CARDIFF, 1872.

Royal Windsor (29890); a white, bred by T. Willis, Carperby; exhibited by J. Outhwaite, Bainesse.

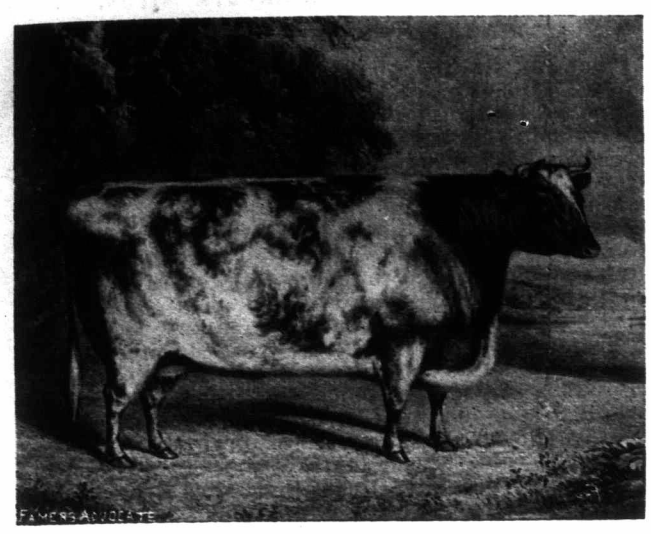
Primrose, Vol. XX., p. 697; bred by Mr. L. C. Chrisp; exhibited by Mr. A. H. Browne, Acklington.

1872 introduced J. Outhwaite, the breeder of Bow Park's Lady Isabel. He showed a Carperby white bull, and we believe there were two other whites in the placed list of bulls.

HULL, 1873.

Telemachus (27603); bred and exhibited by the Marquis of Exeter.

Vivandiere, Vol. XX., p. 811.; bred and exhibited by J. Outhwaite.



LADY FRAGRANT.
FIRST AT THE ROYAL, 1868 AND 1869.

The Marquis of Exeter here showed the first of the Telemachus dynasty. They were smooth, evenly-fleshed bulls, short of hair, but just what would suit the western breeder and judge effeminate heads and horns, *pretty* bulls. Vivandiere, whose portrait is reproduced from the English Herd Book, was a good cow, and well deserved her victories, as she won again next season. A thorough Booth, and the best cow we have known, after Lady Fragrant.

BEDFORD, 1874.

Lord Irwin (29123); bred by W. Linton, Sheriff Hutton; exhibited by R. Bruce, Newton of Struthers.

Vivandiere, Vol. XX., p. 811; bred and exhibited by J. Outhwaite.

Lord Irwin (a white), bred by the father of "our" Wm. Linton, was full of Booth blood, has a long list of prizes to his credit, and proved a good sire, both at Sheriff Hutton and in the herd of Mr. Robt. Bruce, of Scotland, to whom he was sold.

TAUNTON, 1875.

Duke of Aosta (28356); bred by T. H. Hutchinson; exhibited by Mr. A. H. Browne, Doxford.

Lady Playful, Vol. XXI., p. 784; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson, Catterick, Yorks.

Teasdale Hilton Hutchinson now puts in an appearance. A bull of his breeding won, and his Lady Playful was the prize cow. A Booth follower of the Killerby persuasion, he was for a few years probably more successful than any other exhibitor.

BIRMINGHAM, 1876.

Telemachus 6th (35725); bred and exhibited by the Marquis of Exeter.

Queen Mary, by Grand Duke of Oxford (28763); dam Queen Anne, by Lord Stanley 2nd (26745); bred and exhibited by Rev. R. Kennard, Marnhull Rectory.

1876 produced the phenomenal Queen Mary, a thrice Royal winner. It was our misfortune not to have seen this cow, but she has been described to us as "the" cow since Lady Fragrant—some say better. She was a Bates by breeding, and combined in an unusual degree all the quality and elegance to be found in the best specimens of Kirklevington, with the deep, thick, wide Warlaby's best dams.

LIVERPOOL, 1877.

Sir Arthur Ingram (32490); bred and exhibited by Mr. W. Linton, Sheriff Hutton, Yorks.

Queen of the Georgians; bred and exhibited by B. St. John Ackers.

Mr. Linton's Sir Arthur Ingram won easily. He had previously won 1st as a yearling at Hull, and as a two-year-old at Bedford. He was a remarkable bull (a successful progenitor of prizewinners to the third and fourth generation), and combined in his make-up the best of Booth, Bates, and Cruickshank blood. His sire was a John Booth, Killerby, and below (in his pedigree) is found some of Mr. Bates' best, while Magnus Troil introduces the Scotch element. Queen of the Georgians was another Killerby Booth.

BRISTOL, 1878.

Attractive Lord (32968); bred by Mr. T. Pears, Hackthorne; exhibited by Earl of Ellesmere, Worsley Hall.

Rugia Niblett, Vol. XXIII., p. 439; bred by George Garne; exhibited by Lord Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle.

The winning bull was Booth-topped, while the cow was a Towneley Butterfly on a Bates-topped old Gloucestershire family.

