutely indifferent to prohibitory legislation, or any other legislation at this juncture.

"The life of the Nation and its citizens are involved in the success of the great Liberty loan and the conscription law.

"When these shall have been successfully disposed of we will have ample time to sanely consider any subsidiary matters.

"The legislation that Senator Gore is attempting, as reported in the press this morning is silly and sophomoric and is only frittering away the time of the great Senate of the United States. He is fiddling while Rome is burning.

"John Shelby, Judge Kerr, William A. McDowell and Samuel M. Wilson would be capable and would handle in a week to the satisfaction of the entire country, except the extreme fanatical few who live by agitation, this whole prohibitive propaganda.

"E. H. TAYLOR, JR."

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New Capital
of 1917
of 1917
The War
Society