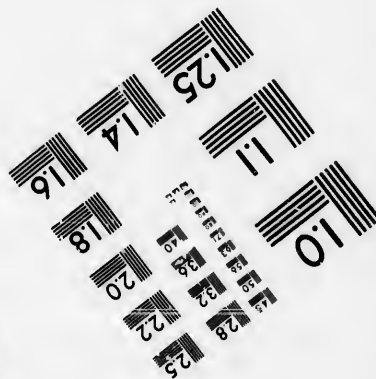
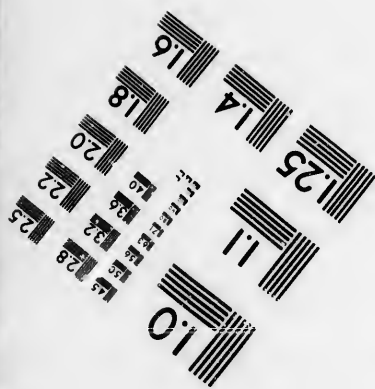
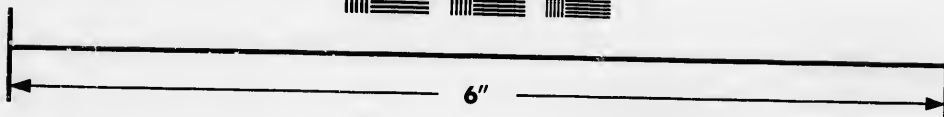
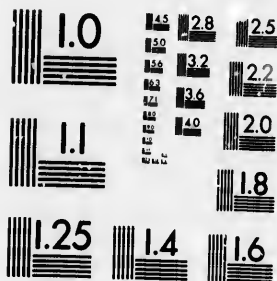


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

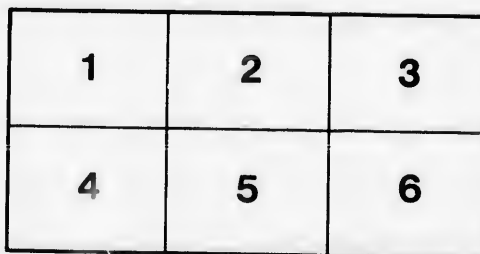
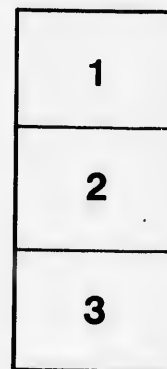
Library
Agriculture Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

aire
détails
ues du
modifier
ger une
filmage

es

errata
to

pelure,
on à



32X

10/6

H

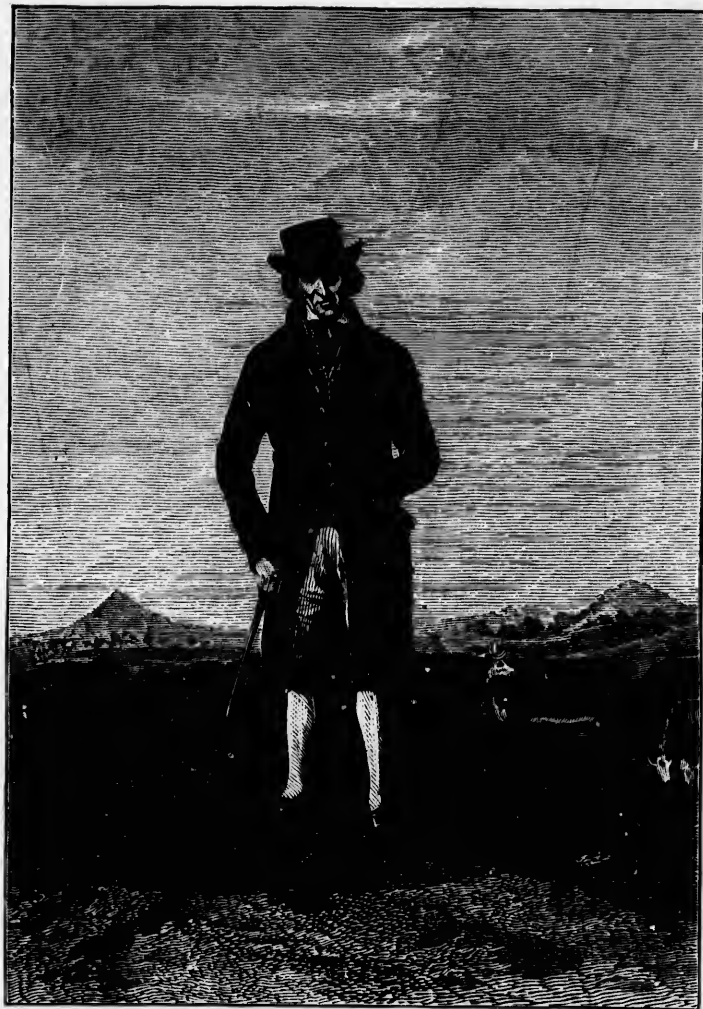
HISTORY
OF
HEREFORD CATTLE.

1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

Private

J. W. Houson

June 29th 1896



BENJAMIN TOMKINS.

Born 1745. Died 1815.

HISTORY

OF SHERFORD CATTLE

BY
JAMES WEDDONALD

JAMES SINCLAIR,

CONT-AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF THE OLD ABERDEEN-ANONS CATTLE,"
1854, &c.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

London:

W. & A. G. CO., LD.,

PUBLISHERS, 1, ABINGDON ST., LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

1886.





BENJAMIN TOMKINS.

(born 1745 - died 1817).

HISTORY
OF
HEREFORD CATTLE

BY

JAMES MACDONALD

AND

JAMES SINCLAIR,

JOINT-AUTHORS OF "HISTORY OF POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE,"
ETC., ETC.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

London:

VINTON & CO., LD.,

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 9, NEW BRIDGE ST., LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.

1886.

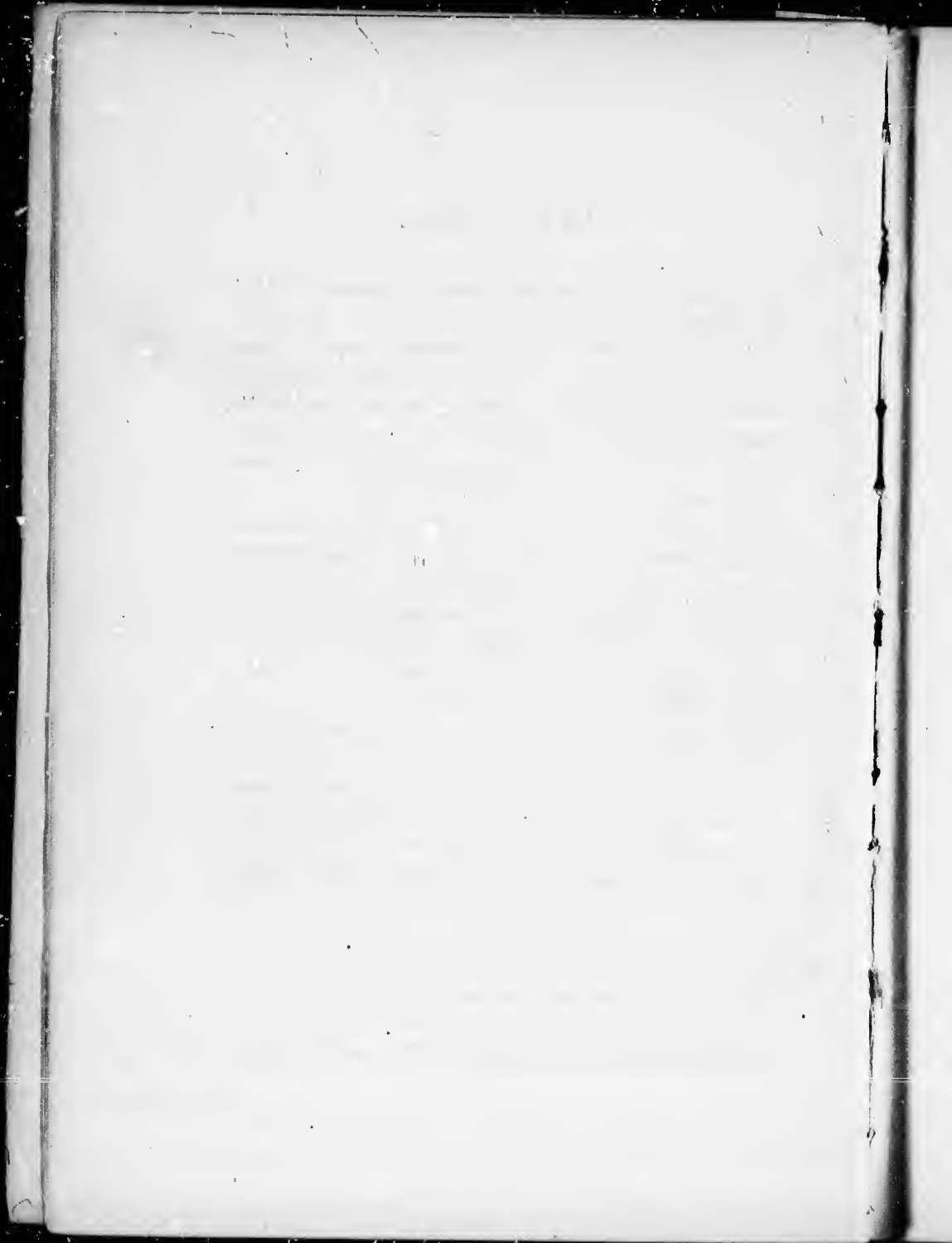
LONDON:
PRINTED BY VINTON & CO., LD.,
30, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N.W.

P R E F A C E .

IN attempting to delineate the history of Hereford cattle, it has not been thought necessary to enter into the wider subject of the origin of the various domesticated races of British cattle. Those who may be inclined to look into that fascinating but almost hopelessly involved question we would refer to Mr. Storer's exhaustive and interesting work on "Wild White Cattle," and our own lesser volume on "Polled Cattle," where the prevailing views are set forth and discussed.

The present work is confined to matters which more immediately relate to the Hereford breed, whose importance and popularity seemed to merit attention from the Live Stock historian. We have dwelt at considerable length on the operations of leading early breeders, and this has been done with the object of throwing light upon the origin, composition, and extension of the improved Hereford.

For assistance in the undertaking, thanks are due, in a special manner, to Mr. William Housman, who has given us the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the breed in preparing the chapter on the Breed in the Show-yard. Professor Boyd Dawkins; Mr. John Hill, Felhampton Court; Mr. Thomas Duckham, Baysham Court; Mr. Thomas Tomkins Galliers, Wistaston; Mr. Forester, Sherlowe; Mr. George Smythies, Marlow Lodge; Mr. J. L. Hewer, Aston Ingham; Mr. Haywood, Blakemere; Mr. John H. Yeomans, Stretton Court; Mr. William Tudge, Leinthall; Mr. Ralph Palmer, Nazeing; and Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Illinois, and others have also afforded us valuable aid, which we would here acknowledge.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.	
Origin of the Breed	1
CHAPTER II.	
Early Improvement	32
CHAPTER III.	
Early Improvement (continued)	50
CHAPTER IV.	
Early Improvement (continued)	85
CHAPTER V.	
A Group of Early Improvers	106
CHAPTER VI.	
Progress of the Breed	190
CHAPTER VII.	
Later Improvement	156
CHAPTER VIII.	
Existing Herds in England	194
CHAPTER IX.	
Existing Herds in England (continued)	226
CHAPTER X.	
Characteristics of the Breed and System of Management	258
CHAPTER XI.	
Extension of the Breed in other Countries	293
CHAPTER XII.	
Herefords at the Shows	395

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Benjamin Tomkins	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
Tomkins' Silver Cow .. .. .	.. Facing 64
Sovereign 404 (Mr. Hewer's) .. .. .	.. " 92
Lord Wilton 4740 .. .. .	.. " 166
Leonora .. .. .	.. " 182
Horace 3877 .. .. .	.. " 190
Dorothea and Theodora .. .. .	.. " 194
Hotspur 7028 (Mr. Price's).. .. .	.. " 204
Golden Treasure .. .. .	.. " 206
Good Boy 7668 .. .. .	.. " 208
Merry Monarch 5466 .. .. .	.. " 214
Gift Wilton 9985 .. .. .	.. " 212
Hotspur 7726 (Mr. Hall's) .. .. .	.. " 222
Rebe, New Year's Gift, and Rowena .. .. .	.. " 224
Maidstone 8875 .. .. .	.. " 234
Vanity 7th .. .. .	.. " 236
Cassio 6849 .. .. .	.. " 316
The Grove 3rd 5051 .. .. .	.. " 314

" 92
 " 166
 " 182
 " 190
 " 194
 " 204
 " 206
 " 208
 " 214
 " 212
 " 222
 " 224
 " 234
 " 236
 " 316
 " 314

CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE BREED.

Origin of the breed.—Speed's evidence as to Herefordshire cattle in 1627.—Statements of early writers on live stock.—Marshall's testimony.—"The first breed of cattle in the island."—Hereford Fair in 1788; "the finest show of cattle anywhere seen."—Marshall on the points of the Hereford.—The colour, a middle red, a "bald face" being characteristic of the true breed (1788).—George Culley.—J. H. Campbell and the Charlton ox of 1790.—Garrard's engravings of red with white face Herefords (1800).—Duncumb's County Histories.—Hereford cattle "long esteemed superior to most, if not all, other breeds in the island."—T. A. Knight on Lord Scudamore's importation of red with white face cattle from Flanders about 1660.—Lawrence's speculations as to origin of breed.—His conclusion that, with respect to profit, no breed in England could stand in competition with it.—Parkinson, Bingley, and Youatt.—Later authorities.—Mr. Storer and Professor Boyd Dawkins on the Welsh white cattle.—White-faced cattle of Holland.—The Tully white-faced bull (1750).—Lord Chesterfield's opinion.—The Ukraine breed.—Alleged introduction of white-faced bull from Yorkshire.—Professor Boyd Dawkins on the origin of the breed.—Domestic cattle from two sources: *Bos Primigenius* and *Bos Longifrons*.—Herefords derive their white face from *Bos Primigenius*, strongly accentuated by Flemish cattle.—White faces frequent in last century.—Hereford breed formed by judicious amalgamation of various good sorts.

WITH the exception of a brief general reference by Speed* to the fact that the climate of Herefordshire "is most healthful, and the soyle so fertile for corne and cattle, that no place in England yieldeth more or better conditioned," we have been unable to find any special allusion to the Hereford breed by English writers prior to or during the seventeenth century. This omission is explained by the circumstance that it was not until about the end of the last century, when British agriculture raised up its own chroniclers, that

* England, Wales, and Scotland described. By John Speed, London, 1627.

breeds of live stock attracted much notice. Since the advent of the agricultural historian, however, this variety has received a good deal of attention. Marshall, Culley, Lawrence, Campbell, Duncumb, Knight, and others, have all had something to say regarding the origin and early character of the breed. But the accounts they have given, in so far as they relate to its origin, appeared to be so contradictory, that, in addressing the students at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1863,* Mr. Thomas Duckham, M.P., for many years editor of the Hereford Herd Book, was constrained to admit, that "as regards the early history of the breed, little is known or can be gleaned previous to the establishment [in 1799] of the great fat show of the Smithfield Club."

Now it seems to us that Mr. Duckham's complaint as to the absence of reliable information concerning the history of Hereford cattle prior to 1799 was due, not so much to the inaccuracy of the opinions that had been put forward, as to the circumstance that the various authorities did not properly estimate the value and relative bearing of the evidence they had been able to collect. What were simply incidents connected with the development of the breed were accepted and repeated by them as separate explanations of its origin, and the confusion that has resulted is so great, that it is not remarkable that Mr. Duckham should have abandoned the attempt to reconcile the conflicting theories. Indeed, we might have been inclined to follow his example, and begin the history of the breed at the time when it made its appearance at the shows of the Smithfield Club at the end of the last century. But to have adopted that course would scarcely have been satisfactory, and our first object will therefore be to endeavour to see whether the apparently contradictory statements cannot to some extent be brought into harmony. In order to do this, the most convenient course to pursue will be first to present a careful summary of what each of the leading authorities has written as to the origin and early progress of the breed, and then, with the aid of any additional

* A Lecture on the History, Progress, and Comparative Merits of the Hereford Breed of Cattle. By Thomas Duckham, Baysham Court, Ross. 1863.

facts we have been able to obtain, bring out such conclusions as seem to be sufficiently well established.

We have to get over in one leap the interval from Speed in 1620, to Marshall in 1788. Marshall was one of the first to break the silence that had prevailed on the subject from the time of the erudite tailor of (1788—1798). the seventeenth century, who testified to the large numbers and good condition of the cattle

of Herefordshire. It is, perhaps, desirable to recall that Marshall* was a contemporary of the Rev. Arthur Young, and in some branches of their work he was not inferior as an authority to the editor of the "Annals of Agriculture." Although he did not overlook any matter connected with farming, Young directed his attention mainly to the elucidation of improved methods of husbandry. Marshall had a special taste for live stock, and wherever he went these seem to have attracted his first notice. He was a native of Yorkshire, and journeyed all over the country collecting facts illustrative of the agriculture of the various districts, and making particular enquiry as to the breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep.

In describing the cattle of the West of England,† Marshall groups together the breeds of Devon, Sussex, Hereford, Gloucester, and North Wales, and remarks:—"These several breeds I conceive to have sprung from the same stock. Their colour apart, they perfectly resemble the wild cattle which are still preserved in Chillingham Park, and it appears to me that the different breeds above noticed are varieties arising from soils and management of the native breed of this island. The black mountain breeds of Scotland and Wales appear to be evidently to be from the same race, agreeing in everything but colour with the red breeds that are here adduced." Speaking

* William Marshall, the eminent agriculturist and writer on Rural Economy, was baptized at Sinnington, near Pickering, Yorks, on July 28th, 1745. He died September 18th, 1818, and was buried at Middleton on the 24th of the same month. His tombstone is still in Middleton churchyard, and there is also a monument to him in the church at Pickering.—[Mr. George Scoby, *Beadlam Grange, has furnished these notes.*]

† The Rural Economy of the West of England. By William Marshall. 1796-98.

more especially of the cattle of Devonshire, Marshall says:—"There are numberless individuals of the Devonshire breed so perfectly resembling the breed of Herefordshire in frame, colour, and horn, as not to be distinguishable from that celebrated breed, except in the greater cleanness of the heads and fore-quarters, and except in the inferiority of size."

Marshall published his *Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, &c.*, in 1788,* and here he dealt particularly with the breed that now engages our attention. He wrote as follows:—"The Herefordshire breed of cattle taking it all in all may without risque, I believe, be deemed the first breed of cattle in this island In general appearance the Herefordshire cattle resemble very much those of Sussex, except in their superior size, and still more nearly the present breed of the Vale of Pickering, notwithstanding these several districts are separated nearly 200 miles every way from each other, with other breeds of cattle intervening. Their frame is altogether athletic, with the limbs in most cases sufficiently clean for the purpose of travelling. The form of many of them as beasts of draught is nearly complete. Besides their superiority as beasts of draught, and their being eligible as dairy stock (being in this respect similar to those of Gloucestershire), the females at least fat kindly at an early age, the strongest proof of their excellency as fattening cattle. I have seen three-year-old heifers of this breed—to use a familiar phrase—'as fat as mud,' much fatter than any heifers of that age I have seen of any other breed, the spayed heifers of Norfolk excepted. Viewing the Herefordshire breed of cattle in this light, which I believe to be a true one, how unfortunate for the rural affairs of these kingdoms has been the choice of the spirited breeders of the Midland Counties," who had selected the Longhorn variety for their use. Marshall goes on to say that at the Hereford fair on October 20th, 1788, he saw about a thousand head of cattle, chiefly of the Herefordshire breed. A large proportion of them were grown oxen, full of flesh, and sold for or were worth at the selling prices of the day, from £12 to £17 an ox. "The most valuable collection I have met

* *Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, &c.* By William Marshall, 1788-89.

shall says:—
ire breed so
e in frame,
from that
of the heads
size.”

ucestershire,
h the breed
ws:—“The
ay without
attle in this
erefordshire
ept in their
reed of the
istricts are
other, with
s altogether
ean for the
m as beasts
eriority as
airy stock
rshire), the
gest proof
three-year-
—‘as fat as
ve seen of
excepted.
ght, which
the rural
he spirited
lected the
to say that
saw about
ire breed.
flesh, and
day, from
I have met
n Marshall,

with” he adds, “out of Smithfield, by much the finest show I have anywhere seen.”

In the section of his book devoted to Gloucestershire, Marshall gave a description of the qualities of a Herefordshire ox intended for grazing in that county, which it will be useful to quote. “The general appearance full of health and vigour, and wearing the marks of sufficient maturity—provincially ‘oxey,’ not steerish or still in too growing a state to fat. The countenance pleasant, cheerful, open; the forehead broad; the eye full and lively; the horns bright, tapering, and spreading; the head small; the chap clean; the neck long and tapering; the chest deep; the bosom broad and projecting forward; the shoulder-bone thin, flat, no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh; the chine full; the loin broad; the hips standing wide and level with the spine; the quarters long and wide at the nache; the rump even with the general level of the back, not drooping, nor standing high and sharp above the quarters; the tail slender and neatly haired; the barrel round and roomy, the carcase throughout being deep and well spread; the ribs broad, standing close and flat on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large and of full length; the round bone small, snug, not prominent; the thigh clean and regularly tapering; the legs upright and short; the bone below the knee and hough small; the feet of a middle size; the cod and twist round and full; the flank large; the flesh everywhere mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the chine, the shoulders, and the ribs; the hide mellow and supple, of a middle thickness, and loose on the nache and huckle; the coat neatly haired, bright and silky; its colour a middle red, with a bald face, the last being esteemed characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed.”

This, then, is the picture of a typical Hereford as the breed existed about a hundred years ago. It is so complete that it is not to be wondered at that later writers, such as Campbell, Lawrence, and Youatt acknowledged that they were unable to improve upon the description, which they accepted as the best that could be given. It is well in passing to emphasize the fact that during the closing decade of the last century the Hereford was in colour a middle red, and that a “bald face” was then esteemed characteristic of the true breed.

The next witness we shall call is one who deservedly holds a high place among the early writers on cattle. Culley's *Observations on Live Stock** is a standard work, George Culley and is generally trustworthy, because the author (1794). was not only a good judge, but also one who did not usually accept hearsay evidence, although unfortunately, as regards Hereford cattle, he seems to have done so. In the first edition of his book, the substance of which appeared in the "Annals of Agriculture," George Culley said:—"As to the Herefordshire brown cattle, they are, I am pretty clear, neither more nor less than a mixture between the Welsh and a bastard race of Long-horns that are everywhere to be met with in Cheshire, Shropshire, &c." It is only necessary to contrast this remark with that of Marshall to prove that it cannot be accepted as reliable. Moreover, the account was subsequently practically condemned by Culley himself, for in the second edition of his book he withdrew the passage that has been quoted, and substituted the statement that "the Sussex and Herefordshire cattle were varieties of the Devonshire, of a greater size, the Herefordshire being the largest." He evidently did not feel very confident in dealing with the matter, and distrusting his own judgment, which had already been at fault, he gave a description with which he says he had been favoured by Mr. Ellman (probably Mr. Ellman, Glynde, of Southdown sheep fame, who was also a breeder of Herefords). In this, Mr. Ellman says:—"Colour red, fine hair, and very fine skin; neck and head clean; horns neither long nor short, rather turning up at the points; in general well made in the hind-quarters; wide across the hips, rump, and sirloin, but narrow on the chine; tolerably straight along the back, ribs or sides lying too flat, thin in the thigh, and bone not large. An ox six years old when fat will weigh from 60 to 100 stone (14 lbs. to the stone) [840 lbs. to 1400 lbs.], the fore-quarters generally the heaviest. The oxen are mostly worked from three to six years old, sometimes seven, when they are turned off for feeding. The calves run with the cows till they are 11 or 12 weeks old, when they are weaned and turned to grass. A good cow, after the calf is taken from

**Observations on Live Stock*. By George Culley, farmer, Northumberland. London, 1794.

her (if well kept), will produce from 6 to 8 lbs. of butter a week for three or four months after taking off the calf, and double that quantity of skimmed-milk cheese. They do not give so large a quantity of milk as the Suffolk cattle, but it is much richer in quality."

J. H. Campbell, Charlton, Kent, was a contributor to the "Annals of Agriculture," and a strong supporter of the Herefords. He wrote two papers for the Annals,* treating on breeds of cattle and sheep, and mainly relating to the Herefords.

The information he gives is interesting, but it deals principally with the fattening properties of the breed, his remarks on which will be more fitly considered in another part of the work. Campbell had a controversy with Young as to the points that should characterise a model beef animal, and having been described as a warm advocate of the Herefords, he said:—"I am so because of long experience; if I am wrong it is not for want of painstaking or being thoroughly acquainted with several other breeds, and those particularly about which there has been most said, at least in print, as to which, after a long continued trial (and in the outset of the trial as confident expectation as anybody could have of finding them better than the Herefords), in the end being of opinion that in most respects they were very greatly inferior to them." As regards the origin and appearance of the breed, Campbell relied solely on Marshall, whom, of course, as to the latter, he was from experience able to confirm. Campbell's discussion with Young originated in a difference of opinion as to the merits of an ox of "the true Herefordshire breed" which the former had exhibited. Campbell says that the opinion of many who viewed this animal alive was that they never saw so much beef under a hide of the size, and upon so small a proportion of bone. He also stated that he knew from experience and thorough trials of various breeds of none that would become fat on less food, few that would not require more, and that most sorts would require much more than the true Hereford race. The difference in thriving, for the food given between

*Annals of Agriculture. By Arthur Young. Volumes xiii. and xiv., 1790-92.

them and good specimens of other breeds which he had fed along with them, did not require weights and scales to determine. This testimony as to the character of the Herefords of the last century, coming as it does from an experienced grazier, is very valuable.

Incidentally Campbell alluded to colour, and stated that he never regarded any colour further than as a token of trueness of particular breeds. Young had, however, expressed the opinion that there was reason to believe that white was a sign of degeneracy in all the animals of the creation. Campbell denied this, and observed that he was aware of cases of bull calves which had been as nicely formed as their owners could desire them, and known to be pure in blood, being castrated for no other reason than that they had "rather too much white to breed from," a course which he looked upon as mischievous. It is, perhaps, worthy of note, that in volume vi. of the "Annals," Young mentions that Bakewell thought pale colours such as white, yellow, &c., were indications of finer meat than the darker ones.

The curious old work by Garrard* contains a number of coloured prints of cattle, and tables showing their measurements. There are five drawings of Herefords,

Garrard and all these represent animals that are red
(1800). with white faces. One is the first prize ox at
the inaugural show of the Smithfield Club in

1799, exhibited by Mr. Westcar, and bred by Mr. Tully of Huntingdon. Garrard refers to a determining influence in the development of breeds that is too frequently overlooked. "The excellence of an animal," he says, "it must be confessed, in a great measure depends upon the soil where it has been bred, and the land upon which it has been fattened. Without doubt, therefore, we are much indebted to the rich pastures by the Wye and Lugside for that perfection which so eminently distinguishes the Herefordshire cattle. These noble animals are found in the highest state of beauty and condition within about seven miles round the city of Hereford, but very fine stock may be met with in various parts of the

*A Description of the Different Oxen Common in the British Islands, embellished with engravings. By George Garrard. 1800.

county; about Leominster there are some very good cattle bred, and near Ross also; two places very distant from each other. There are likewise excellent oxen bred near Ledbury, and many other places. The best Herefordshire cattle display all those points which are considered as marks of true beauty in the finest of British cattle, such as a light fore-end, broad and deep form, straight back."

It might reasonably have been expected that valuable information concerning the origin of the breed would have been found in the works of John Duncumb, John Duncumb M.A., secretary of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, and the historian of the county. (1804-5).

But neither in his History of Herefordshire,* nor in the General View of its Agriculture, drawn up by him for the Board of Agriculture,† is very much light thrown upon the subject. The paragraph relating to cattle, which appears in the History of the County, is reproduced in the General View, followed in the latter case with a summary of the opinions of Mr. T. A. Knight, on the general subject of breeding. Duncumb says:—"The cattle of Herefordshire have long been esteemed superior to most if not all other breeds in the island. Those of Devonshire and Sussex approach nearest to them in general appearance. Large size, an athletic form, and unusual neatness characterise the true sort; the prevailing colour is a reddish brown, with white faces. The rearing of oxen for the purposes of agriculture prevails universally, nearly half the ploughing being performed by them, and they take an equal share in the labours of the harvest. They are shod with iron in situations which frequently require their exertions on hard roads, but it has already been noted that grazing is not generally pursued except for provincial consumption. The show of oxen in thriving condition at the Michaelmas fair in Hereford cannot be exceeded by any similar annual collection in England; on this occasion they are generally sold to the principal graziers in the counties near the metropolis, and there perfected for the

* Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford. By John Duncumb. 1804.

† General View of the Agriculture of the County of Hereford. 1805.

London market." Except the distinct statement as to the prevailing colour of the breed, their use for purposes of draught, and their reputation for grazing, there is little in what Duncumb says that aids us in arriving at a conclusion as to their early history. But on all these points Duncumb, a resident in the county, fully endorses the statements of Marshall.

If, however, Duncumb's writings are unsatisfactory, the same objection cannot be made to the investigations of T. A. Knight of another eminent Herefordshire man. Few names among the early Hereford breeders is more honoured than that of Thomas Andrew

Knight of Downton Castle. We shall subsequently have something to say in reference to the career as a breeder of Mr. Knight, who originated a distinct variety of the Hereford cattle known as "the Knight Greys." In the field of scientific research, Mr. Knight was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was President of the London Horticultural Society, and was a member of twenty-one different scientific societies. In testimony of the value of his labours as a diligent student of natural history, he received medals from eleven societies, among others from the United States and Sweden. It was chiefly by reason of his experiments in horticulture that he acquired his world-wide fame, and he wrote numerous books on the subject. He was also the author of a treatise on live stock.

Mr. Knight was born at Wormesley Grange, in Herefordshire, in August, 1759, and after studying at Oxford he retired to his native county, where he spent the remainder of his life, "the study of what Goldsmith so well denominates 'animal biography,' affording him constant delight and amusement." The foregoing sentence is quoted from a biography prefixed to a selection from his works.* In this book it is remarked:—"He had by this time (1806) become well known as a practical agriculturist and an improver of the breed of Herefordshire cattle. The stock of this county had long been distinguished for its superior quality; the origin of this

*A selection from the Physiological and Horticultural Papers, published in the Transactions of the Royal Horticultural Society. By the late Thomas Andrew Knight. London, 1841.

superiority he had taken some pains to discover, and the result of his enquiries led him to attribute it to the introduction from Flanders of a breed of cattle by Lord Scudamore, who died in 1671." The writer of the biography adds, that in Cuypp's pictures the cattle of Flanders are usually represented of the Herefordshire colour with white faces. Considering Mr. Knight's eminence as a scientist, and one who was not likely to adopt a theory on insufficient evidence, it is somewhat amusing to find Cecil, in his "Hints on Agriculture," thus referring to the matter:—"The origin of the Herefords is not accurately known, though it is related that they were imported from Flanders some two centuries ago. Whether there is any truth in this I will not presume to offer an opinion, or whether the report originated in the circumstance that cattle of a similar description are depicted in old Flemish paintings. This at least confirms that they had in Flanders cattle similar in appearance." Mr. Knight, we may be sure, would not have invented a report as Cecil appears to suggest. And let it be noted clearly that Knight did not say that the Hereford breed was imported, but merely that its superiority was attributed to the importation of Flemish cattle by Lord Scudamore, thus intending, no doubt, to convey the impression that the infusion of the Flanders strain into the Hereford cattle had developed the good properties of the native breed to a greater extent than had before been attained.

In Mr. Cooke's volume on the History of Herefordshire,* there is a reference to the family of Hereford, several members of which were in the Netherlands during the seventeenth century, and it is remarked:—"These gentlemen are traditionally credited with having procured in Flanders, for Lord Scudamore, the cattle from which the celebrated herds of the county are descended."

John Lawrence devotes several pages of his Treatise on Cattle† to the Hereford breed, but his observations as to its origin are not very clear. "The Herefordshire

* Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, in continuation of Duncumb's History. By William Henry Cooke, M.A., Q.C., Recorder of Oxford.

† A General Treatise on Cattle, &c. By John Lawrence. 1805.

cattle," he says, "obviously at this day a mixed breed, are in general supposed to have been originally of the Devonshire species. There are no documents existing with which I am acquainted respecting this presumed origin, or the succeeding crosses, or what length of time the present famous variety has been permanent, but its great size is doubtless derived from an intercopulation with the heaviest of the Welsh breeds, or with that of Shropshire, an adjoining county. A Welsh chiefly, or Pembroke cross, is now said to be much affected by the Herefordshire breeders. Are we to conjecture that the Herefordshire owe their bald face to the smoky-white faces of the red cattle of Montgomery, from which race, crossed with Devon bulls, originated the famous one of which we now speak, their various colours arising from other Welsh crosses; or, that the Montgomerys derive their smoky face and substance from a Hereford cross?" There is certainly plenty of room for speculation in these conjectures. The only pity is that Lawrence seems to have had no evidence to support either theory. He quotes Marshall's description of the breed, which, he says, was obtained on the spot from breeders and graziers. As regards the excellence of the breed, Lawrence was in no doubt, however puzzled he may have been as to its origin. "There are certain peculiar prominent features of distinction invariably to be observed among them—the horns, the white face, a faintness or dullness in the colour, great substance, as well as depth of carcass, with generally a roundness of the bones." In advising the Hereford breeders to preserve the old blood in a state of as great purity as possible, Lawrence assures them that they possessed "for some purposes the most valuable breed of cattle in the world." "The distinguishing qualities of Hereford oxen," he continues, "are the produce of beef, quick feeding in proportion to their growth and size, and the union of strength and speed in labour. With respect to the most profitable return in quantity of beef, it may be presumed no breed in England can stand in competition with this, and they have accordingly been most successful at the annual prize shows. They also command the first price alive or dead."

Parkinson's Treatise on Live Stock, dated 1810,* is of a somewhat general character. He says the Hereford cattle may be properly termed half-horned [Marshall's "middle-horned" is a better phrase], being very similar to the cattle bred from a Short-horned cow and a Long-horned bull. "Most of them have white faces, bellies, and throats, and all their lower parts are of the same colour, with some white on the shoulders, or rather the chine, but seldom continuing along the back in the ornamental way of the Lancashire cattle." Their colour, he adds, is chiefly a dark red; some are brown, others yellow, but scarcely any blue or black; some few are brindled with white, as above described. "They are not a showy kind of cattle, having little of the 'gentleman' about them, but are of a very useful kind." He had seen several of this breed of cattle that had been imported into Ireland, which, on worse keep did much better than some Devons imported about the same time. The Hereford cattle are, he remarks, larger than any other sort, excepting the Yorkshire. They are heavily fleshed, many of them being fine grained and beautifully marbled, with a more regular proportion of fat and lean than some other breeds. On the whole, he concludes they must be allowed to be a very valuable breed, and well fitted for the grazier. Parkinson thought the alleged change of the breed from red to red with white face was effected by the introduction of a bull from some other part of the country.

Bingley, in his "British Quadrupeds,"† presents a full description of the shape and colour of the Hereford cattle as they appeared early in the century, which may be quoted:—"The Herefordshire cattle are of great size and weight, yet remarkably small boned. Their fore-end is light, their bo-om broad and deep, and their loins broad, the hip-bones spreading wide, and standing high and level with the top of the back. The back is straight and the barrel round, produced by a

* Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock. By Richard Parkinson. 1810.

† Memoir of British Quadrupeds. By the Rev. W. Bingley, M.A., F.L.S. London, 1809.

broad projecting rib. These animals are distinguished by a bald or spotted face, a streak of white along the top of the neck to the shoulder, bright and spreading but not long horns, and a small head. Their general colour is dark red or brown, but the belly and underpart are white. The legs are also sometimes white or spotted, and the tip of the tail is almost always white These noble animals are in general very active and tractable, and being powerful for draught they are in great repute for the purposes of husbandry. They are likewise, from their great substance as well as depth of carcass, in high esteem among graziers." In Bingley's work there is an engraving of a Hereford bull and cow, from an original drawing by Samuel Howitt, representing animals with markings very much as the author of the book states, there being a considerable proportion of white. As Bingley specially mentions some oxen belonging to Mr. Tully of Huntington, it is probable that the drawing was made from animals that were reared in or related to the herd of that famous breeder, among whose variety there was a good deal of white.

The account of the Hereford breed given by Youatt in his book on Cattle,* has excited a considerable amount of angry controversy, although the discussion has been more in reference to what he is believed to have omitted, than as to what he has actually recorded. The long accounts of some other breeds have been contrasted with his brief description of the Herefords, and it certainly seems surprising that, writing in 1835, Youatt should not, except in the most indirect way, have mentioned anything about the great success of the breed at the Smithfield Club shows; that he should not have named any of the more prominent breeders, or recounted any of the important sales of herds that had by that time taken place. What makes these omissions still more strange and noteworthy, is the fact that Youatt expressly states that he had obtained valuable information from Mr. A. Knight, very little of which, however, is printed in his book.

* Cattle: their Breeds, Management, and Diseases. By William Youatt. London, 1835.

"The Hereford oxen," says Youatt, "are considerably larger than the North Devons. They are usually of a darker red, some of them are brown and even yellow, and a few are brindled, but they are principally distinguished by their white faces, throats, and bellies. In a few the white extends to the shoulders. The old Herefords were brown or red brown, with not a spot of white among them. It is only within the last 50 or 60 years that it has been the fashion to breed for white faces. Whatever may be thought of the change of colour, the present breed is certainly far superior to the old one." This is really all we have in Youatt that can be said to bear on the question of the origin of the breed.

In his general description of British oxen, Youatt follows Marshall in dividing the breeds into four varieties—Long-horns, Middle-horns, Shorthorns, and Polled. The Middle-horns are spoken of as a breed inhabiting principally the North of Devon, the East of Sussex, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, and as not having been derived from a mixture of the Long-horns and Shorthorns, but as being a distinct, valuable, and beautiful breed. They are regarded by Youatt as an aboriginal race, a description which is also applied to the Welsh and Scotch breeds. "We may," he adds, "almost trace the colour, namely, the red of the Devon, the Sussex, and the Hereford; and even where the black alone are now found the memory of the red prevails; and it has a kind of superstitious reverence attached to it in the legends of the country, and in almost every part of Scotland; and in some of the mountains of Wales, the milk of the red cow is considered a remedy for every disease, and a preservative from every evil."

Some of the most valuable testimony Youatt had collected about the Herefords is found scattered all over his book. On the whole it must be said, however, that he scarcely did justice to the breed, and we are informed that his book has created an erroneous impression regarding it—an impression which, in a work published under such high auspices, has, we are assured, had a prejudicial effect in foreign countries, where, until recently, it was accepted as an almost infallible authority on the merits and history of the British varieties of cattle.

By William

Professor Low, in his able work on Domesticated Animals,* points out that Herefordshire was of old a part of the county of the Cambro-Britons, but at a very early

Professor Low period it fell under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxons. The Herefordshire cattle, he observes, (1845).

have that orange-yellow colour of the skin which distinguishes the Pembrokes and the Devons, and that medium length of horns which separates these breeds and their varieties from the race termed Long-horned. He adopts the Middle-horned classification, and says that until a period comparatively recent, we know nothing from any authentic records of the changes which Hereford cattle have undergone from mixture or otherwise. The breed as it then existed, he believed, owed all its reputation to modern changes. Low supplies some information regarding the work of Benjamin Tomkins, which will be more particularly referred to in another chapter. He speaks of "the breed of Tomkins as having been formed from the pre-existing cattle of Herefordshire."

Low's conclusion, therefore, appears to have been that the Hereford breed was formed by Benjamin Tomkins, and some subsequent writers have adopted his statements on this point, describing Tomkins "as the original founder of the breed." To fall in with this theory would make the writing of the early history of the breed in some respects comparatively easy. But it would be somewhat difficult to show how a breed, which before the close of the last century had become of such celebrity as to be termed "the first in the island," could have been developed in the course of a few years by the efforts of one man. In mentioning these considerations, we shall not, it is hoped, be understood as proposing to detract from the importance and value of the work accomplished by Tomkins as an improver of the breed. It is merely desired to point out here, what will be more fully shown subsequently, that he was not the founder, or the only, or even the first improver, and that the breed has a history antecedent to the time when Tomkins commenced his operations. Indeed, in another portion of his book, Professor Low himself uses a phrase that is much more

* On the Domesticated Animals of the British Islands. By David Low, F.R.S.E. 1845.

in conformity with the facts, when he says:—"Some of the finest of the breeds of England may be termed artificial with relation to the means employed to give them their distinctive characters; such was the variety of the Long-horned formed by Bakewell; such is the modern Durham improved by Colling; and such is the highly esteemed breed of Hereford *perfected* by Tomkins."

In the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1853,* Mr. T. Rowlandson wrote an account of the farming of Herefordshire, in which he gave a description of the breed. He says, the Hereford, or, as they have sometimes been termed, the Middle-horned cattle, have ever been esteemed a most valuable breed, and when housed from the inclemency of the weather, probably put on more meat and fat in proportion to the food consumed than any other variety. He also mentions that the flesh of the Hereford ox was superior to all indigenous breeds for that "beautiful marbled appearance caused by the intermixture of fat and lean, which is so much prized by the epicure." After commenting on the similarity in appearance of all the breeds in the West of England, Mr. Rowlandson remarks:—"The old Herefords are said to have been brown or reddish brown, and it is only within the last 80 or 90 years that it has become the fashion to breed for white faces. The history of the introduction of the latter, we are assured, arose as follows. The gentleman who furnished the statement says he was informed by Mr. P. Tully that the introduction of the white marked cattle was accidental, and occurred in the stock of one of that gentleman's ancestors, who lived at Huntington in Holmer, in the following manner:—"That about the middle of the last century the cowman came to the house, announcing as a remarkable fact that the favourite cow had produced a white-faced bull calf. This had never been known to have occurred before, and, as a curiosity, it was agreed that the animal should be kept and reared as a future sire." Such, in a few words, is the origin of a fact that has since prevailed through

* Farming of Herefordshire. By T. Rowlandson, Journal R.A.S.E. Vol. xiv., 1853.

the county, for the progeny of this very bull became celebrated for white faces." Mr. Rowlandson further quotes from the history of Wales, to prove the existence of white cattle with red ears, and mentions that the river Wye, which almost bisects the county of Hereford, was appointed the boundary of the two counties by Athelstane in 939. "These facts," adds Mr. Rowlandson, "are suggestive of the mode in which the white-faced cattle have originated."

The report of the Chester Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1858,* by Mr. Robert Smith, contains some references to the early history of the

Robert Smith various breeds of cattle. As to the Herefords, (1858). it is stated that they clearly come under the same denomination as the Devons, viz., the Middle-horn tribe of cattle. They are considered an aboriginal breed, and are descended from the same stock as the Devons. "Little is known respecting their origin further than that for many generations they can be traced as the peculiar breed of the county from whence they take their name. Yet a few years since they were not of the same uniform appearance of colour as now, there having been some herds self-coloured, like the Devon and Sussex breeds, and opinions have been published that this was their original character. Subsequently we find the grey, the mottled, and the white-faced each with their distinct admirers and their successful exhibitors. This sub-division of a race of animals, it may be readily imagined, would occur from the use of a self-coloured bull with a white-faced cow, or the reverse; but that the race was originally red with a white face is clearly indicated by the almost perfect uniformity of colour which the breed of the county now presents." Mr. Smith's statement is printed as it is found, but it will be observed that he somewhat contradicts himself.

Mr. E. F. Welles was a coadjutor of Mr. Eyton in the compilation of the early volumes of the Hereford Herd Book, and made the sketches of typical animals by which they are illustrated. He also collected valuable information as to the early herds, and contributed the article on Hereford cattle to

Report of Live Stock at the Chester Show, 1858, Journal R.A.S.E.

became celebrated. Mr. Knight quotes from the Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, which almost certainly marks the boundary of the facts," adds in which the

the Agricultural History of the county of Hereford, under the name of the Herefords, viz., the Herefords, an aboriginal name, as the Devons. It is more than that for the Hereford breed of Herefordshire. Yet a few years ago the appearance of the Hereford self-coloured, Herefords have been observed. Subsequently they were crossed each with Herefordshire. This is a variety of Herefordshire, which is a white-face. It was originally an almost perfect Herefordshire, but it is not found, but it is a Herefordshire.

Mr. Storer in the Hereford Herd Book, describes the Hereford animals by the name of Herefordshire, and also collected the Hereford herds, and the Hereford cattle to the Herefordshire Journal R.A.S.E.

Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture.* He says an opinion prevailed, well supported by the oldest living authorities, that the breed at no very remote period was for the most part self coloured, like the Devon and Sussex, and some entire well-descended herds of that colour had within the preceding 30 years been in the hands of distinguished breeders. The breed characterised by mottled-faces, he thought, most probably took its origin from a mixture of the old self colour with some accidentally possessing white marks. In the absence of certain data we must, says Mr. Welles, resort to probabilities to account for the origin of the white face, and as to the period when it was noticed as a distinct "breed." He quotes the statement of Mr. Knight as to the importation by Lord Scudamore from Flanders of red cows with white faces, to which reference has already been made. Mr. Welles appears to have thought that it was in the mottle-faced variety that the truest standard of form was to be found.

OLD WELSH WHITE CATTLE.—The proximity of the county of Hereford to Wales, as well as the fact that in ancient times a portion of it was actually within the borders of the Principality, suggests the probability that in the early development of the breed the cattle of Wales may have had considerable influence. It will be observed that several of the writers we have quoted were of opinion that the tendency to white markings in the Hereford breed may have been first derived from an infusion of the old white breed of Wales. At this stage, therefore, it will be convenient to give an authentic account of the Welsh white cattle, and indicate how they were distributed in the contiguous districts. The late Rev. John Storer deals with this subject very exhaustively, and in preference to picking up the threads of the narrative from various authors, we shall furnish an extract from Mr. Storer's book on the Wild White Cattle,† which will place the matter clearly before the reader.

Mr. Storer writes:—"By far the strongest instance of an

* A Cyclopaedia of Agriculture. Edited by John Chalmers Morton. 1854.

† The Wild White Cattle of Great Britain. By the late Rev. John Storer, M.A.

ancient white race of domestic cattle comes from Wales; and it seems such cattle were much more common than elsewhere in Wales in the county of Pembroke. 'It appears,' says Professor Low, 'from various notices that a race of cattle, similar to that at Chillingham Park and elsewhere, existed in Wales in the twelfth century The individuals of this race, yet existing in Wales, are found chiefly in the county of Pembroke Until a comparatively recent period they were very numerous, and persons are yet living who remember when they were driven in droves to the pastures of the Severn and the neighbouring markets.' Notwithstanding every discouragement, black being uniformly preferred by the breeders, this white colour sometimes breaks out in the cattle of that neighbourhood, and I have examined several single white ones which have come down with large herds of black ones from Pembrokeshire for the Northamptonshire graziers. Some of these have a certain quantity of black upon them, but some are nearly pure white, with black ears, muzzle, eyes, tips of the horns and hoofs; and they have generally some strongly marked small black spots on the head, neck, and body. They have not now, as formerly, red ears. They strongly resemble the wild cow (those I have seen have been heifers) in colour, but not at all in form, having reverted to the ancient type in colour only. No one who had seen the Chillingham or Chartley cows could detect any resemblance except in colour, and partially only in the growth of the horns; in other respects they were unmistakably Welsh."

Mr. Storer then prints an account of the Welsh white cattle, written by Professor Boyd Dawkins.* This, by the kindness of Professor Boyd Dawkins in presenting us with a copy of the work in which it is contained, we are enabled to amplify. "The earliest record of the Welsh white cattle with red ears is to be found in the Venedotian code of laws ascribed to Howel Dha, and which probably is of the tenth or, perhaps, eleventh century; the usage implied by the laws being, no doubt, much older than the codification. The fine to be paid for injury done the

* British Pleistocene Mammalia. by Professor Boyd Dawkins. 1878.

from Wales;
 on than else-
 It appears,
 race of cattle,
 e, existed in
 duals of this
 the county of
 period they
 no remember
 of the Severn
 g every dis-
 the breeders,
 attle of that
 e white ones
 k ones from
 s. Some of
 m, but some
 s, tips of the
 ngly marked
 They have
 resemble the
 colour, but
 ent type in
 llingham or
 pt in colour,
 ther respects

white cattle,
 the kindness
 with a copy
 are enabled
 Welsh white
 Venedotian
 ch probably
 the usage
 der than the
 y done the
 pyd Dawkins.

King of Aberfraw is a hundred white cows for each hundred townships, and 'a white bull with red ears to each hundred cows.' In the later Dimetian code the Lord of Dynevwr is to have for the infringement of his prerogative 'as many white cattle with red ears as shall extend in close succession from Argoel to the Palace of Dynevwr, with a bull of the same colour with each score of them.' In the still later Latin quotation of the Welsh laws, one hundred white cows with red ears were considered equivalent to a hundred and fifty black cattle. The specification of white with red ears in these passages is considered by Mr. Youatt and Mr. Darwin to denote merely difference of colour and not of breed. From, however, its continual occurrence, and from its agreement with the characters of the Chillingham ox, there can be little doubt that it denotes a difference of breed; and this conclusion is rendered almost certain, since, in comparison with the Welsh black cattle, it denotes the most prominent features. The size, also, of the Chillingham ox is about one-third greater than that of the black Welsh and dark coloured Highland cattle, the ratio between them being the same as that between the hundred white cattle and the hundred and fifty black of the *Leges Wallie*. The regular presents of cattle made by the Cambrian princes to the kings of England contain the same distinct specification of colour. White, too, with red ears was the herd of four hundred oxen from the wilds of Brecknock, with which Maud de Breos purchased peace for her offending lord of 'King John,' through the intercession of his queen."

"The Welsh white cattle with red ears," continues Mr. Storer (and in this remark he removes a doubt which Professor Boyd Dawkins had suggested as to the authenticity of the story, owing to an error regarding the authority mentioned by Youatt), "were brought into further notoriety by the present of four hundred such cows and one bull, which Maud de Breos made to the queen of King John, in order to purchase peace for her offending lord. Speed has been mentioned as the authority for this statement; the real authority is Hollinshed, in whose Chronicles it is said:—'Anno 1211. We read in an old historie of Flanders, written by one whose name was not known, but printed at Lions by Guillaume Rouille, in the year

1562, that the said ladie, wife of the Lord William de Breuse, presented upon a time unto the Queene of England a gift of foure hundred kine, and one bull of colour all white, the eares excepted, which were red. Although this tale may seem incredible, yet if we shall consider that the said Breuse was a Lord Marcher, and had good possessions in Wales and in the marshes in which countries the most part of the people's substance consisteth in cattell, it may carry with it the more likelihood of truth." Mr. Rowlandson, we may add, states that these cattle were sent from Brecknockshire.

In closing his history of the ancient Welsh white cattle with red ears, Mr. Storer gives it as his opinion that they were not derived from England, and had no connection except such as the Hungarian or Tuscan cattle had with the British wild cattle, viz., descent in remote ages from a foreign source. "The true solution," he says, "seems to be that the Welsh white cattle with red ears, both in North and South Wales, whatever was their pristine origin, appeared first in the extremest parts of both, multiplied by degrees, and finally extended along the sea coasts and the river valleys, though only to a limited extent, into some of the neighbouring English counties. One such herd, possibly derived from this source, existed until lately at Vale Royal, half way between Northwich and the Forest of Delamere. They were white with red ears, and were in all probability derived from North Wales, as from thence the original monks of Vale Royal came." Professor Low mentions that cattle of this sort were in considerable numbers between Stafford and Lichfield; and he says they were destitute of horns. Mr. Storer believes that in this case the colour was probably derived from some remote cross of the wild blood once abundant in that neighbourhood, or by descent from some importation into these parts of the Welsh tame race.

WHITE-FACED CATTLE OF HOLLAND.—Mr. Storer has some observations on the continental breeds of cattle which may also be summarised here as indirectly bearing on the subject under consideration. He says he has reason to believe that in the course of two or three centuries the character of the Dutch breed, like that of Friesland, has been completely

changed. "I have carefully examined and taken notes of the pictures containing cattle—and they are numerous—of the old Dutch and Flemish masters in two celebrated collections in this country, and my conclusions are confirmed by those who have examined them elsewhere. If any credence is to be given to the pictures of Paul Potter, Rubens, Berghem, Cuyp, Teniers, Vandevelde, &c., the Dutch cow of from 200 to 300 years since was totally different, both in colour and in form, from what she is now. The black cow is very rare in these pictures, and I have never met with an instance of black and white; mouse-coloured ones are not uncommon, neither are white ones with red ears, and sometimes with spotted necks or bodies; reds of different shades and the greater number of light tints are the most common, sometimes self-coloured, sometimes with the face or some other part white. You may find among them many a striking likeness of the old Yorkshire or Holderness cow, some even which might be taken for the improved Durham; some which have strong similarity to the Hereford: but nowhere any much resembling the present Dutch cattle."

RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSIONS.—Having thus placed before the reader an outline of every important piece of information we have been able to find in print that throws any light on the origin of the Hereford breed, we may now endeavour to sift the apparently contradictory statements of the various early writers, and deduce such conclusions as seem to us to be reasonable and well founded.

There is a certain degree of unanimity among the authors who have been quoted, in thinking that the Herefords were originally a self-coloured race of cattle like the Devons and Sussex, and that they were derived from the same source. But the earliest writer who went into the subject in detail, namely, Marshall—who saw the breed on its native pastures in 1788—described the colour as "a middle red with a bald face, the last being esteemed characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed." This statement points to the establishment of "bald" or white faces at a period considerably antecedent to the close of the eighteenth century, when Marshall made his survey, and the peculiar markings were not confined to one or two select herds,

but had become, although not universal, so widely diffused as to be characteristic, even of the oxen of "the true breed" sold to the Gloucestershire graziers. It has been the attempt to account for the existence of the white markings in the breed that has led most of the historians astray.

One of the first efforts to assign to a specific cause the superior quality and characteristic colour of the Hereford breed was made by Mr. Thomas A. Knight, to whose testimony, as we have already endeavoured to show, high importance is attached. That, as Mr. Knight asserts, Lord Scudamore, who died in 1671, introduced into the county of Hereford from Flanders a number of red cattle with white faces is, we think, unquestionable, and it was to this importation that Mr. Knight attributed the superior qualities of the breed. But, as has already been remarked, it should be clearly understood that Mr. Knight does not assign the origin of the breed itself to this importation, but merely traces the development of certain merits in the Hereford cattle to the influence of the animals that came from Flanders. Mr. William Henry Cooke, Q.C., Recorder of Oxford, who wrote a continuation of Duncumb's History of Herefordshire, records the fact that members of the Hereford family who were in the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were traditionally credited with having procured these cattle for Lord Scudamore. In reply to an enquiry from the authors on this point, Mr. Cooke writes as follows—"In my boyhood, passed in the adjoining village of Mordiford, I was assured by an intelligent farmer, who was a prominent breeder of Herefords, that the first cattle were obtained for Lord Scudamore through the agency of the Dunkirk members of the Hereford family, and the help of Sir Edward Harley, at that time Governor of Dunkirk. There can be little doubt that if this improved breed had existed previous to the civil wars, such cattle would have been secured for food by the dominant faction, who are known to have appropriated all the live stock found on the Holme Lacy estate."

Mr. Welles, in his article on the breed in the Cyclopaedia of Agriculture, after mentioning the fact that Mr. Knight had stated that Lord Scudamore introduced from Flanders

some red cows with white faces, adds:—"I have been informed by a breeder of eminence, now deceased, that he had heard his mother, when a very old woman, say that she remembered them first introduced as a breed," which, he says, may in some degree corroborate the statement of Mr. Knight.

The Flemish cattle introduced by Lord Scudamore must have had some influence in changing the colour and form of the Hereford breed, the exact extent of which it is now impossible to determine, inasmuch as we have no records as to their dissemination, or observations as to the effect of the cross, further than the testimony of Mr. Knight. But we are inclined to think that the first deviation in colour can be traced to another and an earlier source. It has been considered desirable to give somewhat lengthy extracts from Mr. Storer's and Professor Boyd Dawkins' writings in reference to the white cattle of Wales. These cattle, we may assume, were to be found in the portion of Herefordshire that was at one time included in Welsh territory, and they may probably have extended to other parts of the county. Their prevalence in the adjoining county of Brecknock has been established. If the Welsh white cattle had been crossed with the native breed of Hereford, as it is almost certain they would have been, the first cause of the appearance of animals with white markings among the stock of the county does not seem to be far to seek. But the influence of the Welsh white cattle on the early Herefords does not diminish the value of Mr. Knight's testimony regarding a subsequent infusion of fresh blood by means of the Flemish cattle. These, however, would simply have strengthened a tendency to white markings, already existing in the breed—thus assisting the early improvers who aimed at fixing the white face as a dominant characteristic.

The information given to Mr. Rowlandson, on the authority of Mr. Tully, is entitled to credence only in so far as it relates to that gentleman's own stock. There were white-faced cattle in the county before the birth of the bull calf thus marked in the herd of Mr. Tully's ancestor about the middle of the last century, although that may have been the earliest appearance of an animal of this colour among the Huntington stock. In

ely diffused as
e true breed"
en the attempt
gs in the breed

ific cause the
Hereford breed
e testimony, as
importance is
Scudamore, who
Hereford from
is, we think,
at Mr. Knight

But, as has
nderstood that
ed itself to this
ent of certain
f the animals
y Cooke, Q.C.,
f Duncumb's
t members of
ds in the six-
nally credited
Scudamore. In
nt, Mr. Cooke
the adjoin-
an intelligent
ords, that the
through the
d family, and
Governor of
his improved
cattle would
tion, who are
ound on the

Cyclopedia of
Mr. Knight
om Flanders

view of the facts that have been mentioned, the occurrence at Huntington does not seem so mysterious as has been supposed, and it is manifestly wrong to say that it was to this bull calf that the change in colour of the whole breed was due. No doubt, however, this unexpected incident, and the persistent use of the white-faced bull as a sire, must have assisted other agencies in strengthening the hereditary character of the white marking among the Hereford cattle generally. The intercrossing with the white cattle of Wales; the cross of the white-faced Flemish cattle, and the methodical use of the white-faced bull calved in the Huntington herd, were all, so to speak, tributaries of one main force—the white-faced characteristic in Hereford cattle, which ultimately came to possess the power and uniformity of a fixed family current. The preservation of the testimony of Mr. Tully is valuable, mainly as affording an early example of the power of breeders to direct or modify the character of our breeds of cattle.

The Earl of Chesterfield has devoted some attention to the investigation of the origin of the Hereford breed of cattle, and in answer to a letter addressed to him by the authors, through the Hon. and Rev. Berkeley Stanhope, Byford Rectory, Hereford, his lordship courteously writes:—"Some time ago I looked up the history of our cattle, and found it stated that they came from the Ukraine—not that Lord Scudamore imported them. I believe he had them from Holland." Lord Chesterfield subsequently sent us an extract from an able article that appeared in the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1849, in which it is said:—"The Hereford brings good evidence that he is the representative of a widely diffused and ancient race. The most uniform drove of oxen which we ever saw consisted of 500 from the Ukraine. They had white faces, upward horns, and tawny bodies. Placed in Hereford, Leicester, or Northampton markets, they would have puzzled the graziers as to the land of their nativity, but no one would have hesitated to pronounce that they were rough Herefords."

There is yet another explanation of the "origin" of the breed. In the possession of the Galliers family (who, as we shall subsequently point out, were closely connected with the early improvement of Hereford cattle) is a curious document

that was found among the papers of Mr. William Galliers of Frogdon, who was born in 1744, and was the eldest son of the gentleman referred to. It is as follows:—"HEREFORD BULLOCKS.—This breed, so celebrated for producing quantity of beef, indeed, the crack of the present day, seems to combine all the desirable qualities—length, depth, substance, rotundity, fineness, yet sufficiency of bone. From seeing a very beautiful and complete show ox, about the year 1797, which they called a Hereford, I was first led strongly to suspect that the Hereford had at some period received a northern cross. My opinion has lately been confirmed by a Herefordshire farmer, who informed me that about 50 years since a Mr. Galliers of The Grange, near Leominster, procured a red bull from Yorkshire, with a white face and rather wide horns. He bred from this bull, and the produce becoming fashionable in Herefordshire, actually laid the foundation of the present famous breed, and thence it seems the bald face of the Herefords is derived. My informant further imparted to me a late and very commendable resolution in the Hereford breeders to cross no more, but to adopt the midland county system of breeding and improving solely from their own native stock. Conjoining beef and labour, they stand doubtless upon the summit." The document which we have transcribed from the original manuscript is in the handwriting of Mr. William Galliers of Frogdon, and was evidently copied from a journal or paper published sometime during the first ten years of the present century, which would make the alleged purchase of the bull date from about 1750 or 1760. Beyond the fact that it is traditionally known that Mr. Galliers of Wigmore Grange, founded a herd of superior white face cattle soon after he succeeded his father in 1740, and did introduce, for the improvement of his stock, animals from other districts, we have been unable to find any testimony that can be regarded as corroborative of the alleged importation of the bull from Yorkshire. If it did really take place it may be looked upon as another influence in the formation of the breed, although here again it is misleading to say that this bull "laid the foundation of the present famous breed." It is probably to this incident that Parkinson refers, when

he says*—"Doctor de Salis told me when I surveyed the county of Bucks, that he had heard an old gentleman farmer say the Hereford breed originally were all red cattle—red faces, &c., when a bull brought in from some other part, with a white face, proving a good getter, was the forerunner of this most excellent breed, which, I am inclined to think, if not the best, are as good graziers' beasts as any in England; at all events, by what I could learn from the Doctor, they were very much improved by the cross."

Professor Boyd Dawkins, the eminent scientist, author of "Cave Hunting," "Early Man in Britain," &c., favours us with the following valuable communication in reference to the development of the Hereford breed:—"The point you raise as to the colours of the cattle is very interesting. So far as I know, in the Roman times in this country, there were only *small* domestic cattle of the type of the Scotch and old Welsh, *i.e.*, of the strain of *Bos longifrons*. The large cattle (*i.e.*, white with red ears—Chillingham) were introduced about the time of the English conquest of Britain, and probably from 'the low countries' and the region of the Elbe. They spread over the whole country on the eastern side (and were found in Wales in the days of King John, at latest—and I think in the days of Howel Dha). Ultimately the dark Welsh cattle were pushed to the west, into the hilly districts from which now they are so rapidly disappearing. Both these breeds are Neolithic in point of age on the continent. The Hereford breed, in my belief, derives its white face from the latter, or *Bos primigenius* stock, and as the large cattle of Holland are derived from this strain, it is very likely that the fresh blood introduced by Lord Scudamore, many centuries after the original introduction, would strongly accentuate the white face. I have not gone into the question of the red cattle, because the red colour is, according to Sorby,† always present in dark hair, where it is masked by the black pigment. Remove the latter, and the colour is red. In such domesticated

* Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock. By Richard Parkinson. 1810.

