

CAWOOD'S ROSE.

THE well-known Short Horn Durham Cow, CAWOOD'S ROSE, died at Lucyfield Farm, April 9th, 1879. She had been suffering for some time from an affection of the lungs, originating probably in a "cold" caught at the Kentville Exhibition so far back as October, 1877, but serious symptoms did not appear until within a week or so before her death. She was visited by Mr. Byrne, V. S., who prescribed for her, but she was past recovery, and a *post mortem* examination confirmed his diagnosis as to the condition of the lungs and liver. She had lived over twelve years, a fair age for a cow, had raised seven calves, and, when in health, took first place in the Short Horn class at our Provincial Exhibitions, as also did both of her Nova Scotia calves. Her record in the production of valuable calves is not likely soon to be eclipsed. Her blood has enriched the Short Horn stock of the Province, and will show itself more vividly as the years roll on and her progeny become diffused:

The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea,
And Wickliff's blood shall spread abroad
Far as the waters be.

With a view to future use as well as present interest, we now place on record the principal facts of Cawood Rose's history. We are fortunate in being able to give a portrait of the cow, which is a very good likeness. The cut has been engraved by Mr. Walker of Montreal. The original was a pen and ink drawing made from a careful study of the living animal, by the former Rector of the Ecclesiastical Edifice shown in the picture.

Cawood's Rose was a large and massive cow, bred by William Smith Cragg, Esq., of Arkholme, (Lunesdale), near Carnforth, Lancashire, England. The district is essentially a Short Horn one. The editor of the London "Agricultural Gazette," describes it as "a neighbourhood where almost all the cattle are good, and almost every occupier of land is a pains-taking breeder. No spot in England has enjoyed greater advantages, or made better use, for years, of the opportunities it has had."

Cawood's Rose was calved 4th February, 1867. She was sired by Lord Cawood 3rd., 24368. She came, on the female side, from stock selected in 1845 from the Herd (even then famous) at Underley (Earl of Bective's). Her original Underley ancestress had no name, and is described in the catalogues simply as "a Roan Short Horn Heifer selected from a large number." Written and printed pedigrees were not so generally valued then as now. Many breeders judged cattle by their individual physique, and the general robustness of the herds from which they came, rather than by a microscopic exami-

nation of their blue-blood globules; some even now perversely continue to do so. Mr. Cragg worked on the principle of selecting for beef qualities irrespective of fashionable strains. The original Roan Heifer to which we have referred, had in due time a "Red Cow" calf by Horton Boy, 13050, of the Verbera tribe. And the "Red Cow" had a "Roan Cow" calf by Reindeer, 15150, of the Nonpareil family. This "Roan Cow" had a "White Cow" calf to Sir Charles Tempest's Golden Eclipse, 14625, himself a white bull.

Cawood's Rose was the produce of this White Cow, by Lord Cawood 3rd., 24338, (described as a "Booth" bull).

In the autumn of 1875, Mr. Thornton, the celebrated Short Horn auctioneer, sold off a large portion of Mr. Cragg's Herd. It was a magnificent Herd, all admitted that, but the pedigrees were not in the most fashionable lines, and the prices realized were low in proportion to the intrinsic quality of the animals. Cawood's Rose was Queen of the Herd, and realized 87 guineas. She was purchased by Professor Lawson, and brought to Nova Scotia at his own expense. Shortly after the purchase, a few Short Horn breeders happened to meet in Mr. Thornton's house in Princess Street, Hanover Square, when Mr. T. told them the chances they had missed at the Arkholme sale, and gave such a glowing description of Cawood's Rose (ending with the remark, Oh! she is a bonnie cow), that immediately a well-known breeder offered to purchase her at a greatly advanced price.

Cawood's Rose was brought to Halifax in the Allan steamship *Nova Scotian* in October, 1875, by her owner, along with a large importation of stock selected in England and Scotland for the Provincial Board of Agriculture. She was in calf to Captain Tregunter, 28136, a massive bull at Arkholme. On 14th November, she dropped a Heifer calf, the White Rose of Lucyfield. In October, 1876, she was exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro, and took the first prize of \$20 as best Durham Cow; there were 9 entries. At the next Provincial Exhibition, Kentville, October, 1877, where there were 17 entries, she again took the first prize, \$25, and her calf, White Rose, took first (\$12) as best yearling Heifer, for which there were 5 entries. Cawood was again shown at the Provincial Exhibition at Truro, in 1878, but was not in very good condition, and not in calf, and was passed over by the judges. Her heifer calf had now grown to be a two-year old, with a calf by her side, and carried off first prize as such. Cawood's second Nova Scotia calf (St. Nicholas) also took first (\$15), as the best yearling bull, and was sold for \$500 to the East Cornwallis Agricultural Society. Cawood and Polly Vaughan and their progeny

united in taking the first prize, \$50, as the best Herd of Thorough-bred Short Horns.

The following is a list of the whole of Cawood Rose's progeny, and the prices realized by such as have been sold in England and Nova Scotia:—

1. Cawood's Rose 4th, November 6th, 1870, sold to Earl Bective at auction, Sept., 1875, 52 guineas, say.....\$273.00
2. Cawood's Rose 6th, Feb. 1872, sold to Mr. Handley, Sept. 1875,—53 guineas..... 278.00
3. Cawood's Rose 7th, Jan. 1873, (lame), sold to Earl Bective, Sept. 1875,—40 guineas... 210.00
4. Cawood's Rose 8th, white, Dec. 29, 1873, (by Capt. Tregunter) sold as a yearling not in calf to Earl Bective, Sept. 1875,—100 guineas..... 525.00
5. General Cawood, Dec. 6, 1874, sold as an 8 months' calf to J. Barker, for 37 guineas. 194.00
6. White Rose of Lucyfield, (by Capt. Tregunter) Nov. 24, '75. Full sister to No. 4. Now in calf to Gwynne of the Forest. At Lucyfield, and not for sale, but moderately valued at the original cost and freight of the Cow. 600.00
7. St. Nicholas, Dec. 25, '76, (by Viscount Oxford), to Union Agricultural Society of East Cornwallis..... 500.00

Total value of Cawood Rose's seven calves.....\$2580.00
Average value of her calves... 368.56

No. 6, White Rose, has now a red and white Bull Calf by her side, sired by St. Nicholas, and named Lord of Lorne, that promises to rival St. Nicholas himself.

CAMPER ON CATTLE DISEASE.

TRANSLATED BY ROBERT MORROW, ESQ.

(Continued.)

OF THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS OF THE DISTEMPER.

THERE is no sign which presages the appearance of the distemper, it warns only with the stroke and when the animal is already diseased. Then it becomes dull, refuses to drink, and shows itself particular in the choice of its food; then it appears at intervals to be more lively, eats, drinks and ruminates. However, it becomes uneasy, grinds its molars, and ends by no longer ruminating, which is the most certain sign that it is sick; except among the sucking calves, for these do not yet ruminate, even as Galen has already proved by a beautiful experiment upon lambs and young goats.