

Ox was calved about the year 1796, was got by Favourite 252, and was out of a black and white cow, bought in Durham market for £14, some twenty years before the Herd Book existed. Messrs. Maynard, Witham, Charge, Harrison, Millbanks, and many others were well-known bull breeders long before that period. Hubback, No. 319, was pointed out as the foundation of the Shorthorn breed, but no one knew how he was bred. Mr. Wm. Fawcett had him, and used him long before the Collings had him, and he believed that his dam was a black Galloway cow, which went in the lanes. He was sold for £1 to a Mr. Nattas when a calf (so it was said), but there was great doubt as to this calf being the bull that was afterwards called Hubback. Messrs. Colling and Waitson gave £10 for him, and sold him to Charles Colling for £8, and Mr. Hubback bought him from Charles Colling, hence he got the name of Hubback. This bull died in 1791, some 30 years before the Herd Book was compiled, and therefore they might judge how difficult and uncertain it must have been, to arrive at anything like the correct pedigree of the animal. There was no positive proof whatever of his breeding. He passed through the hands of various persons who kept no record of the breeding of their animals, who seldom knew what cow they were from, or by what bull they were got—for bulls in those days went, as he was sorry to hear many did in that place, in the fields and often in the lanes. It was perfectly clear that Hubback did not originate the Shorthorns, which it was now generally stated he did. They must have existed before to produce him, and as to his exact breeding, no one knew what was the breeding of his dam or sire, it was mere supposition or imagination.

Then, again, Favourite 252 calved 1794, died in 1809. (They would observe again, that was about ten years before the Herd Book was established). He was not from stock of Messrs. Colling's breeding, but descended from a cow bred by Messrs. Maynard. He was by Bolingbroke, No. 86, and bred by Phoenix, by Poljambe, from Mr. Maynard's Favourite, sold to Messrs. Colling for something like £30, and Bolingbroke's stock was said by many old breeders to have resembled the Hereford cattle very strongly indeed. They had red bodies and white faces, white legs and white backs; and many of the old breeders believed that the Herefords were used as a cross in some of the early Shorthorn cattle. Some of them went so far as to say they remembered some bulls of that breed going with the cows in Stanwick Park. It was well known that Messrs. Colling crossed with the Red Galloways (viz., Scotch cows without horns), and Mr. Richard Booth also used them for a cross, and the longhorns, if not

the Herefords and Devons, were also used. Some of the early Shorthorn cows were hornless, and some had cock-horns; indeed some of Messrs. Booth's best animals had cock-horns to this day.

*Milk, hair, size, and beef*, were the properties at which the early breeders aimed, and were what they desired and considered necessary. Now a-days pedigree appeared to give the value almost entirely. Were gentlemen who gave these enormous sums for particular pedigrees justified in what they were doing? Let them take first the purity of blood. Now a-days they heard of little else but the *purity of the blood*, just as if Providence had given to some particular men, such talent or ability, that no other men could produce animals like them. Messrs. Booth resorted to Messrs. Colling for bulls, and to the common markets for their cows. They also used Exquisite, which was sold in the Wiseton sale for £370, and was purchased by the late Messrs. R. and J. Booth and Mr. Torr conjointly. Messrs. Booth also used Lord-Lieutenant, and he was by a Ruins bull. They also used Water King, which was half Bates and Booth. They also used Mason's Matchem. These were some of the bulls they used, and it would be observed that these were not of their own breeding. Charity was a daughter of Buckingham, granddaughter of Leonard, half Rain and half Craddock; and she was the dam of Crown Prince.

Now, let us see how Crown Prince was bred, and how much *pure blood* there was in him. Crown Prince was supposed to be the best bull ever bred by Messrs. Booth. He was the sire of Windsor, the sire of most valuable stock. He was got by Fitz Leonard (Booth); Fitz Leonard was got by Leonard (Booth); Leonard was got by Lord-Lieutenant (Rain); Lord-Lieutenant was by Thorpe (Rain); Thorpe was by Charles the Second (Cattle); Charles the Second was by Percy (Cattle); Percy was got by Charles (Mason); Charles was by Pope (Mason); Pope was by St. John (Mason); St. John was by Favourite (Collings). The result was, they had here ten bulls, and only two of them were bred by Messrs. Booth, yet at the present day many gentlemen who were breeders of Shorthorns would tell them with the most unblushing effrontery, that Crown Prince was a *pure Booth bull*; and his stock would sell for an enormous price, simply because he was so represented. There could be no greater rubbish published by anybody. He had in his hand a catalogue of the animals sold at the Killerby sale in 1852. Mr. John Booth's cattle, including two of the most valuable descriptions of cattle known in the present day, were then sold by Mr. Whetherell. One was the Bliss of Bonnett Tribe, which was considered one of the

most valuable families; Wide-awake, lot 28, was then sold, and purchased by Mr. Emerson for 10 guineas; Farewell, (of the Mantalini family) lot 29, was sold, and purchased by Mr. Emerson for 21 guineas. Now, in 1872 there were animals sold which were descended from the Rose of Primrose, and the Rose of Hope. The Rose of Hope was sold by auction by Whetherell, in 1865, and was bought by Mr. Barber for £50, and the Rose of Primrose was sold at the same time, and purchased by Mr. Charlesworth for £56. They afterwards passed into Mr. Pawlett's hands by private purchase, and in 1872 were sold by auction, and because they were considered to be pure Mantalini or pure Booth, a calf from the Rose of Primrose sold for 560 guineas, and the Rose of Summer for 360 guineas. And, so if he were to read the catalogue through, they would find that from 150 to 550 guineas were given for produce of these two cows, which he had refused at 60 guineas each. People seemed to like to give high prices, because the cattle were said to be of pure blood.

Mr. Fawcett now wished to draw attention to the meaning of *pure Bates*. He said they would all probably remember that a short time ago, a Duchess calf was sold at 2,000 guineas, and was considered exceedingly cheap. A gentleman he knew very well purchased her, and some of the Duchess cows were sold in America, and purchased by gentlemen in England, and were sold at how many thousand pounds each he did not know. He had with him Bates' sale catalogue, which any gentleman could see; he was speaking from facts, and should endeavour to say nothing but what was perfectly correct. Here is the catalogue; the first animal was called a pure Bates, Oxford 2nd, which was sold for 52 guineas, and it was only a short time ago some Oxfords were sold at the Duke of Devonshire's sale, and it would be remembered the prices they realised were from 1,000 to 1,100 guineas each, and the cow they descended from was bred by a farmer named Brown. Mr. Pell's Book, page 289, stated, "Mr. Bates did not search after the pedigree of the Matchem cow, because he knew well it would lead him up to Mason." If that statement were correct, it would be perfectly clear the Oxfords, instead of being pure Bates, ought to be called Mason's blood, or Brown's blood; and if it were true, it would show a very improper desire to withhold the truth from the public. The Duchess foundation, so far as it was known, was Colling's blood; no proof whatever existed of any pedigree before, or of any herd having existed in Stanwick Park. The Duchesses were no more pure Bates animals than Norfolk (2377), and Belvidere (1706) were; it might as well