† Dr. Sorby of Sheffield, whose essays are recorded in Catalogue of Authors, published by the Royal Society.

and crossed animals as cattle, I should expect red to occur sporadically."

A review of all the known circumstances connected with the origin and early development of the Hereford breed seems to establish the fact that it was founded on a variety of the aboriginal cattle of the country of the type from which the Devon and Sussex breeds have been derived, and that the original colour was probably a whole red. At an early period the Welsh white cattle, which were not only different in colour but larger in size than the county variety, and probably of foreign extraction, were introduced and mixed with the stock of Herefordshire, imparting a tendency to white markings, and enlarging the frames of the native breed. As Professor Boyd Dawkins very aptly puts it, Lord Scudamore's importation from Flanders during the seventeenth century "strongly accentuated the white face," but it did not render it universal, because late in the last century, and early in the present, there were still Hereford cattle of dark red or brown colour with scarcely any white, as well as those with mottle faces, a peculiarity which may have indicated a disposition to revert to the original colour. The cross with the large Flanders cattle may also have further increased the bulk of the county breed. During the eighteenth century other districts of England were resorted to for stock, of which, perhaps, we have an example in the case of the bull alleged to have been introduced by Mr. Galliers about 1760; in the case of an infusion of Gloucestershire blood by Mr Yarworth, which will be mentioned in another place, as well as an infusion of Devon blood by the same breeder; and a mixture of the Montgomery cattle, stated by Mr. Housman to have been made by one of the Tomkins family.

It should also be remembered that during the last century the Herefords were not the only breed among which there were specimens with white faces, although there was probably none in which this trait was so largely diffused. The bull said to have been introduced from Yorkshire was white faced. Several of the early Durham cattle were of the same colour, notably the famous Shorthorn called Jacob Smith's Bull, 608 in the Shorthorn Herd Book, the sire of the dam of the

celebrated cow Lady Maynard, that contributed so largely to the building up of the herds of the brothers Colling, and to the improvement of the breed generally. The colour of Smith's Bull is said by Mr. Bates to have been "yellow red, white face, white back, and white legs to the knees." Parkinson (1810) mentions that the Yorkshire cattle belonging to his grandfather were in colour and horns very like the Herefords: generally red with white faces. Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of Norfolk* (1780-82), says the predominant breed in that county was "a Herefordshire breed in miniature, and the favourite colour a blood red with a white or mottled face." A painting by Stubbs, of which Mr. Walter Gilbey has an engraving at Elsenham Hall, represents a celebrated Lincolnshire ox of the Long-horn breed, drawn in 1798, that is of a reddish colour, with white face.

Like nearly all our most valuable modern breeds, the Hereford would therefore appear to have been the result of a judicious amalgamation of various good sorts, both home bred and foreign—various elements engrafted into the native stock stimulating the development of the better properties.

It was not until about the middle of the last century that the improvement of any breed of cattle began to be conducted upon the scientific principles which in 1755 Bakewell was the first to apply to the breeding of our domesticated farm animals; and it is, we think, manifest that when these were put in operation in the county of Hereford, it was upon a race that had been drawn from various sources, and that had come to possess great hereditary power and uniformity in merit, if not in colour. From what we shall be able to bring forward, it will be seen that the improvement of the Hereford breed on systematic lines commenced at as early a period as that of any other description of British cattle, and although on certain points our information is not so ample as could have been wished, yet it is believed we have been able to sketch with tolerable completeness the materials on which the present splendid breed has been reared. Considerable attention has necessarily been devoted to colour, which Darwin calls that "most fleeting of characters," and this feature will meet us and challenge explanation in subsequent portions of the work. Here we

have sought mainly to convey the views of all the authorities as to the elements that may have entered into the composition of the breed.

But one of the most important factors—the power of man to seize upon and perpetuate desirable properties—has scarcely been touched upon. This, however, will form the chief subject with which we shall have to deal, when we reach what may be termed the historic period in the annals of the breed.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT.

Cattle-breeding in the last century.—Stock reared principally for working purposes, beef and milk being secondary objects.—Low prices of stock.—Nine oxen sold for £52, or 6 guineas each.—Change in system produced by improvement of agriculture and industrial development of the country.—Bakewell's work.—Pioneer breeders of Herefords.—The Tomkins family.—Richard Tomkins in 1720 bequeaths a yoke of oxen called Spark and Merchant to his son Richard, and a cow called Silver to his son Benjamin.—Historical account of the Tomkins family.—Two breeders named Benjamin Tomkins, father and son.—The elder Benjamin Tomkins.—The Galliers family.—Sale at Wigmore Grange, 1795.—Tully, Skyrme, and Haywood families: characteristics of their stock.—High prices for Tully cattle.—Prizes at Smithfield.—John Haywood a breeder of Herefords in 1713.—The bull Prizefighter shown at Shifnal, in 1800, against a Long-horn, to decide a bet of 100 guineas.—The services rendered by old breeders.

BEFORE proceeding to trace the early progress of the Hereford breed, it is desirable that we should recall the objects for which cattle were reared during the last century. The slight inducement that was at that time offered to agriculturists to improve the live stock of the farm must also be indicated.

As is well known, the production of beef or milk was not then the sole aim in cattle breeding. Usefulness for the purposes of labour in the field was generally regarded as being of more importance than either. Even up to Marshall's time (1770—1800) cattle were in many parts used chiefly for draught, and it was only after they had discharged this function that they were fattened for the butcher. In his Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, Marshall mentions that the animals that were purchased for fattening by the farmers of that county were of the Hereford breed, and that the prices for six-year-old oxen from the plough varied from £10 to £15. He records a case in which an ox was worked until it was

15 years old "and then fattened tolerably well." A further example is cited by him of three oxen, each aged 18 years, having been finished in the time usually allowed for six-year-olds, a fact that he had "singular satisfaction in registering." He relates with astonishment the circumstance that the age at which Hereford oxen were generally fattened was six years, and as to this example of what he looked upon as extravagant waste, he observes:—"I do not mean to censure the workers of these oxen for throwing them up in their prime as beasts of draught, much less to blame the graziers for fattening them or the butchers for slaughtering them in their useful stage of life, but I cannot help expressing my regret on seeing animals so singularly well adapted to the cultivation of the lands of the kingdom, as are the principal part of the six-year-old oxen of Herefordshire, proscribed and cut off in the fulness of their strength and usefulness." These were manifestly not the days of early maturity and "Baby Beef."

It is also stated by Duncumb that up to 1805 the rearing of cattle in Herefordshire for the purpose of agriculture prevailed almost universally, nearly half the ploughing being performed by them, while they likewise took an equal share in the labours of the harvest. For these operations a very large description of animal was required. According to Professor Low, size, adaptation to the dairy, and the purposes of labour were the properties chiefly sought by the early breeders of Herefordshire prior to the first recorded attempt at systematic improvement.

Nor were the prices paid even for well-matured cattle very tempting. As has been seen, Marshall gives the range of value of six-year-old oxen at £10 to £15. Duncumb states that an original account book kept by William Town, in the county of Hereford, contained the following entry:—"25th August, 1694, sold the nine oxen at £52, the money to be paid into the exchequer within a month." The price, Duncumb adds, was thus 5½ guineas each, and the oxen were probably sold fat in London. Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, has in his possession a curious document—described as "a true and perfect inventory of the real and personal estate of William Davies, late of Wintercott, in the parish of Leo-

minster, in the county of Hereford, taken and appraised in March, 1761—which throws some light on the prices then prevailing for cattle in Herefordshire. It states that in the cow-house at Wintercott were five cows and calves which were valued at £26 10s. the lot; one cow in calf and a dry cow £7; in the ox-house, two oxen £11 11s.; and in the fold, six two-year-old beasts £12 10s., and five yearling beasts £7 10s. Even allowing for the greater value of money, there was evidently not much encouragement, until towards the close of the last century, for farmers to exercise care in the breeding of their cattle, their attention having been directed chiefly to the rearing of animals of large size and great strength.

The history of early improvement of agriculture in England has often been written. It does not require repetition here, except in so far as it is necessary to show that it was accompanied by a decided change in the objects for which cattle breeding was carried on. As the result of the improvement in husbandry, and the industrial development of the country, the ox came to be bred, not solely or chiefly as an animal of draught, but principally as a machine for the rapid and economical conversion of the crops of the farm into human food. Bakewell early perceived the new mission that was opening up for live stock, and in 1755 he took the most prominent part in the inauguration of a method that ultimately effected a revolution in cattle and sheep breeding in England. As Youatt puts it:—"Improvement had hitherto been attempted to be produced by selecting females from the native stock of the country, and crossing them with males of an alien breed. Mr. Bakewell's good sense led him to imagine that the object could be better accomplished by uniting the superior branches of the same breed than by any mixture of foreign ones." This description of part of Bakewell's system, and it is only a part, requires supplement to the extent that his aim was to produce animals not for draught, but those that would quickly accumulate flesh and fat.

PIONEER BREEDERS OF HEREFORDS.

Almost contemporaneously with Bakewell—some of them indeed preceding him—there appeared in Herefordshire a race

d appraised in
 he prices then.
 tes that in the
 ves which were
 and a dry cow
 in the fold, six
 beasts £7 10s.
 ney, there was
 rds the close of
 in the breeding
 ected chiefly to
 strength.
 ture in England
 repetition here,
 was accompanied
 a cattle breeding
 ent in husbandry,
 the ox came to
 of draught, but
 and economical
 to human food.
 hat was opening
 most prominent
 ultimately effected
 gland. As Youatt
 attempted to be
 tive stock of the
 f an alien breed.
 e that the object
 superior branches
 of foreign ones."
 and it is only a part,
 im was to produce
 at would quickly

ORDS.

ell—some of them
 erefordshire a race

of breeders who endeavoured to improve the cattle of that county. It may be assumed that they had not, like Bakewell, a clear aim in breeding for early maturity and the accumulation of flesh and fat. Their efforts for a considerable time were doubtless directed to securing in their stock adaptability for the purposes of draught and the production of beef, the former retaining first importance. Consequently when individual breeders of Herefords are first heard of, either historically or traditionally, it is in connection with the celebrity of their teams of work oxen.

RICHARD TOMKINS AND BENJAMIN TOMKINS, THE ELDER.—
 The authors have been favoured by Mr. Thomas Tomkins Galliers, Wistaston, Weobley, with a mass of information regarding some of these early breeders of Hereford cattle. Among the documents placed at our disposal is a copy of the will of Richard Tomkins of the New House, King's Pyon, Hereford, which was made in 1720, and was proved in 1723. By it, Richard Tomkins, described as a yeoman, bequeathed to his sons and daughters his estate, consisting of New House, Cross Field, and other lands, as well as personal property. To his son Richard he demised, with other effects, "one yoke of oxen called Spark and Merchant," and to his son Benjamin "one cow called Silver, with her calf." It is indicated by the distinct specification of these animals that Richard Tomkins devoted unusual attention to the breeding of his stock, for this is one of the earliest instances in which the names of cattle are given in a document of the kind. It further shows that not only the work oxen, but also the breeding stock were held in estimation by this old breeder.

Reference has already been made to the fact that several authorities on the history of Hereford cattle have designated Benjamin Tomkins—who was born in 1745—as the founder of the breed. Here there is evidence that care was being bestowed upon the breeding of Hereford cattle a considerable time before Benjamin Tomkins was born. Although the claim on his behalf cannot therefore be sustained as regards himself personally, there is no doubt that his ancestors were among the first by whom the improvement was begun, while he undoubtedly contributed largely to the establishment of the

new character of the breed. It will, therefore, be interesting to produce some notes on the history of the Tomkins family which Mr. Galliers has supplied.

"The celebrated Benjamin Tomkins of Brook House, King's Pyon, whose herd of Hereford cattle realised such high prices in 1819, was," Mr. Galliers observes, "one of the ancient and much renowned house of Tomkins of Weobley, a small town lying about 12 miles north-west of Hereford, in that county. Existing documents show that the family were seated in the county as early as 1430. The Tomkins of Weobley were of considerable note and position in its neighbourhood prior to the civil wars of Charles the First, but being enthusiastic Royalists they suffered much in consequence of that unfortunate monarch's overthrow. They were distinguished in music and painting, being patronised by Royalty in both arts, and the leading members of the house were great and consistent politicians for many generations, representing Leominster and Weobley in Parliament at successive periods during the seventeenth century. The branch from which the distinguished cattle breeder—or rather breeders—sprang was known as the Tomkins of Garnestone, a considerable domain, picturesquely situated immediately south of Weobley, which belonged to James Tomkins, lord of Weobley and M.P. for Leominster 1623-8, who was much esteemed as a county gentleman and an active debater in the House of Commons.

"The material support furnished by him to his Royal master, Charles the First, during the civil wars, so impoverished the family that a great portion of their property in and around Weobley was lost, and we find several of his descendants yeomen or farmers in the neighbourhood in the beginning of the eighteenth century, notably one Richard Tomkins of the New House, King's Pyon, who spent his life there and became a very successful farmer, famous for his breed of work oxen. In his will made in 1720, and of which I have sent you a copy, he specially bequeathed a yoke of oxen called Spark and Merchant to his son Richard, and a cow called Silver with her calf to his son Benjamin. There can be no doubt that these cattle were so willed for special reasons, for according to his will it appears he was possessed of considerable property when

be interesting
Tomkins family

Brook House,
realised such
es, "one of the
s of Weobley, a
t of Hereford,
that the family
The Tomkins of
on in its neigh-
the First, but
much in conse-
w. They were
patronised by
rs of the house
generations, re-
ent at successive
the branch from
ther breeders—
ne, a considerable
uth of Weobley,
eobley and M.P.
ned as a county
e of Commons.
m to his Royal
so impoverished
ty in and around
his descendants
the beginning of
Tomkins of the
there and became
ed of work oxen.
e sent you a copy,
alled Spark and
d Silver with her
o doubt that these
r according to his
ole property when

it was made. Richard Tomkins died in 1723, leaving six sons and one daughter. Five of the sons established themselves as farmers in the immediate neighbourhood, namely— (1) Miles of The Hill (Gentleman Miles); (2) Richard of Wormesley (Dick of the Grange); (3) George of Wootton; (4) Benjamin of Canon Pyon and Wellington; (5) Thomas of Calverhill.

"The fourth son, Benjamin, the first distinguished cattle breeder, was born at the New House, King's Pyon, in 1714, and begun business at the Court House, Canon Pyon, about 1738. He married Anne Preece of Alton in 1742, and subsequently removed to Wellington Court in 1758, where he died in 1789, leaving six children—four sons and two daughters. It appears that he and William Galliers of Wigmore Grange were very intimate and fast friends. Each of them at that time (1760) possessed a herd of noted cattle, the result of years of thought and labour. They seem to have bred from each other's stocks, and it is understood that conjointly and separately they made excursions to different parts of England in search of blood to improve them.

"Benjamin Tomkins, the renowned breeder, was the second son of Benjamin Tomkins of Court House, Canon Pyon, where he was born in 1745, and began farming at Blackhall, King's Pyon. He married, in 1772, his first cousin Sarah, second daughter of Richard Tomkins of The Grange, Wormesley. He occupied Blackhall until 1798, when he sublet it to his nephew, George Tomkins, jun., of Froydon, and removed to Wellington Court, which he held as a by-take from his father's death in 1789. In 1812 he gave up Wellington Court and went to reside at his own place, Brook House, King's Pyon, where he died in 1815."

It has been considered advisable at this stage to present these full and exact details regarding the Tomkins family, because great misconception has previously existed on the subject which it is necessary to at once endeavour to remove. For the confusion that has arisen Professor Low is largely responsible. In his able work on the Domesticated Animals of the British Isles, published in 1845, Low remarks:—"The Hereford breed, as it now exists, owes all its reputation to

modern changes." He adds, "About the year 1769 the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins begun a system of breeding which ultimately exercised a great influence on the stock of this part of England Mr. Tomkins, when a young man, was in the employment of an individual, afterwards his father-in-law, and had the especial charge of the dairy. Two cows had been brought to this dairy, supposed to have been purchased at the fair of Kington, on the confines of Wales. Mr. Tomkins remarked the extraordinary tendency of these animals to become fat. On his marriage he acquired these two cows, and commenced breeding from them on his own account. The one with more of white he called Pigeon, and the other, of a rich red colour with a spotted face, he called Mottle."

It has always appeared improbable that the Benjamin Tomkins mentioned by Low (who was evidently unacquainted with the fact that there were two breeders of that name), would have been likely to go out to service, seeing that his father possessed considerable means. Mr. Galliers' attention having been drawn to the matter, he stated his view of the circumstances, which agreed with our own. "You will observe," he said, "from the will of Richard Tomkins of the New House, that Benjamin Tomkins the elder (born in 1714) was left only a cottage with a little land, and the cow Silver and her calf. Having two younger brothers, it is likely he would have left home early and taken a position of trust on a farm, so that the statement that he married his employer's daughter seems highly probable, more especially when we consider the position he afterwards attained. It appears to be not generally known that there were two Benjamin Tomkins of Wellington Court, father and son, and hence the confusion as to them and their cattle. Low must refer to the father, for the Hereford cattle were established before the second Benjamin Tomkins was married in 1772. It is likewise highly unlikely that the second Benjamin Tomkins was ever employed by Richard Tomkins of The Grange (whose daughter he married), as that generation of the family were not only independent of but considered themselves above that kind of thing. My aunt (Miss Letitia Calliers) remembers her ancestors talking of the cattle of the first Benjamin Tomkins, who was able to leave

EXTRACT FROM THE TOMKINS PEDIGREE.

RICHARD TOMKINS = CATHERINE (his wife),
 (of Gainsstone, Yeoman),
 died 1723. | died 1755.

Miles, baptized 1704. | Richard, baptized 1706. | Elizabeth, baptized 1703.

John, baptized 1711.

Benjamin, = Anne (his wife),
 married Dec. 29, 1714, (daughter of Peese
 died June 9, 1742, (of Alton Ditchyn)
 married Feb. 2, 1739, baptized 1715,
 (of Court House and Wellington), died 1805.

George, baptized 1717.

Thomas, died 1786.

Thomas, baptized 1743.

Benjamin = Sarah (his wife),
 bapt. June 30, 1745, second daughter of
 married Dec. 3, 1772, R. Tomkins (of
 died October 21, 1815, The Grange,
 (of Blackhall, Wornelsey),
 Wellington, and baptized 1741,
 Brook House), died 1813.

Mary, baptized 1747.

John, baptized 1750.

Elizabeth, baptized 1753.

Richard, baptized 1761.

Ann, baptized 1773
 (died young).

Sarah, baptized 1774
 (died unmarried 1838).

Benjamin, baptized 1776,
 (died young).

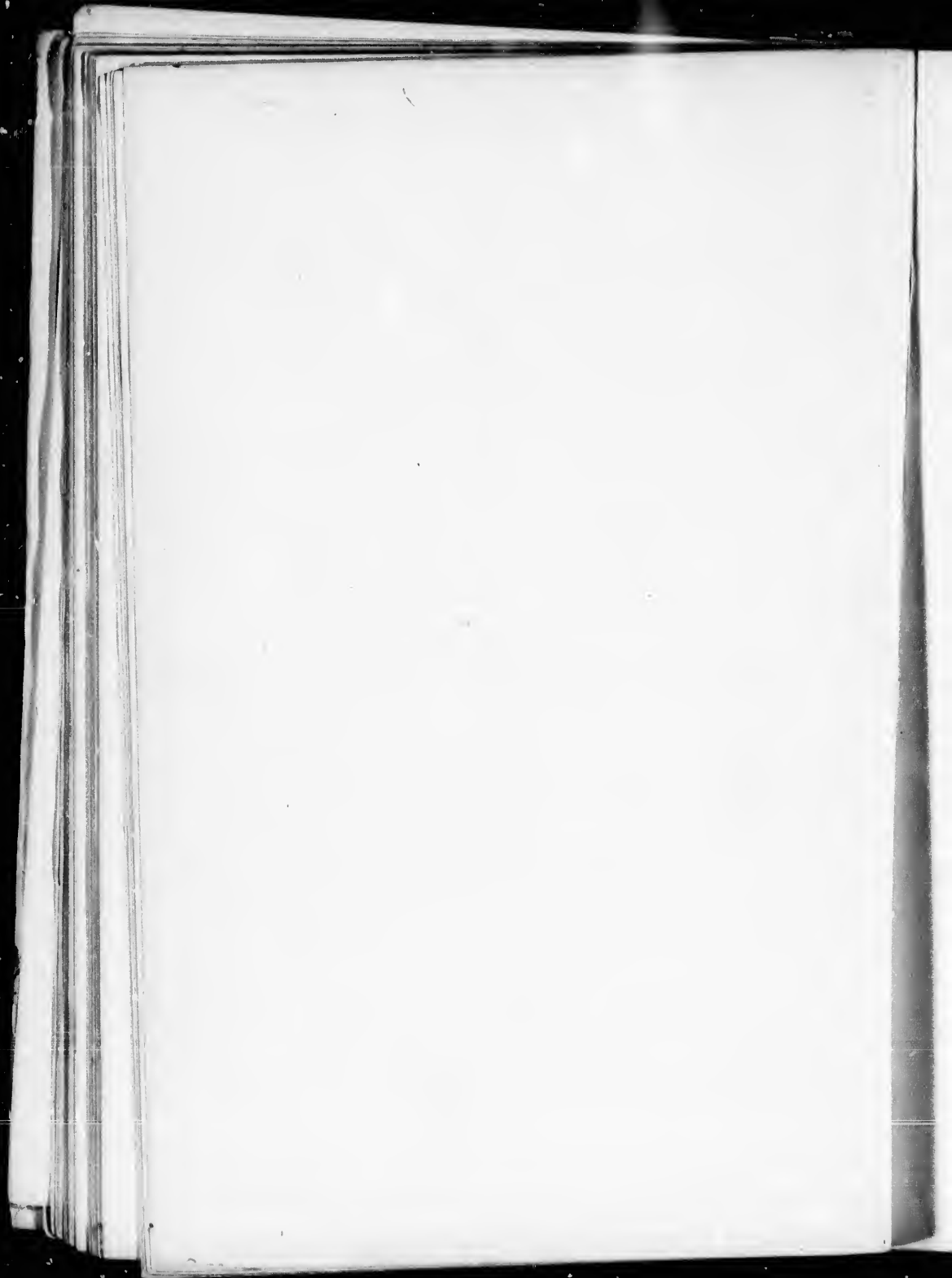
Mary, baptized 1778
 (died unmarried 1851).

Elizabeth, baptized 1781,
 (died unmarried 1855).

John, baptized 1782
 (died young).

Margaret, baptized 1787,
 married, (died 1862
 no issue).

1769 the late
 breeding which
 lack of this part
 ung man, was
 his father-in-
 Two cows had
 been purchased
 Mr. Tomkins
 animals to become
 cows, and com-
 unt. The one
 other, of a rich
 the Benjamin
 ly unacquainted
 of that name),
 seeing that his
 alliers' attention
 his view of the
 "You will
 Tomkins of the
 (born in 1714)
 e cow Silver and
 likely he would
 trust on a farm,
 loyer's daughter
 we consider the
 o be not generally
 ns of Wellington
 n as to them and
 for the Hereford
 njamin Tomkins
 unlikely that the
 oyed by Richard
 he married), as
 dependent of but
 thing. My aunt
 ors talking of the
 was able to leave



his eldest son Thomas at the Court House, Benjamin at Blackhall, he himself going to Wellington."

After consideration of the foregoing facts, it will be admitted that some of Low's statement must have applied to Benjamin Tomkins, who was born in 1714 and died in 1789, and not to his son Benjamin, who was born in 1745, married in 1772, and died in 1815. These explanations remove several difficulties other than those merely of a biographical description, that have occurred to those who have studied the history of the breed as it is disclosed in the works of writers who have attempted to connect the names of individuals with its early improvement. Low, it will be noticed, fixes the date of the commencement of the improvement of the breed by the marriage of Benjamin Tomkins, an event which occurred in 1772. The alteration of the character of the whole breed of a county progresses slowly. It must first be carried out in the breeder's own herd, and the influence gradually extended to others. Now, the Herefords in 1788 had attained such a reputation as a distinct variety that it drew from Marshall the compliment "of being the first breed of cattle in this island." Between 1772 and 1788 the interval is about 16 years, and it is impossible that the fame of the breed could have been established in that brief period by the efforts of one man. But Benjamin Tomkins the elder was married in 1742, at the age of 32, when presumably he began on an extensive scale his work as a cattle breeder, the nucleus of his herd being the cow Silver and her calf, bequeathed to him by his father in 1720, he being then only six years old. Between that date (1742) and the time indicated by Marshall, the interval is 46 years, during which great ameliorative changes might have been, and doubtless were, effected on the breed.

The importance of having correct dates induces us to print an extract from the pedigree of the Tomkins family, which has been prepared by Mr. Galliers, and the accuracy of which can be certified, it being extracted from official records that are open to public inspection.

There is thus evidence to prove that the elder Benjamin Tomkins was a breeder of Hereford cattle, and that his stock traced back to that of his father Richard Tomkins, who

flourished during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Benjamin Tomkins senior, as we have seen, was an active improver of the breed, and was celebrated for his strain of cattle, which are traditionally believed to have been chiefly of a dark red or very dark brown colour, with mottled faces. Except what has already been mentioned no record of his career as a breeder has been discovered, but it is probable that he was one of the first who made an attempt to breed for the butcher as well as for the plough. Even to him, however, the title that has been given to his son of Laving been "the founder of the breed" cannot with accuracy be applied. Working alongside of him were a number of other breeders whose names have come down to us, particularly those of Tully, Skyrme, Haywood, Yeomans, and Galliers. So far as pedigree records reveal the earlier history of the improved breed, it may be said to have been largely moulded upon the stocks of Tomkins, Tully, and Skyrme. Before referring to Tully and Skyrme, it will be convenient to allude to another family of breeders.

WILLIAM GALLIERS OF WIGMORE GRANGE. — William Galliers of Wigmore Grange was intimately associated with the elder Benjamin Tomkins in the work of improving the breed. His connection with the early Herefords has been overlooked by most writers, a circumstance in some measure due to the fact that the later members of the family have not continued to breed pedigree Hereford cattle, and also owing to Mr. Eyton, the first editor of the Herd Book, not having obtained much information regarding the stock derived from the Galliers herds. But there can be no question as to the merit of the early Galliers cattle. They went into the very best herds of the time; and any doubt as to their superiority will at once be removed when it is stated that William Galliers of Frogdon, son of William Galliers of Wigmore Grange, gained no fewer than 13 cups and two decanters for Hereford cattle at the shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society between the years 1802 to 1813.

William Galliers of Wigmore Grange, the friend and companion of the elder Benjamin Tomkins, was born in 1713, and died on May 26th, 1779, in his 66th year. There is in existence a lease of Wigmore Grange in his favour, dated

June 27th, 1760, granted by Mr. Salwey Cockram, and made in consideration of the surrender of a previous agreement for 21 years, from June, 1745. No doubt this gentleman did much to improve the breed, and his close connection with the elder Benjamin Tomkins has already been noted. There seems to have been frequent disputes as to whether he or the elder Benjamin Tomkins was the more eminent breeder, and it is believed by some that Wigmore Grange was one of the earliest seats of the "white faces." As has been pointed out in the preceding chapter, there was an opinion prevailing that Mr. Galliers had introduced sometime during the first half of the eighteenth century a bull, red with white face, from Yorkshire, but no confirmation of the allegation has been obtained other than the document printed in the first chapter, although there is little doubt that both the elder Benjamin Tomkins and William Galliers went outside the county for fresh blood.

The herd at Wigmore Grange, which had by that time passed into the possession of John Galliers, son of William Galliers and brother of William Galliers of Frogdon, who gained so many prizes at the early shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, was sold on October 15th, 1795. Prior to that time a number of the best animals in the herd had been acquired by William Galliers, junior, who went to Oxhouse about 1765, to Eye in 1790, and to Frogdon in 1799. But the names of the purchasers at the Wigmore Grange sale prove that the herd was then held in high estimation by competent judges. This being the first sale of Herefords of which there is a detailed account, it may be useful to give the full list of prices and purchasers, as showing some of those who were then interesting themselves in the breed. Prices for Herefords had not at that time begun to rise, and it is evident that, at the date of the sale, agricultural affairs were in a depressed condition.

Account of Stock sold at Wigmore Grange, October 15th, 1795:—
 Lot 1, Dainty—Mr. Smith, Shellesley, £13 13s.; (2) Pleasant—Mr. Jeffries, The Grove, £9 15s.; (3) Blossom—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriff, £11 13s.; (4) Tidy—Mr. Price, Buckland, £13; (5) Damsel and calf—Mr. Downes, Ashford, £13 15s.; (6) Broady and calf—Mr. Smith,

Berrington, £17 1s.; (7) Young Broady and calf—Mr. Smith, Dirty Middleton, £10 1s.; (8) Tulip—Mr. Lambert, Leinthall, £8 9s.; (9) Stately—not sold; (10) Gentle—Mr. Smith, Shellesley, £26 5s.; (11) Sally—Mr. Jones, Wrexham, £13; (12) Nancy—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £13 13s.; (13) Dolly—Mr. Jones, Wrexham, £10 10s.; (14) Nutty—not sold; (15) Dumplin—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £23 11s.; (16) Young Nubbin—Mr. Turner, Aymestry, £14 18s.; (17) Nelly—not sold; (18) Peggy—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriff £8 13s.; (19) Old Broady—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £20 10s.; (20) Old Nubbin—not sold; (21) Lovely—Mr. Ashdown, Little Breinton, £13; (22) Molly—Mr. Turner, Aymestry; (23) Tanny—not sold; (24) Pretty—not sold; (25) Goodluck—Mr. Ashdown, Little Breinton, £16; (26) Bull—not sold; (27) Madcap—not sold; (28) Madcap's calf—Mr. Proctor, Orleton, £12; (29) Pretty—not sold; (30) Bull calf, Lady's, see 35—Mr. Beddoes, Diddlesbury, £21 10s.; (31) Blowdy—not sold; (32) Her bull calf—Mr. Smith, Holme Lacy, £12 12s.; (33) Silk—not sold; (34) Her bull calf—Mr. Phillips, Joy, £13 15s.; (35) Lady—not sold; (36) Cherry—not sold; (38) entered above; (39) Duchess—Mr. Turner, Aymestry, £21 2s.; (40) Her calf—Mr. Harris, £12; (41) Young Blowdy—not sold; (42) Her bull calf—Mr. Smith, Shellesley, £18 18s.; (43) Bull calf—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £24 10s.; (44) Brown—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £10; (45) Rose—not sold; (46) Ring—not sold; (47) Tulip—not sold; (48) Two-year-old heifer—Mr. Turner, Aymestry, £32 5s.; (49) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Holme Lacy, £8; (50) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £13 18s.; (51) Ditto—Mr. Downes, Ashford, £9 13s.; (52) Ditto—Mr. Turner, Aymestry, £15 8s.; (53) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Yeston, £10; (54) Ditto—Mr. Jenks, Grindon, £14; (55) Ditto—Mr. Wainwright, £12; (56) Ditto—Mr. Lewis, Gladstry, £7 7s.; (57) Ditto—Mr. Lewis, Gladstry, £6 12s.; (58) Ditto—Mr. Downes, Yeston, £9 12s.; (59) Ditto—Mr. Jeffries, The Grove, £9 9s.; (60) Ditto—Mr. Lambert, Long Leinthall, £9 14s.; (61) Ditto—Mr. Jones, Wrexham, £9 9s.; (62) Ditto—Mr. Jones, Wrexham, £8; (63) Ditto—Mr. Weyman, Breinton, £10; (64) Ditto—Mr. Boddendam, £7 9s.; (65) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £7 2s.; (66) Ditto—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriff, £10 10s.; (67) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £10 2s.; (68) Ditto—Mr. Downes, Yeston, £10; (69) Ditto—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriff, £9 9s.; (70) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £9; (71) Two Bullocks—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £12 12s.; (72) Two calves—Mr. Price, Buckland, £12 14s.; (73) Ditto—Mr. Edwards, Comb, £11 10s.; (74) Ditto—Mr. Hitchcott, Brakes, £11 2s.; (75) Ditto—Mr. Onions, Rowton, £10; (76) Ditto—Mr. Harris, Moor, £7; (77) Ditto—Mr. Harris, Moor, £7 7s.; (78) Ditto—Mr. Harris, Moor, £9 9s.; (79) Ditto—Mr. Downes, Yatton, £8 8s.; (80) Mr. Downes, Yatton, £9; (81) Ditto—Mr. Harris, Moor, £6 15s.; (82) Ditto—Mr. Ashdown, Little Breinton, £8 12s.

The two sons of William Galliers—William, born at Wigmore Grange in 1744, who died at Oxhouse in 1832,

Smith, Dirty
thall, £8 9s.;
lesley, £26 5s.;
—Mr. Smith,
£10 10s.; (14)
on, £23 11s.;
(17) Nelly—
18s.; (19) Old
bin—not sold;
(2) Molly—Mr.
tty—not sold;
(26) Bull—not
—Mr. Proctor,
ady's, see 35—
not sold; (32)
(33) Silk—not
; (35) Lady—
(39) Duchess
r. Harris, £12;
r. Smith, Shel-
£24 10s.; (44)
not sold; (47)
ner, Aymestry,
(50) Ditto—Mr.
wnes, Ashford,
(53) Ditto—
adon, £14; (55)
ewis, Gladstry,
(58) Ditto—Mr.
e Grove, £9 9s.;
(61) Ditto—Mr.
Wrexham, £8;
—Mr. Bodden-
t, £7 2s.; (66)
to—Mr. Smith,
ston, £10; (69)
to—Mr. Smith,
ngton, £12 12s.;
(73) Ditto—Mr.
hcott, Brakes,
(76) Ditto—Mr.
s.; (78) Ditto—
Yatton, £8 8s.;
s, Moor, £6 15s.;

diam, born at
ouse in 1832,

aged 88 years; and John, born at Wigmore Grange in 1755, who died at Coxall in 1828—were both celebrated breeders. The prize list of the early shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society proves the character of the stock of William Galliers, and the sale list just given indicates the estimation in which the herd, after it had passed into the hands of John Galliers, was held, although he does not seem to have long continued breeding Herefords after his removal to Coxall in 1795. Miss Letitia Galliers, granddaughter of William Galliers of Frogdon, remembers some animals of the mottle-face variety being at Oxhouse. She believes that at first a portion of the Galliers cattle were more or less mottle faced, but they gradually assumed the red with white face markings, and by selection they ultimately became wholly of that colour. There can, in her opinion, be no doubt that her grandfather won his prizes with white-faced animals. Some notes taken from a memorandum book belonging to William Galliers of Frogdon show that in 1775 his oxen weighed 80 st. 4 lbs., while in 1787 an ox weighed 89 st. 11 lbs., and a cow 84 st. 9 lbs. He seems to have sold his cattle by weight, at 4*d.* per lb.

William Galliers went from Frogdon to Lynch Court in 1816, where he bred the bull Cupid 260. He resided at Lynch Court only for about two or three years, and then removed to Oxhouse. It is believed that his stock at Lynch Court were acquired by the Rev. J. R. Smythies, while the remainder of his herd at Oxhouse passed to his son Thomas Galliers (born 1775, died 1861), who bred Reform 254, calved in 1826. Reform was the sire of Prince, and the Rev. J. R. Smythies' Young Cupid 259 was by Cupid 260. Thomas Galliers did not continue breeding pedigree cattle, although he kept up a good stock. The Galliers cattle thus became absorbed in the general stock of the county, and had to some extent passed out of recollection when the first volume of the Herd Book was compiled in 1846.

THE TULLY, SKYRME, AND HAYWOOD FAMILIES.—Thus far it has been possible to speak with some degree of certainty as to the pioneer breeders, and to refer to documentary evidence in support of the statements made. But when we

come to the families of Tully and Skyrme, the case unfortunately is different. A diligent search has been made for fresh information regarding these early breeders, but our efforts have to a large extent been unsuccessful. Few documents exist, and in their absence tradition is of secondary value. Among those with whom communications were opened on the subject was Mr. Duckham, M.P., formerly editor of the Hereford Herd Book, who replied:—"I do not think there is anyone connected with either the Skyrme or Tully families who can give the slightest information respecting their herds. In 1862 I revised and printed a second edition of volumes i. and ii. of the Hereford Herd Book, and whilst engaged in doing so I made every enquiry I could, in order to make the entries more complete, but all the old members of these families had passed away. The few descendants who were alive were quite unconnected with agriculture, and could not give me any information. They, too, are now gone, and I do not know anyone who can aid you in the matter. A Tully bull appears to have been the foundation of Mr. Tudge's herd. The celebrated Lord Wilton 4740 traces back to him. The first prize ox at the first meeting of the Smithfield Club was bred by Tully. The lithograph in my lecture at Cirencester was taken from a coloured print I obtained from a member of the family. A man who should have been able to have told me much respecting the Tully stock, and by whose judgment the Hampton Court herd was established, has been dead several years, and all he knew passed away with him. Although repeatedly pressed by me, I could obtain but little support or information for the Herd Book." Enquiries in other directions have been almost equally fruitless.

It has been stated in Mr. Rowlandson's report on the agriculture of the county of Hereford, that the first of the white-faced cattle was observed in the herd belonging to the Tully family, about the middle of the last century. This would indicate the period at which attention was first specially devoted to the breeding of this strain at Huntington, and there can be no doubt that the Tully cattle were of great merit. They are found taking prominent places at all the early shows—at Smithfield and at the Herefordshire Agricultural Society's exhibitions, while at

the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1839, the first prize cow is stated in volume i. of the Herd Book to have been Huntington, bred by Mr. Tully. Many of Mr. Westcar's oxen, including the winner of the first prize at Smithfield in 1799, were bred by one or other of the Tullys; and Bingley, in his *British Quadrupeds* (1809), states that Mr. Tully, Huntington, fattened an ox "to 1928 lbs., the fat weighed 288 lbs., the tongue was sold for a guinea, and the hide for three guineas." Garrard (1800) gives a coloured print of the first prize ox at Smithfield in 1799, which, as has been stated, was bred by Mr. Tully. Mr. Welles explains that a larger portion of white showed itself in the Tully cattle than in those of any herds of eminence on record. Many oxen, he says, of heavy weights, and sold for extraordinary prices at Smithfield, originated with him. His cattle generally were of large size, but often too soft in their flesh and too sleek in their hair. The elder Mr. Tully, in whose herd probably the white calf was observed about 1750, seems to have left three sons, who attained considerable distinction as breeders—Samuel at Huntington, Joseph at Haywood, and another at Clyro. On February 21st, 1814, the herd belonging to Samuel Tully at Huntington was sold. For the times prices were high. The best cow in calf fetched £100, and the four next best cows and heifers with their calves sold for £264 10s. The whole 16 breeding cows with their calves and in calf realised £821, averaging £51 6s. each. The contemporary report says, "the remainder of this excellent stock fetched equally high prices."

A large number of the Herefords of the present day can be traced back to the herds of the Tullys of Huntington, Haywood, and Clyro.

The cattle of Mr. Skyrme of Stretton, of which records are still more scanty, were of a light red colour inclining to yellow, with the faces occasionally faintly ticked or speckled. William Skyrme of Dewsall, who died in 1804, aged 65 years, had also a somewhat noted herd. His daughter, now in her 86th year, informs us that her father's cattle were red with white face and had wide horns. But it is from the herd of Skyrme of Stretton that the most famous animals of this strain are descended.

It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Thomas Andrew Knight, in founding his herd in the latter part of the last century, after a few preliminary experiments, selected stock from the herds of Tully, George Tomkins, and Skyrme, the last, as Mr. Housman remarks, giving the somewhat pale red colour, the Tomkins cattle the darker shades of red, and the Tully the grey, afterwards so celebrated as "the Knight greys." It is thus apparent that in the opinion of Mr. Knight, who was no mean judge, these three strains of blood were about the best the county possessed at the end of the last century. The Tully and Skyrme cattle formed the foundation of a large number of other herds, as will be shown when the proceedings of later breeders engage attention. It is a misfortune that so little can be ascertained as to the material they used, and their method of breeding.

The family of Haywood of Clifton-on-Teme, where they resided for many generations, had a famous variety of cattle, which can be traced further back than any other. Mr. Henry Haywood of Blakemere House (whose valuable assistance in preparing this work is thankfully acknowledged), in a letter to the authors, says:—"In the division of John Haywood's property in 1713, he specially refers to his cattle and to one of his sons. My father always told me that his great grandfather (the said John Haywood) was considered a superior man of business, and was a breeder of Hereford cattle; and my uncle, Joseph Smith of Shellesley (who had always lived in that neighbourhood), often mentioned this John Haywood as a leading man and breeder of Herefords. His information would be correct, as he was greatly interested in the breeding of Hereford cattle, and had a large herd descended from the stock of Tomkins and Price of Ryall." Mr. Haywood has in his possession a picture by Weaver, representing the Hereford bull Prizefighter, which bears the following inscription:—"Prizefighter, bred by Samuel Haywood, the property of Mr. Gwilliam of Purslow, Shropshire, shown at Shifnal, 29th December, 1800, by Mr. Tench of Bromfield, against Mr. Knowles of Nailston, Leicestershire, to decide a bet of 100 guineas, determined in favour of the Herefordshire by Mr. Pestar, Somersetshire." At Blakemere House there is

Andrew Knight, the last century, stock from the same, the last, as pale red colour, and the Tully light greys." It is said that Mr. Knight, who was considered about the best breeder of the variety. The Tully breed was a large number of years ago. Proceedings of later years show that so little can be done by their method

same, where they bred a variety of cattle, and Mr. Henry Knight's assistance in the matter. In a letter to Mr. John Haywood's cattle and to one of his great grandfathers, he considered a superior breed of cattle; and my father always lived in the neighbourhood of John Haywood as a breeder. His information in the breeding of cattle descended from the Haywoods. Mr. Haywood has been representing the following in the following in the neighbourhood of Haywood, the county of Wiltshire, shown at the end of Bromfield, and here, to decide a bet between Herefordshire by the House there is

another picture of an ox, "bred by S. and C. Haywood of Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester, and got by the celebrated bull Prizefighter, bred by their father, and sold to Mr. Green, Ashford, who won many prizes." He was sold with his dam to Mr. Cheese of Lyonshall, and passed into the possession of a gentleman at Upton-on-Severn, who sent him to Smithfield Show in 1816, where he took first prize, and was "considered faultless." The ox is mottle faced, with red legs and white tail. Mr. H. Haywood says:—"My grandfather Samuel Haywood bred the bull Prizefighter, that was shown at Shifnal in 1800, and the ox that took the first prize at Smithfield in 1816 was bred by my uncle Samuel and my father Charles Haywood, who would at that time be young men at home, their father having died previous to the birth of the said ox. My uncle Samuel died young, and my father took a sheep farm about 1816, but my uncle Edward Jeffries Haywood bred a few Herefords up to his death, but never exhibited. The Jeffries obtained their first Herefords from the Haywoods, and Edmund Cheese Jeffries, brother to Thomas Jeffries, who bred the bull Cotmore, always bred regardless of the pure white face, and at his sale the bull Sheriff and other cattle were mottle faced."

The colour of some of the cattle belonging to the Haywoods was dark red with very little white. Mr. John Hill, Felhampton Court, who also owns a painting of Prizefighter, and who has placed at our disposal the whole of his valuable collection of documents relating to the breed, thus describes the colour:—"White boss with red hairs among it, and shaded with white over left eye and dingy white blaze, a little white round the jaw, and a white throat line; horns white with black tips; white flag to tail; no other white of any sort." Mr. Housman, in a communication that appeared in the "National Live Stock Journal," referring to the picture at Blakemere House, says:—"The bull is considered a mottle-faced one, but if there was much white upon his head the painter has failed to indicate it. The colour appears to be a deep almost self-red, excepting that on the forehead and at the end of the tail it is intensely dark. It is also very deeply shaded upon some parts of the body, the horns are tipped with

black, and, unless the painter has been betrayed by a desire to give the effect of shadow, the nose, too, must have been darkly clouded. But, perhaps, the most remarkable peculiarity is the tight tuck-up at the throat. This is made the more apparent from the position of the head, which, instead of being carried somewhat horizontally, as the head of a Hereford is usually carried, is considerably bridled, and the horns curve inward and downward."

The bull Prizefighter went into the possession of Mr. Gwilliam of Purslow Hall, Salop. It may, therefore, be assumed that the herd of this gentleman was closely allied to that of the Haywoods, and, as showing the value that was attached to the blood, it may be mentioned that in October, 1808, Mr. Gwilliam's stock was sold, when a cow and a calf were purchased by Sir W. W. Wynn for £225 15s., a heifer and calf sold for £121 16s., and three bull calves realised £169 1s. The whole of the cows sold averaged £65 8s. 6d. each. This is, indeed, the first of the high prices on record for Herefords for breeding purposes, and it is not unwarrantable to assume that it can, to a large extent, be placed to the credit of the Haywood strains, which, however, have for many years lost their distinctive character, and become merged in the stock of the county.

These, then, were some of the pioneer breeders of Herefords, who stand out more distinctly than their compeers in the misty records of the past. The list might be considerably enlarged, because many living breeders can trace back their stock as having been in the possession of ancestors who lived in the last century. Those who have been named comprise the more distinguished breeders, whose strains enter most largely into the composition of existing herds.

The main object of these old breeders seems to have been—at least at the beginning of their operations—to rear large, heavy cattle, that after having been worked in the plough, and having "taken an equal share in the labours of the harvest," would fetch a good price from the graziers of the Midland counties, who assembled in large numbers at the Hereford October fair. By them they were purchased with the view of being fattened for the butcher, or as Duncumb puts it, "perfected

for the London markets." There does not seem to have been much uniformity about their cattle, either in respect of form or colour. As to the latter point, Marshall, it is true, says a bald face was characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed, while Duncumb remarks that the "prevailing" colour was a reddish brown with white faces. Within these descriptions there was, of course, room for much diversity, which doubtless existed. The leading breeders would appear to have had their favourite sorts, and these varieties had warm admirers and keen partisans.

At a very early period the system of in-and-in breeding was, to some extent, adopted, and a separate character was established for the various "breeds," as they were called, the trade mark, as it may be termed, chosen for each being the colour markings. Thus there were the Tomkins, Tully, Skyrme, Galliers, and Haywood "breeds." The selection of a uniform type was not for many years accomplished, and the struggle for supremacy, begun during the last century, was continued until a comparatively recent date. The conflict, we think, did much to prevent the spread of the breed outside its native districts. Nor was the division favourable to its progress within the county, which would have been better promoted by a concentration of effort than by the separation of supporters of the various types into hostile groups.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT (CONTINUED).

Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger.—Low and Eyton on foundation of his herd.—Alleged purchase of cows called Pigeon and Mottle at Kington fair about 1766.—Probability that he acquired stock from his father.—Silver Bull 42, “the foundation of his breeder’s future eminence.”—Was he descended from Silver Cow of 1720?—The Tomkins strains of Silver, Pigeon, and Mottle.—Their characteristics and colours.—Close breeding.—High merit of Tomkins stock.—What Tomkins did for the breed.—Disregard of colour.—Early maturity and wealth of flesh considered more important.—Valuation of herd in 1808.—Notes on Tomkins cattle.—Sale of his herd in 1819.—High prices: a bull sold for £588; average for breeding animals £149.—Alleged deterioration of Tomkins’ herd.—The Misses Tomkins.—Final dispersion of herd in 1854.—Other members of the Tomkins family.—Mr. T. C. Yeld’s History of the Breed.—His testimony to the excellence of Galliers, Tully, Skyrme, and Tomkins cattle.—A letter by Mr. T. A. Knight.—John Price of Ryall.—Description of his herd.—His sales.—Breeding stock to the value of £20,000 disposed of by auction.—Mr. Welles on Price’s cattle.—Other breeders of Tomkins and Price strains.—Lord Talbot, &c.

BENJAMIN TOMKINS, THE YOUNGER.

NOT long after Bakewell commenced to improve the Long-horns, Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, began his operations with the Herefords. He was the grandson of Richard Tomkins (whose stock were of such value as to be specially mentioned in his will in 1720), and the son of Benjamin Tomkins (born 1714, died 1789), the inheritor of the cow Silver and her calf, and one of the first improvers of the breed. There is some difficulty in fixing the exact date when young Tomkins set to work independently as a breeder. Professor Low gives two dates—1769 and 1772, the latter being the year in which he was married. Mr. Eyton, in the Appendix to volume i. of the Herd Book, quoting Low as his authority, says Tomkins’ herd originated about the year 1766. Low, however, does not

mention the year 1766, but 1769 and 1772. We are inclined to think that he commenced at the date given by Eyton, as he was probably in the farm of Blackhall when or shortly after he attained his majority, which would have been in 1766.

Although on certain points Professor Low fell into error regarding the history of Benjamin Tomkins and his connection with the breed, there must have been some foundation for the statements he gave as to the origin of his herd. No additional corroborative evidence of the circumstance has been obtained, but due weight must be attached to the confirmation given by Mr. Eyton, who also had the advantage of communicating on the subject with Miss Tomkins, daughter of Benjamin Tomkins; and it is further reported that Tomkins told Mr. Price of Ryall that he had bred the whole of his herd from two heifers and a bull, selected by himself early in life. Eyton's account of the origin of the herd runs as follows:—"Mr. Tomkins' herd originated, according to Professor Low, in two cows purchased by him at Kington fair about the year 1766; according to others they were purchased from a wheelwright in the village, and had been taken notice of by Mr. Tomkins on account of their singular aptness to fatten. Miss Tomkins informs me that one was a grey one, and the other a dark red one with a spotted face; the former he called Pigeon, and the latter Mottle. From whatever source obtained, there is no doubt that these animals, with occasional crosses from the best selected herds in the neighbourhood, were the foundation of the stock which has been so celebrated for many years at King's Pyon. During the latter portion of Mr. Tomkins' life he used none but bulls bred by himself, and did not cross with any other stocks, which system many of the breeders into whose hands his stock has fallen have since carried on. So justly confident does Mr. Tomkins appear to have been in the superiority of his stock, that he once drove 20 of his cows to Hereford on the day of the agricultural show, and offered 100 guineas to any one who would show an equal number superior to them; the offer, however, was not accepted."

It will be observed that Mr. Eyton does not speak with much confidence as to the place whence the two cows with which

Tomkins commenced were obtained. He gives, without endorsing either version, Low's statement that they were bought at Kington fair, and also that of others to the effect that they came from a wheelwright in the village; and speaks of the whole subject with evident uncertainty. Low also in a subsequent reference so far contradicts himself by remarking that Tomkins appears to have selected good cows where he could obtain them in the district, and Eyton says that he had occasional crosses from the best selected herds in the neighbourhood. It is, of course, quite probable that Tomkins may have picked up the nucleus of his herd in the manner described, but considering that he had his father's large and first-rate stock from which to make selections, it is curious that he should have gone outside it. If these two cows were bought as stated, they must have been secured on account of some special excellence they possessed which suited them better for the purposes he had in view than other stock which he might easily have obtained. The bull with which he began probably came from the herd of the elder Benjamin Tomkins, and the subsequent infusions of fresh blood which he evidently introduced would very likely also have been from his father's stock and some of the other old herds that have been mentioned.

Be this as it may, the details given regarding the alleged purchase of the two cows throw some light on the principles that undoubtedly guided Benjamin Tomkins in his subsequent career as a breeder. They prove that the first thing he looked for was the fattening propensity of his stock, and they also show his indifference to colour markings. The latter fact is further evidenced by another circumstance. Tomkins always maintained that his Silver Bull 41 was the best stock-getter he ever had. Mr. Duckham points out that this animal was bred by Tomkins in early life, and "formed the foundation of his breeder's future eminence;" and Mr. Eyton says:—"The bull which is often referred to by the name of Silver Bull, Tomkins always considered as the first great improver of his stock. There is a prevailing opinion respecting this bull's name that it was given to him because he was of a silver or grey colour, but the fact is that he was a red bull with a white

Silver Bull 41

X

face, and a little white on his back ; and his dam was a cow called Silver." It is interesting to note in passing that in the designation of two of Benjamin Tomkins' favourite animals, there is a revival of the name of the cow which his grandfather left by will to his father many years before. It is not improbable—indeed it is very likely—that they were descendants of Richard Tomkins' Silver cow, and from her may thus have been derived one of the characteristics of young Tomkins' stock ; so that, without an undue straining of facts, it may be said that modern Herefords of this line trace back to the Silver cow of 1720.

Tomkins' herd contained not only the Pigeon and Mottle families, but also the Silvers, which last were red with white faces. The earliest cattle of Benjamin Tomkins were in fact of three distinct strains, the names Silver, Pigeon, and Mottle being used to distinguish the varieties. We are informed by Mr. George Bray, sen., of Haven Dilwyn (now over 70 years old, and who is a nephew of George Tomkins, whom he personally knew for many years), that the Tomkins cattle were (1st) grey ; (2nd) hail-backed, which meant that they were white along the back, and had a good deal of white about the neck and underneath the belly, and somewhat up the sides ; (3rd) ticked or smoky-faced, with more or less white along the back ; (4th) red with white face, with less white about the body ; and (5th) mottles of all shades, from dark red with no white on the back. He agrees that, at the beginning of this century, even the Tomkins stock varied in every possible way as to colour markings. The three principal divisions were—the Silvers, red with white face and having more or less white along the back ; the Pigeons, of a grey colour ; and the Mottles, mottle faced.

These facts afford strong proof that Benjamin Tomkins disregarded colour. With the two cows used in building up his herd—one grey and the other dark red with a spotted face—and his most impressive sire red with white face, it is not surprising that in his herd the colours of the animals became greatly diversified. One who does not speak without good authority, writes to us:—"Sometimes Tomkins' white faces and sometimes his mottles were the best. They appear to have changed and changed about, according to the character of the

bulls he used." This point is of some importance, because the fact that Tomkins did not attempt to permanently fix a particular colour on his stock rendered the subsequent amalgamation of the valuable blood from his herd with other stocks possessing different markings, and the ultimate establishment of the red with white face as the standard colour of the breed, much easier than would otherwise have been the case.

It is plain that in the opinion of Benjamin Tomkins flesh and form were much more worthy of cultivation than particular shades of colour, and he devoted great attention to the development of both these characteristics. But, unfortunately, it is not possible to give many details as to his operations as a breeder. No private herd books were then kept, and before Mr. Eyton commenced the collection of pedigrees for volume i. of the Herd Book, nearly all the evidence as to the system of breeding Tomkins adopted had vanished. Professor Low, after mentioning the purchase of the cows Pigeon and Mottle, says Tomkins appears to have selected good cows where he could obtain them in the district, but to have reared his bulls from his own stock, although in the earlier stage of his improvements he sometimes made use of other bulls when they suited his purpose. After a time, however, he abandoned this practice, and confined himself in breeding to his own stock. "It thus appears," Low goes on to say, "that the principle of his system was selection of the most suitable individuals for breeding, and that, having produced by this mean animals of the properties required, he confined himself to his own herd. Having arrived at the improvement sought for, he communicated to the individuals, by intermixture with one another, that uniformity and permanence of character which constitutes a breed. In this latter respect, however, he was not so successful as Bakewell, and many of the Herefords deviate considerably from a common type. Tomkins, indeed, had what he termed his different lines of stock, as his Mottle line and his Pigeon or Silver line, from which, we are merely to infer that his animals had not been so amalgamated as to acquire a permanent class of common characters." Low's dissertation is given for what it may be worth. Much of it, it is to be feared, is simply speculative, and we need scarcely repeat

our objection to his assumption that Tomkins founded the breed, and was the first, or even in his own time the only improver. Although Tomkins had several lines of blood, their main difference was in colour, and we do not agree that there is any proof of wide divergence in other respects in the character of his stock, the several families being distinguishable only by their colour markings. It may be added, that according to tradition the Tomkins Mottle tribe were short-legged, heavily fleshed animals of good scale and quality, but not so handsome as the Pigeons.

There can be no doubt that Tomkins bred his stock very closely. In fact, as has been mentioned, all the early Hereford breeders proceeded at the outset on the in-and-in system. Either as the result of breeding from near affinities, or from a deliberate selection of medium-sized animals, his cattle became reduced in bulk as compared with others in the county which were probably cultivated more for working purposes. Price, who subsequently purchased many Herefords from Tomkins, says his stock were of smaller size than other herds he saw in Herefordshire, but they had more of the good properties he had in view than any he could meet with elsewhere. The great fact that Tomkins seems to have got hold of was that a new sphere of usefulness was opening for cattle. This we believe was the leading principle in Bakewell's improvements, both of cattle and sheep, and it was the same with Tomkins, and to a lesser extent with the other early Hereford breeders.

A well-informed correspondent tells us that at the beginning of this century Benjamin Tomkins possessed the best herd of the red with white face and mottle face varieties then existing. His nephew, George Tomkins, repeatedly expressed this opinion in the hearing of several members of the family now living, and there were few better judges. He made a tour through England in 1808, and when he returned he told his uncle that his were by far the best cattle he had seen anywhere, not only in the county, but in the kingdom; and he advised Benjamin Tomkins to ask more money for them. This he did, more than doubling the price, which he obtained. "He doubtless," adds our correspondent, "could have taken all before him at the agricultural shows, but he would not com-

pete. He was a peculiar, proud, exclusive kind of man, and regarded the cattle belonging to others as quite beneath his notice, considering his own to be beyond comparison the best."

What Tomkins did for the Herefords was to develop their early maturing properties, shorten their legs, refine their bone, improve their beef points and the quality of their flesh, and impart to them more thoroughbred character and impressiveness. His disregard of colour, in the opinion of some people, was probably a mistake; and it is almost certain that if he had aimed at producing uniformity in this particular, the consolidation of the breed would have been much more rapidly accomplished, and the waste of energy entailed by the struggle between admirers of the white faced, the mottle faced, and other varieties, which subsequently occurred, would have been avoided. But, of course, there is another aspect of the question, and there are not wanting those who maintain that the limitation of colour was, in the general interests of the breed, a misfortune. As will be shown later on, the battle of colour was fought out between the supporters of the red with white faces and the red with mottle faces; and, although the promoters of the latter variety possessed in largest measure the Tomkins blood, they could not successfully maintain the opinion that Benjamin Tomkins, in his own practice, attempted to produce any particular description of colour markings.

It was in 1804 that John Price of Ryall became acquainted with the stock of Tomkins. Other eminent breeders acquired bulls and cows from him, and his cattle soon spread widely over the county. In October, 1808, Tomkins had a large sale at the Court Farm, Wellington, which the auctioneer, Mr. William James, announced in these words:—"For sale, the following valuable and much admired stock, the property of Benjamin Tomkins, who is going to decline breeding cattle, consisting of 20 capital cows and heifers, which have five calves now sucking, two four-year-old bulls, one ditto martin, nine three-year-old bullocks, six two-year-old ditto, two yearling heifers, one of which is heavy in calf, three two-year-old bulls, two ditto yearlings. The above stock is of the same breed which has for many years been so much admired, and allowed by competent judges to be equal if not superior to most in the

kingdom." A note of the prices or purchasers' names at this sale has not been obtained, but we are able to give a private valuation of the stock at Wellington Court Farm, drawn up by George Tomkins in June, 1808, which will indicate the owner's estimate of their worth:—"12 cows and calves at £40 each—480; 12 oxen at £23—£276; 10 two-year-olds at £20—£200; 10 yearlings at £15—£150."

Only a comparatively small number of the bulls bred by Benjamin Tomkins were entered in the Herd Book, and in few cases are particulars given of their breeding. Silver Bull 41 is registered simply as coming under the division of the white faces, and as having been bred by Mr. B. Tomkins. Wellington 4 is described as a mottle face, calved 1808, bred by B. Tomkins. He passed into the possession of Mr. Price, and was purchased at his sale in 1816 by Mr. Jellicoe of Beighterton for £283 10s., being afterwards sold to Mr. Germaine. He was considered by Mr. Tomkins "the best bull he ever bred, his Silver Bull excepted, and also the best stock-getter." In volume i. of the Herd Book there is a coloured lithograph of this bull from a painting by Mr. Welles, representing a compact, straight animal of fair size with fine bone, mottle face, white dewlap, and white along the lower parts of the body. Another of Tomkins' bulls registered in volume i. is Ben 96. Mr. Eyton says Miss Tomkins informed him that Ben was by Sam 144, out of one of Mr. Tomkins' cows called Nancy. Sam 144 is without recorded pedigree, all that is said concerning him being that he was bred by B. Tomkins. Wild Bull 145, bred by Tomkins, was, on Miss Tomkins' authority, said to be by Silver Bull 41, out of a cow called Tidy. Phoenix 55, a mottle face, out of Storrell, bred by Mr. Tomkins, and got by Wild Bull 145, was purchased at Miss Tomkins' sale in 1819 for 560 guineas by Lord Talbot. Mr. Eyton has this remark as to his dam:—"Storrell, Miss Tomkins informs me, was out of a mottle-faced cow of the same name, by a Pigeon bull." The bull called "Son of Price's 84," bred by Tomkins, was out of Price's No. 25, "who was out of a sister to the dam of Price's 23 or the Slit Teat Cow by the Silver Bull 41." Proctor's Bull 316 was bred by B. Tomkins "out of his favourite cow Old Pink." Voltaire 39 A was a

white-face bull bred by Tomkins, dam Price's No. 3. Wizard 59 was a mottle face of Tomkins' breeding by Ben 96, and was sold to Mr. Germaine for 300 guineas. Wedgeman 166 was bred by Tomkins, but no pedigree is given in the Herd Book.

In the appendix to volume ii. of the Herd Book, Mr. E. F. Welles gave some interesting recollections of the stock of Mr. John Price, from which a very complete idea can be obtained of the character and appearance of the Tomkins cattle. It is, indeed, one of the most valuable statements that has been made on the subject. Mr. Welles says:—"When Mr. John Price commenced cattle breeding, the character of bull most in esteem in the chief Midland districts was one having a throat with as little loose flesh as possible depending from it. This character was also introduced by some breeders amongst Herefords. The celebrated Purslow bull, the property of the Haywoods of Clifton-on-Teme, had this character. Mr. Walker of Burton had also adopted it, and from him Mr. Price had a bull or two. Mr. B. Tomkins and other Hereford breeders had not been affected by this fashion, and Mr. Price when he became acquainted with Mr. Tomkins' stock relinquished it, preferring, and upon sounder principles, that character which better indicated the male animal, a considerable degree of throatiness not being objected to. This character belonged to Wellington 4, the first bull, and, I think, the only one bought by Mr. Price of Mr. B. Tomkins. This bull was very dark in colour, with face and bosom both mottled and speckled. His dam, too, bought afterwards by Mr. Price (but did not breed with him), was also of the same colour.

