# LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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VOL XXXIII No 877 LONDON FRIDAY JANUARY 23 1891 FOURPENCE


## Public Notices, Societies, &c.

### THE BIRMINGHAM SHORT-HORN SHOW AND SALE.

MARCH 11TH, 12TH, 13TH.

**£404 in Prizes.**

Entries close Thursday, February 12th.
Prize Lists and Entry Forms on application.
JOHN B. LYTHALL, Secretary
Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

### ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
SPRING CATTLE SHOW, 1891.

BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN.

MARCH 31st, APRIL 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
CATTLE, SWINE, AGRICULTURAL and DRAUGHT HORSES, POLO PONIES, DOGS, IMPLEMENTS, WOODEN FABRICS, HORSE SHOEING COMPETITIONS, &c.
Entries close February 26th.
Entries close for Dogs, March 5th, 1891.
One hundred Queen's Premiums for Bulls, amounting to £1,450.
Prize lists, forms of entry, &c., may be obtained on application to the AGRICULTURAL SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Dublin Society, Kildare Street, Dublin.
R. J. MOSS, Registrar.

### ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY DOG SHOW.

BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN.

MARCH 31st and APRIL 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
Entries close March 5th, 1891.
For Prize lists and entry forms, apply to the AGRICULTURAL SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Dublin Society, Kildare Street, Dublin.
R. J. MOSS, Registrar.

CART STALLION.

FROME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A PRIZE of £75 will be given, and a guarantee of 110 mares at 45s. per mare, groom's fee included, for the Best Cart Stallion, not exceeding 7 years old, to travel this district. Certificate of soundness will be required. The Competition will be held at Frome, on February 11th, 1891.—Further particulars on application to the Secretary, WM. PULHAM, Frome. [149

### DEVON CATTLE BREEDERS SOCIETY.

VOLUME XIV. of DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK is now in course of preparation and will contain Pedigrees of Animals calved up to 31st December, 1890.

*It is particularly requested that early application be made for Entry Forms*, which must be returned, duly filled up, on or before SATURDAY, 24th January, 1891.

Each Animal must be entered on a separate Form. Forms may be obtained, with full instructions for making returns and every information, at the Offices of the Society, Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

JOHN RISDON, Junr., Secretary.
Dated, 1st January, 1891. [122

ESTABLISHED ONE ALL 1887.

### THE AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 3, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C., is a purely mutual Society for the supply to its Members of Guaranteed Manures, Reliable Seed, Pure Oil-cakes, and Agricultural Implements on wholesale terms. All profits belong to the Members, and the management is entirely in their hands. A single £1 share constitutes permanent membership. Details sent free to any landowner or farmer interested in economical co-operative supply.

Edwd. Owen Greening
Managing Director.

## Sales by Auction.

THICKET PRIORY STUD FARM.

3RD BIENNIAL SALE,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1891.

WALKER and SONS are again favoured with instructions from J. J. Dunnington-Jefferson, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, at the THICKET PRIORY STUD FARM, near YORK, on the above date, about
40 SHIRE HORSES AND ROADSTERS.
Particulars in due course.

CROSBY, MARYPORT, CUMBERLAND.

IMPORTANT SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY NEXT, JANUARY 27, (12 30), at CROSBY, one mile from Bull Gill and Dearham Bridge Stations, Maryport and Carlisle Railway, Mr. R. B. Brockbank's old-established herd of pure-bred SHORTHORNS and celebrated stud of prize CLYDESDALES, in consequence of the farm being let. Shorthorns have been bred for upwards of 30 years. The herd of Shorthorns numbers about 60 head, and contains many very choice animals, including several Gwynnes, Bensons, Czarinas, Butterfly Princesses, and Knightleys. The sires have been Mr. Foster's Dainty Duke 5th 43,018, Mr. Willis's Admiral Fitz-Clarence 48,987, Mr. Handley's Ingram's Fitz-Ingram 51,422, and Mr. R. Thompson's Master Smartly 8th 39,461. The cows generally are good milkers and regular breeders, and the heifers are in nice healthy breeding condition.

The Clydesdales number about 30 head, and comprise those celebrated mares "Jewel of Park Head," whose filly foal was sold for £200, "Jess of Park Head," and their produce; also "Crosby Trim," "Crosby Lass," and "Crosby Lovely," as well as other famous mares and fillies. The mares are mostly in foal to Mr. A. Montgomery's and Mr. Peter Crawford's noted horses. The celebrated stallions "Master of Crosby," "The Claimant," "McCrosbie," and several two-year old and yearling entire colts are included. The stud has been eminently successful at the Carlisle, Wigton, Annan, and local shows, and its entire dispersion affords a fine opportunity of obtaining some of the best Clydesdales in the Kingdom.

MESSRS. R. HARRISON & SON, of Carlisle, will sell the same day, the farm stock and crops.

THRAPSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

JOHN THORNTON & Co. will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17th (Twelve o'Clock), in the centre of the town of Thrapston, near the L. & N.W.R and Midland Stations, about 20 red and roan young Bulls, bred by Mr. Rowland Wood, from his extensive herd at Clapton, which has been in his own and father's possession for 45 years.

Also will be SOLD a few BULLS bred by Mr. T. Stokes, of the same blood as those animals he has so successfully exhibited, as well as some from Mr. J. Preece, and Mr. J. R. Crawley, of Stanwick, of Bates blood.

CASTLE HILL, CERNE, DORCHESTER.

JOHN THORNTON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, at CASTLE HILL, SHERBORNE STATION, L. & S. W. R., about 40 Pure-bred SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS, and HEIFERS, of the most fashionable Bates blood, belonging to T. Holford, Esq., which will include 18 beautiful animals of the Duchess tribe, 7 Oxfords, 11 Waterloos, and 4 Princesses. Duke of Barrington 15th 52,745, and Duke of Leicester 15th (vol. 36, p. 455), are the sires in service.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—The first-class flock of SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, bred from the late Lord Chesham, Mrs. Beach, Mr. John Coxon, and Messrs. Evans's noted flocks, will be sold in its entirety.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & Co., 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions.

SALE OF HACKNEYS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1891.

NAB FARM, FIMBER STATION, YORKSHIRE.

MR. G. W. CLARK has the favour of Mr. F. Cook to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, the whole of the STUD, twenty-two in number, which includes Brood Mares in Foal, three-year-old, two do., and yearlings. Four of the mares are half-sisters to Lady Alice 1,605, winner of the Champion Cup in London, 1889.

The Auctioneer wishes to say the name of Cook, whose ancestors were the oldest and most famous Hackney breeders in Yorkshire, is a sufficient guarantee this Stud is worthy of notice. Sale, 1.30 p.m.

Auctioneer's residence: Great Driffield. [113

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE EXECUTORS of the late Thos. Benton of Earith, Hunts, beg to announce to the nobility and gentry that at the end of February they purpose having a SALE of about 100 FIRST-CLASS HORSES to suit all purposes. [140

TARNS, ABBEY TOWN, CUMBERLAND.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PURE BRED SHORTHORNS.

THE MESSRS. HETHERINGTON will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1891, at TARNS, four miles from Abbey, Silloth, and Aspatria, on the Maryport and Carlisle and Silloth Railways, the ENTIRE HERD of PURE BRED SHORTHORNS (numbering 63 head), the property of Mr. Joseph Holliday. The Cows (none older than 1883), are for the most part excellent milkers, and in nice healthy breeding condition.

Bate's Sires has been most frequently used, and also Lord Darlington, 19th, 45077; and Duke of Charmingland, 35th, 52751, both from Brailes.

Catalogues can be had of the AUCTIONEERS, Earl street, Carlisle, or of Mr. HOLLIDAY, Tarns, Abbey Town, Cumberland. [147

SALE of SHIRES at SCAWBY HALL, BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1891.

For full particulars see advertisement page 62.

SALE of SHIRES at DUNSMORE, RUGBY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1891.

For full particulars see advertisement page 63.

MIRFIELD STUD FARM, YORKSHIRE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1891.

SEXTON and GRIMWADE are instructed by James F. Crowther, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION his entire stud of 55 HORSES, without reserve, comprising 11 registered Clevelands, including Prince George 235, Master Frederick 992, the Hackney stallion Mirfield Sensation, Coaching Stallions, and 30 high-class Shire Stallions and Mares.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1891.

WASH FARM, near DOWNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK.

SEXTON and GRIMWADE are instructed by Messrs. Morton Bros., to SELL by AUCTION
45 SHIRE-HORSES
of great size and substance, by World's Wonder, British Lion, Julian Weston, Helmdon Emperor, and other noted sires. [53

FERRY HILL STUD FARM, CHATTERIS, CAMBS.

10th MARCH, 1891.

SEXTON and GRIMWADE are instructed by Mr. R. G. Heaton and Mr. W. Richardson to SELL by AUCTION without reserve 60 High-class SHIRE-HORSES, comprising about 50 valuable Mares and Fillies, and 10 Young Stallions.

The following noted Sires will be represented; William the Conqueror, What's Wanted, Vulcan, Harold, King Charming, Clark's Thumper, Heart of Oak, Hatherton, Western King, Mainstay, Hydrometer, Forshaw's Honest Tom, Bar None, Jupiter, Premier Salisbury, Don Carlos, and Warrior.

Fuller particulars will be given in future advertisements, and in the meantime of G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer, Stone Lodge, Ipswich. [28

IMPORTANT SALES OF SHORTHORNS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th.—Mr. J. Withers Edwards', of Foxhall, entire herd of 60 COWS and HEIFERS in Calf, 20 YEARLING HEIFERS, 10 BULLS, at Bromwich Park, Owestry.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th.—THE OSWESTRY and WESTERN COUNTIES 18TH ANNUAL SPRING SHOW and SALE of 200 YEARLING BULLS, and 50 COWS and HEIFERS.
WHITFIELD & SON,
Oswestry, Salop. Auctioneers. [13s

PERTH AUCTION MARKET.

FRIDAY NEXT, 30th JANUARY, at 10.30 a.m—Perth Weekly Supplies of 400 One and Two year-old Cattle, 500 Store Sheep, and 80 Superior Milch Cows and Calving Queys.

150 FARM AND HARNESS HORSES.
MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m.—Perth Great Fortnightly Sale of 150 Horses.

PERTH ANNUAL BULL SALE.
The Entries for the PERTH ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE OF PEDIGREE SHORTHORN AND POLLED-ANGUS BULLS, COWS, AND HEIFERS to be held on
WEDNESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY NEXT, comprise 350 Head, and all further entries for which should now be advised.

GLASGOW AUCTION MARKET.

WEDNESDAY FIRST, at 9.30 a.m., Glasgow usual large Weekly Supplies of 250 Prime Fat Cattle, 1,200 Fat Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

MACDONALD, FRASER, AND CO.

## Horses.

FREDERIC STREET has STALLIONS, MARES, and FILLIES of the SHIRE and HACKNEY BREED on his Register for Sale on Commission.
Apply, AUCTION OFFICES, Somersham, Huntingdonshire.

FOR SALE.—The Hackney Stallion registered under the name of "What Care I 2nd," rising three years old; sire, Confidence 163; dam, Camelia, by Triffit's Fireaway 249.—Farther particulars to T. SHEPHERD, V.S., Lancaster. [157

WANTED HEAVY ENTIRE CARTHORSES, rising four or five years old; whole-coloured, short-legged, sound.—State price and full particulars to F. SCHROEDER, Esq., Clifton Garth, York. [157

JOHN LETT,
CLEVELAND STUD FARM,
RILLINGTON, YORK, ENGLAND,
BREEDER AND EXPORTER
Of Registered
CLEVELAND BAYS, YORKSHIRE BAY COACH and SHIRE-BRED
HORSES.

All Horses conveyed to Vessel if required.

N.B.—JOHN LETT is the original and very largest Exporter of Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach Horses in England.
Telegrams—"Lett, Rillington."

TO BREEDERS OF SHIRE STALLIONS.

THE BOTLEY and SOUTH HANTS FARMERS' CLUB are prepared to introduce and recommend an approved Shire Stallion to travel their district. Persons desirous of sending a Stallion into the district, apply, stating terms, &c., to A. JENKYNS, Hon. Sec., Botley, Hants.

FOR SALE—SHIRE STALLIONS the property of the Brecknockshire and South Radnor Stud Company, Limited.
BONNY LAD 3,478, sire Stokes' Champion 441, dam by Welcher's Honest Tom 1,105; winner of prizes.
MACBETH 5,158, sire Kennilworth 4,497, dam by Masterman 2,434.
Five first prizes and commended London, 1887.—REES, Bronlly's Court, Talgarth, R.S.O.

JOHN KITCHING,
PICKERING, YORK, ENGLAND.
BREEDER and exporter of Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Bay Coach-horses, OFFERS FOR SALE, at very reasonable prices, a large number of STALLIONS, carefully selected from the best blood of the above breed, running from yearlings up to five years old, all registered, and of the type required.
Winner of many prizes at the Great Yorkshire and Royal Shows for coaching stallions, including 1st last year at Windsor (the Royal), with Primus. Several prize-winners on hand
Telegrams—KITCHING, Pickering.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CLEVELAND BAY
AND
YORKSHIRE COACH HORSES.

F. H. STERICKER,
PICKERING, YORKSHIRE,
Has always a choice selection of
STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

Winner of Prizes, Cups, and Medals, at Islington, Great Yorkshire, the £20 Special, given by the Yorkshire Coach Horse Society. First at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Plymouth, for both Stallions and Mares.

Pickering is 28 miles North York, 5 minutes from the Station.