KILBURN FOR LONDON, 1879.

Anchor (32947); bred by R. Chaloner, Kingsfort, Ireland; exhibited by Lord Rathdonnell, County Carlow, Ireland.

Graceful, Vol. XXIII., p. 509; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson.

Ireland sends the winning bull, Booth-topped; while T. H. Hutchinson wins with a beautiful Booth cow, still spoken of by show-yard critics as one of the best, and she repeated her triumph the next season, thus following in the track laid down by Lady Fragrant and Vivandiere.

CARLISLE, 1880.

Duke of Howl John (33074); bred and exhibited by Messrs. Vicars, Crook, Durham.

Grateful, Vol. XXIII., p. 509; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson, Catterick, Yorks.

DERBY, 1881.

Vice Admiral (39257); bred and exhibited by T. Willis, Carperby, Yorks.

Lady Carew; B. St. John Ackers, Prinknash Park, Gloucester.

READING, 1882.

Caractacus (42579); bred by Capt. Mytton; exhibited by W. I. Palmer, Grazeley Court, Reading.

Gainful, Vol. XXIV., p. 514; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson.

Gainful was another good Booth cow, but about this time there was nothing above mediocrity shown—nothing worthy of note either from show-yard notriety or as matrons in the herd. White figured very plentifully as the victorious color.

YORK, 1883.

Lord Zetland (43596); bred by the Earl of Zetland; exhibited by J. Outhwaite, Bainesse.

Snowflake; bred and exhibited by C. W. Brierley, Tenbury.

SHREWSBURY, 1884.

Hovingham (white) (43363); got by Sir Arthur Ingram, dam by Lord Irwin; bred by Sir W. C. Worsley, Hovingham; exhibited by W. Handley, Milnthorpe.

Snowflake (white); bred and exhibited by C. W. Brierley, Tenbury.

PRESTON, 1885.

Earl of Oxford (51185); bred and exhibited by W. Chapman, Trewithian House, Cornwall.

Rosebud; bred and exhibited by Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

NORWICH, 1886.

Prince of Halnaby (53464); bred by W. T. Talbot, Crosbie; exhibited by H. Williams, Moore Park, Harrogate.

Lady Pamela; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 1887.

Royal Ingram (50374); by Sir Arthur Ingram; bred and exhibited by W. Handley, Milnthorpe.

Lady Pamela; bred and exhibited by T. H. Hutchinson.

1886 and 1887. T. H. Hutchinson wins both years with Lady Pamela. She was virtually a Booth, of short-pedigreed families. Royal Ingram was a son of Sir Arthur Ingram, and his dam was by Sir Arthur Windson, bred by Mr. Linton.

NOTTINGHAM, 1888.

Mario (51713); bred by W. Duthie, Collynie; exhibited by A. M. Gordon, Newton, Aberdeen.

Molly Millicent; bred and exhibited by R. Thompson, Inglewood.

WINDSOR (JUBILEE), 1889.

Mario (51713); bred by W. Duthie, Collynie; exhibited by C. W. Brierley, Tenbury.

Molly Millicent; bred and exhibited by R. Thompson, Inglewood, Penrith.

1888 and 1889 were two remarkable years, as Mr. Thompson in the former year won five first prizes with animals sired by one bull, Beau Benedict, bred by Mr. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, an unparalelled achievement in the history of the Society, and the same pair won each year in the aged class, and Molly Millicent again won the third time in 1890, the only one on record as having accomplished such a remarkable feat. She was bred by Mr. Thompson, Cumberland, and is probably the best cow brought out for many years, but was beaten in 1889 in the contest for championship by her half-sister, Belle Madeline, by the same sire, and also exhibited by Mr. Thompson. Both were by Beau Benedict, a bull of Booth breeding with a Bates foundation. Molly was out of a cow by Brilliant Butterfly, a Towneley combination, full of Bates and Barmpton Rose blood. Mr. Thompson also broke the record by winning every first prize in the female classes in 1889, two being by Beau Benedict and two by Royal Baron. It was at these two shows that the Aberdeen Scotch bull, Mario, won. He was a bull of good size and fine character and a worthy winner in the competition he met, but it has been said by good judges who saw his sire, Field Marshal, in pasture among Her Majesty the Queen's cows at the Shaw farm at Windsor the week that Mario won first honors at the Semi-Centennial Show of the Royal in Windsor Park, that Field Marshal in his work-a-day clothes could have won over him hands down. As the engraving we have of the son does him less than justice, we present that of the sire, which fairly represents one of the very best bulls of modern times and a typical North Country Shorthorn of the approved pattern, which in the last decade have been largely supplying the winning blood. The list of winners during the latter period is so fresh in the minds of Shorthorn breeders that it seems unnecessary to comment upon them, so we give the record as it stands, trusting that what has been written may induce young breeders to delve amongst the roots of the winning tribes, and that it may prove as interesting to them as it has to the writer.

PLYMOUTH, 1890.

Challenge Cup (57029); bred by Wm. Duthie; exhibited by J. D. Willis, Bapton Manor.

