

**JARDINE, WILLIAM MARIAN** (1879-1955), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*See page 37*



**JARNAGIN, MILTON PRESTON, JR.** (1881-1956), inducted 1951

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Georgia (1907-1948), Milt Jarnagin was born in Farmville, Virginia, raised in Tennessee, and educated at Iowa State University. Known for his sense of humor and public relations skills, Jarnagin established a Saddle & Sirloin Club for students at the University of Georgia and started the Little International Livestock Show there. He was a recognized Jersey classifier for the American Jersey Breeders Association and a popular judge. Professor Jarnagin was also an outspoken advocate for better forage protection.

**JEFFERSON, THOMAS** (1743-1826), inducted by 1920

*The portrait of this American president was presumably lost in the 1934 fire and not repainted.*



**JOHNSON, FREDERICK HURST, JR.** (1916-2007), inducted 1999

*Artist: John Boyd Martin (born 1936)*

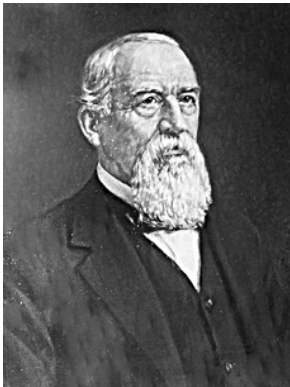
Fred Johnson established Summitcrest Farms in Summitville, Ohio, in 1947—with cattle breeding operations in three states and a genetics company in Montana—but it was not until his 1982 retirement that he devoted most of his energies to livestock production. With an engineering degree from Pennsylvania State University and an entrepreneurial heritage, Johnson's primary career in family businesses (china, brick, and tile) spanned five decades. He earned both the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star in World War II. Johnson was distinguished in the livestock industry as well, holding leadership roles with the American Angus Association, Ohio Angus Association, and Ohio Beef Council. In 1985, he was appointed to the National Beef Promotion and Research Board, which he chaired, and there helped found the Certified Angus Beef program, with co-founder Mick Colvin. Nominated to both the American Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame and the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame in 1989, he was named Man of the Decade by *Angus News* the following year. At about the same time, he was the Beef Improvement Federation's Seedstock Producer of the Year.

Fred Johnson retired from Summitcrest in 1995, with his children taking over the reins, and he established a second home at Loup River Ranch, near Milburn, Nebraska. In 1998, the Johnson family was selected as one of eight Cattle Businesses of the Century. Fred Johnson was honored with the National Beef Industry Vision Award in 2007, the year of his death.



**JOHNSON, WILL** (1879-1948), inducted between 1936 and 1948  
*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Will Johnson was a leading developer of consignment sales in the U. S., in the years between the World Wars, and he was editor of *Shorthorn World* breed magazine. While attending Purdue, where he was a halfback on the football team, Johnson took a holiday to visit his roommate's family and experienced a cattle farm for the first time. The trip transformed his life, and he ended up an expert in the field.



**JUDY, JAMES W.** (1822-1916), inducted by 1915  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

James Judy gained his earliest experience conducting livestock auctions in his native state of Kentucky, before moving to Menard County, Illinois, in 1851. Commander of the 114th Illinois Infantry regiment during the Civil War, Colonel Judy was the most respected Shorthorn auctioneer of his time, crying sales until eighty years of age. An early president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Judy helped establish the state fair at Springfield. Judy's portrait is framed in a triptych with two other leaders of Illinois agriculture, John W. Bunn and Lafayette Funk.



**KEEFER, LOUIS** (1844-1916), inducted by 1920  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born in Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, Louis Keefer immigrated to the United States as a teenager, and by 1863, was buying livestock throughout Ohio to ship to the Pittsburg market. In 1873, he relocated to Chicago and formed a partnership with Levi P. Doud. Doud & Keefer was soon one of the largest exporters of live sheep and cattle to England. Keefer had two farms in northern Illinois, and he fed cattle extensively at various distilleries, particularly at Pekin and Peoria, handling as many as 12,000 head per year. Keefer was vice president of the Doud Stock Car Company as well.



**KILDEE, HENRY HERBERT** (1884-1973), inducted 1938

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Born on a farm in Osage, Iowa, Henry Herbert Kildee received his bachelor's degree from Iowa State College in 1908, the same year he was high individual in the Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest at the International Live Stock Exposition. He joined the faculty of his alma mater in 1909, and the following year, was made head of dairy husbandry. In 1916, he went to the University of Minnesota to head dairy industries. After earning his master's degree from Iowa State in 1917, however, Kildee returned to the ISC faculty as chairman of the animal husbandry department. Professor Kildee was named dean of agriculture in 1933, serving until he retired in 1949. The experiment station and extension activities were unified under his leadership. Kildee's work to develop the True Type Holstein and set up type classifications for dairy led to the formation of the Dairy Shrine Club, which honored him with the first portrait hung in the Shrine.

Dean Kildee was uniquely qualified to judge all breeds of dairy and beef cattle, swine, and draft horses, and he judged every major show in the U. S., as well as many abroad. He was director of the International beginning in 1947, serving as president from 1957 to 1964, then chairman after. He was president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1934. Awarded honorary degrees from the North Dakota State College and Iowa State, the latter also honored him with Kildee Hall, naming the animal science department's building for him in 1965.



**KING, FRANKLIN GEORGE** (1884-1946), inducted 1944

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Reared on a Missouri livestock farm, Franklin George King graduated from Missouri State University in 1907. After brief periods at his alma mater and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, he accepted a position on the Purdue University faculty, where he remained for thirty-six years. In 1928, King was named head of the Department of Animal Husbandry. There, he supervised experimental beef cattle feeding work and led the breeding and management of Purdue's flocks and herds. King served as president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1923, and that organization nominated him to the Saddle & Sirloin Club. He was named to the Indiana Livestock Breeders Association Hall of Fame.



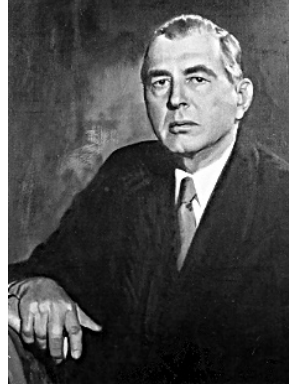
**KINZER, ROLAND J.** (1876-1952), inducted 1939

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Raised on an Iowa stock and grain farm, Roland J. Kinzer graduated from Iowa State Agricultural College in 1902 and briefly worked there as farm superintendent. He was the high individual in the second national Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest in Chicago, 1902. Kinzer accepted a faculty position at Kansas State Agricultural College, serving for eight years, much of that time as department head. Under his direction, a Kansas State steer won the grand championship at the 1910 International. In 1911, Kinzer was named secretary of the American Hereford Association, a post he held until 1944. The breed expanded greatly, particularly in the Southern states, under his leadership. Although the portrait of Kinzer in the collection today is by long-serving painter Othmar Hoffler, the induction materials indicate that Martha Groves McKelvie painted his portrait. The fate of the McKelvie painting is unknown.

## LEGACY FAMILY: THE KLEBERGS OF KING RANCH

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**KLEBERG, ROBERT JUSTUS, JR.** (1853-1932), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

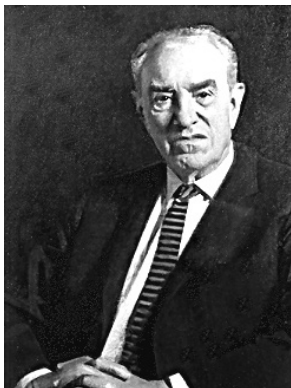
**KLEBERG, ROBERT JUSTUS, III** (1896-1974), inducted 1959

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

This father and son were operators of the King Ranch, a one-million-plus-acre cattle and horse ranch in South Texas. Robert Kleberg, Jr., was an attorney who represented Captain Richard King, the founder of the ranch. When King died in 1885, Kleberg took over the management of the ranch, working with King's widow. In 1886, he married their daughter. Kleberg was responsible for many improvements that made the ranch much more profitable: drilling for artesian water, fencing pastures, and extending railroad track through the land. He designed the first cattle dipping vats to combat the devastating Texas Fever Tick. During his tenure, the King Ranch became the largest cattle rail operation in the world. Kleberg was president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association.

When his father's health declined, Robert III, known as "Bob," took over as head of ranch operations, and eventually, President and CEO. Over a thirty-year period, Bob Kleberg crossed Brahman bulls with British Shorthorn stock to produce the Santa Gertrudis, recognized as the first American breed of beef cattle and the first cattle breed to be recognized in the world in more than a century. The King Ranch horse legacy was solidified under his guidance as well, producing the number one registration in the American Quarter Horse Association Stud Book and Registry and the youngest horse ever inducted into the National Cutting Horse Association Hall of Fame. Thoroughbred stallions from the ranch produced the 1936 Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner, Bold Venture; the 1946 Triple Crown winner, Assault; and the 1950 Kentucky Derby and Belmont winner, Middleground.