Telegraph—"STERICKER, Pickering."

ADVERTISER, living in the heart of the greatest Horse-breeding District in England, and knowing all the Farmers and Breeders, will be glad to buy for or assist any Gentlemen and Dealers in buying Horses of any kind. Foreign buyers shown round and assisted to buy and ship. Advertiser has had a wide experience in racing, and knows the performances and pedigrees of every horse on the Turf. Can supply any kind of Yorkshire and Cleveland Bay, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Stallions or Mares; also Hunters, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Ponies, Carthorses, &c., at first cost. Sales attended, if required.—Address, ARTHUR TROWSDALE, Commission Agent, Pickering, Yorkshire. [984

HIGH CLASS HACKNEY and YORKSHIRE COACHING MARES.—Hackney mare, 5, 15.3, by Triffitt's Fireaway, dam by Comet, an extraordinary fine goer. Chestnut mare, 5, 15.2, by Denmark, &c., both in Stud Book. 4 grand Coaching mares, in foal. Registered and fit to show in the highest company. All are perfect types of their respective breeds.—ARTHUR E. TROWSDALE, Burgate, Pickering, York. [155

FOR SALE.—A BRIGHT BAY GELDING 5 years, 13.2. He is a wonderful harness Cob, extremely fast, with strong throwing action, and nicely flexed hock. A perfect model in shape, with any quantity of bone, yet keeps of quality. He is absolutely sound and square in every way; £45. No dealers need apply.—ERNEST A. WRIGLEY, Almondbury, Huddersfield. [130

## Breeders' Cards.—Cattle.



# Cattle.

Entries for Vol. 37 of "Coates's Herd-book" should be sent in by February 2nd next.

Mr. Bruce, the chief inspector of stock for New South Wales, has prepared an exhaustive report on the chilled-meat trade. Mr. Bruce states that he has for the past ten or twelve years constantly advocated the establishment of a fresh or chilled meat trade, both on account of the numerous evils which attend the existing live stock business and the advantages which must accrue from the change, and he describes the evils of the live stock trade, and the suffering and cruelty inflicted on the stock. He says, speaking of New South Wales, that, leaving out of view the hardships stock undergo in the outlying districts (where, as a rule, the feed is comparatively good) when travelling to the nearest railway station, and following them from the time they are yarded there till they are killed at the abattoirs, the treatment they receive on reaching Sydney from an outlying station like Bourke, 503 miles west from Sydney, is cruel and wasteful in the extreme, for they are between seven and eight days without food. Mr. Bruce says the remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things is simple. It lies in the preservation of the quality of the meat by artificial cold, which can be obtained at a comparatively small cost. On or near its own pastures the meat is as good as any in the world, and if only conveyed from the pastures to market without deterioration it is an article in every way fit for local consumption, and can be offered with confidence in any market, either in a fresh, frozen, chilled, tinned, or salted state.

The American Consul at Rio Grande Do Sul writes that there is one local industry—that of cattle-breeding—which is a very important one to the people of that State, and should it decline or fail suddenly, the result would be a general crash in all kinds of business, for it is the life of all commercial movements. This State, it may be said, is devoted to the grazing of cattle, and it is estimated that for local consumption, and the supply of dried beef, which is mostly exported to the north, there are one million head of cattle slaughtered annually, representing an income to the breeders of about 10,000,000 dols. At the Xarqueada Paredas, in the eastern central part of the province, about twenty-seven thousand head of cattle are killed annually, and at Quaraby, on the extreme western frontier, as many as 43,510 are reported—exact number not known. As regards improving the breed of stock, much yet remains to be done.

The number of associated dairies continues to increase in Denmark, while many of the old dairies have recently been enlarged and improved. It is now generally agreed that the employment of colza cake in the fodder has helped to secure the position of Danish butter in the English market. When associated dairies were first started it was feared that farmers' wives and daughters would take less interest in the dairy; but this does not appear to have been the case.

The late Professor Fjord was recently instructed by the Danish Government to make careful comparative trials between the different methods of separating cream from milk and making butter therefrom. After a series of trials extending over twelve months, Professor Fjord reported that to make 1 lb. of butter it required with the separators 24·4 lb. of milk, while by the old-fashioned system of skimming 32·5 lb. of milk were required, the difference being 34 per cent.

Speaking of the danger of the transmission of tuberculosis by means of milk and milk products derived from cows affected with tuberculosis of the udder, Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, remarks:—"the centrifugal system—which in Denmark has been adopted everywhere, not only on large farms but also in the numerous co-operative creameries—will eliminate the majority of the tubercle-bacilli which the milk may possibly contain."

## Shorthorn Cattle in America.

### AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM WARFIELD.

[Prefatory Note.—This little sketch of the history of Shorthorn cattle in America has been prepared at the request of the editor of the London Live Stock Journal, under limitations as to length prescribed by him. Those limits were such as to preclude anything approaching a minute account of the breed in its new western home being attempted. I have, therefore, endeavoured to deal with the subject on broad lines, and to treat typical episodes with more particularity. I trust that by this method I have been able to exhibit at once the broad general facts, and at the same time the particular influences which have been instrumental in determining the course of events in such a way as to exhibit the operation of cause and effect, and to make the account not merely a chronicle, but in a small way a philosophical narrative. The labour of preparing this sketch has been shared by my son, Ethelbert D. Warfield, sometime of Wadham College, Oxford, now Professor of Economics in Miami University.]

#### INTRODUCTION.

In the history of Shorthorn cattle in America we have an exact analogue of the history of the English people in this country. We have to trace no hazy threads back into the dim past; we have no intricate and fascinating problems of origin to investigate and solve. Our labour is confined to the story of pioneer importations, gradual establishment, growth, and development. In the main the story is a simple one. When America was first settled, Shorthorn history had not begun. But even if it had, there is no reason to think that it would have been in any wise affected by the colonial growth of the new world. Of course, the early settlers brought cattle with them. The Spaniards brought the ill-shapen and long-horned cattle of the Cordilleras to occupy the plains of the north and the pampas of the south. The thrifty French brought their small breeds, more useful in the dairy than on the block. The English brought the ordinary stock of the day, and used them for milk and butter and cheese, for beef and for draught purposes. John Alden, the hero of the tender passages of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," the Puritan Captain of Plymouth colony in the Massachusetts of to-day, led home his bride on their wedding day mounted on a milk-white bull—a bull much lauded and often commemorated by the many descendants of John and Priscilla Alden. But the cattle imported in the early days of the colonies must have been few. The voyage was long and trying, the vessels but sorry craft, and the expense such as few of the settlers could afford to incur, for it must be remembered that the immigrants were as a rule of humble station and of few worldly goods. The exceptions to this rule were more brilliant than numerous. In Virginia, it is true, there was enough and to spare of good blood, but it flowed in the veins of visionaries, or of needy adventurers, in most cases. It is a common error to overestimate the wealth of the colonies, and to underestimate the cost and risks of transportation. The policy of the English Government under the Navigation Acts made it very difficult to import live stock even down to the outbreak of the war of the revolution. Occasionally we hear of well-bred stock, generally of Devons, in the New England colonies. Naturally these cattle were the pioneers. The south-west of England was strongly represented among the Puritans, while all that region in the north east, where the Shorthorn was being developed, had in earlier days "stood for the king, bidding the crop-headed Parliament swing," and sent few colonists to the new world, and those who came largely sought the more liberal southern colonies, where "gold and tobacco" were the ends of existence. The stock brought to the northern colonies was characteristic of the thrifty people who there made their homes, and there are many traditions as to their value, and some claims of specific excellence and of good blood. None of these can be substantiated, however. Maryland and Virginia also preserved traditions of cattle from the valley of the Tees, said to have been imported in colonial days. It seems most probable that these claims rested on fact, for these colonies flourished greatly in the early decades of the eighteenth century, and they were bound to the north of England by many ties of blood and social relations. The southern planter imitated in all that he was able, the style of the English country gentleman, and many a manor house on the James, the York, and the Potomac was a rough copy of the old Yorkshire family seat.

Not unnaturally it was to this section that the first stock which can be positively identified as belonging to the Durham breed, was brought. About the year 1783, two gentlemen residing in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, imported a number of cattle and placed them on their estate on the banks of the Potomac river in Virginia. There is no record to show the number or the breeding of the cattle so imported. They are described as belonging to the "beef" and "milk" breeds, terms long used in America to describe the Longhorns and Shorthorns respectively. The incompleteness of the records is not surprising. In England the impulse towards improvement had only just begun. Bakewell's

work was already proving an individual failure, while promising a general success; Hubback had just found a place in the herd of Charles Colling; and the Herd-book was yet forty years off in the future. In America the war was scarcely over. Not till November 25th of the year 1783 did the retiring forces remove the English flag from the battery at New York. The country was without resources, without an adequate Government, utterly prostrate financially and commercially. Messrs. Gough and Miller, therefore, very naturally regarded their enterprise in a far different light from that in which it would now be regarded. The pure public spirit of many of the wealthy men of that epoch puts to shame the pecuniary, calculating spirit of to-day. These gentlemen made their object the improvement of the cattle in their neighbourhood, and they could not expect to be reimbursed for the cost of importation.

We know in general from contemporary accounts that the Longhorns showed the influence of Bakewell's intelligent labours. The Shorthorns were simply the ordinary representatives of the unimproved breed. They were excellent milkers, and were the substantial general purpose beasts which commended the breed to such wide-awake men as the Messrs. Colling, Booth, Bates, Whitaker, and their contemporary coadjutors.

These cattle were interbred, and formed a distinct local variety. For many years they were the favourite variety of cattle in Maryland and northern Virginia; but it was in the west, particularly in Kentucky, that they left their mark. They were taken to Kentucky about the year 1790 by Mr. Matthew Patton, a neighbour of Messrs. Gough and Miller, and by him and his sons and a son-a-law very carefully bred. From Kentucky they spread to Ohio, and under the name of "Patton Stock" played an important part in preparing the way for the introduction of the pedigreed animals. I shall have occasion to return to their history in that connection. These are about the only Shorthorns which we can identify in very early days in the South, and if we turn to the middle States we meet as meagre a record.

There are a number of pedigrees in the American Herd-book which contain crosses from a bull called Brisbane's Bull. Of this bull we have no definite and certain record which would justify a positive dependence upon his breeding. For this reason I feel constrained to omit him from my history of imported Shorthorns.* He is said to have been imported into New York by a butcher of the name of Heaton. Mr. Heaton, so the story goes, came to America in 1775 from England, and in the prosecution of his calling found the native stock so inferior that he determined to make an effort at improvement. In consequence of this determination he imported in the year 1791, from the herd of George Culley, a cattle breeder living near Grindon, in Northumberland, several head of Shorthorns, and among them this bull. Again in 1796 he made an importation of a bull and a cow, this time from the herd of one of the brothers Colling. The bull above referred to passed into the hands of Mr. James Brisbane, of Batavia, New York. We know nothing definite of the rest of the importation. The cattle in the neighbourhood of Batavia felt the impress of this importation, whether through Brisbane's bull alone, or through others which came after him, it is impossible to say. At best the value of this incident is to show how, here and there, an animal or a little group of animals were brought over in answer to the deeply-felt need of better cattle, only to be lost in the great mass of inferior stock.

The first true record of an American Shorthorn is to be found in the pedigree of Red Rose, in the first volume of the English Herd-book at page 457. This pedigree reads as follows:—

RED ROSE,

Red, calved in 1811.

Bred by Mr. Hustler; property of Mr. T. Bates; got by Yarborough, d (bred by Mr. E. Colling, *and called "The American Cow"*) by Favourite, g d by Punch, gr g d by Foljambe, gr gr g d by Hubback.

The cow called in this pedigree the "American Cow" has the honour of being the first Shorthorn known to have been imported to America. With regard to her history there has been some controversy, but there seems to be no reason to reject the evidence for the main point, namely, that she was imported to America and afterwards returned to England. The usually accepted account of this cow is as follows.

Mr. Hustler was a well-known breeder at Acklam, near Stockton-upon-Tees, and probably, in the first year or two of the nineteenth century, he purchased of Mr. Robert Colling a cow of his best blood, by Favourite, out of a cow by Punch, &c. This cow he sent out to his son, who had removed to New York; it is said, together with other cattle, also well-bred. After some years this cow was returned to England. Being bred to Yarborough she produced Red Rose, and so became the ancestress of Rose of Sharon, the progenitress in turn of one of the most justly celebrated of American families. The return to England rescued the American Cow from oblivion. Whatever other cattle the younger Hustler had on his New York farm left no continuing record.

It is worthy of remark that the breeding of this cow was of the very best. It would be too violent an inference to conclude that she was typical of all the Shorthorn stock then imported, yet it affords some support of the claims advanced for the cattle whose pedigrees have not survived the lapse of time and the carelessness of pedigree which was then universal, that they were of the best blood of the day.

(*To be Continued.*)

* As I shall have occasion to refer now and then to this book for fuller information than can be given in these brief articles, it may be well to explain that it is a simple but complete record of all animals of the Shorthorn breed imported into America to December 31st, 1884, and published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association,

## Hereditary Power Illustrated in Prize Devons.

In the modern Devon we have, no doubt, the descendant and representative of a breed established centuries ago in the west of England. In all probability the present type is, in the main, that of the ancient breed of the district; yet we may say, in all certainty, the highest type of modern Devon owes much to man's intelligent selection and continuous care.