"The cows bought by Mr. Price of Mr. Tomkins were the following:—First, a large cow with speckled face, giving a blue appearance to it, with what may be termed an arched forehead or Roman nose, tips of horn blackish, body of lightish brown dappled, under part of body and legs inclining to blackness, white along her back, and well formed, but on rather high legs. Secondly, a cow commonly called the Mark-nosed Cow—a red cow with mottled face, square made, and on short legs, rich quality of flesh, with a soft and thick pile of hair moderately curled. This cow was unfortunate to Mr. Price as a breeder,

No. 3. Wizard
by Ben 96, and
Wedgeman 166
in the Herd

ook, Mr. E. F.
e stock of Mr.
an be obtained
cattle. It is,
that has been
hen Mr. John
of bull most in
aving a throat
rom it. This
amongst Here-
roperty of the
r. Mr. Walker
r. Price had a
ford breeders
Price when he
elinquished it,
aracter which
ble degree of
er belonged to
ly one bought
was very dark
and speckled.
e (but did not

kins were the
giving a blue
shed forehead
ghtish brown
to blackness,
her high legs,
d Cow—a red
ort legs, rich
ir moderately
as a breeder,

the only produce I recollect out of her being the Marked-faced Bull, *alias* Pion at his sale. Thirdly, a large yellow cow with white face, rather long-headed and not carrying much flesh. She was the dam of Voltaire, by one of Mr. Tomkins' bulls.

"Pigeon, by far the most remarkable cow he had of Mr. Tomkins—and her own character, as well as that of her descendants, will well warrant me in terming her the best—was a large cow, rather on high legs, somewhat shallow in the bosom, with very fine bone, neck rather light, head good but horn short; her colour a speckled grey, the red parts being dark, growing still darker about her legs; hair rather short but soft, quality of flesh excellent, back and hind-quarters great, excepting thighs, which were rather light, but with good twist; her constitution hardy, and she was a regular and successful breeder. About the same time also Mr. Price had another cow from Mr. B. Tomkins, which was called the Rough Cow, from her coat being much curled; she was a middle-sized cow, nothing remarkable in form, her colour dark red with white back, and she had the reputation of being of a family that were good ox breeders. Mr. Price had a bull from this cow called Rough Bull, *alias* Original, but he did not long retain any of his stock. There were sisters to him by other Tomkins bulls, the most noted of which was No. 14. Two more cows Mr. Price subsequently obtained from Mr. B. Tomkins—a half-sister to No. 25, and a daughter of Mr. Tomkins' famous Slit Teat Cow No. 21. The former of these was a small cow, but of very true form, dark colour with white along her back; she was the dam of Lord Talbot's Woodcock, sire of Mr. Price's Woodcock Pigeon. I am not aware that Mr. Price had any more cows from Mr. B. Tomkins; but he afterwards obtained two cows of his blood—one called Damsel from Mr. T. Tomkins, and another from Mr. Tomkins of Wormbridge, the former the dam of Woodman and the latter the dam of Diana. He also bought a few Tomkins bred cows from Mr. James Price; among these was the dam of Peg Murphy."

These notes, which furnish a complete picture of a large number of the Tomkins cattle, fully bear out which has been

said as to their diversified colours. Mr. Price's selections comprised animals that were yellow with white face; speckled grey; dark red with white back; red with mottle face; dark colour with white along the back, and lightish brown dappled, with white along the back, &c. The only point in which there was an approach to uniformity as regards colour was the white back. A few other notes as to Tomkins' cows are gleaned from the entries in the Herd Book. The Slit Teat Cow referred to by Mr. Welles was considered by Tomkins the best cow he ever had. Storrell by Wild Bull was, as has already been mentioned, dam of Phœnix, sold to Lord Talbot for 560 guineas. Old Rose was out of the dam of Silver Bull 41. Old Lovely was a daughter of the Slit Teat Cow. All we know about others are their names, and in some cases those of their sires—Blowdy out of Old Pigeon, the dam of Mr. Price's Pigeon; Margaret by Silver Bull 41; Stately by Wizard 59; Blossom by Phœnix 55; Old Lily, Nutty, &c.

After the death of Benjamin Tomkins in October, 1815, the herd, which had by this time been much reduced in numbers by private sales, was kept on by his daughters, the Misses Tomkins, until October, 1819, when part of it was sold. Through the courtesy of Mr. Haywood of Blakemere House we have been favoured with a copy of the original sale bill, containing the prices and purchasers' names, marked by one who was present at the sale. The document has a historic importance and must be reproduced in full:—

"A catalogue of the valuable stock of prime Herefordshire cattle, the property of the late Benjamin Tomkins of Wellington Court, which will be Sold by Auction without reserve, upon the premises at King's Pion, nine miles from Hereford, on Monday, 18th October, 1819, being the eve of the Herefordshire Agricultural Show, and two days previous to the great cattle fair at Hereford:—

Lot.	Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
			£ s. d.
1.	Yearling heifer, Young Blowdy—	Mr. W. West	56 14 0
2.	Ditto, Young Fairmaid—	Mr. Court	99 15 0
3.	Two-year-old in-calf heifer, Young Blossom—	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	105 0 0
4.	Ditto, Young Silver—	Mr. John Tomkins	73 10 0
5.	In-calf heifer, Duchess—	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	105 0 0
6.	Ditto cow, Pigeon—	Mr. W. West	159 12 0
7.	Ditto, Stately—	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	52 10 0
8.	Ditto, Silk—	Mr. Lewis	70 7 0
9.	Ditto, Beauty—	Mr. Cooke	262 10 0

ice's selections
face; speckled
tle face; dark
rown dappled,
in which there
colour was the
kins' cows are
The Slit Teat
d by Tomkins
ull was, as has
o Lord Talbot
dam of Silver
lit Teat Cow.
in some cases
n, the dam of
1; Stately by
Nutty, &c.

ober, 1815, the
ed in numbers
s the Misses
it was sold.
akemere House
ginal sale bill,
marked by one
has a historic

e Herefordshire
s of Wellington
serve, upon the
n Monday, 18th
gricultural Show,
reford:—

Lot.	Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
			£ s. d.
10.	In-calf cow, Silver	Mr. West	210 0 0
11.	Ditto, Cherry	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	110 5 0
12.	Ditto, Prettymaid	Mr. Lewis	99 15 0
13.	Ditto, Plot	Mr. Turner	105 0 0
14.	Ditto, Nancy	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	252 5 0
15.	Ditto, Blowdy	Mr. Cooke	273 0 0
16.	Ditto, Fairmaid	Mr. West	85 2 0
17.	Ditto, Tidy	Mr. Cooke	131 5 0
18.	Ditto, Lovely	Mr. Cooke	53 11 0
19.	Ditto, Storrell	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot	262 5 0
20.	Ditto, Pink	Mr. Edwards	141 15 0
21.	Bull calf off ditto	Mr. Clarke	147 0 0
22.	Ditto off Beauty	Mr. Cooke	215 5 0
23.	Fat cow, Blossom	Mr. James	48 8 0
24.	Pair of two-year-old steers (twins)	Mr. T. Cooke	47 5 0
25.	Ditto	Mr. W. Cooke	48 6 0
26.	Ditto	Mr. James Price	49 0 0
27.	Single bullock	Mr. James Price	20 0 0
28.	Pair of yearling bullocks	Mr. Smith	24 0 0
29.	Ditto	Mr. Patrick	27 0 0
30.	Ditto	Mr. James Price	49 0 0
31.	Ditto	Mr. Oliver	27 6 0
32.	Ditto	Mr. Wedge	25 10 0
33.	Pair of bullock calves	Mr. W. Cooke	20 10 0
34.	Ditto	Mr. W. Cooke	16 0 0
35.	Ditto	Mr. Wight	18 0 0
36.			
37.	Heifer calf	Mr. G. Tomkins	30 0 0
38.	Ditto	Mr. Cooke	28 0 0
39.	Two-year-old bull off Pink	Mr. W. West	147 0 0
40.	Ditto off Storrell	Mr. G. Tomkins for Lord Talbot.	588 0 0
41.	Four-year-old bull	Mr. Welles	162 15 0
42.	Five-year-old ditto	Mr. T. Cooke	173 5 0

"N.B.—The above cattle are all of the pure breed, which have been so justly esteemed and admired by the most competent judges in every part of the kingdom where they have been introduced, and for which peculiar blood the highest prices have been obtained, and particularly No. 23, which is considered to carry the greatest weight upon the smallest bone of any cow in the kingdom."

These were remarkable prices. The 52 head sold made £4673 14s., or an average of £89 17s. 6d. each, but a number were steers. The breeding animals, numbering 28, averaged no less than £149, the total for them being £4172 6s. The detailed figures are as follows:—

	Price.
	£ s. d.
	56 14 0
	99 15 0
kins for	105 0 0
	73 10 0
	105 0 0
	159 12 0
	52 10 0
	70 7 0
	262 10 0

	TOTAL	AVERAGE.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 Cows	2249 2 0	149 18 9
3 Two-year-old heifers	283 10 0	94 10 0
2 Yearling heifers	166 9 0	78 4 6
4 Bulls	1071 0 0	267 15 0
2 Bull calves	362 5 0	181 2 6
28 head	<u>£4172 6 0</u>	<u>Average £149 0 0</u>

It is interesting to compare the foregoing averages with those realised at the great Shorthorn sales of the Brothers Colling, which took place about the same time. At Mr. Charles Colling's sale at Ketton in 1810, the average for 47 head was £151 8s. (the bull Comet bringing 1000 guineas). At Mr. Robert Colling's sale at Barmpton in 1818, 61 head averaged £128 17s. 10d.; and at his sale in 1820, 46 head averaged £49 8s. 7d.

A statement has recently been made to the effect that the Tomkins Herefords, if they had not from the effects of excessive in-and-in breeding fallen into disrepute before Benjamin Tomkins' death, at least did so almost immediately afterwards. There is certainly no evidence of want of public appreciation in the sale list which has just been given. Moreover Mr. John Price for many years retained without any mixture the blood of Tomkins, and also bred very closely, and yet when his herd was dispersed in 1841—26 years after Tomkins' death—the average for 99 lots was £53 16s. 4d. But it is only necessary to glance at the composition of the foundation herds of Herefords as recorded in the Herd Book—those of Knight, Smythies, Yarworth, Hewer, Walker, Hoskyns, Perry, Jellicoe, Smith, Lord Talbot, Sir F. Lawley, &c.—to see how largely the Tomkins blood was infused over the breed. There was scarcely one of the early herds that was not indebted to the Tomkins strains for part of its excellence, and if the results of injudicious in-and-in breeding had then, as is alleged, been so painfully apparent, the blood would scarcely have obtained such wide circulation. That some of Tomkins' cattle went into the possession of those who were not able to do them justice, and who failed in the attempt to carry out what they supposed was his system, is unquestionable; but that the herd retained unimpaired its high character when Benjamin Tomkins died is proved by the results of the sale in 1819, and by the fact that John Price continued for 37 years to successfully breed on Tomkins' lines without resorting to other blood.

After the sale in 1819 the Misses Tomkins remained at the Brook House farm, and continued to breed Hereford cattle. They had a second sale in October, 1839, when it was

averages with
the Brothers
ne. At Mr.
verage for 47
000 guineas).
818, 61 head
820, 46 head

ffect that the
he effects of
epute before
t immediately
want of public
given. More-
without any
very closely,
n 1841 — 26
99 lots was
glance at the
ds as recorded
es, Yarworth,
Lord Talbot,
Tomkins blood
arcely one of
omkins strains
injudicious in-
so painfully
med such wide
went into the
m justice, and
y supposed was
d retained un-
omkins died is
y the fact that
fully breed on

remained at the
Hereford cattle.
when it was

announced that they were about to retire from business. The catalogue of this sale shows that their cattle still retained considerable reputation. Among the prices were £108 for the nine-year-old cow Pigeon, the purchaser being Mr. Gough; £50 for the eight-year-old cow Stately (Mr. Davenport); £50 for the nine-year-old cow Lovely (Mr. Galliers); £56 for the seven-year-old cow Diana (Mr. Galliers); £52 for the three-year-old heifer Countess (Mr. Jones); £51 for the two-year-old heifer Tidy (Mr. Galliers). A three-year-old bull No. 1, got by a bull from Old Pigeon by the same sire, made £82 (Mr. Griffiths). Among the other purchasers were Mr. Smythies, Mr. Yeld, Mr. Vevers, Mr. J. Moore, &c. The average for 48 animals was over £30. The final sale was in October, 1854, one of the sisters having in the interval died. The entire herd, numbering 55 head, "descended from that peculiar blood which has for three-fourths of a century been the admiration of the county, and which have upon former occasions realised higher prices than any other breed of Herefords in the kingdom," was then dispersed. No catalogue of this sale seems to have been printed; the announcement having been made on a broadside specifying the numbers of the various classes of stock, and there is no note of prices. The auctioneer, however, stated that "the animals were purely descended from the herd of the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins, from whom the late Mr. Price of Ryall obtained that breed of cattle which, at different times, have been distributed through the United Kingdom at enormous prices, particulars of which will be found in Eyton's Herd Book." From a note in volume i. of the Herd Book, it appears that it was the custom of the Misses Tomkins to give the same names to their cows through successive generations, and their bulls—of which they were in the habit of keeping four or five—were not distinguished by names, but by numbers. From these causes no bulls or cows bred by them appear in the Herd Book. We are informed that for some years the Misses Tomkins had the advantage of Mr. George Tomkins' assistance, but when he gave up his farm in 1836 the herd does not seem to have been so carefully managed, although the system of close breeding was continued. Doubtless the Misses Tomkins parted with the best

portion of their stock in 1819, and most of the remainder in 1839; and between that date and 1854, having only themselves and a bailiff to depend upon, it was only to have been expected that their herd should not continue to possess the special merits by which it was formerly characterised, and it may be from its decadence that the idea has arisen that Benjamin Tomkins' stock had greatly deteriorated before his death.

Other members of the Tomkins family besides the Misses Tomkins engaged in the breeding of Herefords. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Richard Tomkins, Hyatt Sarnesfield, a brother of the wife of Benjamin Tomkins. He was born in 1736 and died in 1818. After the death of this gentleman, his herd was sold in April, 1819. We have the sale list, but it is unnecessary to print it in full. The prices were very good for the times. A pair of oxen named Summons and Merryman were sold for £80, and another pair named Merchant and Lightfoot for £60. Mr. Westcar gave £50 for a pair of three-year-old bullocks, and £48 10s. for another pair. Among the purchasers of breeding stock were the Rev. Mr. Smythies and Mr. Jones, Breinton. Mr. Bray tells us that among Richard Tomkins' stock were a good many of the "hail-backed" variety, and several of the animals included in his sale are thus described in the catalogue. The Rev. J. R. Smythies purchased two "hail-backed" heifers. George Tomkins of Frogdon, born 1740, died 1797, brother of Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, had also a noted stock of Herefords, and he is generally believed to have been a remarkably good judge of stock.

George Tomkins, son of the gentleman just named, nephew of Benjamin Tomkins, and a trusted friend of Lord Talbot, also bred Hereford cattle. Born in 1776, he occupied the farms of Wistaston and Frogdon. He gave up the former farm to his son-in-law Thomas Galliers in 1836, and then retired to the Green, Norton Canon. The portrait of a cow bred by Mr. George Tomkins was often pointed out by the father and mother of Mr. T. T. Galliers, Wistaston, as being a good representative of the Tomkins Silver "breed." This cow was purchased by Mr. Peploe of Garnstone Castle, and was a favourite of his, being kept to a great age for

the remainder in
g only themselves
ve been expected
the special merits
it may be from
njamin Tomkins'
h.

sides the Misses
s. Among them
att Sarnesfield, a

He was born in
f this gentleman,
ne sale list, but it
s were very good
mons and Merry-
ed Merchant and
r a pair of three-
er pair. Among
the Rev. Mr.

Bray tells us
e a good many
of the animals
l in the cata-
sed two "hail-
don, born 1740,
s, the Younger,
he is generally
ge of stock.

c named, nephew
of Lord Talbot,
he occupied the
e up the former
1836, and then
rait of a cow bred
ut by the father
as being a good
ed." This cow
one Castle, and
great age for

Bred by George Tomkins.
SILVER COW.



c
b
b

fo
su
an
to
fir
we
wh
ser
ye
Br
fol

the
kno
tha
a r
a s
Soci
of h
in f
men

breeding. He had her painted by Weaver in 1814, when she was eight years old, and the picture hung in Mr. Peploe's study during his lifetime, and during that of his successor, Captain Peploe. When the Rev. J. B. Webb-Peploe succeeded to the property, he presented the oil painting to the late Mrs. Galliers, on her requesting permission to have a photo taken of the portrait of her father's Silver cow. This painting represents the Tomkins Silver variety of Herefords. Mr. T. A. Knight of Downton obtained some of his stock from Mr. George Tomkins, who died in 1854, aged 79 years.

Other members of the Tomkins family, who were breeders of Hereford cattle, were Richard Tomkins of Dippers Moor, born 1757, died 1800; William Tomkins of Wormbridge, born 1756, died 1821; and Thomas Tomkins of Court House, born 1743.

AN OLD BREEDER'S ACCOUNT.

In the foregoing notice of the early breeders, it has been found necessary to discard many of the accepted theories on the subject. Good reasons for the conclusions at which we have arrived have been given, but it is very satisfactory to be able to obtain from an independent authority almost complete confirmation of the views adopted. Since the preceding pages were written, a document has come into our possession to which we attach much value. Mr. Edward Yeld, Endale, sends us a history of the breed in manuscript, drawn up many years ago by his uncle, the late Mr. T. C. Yeld of The Broome, who was himself an eminent breeder. From this the following is taken:—

“The imperfect accounts given of the breed of Herefords in the last century induces me to record what is within my own knowledge, and that derived from sources within my reach: that of the last century is derived from my acquaintance with a retired intelligent farmer and breeder of Herefords, himself a successful competitor at the old Herefordshire Agricultural Society, and who possessed a dozen or more handsome prizes of his own winning, during the last and present century, being in farming more than 30 years in the last and 20 in the commencement of the present century.

“Going back to the middle of the last century, there were very excellent Herefords of two kinds, viz., mottle-faced and white-faced. By far the best breed of mottle-faced Herefords were in the possession of Mr. William Galliers of Wigmore Grange; that of the white-faced in the possession of Mr. Tully of Huntington, and Mr. Skyrme of Stretton. Before the last century expired, Mr. Benjamin Tomkins obtained the lead and took a very prominent part for many years. Mr. William Galliers before mentioned and Mr. B. Tomkins were on terms of personal intimacy, and from the great similarity of the breeds there is every probability of their being derived from the same source. I may here mention (although not strictly within the county) a similar stock of mottle-faced cattle bred by Mr. William Walker, senior, of Burton, Worcestershire. I do not say that either of these were wholly mottle-faced, but they were all very similar in form, and of a rich red colour.

“There were many other good stocks in the middle of the last century. Among them were Mr. Waring of Letton, Mr. Steward of Little Dilwyn, Mr. John Yeld of Milton, Mrs. Turberville of Broome, Mr. Weyman of Moreton, and others. That there were excellent Herefords before the present century the following circumstances will show. On one occasion the late Mr. George Tomkins of Wistaston, spending the day at my house, and being wishful to know the origin of Mr. Benjamin Tomkins' herd, I said to him, ‘How did your uncle Ben originate his herd?’ He replied:—‘My father was an excellent judge, and if he saw a good heifer in market would always buy it, and his brother Ben would always get it from him;’ and it is rather singular that Mr. Charles Walker, also, at my own house, when asked how his father originated his herd at Burton, gave a very similar reply, viz., that when his father saw a good heifer in market he always bought it; and I think that proves to demonstration that there were good stocks of Herefords, and that good animals were to be picked up in the Hereford markets.

“I cannot supply a better proof of the estimation in which Mr. William Galliers' stock was held than to give the names of purchasers at his sale which took place at Wigmore Grange,

15th October, 1795. He then had three sons, all settled in business, viz., William, who farmed Frogdon and Wootton Farms, King's Pion; Thomas, who farmed Stapleton Castle; and John, who farmed Coxall."

Mr. Yeld proceeds to give the names of the purchasers at the Wigmore Grange sale, but as we have printed in a previous page a full list of prices and purchasers at that auction, it is unnecessary to repeat it.

Mr. Yeld adds:—"Most of the above were purchasers of several lots. They were the cows, calves, and young heifers; the oxen, steers, and bulls were sold in the following spring. The writer has seen a painting of one of the oxen, four of which, he has learned from the family, sold for over £70 each.

"Old Mr. Tully also left three sons in farming business—one at Huntington, one at Clyro, and one at Grafton; and these possessed by far the best of what would be called the white-faced Herefords, if I except Mr. Skyrme of Stretton, but of whose stock I have no reliable account, except the opinion of Mr. T. A. Knight, which is certainly most favourable. In giving an account of the Herefords of the last century, I have stated nothing but what is from correct sources.

"I now proceed to name the best herds at the commencement of the present century, and, although Mr. Benjamin Tomkins was in highest repute, there were many who possessed equally good cattle. The late Mr. T. A. Knight, in replying to my enquiry about the pedigree of the celebrated White Bull, writes as follows:—

"Sir,—The account which you appear to have received respecting the bull from which you have bred is in every essential respect correct, but I did not give the calf to Mr. Turley.* He bought it of me for £3, and never paid me anything for it. Its dam was bred by Mr. Skyrme of Stretton, who, at that time† possessed, in my opinion, by far the best breed of cattle in the county, and which was Mr. Westcar's

* It was said Mr. Knight had sat up all night for this cow to calve, and when it proved a white one, gave it to his tenant; which I had mentioned, to recall to his memory what bull it was.—T. C. Y.

† About 1810.—T. C. Y.

opinion. I reared several other bulls from the same cow, which were very excellent, and for one of them at 11 months old I refused 40 guineas. The sire of your bull descended from a mixture of the breed of Mr. Tully of Huntington and Mr. Isaac Martin, who possessed a very excellent, though small, stock. I do not think a better bred animal than that about which you have enquired ever existed in the county of Hereford. I never bred above two or three animals from Mr. Benjamin Tomkins' stock, which, I confess, I never liked. With good wishes, your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. A. KNIGHT,
'Downton, January 8th, 1836.'

Here we shall take leave of Mr. Yeld for the present; as a consideration at this stage of his further observations would somewhat disturb the chronological order of the history. It may be pointed out that Mr. Yeld was evidently unaware of the fact that there were two breeders named Benjamin Tomkins. The associate of William Galliers of Wigmore Grange, to whom he refers, was, as has already been explained, not Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, as he seems to have believed, but his father.

JOHN PRICE OF RYALL.

It was impossible to notice the career of Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, without making some reference to his greatest supporter and disciple John Price. Thanks to Mr. Price's habit of carefully recording his breeding transactions, and to the industry of his friend Mr. Welles, we know almost exactly the character of the cows he purchased from Tomkins; and his subsequent method of breeding is clearly narrated in the Herd Book entries, which were drawn up from his catalogues and notes. Mr. Price was scrupulous in his attention to pedigree, and, in his case, there is no occasion for regret at the absence of details.

John Price, the eminent breeder, was the eldest son of Job and Elizabeth Price, who occupied a farm at Earl's Croome in Worcestershire, where he was born in 1776. The son of an industrious farmer, John Price was from an early age engaged

the same cow,
them at 11
of your bull
r. Tully of
d a very ex-
better bred
ever existed
two or three
th, I confess,
servant,
IGHT,
h, 1836.'"

present; as a
ations would
history. It
y unaware of
jamin Tom-
more Grange,
explained, not
ave believed,

min Tomkins,
his greatest
Mr. Price's
ations, and to
almost exactly
Tomkins; and
errated in the
his catalogues
ation to pedi-
regret at the

st son of Job
's Croome, in
he son of an
age engaged

in all the operations of the farm. Thus employed, he had little opportunity for receiving any other than a plain village school education. He was taught to read, to write, and the use of figures. Whatever disadvantage, however, he experienced from the want of a more extended education, was amply compensated by the possession of great natural abilities—of a mind powerful and original in its conceptions and conclusions. And as soon as he commenced business on his own account he let slip no opportunity of improving his education by reading, and seeking the society of gentlemen of high respectability. Early in life he became a favourite with the Earl of Coventry. These facts are gleaned from an obituary notice that appeared in the "Farmers' Magazine," in 1845. Mrs. Pumfrey, Mr. Price's daughter, in a subsequent number of that journal, wrote:—"All is true that you state of his humble birth: not that his parents were of mean grade or fortuneless; but farmers then lived and brought up their sons so differently to those of modern times. My father's transcendent natural abilities and genius, however, surmounted every obstacle to improvement; by nature and habit he became a perfect gentleman, an ornament to any society, and this without any assumed polish; humble and courteous even in his most palmy days, he was a favourite with all, the kind and assisting friend of many, his very faults leaning so much to the side of virtue as to disarm one of blame. Not only, as you say, was he an admitted, but an honoured guest at Croome, for even during the visit of royal personages has the late Countess of Coventry insisted on my father being of their circle. I have known the late Earl of Coventry, with his brothers, dine at my father's house five days of the week; the late Earl Plymouth, and many others too numerous to name individually, none of whom need to blush in association with a man mentally superior to most. His fame as a breeder and judge of stock will not die for many an age; in which respect I have often been told since and before his death, he had no equal."

Mr. Price ultimately succeeded his father as tenant of Earl's Croome, and he early evinced a fondness for the live stock of the farm. The cattle he first possessed of any pretensions to good breeding were procured from Mr. Walker of Burton.

Mr. Welles states that with some of these he was induced to try crosses with the pure Gloucesters, an old breed famous for their milking properties, the improved specimens also making good carcasses of meat and producing good steers. An uncle, Mr. Barnes of Corse Court, was in possession of an excellent herd of the Gloucester breed, and Mr. Price procured a few cows from him. Mr. Welles says he remembers a cow bred from one of these by a Hereford bull making, when fed, an extraordinary heavy animal—weighing upwards of 18 sc^{rs} per quarter (1440 lbs.).

It was about the year 1804 that Mr. Price became acquainted with the cattle of Mr. B. Tomkins, from whom he bought a few cows, using to them bulls descended from Mr. Walker's stock. Mr. Welles recollected the first bull so bred, out of the cow Pigeon, bought from B. Tomkins; but the cross did not suit and the animal was disposed of.

About 1811 Mr. Price gave up the farm at Earl's Croome and bought a small estate at Ryall, near Upton-upon-Severn. He also took a large field of pasture, a part of Croome demesne, of about 120 acres, which he held till his death. In a few years from this time he possessed himself of cows from Mr. B. Tomkins, and his herd began to attract considerable notice; among the purchasers of the stock he was able to draft being many of the nobility, including the Earl of Plymouth, Earl Talbot, and the Hon. Mr. Germaine. In 1812 he gave a challenge, to be decided at the Lichfield Agricultural Meeting, to show 20 of his cows in milk against 20 Longhorn cows for 100 guineas. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Meek, and was decided in Mr. Price's favour. About this date he made a large speculation in purchasing land. The venture was not a success, and the estate had to be sold at great loss. A good stock of cattle and sheep which Mr. Price had collected also came to the hammer, and the prices showed that much judgment had been exercised in their breeding and selection.

Mr. Price then carried on his farming operations at Ryall, where he continued to reside, taking, however, more grass land of excellent quality at Mytton, near Tewkesbury. But previous to this he had obtained more Herefords of Tomkins blood, and

purchased the bull Wellington and his dam from Mr. Tomkins. Soon after 1816 Mr. Price left Ryall, and took up his residence at Poole House, near Upton, still holding the land of which he had been tenant for so many years under Lord Coventry.

Mr. Price frequently expressed his views on the subject of breeding. He stated that among cattle, the Highland Scot approached more nearly than any other animal to the standard of form which he considered the true one. "This," he adds, "determined me in adopting them as my model. I was desirous of possessing a breed of cattle on a somewhat larger scale than the Scotch Kyloes, yet having the same symmetrical loggy forms with similar coat and texture of flesh." In this opinion, Mr. Price only repeated what Mr. John Charge had heard Bakewell many years before state, that from the West Highland heifer he thought the best breed of cattle might be produced. In commencing to form a herd which should possess the form and qualities he thought most desirable, Price, as has been indicated, fixed upon the stock of Benjamin Tomkins, from whom he purchased a considerable number of cows and heifers, and three bulls. These cattle were of smaller size than other herds he saw in Herefordshire, but had more of the good properties of the model he had in view than any others he could meet with. As we have seen, he first attempted to improve the Tomkins cattle by crossing them with the larger stock of Mr. Walker, with the view of increasing their size, but the result was so unfavourable that he put away all these crosses and returned to the pure Tomkins variety. Mr. Price continued to breed Herefords until 1841, his herd being solely of Tomkins blood; so that for upwards of 70 years at least, this strain, first in the possession of Benjamin Tomkins, and then in that of John Price, was bred continuously without a fresh cross.

For a description of the various animals purchased from Tomkins by Price, the reader is referred to the interesting notes of Mr. Welles printed on a preceding page. In reference to the statement that Price obtained the best animals that Tomkins possessed, Mr. Eyton says there was one old cow that must be excepted, a remarkably good breeder,

which Tomkins always refused to sell, although Price offered him £250 for her. This remark suggests an idea of the sums Price paid for the animals he actually bought from the great breeder at Wellington Court. Mr. Welles expresses the opinion that Mr. Price had only one of Tomkins' bulls, the celebrated Wellington 4. But in addition to that animal he owned Voltaire 39A, a white-faced bull bred by Tomkins, and an unnamed bull of his breeding that appears in some of his pedigrees. Price seems to have followed Tomkins not only in his system of in-and-in breeding, but also in his disregard of colour. It will have been noticed that the colours of the cows he acquired from Tomkins varied greatly. Then among the bulls, Wellington was a mottle face; Voltaire a white face, and Victory 33, calved in 1839, bred by Price, was chosen for illustration in the first volume of the Herd Book as a typical specimen of the grey variety; while the portrait of Young Trueboy 32 is also given in volume ii. as a specimen of the greys, although in the entry in the first volume he is stated to have been a mottle face.

One of the most remarkable cows owned by Price was Toby Pigeon by Toby 5, dam Pigeon or Price's No. 6, bred by B. Tomkins. It is stated in the entry of one of this cow's produce in vol. i. of the Herd Book, that nearly the whole of Mr. Price's herd sold in 1841 were derived from her. At 19 years of age she had bred 19 calves, having taken the bull by chance when a calf, and at three and four years old she had twins. The following is a list of her progeny:—Woodcock Pigeon by Woodcock 50; Bull, Solon 92; Bull, died; Miss Woodman; Bull, Young Woodman 12; Bull, Paris 19; Bull, Plenipotentiary 23; Cow, sold to Mr. Monkhouse; Bull, Trusty 15; Cow; Cow, died young; Ditto; Burton Pigeon; Bull, died; Bull, Trueboy 14; Cow, Blue Pigeon; Cow, Stock Dove; Cow, Nonsuch; Bull, Washington 35.

Mr. Price frequently challenged admirers of other breeds to show their stock against his own, this, as we shall have occasion to point out, having been a favourite method of settling disputed points as to superiority, prior to the general acceptance of the more satisfactory arbitrament of the showing. He attended one of Lord Althorpe's ram sales in

Price offered
 idea of the
 ht from the
 expresses the
 as' bulls, the
 t animal he
 omkins, and
 some of his
 ins not only
 disregard of
 of the cows
 among the
 white face,
 s chosen for
 as a typical
 t of Young
 imen of the
 he is stated

ce was Toby
 bred by B.
 w's produce
 hole of Mr.
 er. At 19
 taken the
 r years old
 progeny :—
 92 ; Bull,
 12 ; Bull,
 Monkhouse ;
 to ; Burton
 ue Pigeon ;
 on 35.
 er breeds to
 shall have
 method of
 the general
 the show-
 n sales in

Northamptonshire, and after the dinner gave a challenge to show one of his bulls against any Shorthorn. He succeeded in getting up a sweepstakes of five pounds each, which he won with his bull Lundyfoot, which, according to the writer of the memoir in the "Farmers' Magazine," was allowed to be the completest animal any of the company ever saw. In 1839 he issued another challenge, of which Mr. Haywood of Blakemere House has given us a copy. It is as follows:—

"Challenge !!! To all breeders of cattle in England. Mr. Price of Poole House, Upton-upon-Severn, is willing to show a bull and 20 regular breeding in-calf cows bred by himself for any sum not exceeding £100, nor less than £25, to be shown before the last day of November next ensuing, against a bull and a like number of cows of any sort that have been bred by and are now in the possession of any breeder of cattle in the United Kingdom. The judges to decide on this occasion to be chosen by that noble patron of agriculture and stickler for fair play Earl Spencer, and his lordship's friend Sir Francis Lawley, Bart., or whom they may appoint. The stock to be viewed on the farms of their respective owners, and the judges to be paid by the losing party. N.B.—It is a well-known fact that this herd has lived on worse and less food, owing to the dry summer, than any other herd of cattle in the county."

This challenge was not accepted, but it led to a controversy between Mr. Bates of Kirklevington, the well-known Shorthorn breeder, and Mr. Price. Mr. Bates, writing in 1840, said he had visited Herefordshire about 50 years previously, and was then and continued still an admirer of the best variety of the Hereford cattle. But he considered then, and had for above 40 years been convinced, that "the very best Shorthorns, which were only a few, were capable of improving all other breeds of cattle in the United Kingdom, as well as the ordinary Shorthorns, which were far from a good breed, and much inferior to the Herefords, Devons, and others." Mr. Bates added:—"I have at present two red twin one-year-old bulls, one out of the dam of Duke of Northumberland, you may not think unworthy to be put to your herd of Herefords for one season, to give you an opportunity of testing the merits of this cross-bred. In my opinion they would prove an inval-

able cross with the best Herefords—increase the growth of the Herefords, and at an earlier age be fit for the butcher, with a less consumption of food, and quality of beef unimpaired; and also give that breed an increased milking quality, both in quantity of milk and richness, yielding more butter." To this Mr. Price replied, that he had inspected Lord Spencer's Shorthorn herd, and had never seen anything to shake his belief that Hereford cattle would pay more money for the food they consumed than any other breed with which he was acquainted. He said he had tried many crosses, all of which signally failed, where the object had been to obtain more size and weight by using large male animals with females of smaller dimensions.

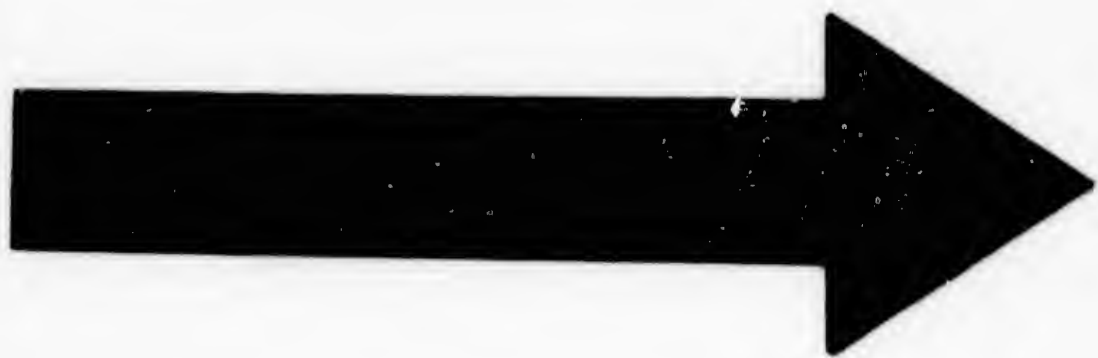
Writing to the "Farmers' Magazine" in 1841, Mr. Price gave a description of his farm and the difficulties under which he laboured, owing to shortness of keep, &c. He said:—"The farm I have occupied since 1829 has not at any time much exceeded 150 acres; 20 of which are arable, totally unfit for the growth of turnips, and nearly 120 acres, part of the Croome demesne, belonging to the Earl of Coventry, in one ground and rather below second-rate quality of land, greatly covered with ornamental timber, and neither buildings nor fold-yards on my farm sufficient to hold 20 beasts; yet on this land I have usually kept 100 head of cattle, together with a flock of 150 sheep, 40 of which were rams, besides my cart and other horses. These are facts well-known to the whole of my neighbours, who have always given me full credit for being the worst keeper of stock in England. I have seldom made use of oilcake, and on no occasion have I given corn or meal to any of my stock."

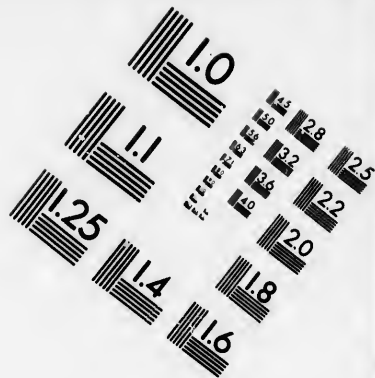
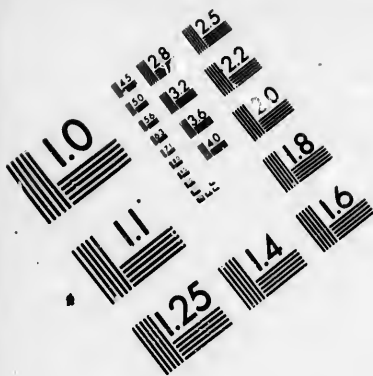
On October 17th and 18th, 1816, Mr. Price had an extensive sale at Ryall, which was thus announced:—"The cattle stock are wholly descended from that of the justly celebrated one of the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins of Wellington Court, in the county of Hereford, and are too well known to need any comment." The prices realised at this sale were very large, and the event forms such an important land-mark in the history of the breed, that we give the list of purchasers and prices.

To render the list of value for reference, it is necessary to explain that two catalogues of the sale were issued. One of these was really a list of Mr. Price's entire herd, what would now be called a private catalogue, showing the breeding of the animals; the other was merely a note of the lots, these being connected with the elaborate catalogue by reference to the ear marks. In the Herd Book the entries from Mr. Price's herd are made out by references to the ear marks of the cattle, whose pedigrees are given in this catalogue. We here combine the two catalogues and print opposite the name of the animals that were sold a note of the purchasers and the prices:—

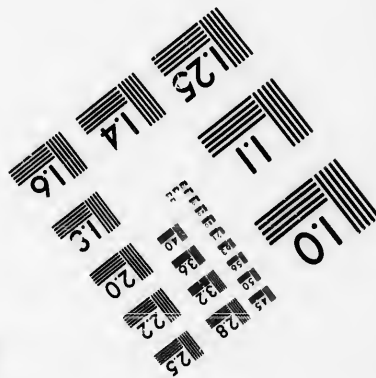
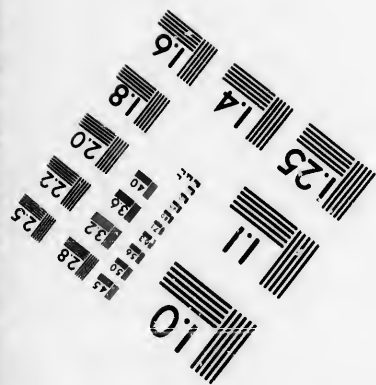
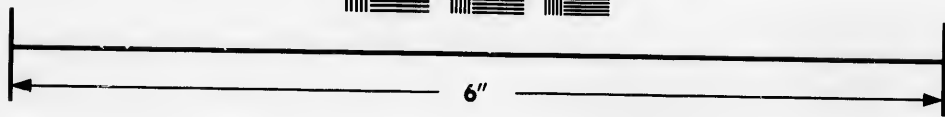
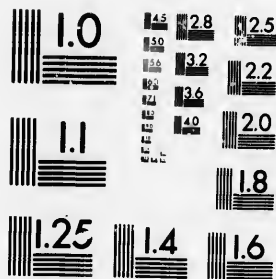
Mr. Price's Sale at Ryall, October 16th and 17th, 1816.

No. on horn.	Age.	COWS.	£	s.	d.
1	21	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, sire Silver Bull—Mr. Morris	10	10	0
2	13	Bought of ditto, dam by Silver Bull—W. Thomas	26	5	0
3	15	Bought of ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt last year—Mr. Playfield	37	16	0
4	13	Bought of ditto, dam by Silver Bull			
5	—	Slaughtered, bred by J. Price			
6	9	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam by Silver Bull—Mr. Welles	215	5	0
7	—	Sold to Mr. Welles, bred by Mr. Tomkins			
8	9	Sold to Lord Plymouth, bred by J. Price, dam No. 5, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins			
9	—	Sold to Lord Sackville, bred by J. Price			
10	—	Sold to ditto, bred by ditto			
11	—	Sold to Mr. Lawley, bred by ditto			
12	—	Sold to Lord Plymouth, bred by ditto			
13	—	Sold to ditto, bred by ditto			
14	8	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam No. 1, sire son of No. 25—Lord Talbot			
15	7	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 1, sire son of No. 25—Lord Talbot	99	15	0
16	7	Bred by ditto, sold to Lord Plymouth, dam No. 9, sire Voltaire alias No. 1	57	15	0
17	7	Bred by ditto, dam No. 10, sire Voltaire—Mr. Ravenshaw	53	11	0
18	7	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt, dam No. 8, sire Voltaire.			
19	6	Bred by ditto, dam No. 9 sister to Diamond, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins—Mr. Welles.			
20	6	Bred by ditto, dam No. 5, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins—Mr. West	31	10	0
21	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam Lovely, granddam Slit Teat Cow, sire son of No. 25—Mr. Chapman	39	18	0
22	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins—Mr. Hooper	43	1	0
23	7	Bought of ditto, dam Slit Teat Cow, sire son of No. 25—Lord Talbot	49	7	0
24	6	Bought of ditto, dam No. 25, sire Wellington—Lord Talbot	110	5	0
25	20	Bought of ditto, sister to dam of No. 23, sire Silver Bull—Mr. Welles	33	12	0
26	8	Bought of Mr. Moore of Wellington, dam and sire bred by Mr. Tomkins—Mr. West	32	11	0
27	—	Bought of ditto, sold to Lord Plymouth	38	17	0
28	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins—Lord Talbot			
29	7	Bought of ditto, dam No. 3—sold to Mr. Nicholls	50	8	0
30	7	Bought of ditto, dam Wellington's dam—Mr. Price	42	0	0





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
14 28
16 32 25
18 22
20
18
16

10
51
51

No. on horn.	Age.		£	s.	d.
31	6	Bought of Mr. West of The Home—Mr. Barnes	34	13	0
32	6	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 29, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins— Mr. Ravenshaw	49	7	0
33	6	Ditto, dam No. 9, sire Wellington—Mr. Lechmere	49	13	0
34	5	Bought of Moore of Wellington, dam sister to No. 26, sire Wellington—Mr. Thomas	45	3	0
35	5	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, Young Nutty, dam Nutty, sire Wellington alias No. 2—Lord Talbot	89	5	0
36	5	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam Lonely, sire Wellington— Lord Talbot	63	0	0
37	5	Dam No. 15, sire Pion alias No. 3—Mr. Ravenshaw	39	18	0
38	5	Bred by J. Price, sold to Mr. Pratt, dam dead			
39	5	Bred by ditto, dam No. 16, sire Pion alias No. 3—Mr. Barnes	90	9	0
40	5	Bred by ditto, dam No. 5, sire Pion—Mr. Lechmere	49	7	0
41	5	Bred by ditto, dam No. 33, sire dead, bred by Mr. Tomkins —Mr. Wilson	45	3	0
42	5	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam sister to No. 2, sire Welling- ton alias No. 2—Mr. Pratt	35	14	0
43	4	Bred by J. Price, dam dead, sire Original alias No. 4—sold to Lord Plymouth			
44	4	Bred by ditto, dam No. 8, sire Original alias No. 4—Mr. Wilson	34	13	0
45	4	Bred by ditto, dam No. 15, sire Wellington alias No. 2— Lord Talbot	36	15	0
46	4	Bred by ditto, dam No. 16, sire Original alias No. 4—Mr. Wilson	45	3	0
47	—	Bred by ditto, dam No. 6, sire Pion alias No. 3—Lord Talbot	120	15	0
48	—	Bred by ditto, dam No. 18, sire Wellington alias No. 2— Mr. Moraunt	36	15	0
49	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 19, sire Original alias No. 4—Mr. Gindere	56	14	0
50	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 37, sire Wellington alias No. 2— Mr. Pratt	87	16	0
51	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 35, sire Wellington—Mr. Morris	26	5	0
52	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 2, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins—Lord Talbot	42	0	0
53	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 23, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot	90	6	0
54	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 3, sire No. 2—Lord Talbot	45	3	0
55	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 15, sire No. 4—Mr. West	29	8	0
56	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 7, sire No. 3			
57	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 17, sire No. 4—Mr. Evans	50	8	0
58	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 38, sire No. 2—Mr. Lechmere	38	17	0
59	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 8, sire No. 2—Mr. Palfrey	39	18	0
60	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 6, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot	99	15	0

HEIFERS.

61	3	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 21, sire No. 2—Mr. Welles	173	5	0
62	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 32, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins and dead—Mr. Moraunt	87	16	0
		Two-year-old heifer—Mr. Morris	29	8	0
63	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 23, sire No. 2—Lord Talbot	252	0	0
64	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 4, sire No. 4—Mr. Webb	44	2	0
65	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 15, sire No. 3—Mr. Bosworth	48	1	0
66	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 23, sire No. 2—Lord Talbot	68	5	0
67	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 17, sire No. 2—Mr. West	51	9	0
68	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 30, sire No. 2—Mr. Bosworth	43	1	0
69	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 33, sire No. 2—Mr. Lechmere	35	14	0

EARLY IMPROVEMENT.

77

£ s. d.
 ins— 34 13 0
 . 49 7 0
 . 34 13 0
 sire 45 3 0
 sire 89 5 0
 on— 63 0 0
 . 39 18 0
 -Mr. 30 9 0
 . 49 7 0
 skins 45 3 0
 lung- 35 14 0
 -sold
 -Mr. 34 13 0
 . 2— 36 15 0
 -Mr. 45 3 0
 Lord 120 15 0
 . 2— 36 15 0
 -Mr. 56 14 0
 . 2— 37 18 0
 ris 26 5 0
 Lord 42 0 0
 . 90 6 0
 . 45 3 0
 . 29 8 0
 . 50 8 0
 . 38 17 0
 . 39 18 0
 . 99 15 0
 . 173 5 0
 and 37 18 0
 . 39 8 0
 . 252 0 0
 . 44 2 0
 . 43 1 0
 . 69 5 0
 . 51 9 0
 . 43 1 0
 . 35 14 0

No. on horn.	Age.		£	s.	d.
70	2	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 42, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot	42	0	0
71	2	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt—Mr. Morris	48	6	0
72	2	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt—Mr. West	28	7	0
73	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 21, sire No. 2—Lord Talbot	49	7	0
74	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 21, sire No. 2—Ditto	69	6	8
75	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 31, sire No. 4—Mr. Wilson	89	5	0
76	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 7, sire by Mr. Welles' bull—Lord Talbot	53	11	0
77	2	—Mr. West	42	0	0
78	2	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 18, sire No. 2—Mr. Bosworth	46	4	0
79	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 36, sire No. 2—Mr. West	47	5	0
80	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 3, sire No. 4—Mr. G. Price	30	15	0
81	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 1, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot	31	10	0
82	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 31, sire No. 4—Mr. Morris	52	10	0
83	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 43, sire Moses alias No. 9—Mr. G. Price	17	17	0
84	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 14, sire No. 2—Mr. Ruck	18	18	0
85	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 5, sire Toquas alias No. 5—Mr. Morris	189	0	0
86	—		18	18	0
87	1	—Mr. Morris	18	18	0
88	1	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 8, sire No. 4—Ditto	21	0	0
89	—	—Ditto	17	17	0
90	—		26	5	0
91	1	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 21, sire No. 4—Mr. Bosworth	26	5	0
92	1	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. P. Chapman			
93	1	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Champion			
94	1	—Mr. James Price	17	17	0
95	1	—Mr. Morant	17	17	0

Heifer calves were sold at from £15 15s. to £42.

BULLS.

- Voltaire, bred by Mr. Tomkins
- Wellington alias No. 2, eight years old, bred by Mr. Tomkins—Mr. Germaine
- Pion, got by No. 1, dam No. 2—Mr. Lane 283 10 0
- Original, got by a bull bred by Mr. Tomkins, dam No. 1—Mr. West 49 7 0
- Toquas, got by No. 1, dam No. 9—Mr. Morris 147 0 0
- Rumbo, got by No. 1, dam No. 4—Mr. Ravenshaw 48 6 0
- Chocolate, got by Pion, dam No. 4—Mr. Evans 89 5 0
- Warrior, got Wellington, dam No. 4—Mr. Chapman 52 10 0
- Moses, got by Wellington, dam No. 14—Mr. G. Price 136 10 0
- Ryall, got by Pion, dam No. 35—Lord Talbot 115 10 0
- Eclipse, got by Wellington, dam No. 25—Lord Talbot 262 10 0
- Rolla, got by Pion, dam No. 15—Mr. Palfrey 94 10 0
- Tytheman, got by Moses, dam No. 24—Mr. Barnes 43 1 0
- Waxy, got by Wellington, dam No. 47—Lord Talbot 55 13 0

BULL CALVES.

- Sovereign, own brother to Waxy—Mr. Jas. Price 44 2 0
- Master Tozer, got by Moses, dam Young Pigeon—Lord Talbot 89 5 0
- Araxes, got by Pion, dam No. 14—Mr. Ruck 65 2 0
- Crispin, got by Waxy, dam No. 59—Mr. Chapman 46 4 0
- Junius, got by Waxy, dam No. 49—Mr. Pratt 63 0 0
- Leopold, got by Waxy, dam No. 61 by Wellington—Mr. Welles 128 0 0

The averages for the various classes, were as follows:—

	AVERAGE.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
32 Cows.....	54	1	6	1730	4	0
13 Three-year-old heifers .	59	0	0	788	10	0
21 Two-year-old heifers ...	57	2	0	1199	8	6
10 Yearling heifers	36	8	8	364	7	0
21 Heifer calves	24	11	0	515	11	0
13 Bulls	132	4	6	1718	17	0
6 Bull calves	72	5	6	433	13	0
116 head averaged	£58	0s.	0d.	£6728	10	6

We have also a catalogue, with a few prices, of Mr. Price's sale at Mitton Lodge Farm, near Tewkesbury, on March 21st and 22nd, 1820, but it is not necessary to reproduce it. A few high prices were realised. Mr. Jellicoe gave £127 1s. for the cow Vesta; Mr. Barnes £109 4s. for the heifer Thalia. Mr. Price's final sale took place at Poole House, on October 15th, 1841. Here the cow Toby Pigeon was sold in her 22nd year to Sir F. Lawley for £14. The highest price was £166 for the bull Washington, Lord Talbot being the purchaser. Among the cows Wood Pigeon made 150 guineas, going to Mr. Bird, Hampton Court, Hereford. The heifer Tuberosa was taken by Lord Talbot at 100 guineas, and Ceres at £115 by Sir F. Goodricke; Mr. Smith, Martly, gave £100 for the bull Tramp, Sir F. Lawley £140 for Young Trueboy and £100 for Victory, Mr. Samuel Peploe bought the bull Murphy Delaney for 110 guineas, and Mr. Evans, Pendeford Hall, Stafford, took The Rejected for 110 guineas. The largest purchasers were Lord Talbot, Sir F. Lawley, Sir F. Goodricke, Captain Walters, Mr. S. Peploe, Garnstone, and Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch Court. The average for 99 animals was £53 16s. 4d., and the total £5328. Commenting on the results of the sale, Mr. Price said:—"Although the average at my sale in 1816 is a little above the average price of my last sale in 1841, it will I think appear evident on taking into account the length of time (25 years) that has elapsed between the two sales, the great reduction which has taken place during that time (and since the sales of Messrs. Colling's Shorthorns) in the price of first-rate herds of cattle, and also of other herds of cattle, together with circumstances too well-known

ollows:—

TOTAL.	£	s.	d.
90	4	0	
88	10	0	
99	8	6	
64	7	0	
15	11	0	
18	17	0	
33	13	0	
28	10	6	

Mr. Price's sale
March 21st and

A few high
for the cow
Mr. Price's
15th, 1841.
22nd year
was £166 for
the purchaser.

going to Mr.
Cubrose was
at £115 by
for the bull
by and £100
bull Murphy
at Hereford Hall,

The largest
F. Goodricke,
and Rev. J. R.
animals was
being on the re-
average at my
my last sale
into account
between the two
during that
(Shorthorns)
also of other
well-known

to both landlords and tenants to need any comment from me, that the average of my last sale is much the best; thereby placing the herd on much higher ground compared with all others than they heretofore occupied; and I do sincerely hope that the hands these animals have fallen into will take care that they keep their present high position. Should they not continue to do so and lose caste, the fault will not be in the cattle."

At the Poole House sale it was resolved to present Mr. Price with his portrait, and a good picture was painted by Mr. Frederick Tatham. Mr. Price survived this sale only two years.

At his three sales of cattle in 1813, 1816, and 1841, the proceeds amounted to no less than £16,690. A complete record of the sale in 1820 does not exist, but we should imagine that if the amount obtained at it could be added, it would swell the total to £20,000.

In the article on Hereford Cattle contributed to Morton's *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*, Mr. Welles has a few remarks on the character of Mr. Price's stock. He said he thought it must be generally admitted that unusual exertions had been made through great difficulties by an individual of an adjoining county, who had been the most zealous and (if high prices were the test) the most successful breeder of Herefords of that day [about 1830-40]. And little as his opinions seemed to be in conformity with those of a large portion of the breeders of the county of Hereford, and though his great efforts to raise the character of the breed had been so little understood and appreciated on its native soil, he thought those who calmly and dispassionately examined the principles which guided him in the pursuit must be convinced there were many points on which he insisted as indispensable in the formation of a superior animal that could not safely be disregarded. Instances of failure might be adduced against him in some of his practice, but these often resulted with the most sagacious from the trial of new combinations; and Mr. Welles thought it very probable that the rising generation of breeders would find that a superior intellect brought to bear so exclusively on one subject had not been exercised in vain, and that time would

dispel many of the prejudices existing in certain places against Mr. Price's "breed." Mentioning some of the exceptions that might fairly be taken to Mr. Price's system of breeding, he said one of the most prominent was a great disregard of the milking property; and from his late practice of breeding from near affinities, this fault might be supposed to have been more permanently fixed in certain families. That it would not be desirable in a breed such as the Hereford to make too many sacrifices to the milking quality, he thought would be generally allowed; but there might be, he was convinced, a sufficient disposition to give a fair quantity of milk and the cow be equally good for any purpose required of her. There were, however, many cows that from want of proper care of the udder after calving and during the time that the grass was luxuriant were rendered more or less incapable of a supply of milk afterwards, and he thought much inattention on that head was often the case in the stock he alluded to. Another objection that might be raised against Mr. Price's stock was the shortness and rather mean appearance of the horns in many of his cows, not characteristic of Herefords in general, which had mainly arisen from his attention being devoted to more important qualities; and as the family in which these were most concentrated was deficient in horns, he left them unimproved, thinking he might, in the pursuit of a non-essential, run the risk of losing a valuable property; still Mr. Welles believed the possession of good horns to be quite compatible with every other valuable requisite, and it was certainly a considerable advantage to the appearance of the animal.

These observations prove that a prejudice had arisen in the county against Price's cattle, which, on the evidence of even a favourable witness like Mr. Welles, was not without some justification. But the variety was very far indeed from being even at the close of Mr. Price's career without substantial merit. As to the later appearance of Mr. Price's herd, we have the following interesting communication from Mr. George Smythies:—"I had no intimate acquaintance with the Hereford herd of Mr. Price. I never saw it until after he had given up farming. When I knew the herd it was kept in Lord Coventry's park the greater part of the year, and for a short

time in winter and spring the cattle were tacked out in straw-yards with anybody who would keep them. I once saw the best lot of 14 two-year-old heifers I ever looked at in a yard where they got nothing but stubble—that is the straw that remained after hand-reaping of wheat, only there was a little clover in it, the field it came from having been sown with seeds. During the last few years that Mr. Price kept his Herefords, he changed their form a good deal. The Tomkins breed, which, I believe, he used exclusively, were very wide over their hips and narrow on their shoulders. This he altered, getting his cows much wider on the chine with less gaudy hips. These characteristics were particularly exemplified in Dove, bought by my father at the sale in 1841 for 77 guineas, and by Tuberose, sold to Lord Talbot for 100 guineas. Mr. Price's cattle were some of them red with white faces; some a beautiful roan as was Dove (Dove was a smoky roan, differing from the roans as bred by Tully), others being white backed with mottle faces. The bulls were brought up differently to what they are now, running, in almost a wild state, with the cows until they were fit for service, when most of them were let and kept from home as much as possible, Mr. Price having but little accommodation for them. Consequently they had a mean appearance as compared with the cows, which were magnificent animals."

Cobbett, in his "Rural Rides," (1830) writes from Tewkesbury:—"I am here among the finest cattle and the finest sheep of the Leicester kind that I ever saw. My host, Mr. Price, is famed as a breeder of cattle and sheep. The cattle are of the Hereford kind, and the sheep surpassing any animals of the kind that I ever saw. The animals seem to be made for the soil and the soil for them. The sheep are chiefly of the Leicester breed, and the cattle of Hereford white face and dark body, certainly the finest and most beautiful of all horn cattle."

The Earl of Coventry says:—"The fame of John Price's Herefords still lives in this neighbourhood, and there are yet living people who speak of the noble herd with admiration, and describe them as being possessed of great scale and extraordinary constitution. They were accustomed to range

the pastures summer and winter, and were almost always to be seen in the well-known Cubsmoor, a large grass field of great repute amongst graziers. John Price had a bull which weighed 29 cwt. and a bull calf 9 cwt. at nine months old."

OTHER BREEDERS OF THE TOMKINS AND PRICE STRAINS.

In the appendix to Volume i. of the Herd Book a list is given of the principal breeders of the Tomkins and Price stock, from whom pedigrees had been received by Mr. Eyton. They were the Earl of Talbot, Ingestre; Sir F. Lawley, Bart.; Sir F. Goodricke, Studley Castle; Mr. G. Drake, The Manor Farm, East Tytherley; Mr. Shepherd, Eastwood House; Mr. Thomas Jukes, Tern Farm; Mr. N. Smith, Martley; Mr. Pratt, New Field; Mr. Gravenor, Wellington; the Rev. W. P. Hopton, Bishops Froome; Mr. J. Smith, Shellesley; Mr. T. P. Wight, Tedstone Park. Only a few of these were resident in the county of Hereford; and of course there are others who ought to have been included in the list—notably, the Rev. Mr. Smythies, Mr. Welles, and others.

Lord Talbot, as we have seen, was a liberal purchaser at the Tomkins and Price sales. There has been considerable uncertainty as to the reason why he gave up his herd. Mr. George Smythies, Marlow Lodge (son of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch Court), informs us that he was once at Ingestre about 47 years since, and naturally has not a very clear idea now of what he saw there, but he remembers he thought the land did not suit the Herefords. We are able to give in Lord Talbot's own words the explanation of the dispersion of the Ingestre herd, which quite confirms Mr. Smythies' impression. In a letter to Mr. George Tomkins, Eccles Green, Norton Pyon, dated March 4th, 1847, Lord Talbot fully states his reason for disposing of his herd, and as the communication has other interest, as showing the friendship existing between these two breeders, we print an extract from it. "Dear George," wrote Lord Talbot, "events of a very painful nature have occurred which have prevented our meeting, as we formerly did, in friendship and good fellowship. The remembrance of past times of this nature cannot but be most gratifying to me, and I feel not

otherwise to you. . . . What you will not, perhaps, expect, I have to inform you that I have resolved to give up being a breeder of Herefordshire cattle; not, be assured, from any want of partiality to the breed, but simply that I find my land, having been now more or less attended to, and constantly depastured, is become too rich for a breeding stock. Accidents have been so frequent with slipping calf—with the apoplexy which over-condition is sure to produce, and other causes of disappointment, that, however painful the struggle, I have faced it, and have advertised my breeding stock for unreserved sale. The die being cast, what is to be done in future? I wish to feed Hereford oxen largely, which intention is, perhaps, fortified by the facility I have of sending up to Smithfield. The want of market, which formerly prevented my feeding these excellent cattle to the extent I wished, is now removed, and therefore I return with eagerness to the project of feeding instead of breeding Herefords." Lord Talbot proceeded to ask Mr. Tomkins' co-operation in obtaining suitable cattle for feeding, and concluded by inviting him to his sale, which took place on October 24th, 1838. In addition to animals bred by Benjamin Tomkins and Mr. Price, or descended from their herds, the sale included specimens from the herds of the Misses Tomkins, and Mr. George Tomkins. We have not a list of the prices, which, however, were not extraordinary; but the influence of the Ingestre stock still exists. Lord Talbot seems to have again collected a few pedigree Herefords, as we find him purchasing at Mr. Price's sale in 1841.

Sir F. Lawley, as we have seen, also secured many of the Tomkins and Price cattle, and Mr. Duckham tells us he has heard from old breeders that he had a very grand herd of heavy-fleshed mottle faces. He had a sale in 1839, of which Mr. George Smythies gives us the catalogue. Mr. Smythies attended the sale, when several of the lots were purchased by his father, and described as having been very good animals. Mr. Smythies also supplies us with a priced catalogue of the sale of Sir F. Lawley's herd, which took place after his death. The prices were very low, the best being only 28 guineas.

Lord Plymouth, Earl St. Germans, and others, had at one time very good herds of this variety, but they have long since been dispersed, and few traces of them now remain. In his Cirencester lecture, Mr. Duckham mentions that in 1863 Mr. Smith, Shellesley, sent some well-fleshed animals of the mottled sort to the Worcester Show, but they were not successful. The last, he says, he remembers to have seen a winner was the heifer Superb, exhibited by the Earl of Radnor at Salisbury, and then purchased for the Royal herd, where she was put to the red with white face bull Brecon 918, and produced the heavily-fleshed bull Maximus 1650, winner of the first prize at the Warwick and Battersea Meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The marks on his face showed the transition from the mottled face and red with white face; being larger than those of the mottled face, and fewer in number. Mr. Smith used many of Mr. Price's best bulls. In 1856 he received a letter, stating that H.R.H. Prince Albert had been graciously pleased to patronise the Hereford breed, and an appointment was asked by the representative of H.R.H. in order that Mr. Smith's celebrated herd might be inspected. Mr. Duckham also mentions Sir F. Goodricke, Captain Rayer, Captain Peploe, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Jellicoe as having been breeders of this variety.


 CHAPTER IV.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT (CONTINUED).