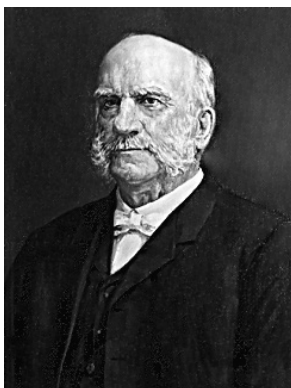




**KLINE, ALLAN B.** (1895-1968), inducted 1963

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Born in Dixon County, Nebraska, Allan B. Kline earned degrees from Morningside College in Sioux City and Iowa State College. He operated a farm in Iowa until 1944. Beginning as president of a local Farm Bureau, and then president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Kline advanced until, in 1947, he was elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing 1.4 million farm families. During his tenure, through 1954, Kline served as consultant before congressional committees and international conferences on agriculture, he opposed government price control programs, and he supported the Marshall Plan, serving on the twelve-member board to administer it in 1948. Kline was president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers from 1953 to 1955.

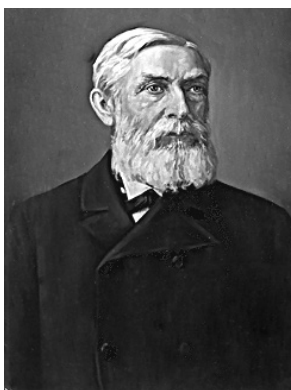


**KNAPP, SEAMAN ASAHEL** (1833-1911), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Unlike most of the Saddle & Sirloin inductees, Seaman Knapp began his pursuit of agriculture somewhat later in life, and he entered the field with a unique entrepreneurial and strategic spirit. Born and educated in New York, his first career was as a college teacher in that state. In 1866, he moved to Iowa, where he headed the Iowa College for the Blind and established a stock farm. He became interested in testing improved farming methods there, and by the 1870s, Knapp had organized the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders Association and founded the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer* newspaper. He was asked to lead the agriculture program at Iowa State College in 1879, where he also served a one-year term as college president. Knapp established the forerunner of the demonstration farm on Iowa State's campus and, in 1882, drafted a bill to seek federal funding for experimental farming stations—the foundations of the Hatch Act.

From 1886 to 1898, Knapp worked for the North American Land and Timber Company of Great Britain, developing the rice industry in Louisiana and encouraging farmers to immigrate there and adopt his improved farming practices. The U. S. Department of Agriculture then hired him to promote improvements and diversification in Southern states, so he traveled to China, Japan, and the Philippines, learning new farming methods. When the cotton boll weevil began to destroy crops in the South, Seaman Knapp established a demonstration farm in Terrell, Texas. Success there led the USDA to hire several farm demonstration agents throughout the region—the foundations of cooperative extension work. To promote the demonstration farming plan, Knapp organized boys' and girls' cotton and corn growing clubs—one of the forerunners of 4-H. Seaman Knapp's initiative and innovation produced lasting contributions to agricultural education. In 1984, Knapp was honored by the National Agricultural Hall of Fame.



**KOHRs, CARSTEN CONRAD** (1835-1920), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

"Montana's Cattle King," Conrad Kohrs, was born in Holstein, Germany, joined a ship's crew at age fifteen, and eventually made his way to America, in the 1850s. Kohrs headed west, following the gold prospecting opportunities, and was hired to butcher the cattle driven to feed the miners in the camps. He recognized the potential of selling beef and establishing ranches in this new territory. In 1865, Kohrs purchased a ranch near Deer Lodge, Montana, and eventually grew his herd to 50,000 head, grazing across ten million acres. At his peak, he shipped 10,000 head of cattle annually to Chicago. After the devastating winter of 1886-1887, Kohrs, president of the Montana Stockgrower's Association, helped lead western cattlemen away from open range ranching. He established a new model for a successful modern operation based on purebred stock, fencing, and raising and storing feed.

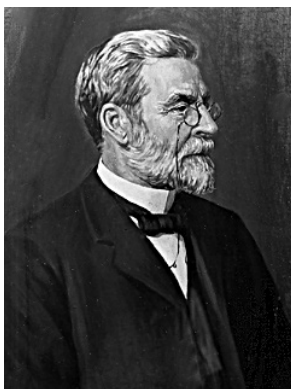




**LANTZ, SIMON EVERETT** (1872-1952), inducted 1946

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Simon Lantz founded the Angus herd that is today Lantz and Dickinson, Congerville, Illinois, in 1896. He was manager of the Central Illinois Angus Association during a period of great growth for the breed, and he served as president of the American Angus Association in 1941. Lantz was first elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1914, and then served in the state senate from 1916 to 1952, where he was active on the Agriculture Committee. A charter board member of the International, Senator Lantz was also chairman of the Illinois State Fair Board.



**LAW, JAMES** (1838-1921), inducted 1918

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936); original portrait by Arvid Nyholm*

James Law was one of five seminal veterinarians inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club in 1918, as an initiative of the American Veterinary Medical Association. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Law attended veterinary school there before pursuing additional training in France. Dr. Law was an established professor in Great Britain when President Andrew D. White approached him to join the faculty of the newly founded Cornell University in 1868. There, he established the first Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program in the United States. Fellow Saddle & Sirloin inductee Daniel Salmon was the first to earn a DVM under Dr. Law. In addition to elevating the training and licensing requirements for veterinarians in America, Dr. Law was a leader in public health. His work on tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease, and other epizootics had a profound impact on animal and human health. Law's *Farmer's Veterinary Advisor* offered practical guidance on the treatment of ailments. Serving Cornell for four decades, Dr. Law was also elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1906.



**LEACHMAN, LESTER JAMES** (1920-2008), inducted 2006

*Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)*

Les Leachman was born on a family farm near Adamsville, Ohio. He enrolled at Ohio State University in 1938 and completed his animal science degree in 1946, after service in World War II. Upon graduation, he became cattle manager for C.V. Whitney's operations. In 1951, Leachman purchased O. Bardoliermere from Ohio State University, the First Prize Summer Yearling in 1952 and 1953 International Grand Champion bull. After eight years, Leachman left Whitney Farms and leased the 1,000-acre Esselstyn Farm, in Claverack, New York, which eventually became part of Ankony Angus. In 1964 Ankony expanded west with the purchase of the Jennings Ranch in Highmore, South Dakota. When the Ankony operation was sold, Leachman purchased Open Diamond Ranch near Boseman, Montana, and established Leachman Angus Ranch. Les Leachman was a popular judge, officiating at the Perth, Scotland and the Ireland Royal Highland shows. He was honored by the Ohio State University Hall of Fame, the Record Stockman Man of the Year, and the American Angus Association Heritage Foundation.



**LEAVITT, WELLINGTON** (1854-1927), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Wellington Leavitt, known as "Duke," learned the cattle business working for his father's firm, Calvin Leavitt & Son, in Brighton, Massachusetts. Around 1875, he joined Swift and Company at Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Leavitt was Swift's head cattle buyer for many years. He survived a bout with typhoid fever in 1904.

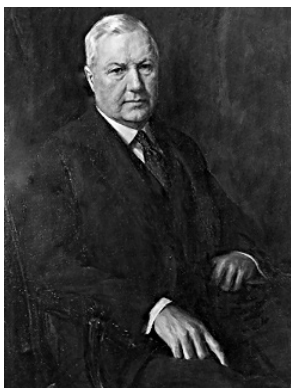


**LEGGE, ALEXANDER** (1866-1933), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born in Wisconsin, Alexander Legge's family moved to a ranch in Nebraska when he was a boy. As a young man, he worked as a cowboy in Wyoming. Legge accepted a position as an apprentice claim collector with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in 1891. He so impressed Harold McCormick that he was appointed head of worldwide claims collection in Chicago in 1899. When McCormick merged with International Harvester Company in 1902, Legge was promoted to assistant manager of sales and then general manager. In 1922, Harold McCormick became chairman of the board, and Legge was tapped to be president of International Harvester. He served in that capacity until his death in 1933.

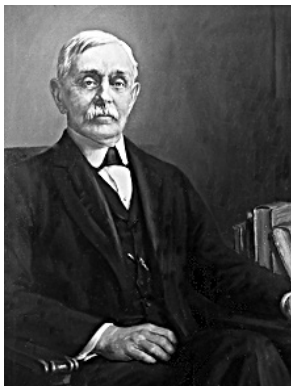
President Woodrow Wilson selected Legge as vice chairman of the War Industries Board during World War I, and when the war ended, he developed the economic section of the Treaty of Versailles. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for wartime service—an exceptional honor for a civilian. During President Hoover's administration, Legge was chairman of the Federal Farm Board, assisting the agricultural sector during the Great Depression. Before his death, Alex Legge directed substantial personal funds to establish the Farm Foundation, a public charity "devoted to the general welfare of the farming population of the United States and improvement of the conditions of rural life."



