

Her c e—T. Nelson & Sons, Canada ... 1,000
 Thorndale Rose 23rd, roan, c 1881—J.
 Hope, Canada 1,600
 Her red b e—W. Murray, Canada 290
 Colleen Celia 3rd, c 1880—T. Nelson &
 Sons, Canada..... 225
 Duchess of Rowfant, which goes to Bow
 Park, is a large, well-shaped red seven-year-old
 cow, of good quality and wide ribbed. Her
 pedigree is excellent, sired by Duke of Under-
 ley 2nd 36551, her dam being Duchess of Glos-
 ter out of Duke of Geneva 9th.

Duchess of Rowfant, red, calved March 18,
 1878; sire Duke of Underley 2nd 36551,
 dam Duchess of Gloster by D of Geneva 9th 28391,
 gr d D'ss of Airdrie 14th by D. T'ndale 10th 28458,
 g gr d D'ss of Airdrie 6th by Clifton Duke 23,580,
 g g gr d D'ss of A'drie 4th by F'ham D. of Ox d 31181,
 g g g gr d D'ss of Airdrie 2d by D. of Athol 2d 11376,
 g g g g gr d D'ss of Athol by D. of Oxford 2d 9046,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 54th by Cleveland Lad 2d 3408,
 g g g g g gr d Duchess 49th by Short Tail 2621,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 30th by Hubback 2nd 1423,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 20th by Second Earl 1511,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 8th by Marske 418,
 g g g g g gr d D'ss 2nd by Ketton 1st 709,
 g g g g g gr d Mr. Bate's Duchess 1st
 by Comet 155, &c., Vol i., p. 283.

Served July 22, 1884, by Rowfant Duke of Oxford 4th 47011

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Society
 in Glasgow this week Jas. R. Bell, Athelstane,
 Quebec, was elected a life member. The Edit-
 ing Committee of this society passed for Vol.
 VIII. a horse named Black Clyde foaled in
 1844 and bred in Midlothian, which was ex-
 ported to Canada in 1846 by Graham and
 Somerville, Huntington, Quebec.

THE BLACK CATTLE OF WALES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

The Black cattle are natives of the counties
 of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan and
 are more generally known as Pembroke
 Blacks, subdivided into Castlemartin and
 Dewsland breeds. From Cardiganshire they
 also extend across the North Wales coast up to
 Anglesea. Whether they were ever indigen-
 ous to Radnorshire or Breconshire, I am not
 aware; but as I have an intimate knowledge of
 both these counties, I can say, from long per-
 sonal observation, that they are not now to be
 found in either of them. In Glamorganshire
 they are to be found in the seignory of Gower;
 but in the eastern part of the county there is a
 native breed, which is, however, becoming
 rapidly supplanted by Shorthorns and Here-
 fords. The breed of Black cattle is generally
 supposed to be descended from the *Bos primi-*
genius, and is allied to the wild cattle in Chil-
 lingham Park, and also to the Devons. Pro-
 fessor Wrightson, of the College of Agricul-
 ture at Downton, near Salisbury, considers that
 the Hungarian and Podolian cattle are of the
 same breed.

The Black cattle may be described as a
 horned breed, generally of black color, and
 frequently with white marks on the udders of
 the cows, also a few white hairs on the end of
 the tail. Sometimes a few white hairs are
 mixed up with the coat, but this is not always
 hereditary, and only comes out occasionally. A
 brown black, approaching chocolate, is con-
 sidered a good color. Occasionally there are
 some cows striped—red and black—also some
 quite white, with black ears, muzzle, and feet;
 but these are becoming very rare. The late
 Lord Dynevor had some very fine specimens
 of the White breed near Llandilo, and the
 five-year-old oxen were fine animals. The
 horns should be of a rich yellow; they are gen-
 erally tipped with black, and do not come out
 yellow to the very end, like the Herefords.

There is a different pitch of horn for bulls and
 cows. A bull's horn should be low, and well
 spread; the cow's narrower, and the pitch
 more upright. The steers and oxen take more
 after the bull. This description applies in a
 great measure to the Anglesea cattle. They
 are, however, broader on the back, and shorter
 in the legs, with more hair. The heads are
 heavier and horns not so yellow as the Pem-
 brokeshire. A really good animal of the Black
 breed should approach very closely in shape to
 the modern fashionable breeds, and, by careful
 and judicious crossing, this has sometimes been
 attained.

THE NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED
 may, however, be described as narrow on the
 shoulder and chine, slack on the loins, an in-
 clination to be high on the rump, and flat
 sided. They are generally deep in front and
 light behind. It must not, however, be sup-
 posed that every bullock has all these defects,
 but some of them are to be found in the gen-
 erality of the cattle offered at the country fairs.
 Other breeds of cattle with these natural de-
 fects may also be found, but care and attention
 have modified them very much, and the object
 of this paper is to create such an interest in the
 Blacks as may render badly-shaped cattle as
 "few and far between" as they are in the
 Hereford and Shorthorn districts. The special
 characteristics of the Blacks, which make them
 so valuable, are:—1. Hardihood of constitu-
 tion. 2. Aptitude for dairy purposes. 3.
 Docility.

HARDINESS OF CONSTITUTION.