According to the judgment exercised in selection and the care devoted to the breeding and management of Devon herds, better or worse cattle were produced. This has always been the case since the histories of our different breeds began to be recorded, and it must have been the case in pre-historic days. The best of the early known breeders brought their names into notice by selecting the best animals they could lay their hands on, judiciously pairing them, and then continuing the process of selection through successive generations of the descendants.

Since the products of the skill of breeders have been brought to the test of competitive exhibition, and records of the awards of duly appointed judges have been kept, it is possible to trace the transmission of peculiar merit from generation to generation, sometimes in lines long unbroken, sometimes, indeed more commonly, in irregular succession, either interrupted by one or more than one generation of mediocrity, or passed from line to line, in see-saw descent from male to female, female to male.

Our national show, held last year at Plymouth, and therefore comprising an especially representative collection of Devons, may afford ample illustration. We may fairly assume that all the Devons which won money prizes there were, in the estimation of the judges, animals of very considerable merit. Quite possibly, animals which had reserve numbers, cards of commendation, or no judicial notice whatsoever, were good Devons. It is even possible that some of them were considered by some persons worthy to have prizes which they did not get. We cannot, in an inquiry like this, examine more than a few pedigrees, and we certainly cannot discuss the justice of awards. We take the money prizes as they were adjudged and examine, not exhaustively, but far enough for our present purpose the pedigrees of the winning animals.

Mr. J. C. Williams's Marmaduke 2,280, the Royal first-prize bull in the full aged class, is by a son and from a daughter of Mr. W. Perry's Royal first-prize bull Druid 1,317, many of whose progeny have taken honours, and whose ancestry traces to a solid foundation upon the old Quartly stock, including many noted winners of former years. The dam of Druid, Mr. Perry's Dewdrop 3,302 (the Devon cows, like the bulls, having reference numbers), traced to Mr. F. Quartly's Curly, through Mr. John Quartly's Dairymaid, and so back through Beauty, Famous, and Prettymaid to Curly, with the bulls Champson, Baronet, Duke of Chester (first in his class at Chester Royal Show, 1858), Duke, and Watson, down to the patriarchal Forester. The sire of Druid was either Dalesman 1,310 or Baronet 1,003—more probably the latter. Marmaduke's sire, Bravo, was also a Royal first-prize bull, and Marmaduke himself, bred by Mr. Perry, stood second to Lord Falmouth's champion bull at the Windsor Jubilee Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He is a lineal descendant of Flower 190 of the old Rose Ash stock.

The second prize bull at Plymouth, Mr. Richard Bickle's Fancy's Robin 2nd 1,966, traces to the Queen family of Mr. John Bodley, of Stockley Pomeroy, and is a son of Mr. T. H. Risdon's Gladstone.

Mr. W. H. Punchard's third prize bull, The Vicar 2,156, first at Newcastle and third at Windsor, is another son of Mr. Perry's Druid, and was bred by Mr. J. Howse, through whose Lily family he traces to Mr. T. H. Risdon's Master Bertie 1,402 (bred by Mr. Thorne), and Robin Hood 914, bred at Golsoncott from the union of Ruby, bred by Mr. J. Joyce, with Mr. Farthing's King of the West, a silver-cup winner at Dunster.

Lord Portman's Royal Windsor 2,665, the first prize bull in the 1888 class, bred by the Hon. C. B. Portman from the stock of Mr. R. B. Warren, of Child Okeford, on the dam's side, is a son of Sir W. Williams's Eclipse 1,728, whose blood is that of the most famous prize-winners of the Flitton Barton herd. The maternal granddam of Eclipse was the Battersea International champion cow, familiarly known as Mr. James Davy's gold medal Temptress; his dam, Temptress 4th, was by Duke of Flitton 4th, the son of Duke of Flitton 3rd and Duchess of Plymouth, a Royal first-prize heifer by the Battersea gold medal bull Duke of Flitton 613; Duke of Flitton 3rd, a prize bull, was by Duke of Flitton 2nd from Picture 6th, of the same Flower 189 tribe which produced the gold medal Temptress; Duke of Flitton 2nd, by the gold medal bull Duke of Flitton 613, belonged to the same tribe (his dam was a daughter of Flower 189); Duke of Flitton 613, the fellow-champion with Temptress in 1862, belonged to the prize-winning Curly 98 tribe; and the sire of Eclipse, Duke of Flitton 17th 1,544, a first winner at the Royal, the Bath and West of England, the Devon County Show, and elsewhere, bred by Mrs. Langdon at Flitton Barton, from the Actress branch of the family of Temptress and the Flower tribe. In Actress, the Devon prima donna of the Manchester Royal meeting in 1869, the extraordinary merits of her dam, the gold medal Temptress, were notably reproduced.

Mr. W. H. Punchard's second-prize bull in this class (called the two-year-old class, although since the alteration of the period from which ages are classed, the competing animals may range in age from about one and a-half to two and a-half years) is an old friend under a new name. At Windsor, as Sir W. William's Curlew (by which name he is duly registered in the twelfth volume, No. 2,376), he gained the first prize in an excellent class of seventeen bulls calved in 1888, and had the reserved number for the championship. At Plymouth he appeared as Duke of Bourton (late Curlew 2,376), and he is re-entered in the thirteenth volume of the Herd-book as Duke of Bourton 2,581, formerly Curlew 2,376. An *alias* has its inconveniences, as well as, in some cases, its conveniences, and it is questionable whether a society having control of registration does well to admit to its records under a new name an animal to which a name has been already appropriated in its volumes, unless, indeed, something very exceptional in the circumstances should warrant the grant of a special privilege. Anyhow, whether as Duke of Bourton, or as Curlew, the fine young bull shown by his breeder, Sir W. Williams, at Windsor, and by Mr. Punchard at Plymouth, is the representative of noble ancestors. Through his sire, Foreman, he traces to the gold medal Temptress, whilst his dam, Lady Currypool 5,430, stands among the Devons of her day as the head of a well-known prize-winning family.

Mr. Bickle's Champion 2nd 2,356, the third-prize bull in the class, is sixth in descent by the female line from Jenny Lind, a winner about thirty years ago, and is a son of Champion 1,696, bred by Mr. Henry Davy, in Cornwall.

Mr. John Tremayne's first prize yearling bull Lovely Laddie (a name which becomes less appropriate as the bull advances in years, and develops the characteristics of masculine maturity and age) is a son of Mr. W. Perry's Bravo, son of Druid, both, as already stated, winners of Royal first prizes. His dam, Lovely Lady, bred by Lord Falmouth, traces to the old Rose Ash stock through the Flitton-Barton herd, and has among her ancestors several of the noted Dukes of Flitton, including the Battersea champion.

Second in the class, Mr. A. C. Skinner's Fancy's Gordon 2,589, is a son of General Gordon 1,971, and Fancy 7th, a son and daughter of Lord Currypool 1,589, the winner of a first prize at the Reading Royal Show. Lord Currypool's sire was Lord Stowey, and his dam, Lady Currypool 5,430, mentioned from paragraphs above, as the head of a family of noted winners.

Mr. Bickle had again the third winner, The Count 2,681, a half-brother to his two-year-old bull, by the sire Champion 1,696. Through his dam, Countess, The Count traces back to Mr. Jackman's Primrose through Nora, a daughter of Mr. John Bodley's Garibaldi 1st, a prize bull at the Bath and West of England Show at Bristol in 1864.

All the pedigrees of these bulls, carefully analysed in connection with tests of merit afforded by competition in the show-yard, supply instances and illustrations of the way in which superior properties, developed by long and systematic selection, are transmitted from parent to offspring, from herd to herd. Sometimes this is found in a long unbroken line of descendant females, when a remarkably excellent cow and her direct-line descendants have all had suitable alliances, in circumstances conducive to health and vigour; whilst the merit of the dam generation after generation is translated into masculine characteristics in bulls of surpassing merit, either as show bulls or as sires. Sometimes the merit declines in the line-direct, but transmigrates into other families through the influence of an impressive sire with a line of noble dams behind him. Again, the merits of a family, once remarkable for its line of splendid cows, but from one cause or another reduced to a lower level, is occasionally restored by a happily chosen alliance, it may be of entirely fresh blood, or it may be of the same family line, or from the same tribal source. It is impossible in the space here at command—and might be an invidious task—to point out illustrative cases, particularly cases of degeneracy, with or without instances of restoration. The breeding, however, is indicated to an extent intended to be suggestive to those initiated in Devon genealogies, while even the uninitiated will see that the winners of the present time owe their existence—and, as we may assume, some part of their merit—to the winners in bygone years. The show-yard, therefore, whatever harm may sometimes come of the training which it demands, does not necessarily destroy the power of transmitting the superior qualities which its encouragement has been largely instrumental in developing.

No better example of the inheritance of blood potentially good appears in the Plymouth prize-list than Sir W. Williams's Flower 2nd 9,355, the first-prize cow, winner of the Queen's gold medal as best Devon at Windsor, and, of course, the female championship and first in her class. This extraordinary cow, like the same exhibitor's first-prize bull, is a descendant, although not a direct descendant, of Mr. Francis Quartly's Curly, a cow whose rich inheritance from Forester of all that was best in the Devons of that early historical period made her one of the most influential foundation-dams of the Devon breed as it now exists. Even without the missing links, which, if supplied, would, in all probability, connect her with almost every high-class Devon now living, the patient unravelling of genealogical intricacies brings us repeatedly to her, showing her to be the ancestress of a considerable proportion of the best Devons registered in the recent volumes of the Herd-book. One descent of Flower 2nd from Curly is through the celebrated bull Hundred Guinea, Curly's son, from whose daughter, Flower 189, Flower 2nd is directly descended by an unbroken female line. By her sire, Eclipse, Flower 2nd has the blood of the gold medal Temptress. One of the same exhibitor's other prize-winners at Plymouth, Fiction 2nd, is a direct descendant of Temptress.

Mr. Stanley's Moss Rose 11th, the second-prize cow, by Mr. S. Kidner's Royal Sam (by Royal Duke, by Royal Aston, a winner at the Birmingham and Liver-

# LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] [FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

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## Public Notices, Societies, &c.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in accordance with Clause 6 of the Charter of the Society, the 52ND ANNIVERSARY MEETING of GOVERNORS and MEMBERS will be held in the Large Hall of the ROYAL MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, LONDON, W., on FRIDAY, the 22ND MAY instant, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Half-yearly Report of the Council will be read, and the election of the President, Trustees, and Vice-Presidents, and of twenty-five Members of Council will take place.

ERNEST CLARKE, Secretary.
12, Hanover Square, London, W.,
May 1891. [760

**PETERBOROUGH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1891.**

PRESIDENT FOR THE YEAR:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROTHSCHILD.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, BUTTER, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Will take place at PETERBOROUGH on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, JUNE 16th, 17th, 18th.

Entries close on Saturday, May 23rd. Late entries will be received up to May 30th, upon payment of double fees.

Schedules, forms of entry, and particulars may be had on application to

J. E. LITTLE, Secretary.
Queen Street, Peterborough.

**£1,300 IN PRIZES.**

**SHROPSHIRE and WEST MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED.**

MARKET DRAYTON SHOW.

The SIXTEENTH EXHIBITION of LIVE STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

will take place on the

1st, 2nd, and 3rd of JULY NEXT, when £1,300 will be awarded in prizes.

Entries close Saturday, May 30th, 1891.

Prize lists, entry forms, and all information from

ALFRED MANSELL,
Managing Director and Secretary.
College Hill, Shrewsbury. [80

COLLIE SHOW.

**THE COLLIE CLUB** will hold their 6th EXHIBITION OF

**COLLIES**

AT CAVE'S DEPOSITORY, BIRMINGHAM,

On the 26th and 27th MAY, 1891.

£200 in Prizes, and special schedules may be obtained on application to

W. H. RALPH, Esq., Hon. Sec.
9, Cecil Street, Strand, W.C. [625

**THE ORMSKIRK and SOUTHPORT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ANNUAL SHOW AT SOUTHPORT**

Of Horses, Jumpers, Cattle, Pigs, Butter, Bread, Eggs, &c., and Churning Competition on FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th.

Jumpers, Local Turnouts, Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cats, and Cavies, on the SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1891.

Entries close 30th May. Schedules will be sent to last year's exhibitors at this show, others please write the Secretary,

E. C. STRETCH,
Ormskirk. [647

**PAR, CORNWALL, — JUNE 16TH and 17TH.**

DOG, POULTRY, PIGEON, and RABBIT SHOW, in connection with the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association. About £200 in Cups, Special, and Money Prizes. Judge of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits: Mr. W. J. NICHOLLS, 169, Fleet Street, London.

Entries close May 25th.

P. POWNE, Post Office, Par, Hon. Sec. Dog Department; T. S. BAILEY, Tywardreath, Par Station, Hon. Sec. Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits.

**HEREFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

KINGTON MEETING, JUNE 16th, 17th, and 18th.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms are now ready, and can be obtained of

ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary.
Corn Exchange Offices, Leominster.
Entries close 16th May, 1891. [748

**OXFORDSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

President for 1891:—P. J. D. WYKEHAM, Esq.

The ANNUAL SHOW of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dead Poultry, Honey, Corn, IMPLEMENTS, and Miscellaneous Articles will be held at

THAME, OXON,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
MAY 20th and 21st, 1891.

A WORKING DAIRY and BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION. Open judging of Stock first day. JUMPING and DRIVING COMPETITIONS. HORSE-SHOEING and SHEEP-SHEARING CONTESTS.

A first-class Band will be in attendance.