William and John Hewer.—A biographical account of the family.—Materials on which William Hewer founded his herd.—He expresses his indebtedness to Tully and Tomkins stock.—An old quarrel.—William Hewer's Silver 540.—Sovereign 404.—Dimensions of some of William Hewer's cattle.—John Hewer's removal to Purslow, Shropshire.—Character of Hewer stock about 1820.—Letting of bulls.—Thirty-five animals on hire at one time.—The white faces.—Influence of Hewer strains.—The tick faces.—John Hewer's management of his cattle.—His sales.—The Jeffries family.—Purchasers at Wigmore Grange in 1797, and winners of prizes in 1803.—The Jeffries' family pedigree.—Edmund Cheese Jeffries of The Grove.—Thomas Jeffries, the breeder of Cotmore 376.—Use of Hewer bulls.—Sale at The Sheriffs.—Presentation to Mr. Thomas Jeffries.

WILLIAM AND JOHN HEWER.

The student of the Herd Book will find that nearly every valuable strain of Herefords at the present day is full of Hewer blood. The influence of the Hewer cattle has indeed been remarkable. It is not merely that a few families that have become exceedingly valuable are of this line of descent, but that the modern character of the entire breed has to a large extent been determined by this variety, not alone as regards colour markings, on which the Hewer impress has been very powerful, but on the more essential matters of shape and quality.

This being the case, it is needless to say that a most important section of Hereford history is that relating to the proceedings of the Hewers. Here, again, however, reliable information is not over-plentiful. It may be explained that the original idea of the founder of the Herd Book was to confine it to a record of the Tomkins-Price stock; but this manifestly would not have been a Herd Book of Hereford cattle, and the plan was so changed that all the varieties

should be admitted. A Hereford Herd Book without the records of the Hewer cattle would certainly have been a curious production, comparable only to the performance of the play of "Hamlet" with the leading character omitted. This was evidently appreciated by Mr. Eyton, and so in volume i. 96 bulls bred by William and John Hewer were entered; but Mr. Eyton was either unable to collect much information about the Hewer family and their herds, or he did not greatly trouble himself about the subject. All that he has to say regarding them is that Mr. John Hewer informed him "that the breed he now possesses has been in his family for many years. A great number of the principal breeders have had bulls from him. He at present possesses more bulls, most of which are let, than any other breeder in the county." Then if the pedigrees are closely examined, it will be found that so far as they are registered the Hewer cattle trace back to a bull called Silver 540, as to whom the only facts vouchsafed are that he was white-faced, was calved in 1797, and was bred by Mr. William Hewer of Hardwick.

Obviously there was not within the covers of the Herd Book an adequate account of the Hewers and their cattle, nor had former writers on Herefords added any trustworthy information to these scanty details. An effort was therefore made to find whether all the records had perished, and if it were really impossible to get some light thrown on this branch of the history of the breed. Although Mr. John L. Hewer, Aston Ingham, Ross, has most cordially seconded our efforts, we regret that owing to papers having been mislaid, and to the habit of the old breeders to look upon the sources and management of their herds as trade secrets which must on no account be disclosed, we have not succeeded quite so well as could have been wished. Still, it is possible to remove much of the uncertainty and misapprehension in which the subject has been enveloped. The account of the Hewer family that follows is chiefly taken from communications furnished by Mr. John L. Hewer.

William Hewer, the father of John Hewer, was a native of Gloucestershire, being one of the Hewers of Northleach,

and was descended from William Hewer, so frequently mentioned in Pepys' Diary. He was born in 1757 and married a Monmouthshire lady--Miss Hughes of Court Morgan, near Abergavenny. In order to be near his wife's family, he went to live at the Great Hardwick, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. The date of his removal to Monmouthshire is uncertain, but it seems to have been about 1787. He occupied the Hardwick and Dobson's farms for 28 years, and then took a farm at Llanellen, about a mile from the Hardwick. About the year 1825 there was a kind of panic amongst the banks, and one in which he had a large sum of money invested failed. William Hewer was so overcome by the disaster, that, with his eldest son William, he left the country for America, but he lived only about six months after he arrived, being quite broken hearted. He died in New York in November, 1825, and was interred at the cemetery of St. Mark's Churchyard, Bowery, New York, on December 2nd, being at the time of his decease 68 years of age.

John Hewer was born on March 12th, 1787, and died on September 28th, 1873. His son, Mr. John L. Hewer, never heard him say positively whether he was born at Kilkenny farm, near Northleach, where his father resided before going to Monmouthshire, or at the Great Hardwick, Abergavenny. John Hewer, senior, assisted his father at the Hardwick, and it was then he formed the idea of having the Herefords of uniform colour and markings. During that time he had a few cattle of his own, and had the benefit of his father's experience. The statement that John Hewer went to his relatives in Gloucestershire in 1805, and remained with them for several years, is, we are assured, incorrect. He never left home, except on a visit, till about the year 1817, when he went to Purslow Hall, in Shropshire. Here he continued for several years. On his departure for America, William Hewer left his wife and the younger portion of his family in England. They took a farm called The Grove, in Monmouthshire, and John Hewer managed it for his mother, and did very well until some misunderstanding took place between him and other members

of the family ; after which he went into Herefordshire, living first at Hill House, Aston Ingham. He subsequently proceeded to Moor House, about a mile from Hereford, and from that place to Brandon Cottage, where he had some land. In 1835 he occupied Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, and Litley Farm. He gave up the latter holding in 1833, the date of his first great sale. He was at Hampton Lodge until 1846 ; then at Lower Wilcroft, where he continued for two years. He was for two years at Palmer's Court, Holmer, whence in 1850 he went to Vern House, Marden, where he settled down, having purchased it in 1855. He resided at Vern House until 1873, when he sold it to Mr. H. Burr of Aldermarston, and took Paradise Villa, Marden, where he died in the same year and was buried in Holmer Churchyard.

These are the salient biographical facts as to the two Hewers. We were naturally very anxious to ascertain, if possible, where William Hewan originally procured his Hereford cattle, he being a native of Gloucestershire, living in Monmouthshire, and never having resided in the county of Hereford. Mr. John L. Hewan says he cannot tell us where his grandfather obtained his stock, but he always understood from his father that his great-grandfather had a herd of Herefords, and that William inherited them. Certain it is, says Mr. J. L. Hewan, he was a successful exhibitor at the Bath and West of England Shows before the close of the last century. Mr. Thomas F. Plowman, secretary of the Bath and West of England Society, has kindly searched the old records of that Society, and informs us that it was not until 1794 that cattle were exhibited at its shows as stock, not as beasts of draught or burden, and no mention occurs of a Hereford until 1799, when £5 5s. was awarded to Mr. W. Smith for the best Hereford heifer. Mr. Plowman adds that he finds no further allusion to the breed until 1810, when £10 10s. was awarded to Mr. Kemp for a fat cow of the Hereford breed. Any of the Hewan Herefords exhibited at the earlier meetings of the Bath and West of England Society must therefore have been draught oxen. In another letter, Mr. J. L. Hewan says, in reference to the character of his

father's and grandfather's cattle, that he believes they were principally red with white faces, and from what he has heard his father say, they must have been in possession of the family for some generations, as several of their relatives in Gloucestershire had the red with white faces before the present century came in. He has also heard Mr. John Hewer say that his father traced his best cattle back to the bull called Silver 540 (calved in 1797), which impressed them with the red with white face character, and also with that massive heavy flesh and full eye which distinguished all his late father's stock.

It is, of course, not improbable that the Hewer family in Gloucestershire had, during the last century, obtained from the best breeders in the county of Hereford some good specimens of the breed, of the old red with white face variety. Marshall has told us that the Gloucestershire graziers got their oxen from Herefordshire, and it is not likely that the transfer of cattle from the latter county would be confined to oxen. The Gloucestershire farmers would also, doubtless, have secured a few of the cows that produced such excellent bullocks, and it may be assumed the Hewers were among those who did so. Besides, it is evident that the Herefords had penetrated, by the time of William Hewer's settlement there, into the county of Monmouth.

There is nothing very definite in these theories as to the origin of the Hewer herds, and hope of being able to discover a more precise explanation had almost been abandoned, when aid was received from an unexpected quarter. Going through the notes on herds contained in the appendix to the first volume of the Herd Book, we came across a statement in the notice of the stock of Mr. Yarworth, New House, Brinsop, to the effect that "in 1814 he sold to Mr. Hewer a bull calf by Trojan 192"; while at his sale at New House in 1820, the one-year-old bull Alpha, by Trojan, dam Red Rose, was purchased by Mr. Hewer, Northleach. The bull calf sold in 1814 went to Mr. W. Hewer, Great Hardwick, but that transaction having occurred a good many years after he had removed to Monmouthshire, the fact did not help to an explanation as to the original foundation of William Hewer's herd. But connected

with this sale of a bull in 1814 is an incident that brought some welcome guidance.

In the year 1821 there was a furious newspaper controversy between Mr. William Hewer and Mr. Yarworth. It is a matter of regret to have to refer to this unfortunate affair, but it is desirable to explain the origin of the misunderstanding. It appears that Mr. Yarworth, before going to Brinsop, occupied the farm of Troy, near Monmouth. On leaving this farm in 1814 he had a sale, described as of "valuable Herefordshire cattle." William Hewer attended the sale, and purchased stock to the value of £145. In 1821, Hewer and Yarworth, probably as the result of show-yard rivalries, quarrelled, and Yarworth then wrote to the "Gloucester Journal" (February 4th, 1822) a letter addressed to "Mr. W. Hewer, Llanellen, near Abergavenny," in which he referred to the cause of the misunderstanding between them, and, as was the custom in those days, challenged him for 100 guineas to show 20, 15, or 10 of his heifers above three years old, of his own breeding, and then in his possession, against the same number the property of Mr. White, Upleadon, which were descended from Yarworth's bull Trojan. Yarworth then proceeded to write to William Hewer as follows:—"I beg to inform you for the first time how the yearling bull, bull calf, &c., which you purchased at my sale at Troy in the year 1814 were bred, and from which bulls your stock since that time is descended. The bull calf was got by Trojan; his dam (which you bought) was got by the late Mr. William Smith's old bull; his granddam by a bull bought of Mr. Tully of the Haywood; his great-granddam by a bull bought of Mr. Howells of Hadnock, near Monmouth; his great-great-granddam by a cross-bred bull of little value, out of an old brindled Gloucestershire dairy cow, which was purchased by my father (being an excellent milker) of my predecessor, Mr. Dew of Troy Farm, in the year 1797, for £8. The yearling bull was got by Trojan out of the granddam of the bull calf." Mr. Yarworth expressed surprise that Mr. Hewer had not asked for information as to the breeding of the stock at the time of the sale, and said "although they were only culls I then sold, I assure you

there were only four of them, but were well-bred; three out of the four you made choice of—namely, the yearling bull, and the cow and her bull calf." Mr. Yarworth advised Mr. Hewer to part with his stock descended from the old brindled cow. He added:—"When Mr. Bluck asked how your bull was bred, you answered that he was got by your old bull, which you bought of old Tomkins, and that you had let him that season to two gentlemen in Breconshire for one hundred guineas, but I am sorry you forgot it was the bull you bought at my sale in 1814, then a calf. The two heifers you showed at Tredegar your son said were out of the two old cows you bought of old Tomkins. Now in a letter I received from Miss Tomkins of the Pyon, dated the 12th inst., she assures me you never bought any stock of her and her sisters, or, to her knowledge, of her father."

In reply to this attack on the character of his stock, William Hewer wrote a long letter, in the course of which he said "Mr. Yarworth's bills of sale were headed thus:—'Particulars of the valuable Herefordshire cattle, the property of Mr. James Yarworth of Troy Farm, near Monmouth.' Mr. Yarworth, in reference to my purchasing a bull calf at such sale, observes that it was a most strange and unaccountable thing I did not enquire about the breed, and whether I did so or not, I cannot charge my memory at this distance of time, but it is a matter of no importance to me, as I had a stock far superior to any Mr. Yarworth possessed, and I had added to them five cows and heifers by a purchase I had made of Messrs. Tully of Huntington, previous to Mr. Yarworth's sale at Troy. And as to my old bull being the calf I purchased at Troy sale, it is sufficient, in contradiction, to state one fact, viz., my old bull was calved at least a year before Mr. Yarworth's came into existence. I deny having stated to Mr. Bluck that I ever purchased any stock of Mr. Tomkins, though I can prove I have descendants from some of his prime cattle. . . . His (Mr. Yarworth's) advice to get rid of my stock descended from his brindled cow comes too late by many years, as I have none of them left." Mr. Hewer further expressed the opinion that Mr. Yarworth's stock sold at Troy were, as he himself had publicly described them, pure-

bred Herefords, and that the story as to the brindled cow was an invention.

So that out of this very unfortunate squabble two most important facts are gleaned—that William Hewer had at a very early period in his career obtained five cows and heifers from Tully of Huntington, and that he had in his herd descendants from some of "Tomkins' prime cattle." This, of course, is not a full explanation of the foundation of the Hewer stock, but it shows some of its principal ingredients, and clearly proves its descent in part, at least, from the herds of Tomkins and Tully, of which we have said so much. It is thus apparent, as had always been supposed, although until the discovery of these documents we had no means of verifying the impression, that the Hewer cattle were not a new or mysterious element imported into the breed, but mainly the result of a most skilful compounding of the old strains.

In the Herd Book there are six bulls entered as having been bred by Mr. William Hewer, as follows:—Silver 540, of whom all the information given is, as we have said, that he was red with white face, and calved in 1797; Old Wellington 507, also red with white face, calved in 1801, by Silver 540, dam Primrose, bred by William Hewer; Young Wellington 505, red with white face, calved in 1812, by Old Wellington 507, dam Silky by Waxy 403, granddam Silk by Silver 540; Old Favourite 442, calved in 1819, by Young Wellington 505, dam Cherry by Wellington 507, granddam Old Cherry by Waxy 403; Waxy 403, calved in 1811, by Wellington 507, dam Strawberry; Alpha the Second 457, calved in 1814, by Young Wellington 505, dam Silk by Young Wellington 505, granddam Silky by Waxy 403, great-granddam Silk by Silver 540.

No doubt some of these pedigrees which we have copied from the Herd Book are erroneous, and mistakes have also crept into the entries of several of Mr. John Hewer's cattle, arising partly from the evident desire of father and son to acknowledge no connection between their herds and other stocks. Both William and John Hewer were fond of giving animals the same name and not distinguishing them by

ndled cow was

ble two most
wer had at a
s and heifers
l in his herd
e." This, of
oundation of
its principal
part, at least,
we have said
en supposed,
s we had no
Hewer cattle
into the breed,
nding of the

d as having
Silver 540,
said, that he
Wellington
Silver 540,
Wellington
Wellington
Silver 540;
Wellington 505,
Cherry by
Wellington 507,
d in 1814,
Wellington
m Silk by

have copied
have also
n Hewer's
father and
s and other
of giving
them by



and heretofore, and the pedigree as to the branded cow was unimportant.

So that one of the most unfortunate squabbles two most important facts have been established—first, William Howar had at a very early period in his career obtained five cows and heifers from Bully of ~~London~~ ~~and~~ that he had in his herd descended from some of Thomas' prize cattle." This, of course, is not a full explanation of the foundation of the Howar stock, but it shows some of its principal ingredients, and definitely proves its descent in part, at least, from the herds of Thomas and Bully, of which we have said so much. It is true, as stated as to Howar's herd, that although he was a descendant of Thomas' prize stock, he had no means of identifying his own animals with Howar cattle were they ever introduced into the country in the breed, but many of the animals which should have been of the old strain.

In the Howar herd there are five bulls entered as having been bred by John William Howar, as follows:—Silver 540, of whom all the information given is, as we have said, that he was red with white face, and calved in 1797; Old Wellington 597, also red with white face, calved in 1811, by Silver 540; John Purbeck, bred by William Howar, Young Wellington, red, red with white face, calved in 1811, by Old Wellington and Silver 540; Old Cherry, bred by Young Wellington, red, red with white face, calved in 1811, by Young Wellington and Silver 540; and Old Cherry, bred by Young Wellington, red, red with white face, calved in 1811, by Young Wellington and Silver 540.

No doubt some of these bulls were bred by John Howar, but the fact that they were bred by him does not prove that they were bred by him, and it is not possible to say whether or not they were bred by him. It is possible that some of them were bred by him, but it is not possible to say for certain. It is possible that some of them were bred by him, but it is not possible to say for certain.

...row was
two most
had at a
l better
his herd
This, of
dation of
principal
at least,
have said
supposed.
had no
over cattle
the breed
ing of the

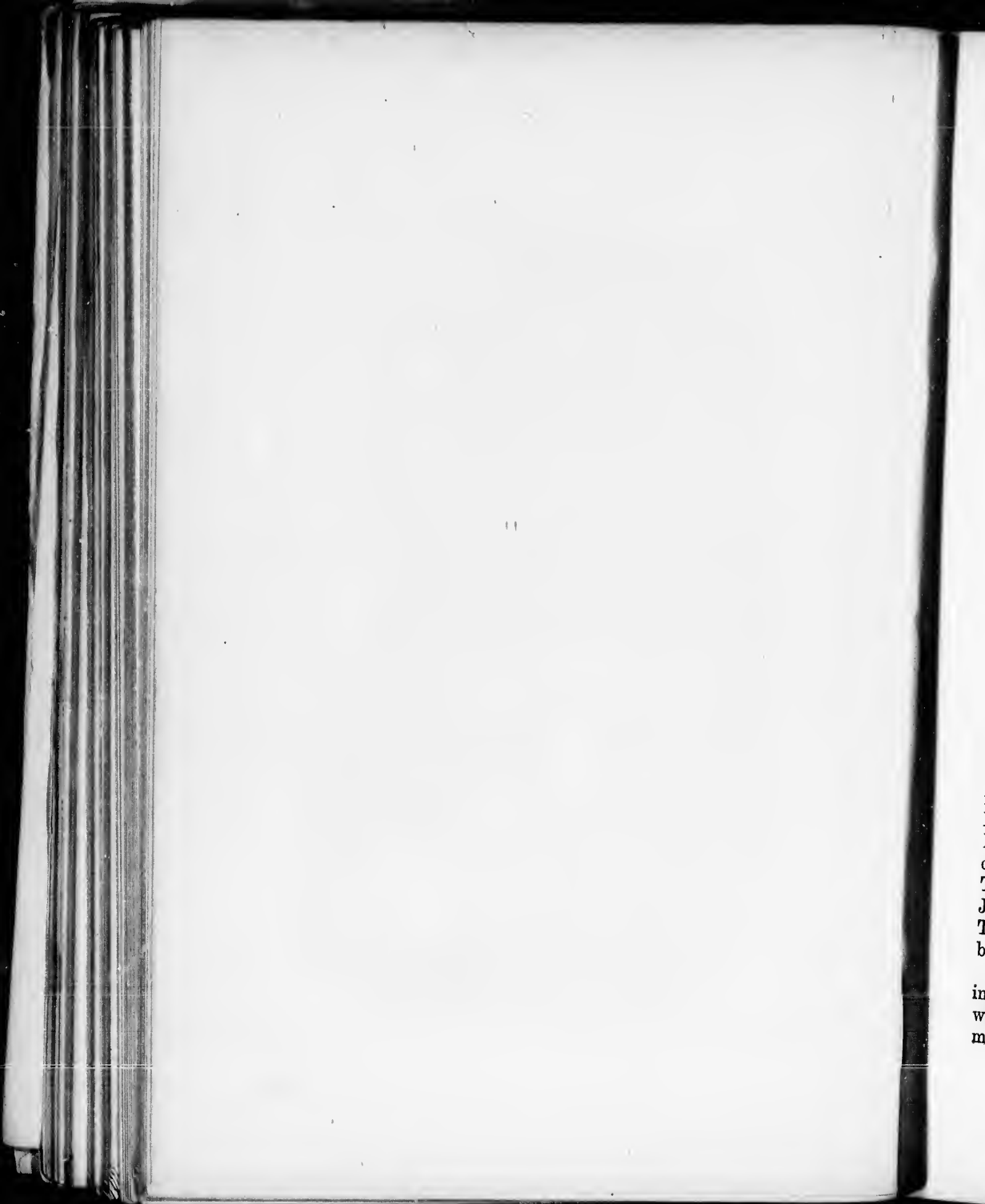
as having
over 540
id, that he
Wellington
Silver 540
Wellington
Wellington
Silver 540
ington 500
Cherry
ington 500
No. 1000
Wellington
n. 1000

...copy
have an
Hew
father
and
of
them



SOVEREIGN 404.

Bred by John Hecox.



i
L
L
c
T
J
T
b

in
w
m

numbers, but merely stating that they were old and young—an exceedingly confusing system of nomenclature. Mistakes of identity therefore occurred, particularly in the pre-Herd Book days, when records were not carefully kept. There is little doubt, however, that both father and son carried out a system of close breeding. In several of Mr. John Hewer's catalogues the following note is made:—"It may not be unworthy of remark that the celebrated and justly-admired bull Old Sovereign 40±, the sire of Cotmore, the winner of the first premium for Herefords at the meeting of the English Royal Agricultural Society held at Oxford, July 17th, 1839, as well as the sire of Wormelow, the property of Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., Harewood, and many others of equal merit, was bred by Mr. Hewer. His sire Favourite, grandsire Wellington, great-grandsire Old Wellington; dam Countess by Wellington, granddam Cherry by Waxy, great-granddam Old Cherry. Much has been said and written by many of the most eminent breeders in the kingdom against the practice of 'breeding in-and-in,' as they term it; but by referring to the above pedigree it will be seen that Old Sovereign was the offspring of an own brother and sister, and acknowledged by the first judges to be the best bull ever bred in the county of Hereford, and the sire and grandsire of more prize cattle at Smithfield and elsewhere than any bull in the kingdom. Old Sovereign was used by the following distinguished breeders, and died in his 15th year, viz., Robert Tench, Bromfield, Salop, three years; Lord Sherborne, Gloucestershire; Earl Ducie, ditto; Thomas Wells, Hamnet, ditto; Richard Kilmister, The Grove, ditto; Messrs. Hewer, Northleach, ditto; Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., Harewood; Thomas Jeffries, The Grove; Thomas Jeffries, jun., Cotmore; Edmund Jeffries, The Grove; Richard Yeomans, Howton; John Turner, Noke; Messrs. Rogers, Sternsbach; and by the breeder." The pedigree is not quite clear.

The other bulls bred by the Hewers were also let out in many of the leading herds, and their influence was thus widespread. Particulars we have obtained as to weights and measurements of some of William Hewer's cattle will be

interesting. "Weight of the bull Wellington, 1 ton 6 cwt. (2912lbs.) in the year 1815. The weight of the cow Silk, 1 ton in the year 1820. Dimensions of the fat steer—length, from the nose to the setting on of the tail, 11 feet 1 inch; girth, 8 feet 10 inches; across the hips, 3 feet 1 inch; weight, 1 ton 6 cwt. (2912lbs.). Hamlet, three years old and six months; length, from nose to tail, 10 feet 10 inches; girth, 10 feet 6 inches; across the hips, 3 feet 2 inches; weight, 1 ton 5 cwt. (2800lbs.)." The document from which these details are taken is dated April, 1822. Another paper gives the dimensions of the bull Wellington as follows:—"Length, from the setting on of the tail to the end of the nose, 11 feet 4 inches; girth, 11 feet 3 inches; across the hips, 3 feet 2 inches; length, from the tail to the hip-bone, 3 feet 2 inches." The dimensions of the bull Alpha are thus given:—"Length, from the setting on of the tail to the end of the nose, 10 feet 11 inches; length, from the tail to the hip-bone, 2 feet 9 inches; across the hips, 2 feet 9 inches; girth, 9 feet 8 inches."

William Hewer conducted his operations as a breeder under serious difficulties, arising from the nature of the land he farmed. He himself says, "notwithstanding the disadvantages incidental to half mountain land and a sharp, gravelly soil, yielding almost sapless herbage, which I have encountered, I have frequently successfully opposed at various shows some of the first Herefordshire breeders."

John Hewer had, as we have seen, assisted his father at the Hardwick. He had then a few cattle of his own, and had the benefit of his father's advice in their management. It has already been mentioned that early in the present century, John Hewer went to Purslow in Shropshire. The gentleman who owned the Purslow estate, Mr. Browning, bought a number of cattle from William Hewer. He also obtained his consent to John Hewer going to manage the estate and cattle. There is some uncertainty as to the date when John Hewer removed to Purslow, Mr. John L. Hewer mentioning 1817, while others say it was a few years later. Mr. George Smythies says:—"I learn that the whole herd of Mr. Hewer, The Hardwick, near Abergavenny, was bought by Mr.

Browning, who had purchased the farm of Purslow, near Craven Arms, Shropshire, and were taken there by Mr. John Hewer, who remained as manager of the cattle till the end of the year 1822, or the early part of 1823. Among the bulls taken to Purslow were the famous Wellington, Favourite, and Old Sovereign. This last bull was purchased by Mr. Tench of Bromfield, Shropshire, and was given by him to his son-in-law, Mr. Edmund Jeffries, and was the founder of his good herd. In 1824, Mr. Browning was obliged to sell his stock and let the farm, the tenant taking the cattle. They were subsequently sold, and Mr. John Hewer bought some of them."

The more probable date of John Hewer's removal to Shropshire is, we think, 1817, a view which is confirmed by the fact that Old Sovereign was calved at Purslow in 1820. The change to Shropshire, it will thus be observed, did not cause an interruption of his connection with his father's cattle. It was John Hewer who was responsible for the direction of Mr. Browning's herd, and it is not surprising to learn that it became the talk of the country, people going for miles to see it. Mr. Lloyd Roberts, Corfton Manor, was introduced to Mr. Hewer at this time, and he says he never saw a grander lot of cattle in his life than those he brought to Purslow. It was also when he was at Purslow that the late Mr. Bowen, Corfton, became acquainted with Mr. Hewer, and he used bulls of his blood for about 40 years.

When Mr. Hewer returned to Monmouth, it would appear that he took with him a number of the Herefords of his father's strains that had sojourned for a time in Shropshire. It is a very important fact that John Hewer never lost his control over the stock, in the breeding of which he had been closely associated with his father. In the words of Mr. John L. Hewer:—"It was left to my late father (John Hewer) to finish what his ancestors had begun—to produce a race of cattle which were beautiful to look at and good rent-paying animals of great scale and splendid quality, and he bred and let more bulls than any other man. There is not a single herd of Herefords in existence but what traces back to his

stock. He was a great stickler for scale with quality, and some of the older bulls were immense animals, often weighing from 25 cwt. to over 30 cwt. The General 1251 was $32\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (3640 lbs.) when six years old. He was let for four seasons running for the sum of £84 per season. Governor 464, the sire of General, was let for £100 per season, and I have heard my father say he let Favourite for £200 per season, and Defiance 416 for £200. I have known him have 35 bulls let out at one time about the country, and he used to let bulls to go into Scotland. He occasionally sold bulls at long prices to go abroad as far back as 1835, and one Hampton 513 was sold for £500. He also sent a lot of cattle to Australia in the year 1840, and he saw afterwards, in an Australian paper shown him by a friend, that one of his bulls was sold out there for 1000 guineas. My father had what he called his four favourite strains—Countess, Lofty, Red Rose, and Fanny—and those are the ones from which his cattle are principally descended. Red Rose, by Chance from Rosebud, was his favourite cow. He kept her till she was 23 years of age, and I believe she bred him 20 calves. She had twins when 17 years old—a bull and heifer—by Governor 464. The bull Grateful 1260 was sold to the late Mr. W. Stedman, Bedstone Hall. There were several cases of longevity amongst his bulls, especially Berrington 435, who was a stock-getter at 21 years old; Sovereign at 15 years old; and a more recent case, Above All 2910, which was only fed in the winter of 1883 by Mr. Jones, Preston Boats, Salop, at 17 years old."

It would be impossible to give here the names of all the famous animals bred by Mr. John Hewer during his career as a breeder, which practically extended from about 1803 to 1873, a period of nearly 70 years. Mr. Eyton mentions in volume i. of the Herd Book that he was informed by Mr. Hewer that Pretty Maid, Primrose, Beauty, and Damsel were the four cows from which his herd was originally descended. Most of the following bulls bred by him were extensively used in the county, and have left their impress on the breed:—Sovereign 404, Lottery 410, Byron 440, Hope 411, Chance 255, Defiance 416, Prince Dangerous 362, Lot

364, Lottery 2nd 408, Young Favourite 413, Wonder 420, Fitzfavourite 441, Hamlet 512, Original 1st 455, Young Waxy 451, Purslow 446, and Conqueror 412. But the list could be largely extended, and the difficulty is to find a single animal of note in the present day that does not inherit Hewer blood. The sum received for the letting of Sovereign 404 was £640 18s., for Lottery 410 £710, for Lottery 2nd 408 £645 11s., and for Defiance 416 £525. The produce of Countess the Second was valued at £455 14s., and the produce of the cow Lofty made £1289. As illustrative of the weight of some of Mr. Hewer's cattle, it may be noted that the live weight of the cow Rosy was 1 ton 1 cwt. 3 qrs. Mr. Hewer gained the first prize at the R.A.S.E. Show at Oxford in 1839, for the best heifer (Lady Oxford), and also the following year at Cambridge with Duchess of Cambridge.

The widespread influence on the breed arose very much from Mr. Hewer's habit of letting out his bulls, as many as 35 having been, as Mr. J. L. Hewer has told us, let out at one time. In few herds was the Hewer influence more potent than in those of Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove, who used Lottery, Sovereign, and Byron; Mr. Yeomans of Howton; Mr. Yeomans of Moreton; Mr. Bowen of Corfton; Mr. Jones of Breinton; Mr. Turner, Noke; and Sir Hungerford Hoskyns. But in this respect again it is impracticable to make a full list without giving the names of nearly all the well-known breeders. In Mr. Jeffries' hands, however, as will be shown, the Hewer blood was most successful. The celebrated Cotmore 376, calved in 1836, bred by Mr. Jeffries, and winner of the first prize at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford in 1839, was got by Mr. Hewer's Sovereign 404, and his dam was by Lottery 410. Then Chance 348, the sire of the wonderful bull Sir David 349, was from Victoria by Lottery 410, the granddam being Countess by Old Sovereign. Sir David's dam was also by Chance. Instead of going into elaborate details now as to the influence of the Hewer cattle, it will be more convenient to allow the facts to come out when we refer specially to the various herds.

It has been somewhat positively stated that the whole of Mr. John Hewer's cattle, as well as those of his father, were white-faced. On this point Mr. John L. Hewer writes us:—“My grandfather's herd were not all pure white faces. He had some ticked-faced ones; also, I believe, a few a little mottled, and my father had one strain, which he prized very highly, of the ticked faces—the Lofty strain from which descended Governor 464, one of the best sires of his day; he was ticked very much. Mr. Bowen (who bred mostly from Hewer stock) had several ticked-faced ones in his herd descended from Governor, of which he thought a great deal. They are heavily fleshed, of nice quality, and with great aptitude to fatten; and, as I told you before, my father went in for great scale, with symmetry, weight, and quality. There were one or two tick faces at his last sale, but they early wore out from continually crossing with the white faces, although now and then one would crop up. It seems strange to you, no doubt, how my father managed to breed from his own stock for such a length of time, and so successfully to keep up the size and character of his herd. But that was his secret. He used to say he had five different strains, which by judicious crossing kept up their stamina. Lofty, I may add, was also the dam of Wonder 420, used by the late Lord Berwick in his herd, also of a steer, winner of a first prize at the Rutland Show at Oakham in 1837, and first at Smithfield. Her produce realised £1289. I remember her very well; she was a favourite with me when a boy.” The late Mr. Bowen, Corfton, wrote:—“My first remembrance of the tick-faces in Mr. Hewer's herd was in 1838. I have heard him say there was a particular strain that had these face markings, namely, Old Lofty and the Lady Byron families. In Governor 464 the ticks were more blended than in any others. My old Lady Wiseman cow, by Cardinal Wiseman, dam a Governor cow, was also tick-faced; but out of 15 calves produced by her, there was only one ticked-faced. That was her last, named Leah, now in my possession. She is strongly marked with the ticks, but she has produced me four calves, all with white faces, so that I think with a continual crossing with white faces the ticks will disappear.” Mr. Forester, Sherlowe, remarks—“Mr. Hewer's

stock were all what is commonly called red with white face. But this description is subject to a variety of which Mr. Hewer was rather fond, namely, a ticked-face—not what is usually termed a mottle face, that is one with spots such as could be counted, but *minute ticks* of a blueish tint. The bulls Wonder 420 and Governor 464 had it, and their dam Lofty by Original 455, in a marked degree; also Above All 3909, and in a less degree his sire Abdel Kader 1837.”

But after all, the outstanding feature of Mr. Hewer's stock, as regards colour, was their white faces. This uniformity was doubtless produced by careful selection in breeding. We may assume that the animals originally obtained by William Hewer possessed the white face and other markings now so distinctly characteristic of the breed, and that in his case and that of his son, stock that reverted back to the other shades were not—except in the strain of tick faces, to which we have referred—retained for breeding purposes. Size and quality also received great attention, and the impressive power of the Hewer sires in all these particulars was remarkable.

The influence of the Hewer strains is very clearly brought out in an analysis of the pedigree of the prize cow Queen of Hearts, which was drawn up by the Earl of Southesk. It is seen from it how many of the best strains trace back to the bull Silver 540, which Mr. Duckham, in the revised edition of volume i. of the Herd Book, truly remarks, “appears to have laid the foundation of William Hewer's eminence as a breeder.”

Mr. John Hewer did not pamper his cattle. He kept them on plain fare, and aimed at developing robust constitutions. It is believed, indeed, that his system of management was of a somewhat rough description. At any rate, there were never any complaints as to his animals being delicate. Mr. John L. Hewer tells us that his father's system of management differed very little from that of other farmers in the district. He tried to have most of his calves in the early summer. They ran with their dams in the pastures until they were weaned, and were then brought into the house and received a little cake, crushed oats, bran, and chaff, with a

few roots. The cows were wintered in the yards on straw—frequently tacked out on straw. The only difference he made was with his young bulls. As yearlings he never liked to pamper them, but kept them in good growing condition, as he said they always lasted longer than animals that were pampered when young. He had some rough sheds put up in the orchards with thatch for covering. The bulls ran out in the orchards, and had those sheds for shelter from sun and rain. They had also an allowance of cotton cake and crushed oats daily. The only fault he had was that he was often over-stocked, and one or two of his bulls were sometimes very poor in condition. "But that could not be altered," remarks our correspondent, "as we frequently had as many as 25 to 30 bulls let out all over the country. The consequence was that some of them came home in a shocking plight, and it took some time to get them into condition again, although I must give most of our customers credit for sending them home in good condition—indeed, some of them took a pride in sending them home in better condition than they received them."

Consequent on his frequent removals and owing to other circumstances, Mr. Hewer had many sales of stock. The first of these was in 1839, at Hampton Lodge, when an average of about £58 was obtained. The highest price was £346 10s. for the four-year-old cow Lady Byron, got by Chance, dam Fatrumps. The purchaser was Mr. Williams, Bristol. The cow Red Rose, by Chance, dam Rosebud, was sold to Mr. Williams, Bristol, for £105. Mr. Williams also bought the bulls Baron 418, by Byron 440, for £120; Dangerous 419, by Defiance 416, for £252; and Lot 364, by Defiance, for £267 15s. Mr. Lumsden, Auchry, Aberdeenshire, purchased the bull Matchless 415 for £105, while the bull Wonder 420 made the same price. Another sale was held at Hampton Lodge in October, 1843, when the cow Lady, sire Chance 348, dam Lady Byron, was sold for 100 guineas; and the bull Dangerous 419, by Defiance 416, made 105 guineas. A sale was held at Lower Wilcroft in October, 1846, and sales also took place at Vern House in 1855, 1861, and 1866.

THE JEFFRIES FAMILY.

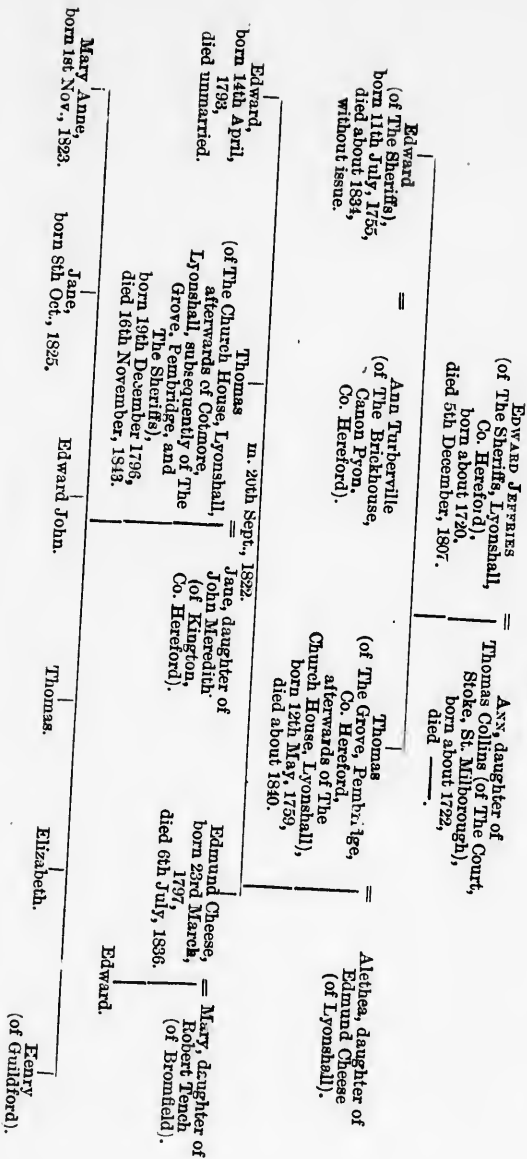
It is appropriate that a notice of the Jeffries family should follow that of the Hewers, but it is necessary to explain that before the cattle bred by the Hewers had attained the great reputation which they ultimately possessed, members of the Jeffries family had taken a prominent position as breeders of Herefords. "The name of Jeffries," says Mr. Welles, "has been eminent among Hereford breeders for many years. Those of the latest date were Edmund and Thomas, both having been taken off at rather premature ages, deriving their stock of cattle chiefly from those of their father and uncle. For many of the last years of his life Mr. Thomas Jeffries had restricted himself to the white-faced breed solely—those of his brother Edmund having been more of the mottled breed." Mr. Welles, of course, knew that a celebrated strain of cattle had been in the possession of the Jeffries family for a long period, and he did not, as some have done, fall into the mistake of imagining that their success began with the victory of Cotmore 376 at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Oxford in 1839. From the early records of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, it is found that in 1803, at the October show, the second prize for a three-year-old heifer was awarded to Mr. Jeffries, Lyonshall. In 1805, Mr. Jeffries, Pembridge, was first for aged bulls, and in the same year Mr. Jeffries, The Grove, was first for two-year-old heifers. At most of the succeeding early shows the names of Messrs. Jeffries, The Grove and The Sheriffs, are to be found in the prize lists; their success, indeed, being beyond comparison the greatest of any group of breeders.

Mr. Haywood, it will be seen, informs us that the Jeffries obtained their first Herefords from the Haywoods of Clifton-on-Teme. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that the Jeffries originally came from that part of the country. But it is not necessary to trace the family history any further back than to Mr. Edward Jeffries of The Sheriffs, Lyons-hall, who is known to have been a breeder of Herefords, and who was probably the winner of the prize at Hereford in 1803. As a considerable amount of misconception has pre-

vailed as to the exact relationship of the various members of the Jeffries family who were breeders of Herefords, it may be useful to introduce a genealogical table, for the preparation of which we are indebted to Mrs. Davis, Dowks Rectory, Bewdley, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove, who, with her brother Mr. Henry Jeffries, Guildford, has most courteously lent us assistance in procuring information regarding the connection of their family with the improvement of the breed.

There were thus, it will be observed, three generations of the Jeffries family who were famous breeders of Hereford cattle. Mr. Edward Jeffries of The Sheriffs, and Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove, sons of Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove (born 1720, died 1807), were both purchasers at Mr. Galliers' sale at Wigmore Grange in 1795, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that their herds were at that time, and for many years subsequently, among the finest in the county. These were the days prior to the Herd Book, and no record other than the prize lists exist as to the breeding or doings of their herds. The three brothers, Edward, Thomas, and Edmund Cheese, sons of Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove (born 1759, died 1840), still further advanced the good work accomplished by their father and uncle, continuing to breed from the old strains at The Grove and The Sheriffs. Mr. Edward Jeffries occupied The Sheriffs, where he died prior to 1841. Mr. Edmund Cheese Jeffries was at The Grove, and died in 1836. Mr. Thomas Jeffries was first at the Church House, Lyonshall, and then succeeded his two brothers at The Grove and The Sheriffs. The herds were brought to their highest point of perfection under the direction of Mr. Thomas Jeffries. The other two brothers, although Mr. E. C. Jeffries used Hewan bulls, among them the famous Sovereign, were not so decided in their operations as regards the promotion of uniformity of colour. Among the other bulls used by Mr. E. C. Jeffries were Fitzfavourite 441 and Noble 453, by Sovereign 404, both from Mr. Hewan's herd; while of the more celebrated animals he bred were The Sheriff 356, by Sovereign 404, a prize bull at Gloucester and sold to Mr. Mason at The Grove in 1836 for £60; Portrait 372, by Lottery 410, sold in

EXTRACT FROM PEDIGREE OF THE JEFFRIES FAMILY.



members of
ords, it may
he prepara-
ks Rectory,
ries of The
Guildford,
g informa-
th the im-
erations of
f Hereford
Mr. Thomas
ies of The
ers at Mr.
ere cannot
e time, and
e county.
ecord other
gs of their
d Edmund
rove (born
ork accom-
bred from
r. Edward
to 1841.
d died in
ch House,
The Grove
eir highest
sed Jeffries.
so decided
ormity of
C. Jeffries
eign 404,
celebrated
n 404, a
he Grove
, sold in

1
sa

th
ni
th
pr
H
an
hi
an
an
sto
of
th
lan
Je
est
to
tha
In
the
So
41
bu
two
firs
his
in
wa
dar
De
sale
So
com
By
ma
ma
sto

1836 to Mr. Rogers for £52; Grove 370, sold at the same sale for £80; and Conservative 270, sold for £70.

Mr. Thomas Jeffries is acknowledged to have been one of the most successful and skilful breeders of Herefords. Beginning with the old Jeffries blood, he seems to have perceived that the best course for him to pursue was to infuse a large proportion of Hewer blood. He had on hire Mr. John Hewer's grand bulls Sovereign 404, Lottery 410, Byron 440, and Fitzfavourite 441. The cattle thus bred were of the very highest merit, being of large size, good form, splendid quality, and generally uniform in colour markings. He did more than any other breeder to spread abroad the fame of the Hewer stock, and encouraged by his success many of the best breeders of the day imitated his example and crossed their stock with the Hewer bulls. Indeed, it is not too much to say that it is largely owing to Mr. Hewer, Mr. Yeomans, and Mr. Thomas Jeffries that the uniform colour markings of the breed were established, but of this more anon. It is not necessary here to go into much detail regarding the many impressive sires that were distributed over the country from The Grove herd. In notices of other herds reference will be made to most of them. Cotmore 376, calved in 1836 (got by Hewer's Sovereign 404 when he was 15 years), dam by Lottery 410, is considered to have been one of the finest Hereford bulls ever seen. Besides gaining first prizes at Hereford as a two-year-old, three-year-old, and in the aged class, he was the first prize winner at the Oxford Show of the R.A.S.E. in 1839; his live weight was 35 cwt. (3920 lbs.); Byron 380, calved in 1842, by Confidence 367, dam by Hewer's Byron 440, was sold at The Grove sale in 1844 for £75 to Mr. Pitt, his dam going for £84 to Mr. Price; Confidence 367, first at the Derby Show of the R.A.S.E., was sold for £100 at The Grove sale to Mr. Smith; Faugh-a-Ballagh 368; Regulator 360, by Sovereign 404, dam by Lottery 410, the latter well known in connection with the Monaghty herd; and Hope 439, by Byron 440, from the same dam as Cotmore 376, from which many of Mr. Carpenter's (Eardisland) winners were descended, may be mentioned as intimately related to some of the best stock of the present day.

In October, 1841, Mr. Thomas Jeffries had a large sale at The Sheriffs, comprising the whole stock of his brother, Mr. Edward Jeffries, and a portion of his own herd. Of this sale Mr. Henry Jeffries, Guildford, has supplied us with a priced catalogue. Among the more noteworthy transactions were the following:—Damsel by Sheriff, sold to Mr. Corbett for £56; Beauty by Young Chance, Mr. Franks, £63; Countess by Young Chance, Mr. Franks, £50; Sweeting by Old Sovereign, Mr. Yeomans, £51; two-year-old heifer by Picture, Mr. Yeomans, £55; bull calf by Cotmore, Mr. Williams, £43; bull calf by Young Cotmore, Mr. Rogers, £46; bull Charity by Byron, Mr. Blissett, £71. The sum realised for the lot, comprising 16 calves, was £2167 10s., the average being about £31. Another sale was held at The Grove in 1844, when Mr. Edwards purchased Moss Rose by Original for £70; Mr. Price, Lady Byron by Byron, dam by Lottery, for £84; Mr. Morris, Miss Grove, for £40; Mr. Forester, Miss Fitzfavourite, for £70, and a three-year-old heifer by Charity 375 for £50; Mr. Burn, Lady Derby, for £50. Mr. Smith gave £100 for the bull Confidence 367; Mr. Harris £60 for The Printer; Mr. Pitt £75 for Byron; Mr. Beddoes £85 for Conquest; and Mr. Forester and Mr. Eyton £135 for the bull calf by Confidence 367, dam Lady Grove, afterwards known as Faugh-a-Ballagh 368. The average for 54 head sold (not reckoning several animals bought in at high prices—such as Cotmore for £100, Lady Grove for £80, and Miss Chance for £90) was about £41 14s.

Mr. Thomas Jeffries' services were not overlooked by his contemporaries. A subscription list, prefaced by the following notice, appeared in the Hereford papers in 1839:—"Many admirers, as well as breeders, of Hereford cattle having viewed with feelings of pride the success of Mr. Jeffries of The Grove in obtaining at the first meeting of the English Agricultural Society, held at Oxford on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, 1839, a prize for exhibiting the best Hereford bull, desire to present him with a piece of plate, as an expression of the high estimation in which his services are held as a breeder of Herefords." A very handsome response was made, and Mr. Jeffries, at a dinner to which he was entertained at

Kington, presided over by Sir Robert Price, was presented with a magnificent service of plate. The service, along with a large number of cups, are in the possession of Mr. Henry Jeffries, Guildford, who treasures them, not only as evidence of the skill of his father and other members of the family in breeding Herefords, but also as testimony of the esteem in which Mr. T. Jeffries was held by a wide circle of friends.

CHAPTER V.

A GROUP OF EARLY IMPROVERS.

Mr. Yeld's account of the early herds.—Prizes at the Herefordshire Society's Shows.—Mr. T. A. Knight's herd.—Yarworth of Brinsop.—Walker of Burton.—The Yeomans family.—Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch Court.—Williams of Thingehill.—Turner of Aymestry and Noke Court.—Salwey of Ashley Moor.—Other breeders.

THE most eminent of the early improvers who come in chronological order next to those already mentioned, may be appropriately introduced by continuing the account drawn up by the late Mr. T. C. Yeld of The Broome, from which a quotation was made in a preceding chapter.

"No one," says Mr. Yeld, "ever bred better cattle than the late Mr. T. A. Knight. There was no one who knew the principles of breeding cattle better, and he took great pains to try various crosses; the only success being with Scotch heifers. His White Bull [entered in the Herd Book as Snowball or Knight's White Bull 246] was used after Mr. Turley by Mr. Rea of The Rock, and, I believe, by his son Mr. Rea of Monaughty, by his son-in-law Mr. Taylor of Eye, by Messrs. Hill and Trumper of Orleton, and afterwards by Mr. Yeld of The Broome.

"There were very few stocks at this time fit to breed bulls from besides those named—Tomkins, Skyrme, Tully, Knight, &c. There were also Mr. William Galliers of Frogdon; Mr. Proctor, Blackhall; Mr. Martin, Wistaston; Mr. Sheward, Little Dilwyn; Mr. Yarworth, Brinsop, in what may be termed the Pyon district; and in Pembridge district Mr. Parry, Birley; Mr. Farrer, Luntley; Mr. J. Jones, Charbrook; Mr. Jones, The Lowe, Pembridge; Mr. Powel, Marston;

Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriffs; Mr. Jeffries, The Grove; and Mr. Turner, Aymestry. On the Hereford side was, first, Mr. Weyman, Moreton; succeeded by Mr. Chute Hayton; Mr. Clarke, Lyde; Mr. Walwyn; Sir John Cotterell; Colonel Matthews, Belmont. I am speaking now of the first 20 years of the present century. All the above-named herds possessed form and quality. There was another class of Herefords which appear to have been bred solely for working purposes, being large in size, with very heavy bone There was a third class of what were termed Welsh Herefords, red and white faced, but that carried no flesh, and when grazed on the best land would never stretch

"During the French revolutionary war, and up to 1821, the return to cash payments, everything sold high, and farmers could pay high rents; but with the winter and spring of 1820-21 Peel's Monetary Bill came into full force. Down went the manufacturers, down went the bank, and down went the farmers. At this time scores were ruined by force of circumstances; and those farmers who had not real property to fall back upon were bound to go to the wall. I have seen whole streets filled with cattle in the years 1821-22-23, and no one asked what they were brought for. I well remember the stock of Mr. John Jones of Charbrook, sold in 1822. They were as good as anything I ever saw; the cows and heifers magnificent. Cows sold from £7 to £12 each; most beautiful two-year-old heifers from £6 to £8 each. There was as good a cart-team as it was possible to find; the highest price was £11. At Hereford Fair, in 1822, some very splendid barren cows, bred by Colonel Matthews of Belmont, were bought by a neighbour of mine at £6 7s. 6d. each.

"At this time graziers found they could make no profit by feeding, rarely making more than £1 for summer profit over price, and farmers began to pay more attention to breeding. After 1820 among the very best breeders were Mr. Hayton, Mr. Smythies, Mr. Monkhouse, and especially Mr. John Turner of Noke, who not only bred, but managed his stock in a highly creditable manner, and his three-year-old steers were always very greatly admired. I may also mention two gentlemen who never pushed themselves into notice, but who brought

out some of the best steers I ever saw, viz., Mr. Richard Hill and Mr. Trumper of Orleton. Besides those before named, there were many others possessing very excellent herds, namely, Mr. Davis, Ladycott; Mr. Davis, Oxhouse; Mr. Joseph Edwards, Kingsland; Mr. W. Wheeler, Ivington Park.

"At this time (1825) several new stocks were creeping into notice and eventually took a leading place, viz., Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; Mr. James Bowen, Monkland; Mr. Yeld, Broome; Mr. John Morris, Stocktonbury; Mr. W. Bennet, Stretford; Mr. John Thomas and Mr. Vaughan, Cholstrey; also Mr. William Perry; Mr. J. Williams, Kingsland; Mr. Samuel Peploe, and others.

"Few people at this time had better stock or were better judges than the Rev. J. R. Smythies. He began about the year 1820, and, regardless of price, bought the best he could find. He bought the remainder of Mr. William Galliers' stock. After retiring from business, Mr. Galliers took the Lynch House and a portion of the meadow land, and there took some of the very best of his herd, all of which were purchased by Mr. Smythies; among them the celebrated bull Cupid, and the cows Venus and Brown, which were equal to anything ever bred in Herefordshire. Mr. Smythies also bought some of the finest of Mr. Yarworth's (of Brinsop) herd, among which were Countess and Larkspur. He also bought about the same time some of the very best of Mr. Sheward's (of Little Dilwyn) herd, which certainly was on the whole equal to any other"

In addition to the aid afforded by Mr. Yeld's statement, we are enabled to estimate the position of the leading herds during the first 20 years of the present century by analysing the prize lists of the shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society. These have been compiled from the advertisements and reports contained in the "Hereford Journal," the early records of the Society not having been discovered, if indeed they are in existence. It is necessary to qualify the record by mentioning that, of course, there were good herds whose owners did not exhibit—thus on only one occasion did Mr. Benjamin Tomkins send an animal for competition at the show. The list

is, however, interesting and valuable evidence as to the relative position of the various herds. The records relate to the shows commencing 1798 and concluding in 1819. It appears that the largest number of first prizes for breeding stock was won by Mr. Galliers, Frogdon, who, as previously stated, secured 13; Messrs. Jeffries of The Grove and The Sheriffs won 19 (nine falling to Mr. Jeffries, The Grove, and five to Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriffs); Mr. T. A. Knight followed with nine; Mr. Watkins, Brinsop, nine; Mr. Yarworth, Troy and Brinsop, seven; Mr. Walker, Burton, six; Mr. Tench, Bromfield, five; Mr. Walker, Westington, five; Mr. Samuel Tully, Huntington, four; Mr. Moore, Wellington, four. Each of the following gained three first prizes:—Mr. Joseph Tully, Haywood; Colonel Matthews; Mr. Yeoman, Howton; and R. Wainwright, Hereford. Those who gained two first prizes were Messrs. John Apperley, Withington; Skyrme, Stretton; Williams, Thingehill; Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch; Kedward, Westhyde; Williams, Brinsop; Smith, Gattertop; Deykin, Brierley; Weaver, Stretton; Hardwick, Weir; Jones, Fawley; Cooke, Wintercott. The winners of single first prizes were Messrs. Croose, Sugwas; Smith, Sufton; Powell, Titley; Downes, Hinton; Clee, Downton; Downes, Ashford; Tomkins, Wellington; Croose, Ocle; Davies, The Rodd; Welles, Earl's Croome; J. G. Cotterell; Barnet, Ledbury; Lowe, Gattertop; Prichard, Eaton Mill; Edward, Dilwyn; Oakes, Leinthall; Downes, Mansell; Green, Stoke; Hughes, Marcle; Stevens, Cotmore; Hewer, Abergavenny; Woolaston, Lynch; Salwey, Ashley Moor; Proctor, Orleton; Harris, The Marsh; Wood, Bury-hill; Mason, Wooferton; Hanbury, Shobdon; Stevens, Brinsop; Rev. W. Bayley, Wormesley Grange; Bannet, Netherton; Turner, Bockleton; E. Jones, King's Caple; Preece, Leyecourt; Mrs. Berrow, The Green, Dewchurch; Symonds, Yatton; E. Walwyn Gravenor, The Parks; J. Purchas, Fownhope; Price, Norton Grounds; T. Barnaby, Brockhampton; Tomkins, Dippers Moor; Parry, Birley; Wood, Burghill, &c.

All the gentlemen whose names have been given, and many more, were noted breeders during the first 20 years of the present century. Their number demonstrates that the Hereford breed can claim a broad and solid foundation. It

would be manifestly impossible to give an adequate notice of these many herds. It is, indeed, inadvisable to attempt to do so, as many of them have not exercised a recognisable or known influence on the modern character of the breed. Our remarks will, therefore, be confined to those old herds that may be regarded as forming connecting links with the present. As to the herds of Tomkins, Galliers, Tully, Skyrme, Hewer, and Jeffries, which are referred to in the list, all the material facts in our possession have already been given. It seems necessary to explain that the number of prizes won at the Herefordshire show is not alone a reliable indication of the relative positions of the herds exhibited, inasmuch as some of them—notably those of Galliers, Tully, and Skyrme—were dispersed a considerable time before the meeting in 1819, to which the list extends; while others were represented at the shows during the whole period.

MR. THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT of Downton was one of the most successful exhibitors at the early shows of the Hereford Agricultural Society. Mr. Yeld has told us of the estimation in which his herd was held by his contemporaries, and in a former chapter reference has been made to the investigations carried out by Mr. Knight as to the history of the breed. Born at Wormesley Grange on August 12th, 1759, Mr. Knight, after studying at Oxford, retired to his country seat, and devoted himself to the improvement of the leading industries of the county. Prior to 1806 he had become well known as a practical agriculturist and an improver of Hereford cattle. He was instrumental in founding the Agricultural Society of the county, and to the end of his life he was almost invariably present at its meetings. In the letter written by Mr. Knight in 1836, which Mr. Yeld has preserved, and which we have now before us, there is an account of the breeding of the bull Snowball 246, otherwise known as Knight's White Bull. From this it appears that Mr. Knight's herd was descended from the stocks of Mr. Skyrme, Stretton; Mr. Tully, Huntington; Mr. Isaac Martin, and Mr. Benjamin Tomkins. Mr. Knight evidently preferred the first-named to all the others, remarking that Mr. Skyrme "at that time possessed, in his opinion, by far the best breed of cattle in the county."

In an article on the Ashley Moor herd of Mr. Theophilus Salwey, which appeared in "Bell's Weekly Messenger" in 1873, Mr. Housman remarked:—"The reader acquainted with more than the merest rudiments of Hereford history need not be reminded that the animals of Mr. Salwey were descended from those of Mr. Andrew Knight. In describing the Ashley Moor stock, we therefore shall have occasion to make frequent allusion to the old Downton Castle tribes. And here a tribute is due to the memory of a public benefactor, who was far in advance of his generation in perception of the principles of animal and vegetable reproduction, and of hereditary recurrences, and ever ready to inform and encourage the seekers of knowledge. His views upon stock-breeding are less widely known than his contributions to the stores of horticultural science; yet upon the subject of which we now treat, he could speak as one who had made himself its master so far as patient observation, with long practical experience, could give an insight to its mysteries.

"Sometime about the commencement of the latter half of last century Mr. Knight had determined to form a herd that should be well adapted to a somewhat poor and uneven locality, and for that purpose he visited all the best herds of the county, and selected from them according to the best of his judgment—without much regard to size, but keeping in view symmetry and good quality. He soon discovered that some very noble cattle of the larger sorts were not suited to his purpose on account of their inability to stand and walk as he knew animals should stand and walk. The setting of the legs, their shape, and the way of using them were great points with him, and often did he repeat to eager listeners, who availed themselves of his counsel, the avowal of his strong aversion to 'lambs' knees and sickle hocks,' which he said were 'quite unfitted to move upon Bringewood Chase' (near Downton Castle), where his Herefords were kept. The result of this antipathy necessarily was that animals characterised by the unpardonable similitudes were mercilessly weeded out, and after various sifting processes, the final selection fell upon a few animals from the herds of Mr. Tully of Huntington, near Hereford, Mr. George Tomkins, and Mr. Skyrme—the grey element of the stock (afterwards celebrated as 'The Knight's

Greys,') deriving their blood solely from the Tully strain, the dark red from the Tomkins, and the pale red from the Skyrme tribes. None of these varieties contributed remarkably large animals, but the Herefords thus retained were invariably very thick, and stood particularly well on their legs, so that they could easily move up and down the steep pastures they occasionally had to live upon. So fastidious was Mr. Knight upon this point, that he would not choose a bull calf to rear for use as a sire until he had not only made him walk, but even trot; a practice which drew down upon him sometimes from the old neighbouring farmers remarks of contemptuous merriment, which Mr. Knight most completely disregarded. The issue turned the laugh upon his side, as the progeny of his 'trotting bulls,' proved clever and free in their action to the very last stage of fattening. 'I well remember,' says a correspondent who in early life knew that original thinker and successful breeder, 'most of the leading points which Mr. Knight endeavoured to obtain were the following:—broad nostrils, small from the nostrils to the eyes, and fine; large eyes; broad bash [scope, or forehead down to the line of the eyes]; open and well-developed horns, a little dipping in the first instance, and then gradually rising. Large measurement of girth was always a *sine quâ non*, and likewise that the shoulder should not be an upright one, but well lying back from the neck, the blade being very oblique, but lying open towards the chine. He would have his animals thick through the heart, with the fore-legs going straight down like two pegs (the opposite of 'lambs' knees'); ribs broad and well arched, especially the last ribs at the joining of the quarters; the table-bones of the sirloin long, flat, and well developed, particularly the one adjoining the ribs, thus making a strong, well-formed back, and joining the quarters. Hips were always considered to be secondary in importance, though he never wished to see them prominent, but so formed and placed as to stand tolerably even with the sirloin and ribs. The catch [pen-ends, pin-ends or Fools' point] he wished to see well developed, with not the slightest prominence of frame between the catch and the hips [*i.e.*, the packing of hind-quarters], nor anything in that region which might come under the denomination of gaudy. Indeed, his

ambition was to see an animal as true in its formation and level as possible from the catch all the way over the back, loin, chine, shoulders, and as far up the neck as possible; thighs true, deep, and thick; purse full and very well spread over the abdominal region, with indeed a disposition to fatten all the way up to the brisket (lengthwise under the body); thick, mellow skin, and long, soft hair."

Mr. Welles has placed it on record that the variety called grey or roan would obviously arise from an intermixture of the red with those possessing a large proportion of white. They obtained their greatest celebrity from their being favourites with Mr. Andrew Knight, much of whose stock were of that colour; one of the earliest being a white cow from which he bred one or two celebrated bulls. "That he pursued his object with judgment as well as ardour," says Mr. Welles, "has been evinced by prizes having been awarded of late years to many descendants of his stock, among others, the ox bred by Mr. Hill, Orleton, which obtained the gold medal at Smithfield in 1839, for the best beast in the yard."

Few of Mr. Knight's cattle have been registered. Of these Snowball 246 has already been referred to. Lawton 223 was also bred by Mr. Knight, and used by Mr. Downes, Aston Hall, in 1811. Stretford 264 is entered as having been from Mr. Knight's "celebrated white cow," and The Gatley Bull 501 was of his breeding. Among those who obtained stock from him were Mr. Rea, Monaughty; Mr. Turner, Aymestry; and Mr. Salwey, Ashley Moor. Through all these herds the Knight blood is still represented. Mr. Salwey purchased from Mr. Knight four heifers, from which a valuable progeny descended. Lord Berwick and Mr. Evans, Swanstone, obtained animals of this line at the Ashley Moor sale, and the Knight blood has thus been somewhat widely disseminated, constituting the principal material in Mr. John Hill's fine large herd at Felhampton Court, and being also represented in Mr. Evans' herd at The Hill, in Lord Coventry's herd at Croome Court, as well as in others in this country and the United States. Mr. Boughton Knight of Downton Castle, some years ago, attempted to found a herd of the old Knight grey colour, but finding the red with white faces were more

easily disposed of, he abandoned the strain. Mr. J. A. Rolls, The Hendre, Monmouth, is one of the few gentlemen who now keeps the stock of the old colour. In other herds possessing the Knight blood, the markings have not been retained, although the fine quality and true shapes, for which the sort was celebrated, are as conspicuous as ever, the heads being true to the old type.

