

great demand for the pure pedigree; the word pure is here used technically, and is intended to convey the blood of the successive bulls used on the family since the death of Mr. Bates in 1850. It may further interest the uninitiated breeder to know that after Mr. Bates obtained the tribe in 1810 he used KETTON 2D (710), whose dam was by a grandson of FAVOURITE (252), out of a cow by J. Brown's RED BULL, then a pure bull, THE CARL (646), bred from the "Duchess" tribe, who in his turn was succeeded by three bulls, of different strains, viz., 2D HUBBACK (1423), of the "Red Rose" tribe; BELVEDERE (1706), of the "Princess" tribe; and NORFOLK (2377), bred by Mr. Whitaker, from Nonpareil, with the blood of NORTH STAR, PUNCEU, and HUBBACK; and these three bulls, be it remembered, were all of Robert Colling's best blood. The CLEVELAND LAD (3407), a bull with three crosses, now generally known as the Oxford Cross, was introduced a few years before Mr. Bates' death, and it is only this cross now that is admitted as pure. Since the tribe has been in America, some of the animals have been kept pure, and the blood of the others has been intermingled with three different families, viz., the Booth blood, through 3D DUKE OF THORNDALE (17,749), and 3D DUKE OF AIRDRIE (23,717); the Knightly blood, through IMPERIAL DUKE (18,083); and the Burgley or ROMEO (13,619) blood, through 2D DUKE OF GENEVA (23,752). It is considered that the Booth and Knightly crosses are failures, because being very closely or strongly bred tribes, with a fixed type, they disturbed the strong current of the Duchess blood; but ROMEO was looked upon as being rather a loosely bred bull, so he therefore seems to have invigorated the tribe without disturbing their good qualities. ROMEO was first used with the Oxfords, and produced a very fine cow, whose son, OXFORD LAD (24,713), was the sire of 3d Duchess of Geneva, the dam of 2D DUKE OF GENEVA (23,752). This strain occurs also in Messrs. Leney's 7th Duchess of Geneva, and Mr. McIntosh's 3D DUKE OF GENEVA (34,753), re-imported and sold at Windsor in 1867. It may be possible that this blood, being introduced in an indirect and diluted form, was more beneficial than the others introduced more directly.

The few still pure do not attract additional notice. One of the handsomest Duchesses (10th Duchess of Geneva) in the New York Mills herd was by 2D DUKE OF GENEVA, who was used by Mr. Edwin G. Bedford, an old established breeder in Kentucky, where there are several of his offspring. The bull's skull is still retained, and Mr. Bedford affirmed that it was the skull of the finest bull he ever saw. The chief merit, however, in the American Duchesses appears to be in their production of bulls, which, when used in other herds, produce a fine quality of stock. The cows themselves were stylish looking and large, in one or two cases almost approaching coarseness; the chest deep but often narrow, causing the fore-legs to stand somewhat closely together, the ribs well sprung and round, with great space from them to the hip, and great length of quarters, which had the effect of lightening the thighs. But they possessed that fine head and sweetly-curved face for which the tribe is distinguished. The eyes were singularly bright and prominent, but this was noticeable in the majority of American cattle. The calves

were being excellently managed—each had a good dairy cow as nurse, and they showed much vigour and wonderfully good coats of long hair. 4TH DUKE OF GENEVA, the sire in use, was a fine noble looking bull, having several good points, a deep red in colour, and with rather harsh hair.

The Oxfords, at New York Mills, comprised ten cows and heifers, only one pure—a hopeless breeder; two aged bulls, BARON OF OXFORD (23,371), 15 years old, and ROYAL DUKE OF OXFORD, 12 years old, both pure; three yearlings and two bull calves. Mr. Sheldon disposed of two of his best Oxford heifers to Col. King, of Minneapolis (who has since re-sold them to Mr. Cochrane), before the entire herd was sold. One of Messrs. Walcott & Campbell's heifers, with the MARQUIS OF CARABAS (11,789) cross, was a very good yearling, and Gem of Oxford, by 2D GRAND DUKE (12,961) from OXFORD by ROMEO (13,619), a good cow, rather small, but of excellent quality, and very full of rich roan hair. The two aged bulls were still in use. This tribe is considered in the States to be slightly coarse, but improved by the Duke crosses. The herd at New York Mills was first started with Rosamond, imported from Mr. Mason Hopper's herd, and descended from the "May Rose" or "Georgiana" (by Fitz-Remus) tribe. There were several of this family, one of which, Rosamond 7th, beat the recently imported prize heifers, Baron Oxford's Beauty and Charming Rose, in the 2-year-old class at the New York State Fair in the year 1870: although a good animal in high condition, she lacked length and elegance.