**LEONARD, ARTHUR G.** (1862-1949), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

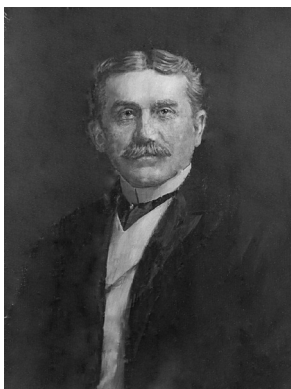
Arthur G. Leonard was born in New York City and spent five decades directing the operations of the Chicago Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. During that time, he served in various capacities, as general manager, treasurer, vice president, and in 1913, president of the stockyards. He was largely credited as the planner of the buildings and grounds and was responsible for developing the Pure Bred Live Stock Records Building, where the headquarters of various national breed registry associations were consolidated. When Robert Ogilvie, William Skinner, Mortimer Levering, and G. Howard Davison conceived of a great national show in Chicago, it is Arthur Leonard whom they approached with the idea. Leonard, collaborating with Ogilvie and Alvin Sanders, was a mastermind behind the Saddle & Sirloin Club and portrait collection.



**LEONARD, CHARLES E.** (1839-1916), inducted by 1915

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born on Ravenswood Farm, Cooper County, Missouri, and educated at the University of Missouri, Charles Leonard continued to build the Shorthorn herd that his father had established, with cattle from George Renick of Kentucky. Leonard's greatest achievement as a breeder was the production of the dam of Americus, an animal that sold in Argentina for \$38,000 in gold in 1908. Leonard helped form and finance the American Shorthorn Record. From 1882 to 1906, he was a director of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and its president from 1898 to 1902. Later in life, he was president of Central National Bank.



**LEVERING, MORTIMER** (1849-1909), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

One of the founders of the International Live Stock Exposition and the Saddle & Sirloin Club, Mortimer Levering was a leader who worked to promote several species of livestock. When he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, from his native Philadelphia, he became a farm manager for as many as twenty farms. On his own farm, he maintained herds of Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Shetland ponies. Levering was an organizer of the American Shropshire Registry Association and its longtime secretary; secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association; secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club; and director of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

**LINCOLN, ABRAHAM** (1809-1865), inducted by 1920

*The portrait of this American president was presumably lost in the 1934 fire and not repainted.*

Although some of the U. S. Presidents and Founding Fathers whose portraits were originally hung in Chicago's Saddle & Sirloin Club have little connection to agriculture, Abraham Lincoln is an exception. The sixteenth president of the United States may be best known for leading the nation through its most difficult period—the Civil War—and for preserving the Union; but Lincoln's administration also established many of the policy foundations that continue to shape agriculture today. President Lincoln signed four key laws to advance agriculture in 1862, most especially the act creating the Department of Agriculture and the Morrill Land-Grant College Act, establishing colleges of agriculture on public lands across the nation. The Homestead Act and the act to create a transcontinental railroad were also significant, contributing much to Lincoln's vision of expanded western settlement and increased agricultural production. Abraham Lincoln is one of only three U. S. Presidents (along with Washington and Jefferson) inducted into the National Agricultural Hall of Fame.

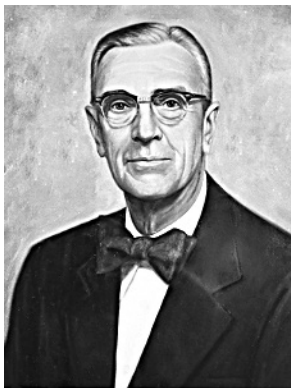


**LITTLE, ANDREW** (1871-1941), inducted between 1936 and 1948

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

"Idaho Sheep King" Andrew Little was born in Scotland and immigrated to Idaho Territory in 1884, reportedly with just two herding dogs and \$25. Little found work herding sheep for other Scottish immigrants who were pioneers in the region, and he accepted ewes as payment for his work, soon building a sizable herd. He visited Scotland in 1901 to find a wife and bring his brothers to America. Little's ranching methods were deftly calculated. He raised alfalfa and oats for winter feeding and ranged his sheep in the high mountains in summer. He employed a crew of up to 400 people to work the operation, and used licensed professionals from Boston to grade the wool. By his peak in 1929, Little had 100,000 head of sheep (some sources say 165,000) and had marketed one million pounds of wool in a season. He would store wool in railcars, if the bids were lower than expected. His business acumen helped Andrew Little become one of the biggest sheep operators in the nation and helped Idaho become a leader in the industry.

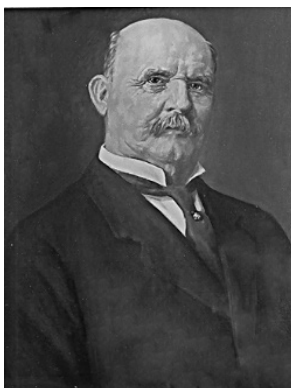




**LITTON, GEORGE WASHINGTON** (1910-1989), inducted 1980

*Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)*

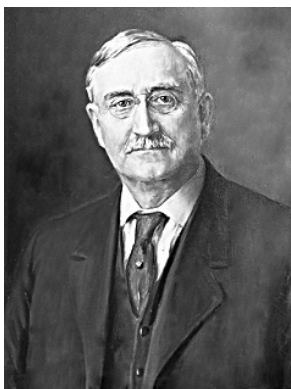
After earning his bachelor's degree in animal husbandry at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI), George Litton worked as an extension agent. He returned to VPI, completing his master's degree in 1940 and immediately joining the faculty. In 1942, he was named extension sheep specialist, and in 1952, head of the animal husbandry department. Professor Litton helped Virginia become the first state to establish beef cattle performance testing programs, and he started ram and boar testing as well. For many years, he attracted thousands of producers to his annual Animal Industry Day seminars, and he was known for a regular column he wrote in *Livestock Breeder Journal*. Professor Litton developed one of the most successful 4-H livestock judging programs in the nation, and he always made his students a priority, hiring many graduates. In 1970, Litton retired and became director of Virginia Polytechnic Institute's centennial celebration. He was honored many times for his accomplishments, including being named "Man of the Year in Agriculture" by *Progressive Farmer* (1961) and Fellow of the American Society of Animal Science (1973).



**LOCKRIDGE, SIMPSON FARROW** (1846-1928), inducted by 1915

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born in Putnam County, Indiana, Simpson Lockridge graduated from Indiana Asbury University (later renamed DePauw) and studied the law, before returning home to breed cattle. Purchasing foundation stock from his parents' home state of Kentucky, and adding a Scottish-bred bull from Canada in 1874, he became an authority on the Shorthorn breed. For several years, he was secretary of the American Association of Breeders of Shorthorns, and then was a founder of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, serving as a director for twenty-seven years, and also as president. In 1899, he was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress in Boston. In 1880, "Sim" Lockridge was elected to the Indiana state senate, where he served two terms.



**LOVEJOY, ANDREW JAMES** (1845-1919), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Andrew Lovejoy helped establish the hog shows at the International Live Stock Exposition in the early years, and he also served as president of the exposition. He earned a high reputation as a breeder of Berkshire hogs on his farm near Roscoe, Illinois, and he was in demand as a swine judge. Lovejoy served on the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for twelve years, was president of both the Winnebago County and South Beloit fairs, and was elected to the Illinois general assembly.



**LOWDEN, FRANK ORREN** (1861-1943), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

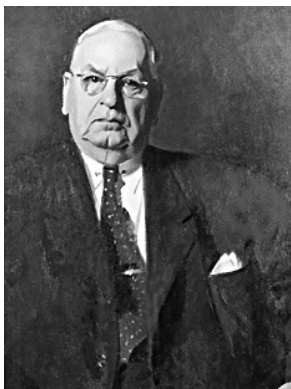
Born in Minnesota, Frank O. Lowden moved to Iowa as a child and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1885, as valedictorian. He was also valedictorian of his 1887 class at Union College of Law (now Northwestern University), thereafter becoming a successful trial lawyer and a professor at his alma mater. Lowden was a lieutenant colonel during the Spanish American War. He entered politics in 1900, serving as a delegate to the Republican National Convention and a member of the Republican National Committee. That same year, he established Sinnissippi Farm, near Oregon, Illinois. He bred Shorthorns and Holsteins, operated a dairy, and planted 500,000 trees on the property. He showed the Grand Champion Shorthorn at the 1908 International Live Stock Exposition and was a director of the International. Frank Lowden was elected governor of Illinois in 1916. During his term, Governor Lowden restructured state government, lowered taxes, enhanced public schools, and improved waterway and road infrastructure. He returned to the farm when his term ended and was a contender for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920 and 1928.