JAMES MALLAM, Secretary.
126, High Street, Oxford.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF HORSES, BEASTS, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, BUTTER, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

Will be held on

THE RACECOURSE, NORTHAMPTON
(By kind permission of the Corporation);
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 15th and 16th, 1891, when about
£1,000 will be AWARDED in PRIZES.

ENTRIES CLOSE June 20th for Stock, &c.; Poultry and Rabbits June 24th. Prize Lists and Certificates for Entry can be obtained of the Secretary,

H. A. LOVELL,
Harpole, Northampton. [735

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT ELY
15th and 16th JULY, 1891.

Entries close JUNE 22nd. Schedules and Forms of Entry of

R. PETERS, Secretary.
7, Downing Street, Cambridge. [745

**LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

BRIGG EXHIBITION, 1891.

The next Exhibition of the Lincolnshire Society will be held at BRIGG on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of JULY. Prizes, £1,443. Entries close 16th JUNE. List of Prizes and forms of entry may be obtained of

STEPHEN UPTON, Secretary.
St. Benedict's Square, Lincoln.
6th May, 1891.

WYMONDHAM SHOW, JULY 8th and 9th, 1891.

**NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION'S SHOW** of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, &c. Entries close, Horses, &c., JUNE 6th; Poultry JUNE 16th. Prize Lists and Entry Forms may be had of

JAMES BACON, Secretary.
Attleborough. [737

**ROYAL MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, and NORTH LANCASHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

SHOW AT BURY,
JULY 23rd, 24th, and 25th.

Entries Close JULY 1st. Prize Lists from the Secretary.

WM. WRENNALL,
9, Harrington Street, Liverpool. [747

**HEREFORDSHIRE HORSE SHOW SOCIETY.**

SECOND ANNUAL SHOW.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, AUGUST 12TH and 13TH, 1891.

Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. T. WILLIAMS.
Hereford. [754

ESTD. ONE FOR ALL AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED 1867.

THE AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 3, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C., is a purely mutual Society for the supply to its Members of Guaranteed Manures, Reliable Seeds, Pure Oil-cakes, and Agricultural Implements on wholesale terms. All profits belong to the Members, and the management is entirely in their hands. A single £1 share constitutes permanent membership. Details sent free to any landowner or farmer interested in economical co-operative supply.

Edwd Owen Greening
Managing Director

## Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT SALES OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

BISHOPS STORTFORD, ESSEX.

**JOHN THORNTON & CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 21 (One o'clock), at the RAILWAY HOTEL PADDOCKS, adjoining the G.E.R. Station, about forty head of JERSEY CATTLE, most of which are young cows and in-calf heifers, the property of Mr. Fred. Miller, of Hockerill, as well as some draft animals from the extensive herd at Blythwood and from Elsenham, and which are full of the blood of those celebrated prize-winners that have been so long and so successfully exhibited from this district.

RATTON PARK, EASTBOURNE.

**JOHN THORNTON AND CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 22, 1891 (One o'clock), at Ratton Park Farm, two miles from Eastbourne, about 35 HEAD of PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE, and some BERKSHIRE PIGS, belonging to Freeman Thomas, Esq. The herd has been in existence several years, purchases having been made of good animals from well-acclimatised stock in the district, and from the first-class herds belonging to Mr. A. F. Perkins and Mr. T. E. B. Hilliard. English-bred Bulls have been used. At present in service and for sale are Lord Ratton (winner of first prize at the R.A.S.E. at Windsor), and Mr. G. Simpson's Milkjoy, of the celebrated Milkmaid strain. The herd has received awards and honours at the Royal and County Shows. The Berkshire Pigs are bred from the best stocks.

A few COWS and HEIFERS, bred from first-class Jersey stock, belonging to the Hon. C. Brand, of Littledene, will also be sold.

HORLEY, SURREY.

**JOHN THORNTON & CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, June 2 (One o'clock), at CINDERFIELD, a mile-and-a-half from Horley Station, Mr. Henry Webber's entire herd of pure-bred GUERNSEY CATTLE and DAIRY STOCK, comprising about 35 head, which have been carefully bred from Mr. Neville Wyatt's well-known herd, and from Mr. Birpitt's, in Guernsey. Sir J. F. Lennard's Lord William 102 has been used, as well as King Cup 329, and Morning Herald 348. The stock has been kept to supply a large demand for butter and milk, and is sold now in consequence of the Burfords farm being given up.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.—About fifty head of JERSEY CATTLE, belonging to the Hon. Mrs. C. Howard, at Dutchlands, Great Missenden, Bucks.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.—About forty first-class SHORTHORNS, comprising nearly the entire herd belonging to T. Holford, Esq., at Castle Hill, Cerne, Dorchester.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.—About 30 head of SHORTHORNS, belonging to D. R. Scratton, Esq., at Ogwell, Newton Abbott.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.—The herd of GUERNSEY CATTLE, belonging to Lord Londesborough, at Doncaster, the week of the Royal Agricultural Society of England meeting.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.—The entire herd of SHORTHORNS, belonging to F. T. Stanley, Esq., at Thurlaston, Dunchurch, Rugby.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.—About forty head of SHORTHORNS, the property of Mr. John Cave, at Priory Farm, Wolston, Coventry.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.—About sixty head of first-class SHORTHORNS, bred by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Wolferton, Lynn.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.—The entire herd of pure-bred JERSEYS, numbering about 100 head, the property of A. Maitland Wilson, Esq., at Stowlangtoft, Bury St. Edmunds.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.—The choice herd of SHORTHORNS, belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, at Burghley Park, Stamford.

Catalogues may be had of JOHN THORNTON & Co. 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W., who will execute commissions. [757

**CARLISLE AUCTION MARKET.**

WEEKLY PRIZE SHOW and SALE of 80 to 100 MILCH COWS, and SALE of GRAZING CATTLE and SHEEP on SATURDAY, at 10.30 A.M., with cows.

WEEKLY SALE OF FAT STOCK ON MONDAYS.

The NEXT SPECIAL SALE of GRAZING CATTLE holds on FRIDAY, 22nd MAY, when 600 to 800 CATTLE are expected; and

The NEXT SPECIAL SALE of SHEEP will be held on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., when 2,500 to 3,500 SHEEP will be presented.

Early Entries for these Important Sales solicited in order to advise Buyers and Catalogue.

R. HARRISON & SON.
11, Devonshire Street. [767

ODSTONE HALL, near ATHERSTONE.

**MRS. BARRS** has fixed THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th next, for her ANNUAL SALE of SHROPSHIRE RAMS and EWES.

WINTERTON & SONS, Lichfield, and GERMAN & GERMAN, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Auctioneers. [756

ON FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1891.

**SHREWSBURY STORE STOCK SALE.**—The SECOND SPRING SALE of

500 Well-bred West Highland HEREFORD, SHORTHORN, KERRY, CROSS-BRED, and WELSH STORE BULLOCKS, HEIFERS, BARRENS, and CALVERS will take place in the SMITHFIELD, SHREWSBURY, on FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1891.

This Sale will include a special consignment of

100 WEST HIGHLANDERS from Inverness-shire, and

20 Very choice PURE-BRED THREE-YEAR-OLD KERRY HEIFERS from Richard Barter, Esq., St. Ann's Hill, Cork, close at Calving to the First Prize Kerry Bull at the Plymouth Royal, and winner of the £150 Cup at the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, 1891. Several of these Heifers are eligible for Entry in the Kerry Herd-book, full particulars of which will be furnished at time of Sale.

☞ Special attention is called to this important Sale, which is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers, who will find several lots of first-class Cattle for summer grazing.

Sale at TWELVE o'clock prompt.

LYTHALL, MANSELL, & WALTERS,
Auctioneers.
Offices: College Hill, Shrewsbury, and Bingley Hall, Birmingham. [769

GRAND SALE OF RED POLL CATTLE.

EASTON PARK, WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1891.

**SEXTON & GRIMWADE** are favoured with instructions from His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, K.G., to SELL by AUCTION a grand selection of about 25 head from his famous HERD of RED POLLS, besides SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, BLACK SUFFOLK PIGS, HACKNEYS, and HUNTERS.

*At the same time, by permission,*

The Entire Splendid HERD of RED POLLS, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, which consists of 38 head of various ages, including 13 COWS, the choicest pick from the noted Marham Sale of Mr. T. Brown, and other equally noted herds, and their produce by the celebrated Royal Bull, Don Carlos, from Mr. Colman's, M.P., celebrated Herd, he will also be included.—Fuller particulars can be had of the Auctioneer, G. M. SEXTON, Stone Lodge, Ipswich. [577

NORFOLK HACKNEYS.

THE PEACOCK STUD, HOCKWOLD, NORFOLK.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1891.

**SEXTON & GRIMWADE** will SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, by direction of Mr. Robert Peacock, who retires from farming, the whole of his magnificent stud of

60 NORFOLK HACKNEYS,

comprising the valuable Stud of Brood Mares and fillies, including the dams and sisters of the celebrated Vigorous and his son the Champion Rufus. Vigorous and the beautiful two-year-old colt, Agility, will be included.

Fuller particulars in Catalogues, to be had on application of the Auctioneer, G. M. SEXTON, Stone Lodge, Ipswich, England. [482

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SHIRE-HORSE SALE.

**THE CALWICH STUD of SHIRE** STALLIONS, MARES, and FILLIES will be SOLD by AUCTION at the STUD FARM, CALWICH, near Ashbourne, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER (the day before the Ashbourne Shire Horse show).

The Sale will include (with few exceptions) the whole of the Stud Horses and Colts, and all the females.

CALWICH ESTATE OFFICE,
April 28th, 1891. [698

**MESSRS MACDONALD, FRASER, AND CO.'S SALE ARRANGEMENTS.**

PERTH AUCTION MARKET.

FRIDAY, 22ND MAY, at 10.15 a.m. prompt.—Important SALE of 4,000 SHEEP, and 1,200 CATTLE, comprising 3,000 Cross and Half-bred Hoggs, 1,000 Blackface Ewe and Wether Hoggs, 300 Wethers, 700 Ewes and Lambs, a very superior show of 1,200 One and Two-year-old Bullocks and Heifers, the greater portion Home-wintered lots, and 80 Milch Cows and Calving Queys.

PERTH SALE OF 220 CARRIAGE AND DRAUGHT HORSES.

MONDAY, 25TH MAY, at 10.30 a.m.

PERTH GREAT ANNUAL MAY SALE of BLACKFACE and CHEVIOT HOGGS, CROSS and HALF-BRED HOGGS, BLACKFACE WETHERS, EWES, and LAMBS, also ROUGH BLACKFACE RAMS, CATTLE, and MILCH COWS.

HOLDS ON FRIDAY, 29TH MAY NEXT.

GLASGOW AUCTION MARKET.

WEDNESDAY FIRST, at 9.30 a.m.—Usual Large Weekly Supplies of 250 Prime Home-fed and Irish CATTLE, 1,000 FAT SHEEP, CALVES, and SWINE.

MACDONALD, FRASER, AND CO.

moreland farm. The place has remained a long time in the hands of one family, a family of genuine stock-breeders—really fanciers, yet as really practical and utilitarian farmers. As such they have turned the pleasures of fancy to profitable account. About, perhaps, two-thirds of the sheep now upon the farm are Leicesters, representing on old flock of excellent reputation; and the Downs which have been added, forming the remaining one-third, do equally great credit to the judgment with which they have been selected and bred. The cattle, originally (dairy Shorthorns) were drawn from the ordinary stock of the district, and, as opportunities occurred, pedigree cows, showing sufficient promise of constitutional strength, with exceptionally great dairy properties, were picked up at moderate cost, whilst pedigree bulls were always chosen, not only for pedigree in black-and-white, although a recorded pedigree was always required, but quite as much for their immediate descent from Shorthorns of true type. The present writer well knew, as cows of much more than common merit, several of the dams of bulls used in the herd, and the sires of those bulls, as animals well qualified to multiply kindly thrivers and excellent milkers. Such means having been employed to secure the inheritance of useful properties, not less intelligence was exercised in the development of those properties. A system of healthy, hard, rearing, far enough removed from the extremes of, on the one hand, stinting of food and injurious exposure to cold, and, on the other hand, pampering and coddling, tended to confirm the strength and preserve the soundness of constitution which must be at the foundation of all stock-breeding for results which shall last. Breeding without sound and robust constitution is like building on sand. The same happy medium, in regard to food and housing, by which good constitution was preserved, gave the advantages also of keeping the balance true between the dairy and grazing capabilities of the cattle. The tendency to make flesh was not lost by impoverishment, nor the tendency to produce milk, rich and abundant, lessened by any excessive development of fat.

The present condition of the cows and young stock is just that of any ordinary Shorthorn dairy herd, but that the cows, inheriting a generous flesh-growth, have a fair covering of flesh upon frames of ample scale and shapely structure, whilst neighbouring herds, lacking blood, are turned out to grass after a harsh winter and dilatory spring, little more than skin and bone. In the general details of management, however, there has been no marked difference between this herd and the herds on the other sides of the boundary hedges of the farm. The differences in the cattle to the eye and to the touch are the results of that work of improvement which was effected by the Milbanks, the St. Quintins, the Dobinsons, and other known founders of the improved Shorthorn, and doubtless many unknown contemporaries, followed by the Maynards, the Waistells, and the Collings, and which has spread out from Ketton and Barmpton, and continues to spread, over the face of the earth.