Mr. Duncumb, in drawing up his report on the agriculture of Hereford for the Board of Agriculture in 1805, relied almost exclusively on Mr. Knight's information for his description of the management of cattle. In his observations on this subject, Mr. Knight said the Herefordshire breeder had "sacrificed the qualities of his cow to those of the ox. He does not value the cow according to the price which the grazier would give for it, but in proportion as it possesses that form and character which experience has taught him to be conducive to the excellence of the future ox. Hence the cow of Herefordshire is comparatively small, extremely delicate, and very feminine in its character. It is light fleshed when in common condition, but is capable of extending itself universally in a short space of time when fattening. Experience seems fully to have proved that these qualities in the cow are necessary to perfection in the ox; and that when the cow is large and masculine in its character, and heavily loaded with flesh, the ox will be coarse and brawny, and consequently unkind and tedious in the process of fattening. It may here be remarked that there is an extraordinary difference between the weight of a Herefordshire cow and the ox bred from her. Perhaps other sorts, eminent for producing fine oxen, are similarly distinguished, but it is a fact that the Herefordshire cow will not unfrequently be the mother of an ox of nearly three times her own weight." Mr. Knight, in fact, was convinced that the true function of the Hereford breed was to produce first-class beef. He did not believe in attempting to develop the milking properties of the race; considering that it was sufficient if a cow gave milk enough to keep its calf fat, and unless it could do so, it was disqualified for breeding a good ox. What he says descriptive of the cows bred in Herefordshire, appears to

mean simply that preference should be given to neat, small-sized animals. The system in Leicestershire of bestowing most of the attention on the improvement of the cow, and making her an excellent animal for the purpose of the grazier, was in his view unsound. We do not know if he succeeded in accurately conveying his meaning on this subject. It would seem he did not, if one is to judge from the exaggerated representation of his statements which is contained in Youatt's book on Cattle.

In 1802 a Mr. Davidson was sent to England by order of the Emperor of Russia to procure some of the improved breeds of cattle and sheep for the Imperial farm. He was recommended by Sir Joseph Banks to Mr. Knight, through whose means a selection was made of stock of other celebrated breeders as well as his own. This commission was executed so much to the satisfaction of the Emperor, that on Mr. Davidson's return to St. Petersburg a letter was received by Mr. Knight, signed N. Novossilzoff, in which reference was made to the very handsome way in which he had parted with a heifer and several of his valuable flock of sheep. In 1799, Mr. Knight received a gift from George III. of a merino ram. Mr. Knight died in May, 1838.

JAMES YARWORTH, Brinsop.—Mr. James Yarworth, first at Troy Farm, near Abergavenny, and subsequently at New House Farm, Brinsop, Hereford, distinguished himself as a breeder of Herefords. Mr. Eyton stated, on Mr. Yarworth's authority, that he commenced breeding in 1802, and that his final sale took place in 1820. During the time he was a breeder he sold upwards of 120 bulls and bull calves. In 1814 he sold a bull calf by Trojan 192 to Mr. Hewer; in 1816 a Tomkins bull, out of Margaret, the dam of Trojan, to Mr. Yeomans of Howton; and also in the same year to Mr. Knight a yearling bull by Trojan. He likewise sold bulls to Mr. White, Upleadon (who had a somewhat celebrated herd), and to Mr. Joseph Hill, Red Martley. The bull sold to Mr. Hill became the property of Mr. Rayer, who refused £260 for him. The most celebrated animal bred by Mr. Yarworth was Trojan 192. This bull was calved in 1811, and was got by Smith's Old Bull 322, dam Margaret, bred by Mr. B. Tomkins,

by the Silver Bull 41. Smith's Old Bull was out of a cow bred by Mr. B. Tomkins, and was either brother or half brother to Mr. Walker's famous bull Crickneck 175. Trojan was exhibited at the Hereford show in 1816, when the committee for deciding the merits of the cattle reported that he was the finest animal ever shown before the Society. It is stated that he weighed 28 stone per quarter, although he never had any other food than grass, hay, and water.

Mr. Yarworth's stock appears to have been chiefly of the Tomkins blood, some of the Tully strain having also been introduced. It is evident that he bred from near affinities, yet he was not afraid to infuse fresh blood. We have seen that some of the animals sold by him at Troy in 1814 had a far-off strain of Gloucestershire blood. The bull Hector 197, bred by Mr. Yarworth, got by Trojan 192, had for dam Pink, which is entered by Mr. Eyton in volume i. of the Herd Book as bred by Mr. Yarworth by a bull bred by Mr. Tully of Haywood, "out of a very splendid cow, Mr. Yarworth informs me, between the Devon and Hereford breed." It is uncertain what was the exact date of this slight infusion of the Devon blood which originally, as we have attempted to show, was very similar in its composition to that of the Hereford. Hector must have been calved some years before 1814, and his dam Pink, which was out of a "cow between the Devon and Hereford breed," would have been born either before the close of the last century or at the beginning of the present. Hector was used by Mr. Downes in 1814, and he was the sire of Crabstock 303, well known in connection with Mr. Rea's herd at Monaughty. Mr. Yarworth was fond of trying experiments in breeding, and no great harm resulted in these early days when the lines of breeds were less sharply drawn than at present. Although he seems to have retained too long the information as to the breeding of some of the animals purchased from him by Mr. William Hewer in 1814, he candidly informed Mr. Eyton as to the outside strain of Trojan.

Mr. W. WALKER, Burton, and his son, MR. J. WALKER, Lulsley Court, Worcester, have been mentioned by Mr. Yeld as successful breeders. Mr. Eyton obtained from Mr. J. Walker a memoir of the late Mr. Walker, Burton, which we

reproduce from the appendix to volume i. of the Herd Book:—
 “The estate of Burton, lying near Clifton-upon-Teme, in Worcestershire, Mr. Walker took in 1780, at 7s. per acre. The land, being of inferior quality, was not adapted for feeding cattle, and Mr. Walker therefore turned his attention to breeding Herefords; and may fairly be said to have been one of those who began breeding on his own foundation. He had no one to look to for assistance in bulls to improve his herd, but was obliged to rely on his own judgment and perseverance. He did not allow any opportunity to slip whenever he saw an animal likely to do him good, and never left it on account of price; so that in a few years he had a very good herd of cattle.

“The Burton breed was soon allowed to be the best in the county, and was in great demand. Mr. Walker reared several bulls every year, and generally disposed of them as yearlings at from £30 to £60, and sometimes £100 each. This plan he pursued until his death in 1817. He never had any public sale. His draught cows were sold as barrens.

“The following notices will show in some degree the estimation in which his breed was held:—Mr. Smith of Little Shellesley once gave Mr. Walker £20 each for 20 barren cows; the same gentleman at another time gave him £35 for a barren cow. Mr. Walker was in the habit of working oxen, and often sold them out of the team at £40 each. He was not very easily tempted to sell what he did not himself feel inclined to dispose of. Mr. J. Price (then of Earl’s Croome) offered Mr. Walker 200 guineas for two yearling heifers, twin sisters; Mr. T. Day, the exhibitor of the Durham Ox, offered him £60 for a four-year-old working ox, and Mr. Hornyold £250 for a cow with a small bull calf at her foot. All these offers, with many more of the like kind, were refused.

“Mr. Walker was not much in the habit of showing stock at the agricultural meetings, but when he did show he was very successful. On February 12th, 1818, his stock was sold by auction, and brought very high prices, being dispersed extensively over the kingdom. It is not, perhaps, generally known (at least, not generally acknowledged) that many first-

rate stocks in the county of Hereford, too, have to date their origin from the Burton breed."

Mr. J. Walker, Lulsley Court, acquired some of his father's stock, and introduced a frequent cross of Mr. Price's blood. One of the best known animals bred by Mr. Walker was Crickneck 175, so named from having sustained an injury in the neck by falling into a stone quarry when nine months old: he was so "cricked" in the neck and injured in the back that he did not stand for months. Crickneck was got by a dark brown bull bred by Mr. W. Walker, and out of a cow bred by Mr. B. Tomkins. He was never shown for any premium, but received 100 guineas forfeit at Lichfield, "and was allowed to be at that time the best in the kingdom." Among other bulls owned by Mr. J. Walker was Wellington 4, bred by Mr. B. Tomkins. The cattle belonging to Mr. W. Walker were of a darker colour than was generally found among Herefords, and Mr. Welles points out that a feature of the bulls belonging to him was that their throats had as little loose flesh as possible depending from them. In Mr. J. Walker's hands these characteristics were removed, and the appearance of his stock was brought more into conformity with that of Mr. Price.

THE YEOMANS FAMILY.—The family of Yeomans has long been closely identified with the breeding of Herefords, and it is gratifying to find that this connection is still maintained, Mr. John H. Yeomans and Mr. Henry Yeomans having taken a very active part in the recent extension of the breed in the United States. As to the early work of the Yeomans family, there is little reliable information. At the Herefordshire Society's Show in 1805, Mr. John Yeomans of Howton gained the first prize for yearling bulls, and this honour was obtained by his brother Richard in 1807, while in 1819 he was again first for yearling bulls. Mr. Richard Yeomans purchased a bull in 1816 from Mr. Yarworth of Brinsop, the animal having been out of Margaret, the dam of Trojan. Mr. Yeomans is mentioned by Mr. Welles, with Mr. Tully and Mr. Skyrme, as one of the earliest breeders of the red with white face variety. Mr. Duckham, in his Cirencester lecture, states that he understands the sire of one of Westcar's famous Tully

oxen was bred by Mr. Yeomans, and was red with white face. Many of the calves got by him were grey, a fact that so annoyed Mr. Tully that he sent some to the butcher, and complained of the circumstance to the breeder, who fortunately induced him to rear those he had not sold, and Mr. Duckham remarks that this was the origin of the Tully greys. Mr. John Yeomans of Moreton, son of the gentleman just named, was also a very successful breeder. His greatest victory was gained with the cow Countess, bred by Mr. Turner of The Noke, and her son Royal 331, by Cotmore 376. Countess was purchased by Mr. Yeomans at Mr. Kedward's sale at Westhyde. Countess 3rd, the dam of Royal, was got by Sir Charles 1388, her dam being Sovereign 404. The sire of Royal was, of course, full of Hewer blood. At the Bristol Show of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1842, Mr. Yeomans' Royal and his dam Countess were awarded the first prizes in the classes for aged bulls and cows, an honour that rarely falls to one exhibitor. Countess was known as the Short-tail cow, and Mr. Duckham, M.P., has a portrait of her at Baysham Court. In 1843, Mr. Yeomans' herd was sold after his death at Moreton. Mr. Duckham has given us a priced catalogue of the sale, at which the highest price for cows was £56 for Countess, whose bull calf, eleven months old, made £46. The bull Royal 331 was sold for £75, and Reliance 278, out of Mr. Hewer's Sylph by Chance 365, fetched £70.

Since the foregoing notes were written, a letter received from Mr. John Yeomans states:—"My great grandfather went from Thingehill to Howton Court in 1785. His name was John Yeomans. His son John succeeded him in the farm and stock sometime just previous to 1800, when the old man died. My grandfather, Richard Yeomans, succeeded his brother John in 1807, and continued in Howton Court till 1827, when he moved to Llanrothal. The stock seems to have been handed down from the one to the other. The cattle were red with white face, very big, some dark reds and others light; these latter were the favourites of their breeder, but the dark reds were then the most fashionable. An aunt of mine, nearly 90 years old, says she does not see such cattle now."

It may be added that there is little doubt that the influence

of the Yeomans cattle in the foundation of the red with white face Herefords is much greater than would appear from the Herd Book records. In fact it is believed by those whose memory reaches back to a very early period in the present century, that, more than any other strains, they contributed to the building up of the now predominant variety. An interview with a very old breeder, Mr. J. Y. Cooke, formerly of Moreton House, confirms this impression. Mr. Cooke's opinion is endorsed by the incident related by Mr. Duckham as to the sale of a bull of Yeomans' breeding to Mr. Tully. In a catalogue of the sale of "genuine-bred white-faced cattle" belonging to Mr. Cooke, it is remarked that "the proprietor has spared neither pains nor expense to possess some of the very best blood in the world, and has kept in its original purity that breed which lineally descended to him from the late Mr. Yeomans of Howton Court, and from whose stock nearly, if not all, the best herds of white-faced Herefords in this kingdom have descended."

MR. TENCH, Bromfield.—The only animal bred by Mr. Tench, Bromfield, entered in volume i. of the Herd Book, is Colombus 443, got by Mr. John Hewer's Fitzfavourite 443. Mr. Tench was, however, a very successful breeder, and at the early shows of the Herefordshire Society gained five prizes, having been first with yearling bulls at the Leominster meeting in 1808. He was also, as we have seen, the owner of the bull Prizefighter, and with him in 1800 he won the bet with Mr. Knowles of Nailston, Leicestershire, for 100 guineas, Mr. Knowles' bull being doubtless of the Longhorn breed. It is interesting to notice the relationship, by marriage, between the Tench and Jeffries families.

REV. J. R. SMYTHIES, Lynch Court.—Few of the old breeders did more to extend the reputation of the Herefords than the late Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch Court. His son, Mr. George Smythies, Marlow Lodge, informs us that he is unable to furnish us with any trustworthy account of the commencement of his father's stock, but he believes that he first bought Herefords in 1806. After a few years he left the county, retaining only a few of his cows, but in 1820 he returned, and then established a permanent herd, which he

selected from the best breeders. Mr. Smythies adds:—"When my father came into Herefordshire, he hailed from Essex, and consequently knew nothing of Herefords. He was, however, totally unprejudiced as to the different breeds, and made up his mind to select the mottle faces as being the most fleshy. Being no judge then of Hereford cows in store condition, his plan was to attend the fat stock markets and buy the best fat cows he could find." As to the principal sources of Mr. Smythies' herd, Mr. Yeld gives some interesting notes, which will be found in the quotation from his account of the early breeders. The catalogues of his stock show that he owned cows bred by Mr. B. Tomkins, Miss Tomkins, Mr. Price, Ryall; Mr. Skyrme, Stretton; Mr. Yarworth, Brinsop; Mr. Tully, Huntington; Mr. Walker, Burton; Mr. Sheward, Little Dilwyn; Mr. Moore, Wellington; and many others. Mr. Welles remarks that "to the Rev. J. R. Smythies the county is indebted for a long continued and successful attempt to amend the breed, which was aided most effectually by bulls he used of Tomkins and Price blood; and the large lot of two-year-old steers exhibited by him in 1842, at Hereford October Fair, will long be remembered by those who saw them." Among the bulls he had may be mentioned Proctor's Bull 316, bred by Mr. B. Tomkins out of his favourite cow Old Pink; Cupid 260, bred by Mr. Calliers, Lynch Court; Young Cupid 259, bred by Mr. Smythies, got by Cupid 260, dam Countess, bred by Mr. Yarworth; Cæsar 196, by Mr. Yarworth's Soldier 193, dam Mr. Yarworth's Larkspur; Cupid 198, bred by Mr. Smythies, by Proctor's Bull 316; Forester 112, by Mr. Price's Woodman 12; Goliath 37, bred by Mr. Price, by Young Trueboy 32; Soldier 193, bred by Mr. Yarworth, &c. Mr. Smythies, as is stated elsewhere, gained the first prize at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1839 at Oxford, for the best cow for dairy purposes.

Mr. Grasett of Wetmore has shown us the first private herd book which Mr. Smythies kept, in which he records that he sold a barren cow, 17 years old, for £63, and several young bulls at from £40 to £60 each. Mr. Smythies had unbounded confidence in the merits of the breed. In 1849 he offered to show four Hereford steers

whose ages should not exceed two years and three months, and four whose ages should not exceed one year and three months, at the Smithfield Show, against eight Shorthorns and eight Devons, of similar ages, for sweepstakes of 100 guineas for each lot. Nothing seems to have come of this challenge. The herd of Mr. Smythies was continued by his son, who was for some time in partnership with Mr. Grasett, Wetmore, who, since the retirement of Mr. Smythies, has kept on the herd.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, Thingehill and Brinsop.—The stock of Mr. H. Williams, Thingehill Court, were of light red colour inclining to yellow, with faintly ticked or speckled faces. At his sale in 1814, 52 breeding animals, including young calves, sold at an average of £32. The highest price was £76 for the cow Prettymaid and heifer calf. The cow Fillpail and her heifer calf made £76, and a bull was sold for £65, while a yearling heifer fetched £52. Mr. John Williams of Brinsop and Credenhill had also a good herd with which he was successful at the Hereford County Shows early in the century, and which were probably of the same strain as that of his brother Mr. H. Williams. Mr. John Williams, who died in 1815, was married to a sister of Mr. Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger.

MESSRS. TURNER, Aymestry and Noke Court.—We have seen that Mr. James Turner, Aymestry Court, was a purchaser at Mr. Galliers' sale at Wigmore Grange in 1795. He began breeding in 1780, when he entered the farm of Aymestry Court. In 1803 he offered to show for 100 guineas, against any other in the county, a six-year-old ox, "for weight and least coarse meat." Mr. Turner's herd was carried on by his son Mr. Philip Turner, who used bulls from Mr. Knight; Messrs. Jeffries; Mr. J. Turner, Noke; Mr. Parry, Old Court; and Mr. Child, Wigmore Grange. In 1839 this gentleman's son, Mr. Philip Turner, commenced farming at Westhyde, near Hereford, removing subsequently to The Leen. He obtained a portion of his father's herd, and his success as a breeder was proved by the remarkable sale that took place at the Leen in 1883, as well as by his previous show-yard victories. But a more detailed account of his career must be reserved for another chapter. We may mention that Mr.

J. Turner, Noke, bred the Hewer bull Chance 348. The dam of this animal, Victoria, by Mr. Hewer's Lottery 410, broke loose to several young bulls, and it was not ascertained which of them was the sire of the bull calf, which was therefore appropriately named Chance. Some of the bull calves were by Lottery, and the probability is that he was thus doubly the grandsire of Chance. Chance was bought at Mr. Turner's sale in 1838 by Mr. D. Williams, Brecon, and became the sire of the celebrated bull Sir David 349, whose dam was also by Chance.

OTHER BREEDERS.—MR. JONES, Breinton, built up his fine herd between 1811 and 1828, by mixing the old Breinton strain with the blood of Skyrme of Stretton and Tully of Huntington. After using bulls of his own breeding, he in 1836 resorted to the Hewer stock for sires; among those so employed being Conqueror, Hope, Laurel 409, Lottery 2nd 408, and Young Breinton. His herd was sold in 1847. Mr. Jones gained second prize for yearling bulls at the Herefordshire Society's Show in 1803.

MR. WEYMAN, first of Moreton and then of Stockton, was a very careful and able breeder, and his stock was closely connected with that of Mr. Morris. His herd, Mr. Welles remarks, was remarkable for size and depth of flesh, and his cattle, as well as that at Dayhouse and Stocktonbury with which they were blended, were found well adapted for crossing with the finer and more delicate varieties. Mr. Weyman's bull Stockton 237, a white face, was evidently a very fine animal, as with him Mr. Weyman challenged all England for 500 guineas. The challenge, it is stated, was accepted by a member of the Tomkins family, who, however, afterwards drew back, leaving Stockton the winner. The bull Noble 238, bred by Mr. Weyman, was got by a son of Stockton; his dam Curley having been by a bull bred by Mr. Yeomans of Howton. He was the sire of prize stock belonging to Mr. Turner, one of them having been Countess, the first prize cow at the R.A.S.E. Show at Bristol.

The herd of Mr. JOHN MORRIS, Stocktonbury, was bred from the stocks of Messrs. Walker, Burton; Clarke, Ivington; Hewer; Turner, Noke; Weyman; Jeffries; and Edwards of

Dayhouse. The bull Dayhouse 299 was a noted animal. He was bred by Mr. Edwards, Dayhouse, and is referred to as having been brother to Mr. Hodge's fat cow, which took the prize at Leominster for the best fat cow in 1838. "He was the sire of more prize cattle than any bull in his day."

MR. W. C. HAYTON, Moreton Court, was one of the first breeders who introduced Mr. John Price's (Ryall) stock into the county of Hereford, and the result of his first trial of it was that he bred three oxen which in one year gained the three first prizes at the Smithfield Show. Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow, acquired some of his first cows from Mr. Hayton. In 1829 he was presented with a public testimonial in recognition of "the meritorious services he had rendered by his indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions in effecting the improvement of the breed of cattle of the county."

MR. S. BLUCK, Bromfield, began breeding in 1809, previous to which date his father had been using bulls from Tully, Huntington, and Williams, Brinsop. He himself used bulls from Messrs. Jeffries, The Grove; Yarworth, Tomkins, and Hewer. Mr. Bluck informed Mr. Eyton that all the bulls used by him were white-faced, except the one he had in 1817, and that his cows were mostly white-faced, with a red mark round the eye.

The stock of MR. W. PERRY, Monkland and Cholstrey, was derived from the herds of Messrs. Turner, Noke; T. Jeffries, Hewer, G. Tomkins, Smythies, and Tully. He had sales in 1843 and 1847, and was breeder of Derby 209, first prize aged bull at the Royal at Southampton in 1844.

MR. PARRY of Old Court was the breeder of the famous bull Old Court 306, described as mottle-faced, and got by a bull bred by Mr. Tully, Clirow, his dam being by Mr. G. Tomkins' Radical 265. Old Court was the sire of the Earl of Oxford's prize steers at Hereford in 1842, and was one of the early sires used by Mr. Rea, Monaughty.

MR. KEDWARD, Westhyde, had been breeding for only about five or six years when his herd was sold in February, 1859. Seventy-four head, including 21 young calves, which were sold separately, averaged nearly £26. A bull calf was sold for £80, and three cows with calves averaged £80.

Mr. Philip Turner was one of the purchasers, and he retained the blood in the Leen herd.

The herd of Mr. JOHN ROCKE, Clungunford House, which was sold in 1849, was mostly descended from the stocks of Mr. Yeomans, Moreton; Mr. Williams, Brecon; Mr. Stephens, The Sheep House; and the Rev. John Locke, the last-named having bred some good animals.

SIR HUNGERFORD HOSKYNs, BART., Harewood Grange, did much to improve and extend the breed. His herd was very well bred, among the animals he possessed being some tracing from the herds of Mr. T. Tully, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. John Price, &c. His cow Fatrumps, got by Old Sovereign, dam Blossom, was a frequent winner, having been first as the best cow in milk at the Royal Show at Cambridge. Sir Hungerford used no fewer than 14 bulls bred by Mr. John Hewer, among them being Sovereign, Byron, Chance, Favourite, Dangerous, Jupiter, and Hope. He also used bulls bred by Mr. J. Yeomans, &c. The Harewood stock supplied some of the foundation animals in the herd at Hampton Court.

As has already been indicated, Mr. THEOPHILUS SALWEY, Ashley Moor, obtained the nucleus of his herd from Mr. T. A. Knight. Early in the present century Mr. Knight presented Mr. Salwey with a bull calf, in colour, says Mr. Housman, a broken or slightly grizzled red, not a violent grey. In the following year Mr. Salwey purchased from Mr. Knight four heifers, bred at Wormesley Grange, then in Mr. Knight's occupation. These heifers were selected by Mr. Knight as being well adapted to mate with the bull calf previously given. We quote from Mr. Housman's account:—"Two of the heifers were red, two grey. All had a considerable dash of the Tully blood; two some of Skyrme's strain, and the other two dashed with the Tomkins element to no small extent. All the finally sanctioned Downton Castle sorts were thus included. One heifer, in whose veins the Tomkins blood predominated, had peculiar brown eyes, and was called by the herdsman 'the cherry-eyed one'; by Mr. Salwey distinguished as Cherry. This was the representative dam of the Cherry family, and amongst her immediate produce by the bull already mentioned

was Andrew, the famous winner of the Herefordshire Cup in 1807. From Andrew and his seraglio issued a tribe which soon began to figure prominently; and Mr. Knight, who often inspected the herd, declared many of the animals to be improvements upon his own. He was even known to declare that, according to his ideas and fancy, Andrew was the best bull he had ever seen. The bull Andrew succeeded his father as stock sire at Ashley Moor, and doubtless there was, during the term of his reign, some amount of in-breeding of the Knight blood. The red and the grey elements were pretty fairly balanced, but the red, whether from selection or from predominance of hue, ultimately prevailed over the grey, and the Tully strain became less frequently represented in colour than the Skyrme and Tomkins varieties. Andrew was red, his sire, as already stated, not exactly grey but broken red, that is to say, the main body of colour was red with a mealy grizzle about the flanks, elbows, and twist. The father and son were used as long as they properly could be used in the herd, and the selection of their successor was a matter of some anxiety." Mr. Housman, who gave these facts in "Bell's Weekly Messenger," from notes supplied by a member of the late Mr. Salwey's family, explains that the choice fell on a bull that had been given by Mr. Knight to a solicitor in Ludlow. This bull was by old Andrew, out of a pure George Tomkins cow. He was named Chancellor and was never entered in the Herd Book. Mr. Salwey tried another cross, but it did not fulfil his expectations, and he then determined to keep the blood as nearly pure Knight as seemed consistent with wholesome principles. Therefore, avoiding as much as he could the mating of the nearest relations, he bred back into the sort whenever the opportunity offered, and would at any time use his own bulls rather than risk the effect of an untried mixture. Several of the sires used within the last 30 years, before the dispersion of the herd in 1844, were bred at Ashley Moor, and Mr. Salwey had access to two bulls bred by Mr. Knight, one of them purchased by the late Mr. Coleman of Orleton, and the other bred by Mr. Green, Orleton. The Ashley Moor herd was sold on February 14th and 15th, 1844. From the catalogue, it appeared that most of the animals traced

from cows called Old Cherry and Old Betsy, described as of pure Knight breed. A few were also descended from a cow called Old Tomkins. Among other bulls that had been used were Cholstrey, bred by Mr. J. Thomas of Cholstrey, a grandson of Mr. Weyman's Stockton; Young Trueboy, by Mr. John Walker's Trueboy from a prize cow bred by Mr. Price; Stormer, bred by Mr. Tench, Bromfield; Sir Andrew, bred by Mr. Hemmings, Kingsland, and others. From Mr. Salwey's herd a number of animals went to Lord Berwick and Mr. Evans, Swanstone. The sort has been carefully preserved and is now, as we have mentioned elsewhere, found in the herds of Mr. Hill, Felhampton Court; Mrs. Evans, The Hill; Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook House; Lord Coventry, and others both at home and broad.

Mr. CLARKE, Lyde, near Hereford, had a large herd entirely self coloured. He sold a bull to Mr. Germaine for £200.

During the later part of the period now under notice, no herd was more successful in the show-yard than that of Mr. T. C. YELD, The Broome. From 1829 to 1849, Mr. Yeld gained no fewer than 25 prizes at shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society; this number being exceeded only by that won by Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, whose herd will be referred to subsequently, and who carried off as many as 30 prizes. Mr. Yeld, in the valuable paper from which extracts have already been freely taken, thus describes his training as a breeder of Herefords:—"My father occupying a large grazing farm, and attending all the fairs in the county, to which I accompanied him, I had a rare opportunity of making the acquaintance of Herefordshire men as well as of Hereford cattle, which I have found a great advantage through a long business life. I had not only the privilege of visiting and associating with the first farmers in the county, but I had a further privilege—that of being brought up to work. My father, when he bought a lot of stock at a fair, always made me drive it home. To be sure I had a good nag, but the advantage was that I had a good opportunity of observing our bargains, comparing one with the other, and a most essential thing I found it to know in after years, how cattle should be driven to most advantage." Mr. Yeld

informed Mr. Eyton that his herd originated in 1820-21 by the purchase of cows and heifers from the stock of the late Viscount Hereford, Mr. Sheward of Little Dilwyn, Mr. Proctor of King's Pyon, and Mr. Wheeler of Ivington Park. Among the bulls used were Snowball 246, Warrior 262, Red Robin 263, Young Cupid 259, Tobias 487, Trump 490, Claret 253, Big Ben 248, The Knight 185, Napier 250. Snowball, of Mr. Knight's breeding, and of which an account has already been given, was one of the best stock-getters of his day; Red Robin was sire of several prize steers at Hereford and Smithfield; Young Cupid was winner of the yearling and all aged prizes at Hereford, and sire of many prize animals; Tobias obtained two prizes at Hereford, and was sire of Mr. William Perry's Goldfinder 383, and "of more prize animals than any other bull that has ever been in the county." Trump was twice a winner at the Hereford Show for bull, cow, and offspring. He was sire of Napoleon, sold to the Duke of Bedford by Mr. Yeld, and which obtained the first prize at Cambridge R.A.S.E. meeting, and of the two bulls which obtained the first and second yearling prizes at the Hereford Candlemas Meeting, 1837, of the yearling which won the same prize, 1848, of many prize steers, and was himself highly commended when shown against Cotmore at the Hereford Candlemas Meeting. Claret was sire of several prize animals. Napier won the prize for the best bull calf at Leominster, 1850, beating 16 others, and was accidentally burnt when travelling by rail to Northampton. Big Ben was the sire of many prize animals, among which were the steers exhibited by Mr. Yeld at Hereford Candlemas Meeting, 1849, also Candlemas and October, 1850. "The steers have been invariably sold at Hereford for the last 20 years, and, with two exceptions, have made the highest price of any steers sold of the same age in the fair at which they were sold. The cows and heifers possess one uniform character, are of good size, blood-red colour with white faces, and of first-rate quality." Mr. Yeld had a large sale in 1852.

A very fine herd was that of Mr. THOMAS LONGMORE, Walford, near Ludlow. Mr. Longmore, who, along with other members of his family, bred some excellent cattle, is best

known to the present generation as the breeder of the celebrated bull Walford 871, which was winner of the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Windsor in 1851, and of the first prize and gold medal as best bull of any breed at the Paris Exhibition in 1855. The lineage of this famous animal, which became the property of Lord Berwick, may throw some light on the strains possessed by Mr. Longmore. The pedigree is imperfectly given in the first edition of volume ii. of the Herd Book, but in Mr. Duckham's revised edition the necessary information is supplied. Walford was got by Clungunford 869A, bred by Mr. Howells, Clungunford; Clungunford being by Dinedor 395, bred by Mr. Fluck and owned by Mr. Stedman, Bedstone, and Mr. Meire. The dam of Walford was by Albert 2nd 867A, bred by Mr. Morris, Stocktonbury, and half brother to Albert 330, which was by Dayhouse 299. The granddam was by Brunslow 870, bred by Mr. Beddoes, Brunslow, and the great-granddam was by Broome 866A, bred by Mr. Yeld, his dam having been bred by Mr. Knight, Downton.

MR. CARPENTER, Eardisland, founded his herd mainly on the stock of Mr. Jeffries, The Grove, having obtained a selection of cows and the bull Hope 439, by Byron 440, out of the dam of Cotmore 376, from that gentleman. Mr. Carpenter was very successful at the early shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He bred the first prize cow at York in 1848 and Norwich in 1849, while he was the owner of the first prize cow at Exeter in 1850. He was also the breeder of the bulls Henry 350, The Count 351, Sir Walter 352, and Quicksilver 353; all by Hope 439. Quicksilver was first prize yearling at Southampton in 1844, and Henry was sold in 1845 to Mons. Le St. Marie for the King of the French. Mr. Carpenter bred the first prize winners at other shows of the Royal. For example, he was the breeder of the first prize bull at York in 1848—namely, Coningsby 718, by Quicksilver 353. Mr. Carpenter was for some time owner of the famous bull Sir David 349.

CHAPTER VI.

PROGRESS OF THE BREED.

Progress of the breed in the hands of the graziers.—The Charlton ox.—Mr. Westcar's oxen.—Twenty sold at an average of £106 each.—Challenges.—Successes in the show-yards.—The Smithfield Club.—Herefordshire Agricultural Society.—Royal Agricultural Society of England.—Extension of the breed in England.—A feeding experiment.—Division in the ranks.—The dispute about white faces and mottle faces.—The Herd Book and other publications.

WHILE the breeders whose operations we have described were steadily improving the breed and extending its reputation, other influences were acting in similar directions. It was the appearance of the Herefordshire oxen at the Hereford October Fair and in the county of Gloucester that first attracted Marshall's favourable attention to the merits of the breed. There were few shows in these early days, and if the fame of a variety were to be carried beyond its native districts, it had to be done by other means than a successful display in the show-yard, and the subsequent publicity given to the performance by notices of the press. A favourite method adopted by breeders who wished to attract attention to their stock, was to issue challenges.

IN THE HANDS OF THE GRAZIERS.

But before we have any record of these challenges, the Hereford cattle were pushing themselves into public notice in another way. A number of the leading graziers took up the cause of the breed with great spirit, finding nothing to surpass it for profitable feeding upon a simple grass ration. In this connection reference has already been made to Mr. J. H. Campbell of Charlton, Kent. In the year 1779, Mr. Campbell exhibited at Greenwich an ox of the "true Herefordshire breed on account of the fineness of his flesh, beauty of

his shape, symmetry of his parts, impartial distribution of his weight, and the regular fattening of all parts, fore and aft." A detailed account of this animal is given in the "Annals of Agriculture," and as it is one of the first examples of a Hereford being exhibited to the public, it may be interesting to quote a few of the facts regarding him. The ox was about seven years old, and the following are the figures as to his size and weight.

Measurements.

	ft.	ins.
Length from poll to end of rump	8	3
Height	5	2
Girth round the first rib	10	6
Plumbed to the outside of each first rib	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Girth behind the shoulders	9	0
Plumbed across the hips	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto the shoulders	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto the end rump or tutts	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Round the leg below the knee	0	9
Round the leg below the hock	0	11

Weight.

Live weight 30 cwt. (3360 lbs.)

	st.	lbs.
The carcass dressed, fore-quarters	63	4
" " "	63	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127	0
" " hind-quarters	56	4
" " "	55	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	112	2

Total fore and hind-quarters }
of 8 lbs. to the stone } 239 2
Fore-quarters weighed 14 st. 8 lbs. more than the hind-quarters.
Tallow 36 st. 4 lbs.

The hide was not weighed, but Mr. Cowlery (the butcher who killed the ox) supposed it to be 15 st.; the tongue 12 lbs.; heart 9 lbs.; the neck pieces 2 st. 4 lbs.; leg pieces 2 st. 2 lbs.

Mr. Cowlery further declared that the blade bone was not thicker or of more weight than one of a beast of only 80 st.

weight; but the entrails were much less than what was commonly found in beasts of small size, and the liver was less than any he had ever met with in a full grown beast.

Middle sirloin . . .	62 lbs.
Ditto after roasting . . .	48 „
	—
Decrease . . .	14 lbs.
	—

The ox was sold for £70.

Mr. Campbell, in a controversy which took place in the "Annals of Agriculture," disclaimed the idea that his ox was exhibited on account of size; nothing exceptional being claimed for him in that respect. But Mr. Campbell said it was the opinion of many who viewed the ox alive, that they never saw "so much beef under a hide of the size, and upon so small a proportion of bone." Many butchers, when looking at the ox, remarked that there was not one ounce of coarse flesh on the whole carcase; and Mr. Cowldry, when the carcase was in his shop, pointed out that "even the neck was marbled."

Mr. Westcar of Creslow, Bucks, another eminent grazier, identified himself with the breed. He regularly attended the Hereford Fair from 1779 to 1819, and the high prices at which he sold Hereford bullocks doubtless convinced many of their adaptability for grazing purposes. Mr. George Smythies favours us with a letter addressed to his father many years ago; it is in the following terms:—"Chenies, near Rickmansworth, Herts, December 5, 1825. Dear Sir,—When at Creslow, a few days since, on a visit to my friend Westcar, speaking of the extraordinary prices made of oxen grazed by him at various periods, at my request he allowed me to make the subjoined extracts from his books, and well knowing your predilection for Hereford cattle, and thinking it might be agreeable to you, I have taken the liberty to send you a copy. I have confined myself to such only as sold for £100 and upwards; had I descended to £80 I know not to what extent in number of animals my list would have run.—(Signed) GEORGE DODD,"

			£	s.	d.
1799.	December 16.	—Two oxen to Mr. Chapman	200	0	0
1800.	" 4.	—One ditto to ditto	147	0	0
"	" 13.	—One ditto to Mr. Harrington	100	0	0
1801.	November 26.	—Six ditto to Messrs. Giblett & Co.	680	0	0
1802.	" 26.	—One ditto to ditto	100	0	0
"	" 31.	—One ditto to Mr. Chapman	126	0	0
"	December 4.	—Two ditto to Mr. Horwood	200	0	0
1803.	" 4.	—One ditto to Mr. Chapman	100	0	0
"	" 19.	—One ditto to Mr. Reynolds	105	0	0
"	" 19.	—One ditto to Messrs. Giblett	105	0	0
1804.	" 5.	—One ditto to ditto	105	0	0
1805.	" 4.	—One ditto to ditto	100	0	0
1811.	November 28.	—One ditto to Mr. Chandler	105	0	0

It will be seen that the 20 oxen realised £2123, being an average of £106 6s. each. Mr. Smythies tells us that he has understood that six of the bullocks were greys, but he does not know which of the animals were of this colour. Mr. Duckham states that Mr. Westcar not only made many purchases of Herefords, but he also induced the Duke of Bedford and many other noble lords to adopt the same plan, and thus did much to bring the breed into public notice.

The following are particulars of one of Mr. Westcar's light grey steers:—A six-year-old ox, bred by Mr. Tully, Huntington, fed by Mr. Westcar; carcase 268 stone 6 lbs. (8 lbs. per stone), hide 13 stone 7 lbs., head 8 stone, entrails 7 stone 5 lbs., pluck 6 stone 1½ lbs., fat 34 stone 3 lbs. (total 2700½ lbs.). Sir Brandreth Gibbs, in his "History of the Smithfield Club," gives the weight of Mr. Westcar's stall-fed ox in 1802:—Carcase 274 stone 6 lbs. (2198 lbs.), and his grass-fed ox that year, 225 stone 6 lbs. (1806 lbs.).

Mr. Samuel Arnsby, writing in 1857 to the "Farmers' Magazine," from King Street, Smithfield, said:—"The transcendent prices which fat Hereford oxen made in Smithfield about 50 years back struck vast quantities of spectators with admiration and astonishment. If memory serves me right, in the year 1812 or 1813 I saw sold in Smithfield Christmas Market, 50 Hereford oxen belonging to the high-famed Mr. Westcar, living in the vale of Aylesbury, that averaged 50 guineas each, making 2500 guineas. At the same time, in Smithfield, Mr. Richard Kightley of Castlethorpe, Bucks, sold 30 Hereford oxen that averaged £57 each, making

£1710. Mr. Kightley's oxen were sold by himself, and Mr. Westcar's oxen were sold by Mr. Thomas Potter. Mr. Westcar was heard to say, in Smithfield, that of the heaviest Hereford ox he ever fed, the carcase when dead weighed 157 stone 2 lbs. of 14 lbs. to the stone—2200 lbs., a weight not reached now. The old and famous breed of Herefords are not so large in frame as they were 50 years back, but are more complete and mature at an earlier age. Nearly all the above-named high-priced gigantic oxen had been worked, and had earned home money at the plough and other labour before they were fed. At that time it was well known that Mr. Westcar had a large close that kept, the whole of the summer, 200 large oxen, and, with the 200 oxen, he fed 300 ewes and their lambs, and all went to market the same year." It is impossible, we think, to overrate the value of the services rendered to the breed by the old graziers.

CHALLENGES.

Allusion has been made to the many challenges by which it was sought to draw attention to the breed or to the individual herds. A few of these early challenges may be noted here, although most of them are referred to in our remarks on individual breeders. One of the first was that of Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, who drove 20 of his cows to Hereford on the day of the Agricultural Show, and offered 100 guineas to any one who would show an equal number superior to them, but the challenge was not accepted. In 1810, Mr. Meek of Lichfield gave a challenge to show his Longhorn bull against any Hereford for 100 guineas. His challenge was accepted by Mr. Walker, Burton Court, who sent his bull Crickneck 175 to Lichfield; but when he got there it appeared that Mr. Meek had made himself acquainted with the superiority of Mr. Walker's bull, and rather than submit to defeat, allowed judgment to go by default in favour of the Hereford. As has been stated, Mr. Haywood of Blakemere and Mr. Hill, Felhampton Court, have portraits of the Hereford bull Prizefighter, bred by Mr. Samuel Haywood, Clifton-on-Teme. The inscription on the painting states that he was "Shown at Shifnal, 29th December, 1800,

by Mr. Tench of Bromfield against Mr. Knowles of Nailston, Leicester (whose nomination would, doubtless, have been a Longhorn), to decide a bet of 100 guineas; determined in favour of the Herefordshire by Mr. Pestcar, Somersetshire." Mr. Price of Ryall, as we have already mentioned, issued two challenges. In 1812 he gave a challenge to be decided at the Lichfield Agricultural Meeting, to show 20 of his cows in milk against 20 Longhorn cows for 100 guineas, which was accepted by Mr. Meek, and was decided in Mr. Price's favour. In 1839 Mr. Price sent forth a public challenge to show 20 cows and a bull of his own breeding against the same number of any other person's breeding, of any breed, open to all England, but no one came forward to accept it. Mr. Weyman of Stockton challenged all England with his bull Stockton 237 for 500 guineas, which was accepted by one of the Tomkins family, who, however, afterwards withdrew, leaving Mr. Weyman the victor. Mr. Turner of Aymestry in 1803 offered to show a six-year-old Herefordshire ox, of his own breeding, against any breeder in the county of Hereford, or any adjoining county, for 100 guineas, for "weight and least coarse meat." Mr. Walker of Burton was offered 60 guineas by Mr. T. Day, the exhibitor of the Durham ox, for a four-year-old working ox. In 1825, at the Smithfield Club, there was a sweepstakes between three Herefords belonging to the Duke of Bedford and three Durhams belonging to the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, which was won by the Herefords.

IN THE SHOW-YARDS.

The preparation of an account of what the Herefords have done in the show-yard has specially engaged the attention of Mr. William Housman, whose intimate acquaintance with everything connected with the breed is well known. His valuable contribution will be found elsewhere. In order, however, to trace the progress of the breed, it is desirable to briefly refer here to some of their early achievements at shows. The Smithfield Club and the Agricultural Society of Hereford were founded almost about the same time, the latter having the start by one year. The Smithfield Club was

instituted under the title of the Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society, at a meeting held in December, 1798, the name by which it is now so widely and favourably known having been adopted in 1802. The history of the Club has been written by the late Sir Brandreth T. Gibbs.* From this valuable little book we learn many interesting details regarding the position taken by the Herefords at the early shows. At the first show held in 1799, Mr. Westcar's first prize bullock, which sold for 100 guineas, was 8 ft. 11 ins. long, 6 ft. 7 ins. high, and 10 ft. 4 ins. girth. In his Cirencester lecture, from which we have already quoted, Mr. Duckham said that from the dimensions given upon a coloured print which he then exhibited, together with the names of the feeder and purchaser, all corresponding with the figures given by Sir Brandreth T. Gibbs, he had no doubt it was intended to represent this prize animal of Mr. Westcar's. If so, says Mr. Duckham, he was bred by Mr. Tully, Huntington, near Hereford; his weight was 247 stone; and he bore the distinctive marks of the red with white face, with the exception of the white stripe which now extends along the back, and just over the shoulders, being shown in the picture as far as the hip bones, and it also differed from the modern markings by the lower part of the legs being red instead of white. We may add that the drawing in Garrard's book removes any doubt as to the identity of this animal, which was unquestionably bred by Mr. Tully. At the show in 1799 it is also stated that Mr. Grace of Buckinghamshire exhibited a Hereford ox, 7 ft. high, which weighed upwards of 260 stone, and measured in girth 12 ft. 4 ins. Among the other winners at this inaugural show of the Smithfield Club were the Duke of Bedford and Mr. John Ellman, both of whom were breeders of Herefords; the latter had the prize for "the best ox fattened with grass and hay only in the shortest time from the yoke." It is thus apparent that the Herefords constituted a very important feature of the inaugural show of the Smithfield Club. Among other curious details mentioned by Sir Brandreth T. Gibbs, in connection with the meeting in

* History of the Smithfield Club. Third edition. By Sir B. T. Gibbs, Honorary Secretary. 1881.

1812, were the following:—"a Hereford with a red ring round his eye," and "a smooth-coated Hereford." Mr. Duckham points out that these apparently trivial circumstances go far to prove that at that time it was expected that Herefords should have white faces and rough coats.

From the establishment of the Smithfield Club to the year 1851, all the different breeds and cross-breeds of cattle were exhibited at its shows in competition with each other, except during the period from 1807 to 1815, when there was a classification of breeds, separate classes being assigned for Herefords, Longhorns, Shorthorns, Sussex or Kent, Devons, and mixed breeds. Some of the records of the early shows are incomplete, but Sir Brandreth T. Gibbs states that during the time the breeds competed together—that is, before the new classification in 1852—the general prizes were thus distributed.

The Hereford Oxen won 185 prizes	. . .	£2758	2	0
" Cows " 22 "	. . .	231	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£2989	2	0
		<hr/>		
The Shorthorn Oxen won 82 prizes	. . .	£1399	5	0
" Cows " 92 "	. . .	1132	15	0
		<hr/>		
		£2532	0	0
		<hr/>		

The result, says Sir Brandreth T. Gibbs, shows that the number and amount of general money prizes was vastly in favour of the Herefords, their principal winnings being in the oxen and steer classes. The Shorthorns owed the fact of their approaching the Herefords in total amount of winnings to the success of the Shorthorn cows.

The Agricultural Society of Hereford, still, we are glad to say, under the name of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, conducted with vigour and success, was established in 1797; its objects being "to carry the breed of cattle and sheep as to fleece and carcase to the greatest points of perfection." The old minute books of the Society have not been found, and for notices of the early shows we are indebted to contemporary newspapers. At the show in June, 1799, the first prize for best bull not exceeding 20 months old was awarded to John

Apperley, Withington; and that for the best bull not exceeding three years and seven months old to Samuel Tully, Huntington. At the show in June, 1800, it is reported that there was an exhibition of cattle of very superior form and beauty. "Great praise," says the "Hereford Journal" of that date, "is due to those gentlemen who so warmly patronise this institution, which, whilst it ultimately promotes the interest and advantage of the farmers and breeders, will extend and perpetuate the fame of the county for a species of stock already high in reputation with competent judges." The first prize for best bull was awarded to Mr. Croose, Sugwas, for a bull bred by Mr. Jones, Fawley; for best yearling bull to Joseph Tully, Haywood; and for best heifer to Mr. Skyrme of Stretton. At the show in March, 1801, it was announced that the following gentlemen and farmers intended exhibiting bulls:—Mr. Weyman, Moreton; C. Bodenham, Rotherwas; H. Moore, Wellington; J. G. Cotterell, Garmons; E. Waring, Lyonshall; T. A. Knight, Wormesley Grange (2); S. Tully, Huntington (2). Thirteen bulls were presented for the two premiums, and the most successful exhibitors were Mr. Smith of Sufton and Mr. H. Moore, Wellington. Another show was held in June, 1801, when the prize-winners were Mr. J. Tully, Haywood, and Mr. Williams, Thingehill. The report on the show in March, 1802, states that it seemed to be the general opinion that so many fine animals of the sort were never seen together before. The successful exhibitors were the two Messrs. Tully of Huntington and Haywood, Mr. Powell of Titley, Mr. Galliers of King's Pyon, and Mr. Apperley of Withington. The bulls of Lord Essex, Colonel Cotterell, Mr. Croose of Ocle, Mr. Lowe of Gattertop, Mr. Lewis of Burghill, and Mr. Moore of Bartonsham were also, it is added, much admired. Certificates were received from nearly all the candidates that their animals had not been fed with corn or with straw imperfectly threshed during the last six months; and in future, says the chronicler, this is to be made an express condition, without which no animal is to be entitled to a premium.

At the first show of the R.A.S.E. at Oxford in 1839, the Herefords made a very good appearance, and the Rev. J. R.

Smythies of Lynch Court replied for the successful competition, he having won the first prize for the best cow in milk, "which shall, in the opinion of the judges, be best calculated for dairy purposes." Mr. T. Jeffries of The Grove was first for Hereford bulls with Cotmore 376, full of Hewer blood. Mr. Walker, Northleach, was first for cows; Mr. J. Hewer first for yearling bulls; Mr. J. Walker, Burton, first for bull calves; and Mr. E. West first for heifer calves.

EXTENSION OF THE BREED.

These circumstances—the favour in which it was held by graziers, the numerous challenges, most of them resulting successfully for the Herefords, the victories at Smithfield, and the spirit exhibited at the meetings of the County Society—all tend to show that the breed was improving; that the farmers of Herefordshire were proud of their cattle, and that their merits were attracting widespread attention. As a natural result the breed began to extend outside the district. Allusion has already been made to Youatt's inadequate notice of the Hereford cattle. But it must be confessed that except in that portion of his book in which he had the co-operation of the Rev. Henry Berry, who contributed the chapter on Short-horns, Youatt treated the Herefords no worse than other varieties. And if the account of the breed under its proper heading is brief and imperfect, Hereford admirers owe a good deal to Youatt for so clearly marking out the districts into which the Herefords had been introduced, at the time when he wrote in 1835. We know no writer who has performed this duty so exhaustively, and in seeking to ascertain where the breed was then reared we must fall back on Youatt.

From him it is learned that throughout the whole of Gloucestershire the Herefords were preferred for working and for fattening. In the notice of the Sussex cattle, Youatt tells us that it cannot be denied that the Herefords carry their fat on the best places, "and it is on this account that the prize is so often adjudged to them at the cattle shows and particularly at Smithfield"; an observation which proves that Youatt was well aware of the success of the Herefords, although he did not mention the fact in his account of the

breed. He also here quotes a remark by Arthur Young, that both in quality of flesh, thriving disposition, &c., both the Sussex and Devons exceeded the Staffordshire Longhorns, and the Hereford left them far behind. In Dorset some farmers were, with every probability of success, engrafting the Hereford on the Devon stock. Three points of superiority were said to be gained by the Hereford over the Devon cross—larger size, more hardiness, and a disposition to yield a greater quantity of better milk. In Somerset some of the dairy cows were red with a white face, which marked the Hereford cross. In some parts of Glamorganshire the pure Herefords were cultivated in preference to any mixture with the native breed. In Radnorshire the farmers had principally had recourse to the Herefords as a cross with their own cattle. The Herefords, and crosses from them, might be considered as some of the established breeds through the whole of the vale of Monmouth. The Herefords were found suitable to the soil and climate of the grazing districts of Montgomeryshire, and were found to be much better feeders than the Devons. Through the whole of Shropshire they were established and were also occasionally seen in the dairy, while they occupied the greater part of the grazing grounds. In Brecknockshire, recourse had of late years been had to the Devon and Hereford with evident advantage, both for work and grazing. The cattle on the side of Brecon that was nearest to Herefordshire were, in a particular manner, becoming very strongly mixed with the Herefords. A cross with the Hereford had been, with evident advantage, attempted by the graziers in Carmarthenshire. In Bedford the Duke of Bedford had given an impetus to the rearing of Herefords. In Hampshire the Norman crossed with the Hereford was not injured as a milker, while she was improved in size and disposition to fatten. In Worcestershire the Herefords and Shorthorns were struggling for superiority on the grazing grounds. The pure Herefords were nowhere superior to what were found in the pastures of Worcestershire; the most valuable cross was between the Hereford and the Shorthorn, and the produce was equally good for the dairy and for grazing. The Hereford was here supposed to bear off the palm as a

Young, that both the Longhorns, and some farmers of the Hereford cross—held a greater value for the dairy than the Hereford cross. The Hereford cross had a greater value for the dairy than the Hereford cross. The Hereford cross had a greater value for the dairy than the Hereford cross.

Thus, before 1835, in 15 English and Welsh counties, the Herefords had established themselves.

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

Youatt also records several experiments in feeding Herefords and other breeds. One of these was conducted by the Duke of Bedford, whose brother Francis, Duke of Bedford, was Chairman at the meeting at which the Smithfield Club was instituted, and who was its first President. Youatt tells us that there were few breeds of cattle whose relative qualities and value were not put fairly to the test at Woburn, and one breed after another was abandoned, until at the time of the Duke's decease in 1802 he was balancing between the North Devons and the Herefords. His brother gave the preference to the Herefords, and they, with the exception of a few Ayrshire and Yorkshire cows, to provide milk for the calves and the house, and always a succession of West Highlanders, constituted the whole of his stock in 1833. The Duke selected Herefords having in them much of the blood of the Tully, Tomkins, and Price stock, "they being not so large as those which were principally met with in their native soil." In the winter of 1828-29 a very interesting trial was made by the Duke between the Herefords and the improved Shorthorns in the ordinary mode of feeding without forcing by artificial food of any description, and the result, says Youatt, seemed to be much to the advantage of the Herefords, considering their original weight and the quantity of food consumed. Three Herefords and three Shorthorns were selected; they were put together in a straw-yard on December 20th, 1827, and were fed in the open yard at the rate of one bushel of turnips per beast per day, with straw only, until May 2nd, 1828, when their weights were taken, and they were sent to grass. The following are the details:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
No. 1 Hereford	8	3	0	No. 1 Shorthorn.	9	2	0
" 2 "	7	3	0	" 2 "	8	2	0
" 3 "	7	0	0	" 3 "	9	0	0

On November 3rd, they were taken from grass and put into the stall, when their weight was as follows:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
No. 1 Hereford	11	3	0	No. 1 Shorthorn.	12	3	14
" 2 "	10	2	0	" 2 "	12	2	0
" 3 "	10	3	0	" 3 "	12	3	0

From that time to March 25th, 1829, they consumed the following quantities of Swedish turnips and hay.

	Turnips.	Hay.
	lbs.	lbs.
The Herefords	46,655	5065
The Shorthorns	59,430	6779

They then weighed:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
No. 1 Hereford	13	0	14	No. 1 Shorthorn.	14	2	0
" 2 "	12	0	0	" 2 "	14	1	14
" 3 "	12	0	0	" 3 "	14	2	14

being an increase in weight in favour of the Herefords of 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.; and in favour of the Shorthorns of 17 cwt. 2 qrs.; and making a difference in favour of the Shorthorns of 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.; but then the Shorthorns had consumed 12,775 lbs. more of turnips, and 1714 lbs. more of hay. When they were all sold together at Smithfield on March 30th, "the heavier Shorthorns fetched £97, and the lighter Herefords £96, being an overplus of only £1 to pay for the enormous difference in the food consumed, and the greater price given on account of the heavier weight of the Shorthorns at the commencement of the experiment."

DIVISION IN THE RANKS.

The Herefords were thus making steady headway. The breed was being successfully exhibited, and what was of even greater importance, it was being taken up by influential agriculturists in other counties. At this juncture an unfortunate split occurred, or, rather, the division begun by the pioneer breeders, who each aimed at the establishment of a distinct "breed," became more marked. We have seen that

cwt. qrs. lbs.
9 2 0
8 2 0
9 0 0

and put into

cwt. qrs. lbs.
12 3 14
12 2 0
12 3 0

assumed the

cwt. qrs. lbs.
14 2 0
14 1 14
14 2 14

Herefords of
with horns of
four of the
Shorthorns
1714 lbs.
Smithfield
1707, and the
£1 to pay
and the
weight of the
"

way. The
as of even
influential
in unfortu-
n by the
ment of a
seen that

those who had adopted the breed in other counties than Hereford had obtained animals almost solely of Tomkins blood, chiefly from Mr. John Price of Ryall. Although both Tomkins and Price evidently disregarded the question of colour in breeding, and had in their herds red with white faces, mottles, and greys, &c., the prevailing feature in the cattle as latterly bred by Price was the mottle face. On the other hand, the bulls that were then being so largely distributed throughout Herefordshire by Messrs. Hewer, Yarworth, Yeomans, and Jeffries were principally white faces; while the greys, first associated with the name of Tully, and afterwards with that of Knight, had another influential following. The situation is well described by Mr. George Smythies in a letter to the authors, as follows:—"There were several breeders about that time (1820) who carried out their own ideas of form and quality, and bred very much in-and-in, and so established a great many types differing much from each other in appearance. The Tullys had many beautiful greys among them, with the purest white faces I have ever seen, with fine long horns and being good milkers. Yarworth's were a rich dark colour, with thick mossy coats and splendid flesh. The Hewers and Jeffries were much of the type we see now, but rather light in colour, and the Tomkins breed were distinguished by their broad hips, white backs, and narrow fore-quarters."

The conflict for supremacy among these varieties raged mainly on this matter of colour, but of course that was not the only ground of contention. Tomkins' cattle were smaller than the variety bred by Hewer, Yarworth, and others, and this may have been intensified by the system of in-and-in breeding which nearly all Tomkins' adherents pursued, many of them apparently with little judgment. The best of Tomkins' stock were, after his death, in the possession of breeders outside the county, a circumstance in itself not calculated to disarm opposition; while Hewer's bulls, established all over Herefordshire, were more uniform in colour, of the old traditional description for which the breed had long been famous, and were of larger size and also of good symmetry and quality. Mr. Forester of Sherlowe informs us that:—

"Some 50 years ago there were strong opinions held by the two opposite parties—one party maintaining that John Price was all right and the others all wrong; and the other party pooch-pooching Price's breed, and holding firmly to the red with white face and white *mane*. The white mane seems now not to be thought so essential, though when I first started as a breeder that distinctive mark was strongly insisted upon by all who were kind enough to tender me their advice."

The controversy waxed stronger, and in November, 1839, Mr. E. F. Welles was induced to send to the "Hereford Journal" a letter expressing his views regarding the dispute. Through the courtesy of the proprietor of that journal we are permitted to reproduce Mr. Welles' communication, which, although rather long, forms such an interesting contribution, not only to the elucidation of this special subject, but also to the history of the breed, that we give it in full.

The communication is entitled "On the Rival Pretensions of the two breeds of Hereford Cattle—the white face and the mottled," and proceeds as follows:—

"It seems we must have party opposition in the breeding of cattle as well as in more important matters, and if it should tend to establish just and reasonable principles, it is not to be deprecated. A short historical account of the two competitors will be required prior to an examination of their respective merits.

"From the evidence of several breeders of Herefords, who would now be octogenarians or more, I incline to the opinion that about and antecedent to the utmost extent of their recollections, the race of Herefords was chiefly characterised by brown faces like the Devons. It may be fairly assumed that from some accidental variation from the usual colour, the white face may have made its appearance, and might from its rarity have been encouraged, and possibly soon became distinguished for some important essential combined with it—from that era we may suppose the new distinctive mark obtained notoriety and became the fashion. From some such an origin about the time referred to, the white faces were probably permanently established, and the old breed and colour gradually disappeared; within a very few years of the

present period many of the old breed still remained, though now become rare. Before, however, it was generally superseded by the new breed, it would be natural enough that many would be induced to try the effect of a cross between them, whence I conceive the origin of the mottle faces. It might happen, too, that the cross being made it was found that in some essential there was in consequence an improvement—it might be that of hardiness.

“Of the most distinguished breeders 50 years ago were the names of Skyrme and Tully, both of whose breeds had the characteristic of white faces, and in that of the latter a great predominance of white in different parts of the body had shown itself—a few being pure white, excepting the ears, and others grey or grizzled. This increase of white on the body generally might, satisfactorily I think, be accounted for by an analogy with other breeds, nature appearing to have a tendency to increase the white colour once it has appeared. We should find that occurring in most domesticated animals; but to adduce the nearest case in point, I will only refer to the breed of Highland Scots, which are in general self-coloured, but in an instance I am well acquainted with, in the stock of a gentleman who breeds them, and in which a white mark or two having appeared in some of the cows, it very soon spread in their descendants over different parts of the body, and individuals with both the marks and tendencies strong would probably in a few years bring a produce nearly white.

“About this time, or earlier, many small breeders had adopted, perhaps from fancy motives, the greys exclusively. There being, too, at this period, many breeders of eminence and many sources of good blood, it seemed a fair opportunity for a person unfettered by prejudice to try the result of a selection from the best animals he could find. Such a person appeared in Mr. Benjamin Tomkins, whose discerning judgment enabled him soon to raise a breed, making colour quite an inferior consideration, but scrupulously desirous of obtaining the best flesh upon the truest form. And though perhaps unacquainted with Bakewell, even by name, yet pursuing very much his principles, Mr. Tomkins' breed of Herefords soon obtained great celebrity, and being adopted on

an extensive scale by Mr. John Price, was soon in great repute and fetching higher prices than Herefordshire had ever known for breeding stock. The prices referred to it can hardly be expected will again be realised, so much of the particular blood is now diffused through the breeding counties.

“Of late there has appeared a disposition, principally confined to the county, to underrate the qualifications of this particular breed, or rather, perhaps, to maintain that it is deficient in one leading essential—size. It must be admitted that in extent of frame the present most noted breeds of white-faces have the advantage; but as that size is not generally accompanied by the best form, and as true form is generally the basis of good constitutional properties, and as we generally find that the best oxen were bred from rather small, well-shaped cows, it may fairly be doubted whether they are on the whole as profitable for a breeding stock; and if the opinion generally prevailed 50 years ago that the best oxen were obtained from small-sized cows, and from the custom then of working them they had more time to mature, and were not killed till their full form was developed, how much better at the present period would such an opinion be supported when working them is so much discontinued, and they are universally brought to the shambles at a much earlier period, when the fullest and most perfect maturity they are capable of at an early age is in consequence sought after, and for the attainment of which object the most experienced breeders will, I think, agree in considering a moderate-sized breed the best. Besides, the large-sized individuals that will occasionally appear are more likely to be well-formed than those arising more obviously and frequently from a large breed. On the subject of general form I shall hazard an opinion that greater attention has for some years been paid to it in the breed of Hereford cattle out of the county; and among those breeders in the Midland counties who are the greatest sticklers for true form, the Tomkins blood has generally been adopted. With many advocates of the white-faced breed it seems to be, however, a secondary consideration, but which would be equally attainable if it were considered by them a desideratum of the first importance; that is, provided

they are satisfied with the possession of moderate size. As regards sheep, the standard of form established by Bakewell is still adhered to as the best, and the fine-woolled breeds are now successfully adapting their forms to the same mould. In cattle, too, there is but one form recognised as the best; it does not appear, however, so generally appreciated or so well understood as in the breeds of sheep, probably from opportunities of comparison being less frequent, and it requiring a longer time to effect important changes. The Hereford breed of cattle having been so long established, it is not likely that any very extensive intermixture of bad blood pervades the general stocks, which, being admitted, we may infer that it only requires judicious selection in any individual with a talent for so doing to secure the materials for a valuable stock; and though it may be possible from either breed, the white-faced or mottled, to obtain valuable animals, yet the safest and most certain course would be to avoid being too fanciful about colour, a quality that may most properly be placed amongst the non-essentials; and although I allow it to be more gratifying to the eye to have cattle somewhat approaching to uniformity of colour, yet in the adoption of it as an unvarying rule much loss and disappointment will ensue, and many sacrifices of good animals will be unavoidable."

Mr. Welles' use of the word "breed" is somewhat misleading if judged by the meaning that is now attached to the term. When he talks about "the Tomkins breed," "the mottle-face breed," and "the white-face breed," he evidently merely intends to convey the idea that these were branches or different types of the same race, and not separate breeds in the sense in which we now understand the word. Many of the earlier writers fell into a similar error. The vagueness of language then prevalent on the subject is very well illustrated by a report presented in 1834 by a committee of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, in which it was stated that "a primary question is the particular classes of stock, or breeds as they are called, which the Society will recognise and encourage."