**LUSH, JAY LAURENCE** (1896-1982), inducted 1956

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

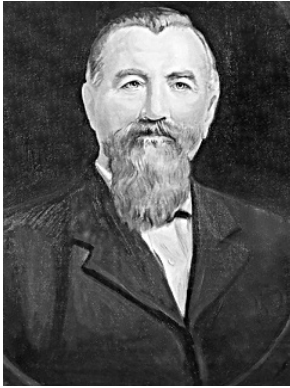
Jay Lush was a pioneer in animal genetics and modern scientific livestock breeding. With bachelor's and master's degrees from Kansas State Agricultural College, he completed his Ph.D. in genetics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1922. After work at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Lush accepted a faculty position at Iowa State College in 1930, where he taught until 1966. His textbook, *Animal Breeding Plans*, was published in 1937, and he was named president of the American Society of Animal Production in 1939. The recipient of nine honorary doctorates, Dr. Lush was also honored with the Morrison Award (1946), the Borden Award (1958), the Armour Award (1965), and the Wolf Prize (1979). In 1967, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, and the following year, received the National Medal of Science.



**LYNN, CHARLES JACKSON** (1874-1958), inducted 1954

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

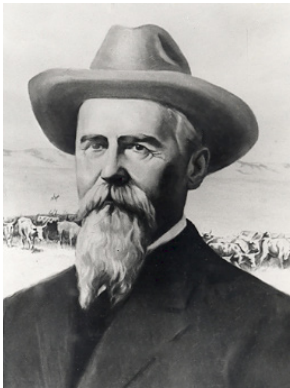
Charles J. Lynn was proprietor of Lynnwood Farm in Carmel, Indiana, where he bred Polled Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Percheron horses. He served as president of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association and was inducted into the Indiana Livestock Breeders Hall of Fame. Lynn was a vice president and board member of Eli Lilly and Company and a trustee of Purdue University. He deeded Lynnwood to Purdue in 1952.



**LYTLE, JOHN THOMAS III** (1844-1907), inducted between 1920 and 1941

*Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)*

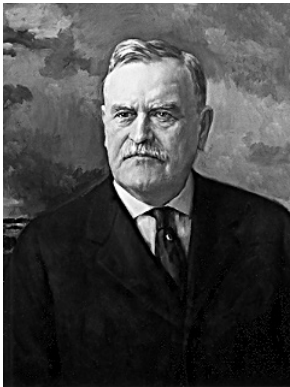
Born in Pennsylvania, John Lytle moved to Texas with his family in 1860. As a young adult, he worked on his uncle's cattle ranch and served the Confederacy during the Civil War, rising to the rank of sergeant. Even so, he was thereafter known as "Captain" Lytle. In 1867, he established his own ranch near Castroville. Four years later, Lytle formed his first partnership to drive cattle herds north, before rail lines had extended into Texas. The trail firm moved more than half a million cattle and directed a total livestock investment of a then-record sum—\$9,000,000—by 1887, when Lytle left to become general manager for the American Cattle Syndicate's Texas holdings. In 1886, he helped establish Union Stock Yards in San Antonio; three years later, he invested in a half-million-acre ranch in Mexico. A founder of the Southwestern Livestock Commission Company at Fort Worth, Captain Lytle also became an officer of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, serving as its secretary until his death. Lytle, Texas, is named for him.



**MABRY, SETH W.** (1831-1914), inducted between 1920 and 1948

*Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897-1952)*

Cattle baron Seth Mabry moved to Texas from Tennessee as a young boy. His father was a physician and legislator. A major in the Confederate Army, Mabry established a ranch in Llano County and partnered with his brother and others, to drive cattle to market in Abilene, Kansas. He led his first cattle drive in 1869. In 1870, Major Mabry established a ranch in Idaho and later purchased land in Mason and Kimble counties in Texas.

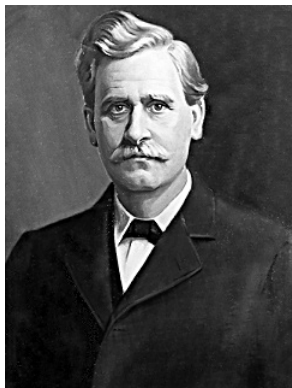


**MACKENZIE, MURDO** (1850-1939), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born to tenant farmers in County Ross, Scotland, Murdo Mackenzie eventually became one of the largest cattle operators in the world. While apprenticing in a bank, a customer hired him to be an assistant factor, helping to oversee the agricultural interests of a 500,000-acre estate. Ten years later, in 1885, an Edinburgh syndicate hired him to manage the Prairie Cattle Company in Trinidad, Colorado. Mackenzie quickly became a U. S. citizen and was elected mayor of Trinidad. In 1891, Mackenzie took over the Colorado and Texas herds for the Scots-owned Matador Land and Cattle Company, and he improved the herds dramatically by investing in purebred cattle. He was president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and then became founding president of the American Stock Growers Association.

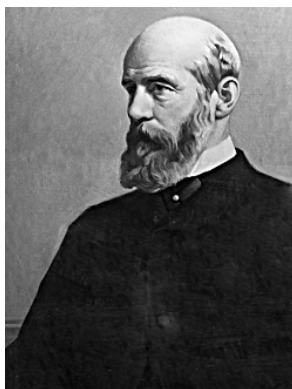
Mackenzie's congressional testimony helped the Hepburn Act of 1906 pass, securing fairer rates for Western shippers. President Roosevelt appointed him to the National Conservation Commission in 1908. In 1912, he moved to São Paulo to become manager of the Brazil Land, Cattle, and Packing Company. There he acquired and stocked tens of millions of acres of land and established one of the nation's first packing plants. Murdo Mackenzie returned to Colorado and to Matador in 1918. He retired in 1937.



**MACNEILAGE, ARCHIBALD** (1859-1931), inducted between 1920 and 1948

*Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897-1952)*

Born in Dunbartonshire, Scotland, Archibald MacNeilage was a breeder of Clydesdales and secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society. He participated in the early importations of the breed to America. After graduating from Glasgow University, where he became interested in journalism, MacNeilage contributed regularly to the *Livestock Journal*. Around 1890, he became secretary for the Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society. Perhaps most significantly, however, he was editor of *The Scottish Farmer* from 1893 until his death in 1931, and there, contributed much to agricultural communication in the country.



**MACPHERSON-GRANT, GEORGE** (1839-1907), inducted between 1920 and 1948

*Artist: Benjamin S. Kanne (1897-1952)*

George Macpherson-Grant succeeded to the Macpherson-Grant Baronetcy of Ballindalloch, in the County of Elgin, Scotland, at the death of his father in 1850. The hereditary honor of baronet carries the title "Sir," but is distinct from knighthood. Sir George Macpherson-Grant had the oldest herd of polled Aberdeen Angus cattle in Scotland when he started improving the breed. The addition of the cow Erica in 1860 started the most celebrated Ballindalloch bloodline.



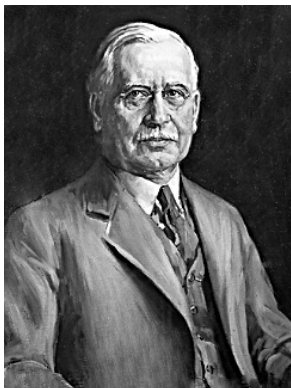
**MARSHALL, DUNCAN MCLEAN** (1872-1946), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)*

As a teenager, Duncan Marshall earned extra income as a public school teacher, while helping on his father's livestock farm in Elderslie, Ontario. He entered politics at a young age, too, promoting the farmer's movement. He moved to Toronto, where he owned and edited several newspapers and established a farm near Olds, breeding Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Duncan Marshall was a director of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and president of the Western Canada Shorthorn Association.

Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, he was immediately appointed Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary in 1909. A scandal soon forced the administration out of office, but Marshall returned to the agriculture ministry under the new government. In this post, he promoted livestock imports from the U. S. and Great Britain, created demonstration farms that would evolve into agriculture training schools, founded an extensive system of Farmer's Institutes, and organized many fairs. Marshall served Alberta until 1921, but returned to politics in 1934, this time representing the province of Ontario. He was Minister of Agriculture there until 1937, and then was appointed to the Canadian Senate from 1938 to 1946.





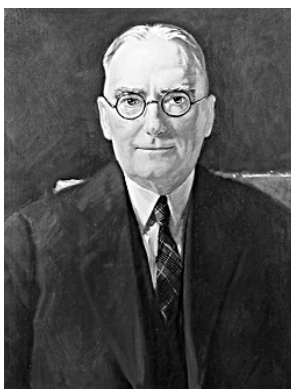
**MARSHALL, HENRY W.** (1865-1951), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Henry Marshall bred Hereford and Angus cattle on his 6,000-acre Marshall Farms near Lafayette, Indiana, and was a prominent exhibitor at state fairs and the International Live Stock Exposition. He was a member of Indiana's committee for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. In 1914, he purchased and merged the *Lafayette Journal* and the *Lafayette Sunday Times*, and then in 1919, bought out the rival *Daily Times*. He operated the *Lafayette Journal and Courier* until his retirement in 1927. From 1921 to 1927, Marshall served on the board of Purdue University, including a one-year stint as the university's acting president at the beginning of that period. During the last four years, he was president and chairman of Purdue's executive committee. From 1933 to 1950, Henry Marshall was president of the International, and one of the challenges and triumphs of his leadership period was rebuilding the facilities after the devastating 1934 stock yards fire.