But the work of Shorthorn improvement did not stop with the labours of the Brothers Colling. It is going on to-day "at large." The idea intended to be here suggested is not that we are able to produce better Shorthorns than any that have yet appeared, but that there are in this country, and in a great many other countries, innumerable centres of improvement by means of the improved Shorthorn. The farmer's herd already illustrates this. The work done in it is precisely of the same nature as the work of Bakewell, of Tomkins, of the Davy and Quartly families, and of the Brothers Colling. Work of this kind may not be done always upon one unvarying system, but differences of system and of detail are only difference of route to one end. The work is the studied and progressive improvement of the mass by means of the blended and extended influences of choice individuals. The farm in Westmoreland had once only common stock upon it. The worst were by degrees weeded out. Good cows were bought to breed from, with highly-bred bulls, and whenever the opportunity occurred, a doubtful breeder at butcher's price, which could not lose much money, if nothing were gained, or a cow or heifer which for some other reason failed to command a price beyond the means of a tenant-farmer, was added to the females of the herd, bringing with her a respectable pedigree. Now it has been proved, most abundantly, by organised experiment, that as a rule the milk of the high-bred Shorthorn is richer than that of the mongrel, or of the low-bred Shorthorn, and that, under selection and suitable management, Shorthorns of the highest breeding may be made dairy cows of the highest class; also, that with multiplied crosses of the highly-bred Shorthorn bull (from a dairy strain of blood) upon common stock, both the annual quantity and the average quality of the milk show a decided increase. The herd in question affords an instance of the solid advantages to be gained by the judicious use of superior Shorthorn bulls. No one can doubt this who looks at the bags and backs of the cows, and their rich, mossy coats of hair.

In like manner, taking, for example, the Devon, we may trace the widening circles of improvement from the central best old blood; and it sometimes happens that in an outer circle we find surprisingly high degrees of merit. The blood, perhaps, is as pure as any—it has been as long as any in the veins of all-red cattle of Devon type, if not always of cattle of the highest quality of that type, and on the introduction of blood from head quarters, has yielded to that more powerful strain; or (for we assume that records were not kept until the higher breeding began), it may happen to be the fact that a mongrel foundation has been virtually "crossed out" by the first-rate bulls. In either case, although we may reasonably give the preference to those of the best strains which are proved by the records to be ancient and of long-established merit in the line-direct, still we must give the credit due to real merit, and to blood which produces real merit, wherever we may find it, and must recognise the value and importance of those outside and widening waves of improvement which distribute to the world at large the grand results of initiative skill.

WM. HOUSMAN.

## Inoculation for Pleuro-pneumonia.

I SEND you further progress reports on experiments being conducted for this Government by Mons. A. Loir, of the Institut Pasteur, with a view to discover the microbe of bovine pleuro-pneumonia, or a means of preserving the vitality of the virus beyond the term a which it at present becomes neutral.

Might I direct your attention to an article in the *Australasian* newspaper of 21st instant, wherein the manager of the largest herd of cattle in Australia gives his experiences of the value of inoculation as a prophylactic.

By that article you will see that in a mob of cattle travelled from Mount Cornish to Melbourne, a distance of nearly 1,500 miles, half of which were inoculated and the other half uninoculated, the mortality among the former was only one animal, probably from tuberculosis, while the deaths in the uninoculated were exceptionally heavy from pleuro-pneumonia.

The cattle travelled through infected country. This is only one of very many similar experiences with which I can supply you.

P. R. GORDON,
Chief Inspector of Stock, Queensland.
*Brisbane, Queensland, March 25th.*

## Shorthorn Cattle in America.

### AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM WARFIELD.

### II.

### THE EARLY IMPORTATIONS TO THE SEABOARD STATES, 1815-24.

WITH the year 1815 we reach a new phase of Shorthorn history. As the period down to that year may be compared to the discoveries made by the early voyagers, so this period may be compared to that of the first feeble settlements. In the earlier years the breed was really in a formation stage in England; now it had struck its roots deeply, and was spreading wide its branches. The difference in vigour was great. The names of Colling, Booth, and some of the other early breeders were now widely known. The great sale of 1810 had been noted with interest in this country. The war of 1812 had made way for just and natural relations between England and her first-born daughter, and America was now fairly launched on her career of unexampled growth and prosperity. Not yet, nor for some years to come, were the American importers to fully comprehend the conditions of the future development of the Shorthorn trade. To them beef and dairy products were the sole end and aim of their cattle breeding. They bought cattle because they possessed the good qualities which they desired, and they were content if they proved their breeding by transmitting their merit to their produce. The day of records had not yet come, consequently the pedigrees are vague, and the period takes the character of a transition from no records to full and carefully-kept pedigrees.

Naturally New York, then rapidly advancing to the first place among the States, leads the way. An English gentleman, named Cox, imported into that State in 1815 or 1816 two cows and a bull, and placed them on a farm in Rensselaer county, near the city of Albany, the property of Mr. Cadwallader Colden. These animals, as far as is now known, had no pedigrees, and their descendants passed into the ordinary stock after being kept up for some time by the use of two imported bulls, Comet or Cornet (158) and Nelson 1914,* brought to America in 1823 by Messrs. Wayne and Bullock and Messrs. Wayne and Cox respectively.

A distinct advance is to be seen in the little importation of 1815 to Moscow in the Genesee Valley, New York, probably made by Mr. Samuel M. Hopkins. It consisted of two head, a bull and a cow. One of the bulls was bred by Mr. Whitaker, and was called Marquis (408). He was by Wellington (679) out of Magdalena by Comet (155) out of a cow by Cupid (177). The cow was called Princess, and was bred by Sir Henry Vane-Tempest. She was by Wynyard (703), and in the following year she produced a calf (Princess 1st) to Wellington (684), having been bred to him in England. In 1817 this little herd was increased by the addition of a bull, Moscow (9,413), bred by Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, by Wynyard (703), and tracing back to the celebrated Princess family of Mr. Stephenson, being thus the first to bring to America that illustrious succession of Favourite (252), R. Collyn's White Bull, Hubback (319), Snowdon's Bull (612), Masterman's Bull (422), Waistell's Bull (669), and Studley Bull (626).

For the present I shall omit any reference to the Kentucky importation of 1817—which, if treated chronologically, would fall here—and pass on to several other importations made to the North-east, which have a closer logical relation to the herds just mentioned:—Young Denton (963), imported in 1817 by Mr. Samuel Williams, of Massachusetts, was the first representative of Mr. Wetherell's herd. This bull plays quite an important *rôle* in the history of American Shorthorns. He was a fine bull and a fine breeder, and was used for a long time on all the stock in the district where he was owned. Had American foundations been recognised he would have been a second Favourite (252), having been used for several successive generations in many instances, and with marked success. Some of these instances occurred in the case of pedigreed cattle, so that the Herd-books offer not a few instances of three successive crosses of this bull. Young Denton was followed in 1818 or 1819, by Cœlebs 349 and Flora, imported by Mr. Cornelius Coolidge, of Boston, Mass. They came from the herd of Mr. Mason, and introduced that distinguished breeder to the American breeders. They were both by sons of Comet (155), the one by Hercules, the other by Lafon's son of Comet. Cœlebs was a remarkable sire of milkers of high merit. He was bred to Flora, and got Young Flora, and from her sprang a strain long perpetuated and most favourably regarded in early times. This strain got the name of the Creampot breed, and were greatly sought after by dairymen. The bull Cœlebs was used on the get of Young Denton, and so kept the little strain of pure blood in Massachusetts free from native alloy.

Mr. Williams was so well satisfied with his first ventures that in 1822 he bought of Mr. Wetherell the roan heifer Arabella, by North Star (460), calved April 10th, 1821. She is recorded in the third volume of the English Herd-book with the produce of nine years. Her first five calves, calved in 1824, 1825, 1826. 1827, and 1828, were by Young Denton. The first four were heifers, very welcome additions to the little company of pure-blooded Shorthorns. In 1829 she did not produce a calf, and after that she was bred to Admiral 1,608, Frederick 2,038, and Patriot 2,412. Young Denton was probably no longer available, and the country was by this time (1830-33) well supplied with bulls.

In 1823 4 Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin sent out to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society the bull Admiral (1,608), bred by Mr. Wetherell, by North Star (460), and out of a cow by Comet (155), and two cows, both in calf. One of these cows was Annabella, bred by Mr. Wetherell, by Major (398), out of a cow by Denton (198), in calf to Wellington (683). The other was Blanche, by a son of Comet (155), in calf to Fitz Favourite (1,042). Both of these cows produced heifer-calves, fortune continuing to smile on the little Massachusetts colony.

It will be only necessary to note briefly a few other animals imported during this period. In 1818 a bull called Fortunatus, *alias* Holderness, was imported by Mr. Gorham Parsons, of Brighton, Massachusetts. In 1820 Mr. Theodore Lyman brought out a bull, and in 1821 Messrs. Fish and Grinnell brought out a cow and two bulls, but had so little enterprise that they do not seem to have ever obtained their pedigrees. As we have now reached almost the year of the publication of the first volume of Coates's Herd Book this is somewhat surprising.

Here ends this chapter in the early history of the introduction of Shorthorn cattle into America. The New York and Massachusetts importations of this period for some reason failed to awaken a responsive spirit in the people. The cattle were kept up in a half-hearted way in some sections, but in most cases all that they did was to arouse a local interest in better stock and lead to the breeding of high grades. Indeed, the North-east has never taken very kindly to the breeding of fancy stock of any kind. The agricultural rather than the commercial spirit has ruled its operations. Good cattle have been valued, but only as producers of beef and dairy products. Speculation has been eschewed and practical improvement for general utility has been cultivated. In this way, both in horses and cattle, the extremes have been avoided. Whether the result is the most desirable is an open question. From the earliest times the sections which have sought the highest standards of excellence in pedigree and individual character have suffered from inflation and speculation, but they have secured the very best, and in the main have far surpassed those sections which have been content with material as apart from theoretical excellence. In turning to the planting of the breed in Kentucky, we shall meet with a very striking contrast.

* Numbers in brackets refer to English Herd-book; without brackets to American Herd books. There was an error in the record of Comet which is explained in "History of Imported Shorthorns," p. 628-9.

## Dishorning of Cattle.

IN answer to Sir E. Birkbeck and Dr. Tanner in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Chaplin said: My attention has been called to the fact that five Irish and three Scotch Judges have given a decision to the effect that the dishorning of cattle was legal, and that the opposite decision given by the Court of Queen's Bench in England in the case of "Forde *v.* Wiley" has given rise to some complaint among agriculturists in Norfolk. The case of "Forde *v.* Wiley" was decided two years ago by the Queen's Bench Division on a case stated by the Norfolk justices. I am advised that in such cases there is no appeal to a higher Court, and in any case it would not be competent for the Board of Agriculture to obtain a judicial review of a case to which the Board was not a party. The hon. baronet asks me if I will take the necessary steps to make the law uniform throughout the United Kingdom; but uniform in which direction? Do I understand him to mean that uniformity should be attained by making dishorning legal or illegal throughout the kingdom? (Sir E Birkbeck.—Legal.) I have read the decision of the judges in "Forde v. Wiley," and a good deal of the evidence, and I should not be prepared to introduce measures to legalise the operation of dishorning, which appears to be one of excruciating pain to the animals which are dishorned. I am of opinion, however, that a solution of the question might possibly be found by making the dishorning of calves permissible up to a certain age—say six months, when the horns, I believe,

# LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Established 1874

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## Public Notices, Societies, &c.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

WARWICK MEETING, JUNE 20TH—24TH, 1892.

FARM PRIZE COMPETITION.

SEVEN PRIZES of the total value of £300 are offered by the Warwick Local Committee for the best-managed ARABLE and GRASS FARMS situated in the County of Warwick.

The Competition is limited to Tenant Farmers paying a bonâ fide rent for at least three-fourths of the land in their occupation.

Entries close Saturday, October 31st, 1891.

Detailed particulars as to the conditions of Competition and Forms of Entry, may be had on application to

ERNEST CLARKE,
12, Hanover Square, W. Secretary.
September, 1891. [655

SMITHFIELD CLUB FAT STOCK SHOW.
DECEMBER 7 to 11, 1891.

At the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

ENTRIES CLOSE as follows:—
Live Stock (Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs) Nov. 2.
" " (Post Entries) Nov. 5.

The Entries for Implements have already closed on October 5.

Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and other information can be obtained on application to

E. J. POWELL, Sec.
12, Hanover Square, London, W. [581

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE & POULTRY SHOW, 1891.

The FORTY-THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, FRUIT, and IMPLEMENTS will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on NOVEMBER 28th and 30th and DECEMBER 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, when £2,980 will be awarded.

ENTRIES CLOSE:—Stock, Poultry, &c., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms may be obtained from

83] JOHN B. LYTHALL, Secretary.

LORD TREDEGAR'S AGRICULTURAL & POULTRY SHOWS.
(Open to all England without Subscription.)

Lord Tredegar has fixed the approaching meeting for TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 24th and 25th NOVEMBER NEXT.

The PRIZE LIST contains 57 regulated classes for CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and HORSES; the prizes in which vary in value from £20 to £5.

POULTRY PRIZES to the value of £250 are also offered.

JUDGES—Poultry and Pigeons:—W. J. Nichols, E. Morgan, J. W. Ludlow, and G. A. Pelling.

The Prize Lists, with Certificates for Entry, and all particulars, may be had on application to

COLONEL JUSTICE.

Tredegar Estate Office, Newport, Mon.

N.B.—Entries close for Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, October 31st; for Horses, November 13th, 1891.

PRESIDENT, 1891:
GEOFFREY F. BUXTON, Esq., J.P.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH
FIFTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS SHOW OF FAT STOCK, FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE, TABLE DECORATIONS, &c.,
Will be held in the
AGRICULTURAL HALL, NORWICH,
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 20th, and 21st, next.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 24th.