It will be observed that Mr. Welles did not attempt to compose the differences that had unfortunately arisen among

Hereford breeders, his aim being rather to demonstrate the superiority of the mottle face variety. The quarrel was not soon settled. It evidently attracted the attention of outsiders, for we find a writer in the "Quarterly Review" for 1849 making this remark:—"A split has arisen in the Herefords of which we cannot explain the origin, but which we regret although we cannot say it has produced any deterioration. The difference, though small, is decided, and the respective parties are of course very positive. The general Hereford is an animal with a white face, upward horns, and a tawny side. The animal of the offset has a speckled face, generally a broad white stripe down his back, shorter legs and more horizontal horns than his relative. Of the speckled-faced Herefords, the late Mr. Price, Earl Talbot, and Sir F. Lawley have been the most distinguished breeders. The contest between speckled face and white face is not worth carrying on."

We are told by Mr. Duckham that the antagonism between the two parties was an obstacle to the establishment of the Herd Book. The breeders of the mottle-face type, he says, felt that their sort was the best, and should therefore have a herd book of its own; and so strongly was this feeling entertained, that at one time a decided determination of having a separate publication was expressed. The only way in which the dissatisfaction could be appeased was by giving precedence in the first volume to their class of animals, a concession which not only disarranged the work, but also gave offence to many of the red with white face breeders. The Hereford Agricultural Society also had to intervene in the dispute, and, as we learn from the minute books, in February, 1848, it was resolved to instruct the judges not to show "preference in cattle prizes to colour either of face or body."

It would be tedious to trace the struggle through all its phases. By injudicious breeding several of the mottle-face herds were allowed to deteriorate in quality, and their owners were not supported by many of the county breeders. Meanwhile the influence of Mr. Hewer's stock was largely extending, and, as has been already mentioned there was in his case a distinct aim at breeding for red with white face markings. Mr. Forester of Sherlowe, in a note to the authors, refers to one

element in the contest when he says:—"Mr. Hewer's influence arose very much from the fact that he had always a number of bulls on hire—some probably purchased, but all more or less connected with his original stock, and his judgment was beyond all question." It is evident that the Tomkins cattle retained in the county and introduced into other herds in the end of the last century and beginning of the present were not of fixed character as to colour, and in cases in which they had mottle faces they did not generally reproduce that peculiarity when used in herds of white face or grey cattle, although they decidedly left the impress of their true form and early maturing properties.

The quarrel which was brought to an end by the general adoption of the white face, being thus really a reversion to the old colour markings by which it first became widely known, was probably inevitable, but while it lasted it did the breed great harm. It engendered bad feeling, led to a waste of energy, and resulted in much misconception as to the true character and history of the breed, while it unfortunately appears to have been the cause of alienating the support of agriculturists who would have helped to distribute the Herefords in other counties. It may, therefore, be considered unfortunate that Tomkins did not devote more care to the cultivation of uniform colour. His cattle of varied markings have been absorbed in the breed as it now exists. Their influence is unquestionable, as a careful examination of the composition of existing herds will show, and in the early stages of improvement they probably did more than any other to mould the character of the breed in more important particulars than the colour of the face or body, but it is equally true that the restoration of uniformity of shape and colour, by which the breed is now characterised, is chiefly due to John Hewer, whose stock, however, was not without a dash of Tomkins and Tully blood.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HERD BOOK.

Until 1846 there was no Herd Book of Hereford cattle, and breeders were, therefore, working very much in the dark. Of the old breeders none, with the exception of Mr. Price of Ryall, kept a careful record of pedigrees, so that when the Herd Book

was started great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining particulars as to the breeding of many of the animals. The credit of having commenced the Herd Book belongs to the late Mr. T. C. Eyton, Donnerville, near Wellington, Salop. In his preface to the first volume, Mr. Eyton says:—"Having always been an admirer of Hereford cattle and anxious to possess a herd of them, I proceeded into Herefordshire with the view of purchasing some, but found so much confusion among the pedigrees that I at once determined to compile a Herd Book, in the first instance for my own use; but afterwards, having been promised the assistance of some eminent breeders, who all agreed in the utility of the work, I undertook it with a view to publication." Mr. Forester of Sherlowe, informs us that it was under the roof of the late Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow, that Mr. Eyton first conceived the idea of publishing the Herd Book, but this referred more to the stock of Mr. Price of Ryall than to the genuine breed, for Mr. Monkhouse thought Mr. Price was about the only breeder who, up to that period—1845—had kept a systematic record of his breeding transactions. Although, therefore, Mr. Eyton's original intention was to compile a Herd Book merely for his own private use; and although, after he had resolved to make it public, it was at first intended to confine it to a single variety, the scheme ultimately became one for a general record of the breed. Some of Mr. Eyton's difficulties have already been indicated and a few others may be mentioned. The majority of the breeders were quite unacquainted with the value of such a record; some, says Mr. Duckham, looked upon it with a degree of jealousy, fearing that, if carried out, it would show too much of the system they pursued in breeding, and others were sceptical of its value. But the greatest drawback, apart from the absence of exact records, was the rivalry of adherents of the different strains or "breeds" as they were called. However, Mr. Eyton surmounted all these obstacles, and volume i., which was published in July, 1846, comprised the pedigrees of 551 bulls. Mr. Eyton explains that many of the pedigrees were derived from the catalogues of sales which, along with other information, were printed as an appendix. The book was really a list of bulls, no pedigrees of cows being

given. Mr. Eyton states that it had been several times suggested to him that he ought to give the pedigrees of all the cows as well as those of the bulls, in order to render the Herd Book perfect. This, he admits, was true, but it would render the work large and expensive, and it was his opinion that by giving the pedigrees of bulls that he had been able to collect, and those of the cows from which they were descended, he would include all the best cows and make the work sufficiently comprehensive for all practical purposes. It may have been difficult to trace back the pedigrees of the females when Mr. Eyton commenced the Herd Book, but every year that elapsed rendered the work more formidable, and the result is that many connecting links have been completely lost.

In volume i. the pedigrees were divided into four classes, as follows:—Mottle face, white face, grey, and light grey, but in a good many cases the colour markings were not specified. The book also contained four plates executed by Mr. Welles and coloured by Mr. Bayfield, illustrative of these shades; the animals selected for representation having been Mr. Tomkins' Wellington 4 (mottle face), Mr. Price's Victory 33 (grey), Mr. T. Jeffries' Cotmore 376 (white face), and Mr. J. Ricketts' Broxwood 485 (light grey).

Imperfect as the work was, it had an important influence in letting breeders know more fully the materials they were using, and also in inducing them to exercise more care in keeping herd records. The first volume gave much valuable information as to the more prominent sires; and the appendix, containing notices of herds and catalogues of sales, has proved invaluable to every one who has required to look up the early history of the breed. Our own obligations to it have been repeatedly acknowledged, and we can only regret that the record was so much devoted to one strain of blood—the Tomkins and Price. That Mr. Eyton's services were also appreciated, by a few breeders at any rate, is evident from the fact that in February, 1849, the committee of the Hereford Agricultural Society resolved to present their thanks to him "for the benefit he has conferred upon the farmers and breeders of the county, and especially on the members of the Society, by the publication of his Herd Book of Hereford Cattle, and

the Committee desire strongly to recommend to every person interested in this breed of cattle to support this useful publication."

After an interval of fully six years, the second volume made its appearance. It contained the pedigrees of only 350 bulls, and in the preface Mr. Eyton stated that it was a subject of congratulation to him that the work had been found of great use to those who had duly entered their bulls, they having obtained the highest prizes. He also mentioned that several copies had gone abroad. But, on the other hand, he had to regret that many breeders had neglected to forward any accounts of their stocks or pedigrees of their bulls, which rendered the work not so perfect as he could wish. "Under these circumstances," he added, "it is not my intention to carry the work on further than the present part, unless the breeders generally come forward to assist me more than they have done up to the present time. I would willingly give my own time and trouble if I thought that all would join in working out the truth, and afford the work sufficient patronage to cover its expenses."

This declaration was received with much regret by those who had all along supported Mr. Eyton in his labours, and at a meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society on April 27th, 1853, Mr. Monkhouse proposed that a memorial should be drawn up and signed, and forwarded to Mr. Eyton, requesting him to continue the publication of the Herd Book. The following memorial was then adopted, "We the undersigned members of the Hereford Agricultural Society and others believing that breeders of Hereford cattle generally are greatly indebted to Mr. Eyton for the publication of his Herd Book, which is calculated to raise the character of the breed as well as to enhance its value, regret to learn that he should have expressed his intention of discontinuing the publication for want of sufficient support, and we pledge ourselves, if he should consent to go on with it, to afford him assistance for the future by transmitting to him a list of the bulls in our possession not already entered, and our bull calves as soon after birth as may be convenient, with their names and pedigrees, as well as by purchasing the numbers upon their publication,

but venture to recommend that the work be published in as cheap a form as possible consistent with utility, and that the prints be henceforward omitted."

The promised help came too late to change Mr. Eyton's determination, and Mr. Duckham states that he has no doubt the work would have ceased to exist had not the late Mr. W. Styles Powell, Hereford, yielded to the solicitations of a few breeders, who felt its continuance to be of importance, and therefore urged him to undertake it. In 1856 he purchased the copyright, and in the autumn of that year published the first part of a third volume, containing 236 pedigrees. He then announced his intention of publishing another part the following year, and expressed a wish to add the pedigrees of cows with their produce to that volume, if he could induce the breeders to supply him with the requisite information; but although then in the full health and vigour of manhood, only a few short months elapsed before he died, and the existence of the work again appeared to be in jeopardy.

At the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society on July 15th, 1857, a letter was read from Mr. Underwood, agent and solicitor to the Rev. W. Powell, uncle of Mr. W. S. Powell, stating that although the cost of the Herd Book to his late nephew was upwards of £30, yet he was willing to place the work as it then stood in the hands of any gentleman recommended by the Society on payment of £10, and he hoped the Society would provide for the efficient conduct and publication of the work at proper periods. Mr. Powell's offer was accepted by the Society, and the sum of £10 ordered to be paid to the executors of the late Mr. W. S. Powell for the sole copyright and property of the Hereford Herd Book. On the motion of Mr. J. B. Vevers, seconded by Mr. Monkhouse, it was resolved that Mr. Thomas Duckham of Baysham Court be requested to carry on the publication of the Herd Book on repayment of £10; that he should publish it annually; and that an entrance fee of one shilling be paid for each head of stock entered.

Thus commenced Mr. Duckham's long and honourable official connection with the Hereford breed, during which he was enabled to contribute materially to its improvement and

extension. Mr. Duckham at once proceeded to revise and re-print the portion of volume iii. arranged by Mr. Powell, adding a second part for bulls and a third part for cows with their produce. Volume iii., published by Mr. Duckham in September, 1858, was therefore the first complete volume of the Herd Book, and it appeared under the patronage of the late Prince Consort. In this volume the bulls and cows were arranged alphabetically, the previously existing division by colour being abandoned. It is also worthy of note that from it mottle faces almost completely disappeared, the whole of the animals with a few exceptions, being returned as red with white face. The only pity was that Mr. Duckham did not assign numbers to the cows entered in the Herd Book. Had he done so the work would have been perfect. Mr. Duckham further widened the interest in the work by obtaining a list of 187 subscribers to the volume. In the following year a fourth volume, with a list of 247 subscribers, was published. The fifth volume was brought out in 1862, with a list of 317 subscribers. Subsequently the volumes appeared more frequently, and their bulk increased every year.

Volume x. contains a preface, inserted by the Hereford Herd Book Society, which explains the further progress of the work:—"For the revision and republication of volumes i., ii., and part 1 of volume iii., of Eyton's Hereford Herd Book, and for the continuance of that work from the year 1857 till 1878, we are indebted to Mr. Thomas Duckham. The value of his exertions to breeders of Hereford stock can be in part estimated by a comparison of the pedigrees furnished to Mr. Eyton in the first and second original volumes, and those which we are now enabled to give. The amount of labour involved in thus working up the pedigrees from a large number of herds, can be judged only by those who have had experience of such matters."

After the publication of volume ix., Mr. Duckham retired from the position of editor. A society of persons interested in the breeding of Hereford cattle was incorporated on the 5th of March, 1878, under the title of "The Hereford Herd Book Society," the objects of the Society being declared by their memorandum of association to be:—(1). To purchase the copy-

right and continue the publication of the Hereford Herd Book ; (2) to collect, verify, and publish information relating to the pedigrees of Hereford cattle ; (3) to investigate cases of doubtful and suspected pedigrees ; (4) to undertake the arbitration upon and settlement of dispute, and questions relating to or connected with Hereford cattle and the breeding thereof; and (5) for other subsidiary purposes. The patroness of the Society is Her Majesty the Queen. The first President was Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Vice-President the Earl of Coventry, and Mr. S. W. Urwick was appointed Secretary, and continues to discharge the duties of the office. The last volume of the Herd Book published was the sixteenth, and the entries were so numerous, as they had also been in the case of volume xv., that it had to be divided into two parts, one for bulls and one for cows.

Here may also be mentioned other publications on behalf of the breed. Mr. Duckham for some years published a Record of Transactions, and Mr. Thomas Rogers also published a Record of Transactions, which has been continued by Messrs. Rogers and Hamar. To both these publications we have been indebted for assistance, that of Messrs. Rogers and Hamar's, which contains short historical accounts of leading herds, having proved particularly serviceable.

In 1884 was founded the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. This organisation had for its object the promotion of the interests of the breed in directions to which the operations of the Herd Book Society did not extend, and by establishing periodical sales, by offering prizes for Hereford cattle outside their native district, and in other ways it has done useful work.

CHAPTER VII.

LATER IMPROVEMENT.

Lord Borwick's herd.—Sir David and Walford.—Adforton.—Mr. Tudge's career as a breeder.—The bulls Sir Roger, Lord Wilton, Regulator, &c.—Messrs. Rea, Monaghty and Westonbury.—Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow.—Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury.—Sir Thomas.—Mr. Edward Price, Court House.—Mr. Taylor, Showle Court.—The Leen.—Stocktonbury.—Other herds.

AFTER the controversy regarding colour had terminated, the breed progressed without any serious disturbing influence. The withdrawal of the outside support that had been extended chiefly to the mottle-face variety was a temporary cause of weakness, and for a time tended to restrict the breed within the county and contiguous districts. A stronger hold was, however, gradually got of Ireland, although, as we shall subsequently show, the Herefords have never become so popular in that country as might be expected, when it is remembered how well adapted they are for grass feeding. A few supporters were also obtained in Scotland, and the formation of the Hereford colony in Cornwall may be traced to this date. The breed was also introduced into the United States and into some of the Colonies. Yet it must be said that the record of the breed during the period from the settlement of the colour question until the recent extension of the American trade was chiefly made in Herefordshire and in the adjoining counties. There were few remarkable sales; and on the whole the annals were somewhat uneventful. The principal feature of the period in question was the quiet, steady, and persistent work of several breeders of unquestionable ability, who diligently and successfully cultivated the type that is now almost universally prevalent.

In tracing the operations of the later improvers it will not be necessary, except in a few cases, to enter into much detail. What we shall aim at will be to indicate the character of the materials they possessed, and establish, where that is possible,

a connection between their herds and those of the pioneers and early improvers. It should be added here that in consequence of the plan adopted in the preparation of the history, it has been found impossible wholly to prevent information overlapping. Thus the influence of John Hewer extended over two or three periods, while among notices of existing herds which will follow must be included particulars of several breeders whose operations date from an early part of the present century. It may further be added that the order in which breeders are referred to in this chapter is not fixed by the relative importance of their herds.

LORD BERWICK.—The following sketch of Lord Berwick's career as a breeder is from the pen of Mr. Forester of Sherlowe.

Lord Berwick, as most Hereford breeders know, began his career as a breeder in 1844 from purchases made at the sale of Mr. Salwey of Ashley Moor, near Ludlow. These were greys, and were said to be purely descended from the herd of Mr. Knight of Downton Castle. He also bought about the same time a grey bull Tom Thumb 243, bred by Mr. John Thomas of Cholstrey, being likewise of the Knight blood on the dam's side. Lord Berwick had a strong predilection for the Knight blood, and frequent success in the show-yard seemed to justify his taste. The specimens he produced were symmetrical in form, with rare quality of flesh, if somewhat deficient in scale. But he found after awhile that the public did not go with him. However perfect his cattle might be in form and touch, his bulls did not attract the attention of the best class of customers, and we find him after his first year or two gradually changing his tactics.

In October, 1844, Lord Berwick (then the Honourable R. Noel Hill) was present at the dispersion of the herd of Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove, near Pembridge, then recently deceased. These were red with white faces, and were considered at that time the crack herd of Herefordshire. He was much impressed by their appearance; but so were a good many more, and Lord Berwick, always clear headed and cautious, was not to be led away by the popular excitement of that day's sale. He bought nothing there, but shortly after-

wards ventured upon purchasing two heifers and the young bull The Count 351 from Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland. Mr. Carpenter's stock was near akin to The Grove herd, he having acquired therefrom a choice selection of cows and the bull Hope 439 through his wife, a relative of Mr. Jeffries.

In the autumn of 1846, Lord Berwick bought the red with white face bull Wonder 420 from Mr. John Hewer, and about the same time Mr. Carpenter's prize cow Victoria by Hope 439. This cow became by Wonder the dam of Albert Edward 859, winner of the second prize in his class at Lewes R.A.S.E. Show in 1852, and first prize at Gloucester in 1853. Albert Edward, in a report of the show at Gloucester, was described as being the best Hereford in the yard. He was sire of, among others, Polyantus, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Hill's favourite cow, and of Canning 1522, who was considered by the herdsman at Cronkhill to be the best stock bull there at the great sale after Lord Berwick's death. Lord Berwick used Wonder three years, and to succeed him in 1849 he bought his famous bull Walford 871. There is an error in the account given of Walford in vol. ii. of the Herd Book. It is there stated that "Walford with four of his offspring were winners of the first prize in their class at the meeting of the Ludlow Agricultural Society, 1849; he also won the challenge sweepstakes open to all breeds and all England at the same meeting." The fact is he did not compete for the challenge sweepstakes; it was won by Sir David 349 two years in succession, 1848 and 1849. Walford with four of his offspring did indeed win the first prize in their class at Ludlow in 1849, and had he competed for the sweepstakes he might possibly have snatched a feather from Sir David's cap. Lord Berwick was of that opinion, for he remarked at the time that in that case the judges would have been puzzled. Shortly after the Ludlow meeting Lord Berwick went to Mr. Thomas Longmore and bought the bull. £100 was said to be the price; not a high figure considering that his lordship would not let him serve a cow at a less fee than £5.

Besides Walford's great success as a sire, and besides his success at Ludlow in 1849, he was first in his class at Windsor in 1851, and first at the Paris International Show in

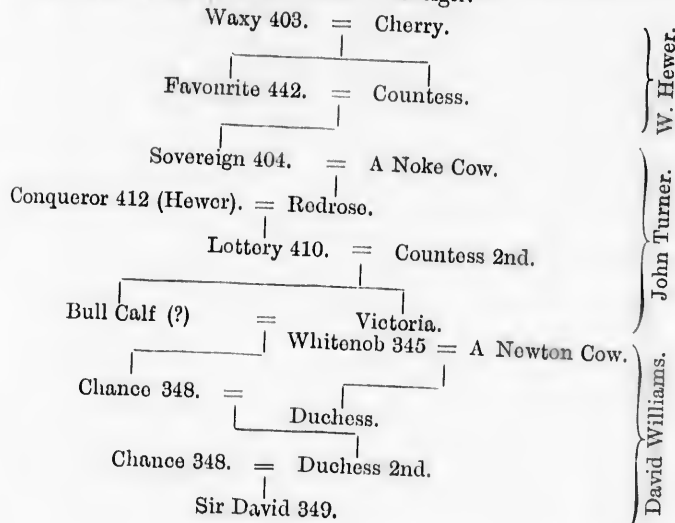
1855, together with a gold medal for the best stock bull of any breed or age. The sire of Walford is entered twice in the Herd Book—in vol. ii. 869A, where he is called Clungunford, and in vol. v. 1954A, where he is called Dawes Grey Bull. By the latter entry it seems his sire and granddam on the sire's side were both greys. It is not clear that Lord Berwick was aware of this fact, for vol. v. was not published till after his death, and it is singular that Walford should have left no grey produce except a very few from the original Ashley Moor stock—essentially of grey blood. Though Lord Berwick seemed in 1849 to prefer Walford to Sir David as a stock bull, he was by no means blind to the merits of the latter, and some years later he bought him to succeed Walford.

As regards Sir David, so full an account is given of him in vol. ii. of the Herd Book that there is no need to say much about him here; except that when he ended his days at Cronkhill he left behind him, besides other produce, the bull Conqueror 1929, sire of Young Conqueror 3612, out of Polyanthus by Albert Edward 839, shown by the Hon. and Rev. H. Hill at Manchester in 1869, where he took the second prize in his class, Mr. Arkwright's Sir Hungerford 3447 being first. The breeder of Sir David—Mr. D. Williams, Newton, near Brecon—was, moreover, a breeder of horses, and there was a story current 40 years ago of a party of officers going over there from the barracks at Brecon to look at a horse, when their attention was so taken up by the splendid appearance of the herd of cattle that they forgot all about the horse, and were going away without seeing him till reminded of the object of their visit by Mr. Williams himself. At the dispersion of that noble herd about 1852, Lord Berwick made several purchases; among them was the noted cow Rebecca, by Mr. John Hewer's Governor 464. This cow, with her descendants, and Silver, with her descendants, were the main features at the final sale of Lord Berwick's herd in 1861.

The history of Silver is rather curious. Lord Berwick used to get from Mr. Carwardine of Leominster each spring a drove of barrens to graze the lawns at Attingham. Among them on one occasion was a cow that attracted Lord Berwick's attention.

Mr. Carwardine said he believed her to be well bred, but could give no pedigree. However, so impressed was Lord Berwick with her merits that, though she had a nose as black as coal, he determined to breed from her. That cow was Silver. The result was a great success. Her first calf, a bull, was castrated, but after that she brought a succession of heifers—Carlisle, Beauty, Ada, Agnes, Adelaide, Agatha, Alberta—all show animals. Below are some of the achievements of Silver's produce:—Carlisle, first at Carlisle, Chelmsford, and Salisbury. Beauty, second at Salisbury, 1860; disqualified as a non-breeder at Leeds, July, 1861, but brought the bull Avenger 1855 December 9th of the same year. Ada, second at Warwick, 1859; third at Battersea, 1862. Agnes, third at Canterbury, 1860; her daughter Adela, first at Leeds, 1861, and first at Battersea, 1862; and her daughter Adeline, first at Battersea, first at Eversham, and second at Exeter B. and W. E., 1863. Adelaide went to Ireland, 1863, dam of Sir Valentine 3463. Agatha went to Wales, dam of Clansman 3024. After Lord Berwick's death Silver brought a bull, Albert 2380, purchased when a few days old with his dam, who was then 13, at the Cronkhill sale for 72 guineas by Mr. Elsmere of Berrington. After this she bred Mr. Elsmere four or five calves and was never one year barren. Some attempts have been made of late to furnish Silver with a pedigree. Lord Berwick never described her otherwise than as Silver by Emperor 221. Besides this cow Silver, Lord Berwick was in the habit of replenishing his herd by occasional purchases when he met with an animal that took his fancy. At the sale of Mr. Styles Powell of Hinton, near Hereford, he bought a cow bred by Mr. Thomas Morris of Therrow, near Hay, called Princess Royal, in calf to Mr. John Hewer's General. The stock of Mr. Morris was closely allied to that of Mr. D. Williams of Newton. Both of them dated back to the herds of Mr. Tully of Clyro and Mr. W. Hewer of Hardwicke, in the bulls Whitenob 345 and Young Wellington 505. Both were in the frequent habit of using the bulls of Mr. John Hewer, while several bulls bred at Newton were in use among the Therrow herd. Mr. Morris was a successful exhibitor at the local shows of Breconshire

and Herefordshire. He was also a successful competitor at the Paris International Show in 1855 with his cow Sophia by Mr. D. Williams's Prior 1554. To revert to the Newton herd it may not be uninteresting to note how Sir David claims descent from two bulls that were very famous in their day, namely, Sovereign 404 and Lottery 410. The former, like Sir David, was in-and-in-bred, his sire and dam being own brother and sister. Sovereign is said to have done wonders for every herd in which he was used, and the cross between him and Lottery is said to have been still more effective. Those who can remember the herds of Mr. Thomas Jeffries of The Grove, and his neighbour Mr. John Turner of Noke, can very well believe this. The subjoined genealogical table will show the nature and extent of their relationship with Sir David. By this it appears that Sir David was by Chance out of his own daughter Duchess 2nd, and further that Chance himself was by a son of Lottery and out of a daughter of Lottery, while Sovereign was by Favourite out of his sister Countess. Sir David, it will be seen, was a grandson of Lottery and a great grandson of Sovereign:—



W. Hewer.

John Turner.

David Williams.

To this memoir by Mr. Forester it may be added that Lord Berwick had a sale in September, 1858. Mr. Preece, the auctioneer, in his prefatory note to the catalogue alluded to the fact that in the space of nine years, with a total of 33 animals exhibited, his lordship had obtained 27 Royal prizes, and four high commendations. None of the females, however, made high prices, the best being 40 guineas for the prize cow Carlisle. The bull Albert Edward, by Wonder 420, dam Victoria by Hope, sold for 39 guineas. Napoleon 3rd, first at the Royal at Chelmsford, was sold for 90 guineas. Marrowfat, by Napoleon 3rd, fetched 80 guineas. Cronkhill, by Attingham, 51 guineas. The Cronkhill herd was dispersed on September 17th and 18th, 1861, after Lord Berwick's death. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, Rockview, Ireland, gave 40 guineas for the cow Newton, by Gratitude 1261, dam Duchess 2nd by Chance 348; Mr. Hewer 43 guineas for Beauty, by Attingham 911, dam Silver; Mr. Shirley, Ireland, 43 guineas for Young Peggy, by Young Walford 1820; Mr. Kitson 66 guineas for Ada, by Attingham, dam Silver; Mr. Bodwin 51 guineas for Agnes, by Attingham, dam Silver; Mr. Fetherstonhaugh 48 guineas for Adelaide, by Attingham, dam Silver; Mr. Bennett 40 guineas for Blue Pigeon, by Walford, dam Wood Pigeon; Mr. Kitson 60 guineas for Blossom, by Walford, dam Becky; Hon. and Rev. H. N. Hill 31 guineas for Polyanthus, by Albert Edward 859, dam Primrose, and 16 guineas for Rosina, by Attingham, dam Phillis (these two heifers are the foundresses of the well-known Polyanthus and Rarity families at Felhampton Court, tracing from Mr. Knight's Old Betsy and Cherry 1st respectively). Of the 142 lots sold, 41 traced to Cherry 1st, bred by Mr. Knight, Downton Castle; 5 to Silver; and 3 to Old Betsy, bred by Mr. Knight. The Silvers realised the highest prices at the sale.

In "Saddle and Sirloin," Mr. H. H. Dixon writes:—"We could not pass Shrewsbury without seeing Lord Berwick's Hereford herd. At any other time we should have delighted to linger in those rich pastures to which Walford, Attingham, Albert Edward, and Severn had lent so much renown; but the shadow of death was on the house and the agonies of an

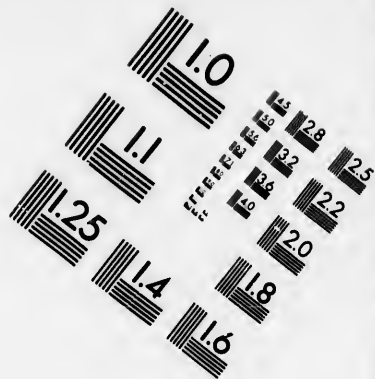
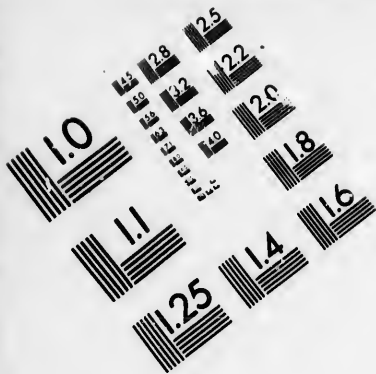
illness such a few have borne were about to receive their grand relief at last. . . . Farming was not his only delight when in health. He loved to rear the choicest fowls and drive the best American trotters, and he made a rifle at his forge which one of our first masters of ignorance as to its origin, pronounced to be nearly faultless. He had succeeded to an encumbered estate, and knowing how to 'scorn delight, and live laborious days,' he had the courage to be content with his little home at Cranhill instead of his stately hall at Attingham, and accomplish the purpose of his life, to leave a clear inheritance for those who were to come after."

Mr. W. TUDGE, Adforton.—For the whole of our account of Mr. Tudge's career we are indebted to his son Mr. William Tudge, Leinthall, Ludlow, who has kindly supplied the following interesting notes.

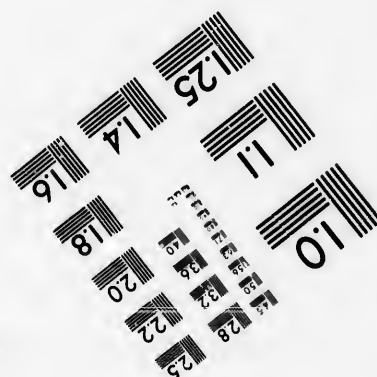
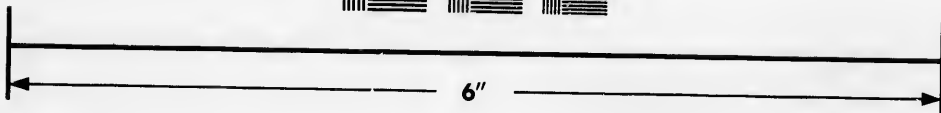
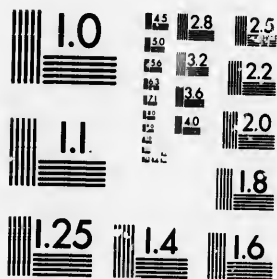
My father, William Tudge, late of Adforton, was born in the year 1805, and began farming in 1832 at the Great House, Llangunllo, near Knighton. He commenced breeding Herefords almost at once by purchasing some heifers from Mr. Weyman of Stocktonbury, then one of the great breeders of the day, who challenged all England for the best bull for £500 with his bull Stockton 237, bred by himself, but no one would meet him; and I have heard my father say that at another time he challenged all England for the best bull and 20 cows, but again no one accepted the challenge. Mr. Weyman was my father's uncle and godfather, and after the bargain for the heifers at rather a stiff price, he said he had made up his mind to take no less for them, but that he would make him a present of the best bull calf he could find in his herd, which he did, and that no doubt materially helped to found the future Adforton herd. It is a remarkable coincidence that more than 50 years afterwards one of the last bulls my father ever bred was at the head of the herd at that same Stocktonbury, and that he should be the champion bull of all England, as his predecessors had been before him.

The first of the bulls that I recollect with any degree of accuracy was Turpin 300, bred at Stocktonbury by Mr. J. Morris, and bought at his sale in 1842 by Mr. T. C. Eyton (the editor of the first two volumes of the Herd Book). He





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
16
18
20
22
25
28
32
36
40

10
15
20
25
30
35
40

was acquired from him by my father for 100 guineas about two years later, but after the purchase Mr. Eyton wanted my father to take another bull instead of Turpin. This he declined to do, and thereby offended Mr. Eyton very much. Turpin seems to have been rather in-bred, but he came of a prize-winning family, and gained several prizes himself. He was very thick and deep, with a capital broad back and very curly, glossy coat of a dark rich colour. In his first year at Llangunllo there were 16, and in the next year 14, heifer calves by him, and almost every one resembled their sire in their broad backs and curly coats. My father always said that these heifers were the making of his herd. He kept them for breeding purposes, and drafted all his other cows. The next sire used was Nelson 1021, bred by Mr. Thomas Longmore (the breeder of Walford 871, Lord Berwick's famous bull). His stock had excellent backs, curly coats, and splendid touch, like their sire, but some of them had, perhaps, just a trifle too much white on their backs to please the present fancy.

In 1852 my father left Llangunllo and went to live at Ashford, near Ludlow, but for some years before he removed from the Great House he had been a very successful exhibitor at the agricultural meetings. He and his friend and neighbour, Mr. James Rea of Monaughty, used to say that they broke up one show (the Radnorshire and West Herefordshire) by winning nearly all the prizes that were given. They were in the habit of consulting together, not to meet frequently in the show-yard, but to try and sweep the whole of the prizes between them. At Ludlow, in 1852, my father's first appearance there, he was very successful, taking nearly all he showed for in the cattle and the hunter classes; for, at that time, he was nearly as fond of a good hunter as he was of a good Hereford, having been a very keen sportsman all his life.

Orleton 901 was the first sire used in the herd at Ashford, and he got very nice stock, not big but very thick and compact, one son of his, Ashford 1499, out of Old Spot by Turpin 300, taking the first prize at Ludlow, Leominster, and Hereford in 1854. For some years Ludlow, Leominster, and Hereford saw the Ashford herd pretty fortunate in prizes

and regularly represented, particularly in the young classes of fours and sixes, Mr. Pitt being a very constant opponent in those classes also. The steers were for three years sold to the Earl of Aylesford, and each year he took the prize with one of them at Birmingham, the last year winning the extra prize as well for best Hereford in the yard. It was not until 1860 that my father began exhibiting at the larger shows. Then Carbonel 1525 was sent to the Royal at Canterbury, and Victoria (own sister to Ashford) to the Birmingham and London Shows. Carbonel, like Sir Benjamin 1387, was passed over at Canterbury, but at Hereford three months after they were first and second, and in two first-class bulls a greater contrast was rarely seen—Sir Benjamin with his wonderful scale, depth, and weight of natural flesh, but not equal to his rival over the blades and chine, and general neatness, for Carbonel was a perfect model of a bull so far as he went, but lacked the size of Sir Benjamin; and I remember the remark being made at the time, "What a splendid animal could be made out of the two," an observation which is well verified in Lord Wilton 4740, for he possesses their blood twice over combined. Victoria's case has often been quoted to show the difference of opinion in judging. At Ludlow the order was Mr. Pitt first, Mr. Tudge second; at Hereford Mr. Tudge first, Mr. Hill second, Mr. Pitt third; at Birmingham Mr. Pitt first and gold medal, Mr. Hill second, and Mr. Tudge third; then at London Mr. Hill first and gold medal, Mr. Tudge second, and Mr. Pitt third; there being different judges every time. At London that year there were four animals drawn up for the gold medals, two of which came from Ashford, for the judges could not agree which of the two Hereford cows was to have the prize, the other judges deciding that which ever had it would have the gold medal, and one of them helping to give the final decision; whilst for the best male, a steer fed by Mr. Bettridge and bred by my father, was drawn up against the Shorthorn, but did not obtain the prize. Ashford 1499 and Stanage 1741, both bred from Old Spot, the one by Orleton and the other by Nelson, were the next sires; then Young Walford 1820, bred by Mr. Thomas Longmore; these followed Orleton; and in 1855 The Doctor 1083 was purchased from Mr. James Rea,

Monaughty. He was by Mr. Rea's Regent 891 (at that time a very successful animal); his dam Lady, one of Mr. Rea's favourites, was by a Longmore bull Brampton 917 (by Old Court 306), out of Lady by Monarch 219, an extraordinary big cow. The Doctor, like Turpin, was the sire of a capital lot of heifers that made grand cows and wonderfully helped the herd. His steers were very good, but, except Carbonel, there was not a first-class bull, although there were several fairly good specimens, one of which was Titterstone 1775, from which Mr. Carwardine's Helena, Anxiety, &c., start their pedigrees; whilst The Grove 1764 on the contrary was a much better bull-getter than a heifer-getter at Ashford. He was a son of Sir David 349, and bred by Mr. B. Rogers, from whom he was hired one season. Adforton 1839, Harold 2029, and Pilot 2156 were three wonderfully good bull calves by him, besides one or two other pretty good ones in that rear. Adforton, sold to Mr. Edwards, Wintercott, well kept his name up in his herd, taking amongst other prizes first at the Royal at Worcester in one of the largest and best shows of Herefords ever seen at that time at a Royal meeting. Lady Ashford was the only other representative there of the Adforton herd, and she also won first prize in her class.

The Adforton herd it may now be known as (and will no doubt continue to be for many years to come), for in 1861, on the death of my uncle, Mr. Longmore, my father left Ashford and came to Adforton, my mother's birthplace, where the Longmores had lived for over 300 years, and bred many good Herefords, one of them having brought back to Adforton the gold medal from the London Show of 1851, and a true type of a Hereford ox he was, as can be seen by his portrait, which bears the inscription "The Champion of 1851."

Lady Ashford, at the Worcester R.A.S.E. Meeting, was in calf to Pilot 2156, the offspring being Lady Adforton. Pilot was a particular fancy of my father's, being one of his old Beauty tribe, and he would not part with him for several seasons. He was the sire of Stanway 2790, the first prize Royal winner at Oxford, and I think generally acknowledged to be the best bull of any breed in the show-yard. Stanway's daughter Silver Star won wherever she went, taking three

at that time
of Mr. Rea's
17 (by Old
extraordinary
of a capital
ully helped
ot Carbonel,
vere several
stone 1775,
, start their
rary was a
hford. He
ogers, from
arold 2029,
l calves by
that rear.
ll kept his
irst at the
t shows of
ing. Lady
ere of the
lass.
nd will no
n 1861, on
ft Ashford
where the
many good
lforton the
true type
is portrait,
1."
ng, was in
on. Pilot
of his old
or several
first prize
nowledged
Stanway's
ing three





LORD WILTON 4740.

Bred by the late William Tudge, Ailsfordton.

of that time
of Mr. R
17. The
of a on
ally 1
ere sov
st-ne 17
ary was
if ad
over, r
ppl 2
siv
that
ll for
irst
g
re of
the
I wo
I lost
to A
wre
man
itor
tri
ng
en
of
ar
s
om
Sta
the

F
C
S
A
I

fo
w
fo
pr
S
D
th

a
T

wi
Br
th
Sh
Ch
Da

pro
pri
Me
he
gai
fav
tha
to s

I
bul
win

Soc
the
and
Lor
Reg
T

Tho

Royal prizes in succession, viz., Leicester, Manchester, and Oxford, and at the Bath and West of England, first at Southampton and Taunton, and many other prizes elsewhere. At the Oxford Meeting she was sold to go to Australia, where I understand she well maintained her reputation as a winner.

1869 may be considered to have been my father's most fortunate year, as he took all round nearly every prize for which he competed. At the Manchester R.A.S.E. he showed for five prizes and gained four first prizes and one second prize, being beaten by Queen of the Lilies there and at Southampton, whilst Silver Star and Diadem (the latter of the Darling family) were first at each place, and at Manchester the bull calf Ostorius 3925 and the heifer calf Lady Brandon, a daughter of Lady Adforton, were each first in their class. They were both by Brandon 2972, one of old Darling's Royal winning sons. She only bred three bull calves, viz., Stanway, Brandon, and Landseer, and each of them took a first prize at the Royal. Ostorius and Diadem were sold at the Manchester Show to the Earl of Southesk. Diadem, a daughter of Chieftain 4th and Deborah (a daughter of Pilot and old Darling) was then in calf to Orleans 2661, and she afterwards produced to him a daughter, Desdemona, that took the first prize at the Hull Meeting of the R.A.S.E. At the Leicester Meeting of the R.A.S.E. my father was nearly as fortunate as he was at Manchester, showing there for four prizes, and gaining three first prizes and one third prize. It was a favourite saying of his when complimented on his success, that it was a great deal easier to get to the top of the tree than to stick there.

It was in 1874 that he brought out his wonderful pair of bull calves Regulator 4898 and Lord Wilton 4740, Regulator winning the first prize at the Bath and West of England Society's Meeting at Bristol, the R.A.S.E. at Bedford, and the Herefordshire Agricultural Society's Show at Hereford, and then at Leominster and Ludlow he had to give way to Lord Wilton, although he had beaten him at Hereford. Regulator was then sold to go to New Zealand.

The sire of these two bulls, Sir Roger 4133, a son of Sir Thomas 2228, and bred by Mr. B. Rogers, came to Adforton

in 1870. Another of Mr. Rogers' bulls, Patentee 4003, had been bought at a rather high figure at the Herefordshire Show, then held in October, but he caught cold there and died about nine days after coming to his new home. To divide the loss Mr. Rogers kindly offered Sir Roger in his place, as he considered him about half the value of the other, but had he done doubly as well he must have been a wonder. Sir Roger was a nice dark red with capital hind-quarters and heavy flesh, very much resembling his sire Sir Thomas in markings and character. Previous to Sir Roger, Orleans 2661, a son of Magnum Bonum 2097 and Maud by The Doctor 1083, one of the old Cherry tribe, had been the sire for two seasons. He was a very big bull and his stock followed very much after him in that respect, and were too big to come out as show animals, but did wonderfully well in the next generation, as Sultan 4163 at Beckjay and Ivington Boy 4612 at Hampton Court proved, as well as many of his daughters at Adforton, Belladonna, the dam of Regulator, being one. After Regulator's departure to New Zealand, Lord Wilton had nothing else to fear, and took first at the Bath and West at Croydon, the R.A.S.E. at Taunton, and the H.A.S. at Hereford in 1875, and then went to Mr. Lewis Lloyd's at Monks Orchard, having been sold by telegram at the Croydon Meeting. It is a singular thing that the only times Lord Wilton was ever beaten in his class (when fit to show) was by Regulator and Regulus, both nearly related to himself, being by Sir Roger and of the favourite Beauty blood, as was also Marmion 3242, the sire of his dam Lady Claire. In 1876 (my father having had a paralytic stroke in the spring of that year), Rosebud was the only representative at the Birmingham Royal, where she took first prize, as she also did at the B. and W. E. at Hereford that year. In 1877 she again won first at the Royal at Liverpool, Beatrice, a daughter of old Darling, also getting a Royal prize. Both went on to the Worcestershire at Kidderminster, where they took two first prizes and the champion, and at the Herefordshire Meeting at Hereford that year they assisted to win the prize for breeding cows, being considered four of the best cows that ever gained it. Lord Hythe 3937 succeeded his father, Sir Roger, as sire at Adforton, assisted by Sir Cupis Ball 2761

(by Sir Benjamin 1387) and his son Cannon Ball 4399. Lord Hythe's dam Lady Flavia was by Stanway from Lady Adforton, and the only one of her daughters that remained in England; Lady Brandon going to Australia as a heifer, and Lady Claire, the dam of Lord Wilton, to New Zealand. The Doctor 5045, by Provost 4067, out of a daughter of Stately, one of the best cows at the sale of the late Mr. David Williams (the breeder of the celebrated Sir David 349), and Mareschal Neil 4760, were the two last sires used in the Adforton herd. Mareschal Neil was a son of Lord Hythe and the Royal winner Rosebud. He was sold to Mr. Kennedy of Melbourne, Australia, but the Australian authorities stopping importation he was brought back again.

The Adforton sale was held on the 20th September, 1877, and I think the universal opinion was that a better herd of Hereford cattle never came under an auctioneer's hammer. It was then that Lord Coventry bought Giantess, who had been third to Rosebud and Helena at Liverpool Royal, and which afterwards won the first prize at the Royal at York, and was dam of those two celebrated animals Good Boy and Golden Treasure. Many others have that sale to thank for good animals.

To the foregoing description a few details may be added regarding the Adforton sale in 1877. The highest price was 155 guineas for Rosebud by Sir Thomas, dam Rose by North Star 2138, which had gained the first prize at the Royal at Birmingham in 1876, and at Liverpool in 1877. The purchaser was Mr. Arkwright of Hampton Court, and in a visitor's notes in the catalogue of the sale is the brief and emphatic remark, "Perfection!" Giantess, got by Sir Roger 4133, dam Battenhall 2406, fell to Lord Coventry's bid of 140 guineas. She is remarked as "the best cow in England of any breed," her great width between the forelegs being especially noted. She was the winner for Lord Coventry of first prize with her son and daughter Good Boy and Golden Treasure at the Royal Show at York. Bannerette, by Sir Roger, dam Brunette, "a long cow, smooth in coat, as grand an outline as could be put on four legs," fell to Mr. Duckham for 80 guineas. Minuet, by Sir Roger, dam Myra,

"beautiful cow, good and level all over, grand back and loins, capital thighs, good chine and coat, short legs," went to Mr. Garton at 80 guineas. Beatrice, by Lord Hythe, dam Darling by Carbonel 1525, first at the Royal Show in 1877, was purchased by Mr. Arkwright for 100 guineas. The notes on her are "magnificent, good behind foreleg, grand on her top, well covered back, well set on legs." The bull Mareschal Neil 4760, got by Lord Hythe, dam Rosebud by Sir Thomas 2228, was secured by Mr. Arkwright for 175 guineas. He is stated to have had "good masculine head, level good forehead, grand thigh, beef to the ground, good quarters, but weak in loin." Romulus, by The Doctor, dam Bannerette by Sir Roger, fell to Mr. Fenn at 120 guineas—"long, capital forehead, good chine, grand head, a trifle light behind shoulders." The average for 94 cows, heifers, and calves was £83 17s. 3d., for 15 bulls and bull calves £56 8s. 5d., and for 109 head £37 0s. 6d.; total £4029 18s.

MESSRS. REA, Monaughty and Westonbury.—Mr. William Tudge of Leinthall, in a communication to the authors writes:—In a history of Hereford cattle and mention of celebrated breeders of these animals, the name of Mr. James Rea of Monaughty and Mr. Thomas Rea of Westonbury (father and son) must ever stand high. Mr. James Rea was a shrewd man and a first-class farmer. In reading a speech of his the other day in an old number of the "Hereford Times" at a dinner of the Radnorshire Agricultural Society at Presteign in October, 1848, it was at once seen that he was considerably in advance of his fellows, and by his energy and experiments he acted as a pioneer in improvement, perhaps more particularly as a breeder of Hereford cattle and hill sheep, for Monaughty is some miles up in Radnorshire. In his remarks he said he had tried the experiment of crossing his flock, or the greater part of it, with Southdowns (for Shropshires seem not to have been known then). He had, he says, been blamed very much by his neighbours, but his answer was that he should go on crossing again on those he had bred that way, and when they saw his success, as he knew they would, they would follow his example; and well have the results borne out his theory, as the Knighton autumn fairs now testify.

He commenced breeding Herefords in 1816 with a bull bred by Mr. Knight, following with others from Mr. Weyman, Mr. Jeffries, and other good breeders. Crabstock 303 and Old Court 306 seem to have made the most impression on the herd; the latter, a combination of Tully and Tomkins blood, being got by a Tully bull from a Tomkins cow. Then followed his son Monaughty 220 and grandson Monarch 219. Then Confidence 367, another Jeffries bull and a Royal winner at R.A.S.E. Meeting at Derby. Then came Cholstrey 217, the same blood again, only got by Mr. Perry's Goldfinder 383. The next sire, and one of the best, was Regent 891, a son of Cholstrey, from Gaylass' by Confidence, a cow Mr. Rea had bought at Mr. Jeffries' sale at The Grove in 1844. Regent won a number of prizes, and in Mr. Russell's notes on the Monaughty sale he is described as being the sire of more prize-winning bull calves than any bull of his day. His dark curly coat, broad forehead and top, gave one an impression of his grand form and constitution. It was from his dam Gaylass that Czarina, the first prize heifer at the R.A.S.E. Meetings at Chester and Warwick, came, as did also Sultana, another Royal winner, and the dam of Sir Cupis Ball 2761, who was bought with her a little calf at the Monaughty sale in 1863 by Major Kearney. Madoc 899, a son of Regent, did good service for Mr. Monkhouse in the show-yard and in his herd at The Stow, as did also another son, The Doctor 1083, at Ashford. After Regent came Grenadier 961, the sire of Mr. Thomas Rea's Royal winner Bella, and he was succeeded by Chieftain 930 and his two sons Treasurer 1105 and Pilot 1036, each proving himself a first-class sire. Another good bull was Wellington 1112, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen. He was the sire of Diana and Spangle, the prize-winning pair of cows or heifers at the Worcester Royal. Spangle also took first prize at Newcastle Royal the year after. Mr. Thomas Rea bought her at his father's sale on October 21st, 1863, for 85 guineas, and at his sale at Westbury exactly that day 12 months she made 101 guineas, and her son 121 guineas, proving that his speculation, which was considered a high one at the time, was very safe, and showing also his good judgment, as did the purchase of the last of all

their good sires, the celebrated Sir Benjamin 1387, a bull once seen never to be forgotten, and the great help of many a good herd of the present day.

MR. MONKHOUSE of The Stow.—In response to a request for information regarding the late Mr. Monkhouse of The Stow, Mr. Forester writes us, that although he occasionally visited that gentleman, he was more inclined to amuse him by reciting passages from Burns than to talk about pedigrees. "However," adds Mr. Forester, "I gathered that Mr. Monkhouse and his friend Mr. Hutchinson came from Cumberland about the year 1817 in search of farms, the result being that Mr. Hutchinson settled at Brinsop and Mr. Monkhouse at The Stow. The Stow farm was considered then, as I believe it is now, essentially a feeding farm, and as such Mr. Monkhouse at first occupied it. He had, however, brought with him a love for Leicester sheep, and this predilection led him to attend the annual lettings of tups by Mr. Buckley of Normanton Hill, near Loughborough. It was here, probably, that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Price of Ryall, who was also a breeder of Bakewell sheep. Mr. Price on several occasions tried to persuade Mr. Monkhouse to come over to Ryall and buy some of his heifers, and when his eyesight at last became so defective that he could no longer go about buying store stock to graze, he did buy some of Price's heifers and turned his hand to breeding. But he was eminently a practical man, and after trying the pure breed for a time he came to the conclusion that a cross was preferable. [We understand Mr. Forester to mean by this expression that Mr. Monkhouse at first bred the pure Tomkins variety and afterwards introduced the white faces.] Accordingly, somewhere about 1840, he bought Sir Andrew 183, bred by Mr. Hemmings of Kingsland, and in 1845, Severn 245, a bull calf first at Shrewsbury that year, bred by Mr. Thomas of Cholstrey. Thenceforth he probably used bulls bred by himself till about 1856, when he purchased Formidable 1240 from Mr. Hall, Ashton; after which he seems to have depended very much on his friend Mr. Rea of Monnaughty, from whom he purchased in succession Madoc 899, Chieftain 930, bred by Mr. Stedman, and Sir Thomas 2228, bred by Mr. Roberts of Ivingtonbury. The

two last bulls were on the ground at the final sale at The Stow in 1866 after Mr. Monkhouse's death. The cows at that time were exquisite in their touch, but wanted scale. What Chieftain and Sir Thomas, two immense bulls, would have done for the herd the owner did not live long enough to prove. He was an unflinching judge of a calf or a sheep—anything he could stand over and handle, but his unfortunate blindness of course militated against his judgment as to size and character in cattle." Mr. Forester adds:—I understood from Mr. Monkhouse that the farm occupied afterwards by his friend Mr. Rea, Monaughty, which being translated means Monk's House, was vacant when he came into Herefordshire, and he might have taken it, but preferred The Stow. Had he taken Monaughty he might have styled himself "Monkhouse of that ilk."

Mr. Monkhouse's herd was sold after his death on October 19th, 1866, when the auctioneers (Messrs. Russell and Son) remarked that he had for very many years been known as a pre-eminently sound and excellent judge of Hereford cattle. "His fame was not local but national, finding its way into every corner of the British Isles where intellect and energy have been directed to the great interest of agriculture, and recording itself by numerous brilliant successes on the pages of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, as well as those of the chief provincial cattle shows in Herefordshire and adjoining counties." The great feature of the sale was the disposal of Sir Thomas 2228, then six years old. This admirable son of Sir Benjamin and Lady Ann, by Arthur Napoleon, had, with his offspring, gained in 1863 the sum of £100 in prizes, and there was a very spirited competition for him, which resulted in Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, the breeder of his sire, obtaining him for £409 10s. Several of the other bulls fetched good prices: Whitney by Sir Thomas going to Mr. Goodwin for £105; Grandee 2554, by Chieftain 930, to Mr. Dew for £89 5s.; and Chieftain (bred by Mr. Stedman, Bedstone, and used at Monaughty) to Mr. Small for £54 12s. The cows did not sell so well, the highest price being £45 3s. for Elegance, by Chieftain.

MR. ROBERTS, Ivingtonbury, was also a noted breeder. As

the breeder of the celebrated Sir Thomas 2228 his name will always be closely associated with Hereford cattle. Mr. Roberts commenced with excellent blood, the principal materials used in the composition of his herd being the Tomkins, Yarworth, Weyman, Vaughan, and Galliers strains. Among the sires that appear prominently in the early pedigrees of the Ivington-bury stock are Young Woodman 12, bred by Mr. John Price, from the famous Toby Pigeon; Young Trojan 206, bred by Mr. Yarworth, by Trojan 192; Cripple 194, bred by Mr. Yarworth, by Warrior 191; Stockton 237, bred by Mr. Weyman; Cholstrey 217, bred by Mr. Vaughan, by Goldfinder 333; and Young Cupid 259, bred by Mr. Smythies, by Mr. Galliers' Cupid 260. The blood of Mr. Hemmings' Sir Andrew 183 was also infused into the herd, as well as that of many other choice strains; Mr. Roberts displaying fine judgment in the selection of sire and dam. His most successful achievement was the breeding of Sir Thomas 2228, one of the most impressive sires of the breed. Sir Thomas, as has been remarked, was got by Sir Benjamin 1387, dam Lady Ann, by Arthur Napoleon 910, granddam Lady Jane by Cholstrey 217. Of this noted animal Mr. Housman supplied the following description in a notice of Mr. Benjamin Rogers' herd at The Grove, which appeared in "Bell's Weekly Messenger" in October, 1869:—"Sir Thomas has a noble, broad, true bull's head, with the sort of horns, well set and strong, which usually accompany a robust constitution. His length is very great, although said to be not equal to that of his sire Sir Benjamin. Judging from the portrait of the latter (one in Mr. Rogers' possession by Mr. Quintin of Hereford) we should say that if the sire surpassed the son in length, he gained it between the arm and the breast-end, for Sir Benjamin seems to have been enormous there, and we can scarcely imagine a longer *middle* than that of Sir Thomas without the accompaniment of a slack back, which Sir Thomas' strong loin provides against in his case. His hind-quarters are wonderful for deep and level accumulation of flesh. Of a placid, gentle disposition, he has just enough of the pride of bullhood in him to make him arch his grand neck, slightly bend his head, look askance, and snort once or twice as a

stranger approaches him. This sets off his form splendidly." Sir Thomas had been sold at Hereford October Fair in 1864 to Mr. Monkhouse for £110. When Mr. Roberts' herd was sold in October, 1865, most of the young cows and heifers were by Sir Thomas, and as the sale comprised 96 head, the blood was well distributed throughout the district. Prices, however, were not large, the best being 40 guineas for Prima Donna 2nd, one of the four calves that took the first prize with their sire Sir Thomas at Leominster in 1863 (bought by Mr. Boughton Knight); 40 guineas for Duchess of Bedford (Mr. Boughton Knight); 40 guineas for Perfection, by Sir Thomas, another of the winners at Leominster in 1863, and first at the Bath and West Show in 1865 (Mr. George Bedford, Hatfield); 40 guineas for Duchess of Bedford 3rd (Mr. Whitehouse); 49 guineas for Prime Minister (Mr. Gregg); 50 guineas for Sir Thomas 2nd (Mr. Bowen, Bridgnorth); 50 guineas for Patron (Mr. Naylor, Leighton Hall). At this sale also Mr. Robinson, Lynhales, purchased several Sir Thomas females, and Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury made a number of purchases from the herd, retaining the animals at Ivingtonbury, in the occupation of which he succeeded Mr. Roberts.

Mr. EDWARD PRICE, Court House, Pembridge, bred and owned some of the most distinguished animals of the breed, he having in 1849 won the first prize at the Norwich Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England with Sir David 349; first at the Lewes Show of R.A.S.E. in 1852 with Pembridge 721; first at the Lincoln Show of R.A.S.E. in 1854 with Magnet 823; and first at the Chester Show of R.A.S.E. in 1858 with Goldfinder 2nd 959. At the foundation of most of the pedigrees of animals bred by Mr. Price will be found Mr. Hewer's Sovereign 404 (by Favourite 442, dam Countess by Young Wellington 505), followed by Crabstock 303, a son of Mr. Yarworth's Hector 197, and The Sheriff 356, bred by Mr. E. Jeffries, by Sovereign 404. Prince Dangerous 362, bred by Mr. Hewer, by Defiance 416, succeeded, and then came Sir David 319, which Mr. Price purchased from Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland. Sir David has already been referred to. After leaving some splendid calves at Court

House, he was sold by Mr. Price to Mr. Lumsden, Auchry, Aberdeenshire. Another first prize Royal bull Coningsby 718, bred by Mr. Carpenter, by Quicksilver 353, dam Pretty Maid by Sheriff 356, left good stock in the herd. Then came Sir David's son Pembridge 721, from a dam by Hope 411; followed by Magnet 823, bred by Mr. Yeld, by The Knight 185, and Goldfinder 2nd 959, bred by Mr. John Perry. Mr. Price's success in the show-yard was remarkable. He gained the following prizes:—R.A.S.E., ten first and two second prizes; Bath and West of England, two first and one second; Birmingham (Christmas Show) four first, two second and two medals; Shrewsbury, two first; Worcestershire, four first, three second, and two medals; Paris, one prize and two medals; Ludlow, 20 prizes; Hereford, 50 prizes; and Leominster, 16 prizes; in all 128 prizes and medals, of the gross value of more than £1100. In the catalogue of his sale in October, 1867, it was stated that he had sold a large number of bulls for exportation, "and no breeder of Herefords perhaps realised higher prices for his male animals, whether for use at home or abroad. It is, indeed, an established fact that there are few herds of Herefords of any note in this county in which the blood of the Court House herd is not to be found." The highest price at the sale was 105 guineas for the bull Paragon 2665. A note in the catalogue by Mr. T. C. Yeld mentions that Mr. Price offered Mr. David Williams the pick of 12 cows out of his herd at £30 each.

THE SHOWLE COURT herd was commenced by the father of the late Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR about 1820. Mr. Taylor himself was one of the most successful exhibitors of Herefords. A large portion of his herd was descended from two cows bought at the Hazel sale, near Ledbury, about 64 years ago. Cows were also purchased from Mr. Williams, Thingehill Court; Mr. Jeffries, The Grove; Mr. Johnstone, Sutton St. Nicholas; Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland; Mr. Williams, Court of Llowes, and others. One of the earliest recorded bulls used in Mr. Taylor's herd was Showle 1314, bred by the late Mrs. Taylor and tracing to Mr. Smythies' stock. The home-bred bull Tomboy 1097 was then used; and the two bulls Tempest 1076 and Tempter 1077, calved in 1850 and 1851, are by

him. Tempter was from the old cow Hazel, named from the place where Mr. Barnett resided, by whom she was bred. Most of Mr. Taylor's prize cattle were descended from her. Tomboy was by Northampton 600, winner of the first prize at the Royal Show at Northampton in 1847. A list of prizes won by Mr. Taylor would fill several pages and only the more noteworthy can be mentioned. Twin 2284, Tambourine 2nd 2801 by Lord Bateman's Tambourine 2284, Tom Brown 2228, Triumph 2836 by Sir Benjamin, Cheltenham Boy 4178, and Wolverhampton Boy 4198 were all famous winners. Mr. Taylor sold two cows, Nora and Fairmaid, to Mr. Gilliland, which were very successful at the Irish shows. From Beauty he bred the bull Tredegar 5077, which was champion as the best bull of any breed at the Bath and West Meeting at Croydon in 1875, gaining altogether £379 in prizes. He is generally considered to have been one of the finest specimens of the breed ever seen, and was sold to Mr. H. J. Bailey for, it is said, 300 guineas. Mr. Taylor was the breeder of Longhorns 4711, sold to Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, the sire of many fine animals, among them being the celebrated bull Anxiety 5188. Longhorns was by Mercury 3692, which was sire of Tredegar, and also of Thoughtful 5063, a famous prize bull. Trafalgar 6230 was winner of first prize at the Royal at Derby. Among the cows bred by Mr. Taylor were Lancashire Lass by Tredegar, first at the International Show at Kilburn in 1879, and at the Smithfield Show in the same year; Modesty, first at the Derby Royal, &c. Mr. Taylor won no fewer than 150 prizes in eight years, and specimens of his herd were exported to Australia, Canada, the United States, and South America.

Reference has already been made to the career of some members of the TURNER family. The original herd was established in 1780 by Mr. James Turner, Aymestry Court, and the blood was retained by his son and grandson Mr. Philip Turner, The Leen. In 1839, Mr. Philip Turner, on commencing farming at Westhide, selected 12 cows and heifers from his father's herd, which had thus been bred in a direct line at Aymestry for a very long period. He also purchased at the sale of his predecessor, Mr. Kedward, at the sale at Westhide in

February, 1839, a number of cows. At that sale 74 head, of which 21 were young calves, averaged nearly £26. Mr. Turner used bulls from The Noke and Aymestry, and from the herds of Messrs. J. N. Carpenter, T. Yeld, J. Monkhouse; W. Pitt, Kimbolton; T. L. Meire, Benjamin Rogers, The Grove; S. Robinson, Lynhales; and T. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, as well as a number bred by himself. Among these may be named Andrew 2nd 619, bred at Ivingtonbury, by Sir Andrew 183; Felix 953, bred at The Leen, by Sir David 349; Bolingbroke 1883, bred at The Grove, by Sir Benjamin 1387; Franky 1243, bred by Mr. Meire, by Walford 871; Leominster 3910, bred by Mr. Edwards; Bachelor 2941, bred by Mr. Robinson, by Douglas 2505. The home-bred bulls, all prize winners—Provost 4067 by Bachelor 294, Spartan 5009 by the Hon. Mr. Hill's Silver Boy 3419, Corsair 5271 by Dictator 4511, and Pirate 6105 by Corsair 5271—were also successfully used, and they were followed by The Grove 3rd 5051, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, one of the most impressive bulls of modern times. He was by Horace 3877, from Blossom by Sir Thomas 2228. Mr. Housman described The Grove 3rd in an article in "Bell's Weekly Messenger," as "having extraordinary mellowness of skin and flesh of the best kind and quality for a stock sire, the kind that increases fast; his very touch tells that under moderate pressure of keep he would be soon thick fat. He had a great growth of fine hair. The rise of the chine line over the shoulder-top into the crest of the neck was particularly masculine, and the head, not coarse nor heavy, was still a bull's head. In his hind-quarters he inherited from Sir Thomas the width immediately behind the hips and to mid-quarter, but did not end off so squarely as Sir Thomas did. As an old bull he was as wide and full, and square and level, as a model fat heifer." Mr. Turner latterly confined himself to eight families—the Almonds, tracing from Damsel, bred by Mr. P. Turner, Aymestry; the Fairmaids, from Fairmaid, bred at Aymestry; the Daisys, from Daisy, bred at Aymestry; the Mayflowers, from Mayflower, bred at Aymestry; the Moretons, from Moreton, bred by Mr. Hayton and purchased at Mr. Kedward's sale at Westhide in 1839; the Wigmore Grange tribe, from

Beauty by Old Court 306; the Monaughty tribe, from Lily by Old Court 306; the Pipton tribe, from Lemon by Charity 2nd 1535. Mr. Turner's sale in September, 1883, conducted by Messrs. Rogers and Hamar, formed a noteworthy event in the history of the breed. The herd could not only boast the claims of long descent and give evidence of public appreciation, but it had also been remarkably successful in the show-yard, a record of the prizes it had won occupying eight pages in the catalogue, while many of the animals bred in it had already been bought for exportation. Mr. Culbertson, U.S.A., gave 810 guineas for The Grove 3rd, this being the highest price that had up to that date been realised for a Hereford; the next highest, £700, having been paid privately for Rudolph, a son of The Grove 3rd, by Mr. G. Morgan, U.S.A. Mr. Forester, Sherlowe, was the purchaser of a bull calf by The Grove 3rd, out of Rhodia 2nd, for £278 5s., and Mr. Nott, Buckton Park, secured another bull calf for £210. Very high prices were also obtained for the cows:—Lord Coventry took Rhodia 2nd for 160 guineas; Mr. Hill, Felhampton Court, Gladys, for 110 guineas; Mr. Culbertson, Viola, for 105 guineas; Mr. Leigh, U.S.A., Primrose for 170 guineas; Mr. Thomas, Orange Blossom for 135 guineas. The average for the herd was £76, total £8899.