**MARSHALL, JOHN** (1755-1835), inducted by 1920

*The portrait of this Founding Father and Supreme Court Chief Justice was presumably lost in the 1934 fire and not repainted.*



**MARTIN, GEORGE EDGAR** (1870-19??), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Ernest Sigmund Klempner (1867-1941)*

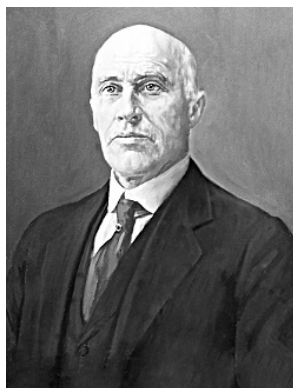
George Edgar Martin secured his place in the Saddle & Sirloin Club Portrait Collection for promoting sales and executing commissions that helped stabilize purebred livestock values. Born in Wisconsin, the Martin family moved to an Aberdeen-Angus farm in Sac County, Iowa, in 1875. He completed his study of law at Iowa State College in 1894 and served as city attorney for a short time, before taking a position as a field agent for *Wallace's Farmer*. One year later, in 1900, Martin became the eastern business representative of *The Breeder's Gazette*. In 1920, he was in charge of all livestock advertising for the publication. A few years later, he served as editor of *Shorthorn World*.



**MARTIN, JAMES WARFIELD** (1855-1939), inducted between 1920 and 1936

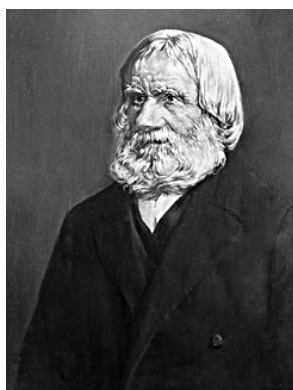
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

James Martin's Buena Vista, Wisconsin, farm was home to one of the most successful Red Polled herds of its time, winning at the International Live Stock Exposition and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He bred Berkshire hogs and Percheron horses as well. A regent at the University of Wisconsin, Martin was also a director of the International and served as its vice president in 1926.



**MAY, LELAND D.** (1860-1922), inducted between 1920 and 1936  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Considered the "Father of Milking Shorthorns in America," Leland May partnered with his brother-in-law, J. K. Innes, to operate Glenside Farm in Granville Center, Pennsylvania. The work that he did there, to promote and advance the breed, helped reestablish the dual-purpose Shorthorn at a time when it had fallen out of favor. In 1886, May managed the farm, later becoming superintendent and partner. Two cows from Henry Clay's herd, Kitty Clay 3rd and Kitty Clay 4th, led at milking demonstrations during the World's Columbia Exposition in Chicago, 1893, and launched the herd's success. May was a pioneer in recordkeeping, hand milking the cows himself and documenting production. He was also a superb feeder and an efficient steward of the land. He was director of the American Shorthorn Association and president of the American Milking Shorthorn Association. C. A. Otis bought out Innes in 1909, and Otis and May operated Glenside until 1916, when the herd was divided, with May retaining Glenside. The two largest public sales at the farm occurred over the next two years. By the time L. D. May died in 1922, Glenside genetics served as the basis for several hundred herds across the U. S. and internationally.



**MCCOMBIE, WILLIAM** (1805-1880), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

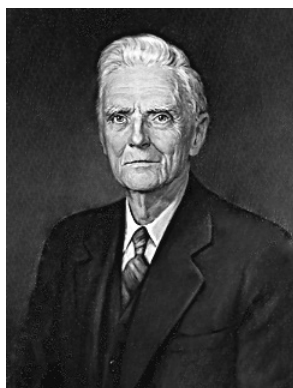
William McCombie, a tenant farmer on the Tillyfour estate in Alford, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was the first to cross Aberdeen and Angus cattle, founding a new breed. McCombie's Black Prince was successful in the ring in 1867 and was inspected by Queen Victoria, with its beef offered to her as a Christmas present. The herd took the top prize at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, 1878. McCombie was the first tenant farmer to be elected to the House of Commons in 1868, at a time when Parliament represented mostly landed gentry. Alvin Sanders, one of the first historians of the Saddle & Sirloin Club wrote about McCombie's outstanding contributions as a breeder and livestock judge, saying his portrait should have been included in the Sanctum Sanctorum when the collection was begun. In 2001, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles unveiled a statue of an Aberdeen Angus bull and a portrait plaque of McCombie by the roadside into Alford, to honor the work of this celebrated livestock breeder.



**MCGREGOR, JAMES DUNCAN** (1860-1935), inducted between 1936 and 1948

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Born in present-day Ontario, seven years before Canada became a federal dominion of just four provinces, James Duncan McGregor is credited with helping to diversify agriculture in the newly-forming nation. He was the first to cultivate alfalfa there, reducing the region's dependency on wheat; he developed youth calf clubs; and he was a pioneer breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Canada. In the 1890s, McGregor established Glencarnock stock farms in Manitoba and imported stock from Scotland several times over three decades. Glencarnock steers were acclaimed, and McGregor's herd captured the supreme award in two consecutive years, 1912 and 1913. After declining to serve as Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, he did lead the Food Control Board during World War I, and was appointed lieutenant governor of the province in 1929. He was also honored in the Manitoba Agricultural Hall of Fame.



**MCKERROW, GEORGE** (1852-1946), inducted 1941

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

George McKerrrow was born in Lisbon, Wisconsin, and in his early years, he taught school and bred Percheron horses. He shifted his interests to sheep and raised Merino, Cotswold, Leicestershire, Oxford, and Southdown sheep, selling them across the continent. He received more honors in the ring than any other sheep breeder of his time, taking home three-fourths of all prizes offered to sheep at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In 1894, McKerrrow was appointed superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes, lecturing and publishing the annual bulletin for the University of Wisconsin. He also added cooking schools for women to the Institute's programs. George McKerrrow was president of the Wisconsin State Fair, the state board of agriculture, the American Oxford Down Association, the Wisconsin livestock and sheep breeders associations, and the Wisconsin Farm Bureau.



**McNAIR, HENRY** (circa 1879-1941), inducted between 1936 and 1948

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Henry "Harry" McNair, in partnership with J. J. Ellsworth, was one of the largest horse dealers in America, operating out of Union Stock Yards in Chicago. He is credited with originating the concept of shipping horses on approval across the nation. He had a fatal heart attack in the show ring, while judging the Pacific International Livestock Exposition.



**MELVIN, ALONZO DORUS** (1862-1917), inducted 1918

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

One of the five veterinarians inducted into the Saddle & Sirloin Club in the 1918 American Veterinary Medical Association group, Alonzo Melvin graduated from Chicago Veterinary College in 1886 and immediately went to work for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. His first work was to eradicate pleuropneumonia in cattle. During his years of service, he spent time in Liverpool, England, monitoring livestock exports to the United States; he oversaw federal meat inspection in Chicago; and he led the industry through two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Melvin rose to chief of the Inspection Division (1895), assistant chief of the Bureau (1899), and then, in 1905, he succeeded Dr. Salmon as Bureau chief. Elected president of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1909, he was an honorary associate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London, England, and a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.



**MERCER, JOSEPH HOOKER** (1864-1937), inducted 1941

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

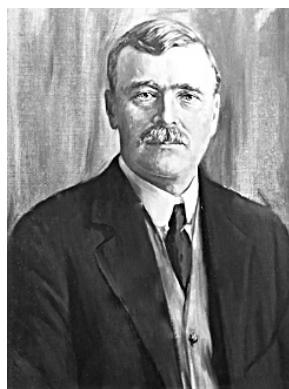
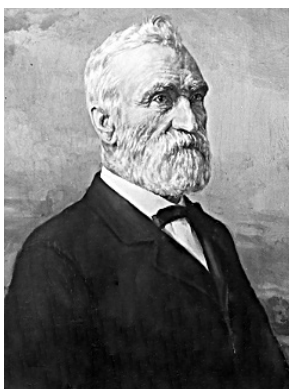
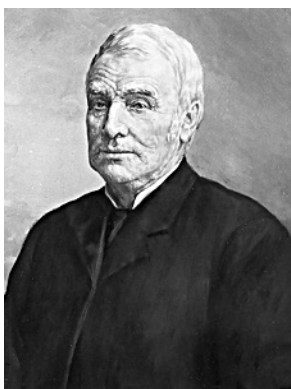
Born on a farm in Williamsburg, Ohio, J. H. Mercer spent part of his childhood in Tyler County, West Virginia, where he taught briefly as a young man. In 1887, he settled in Kansas, first operating a grocery, and then a stock farm near Cottonwood Falls. He combined interests of agriculture and politics to serve his state for several decades, as a Kansas legislator and state livestock commissioner. Mercer was secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association and participated in the National Livestock and Meat Board in its early years of formation. He was also on the board of the Kansas Historical Society.