Prize Schedules and Entry Forms can be obtained of the Secretary,

CALEB BARKER.
Shadwell, Thetford. [623

ESTD. 1867.

THE AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 3, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C., is a purely mutual Society for the supply to its Members of Guaranteed Manures, Reliable Seeds, Pure Oil-cakes, and Agricultural Implements on wholesale terms. All profits belong to the Members, and the management is entirely in their hands. A single £1 share constitutes permanent membership. Details sent free to any landowner or farmer interested in economical co-operative supply.

Edwd. Owen Greening
Managing Director

TONBRIDGE FAT STOCK SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will take place in the AGRICULTURAL HALL, TONBRIDGE, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th and DECEMBER 1st, when £354 will be given away in Cups and Special Prizes for CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, HOPS, ROOTS, BUTTER, CORN, WOOL, and POULTRY.

Entries Close: Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, November 2nd; Hops, Roots, Butter, Corn, Wool, Poultry, November 14th.

For further particulars apply to

E. C. HOLDING, Sec.
The Grange, Tonbridge. [622

## Sales by Auction.

LORD ELLESMERE'S LARGE AND MIDDLE BREED WHITE PIGS.

MESSRS. LYTHALL, MANSELL, and WALTERS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, at 12 o'clock.

without reserve, the whole of this CELEBRATED Stock of LARGE and MIDDLE BREED WHITE PIGS, numbering about 70 HEAD, his Lordship having decided to give up exhibiting. Also the EXHIBITION CRATES.

Also on the same day will be Sold about 45 BERKSHIRES from Lord Wantage, Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart., Messrs. T. S. Minton (his entire herd), Z. Walker, and 30 TAMWORTH PIGS from Messrs. E. de Hamel, R. Ibbotson, and J. H. Jordan.

The above include several champion and other prize animals at the Royal and other important shows.

Auctioneers, Offices: Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

TO WINTER FEEDERS.

SMITHFIELD, SHREWSBURY.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF STORE CATTLE.

500 WELL-BRED WEST HIGHLAND, KERRY, HEREFORD, SHORTHORN, WELSH, and CROSS-BRED BULLOCKS, HEIFERS, and BARRENS, to be SOLD by AUCTION, by

MESSRS. LYTHALL, MANSELL, and WALTERS, in the SMITHFIELD, SHREWSBURY, on

FRIDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 30th, 1891.

The Sale will include the annual draft of Home-bred Cattle from Mrs. Bayard, Gwernydd; also 10 very choice Pure-bred Kerry Heifers, 5 beautiful Dexter Kerry Cows, and 1 handsome Dexter Bull, from Richard Barter, Esq., St. Ann's Hill, Cork. The Kerries are principally 3½ years old, close at calving to the First Prize Kerry Bull at the Plymouth Royal, and winner of the £150 cup at the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, 1891. The other Cows are either in Calf or in Milk. Several of these Heifers are eligible for Entry in the Kerry Herd-book, full particulars of which will be furnished at time of Sale.

The above cattle are an exceptionally good lot, and will be found worthy the attention of intending purchasers, whether for winter feeding or running on as stores for grazing purposes.

Sale at 12.30 sharp.

Further entries solicited.

Offices: College Hill, Shrewsbury, and Bingley Hall, Birmingham. [649

SUMMERDOWN FARM,
Close to Oakley Station, L. & S.W.R., and four miles from Basingstoke.

Notice of Sale of the Valuable
LIVE & DEAD AGRICULTURAL STOCK,

Comprising 18 CART HORSES and COLTS, a Herd of about 30 head of very choice KERRY and DEXTER KERRY CATTLE, 70 FAT SHEEP, 50 HAMPSHIRE DOWN COUPLES, together with a varied assortment of the usual IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, SETS of THILL, TRACE, and PLOUGH HARNESS, TROUGHS, &c.

MESSRS. FREDERICK ELLEN and SON are favoured with instructions from W. W. B. Beach, Esq., M.P., to SELL by AUCTION on the premises, on FRIDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1891 (the farm being let), the well-selected LIVE and DEAD STOCK.

The Auctioneers direct special attention to the HERD of KERRY CATTLE; the same were selected by Mr. Wallington personally with great care and judgment in Ireland, will be found very choice, and are mostly fit for the Herd Book. The Herd includes several DEXTER BULLS, which are already entered. To persons interested in this favourite breed, or intending the formation of a Kerry Herd, the Sale offers unusual facilities for selection.

Sale at eleven o'clock. Catalogues may be obtained of J. A. WALLINGTON, Esq., Basingstoke; or of the AUCTIONEERS, The Mart, Andover. [651

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ABERDEEN.—The AUTUMN SALE of PURE-BRED CATTLE will be held on THURSDAY, 29th OCTOBER, when 43 ABERDEEN-ANGUS, and 74 SHORTHORNS will be offered. The sale will commence with the Aberdeen-Angus at 10.30 a.m. precisely. Catalogues may be had ten days before the sale on application to the Secretary, ROBERT BRUCE, Heatherwick, Inverurie. [21

SALE of SHIRES at LAYTON HALL, BLACKPOOL, CAMBS, on
TUESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 27TH.

For particulars see page 418.

TABLEY STUD FARM,
The HUT, KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1891.

SEXTON & GRIMWADE are instructed by Dr. Morgan of Manchester, to SELL by AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, in consequence of his sudden illness, about 30 HORSES, consisting of a choice collection of Hackneys and a few Hunters. The Hackneys include the Stock of Denmark, Triffitt's Fireaway, D'oyley's Confidence, Lord Derby 2nd, Connaught, Reality, and Star of the East.

Catalogues may be obtained of the AUCTIONEER early in October. [497

Further particulars and catalogues of the above sales can be had on application to G. M. SEXTON, the Auctioneer, Stone Lodge, Ipswich.

SHIRE HORSES AT SANDRINGHAM.

THE FIRST BIENNIAL SALE,
WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1892.

SEXTON & GRIMWADE are honoured with instructions from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to SELL by AUCTION a grand selection of 50 SHIRE HORSES at the WOLVERTON SHIRE-HORSE FARM. The Mares have been chosen with special care to their breeding, and true characteristics of the Shire-horse, and having been bred from, and sent to, the most celebrated sires such as Premier, Harold, Prince William, Hitchin Conqueror, Wrangler, they with their produce will commend themselves to connoisseurs.

Catalogues will be in circulation in January. Further particulars in the meantime can be had of Mr. FRANK BEEK, Sandringham, or of the AUCTIONEER, G. M. Sexton, Stone Lodge, Ipswich.

N.B.—It is arranged for a Sale of His Royal Highnesses' Hackneys early in JULY, 1892.

DISPLENISHING SALE OF PEDIGREE AYRSHIRE CATTLE, CLYDESDALE HORSES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, CROP, FURNITURE, &c., at JAAPSTON, NEILSTON, N.B., on TUESDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, commencing with Implements at 10 a.m. prompt; Cattle 12.30 p.m.; Horses afterwards.

ROBERT WILSON and LAIRD, Auctioneers, have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Holm, who is leaving for England, to dispose of his entire herd of AYRSHIRE CATTLE, CLYDESDALE HORSES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., as above, viz.:—

CATTLE.

About 60 Dairy Cows, some shortly since calved, some near calving, &c.
14 Two-year-old Queys, all expected in calf.
8 One-year-old Heifers.
23 Quey Calves and 10 Bull Calves.
1 Bull, four-year-old, dam "Bright Smile."
2 Two-year-old and 3 one-year-old Bulls.

HORSES.

3 Brood Mares with Filly Foals at foot, by Prince of Kyle and Prince Gallant.
1 Filly, rising two years, by Prince Robert.
1 Two-year-old Gelding, six-year-old Gelding, and aged Gelding, both suitable for van or milk cart.

Also Implements, Dairy Utensils and Crops, &c.

From the celebrity of the Jaapston Herd, the Auctioneers feel that comment on their part is unnecessary. To those who are in search of the best strains of Ayrshire and Clydesdale blood, the present affords a rare opportunity of possessing such. Full particulars to be obtained from Catalogues, which can be had on application to AUCTIONEERS, 97, High Street, Paisley. [645

RED-POLLED CATTLE.

IPSWICH CATTLE MARKET,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD, AT 12.30 P.M.

ROBERT BOND & SONS have received instructions from Mr. Alfred Smith, Rendlesham, to SELL by AUCTION, 17 Grand Pedigree RED-POLLED COWS and HEIFERS, all with their calves by their sides, mostly being heifers with their first calf.

Catalogues, on application, of Mr. SMITH, or of the AUCTIONEERS.

Offices: Old Bank House,
6, Butter Market, Ipswich. [647

MASTIFFS AND BLOODHOUNDS.

MESSRS. COOK & SMITH are instructed by Mark H. Beaufoy, Esq., M.P. (who is giving up exhibiting), to SELL by AUCTION at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1891, at 3 o'clock precisely, his entire kennel of MASTIFFS and BLOODHOUNDS, practically WITHOUT RESERVE. The dogs will be exhibited at the Crystal Palace Show. Catalogues may be had of the AUCTIONEERS, 47 and 48, King William Street, London Bridge. [656

MESSRS. MACDONALD, FRASER, & CO.'S SALES ARRANGEMENTS.

PERTH AUCTION MARKET.

PERTH LAST SPECIAL SALE of HILL SHEEP and HIGHLAND CATTLE.

THURSDAY, 29th OCTOBER, at 10 a.m.—LAST GREAT SPECIAL SALE of 10,000 SHEEP, comprising 4,500 BLACKFACE and CHEVIOT WETHERS, 4,500 BLACKFACE and CHEVIOT EWES, 1,000 BLACKFACE and CROSS GIMMERS, and 300 WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

FRIDAY, 30th OCTOBER, at 10 a.m.—PERTH GREAT SPECIAL SALE of 730 HOME-GRAZED ONE and TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLOCKS and HEIFERS, 750 Superior IRISH BULLOCKS, 2,000 CROSS and HALF-BRED LAMBS, 500 BLACKFACE EWE and WETHER LAMBS, 1,000 BLACKFACE and CHEVIOT EWES, 50 LEICESTER, SHROPSHIRE, and BLACKFACE RAMS and RAM LAMBS, 90 MILCH COWS and CALVING QUEYS. Also 40 Head of PEDIGREE ABERDEEN-ANGUS and SHORTHORN COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS, and BULL and HEIFER CALVES.

250 YOUNG CLYDESDALE AND POSTING HORSES.

MONDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, at 10.30 a.m.—PERTH GREAT SPECIAL NOVEMBER SALE of 200 CLYDESDALE COLTS, FILLIES, FOALS, WORK HORSES and MARES, and SPECIAL SALE of POSTING HORSES.

MACDONALD, FRASER, & CO. [655

THE EGLWYSNUNYD CELEBRATED HERD OF PRIZE-WINNING HEREFORDS.

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Luncheon by Ticket at eleven a.m.

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Cardiff, October, 1891. [639

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BURTON HASTINGS STUD FARM, near NUNEATON, WARWICKSHIRE. Upwards of 100 SHIRE-BRED STALLIONS, MARES, COLTS, and FILLIES always on hand for SALE or HIRE, including a number of prize winners. Inspection invited. Distance from Nuneaton four miles, from Hinckley three miles. Gentlemen met by appointment at either station. Post-town, Nuneaton, telegrams; Hinckley.—Proprietor, WILLIAM DRACKLEY, Burton House, Nuneaton.

strains of Mr. Smith, of Dishley, Col. Trotter, and Mr. Robert Colling, including that of the Red Rose tribe of Barmpton, through Pilot 496, whilst Bedlamite's dam had through her sire the strains of Mr. Mason, Mr. Shafto, Mr. Lax, and Mr. Wright. This is one of the instances in which a pedigree, not much upon the surface, is rich below. The records are imperfect, as those of Shorthorns of that day mostly are, but the names of breeders discovered upon analysis sufficiently account for the excellent power of Bedlamite, or, as he was usually called in the district, Old Bedlamite, to distinguish him from his son, young Bedlamite 6,775, a very good sire, bred by Mr. Rawsthorne in 1841 from Brighteyes by Mr. Raine's Effingham 1,958.

WM. HOUSMAN.

## Calf Rearing.

THE season of winter dairying is again upon us, and with it a word on rearing may not be inappropriate. For ordinary commercial purposes winter is the best season for rearing as, when skilfully done, winter calves invariably make the best progress. It may be that the food in some cases is more costly, but this applies to instances in which new milk is chiefly depended upon. This we dismiss without further comment. Improved machinery has completely revolutionised the entire management of the dairy, and as a cnosequence in the rearing of stock new milk is never used except it be in forcing animals for show. Separated milk used in a sweet state contains all the elements of nutrition with the exception of fat, the proportion of which can be supplied by other equally efficient and less costly ingredients. Separated milk is rich in nitrogen, the albuminoid ratio being as high as 1 to 1·10. Not only for the rearing of stock but as a food for the masses separated milk is of far higher value than is generally supposed. In combination with fatty or starchy foods, or others rich in carbohydrates, it may be used with the best results. As the public become better informed on the chemistry of foods, the use of separated milk will be more appreciated, and its value enhanced. It is a generally accepted principle with all successful calf rearers with whom I have come in contact that the milk should be fed sweet and at a uniform temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. To insure this the greatest care is exercised in keeping the feeding pails and other vessels clean and perfectly sweet, while in the latter case the temperature is regulated by the use of steam or hot water in preference to placing it in a vessel over the fire. This cannot be done without imparting a peculiar aroma to the milk. Sour or acid milk injuriously affects the digestive organs, and is a frequent cause of diarrhœa. Milk contains large quantities of a peculiar sugar found only in milk, and which is therefore known as milk-sugar. It differs from cane-sugar in its being much less soluble in water. When milk becomes sour a peculiar acid is formed, which is known to chemists as lactic acid. As the acid in a given quantity of milk increases the sugar diminishes. The change is effected without fermentation; hence there is no loss of the original constituent. Both consist of carbon and water, and in exactly the same proportion. The argument in favour of the use of sour milk for rearing or fattening in preference to sweet has not been borne out in practice.

