

be said, that Comet (155), Favourite (252), Daisy Bull (186), Hubback (318), and J. Brown's Red Bull, (97), were all pure Bates; and, if so, there would be just as much truth in that statement as in the other. Lot 2, a Wild Eyes cow, was sold for £20.

The general impression of the public was that Messrs. Booth and Mr. Bates bred animals by using their own animals only, and therefore called them pure Bates or pure Booth. This was not correct, because Mr. Bates used Belvidere (1706), Norfolk (2379), and many others, and the same bull, Matchem, was in both Booth and Bates pedigrees; therefore that blood must be mixed and similar. At one period the whole of Mr. Bates' cows were West Highlanders, and to those he used the Durham bulls, and at the present day there were a good many pedigrees beginning with a cow bred by the late Mr. Bates. But nobody knew how the cow was bred, whether she was from a West Highlander or not. The Duchess cow was purchased for £13, and was said to come out of Stanwick Park, but it was a fact there was no Shorthorned pedigree proved to go back to a herd in Stanwick Park. That there was a very large mixed herd in Stanwick Park long ago was true, but it was a very mixed herd, like many other country herds, and therefore why they should consider that the Duchess cow, or that blood, was superior to any other he was at a loss to imagine. If they could show that the beef was superior, that they gave more milk, that the milk was richer, that the milk made more cheese or butter, or that it made better cheese or butter; if they could show that there was more constitution, or that the beef was of a superior quality, that there was any superior, intrinsic merit in a Duchess animal, he should say they were right. But they could not do so; and, therefore, why were these Duchess animals now selling at so many thousands of pounds more than other families of Shorthorns, which were equally good for any purpose?

Messrs. Colling's cows were purchased in the ordinary markets and fairs, and the Durham ox could not, of course, either be called a pure Bates or a pure Booth. He was only one cross, the first, and might be considered one of the best animals ever produced. The Duchess cow was purchased out of Stanwick Park nearly 40 years before the herd book existed, and yet her exact breeding was said to be known. Now did they believe the breeding of any cow in that neighbourhood could be traced 40 years after the cow had passed away? And, again, there was no record of any pure Shorthorns existing in the Park at that time. He held in his hand the catalogue of a sale at Gaddesby, which took place on the

10th of July, 1873. The first animal that was sold was Waterloo, described as a pure Bates, and that was the reason the animal fetched the money it did. He would just read them from that catalogue what the "pure Bates" realised when sold by auction simply for pedigree, and not for any worth or intrinsic merit. That cow (Waterloo the 11th) sold for 81 guineas, and she was descended from a cow sold at Mr. Bates' sale for 21 guineas. That was not very extraordinary. Lady Waterloo, lot 5, sold for 150 guineas, descended from Lady Waterloo the Fourth, sold for 21 guineas in Mr. Bates' sale. Wild Princess, lot 8, sold for 400 guineas, descended from Wild Eyes 16th, sold for 22 guineas, in Mr. Bates' sale. Lady Waterloo 21st, sold for 260 guineas, descended from Lady Waterloo the Fourth, which was sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 21 guineas. Lot 13, Wild Duchess of Geneva, sold for 335 guineas, descended from Wild Eyes the 16th, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 22 guineas. Water Lass sold for 325 guineas, descended from Waterloo the 10th, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 60 guineas. Lady Waterloo 25th, sold for 355 guineas, descended from Waterloo the Fourth, sold in Mr. Bates' sale at 21 guineas. Wild Princess, and he thought they would agree with him that it was a wild price, realised 460 guineas, and she descended from Wild Eyes the 16th, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 22 guineas. Now that was buying pedigree, and those prices were given because the animals were supposed to be pure Bates. The 14th Lady of Oxford sold for 905 guineas, and she was descended from Oxford the 13th, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 63 gs. Wild Duchess of Geneva 2nd sold for 355 guineas, and descended from Wild Eyes, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 22 gs. The 12th Duchess of Geneva sold for 935 guineas, descended from Duchess 55th, sold in Mr. Bates' sale for 105 guineas. He thought he had given them sufficient examples of buying by pedigree. There were 17 bulls in the pedigree of the 12th Duchess of Geneva, of which Mr. Bates bred five; and yet she was called pure Bates. Still men gave enormous sums for these animals, because they were called pure Bates.