**MEREDITH, EDWIN THOMAS** (1876-1928), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*See page 36*

## LIVESTOCK LEGACY FAMILY: THE MILLERS OF ONTARIO

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**MILLER, JOHN, SR.** (1817-1904), inducted by 1917  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

**MILLER, WILLIAM, JR.** (1834-1905), inducted by 1917  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

**MILLER, ROBERT F.** (1856-1935), inducted between 1920 and 1936  
*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

The Millers were pioneers of the Canadian livestock industry, and their efforts to import, breed, and promote Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs, and Cotswold, Leicester, and Shropshire sheep had a tremendous impact on herds and flocks throughout North America.

Brothers John and William Miller were born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Their portraits are grouped in the same frame. In 1835, John immigrated to what would become Ontario, Canada, looking for greater opportunity. At first, he imported sheep and hogs for his uncle, George. John saved to purchase Thistle Ha', a Pickering Township farm in great need of improvement, in 1839. He imported Shorthorn cattle from Kentucky a decade later—good milking cows—but recognized that his land (and that of the Midwest United States) had tremendous beef-producing potential, so he set out to adapt his Booth-bred cattle as a beefier and easier feeding type. Importations from Amos Cruickshank's herd helped Thistle Ha' achieve this goal and become legendary. Today, the farm is a National Historic Site of Canada.

John's much younger brother, William, immigrated to Canada with his parents as a young child in 1838. He worked the family's Atha farm, building a renowned Shorthorn herd with his father. William made his first livestock buying trip to Britain in 1854, when he was twenty years old, and bought Rob Roy, a Clydesdale that would become Thistle Ha's most famous stallion. The Millers were concerned that offspring of animals they sold to Americans were consistently more successful than their own stock at the International Live Stock Exposition and at the Canadian National, so in 1886, William accepted a position to manage Luther Adams's herd at Lakeside Farm, in Storm Lake, Iowa, where he could learn about corn feeding. After just two years of importations, William had elevated Lakeside to one of the finest stock farms in America. William took over ownership of Lakeside in 1898 and shifted gears, becoming one of the first to market corn-fed Angus beef to Chicago meat packers.

The firm of John Miller & Sons—with John's sons John, Jr., and Robert—became one of the most successful livestock operations on the continent. Robert, who was the firm's chief salesman and promoter, was the first president of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, president of the Shorthorn Breeders Association (1901-1902), chairman of the Canadian National Livestock Records Board (1922-1924), president of the Canadian National Exhibition (1925-1926), and director of the International in Chicago. Robert Miller was also a leader of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair. In great demand in the show ring, he was sent to Argentina to judge at Palermo in 1923. He established his own farm, Burn Brae, in Stouffville, Ontario. Robert married Frank W. Harding's sister, linking two Saddle & Sirlain Club legacy families by marriage. In 1980, Robert Miller was inducted into the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame.





**MINISH, GARY L.** (born 1940), inducted 2012

*Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)*

Raised on a Hereford farm in Iowa, Gary Minish graduated from Iowa State University in Animal Science and completed his Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University while serving as assistant coach of the Livestock Judging Team. Following graduation he joined the Animal Science faculty at Virginia Tech as professor, Judging Team coach, and coordinator of the university beef herds until becoming department head of Animal and Poultry Science in 1994. In 2004 he was selected dean of the College of Agriculture at Southern Illinois University, serving until his retirement in 2011. Early on, Dr. Minish became one of the first to champion leaner, more heavily muscled, faster growing cattle, and he rapidly became one of the most sought after beef cattle judges in the '70s and '80s. His judging assignments included market steer competitions at the Chicago International, National Western, Houston Livestock Show, American Royal, and the North American, in addition to judging purebred cattle shows in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, England, Scotland, and Uruguay. Over the years, he contributed significantly to his college students and higher education at every level. Dr. Minish received numerous awards and recognitions including the American Association of Public and Land Grant Universities "Outstanding Leadership" and "Outstanding Service" awards and the Non Land Grant Universities "Life Time Achievement Award."



**MITCHELL, ALBERT KNELL** (1894-1980), inducted 1949

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Born in Clayton, New Mexico, and educated at Cornell University in 1917, Albert K. Mitchell formed T. E. Mitchell and Son with his father upon graduation. Their 200,000-acre Tequesquite cattle and sheep ranch was among the first in New Mexico to run registered Herefords. In the 1920s, Mitchell was elected to the state House of Representatives. In 1933, he took over the management of the historic Bell Ranch near Tucumcari. Mitchell served as president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association and the American National Cattlemen's Association and chairman of the American Hereford Association and the National Livestock and Meat Board. He was credited with helping to save the American Quarter Horse Association in 1946, served as its president for several years, and was elected to its Hall of Fame in 1984. Albert K. Mitchell was inducted into the Hall of Great Westerners in 1977 and became the first recipient of the National Golden Spur Award, naming the nation's top rancher, in 1978.

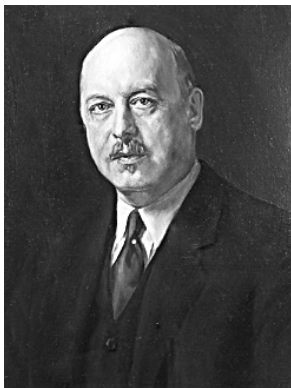


**MITCHELL, EVERETT G.** (1898-1990), inducted 1966

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Radio pioneer Everett Mitchell was raised on a small farm east of Chicago. Gifted with an extraordinary singing voice, he was recruited to sing hymns at the services of two nationally prominent evangelists, Rodney "Gypsy" Smith and Billy Sunday, while still a child. In 1925, he began to sing and announce on radio station WENR, Chicago, and soon hosted a local *Farm and Home Hour*. Within three years, he was appointed manager of WENR, where he laid the foundation for modern radio broadcasting. The innovative Mitchell was responsible for many broadcasting firsts: the first children's holiday feature; the first remote broadcast; the first radio commercial; and the first on-air, national call to prayer, as he and the nation awaited word on Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight.

In 1930, the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) made Chicago its broadcasting hub and purchased WENR, assigning Mitchell to develop *The National Farm and Home Hour*, perhaps the first regularly broadcast national show. He communicated to millions of people daily. On this show he developed his trademark phrase, "It's a beautiful day in Chicago!," to boost spirits during the Great Depression. Mitchell did half of his shows from farm locations, visiting forty-eight states and nearly fifty nations. Everett Mitchell's career continued until 1967 and included television broadcasting as well. He retired to his Beautiful Day Farm.



**MOHLER, JOHN ROBBINS** (1875-1952), inducted 1918

*Artist unknown*

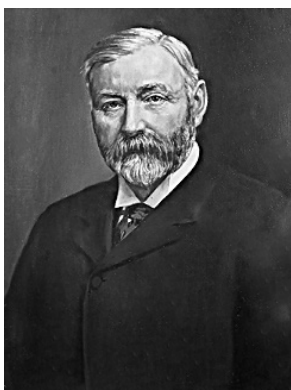
John R. Mohler was the first living veterinarian to be inducted into the Saddle & Sirlain Portrait Collection. Born in Philadelphia, Mohler graduated from the veterinary department of University of Pennsylvania in 1896. The following year, he accepted a livestock inspection position with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry during the tick fever quarantine and hoof and mouth outbreaks. Later, while serving the Bureau's meat inspection division in Milwaukee, he studied for two additional years at the Medical College of Marquette University. He then transferred to the Pathological Division of the Bureau in Washington, D. C., where he achieved notable success investigating the cause and treatment of many animal diseases. He published many papers, for scientists and farmers alike. Promoted to Assistant Chief of the Bureau, he took over as Chief following the death of Dr. Melvin. Dr. Mohler was president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, vice president of the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association, and a representative to various international veterinary congresses, among other achievements. Mohler's career was dramatized in *One Against Many*, a 1956 episode of the television anthology series, *Screen Director's Playhouse*. Actor Lew Ayres played Dr. Mohler as he faced the difficult decision to destroy cattle in order to prevent a state-wide livestock epidemic in California.



**MOLLIN, FERNAND EDWIN** (1887-1958), inducted 1957

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Born in Gena, Nebraska, F. E. Mollin was treasurer and general manager of Kent and Burke Company's livestock feeding and ranching enterprises before accepting the position as secretary of the American National Live Stock Association (later, the American National Cattlemen's Association). Many agricultural books and papers published by the organization are credited to his name. He served in that capacity from 1929 to 1956.



**MONTGOMERY, ANDREW MITCHELL, SR.** (1846-1912),  
inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

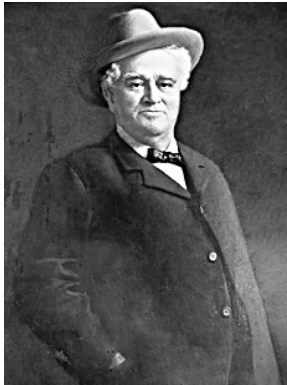
Andrew Montgomery, the Laird of Netherhall, born in Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, established one of the strongest Clydesdale bloodlines when he acquired Baron's Pride, foaled in 1890. In 1919, it was said that ninety percent of all living registered animals in this breed carried his bloodline, and the progeny of Baron's Pride took honors in show after show. Montgomery visited America and Canada frequently and attended the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago.

**MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH** (1810-1898), inducted by 1920

*See page 32*

## MEATPACKING LEGACY: THE MORRIS FAMILY

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**MORRIS, NELSON** (1839-1907), inducted by 1920

*Two different portraits of Nelson Morris survive in the collection.*

*Artist: James Reeve Stuart (1834-1915), painted 1908 and pictured above*

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

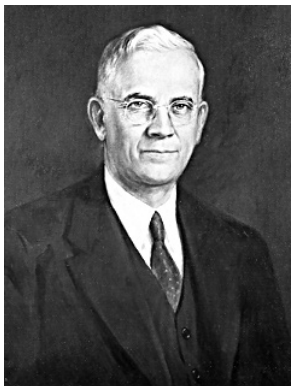
**MORRIS, EDWARD** (1866-1913), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Nelson Morris was born in Hechingen, Germany, and immigrated to America with his family in 1851. He moved to Chicago three years later and began working for Saddle & Sirloin inductee John B. Sherman. In 1859, he established the meatpacking business that would become Nelson Morris & Company—one of the foundational businesses at Union Stock Yards when it opened in 1865. During the Civil War, he supplied beef to the Union Army. By 1873, company sales were \$11 million, and by the turn of the century, Nelson Morris & Company had almost 100 branches across the United States, with sales approaching \$100 million. Nelson Morris owned Fairbank Canning Company and was a director of several banks that supported the industry. He also pioneered the shipping of dressed beef from Chicago to the East Coast and Europe and was an early importer of Polled Angus cattle, to his ranches in Texas and the Dakotas. Nelson Morris's chief philanthropic interest was medical research.

Two portraits of Nelson Morris survive in the Saddle & Sirloin Collection. The earlier one, by the collection's first artist, James Stuart, was probably not the original induction portrait, since it differs from the one published in Wentworth's 1920 catalogue. Stuart may have painted Morris for a personal or corporate commission during the subject's lifetime, and fortunately, that painting eventually found its way into the collection. The Grafton painting does resemble the hatless version in the 1920 catalogue, so it was likely the official post-fire replacement.

Nelson Morris's son, Ira Nelson Morris, was the American ambassador to Sweden, but son Edward took over the helm of Morris & Company after his father's death and also had strong ties to several Chicago financial institutions. Edward married the daughter of another meatpacking industry giant and Saddle & Sirloin inductee, Gustavus F. Swift, Sr. Edward Morris began working in the family business at age fourteen. Edward's son Nelson, named after his grandfather, was educated at Harvard University, before becoming an executive at Morris & Company. A philanthropist like his father, Edward Morris purchased university founder John Harvard's ancestral home in Stratford-on-Avon, England, and donated it to the school in 1909. As an aside to this family story, the younger Nelson Morris was a survivor of the famous Hindenburg disaster in 1937.



**MORRISON, FRANK BARRON** (1887-1958), inducted 1938

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

A gifted student, Frank B. Morrison spent three years teaching after high school, to earn tuition funds for the University of Wisconsin, where he enrolled in 1907. During his sophomore year, he applied to assist Dean William Arnon Henry with revisions of the seminal textbook, *Feeds and Feeding*, a project he would continue through multiple editions over four decades, becoming the sole author after Henry's death. Morrison received a bachelor's degree in agricultural chemistry in 1911 and began teaching at the university. A full professor by 1919, Morrison also served as assistant director of the agricultural experiment station there, from 1915 to 1927. In addition, he was secretary and president of the American Society of Animal Nutrition early in his career.

In 1927, Professor Morrison moved to New York to direct the agricultural experiment stations at Ithaca and Geneva, and the next year, was named head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University. A revered teacher, Professor Morrison attracted many graduate students and many international students to Cornell, and he directed a wide variety of feeding and nutrition investigations. In 1938, Morrison established a division of animal breeding and artificial insemination. After reducing his teaching schedule (and accepting no salary) to allow more time for his research, Morrison retired in 1955. He had established the American Society of Animal Science Morrison Award—a cash prize for outstanding research—and an endowed fellowship at Cornell, as lasting contributions to scientific work in livestock production. His alma mater and the University of Vermont each awarded him honorary doctorates.

**MORTON, JULIUS STERLING** (1832-1902), inducted by 1920

*See page 35*



**MOSSMAN, BURTON CHARLES, SR.** (1867-1956), inducted 1941

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

Captain of the first company of the Arizona Rangers, established in 1901 to control cattle rustling and other illegal activity, Burton C. Mossman was a hero in the final years of the Old West. Born in Illinois, his family eventually settled in New Mexico in 1882. Mossman became a cowboy and superintendent for the Aztec Cattle Company (also known as the Hashknife Outfit), running cattle in the northern Arizona Territory and across the Mexican border. He was also a sheriff. With a reputation for battling cattle rustlers, the territorial governor appointed Mossman to be the top lawman for the Rangers. Mossman was best known for the capture of the notorious border outlaw, Augustine Chacon, in 1902. He left law enforcement to focus on ranching, eventually purchasing Diamond A Ranch, near Roswell, New Mexico. He shipped trainloads of cattle to the Chicago market, and handled more than a million head of cattle.

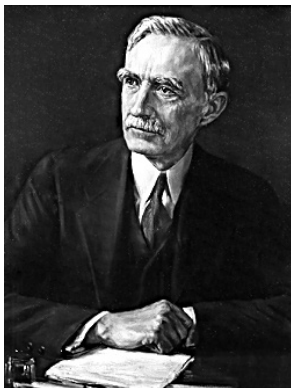


**MUCKS, ARLIE MAX, SR.** (1891-1967), inducted 1958

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Arlie Mucks, Sr.'s original claim to fame was as the first high school student in American history to compete in the Olympics, representing the U. S. Track & Field Team in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. An All-American football player while at the University of Wisconsin, he graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1917 and became a county agricultural agent. Mucks then became a professor of animal husbandry and assistant director of agricultural extension at the university, retiring in 1956, to accept the position of director of livestock promotion for the Oscar Mayer Packing Company in Madison. Secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association for many years, Arlie Mucks was also a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, beginning in 1941. He served as vice president of the International and director of its Cattle Department as well.





**MUMFORD, FREDERICK BLACKMAR** (1868-1946), inducted 1928

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

After receiving a bachelor's degree from Albion College, Frederick Mumford became assistant director of the agricultural experiment station there while he pursued graduate studies at Michigan Agricultural College. He completed his master's degree in 1893 and taught at Michigan for two years, before moving to the University of Missouri. Mumford took over as dean of the College of Agriculture and head of the experiment station in 1909. In his forty-three years there, he created new departments of forestry, farm management, poultry husbandry, soils, field crops, and dairy husbandry and established an extension service. During World War I, Dean Mumford headed the Missouri Council of Defense and the Missouri Division of the U. S. Food Administration and was a member of the Mission Américaine de Rapprochement, to assess France's economic needs after the war. During the Depression, Mumford served on the state board of agriculture, as well as relief and farm debt commissions. After retirement, he was president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

Frederick Mumford and his brother, Herbert Windsor Mumford, agriculture dean at the University of Illinois, were both chosen by the American Association of Animal Production, to be honored with Saddle & Sirloin portraits in 1928.

**MUMFORD, HERBERT WINDSOR** (1871-1938), inducted 1928

*Portrait no longer in the collection, perhaps never repainted after the 1934 fire.*

Like his brother, Frederick, who was honored with a Saddle & Sirloin induction the same year, Herbert Windsor Mumford was born in Moscow, Michigan, and educated at Albion College and Michigan Agricultural College. After teaching briefly at his alma mater, Mumford accepted a position as head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the University of Illinois in 1901. He was appointed dean in 1922. Dean Mumford's expertise was in purebred breeding stock, particularly Duroc hogs, Jersey cattle, and beef cattle, and his skill as a judge was demonstrated when he was named Chair of Cattle Jurors at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. H. W. Mumford was a leader in livestock marketing and strategies to increase production, as economic hardship loomed in the 1920s. He created models that were adopted at the national level, and he advised many foreign nations on livestock matters.



**MUSSER, CLIFTON ROBERT** (1869-1956), inducted 1936

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffler (1893-1954)*

C. R. Musser was an officer of the Muscatine (Iowa) Sash and Door Company, president of Muscatine Bank and Trust Company, and director in several major lumber companies, but his induction into the Saddle & Sirloin Club honored his contributions to purebred livestock. A graduate of Iowa State College in 1890, Musser established one of the nation's leading Hereford herds on his Hillandale Farm. He was a director and president of the American Hereford Association in the 1930s. Musser established the Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation in 1937, to fund demonstration farms throughout the state. Upon his death in 1956, charitable bequests from his estate were provided to dozens of institutions and organizations in his community of Muscatine.