During the first month of its existence the calf should be kept in a clean, warm, well-ventilated house, and where practicable should be fed thrice a day. The calf is sometimes allowed to remain with the dam for a day or two. Occasionally this may be necessary, though, as a rule, we prefer removing the newly-born calf at once. Yet it is of the utmost importance that the milk of the dam should be used for the first two or three days, as it possesses medicinal qualities that are of the utmost value to the young animal. Where sweet separated milk is obtainable at a cost of 2d. per imperial gallon, no better or cheaper food can be used. The albuminoid ratio should be 1 to 3·50, or 1 to 4·0; the carbohydrates may be supplied by a mixture of meals composed of linseed, wheat, oats, and peas. At present wheat is too high in price to form part of the mixture. The meals should be mixed, and cooked before being mixed with the milk. The feeding and management of calves should be deputed to one person. Cleanliness and regularity of feeding are essential points, as the slightest irregularity in temperature may injuriously affect the organs of assimilation and digestion, often the forerunner of tiresome complications, and frequently ending in death. The health of the young animals suffer from insanitary surroundings, imperfect drainage and ventilation, and an uncomfortable bed, all of which require careful attention. If straw is used for litter it should be passed through the cutter, and reduced to 2-inch lengths; but we prefer peat moss to any other kind of litter. This absorbs the liquid, and if the attendant removes the solid excrement once or twice a day, and sprinkles the beds daily, or every second day, with a thin covering of moss, the shed is kept in the most perfect state. Some prefer a slight covering of straw over the moss litter, but even when cut into short lengths the straw absorbs the urine without fixing the ammonia; hence we get unwholesome effluvia. Calf-rearing yards should be specially constructed. Where conducted on a large scale the shed should be divided into moderately small pens, sufficient to contain from six to ten calves. This enables the attendant to class them according to age. To each pen should be attached an open yard where they have room for exercise during the day. In a well-arranged yard they do not suffer from day exposure during the depth of winter. They are more healthy, relish their food better, and make better progress by exercise and exposure as they get older and begin to eat. Mixed cereals, hay chop, and a few pulped roots are the best food, whilst a constant supply of pure water is of the utmost importance. A narrow feeding passage is highly essential, as it enables the attendant to feed without disturbing his charges, and also to remove any food unconsumed from the last meal.

GILBERT MURRAY.

## Devon Cows.

IN your issue of the 25th of last month I read that Mr. W. H. Punchard, of Bourton Hall, Totnes, has purchased of Mr. A. C. Skinner, of Pound Farm, Bishops Lydeard, the Queen of Devons, Moss Rose 8th 7,017, at a premier price for an animal of the Devon breed.

Now in this Moss Rose is set on such an exalted pinnacle above all other females of her breed, that, on the part of the public and breeders of Devon cattle in particular, I think her claims as set forth (and which I think are unsupportable) should be investigated, so may I be allowed to ask whether the writer thereof is prepared to support the said Moss Rose's right to the position he gives her, viz., "Queen of Devons"? If so, others, as well as myself, may have something to say, but if he is disposed to withdraw the article under notice there is an end to the matter.

In further correspondence I must beg to ask the writer's signature.

WILLIAM PERRY.

*Lobb Hill, Lewdown, R.S.O., Devon, October 20th.*

## Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine Fever.

I WAS much pleased to read the interesting, comprehensive, and thoroughly practical paper read by Professor Walley at the annual general meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, and reported in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL of October 16th.

Some twenty years since, when living in Bedfordshire, I purchased forty Irish steers and heifers in August at St. Ives market. They were sent to another farm about eight miles from where I resided, and were never removed from that farm. Rather more than twelve months after the date of purchase one animal was taken ill and was sent to a cattle dealer and slaughtered. He came to me and said, "Your heifer had lung complaint in a very bad form; you will lose more than half of them. If you will take one pound a head less than they are worth I will buy them and send them to Barnet Fair on September 4th." This I refused to do, and immediately gave notice to the inspector. The consequence was twenty-eight of that lot died. Some in-calf cows that had been at that farm during the winter and had been in contact with them, but were removed to the home farm the previous April, fell ill at the same time: these cows had been grazing in meadows in contact with animals on the right and on the left. My own were put in quarantine for twenty-eight days. My neighbour's were sent to the nearest market, sold, and were the means of spreading the disease. The wiser plan would have been to slaughter the whole of mine and those that had been in contact with them, and paid fair compensation, and then made the area sufficiently large for quarantine.

Now as to swine fever. In a leader paragraph of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, of October 2nd last, you refer to a conference held at the Shire Hall, Ipswich, where representatives of county councils from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and various boroughs were invited to attend to consider the advisability of concerted action in dealing with swine fever. The meeting was a complete failure.

The representatives from Norfolk, whom I had pleasure in supporting, were pledged to slaughter and pay compensation. Suffolk and Essex, on the other hand, were pledged to slaughter and to pay no compensation.

Can it be expected that pig dealers who have their living to get will give information if compensation is not paid them, and there can be little doubt that the disease is chiefly spread by dealers. I have never heard of a breeder of pedigree pigs having the disease, and it is exceptional on farms where pigs are bred and not bought. Foot-and-mouth disease was most common in years gone by, and it was stated that the disease would never be stamped out, but when the restrictions were put on at the time of the cattle plague the disease disappeared, only to spread again over the country when the restrictions were taken off; but since vigorous action has been taken the disease may be considered stamped out. So with swine fever, I firmly believe if concerted action were taken by the various county councils throughout the Kingdom, even if necessary to close all markets where disease has been traced, and only allow animals to be moved by licence, and also make the area sufficiently large—not the premises or farm—that in less than six months we should suppress this disease, which has cost the country in the past, and is now costing the various county councils, more money by tinkering with the matter than would have sufficed to stamp the disease out. When once it is stamped out every precaution should be taken to prevent it being re-introduced from foreign countries. The paper read by Professor Walley on pleuro-pneumonia is likely to do much good. Could it not be arranged for a paper to be read by some member of the veterinary profession on swine fever in London during the week of the Smithfield Club Show, and that invitation be sent to every county council to send a deputation with the view to concerted action? It is absurd to express the opinion "that it is most desirable that the whole question of the suppression of swine fever be under the stringent regulations of the Board of Agriculture."

Local government has been given to the counties; let their various councils manfully face the matter and stamp out the disease at any cost.

FREDERIC STREET.

*Somersham Park, October 21st*

## Shorthorn Cattle in America.

BY WILLIAM WARFIELD, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

### III.—THE PLANTING OF THE SHORTHORN IN KENTUCKY: THE IMPORTATION OF 1817.

IN 1783 Mr. Mathew Patton secured a Longhorn bull from the Gough and Miller importation for his herd in Virginia. In 1790 he removed to central Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, and settled in what is now Clark county, bringing some of his half blood Longhorns with him, and in 1795 he secured two more of the Gough and Miller cattle, but this time they were of the "milk," *i.e.*, the Durham breed. The heifer "was a pure white, except her ears which were red, of fine size, high form, short crumply horns turning downwards." This heifer, called Venus, was the hope of pure-blooded stock in Kentucky. She produced two calves, both bulls, to the bull which had come with her, Mars, and died, much lamented, as we can well believe. One of these bull-calves was sent to Chillicottie, Ohio, and by his excellence, and that of his get, left a memory which was in future days to waken a good demand for well-bred cattle. The death of Venus dashed the hopes of any pure-bred stock, but several more bulls of the same sort were brought to the State and the blood was jealously guarded. The result was that a fine mixed Longhorn and Shorthorn graded stock grew up, which flourished and became famous under the name of "Patton stock." The merits of this stock were not imaginary. They competed successfully in the showyards with the later importations of Shorthorns, and the universal verdict of contemporaries was in their favour in comparison with any of the old stocks. The rich "blue-grass" region, by its fertility and peculiar adaptation to stock-raising, no doubt had something to do with the very gratifying results obtained, and it is certain that these results led to the introduction of cattle direct from England in 1817. Indeed the Patton stock gave the impulse to the importation of 1817 and dictated its character; for Mr. Sanders, the importer, would have imported Shorthorns only had not the success of the old cattle and the opinions held with regard to them led him to include Longhorns also. The results were long persistent. The mixed stock, and even pure Longhorns, found entrance to the American Herd-book, the first volume of which was published in 1846.

The revival of interest in agricultural matters at the close of the war of 1812 was great and prompt. The West was alive with new immigration, and enthusiastic with youth. Lexington, Kentucky, settled about 1779, was the "metropolis," as the pride of the pioneers named it, of the West. In the midst of the "blue grass" region, the home of the must cultivated society west of the mountains, the seat of a large and flourishing university, this little city was full of a far seeing enterprise. Among the citizens no one was more liberal spirited than Colonel Lewis Sanders, a prosperous merchant. In the early summer of 1816 he conceived the idea of holding on his farm near the city an exhibition of the cattle of the county. There was at this time no fair association in the country except in Massachusetts, where an association had been formed in 1811. Colonel Sanders, speaking of the motives which actuated him, said: "I was reared on a farm, but was subsequently thrown into other pursuits, but always looked on agricultural improvements with much interest, and sought information on this subject at home and from other countries. Cattle shows and exhibitions of fine stock were common in England and in some parts of the United States. Like influences, it seemed to me, would have beneficial influences on us." The people of Lexington took a cordial interest in the plan, and subscribed prizes freely. The show, says Colonel Sanders, "was a novelty, bringing together citizens of the neighbouring counties, making a great assemblage. Never was anything like it seen in the country before. The finest cattle in the State were there:—Capt. Smith's famous bull Buzzard (named after the English racehorse of great celebrity), Juskip's magnificent brindle bull, and many other fine cattle of each sex, of the old Patton breed." It was probably this meeting which determined Colonel Sanders to make an importation of cattle direct from England. The reports of Charles Colling's great sale of 1810 fixed his fancy on the Shorthorn, but local influences caused him to divide his choice with the Longhorns. An order was sent through the commercial house of Messrs. Buchanan, Smith, and Co., of Liverpool, for such animals as could be purchased for 1,500 dols., with specific directions that none but the best should be purchased on any account. If the money was sufficient the following animals were to be purchased:—A pair of the Holderness breed, to be gotten in Yorkshire; a pair of Shorthorn Durhams, from the River Tees, in Durham; and a pair of Longhorns, from the county of Westmoreland.

The order reached England at a time when general peace had succeeded the long European war. Prices, so high in 1810, had now greatly declined. The consequence was that the agent, a Mr. Etches, a butcher, and also at one time a breeder of improved stock, was able to secure just double the number ordered. The twelve head were shipped to Baltimore, and thence travelled by road on foot over the mountains to Kentucky. One

of the heifers died on the way; the others arrived back safely. The seven Shorthorns were:—

1. Tecumseh 5,409, roan, bred by Mr. Clement Winston, on the River Tees, got by Constable's Bull, brother to Comet.
2. San Martin 2,599, red, bred by Mr. Scott.
3. Comet 1,382.
4. A bull of the Holderness breed, got by Mr. Ware's Bull. (This bull left no record, and was lost sight of.)
5. Durham cow, from Mr. Wilson, Standcross.
6 and 7. Two heifers from Mr. Shipman—Mrs. Motte and the Teeswater cow.

The three Shorthorn cows proved prolific, and we can name at least twenty-six calves which they produced. These were all by pure Shorthorn bulls, with one exception, Pink by Munday's bull (half Longhorn) out of the Teeswater cow. The produce of these cows were as excellent as they were numerous. They easily held their own against the Longhorns, Pattons, and the Herefords imported in 1817 by Hon. Henry Clay, and gradually occupied the entire field. The first clash came in the show ring in the autumn of 1818. Unfortunately, the records of this exhibition have perished. The records of the following year, 1819, were preserved by Colonel Sanders, and by him put into the hands of my father. The results of the contests were much mixed. The imported Longhorn bull, Bright, won the prize as the best bull, and Old Buzzard of the Patton stock proved his powers as a sire in more than one instance; but the prize-winners were chiefly of the newly-imported Shorthorns.

Unfortunately, no pedigrees other than those given above were sent with these cattle. Colonel Sanders had failed in business in the interval between the despatch of the order for the cattle and their arrival, and his interest in them had passed to three gentlemen, Messrs. Smith, Tegarden, and Munday, none of whom appreciated the necessity of a certificate of breeding. Years after efforts were made to secure pedigrees, but in vain. The want of full pedigrees ruined the future of this stock. The arrival of this importation was an epoch making event. The whole western country was aroused by it. On every side interest was quickened and intelligent views of improvement began to prevail. For fourteen years the "Seventeens" held undisputed control of the country, and maintained an excellence of the very highest order. When the later importations began to come in about 1831, the owners of the new cattle, all of which had complete pedigrees, undertook to disqualify all the old stock from competing with them, and began a rancorous assault on their right to be deemed Shorthorns. The "Seventeens" for a long time held their own in the showyard, and at the auction block, but gradually they lost caste, and for some years have been regarded, at least, as "unfashionable." The assault on these cattle was most unreasonable, but in commercial competition the weakest always goes to the wall. In the craze for mere pedigree, which ruled from 1860 to 1880 it was not to be expected that these cattle would be spared.