There were several good descendants of Mr. Wetherell's Roan Duchess (the "Blanch" tribe), and of Mr. Holmes' Victoria (Mason's No. 1), the latter with excellent forequarters. The herd also contained some of Colonel Towneley's Bampton Roses, some Gwynnes, and J's. There were two or three fine animals of the "Mazurka" family, a very favourite strain in America, which will be mentioned hereafter. The herd was well managed, and the cattle housed in large, airy, commodious houses, being seen inside them, they appeared somewhat to a disadvantage, and, although a good lot, apparently wanted uniformity of character. The farm is large, and one portion near the River Mohawk is very fine pasture land. Good hay, hardly so full of herbage as in England, is grown and stored in lofts over the cow-houses, very little cake is given, and shorts (fine bran) with a little corn (Maize) meal, is the principal food.

Two years ago the British public was much astonished at Mr. Cochrane's purchase of Duchess 97th for 1000 gs. from Capt. Gunter: last year he bought two more Duchess heifers, besides a very large number of the best animals that could be obtained throughout the country. In 1867, prior to the purchase of Duchess 97th, his agent, Mr. Simon Beattie, selected and bought Lady Pigot's prize heifer, Rosedale, at the Duke of Montrose's sale, and the bull BARON BOOTH, of Lancaster, from Barclay, of Keavil. These two animals were exhibited at various agricultural shows (called State Fairs) in Canada and the United States, and carried everything before them. Indeed it was difficult to keep the crowd from them, as these shows are much more numerous attended than at home, and are held on the same ground year by year, the sheds or boxes, with a large covered amphitheatre for judging, remaining fixed.

As they were said to be of Booth blood the attention of breeders was more drawn to them, and demand for the strain arose. This led to further importations, and last year nearly 40 animals were sent out in one vessel, most of them at high prices. A few of these animals have been sold, but the larger and better portion has been kept for breeding, so that the herd, numbering about a hundred head, is looked upon as one of the best and finest stocks in the country.

With most of these animals, several of them being our Royal prize winners, the public is pretty well acquainted; the short time they have left England has not altered their character; indeed in several instances they seemed to have improved.

Mr. Cochrane's farm at Compton, Province of Quebec, is situated in a comparatively new country; the rough timber fences trailing snake-like across the fields, tree stumps standing a couple of feet high, the slight wooden houses and three-storied farm buildings, the water troughs of hollowed logs, present a striking contrast to one accustomed to Old England. White Clover and Timothy-grass grow luxuriantly in summer, and make good hay; capital Turnips are also grown. These are pulped, mixed with chaff, and with the addition of cake and mixed meals, makes an excellent food when the cattle are housed. The face of the country is generally white with snow for at least four months in the year, and the thermometer often marks 20° below zero, yet the cattle thrive exceedingly and do well; the calves suck their dams, or a nurse, and pick a little hay or meal as soon as they will, consequently they are in good condition, and have long coats of hair. One bull calf by 11TH DUKE OF THORNDALE, from Duchess 97th, of great substance, and with abundance of deep red hair, was particularly promising. The two Duchess heifers had improved since they were shipped last year, each having produced a fine healthy heifer calf; and the cattle generally showed the great attention and excellent management that was bestowed upon them.

11TH DUKE OF THORNDALE, purchased in 1867, by 6TH DUKE OF THORNDALE, out of a sister to Duchess 71st, was in service; he is a fine animal, red, with the distinctive white spots on the forehead and flanks, and of great depth and substance. Mr. Booth's ROYAL COMMANDER, also in use, had grown into a very handsome yearling.

One large wooden house, built on a stone foundation, contained 32 cow-stalls, and 30 boxes on the ground floor, with places for Turnips, pulping, and mixing; two inclined roads led to an entrance at the side of the building on the second floor, which contained 28 heifers and a large number of bull boxes; over this the hay and straw were placed. The sheep were also housed, but had a yard to run in as well. These houses were warm, clean, comfortable, and well ventilated; all the animals were turned out twice a-day to water, and appear in as good condition and as well managed as at home.

Except during a severe gale cattle crossing the Atlantic usually stand the voyage well, losing their food only for a day or two after starting, but in a storm their bellowing seems to denote their fright and suffering. One of the shipments last year met with a heavy gale, some of the animals burst from the strong boxes that had been put up between decks for them, and getting much bruised