**NASH, WILLIAM GUY** (1914-2005), inducted 1981

*Artist: Jack K. Hodgkin (born 1936)*

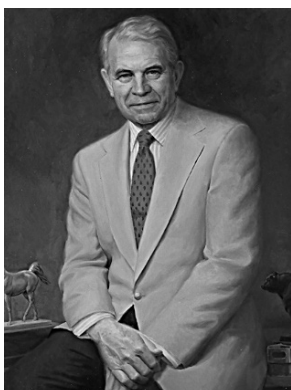
Born in Tipton County, Indiana, William G. Nash was one of the nation's top breeders of Hampshire and Yorkshire hogs. He was either the sole owner or partner in three Specific Pathogen Free sow herds of Hampshires, Yorkshires, Landrace, and F1 gilts. In business with his sons, the Nashes also bred Dorset sheep and Standardbred horses in Sharpville. Nash judged swine and sheep, served on the board of directors of the Hampshire Swine Registry, and devoted time to many other livestock organizations.



**NEFF, JAY HOLCOMB** (1854-1915), inducted between 1920 and 1936

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

Born in Hartford, Indiana, Jay Neff graduated from Asbury College (now DePauw) in 1877 and practiced law for a brief time. He moved to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1881, and began working for the *Kansas City Price Current*. Neff eventually took over ownership of that daily publication, renaming it the *Daily Drovers Telegram*. He purchased or founded market newspapers in several other cities, too, under the umbrella, the *Corn Belt Farm Dailies: Daily Live Stock Reporter* (St. Louis), *Daily Drovers Journal-Stockman* (Omaha), and *Daily Drovers Journal* (Chicago). The latter is considered the nation's oldest livestock publication. The name of the American Royal cattle show was inspired by a 1901 editorial in the *Daily Drovers Telegram* which urged the show organizers to "Call It the American Royal." Jay Neff was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1904. After his death, his son donated money to build a new school of journalism building at the University of Missouri in his father's name.



**NELSON, RONALD H.** (1918-2007), inducted 1990

*Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)*

Born on a dairy farm in Union Grove, Wisconsin, Ronald H. Nelson earned his Ph. D. from Iowa State College in 1943, after completing degrees at the University of Wisconsin and Oklahoma A&M College. In 1946, he accepted the position of assistant professor of animal husbandry at Michigan State College. He was named chairman of the Animal Science Department in 1950. Dr. Nelson developed outstanding teaching herds and flocks at the university. In 1978, he was honored with the International Animal Agriculture Award from the American Society of Animal Science, for his work in nations including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Nigeria.

**NEWTON, ISAAC** (1800-1867), inducted between 1920 and 1941

*See page 34*

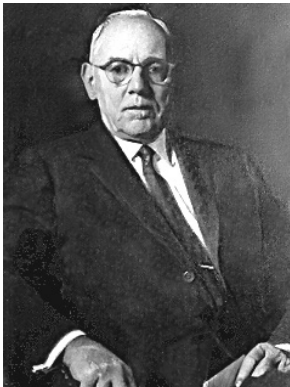


**NICHOLS, JAMES DAVID** (born 1938), inducted 2015

*Artist: Richard Stewart Halstead (born 1947)*

Iowa seedstock producer Dave Nichols has been a performance pioneer for over 60 years, starting with his win in the national FFA public speaking contest in 1956, discussing performance testing bulls. He remains on the cutting edge of objective selection today. He qualified bulls for Performance Registry International's Certified Meat Sire program starting in the early 1960s. When Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) was formed in 1968, he served on its first board of directors and later as its third president. It was through BIF that performance practices and terminology were standardized. With the onset of sire summaries, he had bulls represented in Angus, Simmental, and Polled Hereford's first analysis, as well as cows in the inaugural Angus' Pathfinder and Simmental's Cow Award programs. In addition, his herd has been the site of numerous Land Grant research projects, which took advantage of the 70 objective data points Nichols Farms keeps on each animal. Through these research efforts, Nichols helped pioneer, develop, and promote numerous technologies including ultrasound and genomics. He was also a pioneer in the transition of Simmental to black hided and polled cattle, instead of the traditional color pattern. Modern Simmentals are now over 90 percent black and polled. While serving as its president, the American Simmental Association implemented registration of "bulls of another breed," which was critical to the development of hybrids and composites, as well as the across-breed genetic predictions to objectively describe them.

In addition, Dave Nichols has served the industry on various boards and committees, including the board of directors of the Simmental and Angus Associations. Through his service on the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, and as chairman of the Product Enhancement Subcommittee, he played a critical role in the development and implementation of instrument carcass grading and adding value to end cuts such as "Flat Iron Steaks." Through the efforts of Nichols and the small group of other performance pioneers, the industry switched from the showing to performance testing as the primary means of selection.



**NOBIS, OTTO G.** (1888-1971), inducted 1962

*Artist: Joseph Allworthy (1892-1991)*

Otto Nobis had a fifty-year career with Central Engineering Company of Davenport, Iowa, a firm that constructed locks, dams, and buildings, but he was an equally devoted breeder of Angus cattle. He founded his herd in 1930 and served as president of the American Angus Association and the Iowa Angus Association. Nobis was also a judge, vice president, and president of the International Live Stock Exposition. He was honored in the Angus Heritage Foundation Hall of Fame in 1983.



**NOBLE, GUY L.** (1888-1967), inducted 1947

*Artist: Othmar J. Hoffer (1893-1954)*

In 1919, Guy Noble proposed that his employer, Armour Packing Company, offer trips to the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, as prizes for state boys and girls club members. Noble organized tours for the youth, and the program was a great success. Two years later, he attended the first unofficial meeting of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, thereafter taking a leave of absence from his job in order to serve as the organization's first executive secretary. Noble negotiated office and exhibition space for what would become the National 4-H Congress at the Union Stock Yards, and he promoted legislation to fund 4-H and extension programs. Guy Noble continued his work on the National Committee until his retirement in 1958.

**NYHOLM, ARVID FREDERICK** (1866-1927), inducted by 1945  
*Self-portrait of the artist, dated 1922*

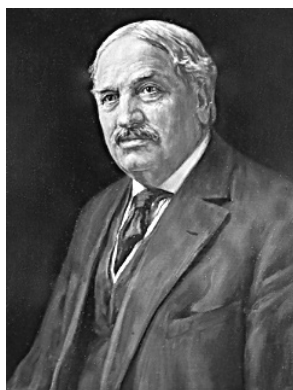
*See page 24*



**O'CONNOR, WILLIAM J.** (1881-1958), inducted 1953

*Artist: James Murray Haddow (life dates unknown)*

Born in Kerry County, Ireland, William J. O'Connor began working at Union Stock Yard and Transit Company in Chicago at age twenty-six, and spent his entire career there. He held the positions of executive vice president and general manager of Union Stock Yards, was a director of the International Live Stock Exposition, and was secretary of the International Horse Show.



**OGILVIE, ROBERT BURNS** (1851-1923), inducted by 1920

*Artist: Robert Wadsworth Grafton (1876-1936)*

The notion of a portrait gallery honoring livestock legends was inspired by Robert Burns Ogilvie's own private art collection, hanging at his Blairgowrie Farm in Dane County, Wisconsin. Ogilvie secured the services of James R. Stuart, to paint the first portraits in the collection in 1903. Born in Canada, to Scottish-immigrant parents, Robert Ogilvie settled in Wisconsin while still a teenager. He began working for a dry goods store, and within a few short years, owned the business. The teenaged Ogilvie also imported his first shipment of Clydesdales from Canada in 1867, and then later purchased stock from Scotland. These importations helped usher in a new era of breeding in America, and Ogilvie became successful in the show ring as an exhibitor and a judge. He was an advisor and supporter in the early days of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. In 1900, he moved to Chicago to serve as secretary of the American Clydesdale Association. Ogilvie helped organize the first International Live Stock Exposition and establish the student judging contests at the show. He was elected the first superintendent of the International Horse Department and was a show director until his death.



**ORR, RICHARD T.** (1915-1998), inducted 1972

*Artist: Eugene Alexander Montgomery (1905-2001)*

Agricultural journalist Richard Orr, a native of Springfield, Illinois, earned his degree in journalism from the University of Illinois in 1937. An accomplished saxophonist, he toured the U. S. with a band before settling down, in 1941, to a job with the City News Bureau in Chicago. A year later, he joined the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*. During World War II, Orr was a sergeant on the army's public relations staff and was press secretary for band leader Glenn Miller's Army Air Force Band. Miller was listed as missing in action after his plane disappeared en route to Paris in 1944. Orr returned to the *Tribune* in 1946 and was recruited to be farm editor in 1949. An ever-present journalist, covering the Illinois State Fair for decades, the fair board named its poultry building and rooster crowing contest for him. Richard Orr was honored with the Edward Scott Beck Award, the J. S. Russell Memorial Award, the Oscar in Agriculture Award, and the Pure Milk Association award. He was president of the Chicago Press Club and the Newspaper Farm Editors of America and chairman of the Chicago Press Veterans Association.