As regards hardiness of constitution, no one
 acquainted with the common method of
 rearing the calves and their subsequent
 treatment, and the hardships they undergo, can
 have any doubt on that point. The great
 wonder is that respectable-looking cattle can
 be shown after having been reared in such a
 manner. During the time when the rinderpest
 caused such havoc, that disease was not known
 in South Wales, principally, I believe, from the
 great exertions made by the county magistrates
 and other authorities to prevent the transit of
 infected animals; and also because the con-
 stitutions of the cattle were so good that even
 on the frontier of infected districts they re-
 pelled the disease. When the blacks were
 taken into counties where the rinderpest was
 prevalent, they seldom, if ever, caught the in-
 fection. The same immunity also existed when
 the foot-and-mouth disease was so general.
 There were certainly some cases, supposed to
 have been caused by the importation of Irish
 cattle; but upon inquiry it will be found that it
 was those herds which consisted of Short-
 horns, Ayrshires, and Guernseys that suffered
 most.

DOCILITY.

The docility of the breed is remarkable. A
 stranger may go safely into a herd of cows;
 but it is not safe to do so where there is a bull,
 unless accompanied by some person acquaint-
 ed with its habits. I have a very strong feel-
 ing that bulls, after they are one year old,
 should always be kept in the house, not only
 avoiding accidents but enabling the farmer to
 regulate the times of calving. The cows stand
 very quietly to be milked in the yard or in the
 house, and with their large full eyes and quiet
 expression look the very picture of docility.

FATTENING.

There is no doubt but that the black breed
 will fatten at an early age, and, when reared
 like the improved breeds, will make good
 weights. Still, I do not wish to assert that at
 present they are so profitable for stall-feeding,
 but I maintain that, looking at the soil, the

climate, and the accommodation for them dur-
 ing the winter, they are the only breed that
 pay the farmer's rent. Those who have seen a
 good black ox well fed, have always acknow-
 ledged that there cannot be a handsomer ani-
 mal. Butchers will tell you that the quality of
 the meat is not to be surpassed, and that the
 internal fat is much in excess of Shorthorns and
 Herefords of a similar size. I now give the
 weights of some animals shown at the Haver-
 fordwest shows:—First-prize ox, 78 score and
 8 lbs.; first prize steer, 43 score and 12 lbs.;
 second-prize cow, 47 score.

The annual rainfall of districts occupied by
 Black cattle is about twice the amount of that
 of Chiswick, and the westerly winds are very
 strong. It therefore requires a hardy race to
 stand the exposure during the winter, without
 any shelter except the high hedges. This
 quality of hardiness of constitution is possessed
 by the Blacks; and they also in their coats and
 general appearance show the first approach of
 the genial spring. There is no animal which
 commands so good a price in the fairs as a
 bullock that has been wintered out in the fields
 and shows fair condition and a good coat. To
 those who wish to be possessed of a good herd
 of Blacks, I would say avoid all attempts at
 crossing—such attempts have never yet succeed-
 ed—but purchase the best pedigree bull of as
 good strain as you can get for the money.

REARING AND FEEDING FOR MILK.

A few years ago I purchased some of the best
 cows to be procured, in calf to noted bulls. I
 was enabled to have this rare opportunity by
 being acquainted with several of the best of the
 breeders. I have tried Shorthorns, and have
 had the best of cows procurable for milk and
 feeding purposes, but I prefer the longhorn
 black cow, which gives rich milk, thick cream,
 and makes beef not to be surpassed, quite equal
 to Scots, and commands as good a price. They
 drop better calves and hardier; I have never
 lost a calf as yet. I have had cows calve about
 November and December, and all times of the
 year. I keep the cow and calf in for, say, one
 month, and then turn them out. They stand the
 winter wonderfully well, and will do well on
 hay and chop; sometimes I use turnips and
 rice meal. I never tie up any, only those I
 milk and finish off for the butcher. Some
 calves I have reared upon their mother's milk,
 and I don't know whether this does not pay
 best in the long run, and is more natural. The
 calves reared in this way at one year old are as
 big, better hair and coats than those reared by
 hand at two years old. I don't believe in let-
 ting the calf suck the cow and keeping the calf
 in the sheds, but to let it have its freedom with
 its mother on the grass. It then learns to eat
 with the mother, and when they are separated
 it does not feel so much the loss of the mother's
 milk, and is better prepared to get his own liv-
 ing. Other calves I rear on skim milk, Simp-
 son's calf meal, and a little dissolved oil-cake.
 I find that new milk for one month is the best
 way to start a calf after four months. I begin
 to give them chop, rice meal, and linseed cake,
 and continue this through the winter, all given
 out of doors. I find it best answers for feeding
 purposes to buy barren heifers and bullocks
 turned three years old. If bought at two years
 old they want summering and wintering in the
 sheds on turnips, hay, rice meal, Indian meal,
 and linseed cake, and then they come out good
 ones at three years old, and very fit for the
 butcher. This is my experience, having
 bought several trucks for myself and others.

If it pays the Welsh farmers to keep this
 class of cattle on poor land and poor feed,
 surely they ought to do something on good
 land and good feed. The Welsh homesteads
 are a long way behind the English ones for