From 1817 to the present time Kentucky has been the centre of the Shorthorn interest. From the "blue grass" region have radiated the lines of influence which have told most strongly on Shorthorn history. There have been notable exceptions to this general fact, as I shall have occasion to point out, but in the years from 1817 to 1878, at least, Lexington has been the most influential point in both the thoroughbred horse and Shorthorn cattle market of the United States.

*(To be continued.)*

## Crumpled Horns.

We are desirous of getting out a design of a cow's head with a crumpled horn, but can hardly satisfy ourselves as to the correct form a crumpled horn should take, more especially with reference to Caldecott's idea in his illustrations of the "House that Jack built." Probably some of your numerous subscribers can give us an idea of a genuine crumpled horn. We shall be pleased to pay for a photograph or a sketch of a cow with a horn of this description.

*London, October 9th.* Freeth and Pocock.

## The Eglwysnunyd Hereford Herd.

A very old-established and well-bred herd of Herefords will be dispersed on Thursday, October 29th, being that of Mr. W. S. Powell, of Eglwysnunyd, Glamorganshire, which is not only full of Horace and Lord Wilton blood, but has always been famous for the grand ribs and massive forms of its cows and their hardy constitutional vigour. Their feeding grounds are on the Margam marshes, which are exposed to the full force of the blasts of the Bristol Channel. Impossible would it be to select a spot better suited for making cattle robust than the greater part of Mr. Powell's farm, and, when it is considered that the present herd was founded so far back as 1853, and that the earliest sires were those famous Hewer bulls General 1,251 and his sons Avon 2,393 and Constant 2,480, and that subsequently Prince Edward 3,340, son of Mr. Duckham's celebrated Franky, Sir Cupiss Ball 2,761 by Sir Benjamin, Unity 5,092, son of Sir Cupiss Ball; Spartan 5,009, bred by Mr. Turner, of The Leen; and Standard 6,706, of the same tribe as the world-renowned Lord Wilton, were the bulls employed—it will generally be admitted that Mr. Powell pursued very skilful breeding. Still more recently two sons of the 820-gs. bull The Grove 3rd 5,651, called Abbott and Nestor, have been used, and Horace 7th 7,724, another grandson of old Horace, the bull now in service, and the sire of most of the yearlings and the calves, being Lord Arthur Wilton 11,404, son of the celebrated Lord Wilton. There is, then, sufficient evidence to show that few herds can boast of possessing larger quantities of the very choicest blood.

In fact, more than a dozen of the cows and heifers are of the same tribe as that from which the celebrated Lord Wilton was descended. These are the cow Bannerette, calved September 30th, 1871, and her progeny, and as Bannerette was by Sir Roger 4,133, sire of Lord Wilton, she further stood in the relation of half-sister to that bull. Moreover, Carbonel 1,325, the grandsire of Bannerette, was great grandsire to Lord Wilton. There is still another identity of lineage in Pilot 2,156, the sire of Lady Adforton, which was Lord Wilton's granddam, being the son of Beauty 2nd, the granddam of Bannerette.

Bannerette is truly a remarkable animal, being now twenty years old, and still breeding. Among the cows to be offered there are several of her daughters, including Bannerette 3rd, calved March, 1887, by Horace 7th 7,724; Winnie, calved March, 1881, by Spartan 5,509; Minerva, calved August, 1883, by The Grove 3rd 5,051, which has a valuable bull-calf at foot by Lord Arthur Wilton; Dora, calved March, 1881, by Spartan; Laura, calved March, 1880, by Spartan. Of her grand-daughters, there are Laura 2nd, calved January, 1887, by Horace 7th, and Laura 3rd, full sisters and daughters of Laura; Winnie 2nd, calved April, 1886, by Nestor 8,950, and from Winnie; her heifer calf at foot by Lord Arthur Wilton, calved last March, several others being among the two-year-old and yearling heifers. The females of this family ought certainly to excite considerable competition at the sale, not solely on account of their distinguished lineage, but also because there are several remarkably fine heavy-fleshed matrons among them. Bannerette personally was noted when in her prime for being one of the grandest-looking cows to be seen anywhere. She bred that giant of bulls, Standard 6,706, which Mr. Duckham used several years. Minerva by The Grove 3rd is probably the pride of the family. "Fit to compete in any showyard" was the verdict passed on her not long since, but Mr. Powell has always considered her too valuable to be trained.

Another valuable old cow is Sovereign 17th, calved July, 1879, by Pipton 5,561, bred by Mr. T. Rogers from Lady by Sir Thomas, Pipton's sire being The Grove 3rd. She has proved pre-eminently a bull breeder, owing to which there are not many female descendants from her in the herd. She has at present, however, a heifer calf about two months old by Lord Arthur Wilton, which will follow her into the ring, and there is her daughter Lady Victoria, calved April, 1889, by Bardulph 9,537.

The Becky tribe, derived from Young Becky, bred by Mr. Rea, of Monaughty, is largely represented. Young Becky was by Sir Benjamin, a sister of Lord Berwick's Will of the Wisp and Tern, and Rebecca, her granddam by Governor, was dam of two other celebrated Hewer bulls, Tollgate and Severn. Rebecca's dam, Old Prettymaid, by Young Sovereign 1,472, was from a cow by Whitenob 345, whose daughter Duchess was the granddam of Sir David. The first to enter the ring of this tribe will be Ruby, calved June, 1882, by Standard, and her seven-month-old bull-calf by Lord Arthur Wilton will follow her. Next will come Wallflower by Unity and her bull-calf by the same sire about a month younger. Then Ruby 2nd calved April, 1886, daughter of Ruby and Abbott 6,775. Next the older Pentotemon by Spartan, which is the dam of Ruby. Arabella, another daughter of Spartan, will be the next of the tribe, followed by her five-months-old bull-calf by Lord Arthur Wilton. Cassandra, calved in 1883, by Spartan, and Victoria, calved in 1885, daughter of Pentotemon and Abbott, are young cows, just in their prime, and there is also a two-year-old daughter of Wallflower by Bardulph called Wallflower 3rd.

Some of the foundation cows of the herd were derived from Mr. Stedman, Bedstone Hall, and among their descendants is the Royal prize cow Vinca, calved April, 1882, by Spartan, which won a premium at the Shrewsbury Show. She is of the Gay Lass family, and bred last February a heifer calf to Lord Arthur Wilton, which will follow her into the ring. Her dam is Veronica by Unity, which will come to the ring with a bull-calf by the same sire. Vinca has two other daughters, one by Abbot, and the other by Horace 7th, and there is a yearling from Veronica by Lord Arthur Wilton. Caroline, calved in 1882 by Spartan, is also of this tribe, and she has a three-year-old daughter by Horace 7th, called Caroline 4th. Vida, calved in 1884, is daughter of Veronica and Spartan, and she has a bull-calf about five months old. Cynthia is also by Spartan, and has always been considered to carry a grand form. She bore a bull-calf to Lord Arthur Wilton in March last. Pallas and Juno, both calved in 1883 and by Standard, are good cows, the former especially, which appears to be an excellent breeder, having bred two heifers in succession to Lord Arthur Wilton in 1890 and 1891. There is also a daughter of Juno by Horace 7th among the three-year-old heifers, as well as a daughter of Vida by the same sire.

There are several sprung from one of the strains of Mr. Baldwin, of Luddington, the oldest of these being Zoe by Spartan, of the Pollie family, which has a bull-calf dropped in March last. Her yearling daughter Zoe 5th and the bull-calf are by Lord Arthur Wilton. The Lady Greys trace to the Downton Lady tribe. Venus, calved October, 1882, by Cabul 5,785, and her daughters Venus 2nd, calved April, 1885, by Abbott, and Venus 3rd, calved October, 1888, by Horace 7th, represent this strain. Of other families Fuschia 2nd by Nestor 8,950 is a fine old cow of the Larkspur branch of the Lily tribe, and besides the six-months-old heifer calf that will follow her into the ring there is her daughter Fuschia 3rd, calved last year, by the same fashionably bred sire. Nemophila by Spartan is a matron of large scale, descended from Graceful by Grateful 1,260, and her daughter Tulip by General 1,251, a very high class Hewer stock. Pansy 6th from Pansy 4th by Abbott is of the same lineage, Nemophila 2nd by Bardulph being a yearling heifer of Nemophila. Another section traces through Heirlass by Sir Benjamin to Heiress 2nd, by Pilot, and Heiress by Chieftain. Of these the oldest is Sybil by Spartan from Viola, by Unity, which has bred a good young bull-calf to the Lord Wilton sire. She has a sister, Ursula, by Cabul, which has proved herself an excellent breeder, and will be followed by a seven-month-old heifer calf. The young cow Alice 2nd, calved in 1887 by Nestor, and the two-year-old Alice 3rd, by Bardulph, and the yearling Alice 4th, by Lord Arthur Wilton, are daughters of Alice by Sir Cupiss Ball, and are all three of nice style and good form. They trace to a cow by General, and a young bull from Alice made a good price, after being exhibited at the Royal Windsor Show for exportation.

The numbers to be sold are seventy-six, and they would have been still more numerous but for the drain made on the herd of heifers for exportation during the past ten years. If an agent had an order to execute for South America he knew that by coming into Glamorganshire he would be able to find the right sort of material required of the good old tribes overloaded richly with Horace and Lord Wilton blood.

The sons of Lord Wilton, now in service, are few in number, but Lord Arthur Wilton 11,404, is only just in his prime, as he was calved March 10th, 1885, from the cow Alice by Longhorns 4,711, dam of Alethea, full sister to this bull, which sold for 210 gs. at the Stocktonbury Sale. Alice had already reared six calves, when at eight years old she entered the ring, being nearly three months gone in calf to Lord Wilton. Mr. Bonner bought her cheap at 76 gs., as the following spring she calved this bull. He has been highly praised by critics for his compact, even fulness of form and solidity of substance, standing broad, deep, and massive on short legs, and carrying thick flesh of undoubted rich character. There is a son of his also to be sold, Sallust 15,660, calved June 23rd, 1890, from Sovereign 17th by Pipton. Several of Sallust's brothers and sisters have been disposed of at high figures, and his brother by Nestor, which was exhibited at the Royal Windsor Show, was sold for exportation.

## Mr. Holm's Ayrshires and Clydesdales.

The herd of pedigree Ayrshire cattle and stud of Clydesdales belonging to Mr. John Holm, Jaapston, Neilston, will be sold by Messrs. Robert Wilson and Laird, on Tuesday, November 3rd. The reason why this long established and well known herd of cattle is to be dispersed is that Mr. Holm's has taken a large farm in England, where the stock kept are of a different breed; and while this is the case as regards the cattle, it is equally so as regards the horses. The herd, which comprises about 120 head, has been established for about half a century. During that period few additions from outside have been made to the female members; but when made, these have only been of animals of the highest standard, alike as regards individual merit and approved pedigrees. The bulls introduced into and used in the stock have all been animals of special merit—of the best strains either for showyard or dairy purposes. With a very few exceptions, the animals catalogued are either entered, or are eligible for entry in the Ayrshire Herd-book. The showyard career of the Jaapston cattle is so well-known that reference to this is unnecessary. Glasgow, Paisley, Ayr, Kilmarnock, East Kilbride, Stirling, Maryhill, Barrhead, Neilston, Hamilton, Highland Agricultural Society, Royal Agricultural Society of England, and London Dairy Shows, have all been visited successfully by members of this famous herd. The world-wide celebrity of this stock, which comprises Bright Smile, acknowledged to be the best animal ever exhibited in "Ayrshire Derby," as also two of her direct male descendants, will, no doubt, attract to the sale a large company of admirers of the Ayrshire breed.

The horses are all pedigree Clydesdales, the sires used being such popular animals as Top Gallant, Prince Gallant, Prince Robert, Prince of Kyle, and Prince of Carrachan. Such a concentration of superior blood is seldom to be met with at a displenishing sale.

## Hereford October Fair.

This famous old fair took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, immediately following the fair at the neighbouring town of Leominster. It is the only fair in the year at which the stock are allowed to stand in the streets and the principal streets in the city were crowded with cattle on both days, as well as the stock market on the second day. The cattle were nearly all of them of the Hereford breed. On Tuesday, which is called the show day, the number was 1,420, being fifty more than on the first day last year, notwithstanding the floods and the expectation of a bad fair. On Wednesday there were 2,513 cattle, over 3,000 sheep, and 648 horses. The meatier beasts sold pretty readily at about 10s. a head less than last October, but those in poor condition, especially second-rate animals, met with very little demand, and had to be disposed of cheap. The best beasts in the fair were a group of grand three-year-olds belonging to Mr. Andrews, Ivingtonbury, which were sold to Mr. David Morgan, of Wellington, near Hereford, at £23 10s. apiece, and they are intended for Christmas meat. Mr. D. Morgan occupied the whole of one long street with his purchases, which included ten two-year-olds at 20 gs. from Mr. Morris (Stapleton); a grand lot of curly-coated, big, mellow yearlings at £17 10s. from Mr. A. Rogers (The Rodd), forty at £19 10s. from Mr. Edwards (Maestrylls), thirty at £19 10s. from Mr. Price (Willersley), twenty at £20 rom Mr. R. W. Griffiths (Eardisley