Now they had another family coming up and becoming exceedingly fashionable. He had no doubt there were gentlemen present who saw a very plain old cow sold the other day at Birmingham for 200 gs., just because she was a Gwynne. In July, 1873, at Mr. Hetherington's sale, Lot 13, Minstrel, sold for 71 guineas, and Lot 52, Minstrel, sold for 41 guineas. The first was bought by the Duke of Devonshire, and the second by a gentleman known to most of those present, Mr. Garne. During the same year some animals of similar pedigree were sold for 550

guineas, and 600 guineas, in the Gaddesby sale. Therefore they saw a cow, Minstrel, sold in the month of July, 1873, bought by the Duke of Devonshire for 71 guineas, and they had others sold in the same month in the same year, descended from the very same cow, for 550 guineas and 600 guineas. There could be no difference in the blood there. Either those who bought at Mr. Hetherington's sale bought very well, or those who bought at the Gaddesby sale must have given very high prices for animals with similar pedigrees.

Then, again, as to the Waterloos in Mr. Hetherington's sale, they sold for 65 guineas, 36 guineas, 48 guineas, and 32 guineas respectively; but at the Gaddesby sale similar pedigrees sold for 150 guineas, 165 guineas, 260 guineas, 305 gs., 325 gs., 355 gs., 150 gs., and 110 gs. This happened in the same month of the same year. Then, again, as to the Wild Eyes: They sold in Mr. Atherton's sale, and he purchased some of them himself for 40 guineas (which was not an unreasonable price for a cow), 76 gs., 26 gs., 60 gs., and 30 gs.; but in the Gaddesby sale they fetched 400 gs., 835 gs., 480 gs., 355 gs., and 305 gs. So, again, with the Gwynnes. There were gentlemen in that room who saw the old cow sold, just because she was a Gwynne, for 200 guineas, yet at Mr. Atherton's sale the Gwynnes only fetched 41 guineas, 57 gs., 39 gs., 40 gs., 30 gs., 51 gs., 31 gs., and 37 gs., and the Cherry Duchesses were sold at the same sale for 36 gs., 100 gs., 205 gs., 120 gs., 62 gs., and 140 gs. They saw therefore what the Cherry Duchesses made in those days, yet at Lord Bective's sale, which took place on the 10th September last, one Cherry Duchess sold for 1,220 guineas. In the year 1851, when he was much younger than now, he went to Lord Lax's sale. He bid against Mr. Bolden for a cow called Brandy, and Mr. Bolden purchased her for 33 guineas. She was a nice little red cow. After she passed out of Mr. Bolden's hands, some gentleman got hold of her and called her Cherry Brandy, and her descendant Cherry Duchess sold in Lord Bective's sale for 1,220 guineas, on the 10th September, 1874, just because she was a Cherry Duchess from the 33 guineas Brandy. That was pedigree, and that was the way Shorthorns were valued at the present time. There were a great many more cases similar to those, but he thought he must not trouble them with too many.

The Duke of Devonshire had a sale on the 9th of September, 1874, and a great many extraordinary prices were given by the nobility, and some middle-class farmers who were beginning to follow the example of those gentlemen who gave such prices. He was not there to advise those present to do so, for particular pedigree only, nothing of the kind, but he was there to tell them the truth, and nothing but the truth. At the Duke of Devonshire's sale there was one family called the Rose of Raby, supposed to contain the best animals the Duke of Devonshire had then. He would tell them the descent of these animals, and then they should hear what prices they realised the other day. The Rose of Raby was bred by Mr. H. E. Surtees, of Dane End, near Ware, Hertfordshire, and there was a short time before Mr. Surtees' sale of the 30th of April, 1862. There was a