MR. GEORGE PITT, Chadnor Court, founded his herd in 1842 by the purchase of four cows, viz., Blossom 3rd and Pretty-maid from Mr. William Pitt, Kimbolton, and Damsel and Fairmaid from Mr. John Morris, Stocktonbury (Mr. Pitt's father-in-law). The dam of Blossom 3rd was by Mr. T. A. Knight's Snowball 246, and she herself was by Mr. Weyman's Young Favourite 460. Blossom 3rd was dam of the noted bull Big Ben 248, and in Mr. Pitt's possession produced Northampton 600, winner of the first prize at the Northampton Show of the R.A.S.E. in 1847, in addition to many other honours. Prettymaid, from Damsel by Kimbolton 599A, was by Mr. Edwards' Bull 247, and was also a fine breeder, her granddaughter having carried off the first prize at Birmingham in 1856 as the best fat cow of any breed. The Stocktonbury cows—Damsel by Mr. W. Hewer's Old Favourite 442, and Fairmaid by Young Favourite 460—also bred well, and many

of their offspring distinguished themselves in the show-yard. Mr. Pitt being anxious to secure the Sir Thomas blood, purchased from Mr. Roberts the cow Lady Anne, dam of Sir Thomas, but the bull she calved to Sir Oliver 2nd 1733 was not satisfactory, and he attended at Mr. Monkhouse's sale with the view of buying Sir Thomas. Mr. B. Rogers was there for the same purpose, and was not to be denied, although Mr. Pitt offered as much as 380 guineas for the bull. Among the sires he used were Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, bred by Mr. Rea, by Sir Benjamin 1387, Sir Isaac by Hermit 5369, besides many bred by himself. The herd acquired great uniformity of character combined with size, aptitude to fatten, and robust constitution. A large number of prizes were won at the local and national meetings, as many as 22 first prizes being gained at the shows of the Ludlow Society. When the herd was sold by Messrs. Edwards and Weaver in September, 1883, the sire in use was Bangham 6793, bred by Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, dam Bella by De Cote, sire Lord Wilton 4740, sold to Mr. Rees Keene for 170 guineas. The other animals made equally good prices, the average for 91 animals having been £77 1s. 9d. Mr. Rankin, Bryngwyn, was an extensive purchaser, paying 125 guineas for Victress, 120 guineas for Miss Helen, 140 guineas for Blanche, 110 guineas for Columbine, 100 guineas for Judith, 190 guineas for Lady Mary, 120 guineas for Verbena, and 115 guineas for Rosebud. Major Peploe gave 170 guineas for Luna and 165 guineas for Spot, while Mr. E. Powell gave 130 guineas for Redlike; and the highest price, 260 guineas, for Rosebloom, was given by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada.

Mr. WILLIAM HALL, Ashton, owned a famous stock, a sketch of which he compiled in 1857. In this he stated:—"I commenced business at the death of my father in the year 1838, and took to his stock of Hereford cattle, which had been bred in a direct line upon Ashton farm for upwards of 50 years, and crossed with bulls bred by the most celebrated breeders. Amongst others, I will mention the names of Mr. T. A. Knight, Mr. Weyman, Lady Rodney, Mr. Morris, and Mr. T. Jeffries of The Grove. I will mention the different bulls used by myself; Young Cotmore 601, Jarob, Hope by

Old Hope 439, Monkland 555, Cotmore 2nd 1191, Uncle Tom, and Rodney 1373. I have taken ten prizes from various agricultural societies, including the extra stock prize given by the Leominster Association for the ten best breeding cows in great competition in 1849; in 1841, the bull sweepstakes; in 1842, first for bull, cow, and offspring, and cup for steers; in 1848, Leominster medal. In 1856 I sold an ox and a cow at Birmingham for 100 guineas." Mr. W. Hall carried on the breeding of the herd until 1876, when he retired, and his cattle were divided between his two sons, Mr. Herbert R. Hall, now of Holme Lacy, and Mr. Robert W. Hall of Ashton. We have some further notes regarding Mr. W. Hall's herd. Young Cotmore 601, bred by Mr. T. Jeffries, The Grove, was got by Cotmore 376, first prize winner at the Royal Show at Oxford in 1839, his dam being Giantess, a daughter of Mr. Hewer's Sovereign 404. Young Cotmore gained two first prizes at Leominster, and was sire of Mr. Pitt's Northampton 600, winner of the first prize at the Royal Show at Northampton in 1847. Hope was by Mr. T. Jeffries' Old Hope 439, who was out of the dam of Cotmore. Monkland was bred by Mr. W. Perry, got by Lion 331, dam bred by Mr. E. Jeffries, The Sheriff. Cotmore 2nd 1191 was bred by Mr. T. Jeffries. Uncle Tom 1107 was bred by Mr. J. Rea, Monaughty, got by Regent 891. Rodney 1373 was a son of Uncle Tom 1107, bred at Ashton and sold to go to Scotland. Among other bulls used were Ashton 1500, one of the best sires of his day; Major 2629, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, got by Interest 2046, and from a dam by Severus 1062; and Artist 2934, the massive and giant-like son of Sir Benjamin. The last-named animal was bred by Mr. J. Rea, Monaughty, and was very much valued at Ashton, being used there until he became unfit for stock purposes. He was calved December 5th, 1862, and the last of his calves were born in 1876, "which ended a career of usefulness almost, if not quite, unsurpassed in Hereford history." A correspondent, who can speak with authority, writes as follows:—"I think it is only fair and due to Mr. W. Hall to say that, at the time he retired, he was possessed of the grandest lot of cattle belonging to one man in the county. The cows, which numbered about 70, were

nearly all by that grand stock-getter Artist, and possessed wide, open horns, broad fleshy backs, with great scale. Mr. W. Hall scarcely ever kept a bull calf to sell, consequently few bulls got by Artist appear in the Herd Book. He rarely exhibited at any breeding stock shows, excepting at the local shows at Leominster and Ludlow, where he was pretty certain to be at the top of the tree."

The late Mr. THOMAS EDWARDS, Wintercott, who died in 1870 at the early age of 47, inherited the herd belonging to his father, and took charge of it when he was only 16 or 17 years old. Among the early pedigrees are those of stock by Coningsby 2nd 1552, bred by Mr. Wheeler, The Parks, used during 1853-4-5; and Promise 1042, bred on the farm. Other bulls used were Uncle Tom 1107, bred by Mr. Rea. The purchase and use of Croft 937 aided greatly in establishing the fame of the herd. At the Chester Show of the Royal Society, Leominster 1634, by Wellington 1113 by Croft 937, was awarded the first prize. After Mr. Tudge's Adforton 1839 had gained Royal honours at Worcester, he was added to the herd, and made a marked impression on the herd. He was succeeded by Mr. Monkhouse's Tomboy 354, a son of Sir Thomas, from a Chieftain cow. This proved a most successful combination; Mr. Edwards being first at the Manchester Show of R.A.S.E. with Leominster 3rd 3211, by Tomboy, dam by Adforton. The herd was carried on by Mrs. Edwards, assisted by Mr. Edwards' nephew Mr. Allen Edwards Hughes, and its victories in the show-yard increased under their joint management. Winter de Cote 4253, by Leominster 3rd, dam by Young Grove, a son of Adforton, won three first prizes at the Royal Shows at Hull, Bedford, and Taunton in 1873, 1874, and 1875, and many other honours; the prizes gained by him amounting in value to £175. But the gem of the herd, if not, indeed, of the breed, was Leonora, who gained prizes of the value of £650, comprising three firsts at the Royal Shows at Liverpool, Bristol, and Kilburn in 1877, 1878, and 1879. In addition to many other honours, she won eight champion prizes, including the R.A.S.E. champion prize of £50 at Kilburn, the champion prize at Smithfield, and the champion prize at Birringham in 1879. Beatrice,

possessed wide,
Mr. W. Hall
tly few bulls
ely exhibited
cal shows at
ertain to be at

who died in
belonging to
ly 16 or 17
of stock by
Parks, used
a the farm.
by Mr. Rea.
in establish-
of the Royal
y Croft 937,
s Adforton
was added
herd. He
t, a son of
ed a most
t the Man-
l, by Tom-
n by Mrs.
en Edwards
ased under
Leominster
three first
aunton in
the prizes
the gem of
nora, who
e firsts at
in 1877,
ours, she
champion
Smithfield,
Beatrice,



... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...



LEONORA.
Bred by Mrs. Sarah Edwards, Wintecott.



bred like Leonora (by Winter de Cote from a cow by Tom-boy), gained numerous prizes at the Royal and elsewhere, and Perfection by Commander 4452 (a son of Winter de Cote, dam by Leominster 3rd) was also successfully shown; while the stock of Royalist 4921, comprising Spangle 3rd, Coomassic 5841, President 6111, and Landlord 6010, were also victors in many contests. Royalist was bred by the late Mr. H. R. Evans, Swanstone Court. In 1881 the herd was transferred to Mr. A. E. Hughes, and its subsequent career will be noticed in another chapter.

The late MR. T. J. CARWARDINE, Stocktonbury, founded his herd in 1863 by the purchase of cows and heifers by Sir Thomas 2228, from Mr. Monkhouse of The Stow; adding in 1864 cows from Mr. Ashwood, The Brakes, Leintwardine, by Downton 1219, Clipper 1178, Dennis, a son of Defiance 1207, and Titterstone 1775, the last-named bull being bred by Mr. Tudge at Ashford and got by Mr. Rea's Doctor; in 1865 cows by Baron Grove 2402, from dams by The Count 2262 and King Tom, son of King James 978, from Mr. Connop, Street Court, Eardisland; other females coming from Mr. Middleton, Easthampton, Shobdon, and Mr. Rawlings, Stoke, near Tenbury. He used the bulls Counsellor 1939, bred by Mr. Philip Turner, The Leen; Heart of Oak 2035, bred by Mr. Rea, Monaughty; Sir John 2nd 3455; De Cote 3060, bred by the late Mr. Thomas Edwards, Wintercott; Sir Frank 2762 by Sir Richard, bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, Westonbury; and Longhorns 4711, bred by Mr. Taylor, Showle Court. He also used bulls of his own breeding, among them Anxiety 5188 by Longhorns, from the celebrated prize cow Helena, and Rodney 4907, an own brother to Helena by De Cote, from Regina by Heart of Oak. But the most successful sire was Lord Wilton 4740, bred by the late Mr. Tudge, Adforton, by Mr. Rogers' Sir Roger 4133, dam Lady Claire by Marmion 3442, the half-sister of his dam being Lady Brandon, a winner at the Manchester and Oxford Shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and afterwards exported to Australia. It was after Lord Wilton had done excellent service in the herd of Mr. Lewis Loyd, Monk's Orchard, Surrey, that he was acquired by Mr. Carwardine.

Mr. Loyd exhibited him at the Kilburn International Show in 1879. We give here a description by Mr. William Housman of this grand bull:—"Lord Wilton does not fill the eye as an absolutely big bull, but he has ample proportionate length, and, like the Adforton bulls in general, a robust character, the bone not too heavy but made to bear a great weight of beef, and he furnishes heavily in the fore-flank and other flesh points. His head has plenty of width across the upper part, not too much length in the lower part. The horns of fair medium size for a Hereford, and, of inward and descending curve, harmonise with the kindly, open countenance, and the hanging lap of surplus skin gives masculine depth from ear to throat." The offspring of Lord Wilton were first brought prominently to the front at the Smithfield Club Show, several steers by him having been successfully exhibited by Mr. Lewis Loyd. He soon made his mark in Mr. Carwardine's herd. At the Derby Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Carwardine gained the first and second prizes for bull calves with Sir Bartle Frere 6682, from Tiny by Longhorns 4711, and Romeo 6646, from Rosalie by De Cote 3060, both got by Lord Wilton. He also at the same time won the first and second prizes with Venus, from Damsel by Longhorns, and Henrietta, from Rosetta by Sir Frank 2762, both sired by Lord Wilton. The herd, indeed, became the most distinguished in the country, the prizes won by it from 1873 to 1883 having been—68 firsts, 55 seconds, 12 thirds, and ten champions. Among the more famous winners were, in addition to the animals already named, Helena, Assurance 5193 by Longhorns, dam Florence; Anxiety 5188; Prettyface by Anxiety, dam Prettymaid; Henrietta by Lord Wilton, dam Rosetta; Lord Grosvenor 7804 by Lord Wilton, dam Verbena; Monarch 7858 by Lord Wilton, dam Bella; Venus by Lord Wilton, dam Damsel; Romeo 6646 by Lord Wilton, dam Rosaline, &c. The herd became widely known in America, many splendid animals having been purchased by breeders in the United States. It also supplied several breeders in England with stock sires. These will be mentioned in notes of existing herds. After Mr. Carwardine's death, the Stocktonbury herd was dispersed by Mr. Alfred Edwards in August, 1884, the sale being one of the most

remarkable in the annals of the breed. It occurred when the American demand was at its height, and foreigners competed spiritedly with home breeders for the possession of the best lots. Lord Wilton was knocked out to Mr. Vaughan, it was stated to go to the United States, for 3800 guineas. The same gentleman also took a number of heifers, but his purchases were not completed, and the whole of the lots were subsequently again exposed for sale. The bull Lord Grosvenor 7804 was purchased by Mr. Rankin, Bryngwyn, for 650 guineas; General Gordon made 750 guineas from Mr. Penhall. Among the cows and heifers the best prices were 150 guineas by Mr. Leigh, U.S.A., for Delight; 140 guineas by Mr. Rankin for Verbena; 205 guineas by Mr. Penhall for Bella; 125 guineas by Mr. Fenn for Brenda; 135 guineas by Mr. Rankin for Ruth; 210 guineas by Mr. Forester for Peg; 125 guineas by Mr. Holmes for Ruby; 155 guineas by Mr. Rankin for Tidy 2nd; 140 guineas by Mr. Rees for Ladybird 2nd; 235 guineas by Mr. Vaughan for Mabelle; 310 guineas by Mr. Vaughan for Rosa; 220 guineas by Mr. Leigh for Henrietta 3rd; 210 guineas by Mr. Rankin for Rebecca; 210 guineas by Mr. Vaughan for Alethea; and among the bull calves that of Delight made 135 guineas by Mr. Turner, The Leen; The Professor from Tidy, 300 guineas by Mr. Radcliff Cooke; Stockton Prince 200 guineas by Messrs. Fenn and Tudge. The averages were:— 53 cows with 53 calves, £158 18s. 11d.; 14 cows in calf, £108 19s. 6d.; 67 cows, £94 14s. 9d.; 54 calves, £67 5s. 2d.; 18 two-year-old heifers, £163 18s. 4d.; 20 yearling heifers, £167 7s. 1d.; 24 bulls, £320 10s. 3d.; 183 head of cattle, £125 12s. 3d. Total £22,987 13s. At the second sale of stock knocked out to Mr. Vaughan the heifers made nearly as much money as they had previously done, but Lord Wilton commanded only 1000 guineas, for which he was acquired by Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook House, and Mr. Tudge, Leinthall. He died in June, 1886.

MR. SAMUEL GODDE succeeded Mr. Roberts at Ivingtonbury, where for 20 years he continued to breed good Herefords. He founded his herd in 1865 by the purchase of 13 cows and heifers from Mr. Roberts, 14 cows from Mr.

David Rogers, The Rodd, and 17 cows from Mr. W. Child, Wigmore Grange. Of the animals thus purchased, the lot acquired from Mr. Roberts were full of Sir Thomas blood. The first bull used by Mr. Goode was Demetrius 2494, bred in 1862 by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, got by Bolingbroke 1383, a son of Sir Benjamin 1387. Then followed Pompey 2683, bred by Mr. James Taylor, Stretford Court, and by Mr. Edward Price's Trustful 2845. He was succeeded by Albert 2921, bred by Mr. T. Edwards, Wintercott, and got by Adforton 1839; and he by Blucher 2964, bred at The Grove, a son of Sir Thomas. But a more impressive sire followed in Cremorne 5279, bred in 1872 by Mr. Roberts, Lawtonbury. He was got by the prize bull Kingcraft 388, and from Beauty 3rd by King Tom 3198. Here was a very powerful dose of Sir Thomas blood, Kingcraft being a son of King Tom 3198, who was by Sir Thomas. Sir Henry 5597, bred by Mr. Russell, Orleton, renewed the same strain, being descended from The Grove, who was by Sir David, and the blood was continued by the use of Cremorne 2nd, a son of Cremorne, and a grandson on the dam's side of Vain Hope by Sir Thomas. The Hewer blood, so esteemed for quality, was worked in by Above All 2910. Remus 5535, calved in 1877, and bred by Mr. R. W. Bridgwater, Great Porthamel, Brecon, was by Glendower 2nd 3840, and out of Harvest Queen by Sir Thomas. Glendower 2nd was bred at The Grove, and was by Sir Thomas, his dam being Mr. Roberts' Blowdy by Sanpson 1061, who was also the dam of Harvest Queen. Wandering Willie 4237, Sir Christopher 7262, Rodney 4907 (a son of De Cote 3060), Ambassador 4851, and Beau 2408 were used, as was also Lord Ellenborough 7092, bred by Mr. Edwards, Broadward. Torro 7313, calved September, 1881, bred by Mr. Newman, Buckfield, Leominster, got by Lord Wilton 4740, and out of Cherry 4th, by the first prize Royal bull Alexander 3652, was then employed. Mr. Goode had a large demand from America for his cattle. Many animals were from time to time sold to Mr. Miller, Beecher; Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst; Hon. Mr. Pope; Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Beecher; Mr. George Morgan, Mr. Boreland, Mr. T. J. Lewis, Mr. C. Holtz, and others. It must also be

Mr. W. Child, purchased, the Thomas blood. As 2494, bred Bolingbroke followed Pompey, and by Mr. Albert and got by The Grove, sire followed Lawtonbury. from Beauty, a dose of Tom 3198, bred by Mr. descended blood was Cremore, by Sir quality, was in 1877, el, Brecon, vest Queen Grove, and Blowdy by est Queen. dney 4907 Beau 2408 ed by Mr. ber, 1881, by Lord rize Royal oode had a y animals Hon. Mr. George Boreland, t also be

considered a high honour that three heifers from Mr. Goode's stock were included in the Testimonial herd presented to Mr. Miller. The herd was dispersed by Mr. Henry Russell in August, 1885. By that time the depreciation in value which had overtaken all breeds had spread to the Herefords, and the average was only £31 15s. for 206 head.

Mr. W. E. BRITTEN, at Stapleton Castle, had a good herd, which was founded by his father, the late Mr. Charles Britten, selections being made from the Stretford Court, The Grove, Westonbury, Whitfield, Court of Noke, and other herds. The sires used were procured from the stocks of Mr. Tudge, Adforton; Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove; Mr. Turner, The Leen; and Mr. Robinson, Lynhales. The herd was dispersed in 1882, when fair prices were obtained. Mr. Britten has taken an active part in the transportation of choice Herefords to America.

Mr. JOHN BURLTON established a herd at Luntley Court in 1842, when he took over the stock, composed of animals got by Mr. Jeffries' noted bulls, that had been maintained there by his predecessor, Mr. Hall. The cattle were carefully bred, as the following list of sires used by Mr. Burlton will show:—Young Goldfinder, by Goldfinder 383, bred by Mr. Perry, Monkland; The Count 351, by Hope 349, bred by Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland; Red Ben 768, bred by Mr. Yeld, The Broom; Sampson 1061, bred by Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; Havelock 1609, bred by Mr. Shirley, Baucott; Rifleman 2189, bred by Lord Berwick; North Star 2138, bred by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove; Victor 2855, bred by Mr. Powell, The Bage; Leo 3209 (by North Star, from Sally by Sir David 349), bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen; Luck's All 3948, bred by Mr. Arkwright, Hampton Court; Pertly 5498, by Horace 3877, bred by Mr. Platt; Young Gamester 5699, bred by Mr. Arkwright; and Hesiod 6481, by The Grove 3rd, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen. Among the families represented were several from the old Luntley Court stock; and others from Westonbury, The Leen, Hampton Court, Court House, &c. The herd was sold in September, 1885, when 114 animals averaged £25 6s.

The late Mr. T. L. MEIRE of Cound Arbour and Eyton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury, began to breed Herefords in the year 1829, with a few females purchased at the Buildwas, Diddlebury, and Clee Downton sales, and with a draft from the herd of his father, the late John Meire of Berrington (who had succeeded to his father's herd of Herefords in 1792, and who has left particulars relative to his purchased bulls and cows). The stock bulls used have been:—Grove 370, bred by Mr. E. Jeffries; Young Waxy 451, sometimes called Waxy, and bred by Mr. J. Hewer; Dinedor 395, bred by Mr. Stedman; Young Waxy 241, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Speculation 387, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Lawyer 627, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Layman 767, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Uckington 2286, bred by Mr. John Meire; Cound 1193, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Franky 1243, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Gleam 2548, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Eyton 3095, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Eyton 2nd 3814, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Silver Boy 3419, bred by the Hon. and Rev. Noel Hill; Vanguard 5100, bred by Mr. P. Turner; Fabric 6948, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire. Excluding one cow, whose dam was given by the late Joseph Meire of Norton, Berrington, and Abbotsfield, Shrewsbury, and descended from a celebrated cow bought by the late Lord Berwick of Cronkhill, Shrewsbury, the whole of the dams and granddams of all females in the herd, as far back as the year 1833, were bred by the late T. L. Meire, and were by pedigree bulls. In 1842, at the Smithfield Club Show, among other prizes Mr. Meire was successful against all breeds with an ox by Speculation 387. The last time Mr. Meire showed Herefords, and the only occasion upon which any of the herd was exhibited at the Royal, was at Shrewsbury, in the year 1845. About the year 1853, Mr. Niblett of Bristol exhibited at the Smithfield Club Show oxen bred by Mr. Meire, and won the old class prize four years in succession. In 1863, at the Smithfield Club Show, Mr. Heath of Norfolk gained the gold medal for the best ox of any breed with an ox by Franky 1243, bred by Mr. Meire. In 1868, Mr. Heath was again successful in the same competition with another ox by the same bull Franky 1243, bred by a neighbour, Mr. Elsmere, who had used Mr. Meire's bull Cound 1193 to produce the dam.

Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, at Coxhall, had a very fine herd, which won about 200 prizes. It was descended from cows purchased from the elder members of the Rogers family, and the best bred sires in the country were used. The principal tribes cultivated were:—the Beau Ideal, full of The Grove blood; Beauty Spot, of Jeffries descent; Gentle Mary, tracing from a dam by a son of Sir David 349; Princess Alice, of a good old strain; and Triumph 3rd, by Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, &c.

Mr. J. L. HEWER commenced breeding in the year 1851. His father (the late Mr. John Hewer) gave him a heifer called Gentle, by Governor, from Moss Rose by Hope 411, and the bull General 1251. His father used to let the bulls for him, and he had the advantage of his advice, and could send the cows to any of his bulls he chose, so that he had some very good animals and was very successful at the shows. One year Mr. Hewer took four animals—viz., a bull, Van Tromp 1440, a cow, Lofty 2nd, a two-year-old heifer, Alice Grey, and a yearling heifer, Nell Gwynne—to the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, held at Dundalk, and obtained the four first prizes. Owing to a serious illness he had to sell most of his herd in 1877, and since that time he has only kept a few of the old strains, with which he did not like to part.

Mr. R. L. BURTON, Longner, and his brother Mr. E. R. L. BURTON, preserved the valuable strains of Knight cattle which passed through the herds of Mr. Salwey, Lord Berwick, and the Hon. and Rev. Henry Hill. The foundation of the Longner herd was laid by the purchase of five cows from the Hon. H. Noel Hill's sale at Cronkhill, including Rarity, a very prolific and fine breeder, and Peach, the highest-priced cow at the sale, dam of the grand bull Merry Monarch. Rarity, by Conqueror 1929, was from Rosina by Attingham 911, and traced back to Mr. Knight's Cherry 1st. Peach, by Van Tromp 2291, went back to Mr. Knight's Old Betsy. Mr. Burton also acquired cows from Mr. John Hewer, Vern House; Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow (including Duchess 7th, purchased for 135 guineas at the Gwernaffel sale, this being the highest price at that celebrated auction); while three calves were bought at the Stanway Manor sale. The cows were sent

to Mr. W. Taylor's Triumph 3rd 4211, Mr. Grove's Blondin 2962, Mrs. Edwards' Magnet 4754 &c. Silver Prince 5583, by Silver King from Peach, and Defence 4504, by Blondin, also from Peach, left some very thickly-fleshed, massive animals in the herd. Mr. John Hewer's Archduke was hired for two seasons, and Docklow 4518, bred by Mr. Britten, Merry Monarch 5466 from Mr. Noel Hill's Peach, and King Dick 5404, by Magnet from Duchess, were also used. Mr. Burton's sale took place in February, 1881, Mr. John Thornton being the auctioneer. Mr. John Hill, Felhampton Court, was an extensive purchaser of animals of the Cronkhill families, buying Rarity, Nectarine (from Peach), Bright Lady 4th, Rarity 5th, Bright Lady 8th, Rarity 11th, Rarity 18th, Nectarine 2nd, Bright Lady 16th, and the bull Merry Monarch 5466, the last named for 80 guineas. Lord Coventry; Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook House; Mr. Platt, Barnby Manor; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Canada; and Major Gardner, Ireland, were also purchasers; and these choice Cronkhill strains are now mainly in the herds of Her Majesty the Queen, Mr. John Hill, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Mr. Fenn, and Mr. Stone, Canada.

MR. FREDERICK PLATT, Barnby Manor, purchased cows from the Showle Court, The Rodd, Old Court, Wintercott, Pipton, Longner, and Marlow herds. He bought the famous bull Horace 3877 from Mr. John Price for 500 guineas, and other sires used were Hartington 5358 by The Grove 3rd 5051, and Holme Tredegar 7016, a grandson of the great show bull Tredegar 5077. From 1876 to 1882 the herd won 50 first, 20 second, and ten third prizes; the £100 cup at Birmingham in 1878, the £50 cup in 1880, and the £20 cup in 1880 at Smithfield. Mr. Platt also gained Messrs. Beach and Co.'s cup six years in succession. The herd was sold in July, 1883, when some excellent prices were realised:—Primrose 7th sold to Mr. Penhall, Partridges Hollow, for 120 guineas; Gillyflower 2nd, Mr. Culbertson, 80 guineas; Lady 4th, Mr. H. C. Burleigh, 135 guineas; Horace 6th 7027, Mr. Myddleton, Beckjay, for 150 guineas; and Sir Frederick, Mr. Culbertson, U.S.A., for 100 guineas. The bull Horace died in Mr. Platt's possession when he had reached the age of 16 years.

MR. JOHN Y. COOKE, who was one of Mr. Eyton's coadjutors

ove's Blondin
nce 5583, by
Blondin, also
ve animals in
red for two
tten, Merry
King Dick
Mr. Burton's
on being the
an extensive
aying Rarity,
5th, Bright
2nd, Bright
e last named
rook House;
ne, Canada;
; and these
rds of Her
Cochrane,

l cows from
ott, Pipton,
amous bull
e, and other
1 5051, and
show bull
on 50 first,
irmingham
in 1880 at
and Co.'s
July, 1883,
ose 7th sold
Gillyflower
Mr. H. C.
Myddleton,
Culbertson,
ed in Mr.
6 years.
coadjutors

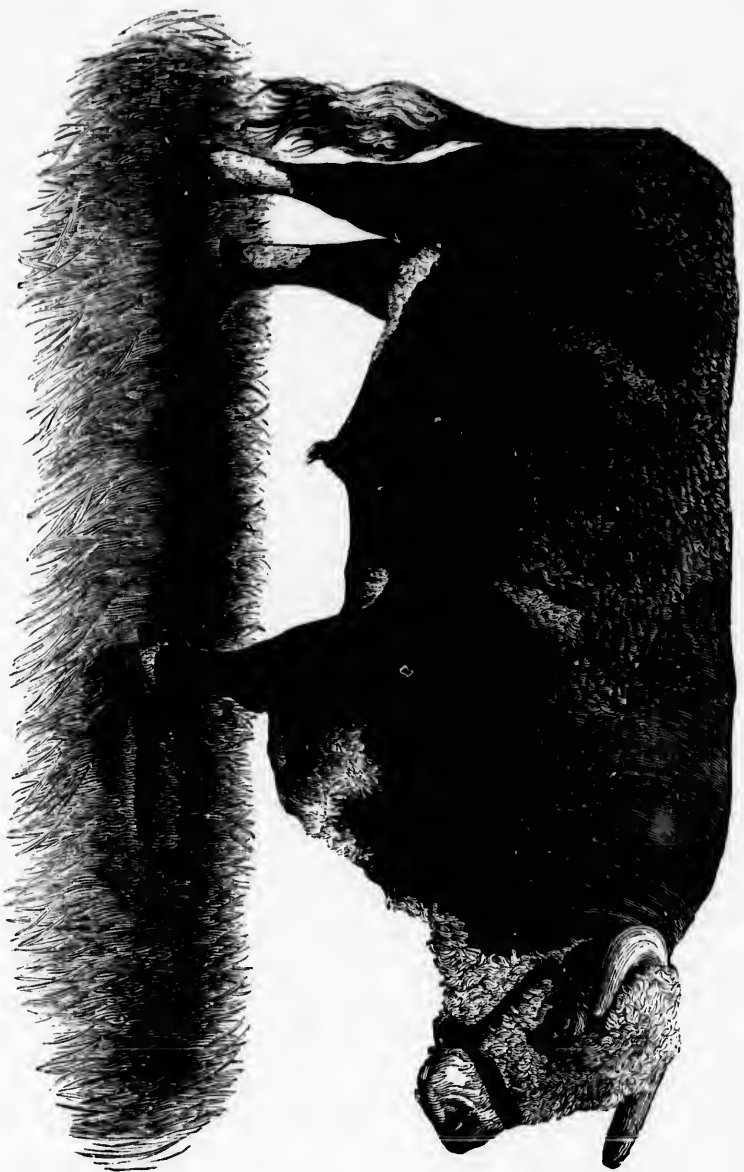


to the 9th of this month 1791. Mr. Thomas, the
 first, was elected on the 11th of the same month.
 Since that time the body has been governed by a
 committee, which has been formed for the purpose
 of conducting the business of the Society. The
 members of the Society, however, are not bound
 to attend the meetings of the committee, but
 are free to attend the meetings of the Society
 at any time. The committee has the honor
 to inform you that the business of the Society
 is now in the hands of the committee, and
 that the members of the Society are not
 bound to attend the meetings of the
 committee, but are free to attend the
 meetings of the Society at any time.

Mr. Thomas, the first, was elected on the
 11th of the same month. Since that time
 the body has been governed by a committee,
 which has been formed for the purpose of
 conducting the business of the Society. The
 members of the Society, however, are not
 bound to attend the meetings of the
 committee, but are free to attend the
 meetings of the Society at any time.

The committee has the honor to inform
 you that the business of the Society is
 now in the hands of the committee, and
 that the members of the Society are not
 bound to attend the meetings of the
 committee, but are free to attend the
 meetings of the Society at any time.

Part of some papers, Weston Court. Died in the possession of Friedrich Platt, Barnaby Manor.



HORACE 3877 (IN OLD AGE).
Bred by John Barvis, Preston Court. Died in the possession of Frederick Platt, Barnby Manor.

s
L
L
s
L
e
T
L

w
of

in the establishment of the Herd Book, bred at Moreton House some good specimens of the Hower and Yeomans blood, using largely stock descended from Favourite 404 and Royal 331. He gives us the following account of the cow Royalty, by Royal out of Countess, bred by his father Mr. W. Cooke, Lower Lyde Farm, by a son of Fitzfavourite 441:—
 “Dimensions: girth before shoulder, 7 ft. 4 ins.; behind fore-leg, 7 ft. 6 ins.; one foot further back, 8 ft. 3 ins.; before the hip bones, 8 ft. 4 ins.; over hips and under flank, 8 ft. 4 ins.; length from horn to rump, 7 ft. 2 ins.; from nose to setting of tail, 8 ft. 6 ins.; rump and sirloin weighed 12 st. 6 lbs. at 14 lbs. to the stone. She bred two living calves and one dead one; was out in the meadows with his other cattle until Christmas, when she lost her calf, and was then put into the stalls to feed, and was slaughtered by Mr. Pudge of Bishop’s Froome, Herefordshire, in the month of March following. He is responsible for the measurement of this wonderful *multum in parvo*.”

Mr. W. B. PEREN, Compton House, Somersetshire, owned a herd that attained remarkable success in the show-yard. It was largely descended from Mr. T. Roberts’ Ivington Rose by Sir Thomas 2228, winner of first prize at the Royal Show at Wolverhampton in 1871, Cardiff in 1872, Hull in 1873, and Smithfield in the same year. Her daughter Rosette, by Dinedor, was commended at the Royal at Taunton in 1875, and won several first prizes at the Yeovil Show. Compton Rose, by Sir William 4141, and also out of Ivington Rose, gained third prize at the Royal at Taunton, and was in the prize list at the Bath and West Shows in 1874 and 1875. Rosalie, by Lord Lincoln 3224, out of Ivington Rose, was third at the Royal at Taunton. Lady Lottie, by Lord Lincoln 3220, was second at the Royal at Taunton in 1875 and Birmingham in 1876. But it is not necessary to further particularise, nearly every animal in Mr. Peren’s herd having been a prize-winner. The herd was sold by Messrs. Rogers and Hamar in October, 1877.

Mr. S. W. URWICK, the secretary of the Herd Book Society, when farming at Leinthall, had a good herd of Herefords, some of which attained great weights. He bred and fed a Hereford

cow that won first prize at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, 1855 (live weight, 21 cwt. 3 qrs.; dead weight, 19 score 10 lbs. per quarter). The late Lord Berwick, who was a great authority on Herefords, told Mr. Urwick she was the heaviest cow he had ever seen, and was not up to the weight she ought to have been fed to, having a live calf January 18th, 1855, the same year she was exhibited. Leinthall 1633 was from a daughter of this cow, by Young Royal 1469, and was herself 20 cwt. She was entered at Bingley Hall Fat Show, but, unfortunately, through illness, was obliged to be taken out of the show-yard before these animals were judged. She bred a heifer that won a prize at Bingley Hall under four years, and that weighed 17 cwt. Young Royal 1469 was a bull of great weight, bred by the late Mr. J. Rogers, Lady Court, formerly of Pilleth, who always prided himself on the great scale and character of his cattle. He was purchased by Mr. Urwick at a high price, and many of the pedigrees of the present day run back to him as a sire, notably Sir Benjamin 1387.

The REV. ARCHER CLIVE bred Herefords at Whitfield and Kilpeck Court, whose blood enters pretty largely into the composition of several existing herds. His cows were chiefly derived from the stocks of Mr. Bowen, Monkland; Mr. Walker, Holmer; Mr. Pearce, Stretton; Mr. Yeomans, Moreton, &c.; and he had in his possession several females got by the renowned Sir David 349, while the name of Mr. Edwards' famous bull Dayhouse 299 will be found in many of his pedigrees. Among the bulls used were Andrew 2nd 619, bred by Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; Trader 1101, bred by Mr. Turner, Showle; Bertram 1513, bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen; Sir David 2nd 1065, bred by Mr. E. Price, Court House; Alma 1144, bred by Mr. Stephens, Sheephouse; Mameluke 1307, bred by Mr. John Hewer; General 1251, bred by Mr. John Hewer; Ballarat, by Mr. John Perry's Goldfinder 2nd 929; and Wormbridge 1801, bred by Mr. Clive. The bull Cefnesko 1530 was sold for exportation to Australia. Mr. Clive won several prizes at the Royal and other shows, and in 1858 he gained the second prize at Hereford for 22 cows.

The late MR. E. BOWEN, Corfton, Craven Arms, owned one of the oldest herds in the county. The foundation of his

father's herd was from four heifers and some cows purchased of Mr. Meredith, Buckton Park, Leintwardine, in 1816. The first bull used to them was one bought of Mr. Sheward, Dilwyn, near Hereford; the next, Mars 321, bought of Mr. Yarworth in 1820. Then a son of Titheman 6, next a Hewer bull, bought of Mr. Dawes, Purslow, then a son of The Sheriff 656, and Hero 458. Mr. E. Bowen succeeded to the stock on the death of his father in 1837, and continued using Hero 458 till 1840, when he had Lot 364 from Mr. John Hewer, and from that time continued using bulls from him (with one exception, Oxenbold 2145) till his death in 1873. The chief animals added to his stock for breeding purposes were in 1844, at Mr. T. Jeffries' sale, a cow Giantess; a heifer he called Berrington, bought at Lord Rodney's sale at Berrington, near Leominster; two, Sally and Marknose, at Mr. Hewer's sale in 1846 at Lower Wilcroft; Victoria, by Royal John 3401, dam by Goldfinder 959, at Mr. E. Price's sale at Pembridge; a cow, by Chance 348, at Mr. Carpenter's sale at Eardisland; and a cow, Bryony, at Mr. Hewer's sale in 1866. The sires recently in use in the herd were Corfton Ben 6875 and Invincible 5397. The following bulls were used by Mr. E. Bowen, viz.:—Bred by Mr. John Hewer: Lot 364, Faith 518, Abdel Kadir 1837, Jacob 4663, Original 3rd 525, Mercury 361, Governor 464, Cardinal Wiseman 1168, Mameluke 1307, Cyrus 1199, Gratitude 1261, Defence 1207, Magnum Bonum 1303, Lord Lincoln 3220, and Abernethy 2908. Oxenbold 2145, bred by Mr. R. Shirley; Broadgauge 3708, bred by Col. Fielding; Benjamin 7th 4350, bred by Mr. Green, Marlow; Little Archer 6025, bred by Mr. J. B. Lutley, Brockhampton; Councillor 5273, bred by Mr. F. Evans, Old Court; and the following bred by himself:—Corfton 1188, Corfton Cyrus 4464, Abraham Lincoln 4287, Reuben 4923, Hudibras 3170, Macaroni 2627, Cardinal Manning 5239, Don Juan 2502, Corfton Duke 5268, and Locomotive 5432. The cow Lady Wiseman lived until she was 20 years old, and had a calf when 18 years old.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXISTING HERDS IN ENGLAND.

Herds at Windsor, Ashton, Aston Court, Baucott, Baysham Court, Beckjay, Brinsop Court, Bryngwyn, Court House, Court of Nokc, Croome Court, Cyfarthfa Castle, Eglwysnunydd, Endale, Ensdon House, Eyton-on-Severn, Felhampton Court, Gattertop, Hampton Court, Hatfield, Holme Lacy, Leighton Park, Leinthall, Lodge Farm, Lynch Court, Lynhales, Marlow Lodge, Marston, Monaughty, Monkhall, Montford, Moreton-on-Lugg, Nanhoron, New House, Northoaton, Old Court, Pathada, Pencraig, Preston Court, Preston House, Puddleston Court, Sherlowe, Showle Court, Shrawardine. Stapleton Caste, Stonebrook House, Stretton Court, &c.

In the following notes no attempt is made to refer to all the existing herds in England, or even to supply a full description of the leading establishments. Changes in their composition occur so frequently that there would be little historical value in printing a complete account of the herds as they are at present constituted, and to do so thoroughly would alone almost require a volume. In these circumstances the aim will be to sketch briefly the formation of those herds that have been seen, or of which details have been sent us, and to afford some indication of the materials of which they are composed.

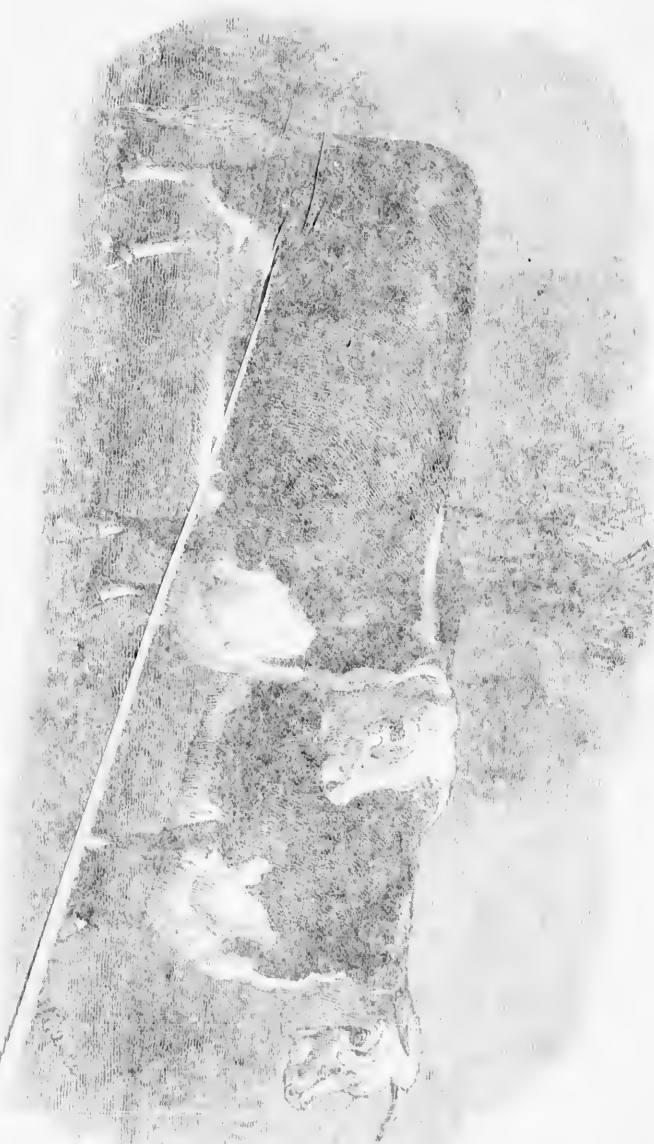
THE ROYAL HERD AT WINDSOR.—H.M. The Queen has a fine herd of Herefords at the Flemish Farm, Windsor. Of the eight tribes at present in force, at least five have been there for generations. Two of the oldest are those of Lupa and Agnes, both by Attingham 911; the latter being an own sister to Lord Berwick's Ada. Alexander 3653 (a descendant of Agnes) was shown by H.M. The Queen at Bedford in 1874; and a heifer of the same descent won third prize at the Smithfield Club seven years later on. The great reputation of Lord Wilton induced Mr. W. Tait, the manager, to purchase from Mr. Carwardine Conqueror 7510 by Lord

ID.

Baysham Court,
Court of Noke,
Endale, Ensdon
Hertop, Hampton
Leinthall, Lodge
ton, Monaughty,
n, New House,
n Court, Preston
t, Shrawardine.
, &c.

refer to all the
full description
their composition
historical value
as they are at
would alone
ances the aim
ose herds that
ent us, and to
which they are

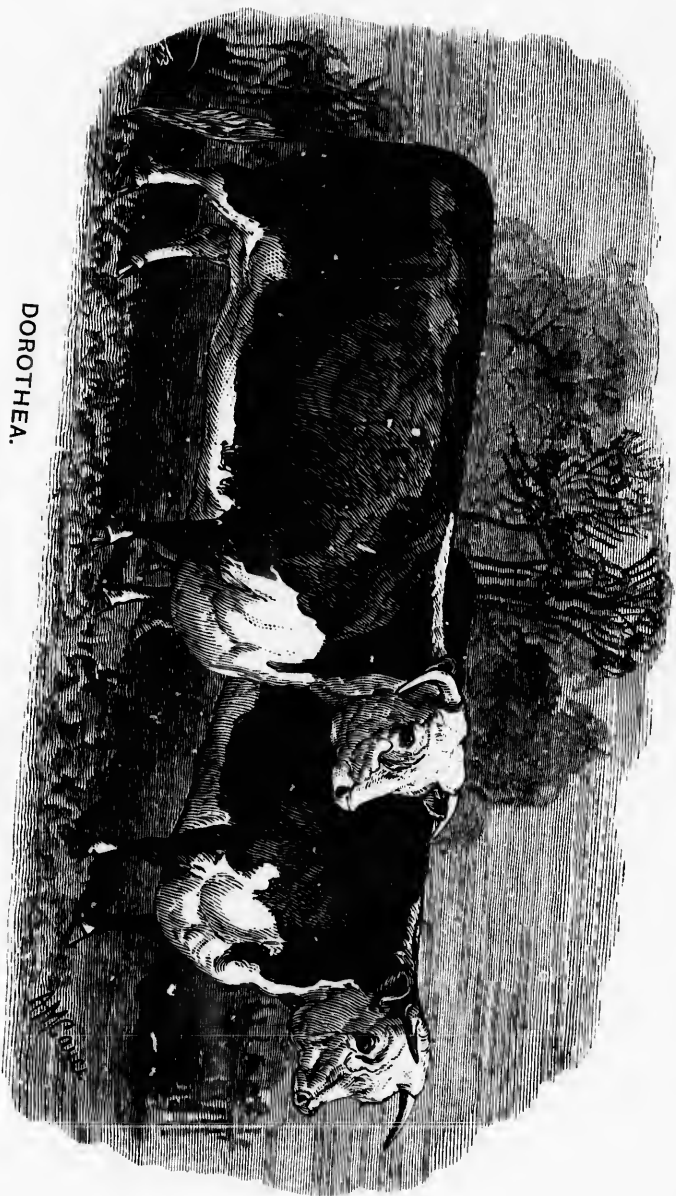
Queen has a
Windsor. Of
have been there
of Lupa and
being an own
(a descendant
at Bedford
on third prize
The great
the manager,
510 by Lord



CHAPTER IV

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the...
 The second part of the history of the...
 The third part of the history of the...
 The fourth part of the history of the...
 The fifth part of the history of the...
 The sixth part of the history of the...
 The seventh part of the history of the...
 The eighth part of the history of the...
 The ninth part of the history of the...
 The tenth part of the history of the...
 The eleventh part of the history of the...
 The twelfth part of the history of the...
 The thirteenth part of the history of the...
 The fourteenth part of the history of the...
 The fifteenth part of the history of the...
 The sixteenth part of the history of the...
 The seventeenth part of the history of the...
 The eighteenth part of the history of the...
 The nineteenth part of the history of the...
 The twentieth part of the history of the...



DOROTHEA.

Bred by R. W. Hall, Ashton, Leominster.

THEODORA.

o
l
H
A
p
w
st
w

Wilton, from Coral by Rodney 4907. A bid of 500 guineas transferred Conquerer to the Ontario Agricultural College. So impressive a sire is rarely found. To take his place, when he went, Emperor 8569 (of very similar breeding) was bought privately from Mr. Carwardine, and used in 1884-85. A family descended from Jeanette, by Sir Benjamin 1387, is full of Monaughty blood. Georgie is of a tribe long settled at the Flemish Farm, and is one of the very oldest of the breed. It, like Mr. Hill's Rarity and Bright Lady families, traces back, through 11 generations, to Cherry, bred by the late Mr. Knight of Downton. Another old-established tribe at Windsor is that of Medina by Brecon 918. The manager of the Flemish Farm also bought, at Mr. Carwardine's and Mr. F. Platt's, two females. Both of these have very distinguished connections. Paulina, the older, was bought from Mr. Platt in 1883, in calf to Horace 6th 7027. Pauline purchased from Mr. Carwardine, is a daughter of Verbena, by De Cote 3060. Besides the animals named, Gladiator was purchased at Stocktonbury, he being by Lord Grosvenor from a Lord Wilton cow. Constantine, bred at The Leen, Pembridge, by The Grove 3rd 5051, out of Mr. B. Rogers' Lemon by Hildebrand 4646, was bought from Mr. Turner. Another purchase was in 1882 from Mrs. Parthenia Evans of Swanstone Court, Dilwyn, Leominster. This was Ruth by Sir Thomas 2nd 4995, a two-year-old heifer, tracing, through Rose by Salisbury 2204, to Rosebud by Pembridge 721. There are two purchases from Mr. G. Child, by Horatius. There are also two yearling heifers, Bonny Lass and Turquoise, both from Mr. John Price's fine herd, and by his prize bull Hotspur 7028.

ASHTON.—An account has been given in a previous chapter of Mr. W. Hall's herd at Ashton. When Mr. Hall retired in 1876, the cattle were taken by his two sons Mr. Herbert R. Hall, now at Holme Lacy, and Mr. Robert W. Hall, still at Ashton. When Mr. W. Hall retired from breeding, he was possessed of a remarkably fine herd of cattle. The cows which numbered about 70 were nearly all by the wonderful stock-getter Artist 2934, a son of Sir Benjamin 1387. They were characterised by wide, open horns, broad fleshy backs,

and great scale. After the herd was divided many of the best cows had to be disposed of in consequence of abortion, and several of the young stock died from blackleg. The cause of these maladies was not discovered. Since then, however, the herd has progressed satisfactorily, and when specimens have been brought into competition they have made a very creditable appearance. Since 1876 the following bulls have been used in the Ashton portion of the herd:—Preceptor 4030, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, by the Royal winner Bachelor 2941 and from Eglantine, her owner's favourite breeding cow, Cremorne 3rd, bred by Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury; Adrian, bred by Mr. Good, Aston Court; Chancellor 5246, bred by Mr. Price, got by Horace. Wilton Prince 9429, bred by Mr. H. R. Hall, Holme Lacy, by Lord Wilton, from Pretty by Preceptor 4030 is now in use. From 1882 to September, 1885, Mr. Hall gained 17 first and 12 second prizes, his most successful achievements having been with the cow Lovely and her twin daughters Dorothea and Theodora, got by Lord Wilton, and forming one of the prettiest groups ever seen in a show-yard. Dorothea and Theodora were first and second at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury in 1884, and Lovely and her twin calves were first at the Royal at Reading in 1882, besides gaining numerous other prizes. It may be mentioned that Lovely was calved on March 31st, 1876, and thrice brought twin calves. Her own merit, regular breeding, and the excellence of the calves she has produced when in show condition entitle her to rank as one of the best cows of the breed.

ASTON COURT.—This herd (Mr. S. C. Good's) was commenced in the year 1850 with cows purchased at Mr. Edward Good's sale, by a bull bred by Mr. Walker, Burton. A portion of the calves were by a grey bull from the herd at Ashley Moor (Mr. Salwey's), and bulls were afterwards used from the herd of the late Mr. Richard Roberts, Lower Stanage, notably one by Walford 871. Afterwards a bull by Sir David was used. From Mr. W. Hall's herd at Ashton came, Sir Dick 4114, Artist 2934, and Major 2nd 7111; and in the interval the noted stock-getter Severus 2nd 2747 was used in the herd three seasons. Then followed Mars 3244, Disraeli 3066, and Ludlow 6050, afterwards Knighton 7764, and now

the principal stock bull is Ashton Horace by Chancellor 5246. About the year 1867 some cows were sent to Yeoman 2880, bred by Mr. Rea, Monaughty. At Mr. Roberts' sale four of the best bred cows were purchased and added to the herd, among them being Westonbury 2nd by Artful 2391, a cow by Sir Benjamin 1387, and Old Broady by Walford 871. This last was one of the four animals which, with their sire Walford, won the first prize at Ludlow.

ATHERTON HOUSE, PRESTON.—Mr. John Gillespie has interested himself in endeavouring to extend the Herefords into districts where they were not previously cultivated. Prior to his removal to Lancashire he was a tenant of the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Ashton, Hatfield Court, and then kept a few Herefords. His first purchase was in September, 1878, from Mr. William Harris, Hampton Charles, Worcestershire, the cow Claret and her calf Claret 2nd being acquired. Other purchases were made from time to time; among them the cow Rosa Lee 2nd, from Mr. H. J. Bailey's Rosedale, dam of Mr. H. R. Hall's prize bull Dale Tredegar 5856. From Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, the cow Floss 2nd was bought. She is by Marquis of Waterford 5454, and inherits much of the best Hereford blood. Mr. Gillespie intends to cultivate this strain, which possesses a combination of milking and beef-making capabilities. He has now a bull calf from Floss 2nd, by the Lord Wilton sire Albany 7364.

BAUCOTT.—Mr. Richard Shirley's herd has been in existence for about 50 years. In the earlier days of its history bulls from the herds of the late Mr. G. Johnstone, Broucroft Castle, and Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, were used. Since that time bulls from the best herds have been carefully selected, but we need not give a full list of the 30 sires that have been in use. From 1859 to 1867 Mr. Shirley was very successful at the great fat stock shows with steers got by Pilot 1036, Zoar 2355, and Marlow 2104. At the Birmingham Show in 1859 a steer by Marlow was first in his class, gained the prize as best Hereford, and also prize as best steer at the show. He took the same high honours at Smithfield, when he was referred to in very complimentary terms in the "Farmer's Magazine," his quality, symmetry, and style being especially commended; he

girthed 8 ft. 7 ins. Zoar was the sire of two prize steers at Birmingham and London in 1865 and 1866, and Pilot was the sire of three prize steers at Birmingham and London in 1861, 1863, and 1867. At the Stocktonbury sale two fine cows, Spot and Star, were purchased, and a number of cows were bought in 1885 from Mr. Bowen, Corfton. Mr. Shirley's two-year-old steers, sold in April, averaged £28 each. The sires recently used were Horace 5th 6491, Substance 9287, and Downton Boy 4622. Horace 5th has since been sold to Mr. George Leigh for exportation to America. Prior to that sale 22 heifers and 18 bulls went to Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Aurora, U.S.A.; seven heifers to Mr. Cook, Brookmont, Iowa; ten heifers to Messrs. Paton Bros., Genoa, Nebraska; two bulls to Messrs. Fowler Bros., Kansas; and two bulls to the Auckland Stud Company.

BAYSHAM COURT.—Mr. Thomas Duckham, so well known for the valuable services he rendered to the breed as editor of the Herd Book, has also been distinguished as a successful breeder, and few herds have been so largely resorted to by buyers from all parts of the world than that at Baysham Court. Mr. Duckham laid the foundation of his herd in 1846, by the purchase, at the Earl of Oxford's sale, of the cow Eywood, so named from the place of sale. She was got by Cotmore 2nd, entered in vol. iii. as having been sired by Charity 375 or Cotmore 376; more probably the latter, who was winner of the first prize at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Oxford in 1839. Eywood proved a valuable breeder, and her daughter Delight was dam of Cato 1902, the last bull used by Mr. Lumsden of Auchry House, Aberdeenshire, who purchased the celebrated Sir David 349, after his victory at the Royal at Newcastle. After being used seven years in Aberdeenshire, Cato was secured to join the herd of the Earl of Southesk at Kinnaird. The Sylva family, still maintained in considerable numbers, is descended from Eywood. Sylva 4th was the dam of Unity 502, used in the herd of Mr. W. S. Powell; of Concord 5262, sold to Mr. Barry, Cape of Good Hope; of Triumph, sold to Mr. Meldon, South America; while another of her calves went to South Africa. Another early purchase by Mr. Duckham was a lot of three

from Mr. John Hewer, Vern House, Marden, including Pope 527. Pope turned out to be a most successful sire. A subsequent addition was made to the herd by the acquisition of three cows from Mr. D. Pearce, Stratton Court, Hereford. From Mr. E. J. Lewis, Upper Breinton, came also Winifred by Pope 527, of the Hewer blood. Lord Berwick's cow, Carlisle, produced at Baysham Court six bulls and one heifer. Among the bulls was Commodore 2472, first at the Bath and West at Bristol and at Hereford, and at the Royal at Newcastle and Plymouth. Another of her calves was Reginald by Franky, first at the Bath and West, and second at the Royal at Leicester. He was sold to Mr. White, Martindale, Sydney. The heifer from Carlisle was Silver 2nd by Colonist 1925, which bred seven calves. Several other animals were bought by Mr. Duckham from the Cronkhill herd. From Mr. Rea, Monaughty, was acquired Dainty 4th, calved in 1855, got by Grenadier 961, from Dainty by Regent. Some of her progeny have gone to Jamaica. The herd of Mr. Taylor, Stretford Court, supplied the cow Venus 8th, by Santiago 2742, dam of Cannon Ball 4399 (by the Sir Benjamin bull Sir Cupis Ball 2761), sold to Mr. Tudge, Adforton, and used with good results in his herd. The Wynnstay family, descended from Countess by Lottery 410, has also bred well, specimens having been selected for Australia, South America, and the United States, while of the Winifreds, some have gone to South America, and to Mr. Whitfield, Rougemont, Canada. Among the sires used have been Colossus 591, calved in 1846, bred by Mr. J. Y. Cooke; Franky 1243, bred by Mr. T. L. Meire; Lord Berwick's Cronkhill 1558; Castor 1900, bred by Mr. T. Rea, by Sir Benjamin, and more of this strain was introduced by the use of Sir Cupis Ball 2761, also by Sir Benjamin. Avon 2393, bred by Mr. Powell, was a son of Mr. Hewer's General 1251. Victor 2294 by Cronkhill, dam Winifred, was more than once a Royal winner. Lord Southesk's Helianthus 4641, whose weight at ten years old was 3024 lbs., gave a decided impress to the herd. Prince Horace succeeded Helianthus and introduced the Horace blood; Standard 6706, bred by Mr. W. S. Powell, sire Unity 5092, dam Mr. Tudge's Bannerette by Sir Roger 4133; and Prince 7937, a three-year-old, bred

at Baysham Court, got by Prince Horace, dam Prettymaid 7th by Helianthus.

BECKJAY.—The foundation of the herd belonging to Mr. T. Myddleton, Beckjay, dates from the beginning of the present century. Mr. Myddleton's father obtained the stock with which he commenced, more than 70 years ago, from his uncle, Mr. Edwards of The Lodge, and it may be mentioned that the heifers then acquired cost, even in these early days, some £40 each. Mr. Myddleton himself began his career as a breeder at Llynaven, Clun, about 17 years ago, taking over his father's stock, and the herd was removed with him when he went to Beckjay in 1879. He has rarely bought females for his herd. Among the sires used have been Mr. J. B. Green's Nobleman 2652; Mr. T. Rea's Plato 4895, a son of Sir Benjamin; Sir Thomas 2nd 2778, bred by Mr. Roberts and got by Sir Thomas; Sultan 4163, bred by Mr. Tudge, Adforton (by Orleans 2661, dam Stately by Pilot 2156); Lord Southesk's Hildebrand 4646, by King of the Lilies 2892 and out of the Royal prize cow Queen of the Lilies; Young Stanway 5705; the Rev. Arthur Clive's Baron 4th 4326; Captain 5238, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove; and Silver King 5580, by Hildebrand. Hartington 5358, bred by Mr. Rogers, The Grove, by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Gay by Longhorns 3216, after being successfully used by Mr. Myddleton for three years, was sold to Mr. Platt, Barnby Manor, Newark; but he was brought back to the district, having been purchased by Mr. Myddleton and Mr. Grasett, Wetmore. He was the second prize winner at the International Show at Kilburn, and has gained three first, five second, and several other prizes. His stock have been exceedingly successful in the show-yard, both at home and abroad. Regulus 4076, bred by the late Mr. Tudge, got by Sir Roger 4133, and from Bonnie by Carbonel 1525, was also used. Horace 4th 5388, bred by Mr. T. Thomas, St. Hilary, Cornwall, a son of Horace, and Horace 6th 5027, another son of Horace, bought at Mr. Platt's sale for 150 guineas, were in service. The herd numbers from 50 to 60 breeding cows, and has frequently been exhibited with success, while foreign buyers have drawn from it freely.

BLAKEMERE HOUSE. — Mr. Henry Haywood commenced

breeding Herefords in 1853 by acquiring the herd established with care and judgment by his father-in-law, the late Mr. William Matthews, who procured the progenitors of his stock chiefly from his relative Mr. Weyman, Stocktonbury; infusing frequently therewith several strains of Mr. John Hewer's herd, and using amongst others the bulls Jupiter 511, Mark 424, and Tupsley 432. Mr. Haywood for many years used the bulls belonging to his neighbour the late Mr. John Davies, Preston-on-Wye, viz., Woodman 2nd 1450, Preston 2688, Cholstrey 1118, and Frugality 1997, the sire of Horace. Many of the females in the herd are descended from Beauty (vol. vi., p. 140) by Preston, dam by Wilmaston 1455 by Royal 331, winner of the first prize at the Royal Show at Bristol. The only addition to his herd for many years made by Mr. Haywood was Hewer (vol. vi., p. 220), bought at the late Mr. John Hewer's sale at Marden in November, 1865, and from this cow is descended Blakemere 5227, the sire of Mr. Fenn's champion prize cow in 1880. Truro 5677, sire Horace 3877, the champion prize bull at Dublin in 1881, died at Blakemere House after one year's service. Pertly 5495, another Horace bull, and Attila 6790, by The Grove 3rd, have been used. Mr. Haywood has now in service Honeywood 8741 from Hopbine 7th (vol. ii., p. 200) of the Hewer blood, and judging from his size and shapes he promises to equal his sire Truro in merit. For use among cows and heifers that are most affluent in Horace blood Mr. Haywood hired Mr. H. W. Taylor's Mohican 8719 by Franklin, and nearly full brother to the champion bull Maidstone. Among the more noteworthy specimens in the herd may be mentioned Brunette (vol. ii., p. 199) by Blakemere 5227, which has had a bull calf of exceptional promise by Mr. Price's Lord Wilton bull Monarch. Her calf of 1881, Brunette 2nd, won several first prizes in America for Mr. G. F. Morgan; and that of 1884, Belinda, with the yearling heifer White Ear 3rd, were shipped last year to Mr. Cochrane, Canada. Another member of the Beauty family is Be True 2nd (vol. xii., p. 209). Her daughter Bellona, calved in 1884, also well maintains the character of the sort. Many of the Hewer and Beauty families, with others from the herd, have been exported to America, Mr. G. F. Morgan taking five Hewers in July, 1880.