Molly Millicent; bred and exhibited by R. Thompson, Inglewood, Penrith.

DONCASTER, 1891.

Nugget (59534); bred and exhibited by E. Jones, Manoravon, Llandil, Wales.

Wave of Indiana; bred and exhibited by Lord Polwarth, Mertoun, St. Boswell.

WARWICK, 1892.

Major (59419); bred by H. M. the Queen; exhibited by H. Williams.

Truth; bred and exhibited by Lord Polwarth, who was also second with Wave of Loch Leven.

CHESTER, 1893.

New Year's Gift (57796); bred by Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle; exhibited by Lord Feversham.

Wave of Loch Leven; bred and exhibited by Lord Polwarth.

CAMBRIDGE, 1894.

Fairy King; bred by the Duke of Northumberland; exhibited by Mr. Wm. Graham.

Softlar Rose, Vol. XL., p. 274; bred by Mr. J. Scott; exhibited by C. W. Brierley. Wave of Loch Leven being placed second.

DARLINGTON, 1895.

Nonsuch (65969); bred by I. Hill; exhibited by Lord Polwarth.

Warfare; bred by I. Campbell; exhibited by G. Harrison.

LEICESTER, 1896.

Royal Herald 64736; bred and exhibited by Lord Polwarth.

Warfare; bred by I. Campbell; exhibited by G. Harrison.

MANCHESTER, 1897.

Master Ailesbury 65905; bred by J. Deane Willis; exhibited by T. Atkinson.

Jewel 2nd, Vol. XL., p. 273; bred and exhibited by C. W. Brierley. Rosedale Cowslip, owned by Mr. Brierley, was 2nd.

BIRMINGHAM, 1898.

Marengo 69069; bred by W. Duthie; exhibited by P. L. Mills, Ruddington.

Jewel 2nd, Vol. XL., p. 273; bred and exhibited by; C. W. Brierley, who was also second with Queen of Hearts, Vol. XLIII., p. 337.

Marengo was sired by Scottish Archer (69068), and his dam, Missie 118th, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, of Upper Mill, was by William of Orange.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have read with interest the account of the successful treatment for milk fever published in your issue of April 1st.

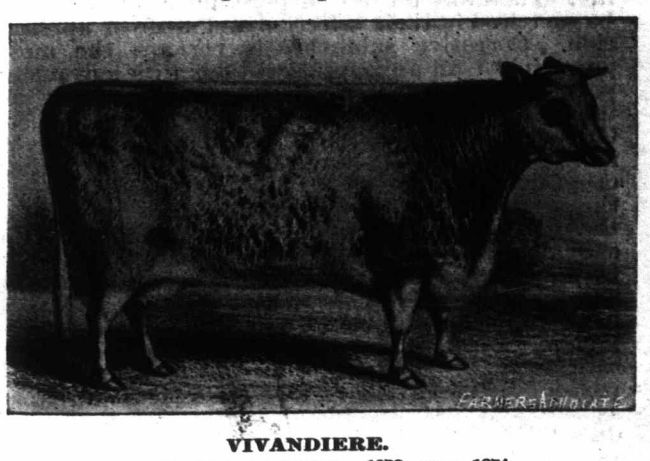
There is always more or less uneasiness in the mind of the dairy farmer when his best cows are due to calve. If he has not had any experience with milk fever himself, he has at least heard enough about it to make him fear it and take extra care.

Believing in the old adage, that "prevention is better than cure," my experience has led me to adopt the following treatment: When possible, put the cow in a box stall one month before the calf is due; stop feeding cut hay or straw in any form; instead, give long hay, roots, a little ensilage, and not more than one pound provender (chopped oats and bran) per day.

If the ensilage is good you have choice hay; the meal can be withheld altogether for the last month.

My chief aim is to keep the cow on short rations for three weeks to one month before the calf is due; never mind if she does eat a little bedding, it will do no harm. Give sufficient roots to keep the digestive organs in good condition. This treatment will prevent a flush of milk and a feverish condition at parturition. She will calve with greater ease, and should it be necessary to give a slight purgative, it will act immediately, as there will be no great quantity of food in the stomach, and what is there will be well masticated.

My objection to cut hay and straw is, that an animal fed on it for any considerable time will get into the habit of swallowing without sufficient mastication. The rough, sharp ends cause more or less



VIVANDIERE.
FIRST AT THE ROYAL, 1873 AND 1874.

irritation of the digestive organs, followed by slight inflammation. Add to this the feverish condition of the cow at calving, then we are very apt to have impaction more or less severe. It is very rarely that a cow with an empty stomach falls a victim to milk fever.

It is better to avoid giving the last feed before calving. Afterwards, a thin bran mash or oatmeal gruel, with a little hay, will be quite sufficient. Do not feed any meal for at least one week, or until she is in about her normal condition again.

Never stint the water, but give it in the proper way—*i. e.*, half a pail every half hour or so till the thirst is satisfied. It is better to take the chill off the water the first few times if the weather is cold.

Central Exp. Farm. R. R. ELLIOTT, Herdsman.