BRIERLEY.—Mr. William Griffiths' herd was derived from three sources:—52 head having been acquired from his uncle, Mr. S. Griffiths, in 1876; 42 from Mr. Alford, Clearbrook, in the same year; and a cow from the Sarnesfield herd in 1861. No females have since been added. Mr. Griffiths has used the bulls Bertie 6810, Forrester 5325, Bidney 5223, Sir Roger 4992, and Gift 4th. Sir Roger was purchased when 12 years old. The herd numbers 110 head. Sales have been made to the Wyoming Hereford Association; Messrs. Green, Innerkip, Canada; and Messrs. T. J. Lewis and Co., Beecher. Both Mr. S. Griffiths' and Mr. Alford's herd produced steers that were successfully exhibited at Smithfield and Birmingham.

BRINSOP COURT.—This herd was begun by Mr. P. N. Edwards, father of the present proprietor (Mr. Dearman Edwards), when he came to the farm in 1851. During the time he continued to manage the herd he always used pedigree sires, amongst them a very superior bull Wellington, bred by Mr. P. Turner, and Frugality 1997, bred by Mr. Gibbons and the sire of Horace. Until within the last six or seven years only a few animals had been bought. Since that time Mr. Edwards has purchased several cows and heifers from the herds of Mr. Britten, Stapleton Castle; Mr. Turner, The Leen; Mr. Pitt, Chadnor; Mr. Nott, Buckton Park; the late Mr. T. J. Carwardine, Stocktonbury; and Mr. J. Searle, Cornwall. The sires now in service are Defender 5866, first prize bull in his class at the Royal at Reading, and Hiero 7707, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, got by The Grove 3rd. The herd numbers from 90 to 120 head. The principal tribes are Ada, going back to Wellington 1112, Daisy to Frugality 1997, Miss Wintercott to Paddock 773, Cherry to Wellington 1112, Rose to Wellington 1112, and Ringdove to Son of Confidence 367, &c. Mr. Edwards has not himself shown any cattle, but Mr. Page fed a bullock bred by him which twice gained first prize at the Smithfield Show. He was by Modus 3258 out of a cow of the Ada family.

BROADHEATH.—This herd (Mr. T. A. Turner's) was commenced in 1876 by the purchase of 14 cows and heifers from Mr. G. Bedford, Milton House. Animals were added from the Westonbury, Thingehill Court, and Stapleton Castle herds.

derived from
 from his uncle,
 , Clearbrook,
 sfield herd in
 Griffiths has
 ney 5223, Sir
 rchased when
 Sales have
 tion; Messrs.
 ewis and Co.,
 's herd pro-
 at Smithfield

y Mr. P. N.
 Mr. Dearman
 uring the time
 pedigree sires,
 bred by Mr.
 ons and the
 seven years
 at time Mr.
 om the herds
 The Leen;
 late Mr. T.
 e, Cornwall.
 prize bull in
 '07, bred by
 . The herd
 bes are Ada,
 gality 1997,
 ngton 1112,
 f Confidence
 y cattle, but
 gained first
 3258 out of

s) was com-
 heifers from
 added from
 Castle herds.

Bulls by Regulus 4076 and Horatius 5390, bred by Mr. Robinson, Lynhales, were used, followed by Abelard 6776 by The Grove 3rd from The Leen. The herd numbers 46 breeding cows and heifers.

BROCKHAMPTON.—This herd, belonging to Mr. Barneby Lutley, was commenced in 1871, Mr. Hugh Wyndham being entrusted with the duty of selecting the animals. He purchased the bull Coriolanus 3769, from Mr. Tudge, Adforton. In 1872 five cows were purchased from Mr. John Hewer, among them being Gipsy, Girl, a great favourite of her breeder. In the same year Mr. Wyndham bought largely at the sale of Mr. Henry Higgins, Woollaston Grange, near Chepstow, who had largely used Hewer blood. In 1873 two cows were acquired from Mr. Stedman, Bedstone, and subsequent additions were made from the herds of Mr. Green, Marlow. The great aim has been to preserve the Hewer type and character, and this has been attained with great success.

BRYNGWYN.—The Bryngwyn herd, belonging to Mr. Rankin, M.P., was established three years ago by purchases at very high prices from Chadnor Court, The Leen, and Stocktonbury. From these three celebrated dispersions Mr. Rankin took away some of the finest breeding animals exposed, 30 of them averaging not far short of £140 each. The herd has already taken a position in the show-yard, its honours having included the first prize for the best four breeding cows at the Herefordshire Agricultural Society's Show at Monmouth and the first prize for yearling bulls at the Royal at Preston in 1885. A note of the principal animals acquired will be found in the notices of the herds of Messrs. Turner, Pitt, and Carwardine, and they need not again be enumerated. They comprised many of the best animals at these auctions, full of the choicest blood. At the Stocktonbury sale Mr. Rankin, failing to secure Lord Wilton, purchased his son, Lord Grosvenor 7804, out of Verbena. Lord Grosvenor was the first prize bull calf at Newport in 1882, and the price paid for him was 650 guineas. The two-year-old Royal Grove 9157, bred in the herd, the second prize winner at the Royal Show at Preston, was got by The Grove 3rd, and out of Duchess 2nd by Spartan. He was sold at a high price to go to U.S.A.

COURT FARM, ASTON INGHAM.—Few breeders have exported more Herefords to all parts of the world than Mr. Samson J. Holder, whose cattle have been sent to South Africa, South America, the United States, Canada, and other distant lands. The herd combines some the best strains of blood of the oldest and most eminent breeders, including such names as Messrs. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; T. Rogers, Coxall; J. B. Green, Marlow; H. J. Bailey, Rosedale, Tenbury; B. Rogers, The Grove; P. R. Jackson, Blackbrook; J. Moor, Monksbury; J. Hewer, Vern House; Stedman, Bucknell, Salop; Turner, The Noke; Vaughan, Cholstrey; J. Rea, Monaughty; P. Turner, The Leen; J. Morris, Stocktonbury; J. Wigmore, Bickerton Court; Capt. Crawshay, Dany Park; J. B. Lutley, Brockhampton; W. Tudge, Adforton; J. E. Jones, Breinton, &c., &c.

COURT HOUSE.—On his return from Australia, Mr. John Price (son of Mr. Edward Price), endeavoured to collect as much of the old Court House blood as could be obtained. He considered that breeders at home, while they had unquestionably improved the form and style of the Herefords, had done so somewhat at the expense of the thick mellow skin and beautiful hair which he had been taught to regard as essential features of the breed. The animal in which he believed he perceived the means of strengthening these important points was Horace 3877, calved in 1867, bred by Mr. J. Davies, Preston Court. Mr. Price had studied the breeding of this bull, and had marked his character. He found that through Shamrock 2nd 2210, of his father's breeding, Horace inherited a large share of the best Court House blood—Shamrock 2nd's sire being by Goldfinder 2nd, his dam by Magnet 2nd 989, a son of Magnet 823, and his granddam by Pembridge 721, a son of Sir David 349, a rare combination of prize strains. Shamrock 2nd was the sire of Horace's sire and dam. It was on this bull that Mr. Price staked his fortunes, and if his father had been successful in his choice of Sir David, certainly the present proprietor of the herd can congratulate himself that he was equally fortunate when he saved Horace from the butcher's block. The characteristics on account of which he was selected by Mr.

have exported
Mr. Samson J.
Africa, South
distant lands.
of the oldest
as Messrs.
B. Green,
Rogers, The
Monksbury;
lop; Turner,
naughty; P.
J. Wigmore,
J. B. Lutley,
es, Breinton,

a, Mr. John
to collect as
be obtained.
they had un-
ne Herefords,
x mellow skin
to regard as
in which he
hening these
867, bred by
studied the
aracter. He
his father's
e best Court
ldfinder 2nd,
823, and his
l 349, a rare
was the sire
hat Mr. Price
successful in
prietor of the
lly fortunate
lock. The
ected by Mr.

HOTSPUR 703





HOTSPUR 7028.

Bred by John Price, Court House, Cambridge.

i
L
C
E
b
y
S
ye
P
be
E
an
an
be
Du
La
Au
We
Mr.
if a
year
Fat
in 1
C

Price have become strongly impressed upon his offspring, and his rare wealth of flesh and magnificent quality are carried through successive generations. The high merit of Horace and of his numerous descendants has not prevented Mr. Price from trying other alliances. He acquired from Mr. Robinson, Lynhales, the bull *Regulus* 4076, bred by the late Mr. Tudge, Adforton, got by Sir Roger 4136, and out of Bonnie, by Carbonel 1525. Here again there is a strong infusion of the Sir David blood. *Regulus* was a very fine bull—and his stock are noted for their grandly-sprung ribs and thick loins, and at Court House the union with the Horace strain has proved most successful. He was used in the herd for three years, and was sire of *Hotspur*, whose dam was a cow by Horace 2nd. There is now even a closer combination of the Lord Wilton blood at Court House, one of the chief sires in use being *Monarch* 7858, the first-prize bull calf at the Royal at York. *Monarch*, calved in 1882, was bred by Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, got by Lord Wilton, dam *Bella* by De Cote 3060. The herd consists of from 50 to 60 breeding females, in addition to a large promising collection of young stock. The two sires in use are *Hotspur* 7028, dam Spot by Horace 2nd 4655, which distinguished himself at last year's shows, he having won the first prize at the Royal at Preston, and with his daughters, *Dowager* and *Venus*, having been awarded the special prize at the Bath and West of England Society's Show at Brighton for the best family group among a lot of 20 representatives of different breeds; and *Monarch*, which is generally considered to be one of the best of Lord Wilton's sons. The cows are chiefly of the *Duchess*, *Spot*, *Patch*, *Pigeon*, *Gipsy Queen*, *Satin*, and *Lady* families. They are by Horace, Horace 2nd 4655, *Auctioneer*, *Grand Duke*, *Truro*, *Regulus*, and *Old Court*. We need not attempt to enumerate the prizes won by Mr. Price, but a notice of the herd would be incomplete if all mention were omitted of his success in gaining, two years in succession, the *Elkington Challenge Plate* at Birmingham Fat Stock Show. The winning of the group prize at Brighton in 1885 was also a great achievement for the herd and the breed.

COURT OF NOKE.—This herd was commenced in 1869,

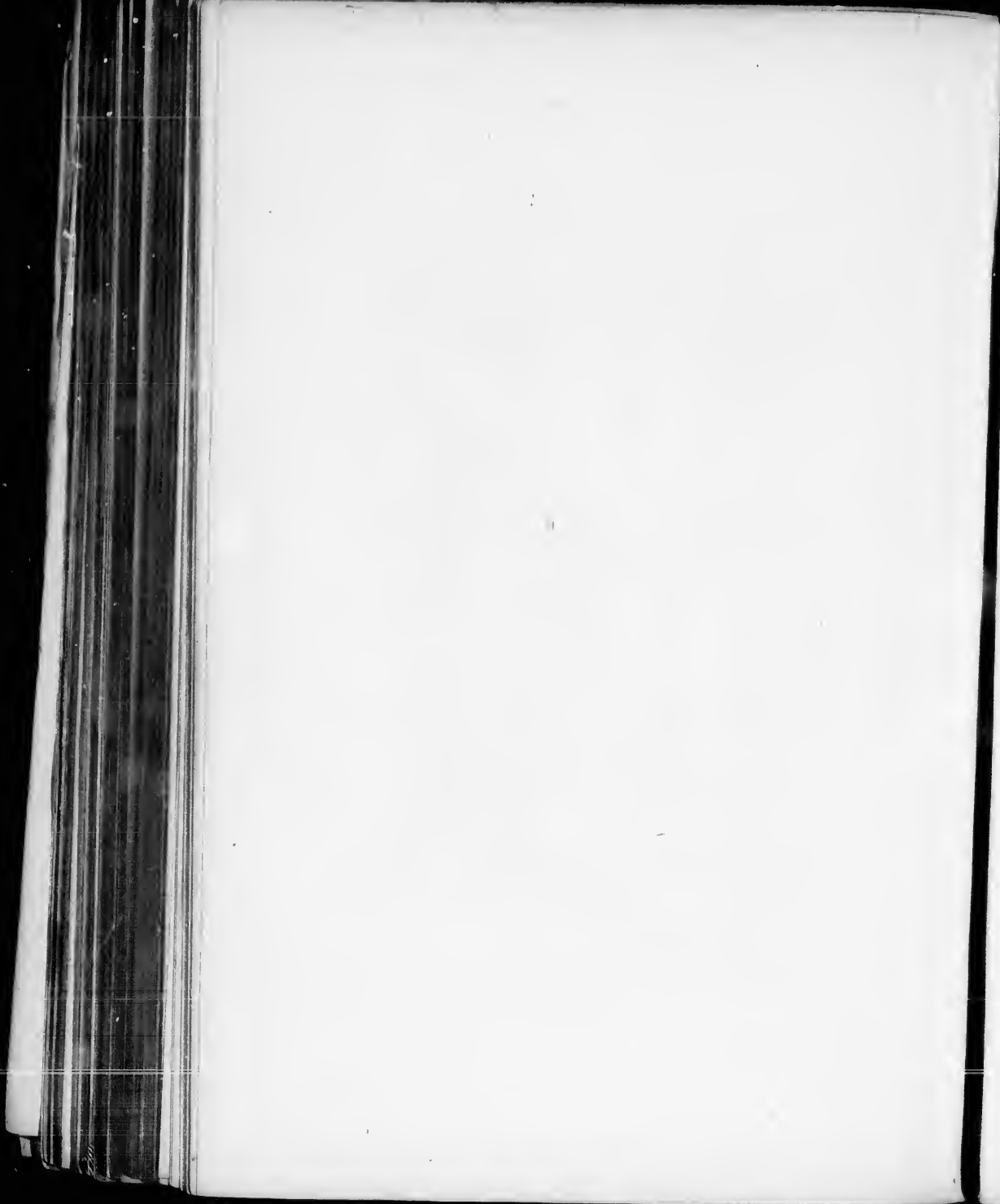
when Mr. George Child acquired the old-established stock of Herefords belonging to the late Mr. J. S. Bannister, Weston, Pembridge. Some additions were made from the herd of his father, Mr. W. Child, Westonbury, and further purchases were made at his sale in 1878. In 1875 Mr. G. Child took the Court of Noke Farm, when he made several purchases from the Downton Castle herd, which was sold in the beginning of that year. Baron 4325, Colorado 5257, and at the present time Horatius 5390, a son of Horace, are the sires that have chiefly been used. The herd consists of about 40 breeding cows and their progeny, nearly 100 in all. Numerous drafts of heifers and bulls have been sold to go to America, Mr. G. F. Morgan taking the first lot, consisting of ten heifers by Colorado 5257, in 1880. Since then Mr. Thomas Clarke, for Messrs. Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, Messrs. George Leigh and Co., and Mr. W. E. Britten have been the chief purchasers. In 1882 Mr. Child hired out the bull Horatius 5290 to Mr. Tait for service in the Royal herd at Windsor, where he left some very good stock. So useful did he prove that his services were again sought in the Royal herd. Several steers by Horatius have been sold to H.M. The Queen, one of which took the first prize in the three-year-old class at the Smithfield Club Show in 1884, and was awarded the prize as the best Hereford. Mr. Child has lately been most successful at the Fat Stock Shows, a pair of his steers under two years old winning first prize at Newport in 1884 against all breeds. The same animals afterwards gained first and second prizes in their class at Birmingham and Smithfield. At Smithfield and Birmingham in 1885 a steer, bred by Mr. Child, gained for Mr. Wortley the first prize for three-year-old oxen, taking at the former show the special prize as best Hereford. Mr. Child was first in the young steer class. All these animals were got by Horatius.

CROOME COURT.—Lord Coventry has proved a true friend of the Herefords, and few breeders have in recent years contributed more to the success of the breed in the show-yard than the proprietor of the Croome Court herd. Lord Coventry's reminiscences of Mr. John Price's herd at Ryall have already been quoted. His lordship says:—"Before I

lished stock
Bannister,
from the herd
er purchases
Child took
al purchases
n the begin-
and at the
are the sires
of about 40
Numerous
to America,
f ten heifers
as Clarke, for
e Leigh and
chasers. In
to Mr. Tait
e left some
his services
al steers by
ne of which
e Smithfield
as the best
ssful at the
yo years old
t all breeds.
nd prizes in
mithfield and
l, gained for
en, taking at
eford. Mr.
ese animals

true friend
at years con-
e show-yard
herd. Lord
erd at Ryall
—“ Before I





farmed at all it was the custom to take the cattle to graze during the summer months in the deer park, and amongst these agisted cattle of all sorts there were usually a few—perhaps half a dozen—Herefords to be seen. The park-keeper noticed that these always improved and went out in better condition than the others, and he frequently called my attention to the circumstance. So when I began to farm for myself, about 11 years ago, I bore this in mind, and bought a few Herefords to run side by side with Shorthorns. I soon found out that my land suited the former breed best; and when a trial of some years convinced me of the accuracy of first impressions, I disposed of the Shorthorns, and have since kept only Herefords. They are a good beef-making breed, and for early maturity I do not think they can be excelled. I sell my young bulls annually at Hereford, and have sent some to Buenos Ayres and other places abroad. The steers are sold to the butcher at from one year and six months to two years old; one realised £34 15s. at Tewkesbury Christmas market, not quite one year and ten months old." In the foundation of the herd, Lord Coventry, like many other breeders, was indebted to the stock of the late Mr. Wm. Tudge of Adforton. At the dispersion of the Adforton herd in September, 1877, there were purchased nine animals, headed by the prize-winning cow Giantess, acquired for 140 guineas. Giantess, calved in July, 1872, got by Sir Roger 4133, dam Haidee by Battenhall 2406, and thus full of the Sir David blood, had gained the second prize at the Royal Show at Liverpool in 1877. After her successful career at the breeding shows, she was exhibited at Smithfield in 1883, when she weighed 20 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. From Giantess Lord Coventry bred the noted Good Boy 7668 and Golden Treasure, and the trio secured the first prize as the best group at the Royal Show at York in 1883, perhaps the highest honour that can be obtained by a breeder. The herd was further augmented by selections from Mr. Roberts, Trippleton; Mr. T. Rogers, Coxall; Mr. Taylor, Thingehill Court; Mr. P. Ballard, Leighton Court; Mr. Downes, Maesmawr; Mr. Myddleton, Llynaven (now of Beckjay); Mr. Jones, Broadstone; Mr. Wicksted, Shakenhurst; Mr. R. L. Burton, Longner; Mr. Turner, The Leen,

&c. The bull Fisherman 5913, bred by Mr. Rogers, Coxall, which has achieved distinction in the show-yard, and has also been most successfully used as a sire. He is got by Conservator 5265, dam Beauty by Langdale 3203, and has been a frequent prize-winner, having been first at the Royal at York and second at Shrewsbury. The herd numbers nearly 140 head. Besides Fisherman it contains Good Boy 7668, by Fisherman and out of Giantess. In 1884 he was first at all the principal shows; and although he was defeated at the Royal by Mr. Price's Hotspur 7028 in a very close contest, he won the champion prize over all breeds at the Oxfordshire Show in 1885, defeating the Shorthorns—Royal Ingram, Self Esteem, Snowflake, and other celebrities; and this victory was confirmed at Newport in November of the same year, where Royal Ingram and Self Esteem again competed amongst the Shorthorns, Maidstone being among the remaining Herefords. Good Boy also won the champion prize for the best bull in the Shorthorn, Devon, Sussex, and Hereford classes at the Royal Counties Show at Southampton, and the special prize at the Worcestershire Agricultural Show for the best bull in the Hereford classes, and a silver medal for the best animal bred in Worcestershire or Warwickshire. He was also first at the Herefordshire Show in 1886 for bull and offspring. Golden Treasure, a daughter of Giantess and Mareschal Neil 4760, has proved herself in repeated contests to be the premier Hereford show cow of the day, having been first at the Royal at Shrewsbury and Preston, in addition to numerous other honours. She also won the champion prize at the Oxfordshire Show, 1885, for the best cow or heifer in the yard, beating Snowflake, &c. Amongst the younger animals are Plum Jam, by Fisherman, the third prize two-year-old heifer at Preston; and Symmetry, by Good Boy, the first prize yearling at Brighton and second at Preston. Bertha, bred by Mr. Mason, Comberton, got by the celebrated Commander 4452, was the second prize winner at Brighton. The herd also comprises several fine specimens of the Rarity family and many other prize-winners.

CYFARTHFA CASTLE.—Mr. W. T. Crawshay established his herd in April, 1882, by the purchase of animals selected for

Rogers, Coxall,
rd, and has also
is got by Con-
B, and has been
at the Royal at
numbers nearly
d Boy 7668, by
was first at all
defeated at the
close contest, he
the Oxfordshire
al Ingram, Self
this victory was
me year, where
ted amongst the
ning Herefords.
the best bull in
d classes at the
e special prize at
best bull in the
best animal bred
also first at the
spring. Golden
d Neil 4760, has
remier Hereford
t the Royal at
numerous other
at the Oxford-
er in the yard,
ger animals are
0-year-old heifer
the first prize
Bertha, bred by
ed Commander
ton. The herd
arity family and
established his
nals selected for





him by Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House. Five of the animals so selected were bred by Mr. Fenn himself; four were bred by Mr. F. Southern, Kempton, Aston-on-Cliun; three by Mr. Price, The Vern; two by Mr. Y. Marston, Lady Harbour; two by Mr. Burlton, Luntley; two by Mr. Pearce, Snodhill Court; others by Messrs. Taylor (Thingehill), Rawlings, Cadle, Brewer, and Lowe. Downton Magnet 6912 was purchased as the first stock bull. Three cows were bought later on from Mr. Lutley, Brockhampton, and two from Mr. T. Nott, Buckton Park. The yearling bull Stockton Prince was purchased in May, 1885, from Messrs. Fenn and Tudge, who bought him as a calf at the Stocktonbury sale for 200 guineas. He is by Lord Wilton, his dam being Ruth. The other bulls used have been Westbury 8158 and Bonny Boy 8299. The herd comprises 33 breeding cows. A few bulls were sold to Mr. G. Morgan for America. Amongst the prizes won were first at Newport in 1881, for Downton Magnet 6912, which was reserve at the Bath and West Show at Cardiff in 1882, and second at Abergavenny in 1882. Pink was the second prize cow, and Cyfarthfa Fancy the second prize two-year-old heifer at the Glamorganshire Show in 1885. The herd is reared at an elevation of 900 feet above the sea, and where the rainfall is over 60 inches per annum.

DUNWOOD.—Mrs. Cresswell's herd had its origin in animals of the Tomkins blood, and for the last 30 years has been entirely bred from the stock of Mr. George Pitt, late of Chadnor Court, the sires being Plunder 4847, Sanjacinto 2209, Snowball 5608, and Speculum 5612. Rosebud 2nd by Granville 3854, Miss Charles and her heifer calf, with five other heifers, were sold in 1883 to Mr. Cook, Brookmont, Iowa, U.S.A.

EGLWYSNUNYD, SOUTH WALES.—The foundation of this herd, now the property of Mr. W. S. Powell, was laid in 1853 by the late Mr. Powell of Eglwysnunydy. Some cows were bought at the sale of Mr. W. Mayberry, and others from Mr. Evans, Old Bank, Brecon, who was well known at that time as never having purchased anything but the best Herefords procurable. Subsequently cows were bought of Lord Bateman, Messrs. J. Rea; Stedman, Bedstone Hall;

J. Hewer, Vern House ; W. Tudge, Adforton ; J. Baldwin, Luddington ; J. Rogers, Pipton ; Burlton, The Vern ; J. D. Brewer, and others. Several noted cows have also been purchased within the last ten years, the following being amongst the number :—Bannerette by Sir Roger 4133, bred by the late Mr. W. Tudge ; Sovereign 17th by Pipton 5501, bred by Mr. J. Rogers, Pipton ; Pollie 4th by Landseer 3202, bred by the late Mr. J. Baldwin, Luddington ; and Lady Grey 3rd by Alphonso 4305, bred by Mr. Brewer. One of the first sires used in the herd was Brecon 2974, by Young Hope 343, dam by Dangerous 493. Young Hope was by Chance 348, Sir David's sire. Brecon was succeeded by General 1251, bought at Mr. Hewer's sale in 1861 ; and although he was 13 years old when purchased, he proved himself an excellent getter, and was in use for two seasons. After General came Avon 2393, by General 1251, and with a pedigree running back to Silver 540. Avon was a most level bull and an excellent stock-getter. Constant 2480 was also used at that time ; his dam was Vesta, that took the first prize at the Bath and West, and many other shows. Prince Edward 3340, by the noted Franky 1243, was then purchased from Mr. Duckham. Amongst other bulls used were Sir Cupis Ball 2761 by Sir Benjamin 1387 ; Unity 5092, bred by Mr. Duckham, a remarkably thick bull and a fine sire ; and Spartan 5009, purchased from Mr. Turner, The Leen, by Silver Boy 3419. He was a very good heifer-getter, and was the sire of some of the best cows sold at The Leen. Standard 6706 by Unity 5092 came next, and he proved himself very useful in the herd. He is now in the herd at Baysham Court. The bulls since used were Abbott 6775 by The Grove 3rd 5651, Nestor by The Grove 3rd, and Horace 7th 7724. Abbott was bred by Mr. A. P. Turner. The herd has been increased during the last three years, and now contains upwards of 50 breeding cows and heifers. The following are the principal tribes :—The Adforton, springing from Bannerette, closely allied to Lord Wilton 4740 ; the Becky, descended from Young Becky by Sir Benjamin 1387 ; the Bedstone Hall, possessing a deal of Hewer blood and all good breeders. Monaugty tribes are

descended from cows by Old Court 306, Confidence 367, Sovereign 404, Portrait 372, Monarch 219, Cholstrey 217, Chieftain 930, Pilot 1037, Sir Benjamin 1387, and Zealous 2348. Several cows and heifers have been sold for exportation to America and Australia. Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, Maine, U.S.A., bought largely. Mr. Culbertson, Chicago, has also been a purchaser; and Mr. J. H. Yeomans, Stretton Court, has bought for exportation.

ELSDON.—Mr. John Taylor's herd at Elsdon was founded in 1874 with 12 in-calf cows bought that year, 12 in-calf cows purchased in 1875, and six heifers and calves in 1876. The cows were by Sir Frank 2762, and in calf to Triumph 2nd 3553. The heifers were by Triumph 2nd 3553 and the calves by Sir Francis 3438, all being acquired from the late Mr. William Taylor, Thingehill Court, Hereford. Among the sires used have been Regulus 4076 by Sir Roger 4133, bred by Mr. Tudge, Adforton; Moorcock 6078 by Regulus, bred by Mr. Robinson, Lynhales; Horatius 5390 by Horace 3877, bred by Mr. Robinson; Manlius 2nd 5983 by Horatius, bred by Mr. Robinson; Earl of Agincourt 7581 by Formosa Boy 3rd 5920, bred by Mr. P. G. Hughes, Leinthall; and Highland Laird 7015 by Horatius, bred by Mr. Robinson. There is now in use Elsdon Grand Duke 8564, a twin by Grand Duke 5343. The herd numbers upwards of 100 head, all being of the Thingehill tribes. Five bulls have been exported to America to Messrs. G. Leigh and Co. and Mr. Bertram. A number of cows and heifers have also been sold at good prices, and the animals have been successful on the few occasions they have been exhibited at the local shows.

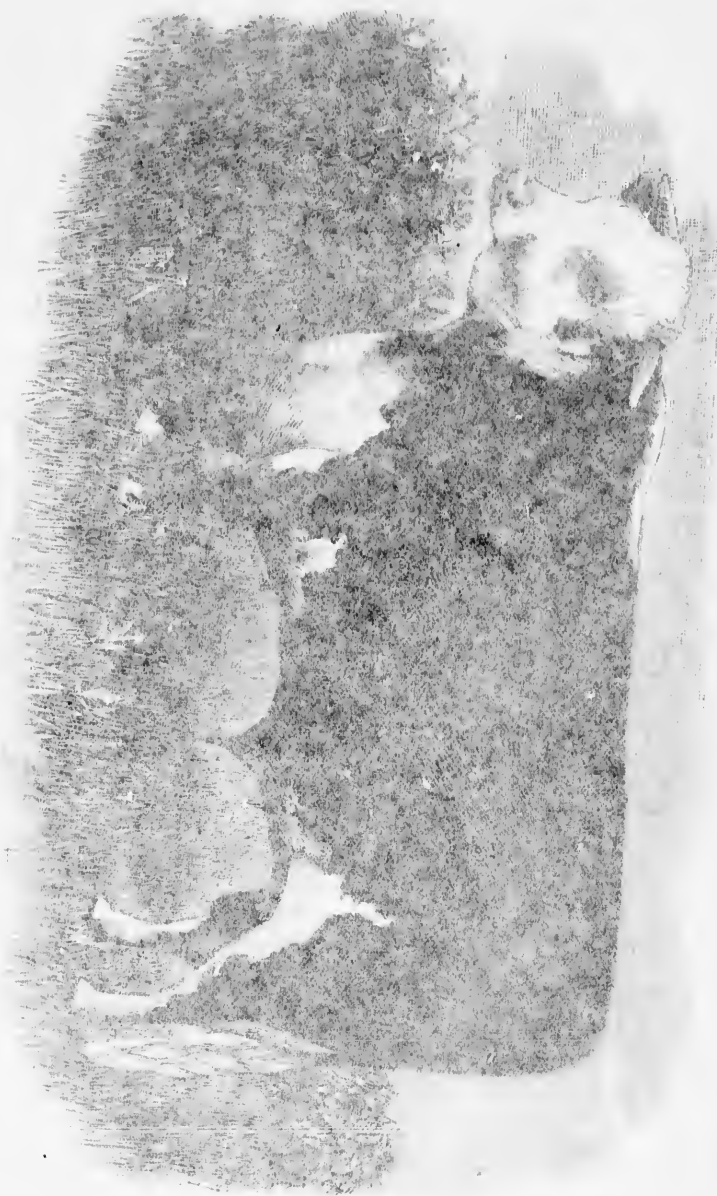
ENDALE.—Mr. E. Yeld's herd was founded in 1873 by the purchase of six cows from the herd of his father, Mr. G. Yeld, Twyford, and from cows picked up at several sales; notably from the herd of Mr. Symonds, Meers Place, Weobley, who had a very good stock descended from bulls bred by Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, and Mr. Taylor, Stretford. Mr. Yeld's father's herd was established more than 50 years ago, and he used the same bulls as his late uncle, Mr. Yeld, The Broome, whose stock has already been described. The only

females he has since bought were two cows at Mr. Turner's sale at The Leen—Primula and Luna 2nd. He also purchased two cows from Mr. Thomas, Monaughty, which had been bought at Mr. G. Yeld's sale. One of these is a great favourite, being out of Girl of the Period, a well-known prize winner. The sires used have chiefly been of Mr. Yeld's father's blood; the first being Cheerful 5254, used for five years, and afterwards used in the Coxall and Croom Court herds. Then followed Prince James 6118; Petruccio 6598 by Mr. Tudge, Adforton; and Blucher 6312 by Mr. Turner's Corsair 5271. The sires recently in use were Tom Wilton 9322, bred by Mr. Carwardine, by Lord Wilton 4741, and Endale Grove, from Primula, half-sister to the famous Rudolph. Another son of Lord Wilton (Gift Wilton) is also intended for service in the herd; he is of the same strain of blood as Prince James 6118. The herd, when we heard from Mr. Yeld, numbered 80 head, comprising 34 breeding cows. But a portion of it was recently despatched to the United States, where Mr. Yeld, who is engaged in the business of pedigree cattle exportation, has taken a farm. Seventeen heifers, mostly by Blucher, were sold to Mr. C. W. Cook, Brookmont, Iowa. Prizes have been taken for steers at the local shows. In thus exhibiting, Mr. Yeld has followed the example of his father, who was very successful with steers at the Leominster and Hereford Shows.

ENSDON HOUSE.—This herd was founded by the late Mr. Evan Bowen in 1855 with well-selected animals from contemporary breeders, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Thomas, Colebatch; Stedman, Bedstone; Urwick, Felhampton; Tarte, The Bache; and Wright, Halston. The first bull used was Breiddon 856. From this sire the larger portion of the existing herd (now owned by Mr. J. Bowen Jones) traces its descent. Breiddon was one of the best Cronkhill bulls of his day, being by Wonder 420, dam Beauty, going back to Mr. Knight's Old Betsy. Prizeman 4063, bred by Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow, by Zealous, dam Polyanthus by Albert Edward 859, was also used. The sires recently in service have been England's Glory 5314, bred by Mr. Percy, South Petherton, got by Chevalier 3746, dam Queen of the Roses; and Sylvester 8092,

Mr. Turner's
He also pur-
ty, which had
ese is a great
ll-known prize
of Mr. Yeld's
used for five
Croome Court
etruchio 6598
y Mr. Turner's
e Tom Wilton
ton 4741, and
o the famous
Wilton) is also
same strain of
hen we heard
g 34 breeding
despatched to
engaged in the
aken a farm.
d to Mr. C. W.
aken for steers
ld has followed
uccessful with

y the late Mr.
nals from con-
ntioned Messrs.
k, Felhampton;
e first bull used
portion of the
ones) traces its
bulls of his day,
to Mr. Knight's
Green, Marlow,
d 859, was also
een England's
herton, got by
Sylvester 8092,





GIFT WILTON 9985.

Bred by E. Teta, Fynale, Leominster.

f
L
L
8
v
f
n
e
n
p
G
th
th
S
cl
pl
on
br
ha
fin

bought at the sale of the Stocktonbury herd, in which he had been used. Last year 50 cows and heifers were put to the bull, and there were 25 yearling heifers and 40 calves. Mr. J. Bowen Jones' interest in the herd commenced in 1863, and the whole of the stock passed into his hands in 1873. The recent introductions to the herd have been principally of the Longner and of the late Lord Berwick's Cronkhill strain, of which blood so much had previously existed in the herd. Until three years ago, the males were steered and fatted off at two years old. Since the Herefords have increased in popularity the herd has been enlarged, and consequently no periodical sales have taken place. Consignments have been sold for the United States and for home breeders through Messrs. Russell, Birkenhead; Fenn, Downton; and Tattersall, London; and to Messrs. George and J. C. Bell, Buenos Ayres; Mr. L. B. Harris, and others. The herd has not been kept for exhibiting purposes heretofore, having been run thick on the ground for practical use.

EYTON-ON-SEVERN.—This herd, of which some notice will be found in a former chapter, has been continued by Mr. G. H. Meire since 1883, when he succeeded to it. It numbers 128 head, and, with the exception of the stock sire Anxiety Arthur 8204, and a cow Compact (vol. xiv., p. 487) from Lord Berwick's herd, all the cattle are descended from the original females with which his father, the late Mr. T. L. Meire, commenced in 1829 to 1833, and of which particulars are given elsewhere. No unregistered bulls have ever been used, and no females from the herd have been offered for sale for stock purposes, but many bulls have been sold privately. Mr. G. H. Meire tells us that in the opinion of the late owner of the herd Speculation 387 was by far the best stock-getter and the best bull used in the herd. Oxen by him won at Smithfield Show about 1842, when all breeds were shown in the same class. As next best it is believed Franky 1243 should be placed. He was the sire of the Smithfield Club champions, one of which was not bred by the late Mr. Meire, although he bred the sire and dam's sire. Members of Mr. Meire's family have at different times established in the Shrewsbury district fine herds of Herefords, but his is the only one of them

remaining. The old herd of his family, owned by his uncle, Mr. Samuel Meire, Berrington, was swept away by pleuro pneumonia about the year 1843. The carcass of the bull Speculation is reported to have weighed more than a ton.

FELHAMPTON COURT.—Herefords have been bred at Felhampton Court for more than a century, and Mr. John Hill, the proprietor of the herd there, still retains descendants of the old Urwick strains. The cattle that belonged to Mr. Urwick at Felhampton Court were of a light yellow red colour, and the appearance, in the "Live Stock Journal," of a notice of the herd by "Pimpernel" in 1880, elicited from the Hon. A. B. Allen, New York, a letter in which he stated that, among the earliest importations of Herefords into the State of New York some 40 years ago or so, he noticed a few thus coloured. They were on shorter legs, thicker and more compact bodies, with ample soft furry coats, and handled much better than those of a dark red. The cows were altogether better milkers than those of the latter colour, and he was confident they were better feeders and matured a little the earliest. The next addition made by Mr. Hill was from the herd of Mr. Green of Marlow, noted for its great scale and good proportion of lean meat when fed. From it came the Zeal, Cherry, Duchess, and other families, of which there are still specimens in the herd. The Monaughty, Coxall, The Leen, Benthall, and Sherlowe herds have also been laid under tribute. But the most important point in connection with the herd was the introduction of the Cronkhill blood. The Polyanthus family, descended from Mr. Knight's Old Betsy, had been a favourite sort with the late Lord Berwick and his brother, the late Hon. H. Noel Hill, the latter of whom purchased Polyanthus at the sale held after the death of Lord Berwick in 1861. At the sale of the Hon. H. Hill's herd, on his death in 1870, Mr. John Hill purchased Apricot, the granddaughter of Polyanthus, and twin sister to Nectarine, which latter cow he also afterwards acquired. At the outset the Marlow blood was crossed with the Cronkhills at Felhampton Court to gain size. This had also been done by Mr. Robert Burton at Longner Hall, among his Cronkhills, by the use of King Dick, out of one of the Marlow Duchesses. One

d by his uncle,
way by pleuro
se of the bull
han a ton.

bred at Fel-
Mr. John Hill,
descendants of
onged to Mr.
nt yellow red
ock Journal,"
1880, elicited
which he stated
fords into the
he noticed a
s, thicker and
s, and handled
ne cows were
er colour, and
atured a little
Hill was from
its great scale
From it came
f which there
y, Coxall, The
en laid under
ction with the
blood. The
's Old Betsy,
rwick and his
ter of whom
death of Lord
Hill's herd, on
Apricot, the
to Nectarine,
At the outset
hills at Fel-
done by Mr.
khills, by the
hesses. One



MERRY MONARCH 5485.

The picture of Merry Monarch is from the
Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, 1880.



MERRY MONARCH 5466.
The property of John Hill, of Felthampton Court.

2
K
a
s
w
M
st
b
be
54
P
L
CH
M
Da
at
all
we
hei
Fel
des
app
here
hist
Ber
best
fami
skete
stock
Hill
devot

of the Marlow bulls used by Mr. Hill was Dauphin 2nd 3783, got by Zealous 2349, who was a son of the famous Sir Benjamin 1387. Dauphin 2nd was a bull of extraordinary size, his weight in March, 1877, having been no less than 25 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. He did not, however, do the herd much good, being rather big and coarse. Another Marlow bull was used, both before and after Dauphin 2nd, with much greater success. He was Hopeful 2nd 3876, by Renown 2719, from Hardy by Zealous 2349, Renown having been bred by Lord Berwick. Hopeful 2nd was a grand getter, and his quality was wonderful. A number of his get are still in the herd, and they are all good breeders. Renown was bought by Mr. Smythies, late of Wetmore; from him by Mr. Green, Marlow; and he was the sire of some of the best stock in the Marlow herd. A very large addition of Cronkhill blood was made at the Longner Hall sale in 1881, when, besides a number of cows and heifers, the bull Merry Monarch 5466 (got by Triumph 3rd 4211, dam Peach, out of Polyanthus) was purchased. Here the Rarities and Bright Ladys were acquired. Both these go back to Mr. T. A. Knight's Cherry 1st, the former branching off at Dorcas by Ashley Moor White Bull 870, and the latter at her half-sister, Damsel, by Cholstrey 868. Mr. Hill not only bought largely at the Longner Hall sale, but he has since picked up nearly all the specimens of the Cronkhill herd then disposed of that were not exported. The result is that of the 115 cows and heifers, whose pedigrees were given in the catalogue of the Felhampton Court herd for 1884, 47 were of Cronkhill descent. The proportion is now larger, and Mr. Hill's aim appears to make this element still further predominate in his herd. Mr. Hill, who has been a diligent student of Hereford history, had early seen that the animals selected by Lord Berwick from Mr. Salwey traced from the very oldest and best strains in existence. The career of the founder of these families, Mr. T. A. Knight of Downton, has already been sketched, and it will be remembered that he obtained his stock from the most eminent breeders of the last century. Mr. Hill has rendered a service of great value to the breed by devoting his attention to these grand old sorts, and proving

that they still possess all their former excellence. There are usually at Felhampton Court about 150 head of cattle, and the character of the various families is strikingly maintained. For several years the bull Merry Monarch 5466 has been used. He was the highest-priced animal at the Longner Park sale, and has been a most successful sire. Mr. Housman's description of this noted animal may be reproduced:—"Merry Monarch is really a noble specimen of the high-bred Hereford. His broad forehead, full eyes, flat-rooted horns, with their wide and downward bend, give him great character, even when only his head is seen, but his head is a faithful index of the mass that follows it The front is immensely deep and grand to look at, the neck is full of masculine strength, without excess or coarseness, the breast large and bulging, yet not throwing any other part into insignificance. The bull, in no forced condition—only fair working order—has beef everywhere, very heavily packed behind the shoulder (where most bulls are deficient), ample, for a lean bull, over the crops, thickly covering his strong loin and level hind-quarters, and filling every nook and corner of the frame. The depth at the flank, and armful of heavy flank (it is much more than a handful, and hangs out by its weight), balance the depth of fore-quarters, and the ribs fore and aft, while they spring out boldly and at once, and allow abundance of room for the vital organs, are not in too great a hurry to curve in again, but extend low enough to give great depth of side." Merry Monarch has recently been assisted by his son Cronkhill Monarch 6885, from Rarity by Conqueror 1929, and thus inheriting a double share of the Knight or Cronkhill blood. The two young bulls intended as the future sires of the herd are Royal Monarch and Felhampton Grove, both bred in the herd. Royal Monarch, by Merry Monarch, is out of Gladys, by The Grove 3rd 5051, purchased at The Leen sale for 110 guineas, and representing the best of Mr. Philip Turner's bull-breeding tribes, her dam being by the Royal prize bull Spartan 5009. Felhampton Grove is also by The Grove 3rd, and out of Columbine, bought at The Leen, and got by Silver Boy 3419, who was bred by the Hon. and Rev. H. N. Hill, and got by Young Conqueror 3612. He also thus owns the Cronkhill

blood through his dam's sire. Mr. Hill does not exhibit his cattle, but in many ways he has done yeoman's service in advancing the interests of the breed. Foreign buyers early discovered the merit of the Felhampton Court herd, and they have made heavy drafts from it. The extent of this demand is best shown by the number of private sales in 1882 and 1883, of which a full list lies before us. It appears that during these years no fewer than 104 pedigree animals were sold from the herd. Among the foreign buyers may be mentioned the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada; Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher; Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Beecher, Illinois; J. V. Farwell, Chicago; C. M. Culbertson, Canada; J. W. Bookwalter, Ohio; Senor C. Quesada, Buenos Ayres; Messrs. Estill and Elliott, U.S.A.; Hon. J. H. Pope, Canada; Professor Brown, Canada; Mr. H. Mackern, Buenos Ayres; Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Missouri; Mr. S. Martin, Buenos Ayres; Senor L. Pintos, Buenos Ayres; Senor A. Casares, Buenos Ayres; Senor J. Gomez, Buenos Ayres; Senor Salas, Buenos Ayres, and others. In the hands of several of these gentlemen, cattle bred by Mr. Hill have been shown with much success, the latest example of which is the high honours they obtained at the Buenos Ayres Exhibition in 1886.

GATTERTOP.—The Gattertop herd, the property of Mr. W. J. Smith, was founded in 1872, animals being purchased from the late Mr. E. Russell, Cholstrey—by Demetrius 2494; Mr. Bedford, Milton House—by Frank 2762 and Triumph 2337; Mr. J. Pinches, Hardwick—by Heart of Oak 2035; Mr. T. Williams, Brobury Court—by The Duke 4184; and Mr. W. E. Taylor, Thingehill Court—by Pilot 5647. The animals since added have been five heifers from the herd of Mr. E. Davies, Palton, Much Wenlock, by Baronet 5208; and two heifers from Mr. W. E. Britten, Stapleton Castle, by Mars 12th 5457. The chief sires used have been Young Sir Frank 4274 by Sir Frank 2762, and Duke of Bedford 5030 by Croft 927. Recently, Perty 5498 by Horace, Zulu Chief 6773, and Stockton Wilton by Lord Wilton, have been used. Young Sir Frank left his impress on the herd, his stock being remarkable for size and symmetry. Duke of Bedford was also a very useful sire. Perty fully kept up the reputation of his

noted sire Horace, many of his offspring going to America. The other two young bulls, Zulu Chief and Stockton Wilton, have also proved successful in the herd. The number of breeding cows in the herd is 65, the chief families being the Spencers, Beauties, Statelies, Stellas, Jennies, Perfections, and the Countess Lees, the last going back to the Hewer blood. The sales have principally been to America—to Mr. Drimmie, Iowa; Thomas Lewis, Beecher; the Wyoming Association, and the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst. Mr. Smith has exhibited only at the local Shows. He has gained two second prizes at the Herefordshire show, and during the last four years he has won ten first prizes at Leominster. Several cows have continued breeding until 19 years old.

GREAT CAMPSTONE.—Mr. John Broad commenced his herd about 35 years ago by the purchase of six heifers from Mr. Thomas Powell, The Bage. Bulls bred by Mr. Hewer and Mr. Pitt, Kimbolton, have been used, and the herd now consists of 200 head. The cow Bella bred a calf yearly until she was 17 years old.

HAMPTON COURT.—This herd, the property of Mr. J. H. Arkwright, is one of the oldest in the country, having been begun in 1819 by Mr. John Arkwright, father of the present owner. The early sires used were chiefly from the strains of Mr. Yarworth, Mr. Tully, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Hayton (Moreton), Mr. Hewer, Mr. Smythies—in short, all the best herds of the time. Of the cows introduced a few may be specified. Harewood Beauty was bought from Sir Hungerford Hoskyns in 1835, and from her springs the Ivington Lass tribe; the Gaylass and Lady Leicester families trace from Curly by Reliance 278, a bull bred by Mr. Yeomans, Moreton, and son of the celebrated prize bull Royal 331. The Orange Blossom sort goes back to a cow by Jupiter 1289, bred by Mr. Turner, Court of Noke. The Curly family had its origin in a cow called Hickman's Pleasant by Reliance 278, bought from Mr. R. Hickman, Wintercott, in 1845. The Gipsy strain is from a cow by Quicksilver 2nd 6126; the Oyster Girl from a cow by Reliance 278; the Silks from a cow by Jupiter. Welcome, calved in 1854, and bought from Mr. E. Price, Pembridge, was got by Young Confidence 653, and has founded a

valuable strain. At the late Mr. Tudge's sale at Adforton, Beatrice by Lord Hythe 3937, her heifer calf Beatrice 2nd by Mareschal Neil 4760, and the grand show cow Rosebud (bred by Mr. Rogers, The Grove), got by Sir Thomas 2228, were purchased. A cow named Perkins' Beauty, by Young Royal, 1470 was bought in 1863 from her breeder, Mr. Perkins, Woodhouse, Bodenham, and founded the well-known Hampton Beauty sort. From Nosegay, by Treasurer 1105, and full of the old Rea blood, acquired at the Westonbury sale in 1863, the Hampton Roses have been bred, while there are a number of smaller families. The herd has been exhibited with great success. Sir Hungerford 3447, a capital stock bull as well as a show-yard winner, was first at the Royal Shows at Leicester and Manchester, and also at the Bath and West of England Show at Southampton. Hampton Beauty, by Sir Oliver 2nd 1773, was first at the Leicester Royal. Gaylass 4th was first at the Bristol Royal in 1877 and second at Kilburn and Carlisle. Abigail was first at the Kilburn Meeting. Conjuror 5264 won 12 first prizes, three of them at the Royal. Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, a son of Sir Thomas 2228, was first at the Royal at Worcester in 1863. Rosebud gained many Royal firsts, her son Rose Cross 7237 having been first at the Bath and West, and second at the Royal Show in 1884. Pearl 3rd was first at the Royal at Carlisle. One of the most impressive bulls used in the herd was Ivington Boy 4662 by Mr. Tudge's Orleans 2661, dam Ivington Lass. The Lord Wilton bull Iroquois 7039, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, has recently been in service. He is from the same dam as the bull Washington, exported to America, and on June 17th, 1885, he weighed 1 ton 4 cwt. (2688 lbs.). The bull Sir Richard from Hampton Rose, bred by Mr. Arkwright, and sold to Mr. D. Pierce, Ohio, in 1870, left a most excellent progeny in the United States; he and his offspring having done much to attract the favourable notice of Americans to the Hereford breed. A large portion of the herd was sold in August, 1885, at a time when prices of stock were very low in this country, and when there was a lull in the foreign trade. The average for 135 head was about £31, the highest price being 110 guineas

for the bull Hampton Wilton 10037, purchased for Mr. Bissell, U.S.A. When we last heard from Hampton Court the sires in use were Iroquois 7039, Lord Chesterfield 8833, Hampton Court 8707, and Cherrystone 9700. The number then in the herd was 82, comprising representatives of the Ivington Lass, Gaylass, Curly, Gipsy, Oyster Girl, Silk, Beatrice, Beauty, Hampton Rose, Pearl, and Lively families. A word should be added in commendation of the admirable system of keeping records of his herd adopted by Mr. Arkwright.

HATFIELD.—This herd was founded in 1881. Owing to the difficulty experienced in getting good tenants in the depressed state of farming, the trustees of the late Mr. Thomas Ashton—viz., Major Howarth Ashton and his brother—determined on taking into their hands a farm of 500 acres on the estate, then without a tenant. They engaged the services of that experienced judge of Herefords Mr. George Bedford, Leominster, as manager, and this good choice was justified very soon, for the first year Princess beat everything at the shows as a heifer, being first at the Royal, Bath and West, and Shropshire Meetings, and was sold at a high price to Mr. Culbertson, U.S.A. She was by Marquis out of Moss Rose. Major Hatfield won first for yearling bulls at Ledbury in 1884, the animal being sold to go to America. The breeding cows have been picked up here and there as opportunity offered, but no cow has been bought that has not had an undeniable pedigree. The principal sire used has been Prophet by Moses. Moses was bred by Mr. Henry Bailey, Rowden Abbey, Bromyard, and so named because he was dropped in the bullrushes by a pond at the place where Mr. Bailey was then living. The herd numbers about 60.

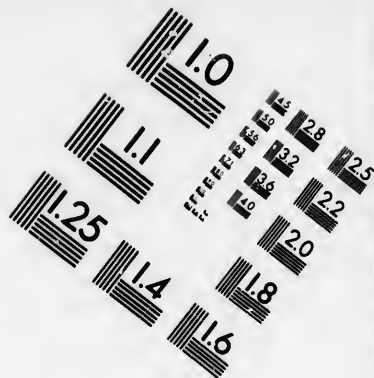
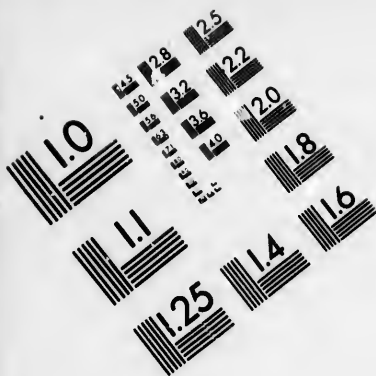
HENWOOD, DILWYN.—Mr. George Bray, jun., succeeded the late Mr. Morris here in 1862, when he commenced breeding Herefords with females bred by his father at Haven. The herd numbers about 50 breeding cows, and bulls of very high breeding have been used. Recently the bull Ruthmulla by Bangham, dam Rose Bloom (Mr. George Pitt's), and Zullus by Broadcloth 6830, have been used, and females have lately been purchased from Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury, and Mr. Burlton, Luntley Court.

HILLHAMPTON FARM.—Mr. William E. de Winton founded this herd in 1883 by the purchase of cows from Major Kearney, Clonmellon, Ireland. They were descended from animals acquired in 1863 from Mr. James Rea, Monaughty, tracing from Old Court 306, of the Tully blood, and from a cow named Mrs Severn by Severn 1382, bought in the same year from Lord Berwick. The herd numbers 41 head, or about 20 breeding cows. Mr. de Winton is using the bull Robin Adair 9137, bought from Mr. A. P. Turner when 11 months old for 150 guineas. He was considered one of the best bulls of his year.

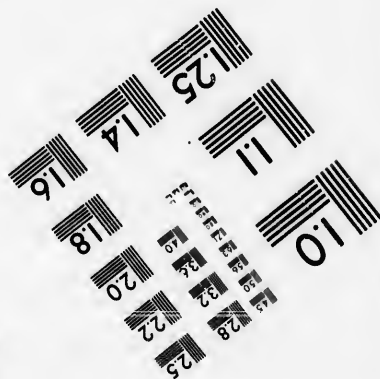
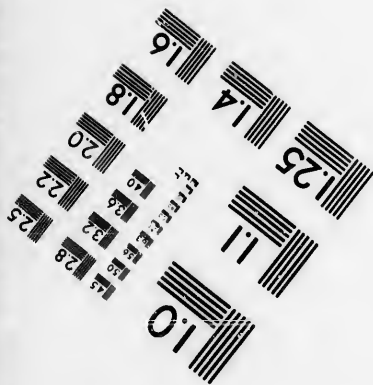
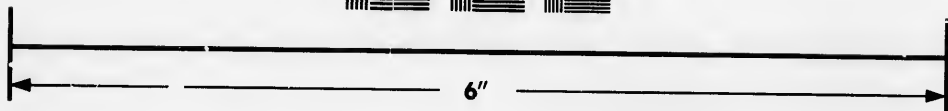
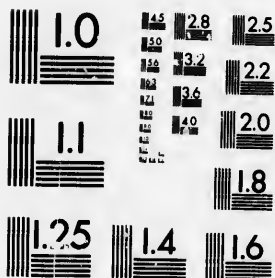
HILL OF EATON.—Mr. W. Jones commenced breeding Hereford cattle about 20 years ago with cows purchased from Capt. Power, Hill Court. They were descended from cows bred by Mr. Phillips, Bryngwyn. Cows were also bought from Mr. John Hewer, Marden. Bulls bred by Mr. Hewer have been used, and at present Wallace, bred by Mr. Duckham, is in service.

HOLME LACY.—Since the division of the Ashton herd in 1876, mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Herbert R. Hall has added few females to the portion of it he removed to Holme Lacy, other than those bred from the old strains. The bulls he has chiefly used have been Patentee 4003, Patentee 2nd 6592, Adrian 5713, Dale Tredegar 5856, Defender 5866, Holme Tredegar 7016, Chancellor 5246, Hotspur 7726, and Thickset 8107, the last two being lately in service. Patentee was bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, got by the renowned Sir Thomas 2228, dam Miss Stanton by The Grove 1764. Adrian was bred by Mr. S. C. Good, got by Disraeli 3006, from a cow by Severus 2nd 2747; Dale Tredegar, bred by Mr. H. J. Bailey, Rosedale, was sired by the splendid show bull Tredegar 5077, his granddam having been by Sir Thomas. Dale Tredegar was himself a Royal first prize winner, and was sold for 120 guineas for exportation to New South Wales, where he has gained the champion prizes. Defender, bred by Mr. H. Mason, was by the well-known Commander 4452, and was a Royal winner at Reading; while Holme Tredegar, got by Dale Tredegar, was also a prize bull. Chancellor was a son of Horace, and was bred by Mr. John





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



Price, Court House. He was exhibited three times, gaining first prize at the Hereford Show of the Bath and West of England Society, where he was sold at a long figure to Mr. Evans, Old Court. A good many of the cows acquired when the herd was divided were got by Preceptor 4030, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, by the Royal first prize bull Bachelor 2941, bred by Mr. Robinson, Lynhales, and out of Eglantine. The stock sires recently used were Hotspur 7726 and Thickset. Hotspur, bred by the late Mr. Carwardine, got by Lord Wilton, dam Rosaline, and thus full brother to Mr. Adams Earl's celebrated Romeo 6646, made his mark in the show-yard, having been first at the Royal at Preston, first at the Bath and West at Brighton, and first at the Herefordshire Show at Monmouth last year. He was sold at a very high price to go to America, but died during the voyage. His stock were very promising, and he was justly regarded as one of the best Lord Wilton bulls. Thickset, calved in October, 1881, was bred by Mr. W. Thomas, The Hayes, Cardiff. Mr. Hall has sold largely for exportation, and he has won many prizes in addition to those already mentioned, his herd having supplied the first prize group of four cows at the Herefordshire Society's Show at Ledbury in 1884, while Pretty by Preceptor was second at the Royal Show at Preston for cow and produce.

HOLMER HOUSE.—Mr. Philip W. Taylor's herd was got together by his father, the late Mr. Taylor, Showle Court; some animals being drafted out of his own herd, and others being purchased at the sale of Mr. H. T. Taylor at Holmer. The Holmer stock had been crossed with bulls from Showle Court for upwards of 30 years. The sires recently used comprised Adamant 5710, Treason 5662, Emperor 5890, The Monckton Lad 5646, Hannibal 6282, and Tradition 7316, now in use. Two heifers were sold to Don Carlos Cassares, South America, and five heifers to Mr. C. W. Cooke, Brookmont, Iowa. The herd numbers 70 head.

LEIGHTON PARK.—Mr. Naylor's herd at Leighton Park was established about 1850 by the purchase of animals from Mr. Yeld, The Broome. The chief animals since added were bought at Brockhampton, Pipton, Edenhope, Snodhill, and

three times, gaining
Bath and West of
a long figure to Mr.
cows acquired when
receptor 4030, bred by
royal first prize bull
ynhales, and out of
were Hotspur 7726
te Mr. Carwardine,
thus full brother to
, made his mark in
oyal at Preston, first
st at the Hereford-
e was sold at a very
during the voyage.
s justly regarded as
Thicket, calved in
thomas, The Hayes,
exportation, and he
already mentioned,
roup of four cows at
bury in 1884, while
val Show at Preston

lor's herd was got
lor, Showle Court ;
vn herd, and others
Taylor at Holmer.
n bulls from Showle
sires recently used
Emperor 5890, The
nd Tradition 7316,
Don Carlos Cassares,
. W. Cooke, Brook-

Leighton Park was
f animals from Mr.
s since added were
hope, Snodhill, and



Price, Court House.—He was exhibited three times, gaining first prize at one Hereford Show of the Bath and West of England Society, where he was sold at a long figure to Mr. Evans, Old Court. A good many of the cows acquired when the herd was dispersed were got by Proceptor 4030, bred by Mr. P. Gomer, Old Court, by the Royal first prize bull Bachelor 2341, bred by Mr. Robinson, Lyntonale, and out of Eglantine. The stock sires recently used were Hotspur 7728 and Thickset. Hotspur, bred by the late Mr. Gerwardine, got by Lord Wilton, dam Rosaline, and thus full brother to Mr. Adams Earl's celebrated Romeo 6346, made his mark in the show-ring, being Lion first at the Royal at Preston, first at the Hereford Show at Pen Trec, and first at the Herefordshire Society's Show at Ludlow. He was sold at a very high price to the late Mr. Gomer during the voyage. His stock were very productive, and he was justly regarded as one of the best Lord Wilton bulls. This bull, calved in October, 1881, was bred by Mr. W. Thomas, The Hay, Cardiff. Mr. Hall has sold largely for exportation, and has won many prizes in addition to those already mentioned, his herd having supplied the first prize group of four cows at the Herefordshire Society's Show at Ludlow in 1881, which prize by Proceptor was second at the Royal Show at Preston, and first at Pen Trec.

Price, Bristol.—Mr. Philip W. Taylor's herd was exhibited at the Royal Show, the late Mr. Taylor, Showle, Court House, Bristol, was the owner of the herd, and exhibited the same at the Royal Show at Bristol. Mr. Taylor at Holm. The herd was first used in 1850, and set with bulls in a Show Court for upwards of 30 years. The sires recently comprised Adamant 5719, Venus 5032, Emperor 5890, Tradition 7510, and Mendon 7510. Two heifers were sold to Don Carlos Casar, South America, and five heifers to Mr. C. W. Cooke, Broadmow, Iowa. The herd numbers 70 head.

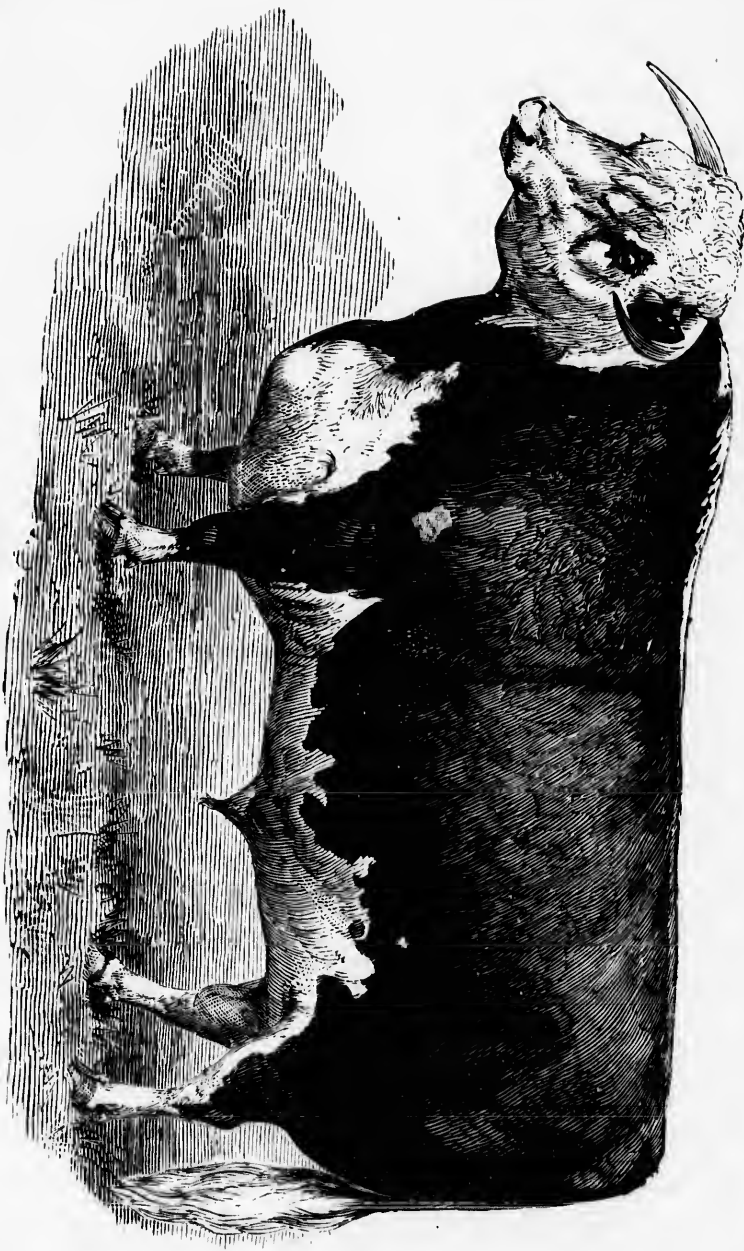
Price, London.—Mr. Naylor's herd at Leighton Park was exhibited in 1880 by the purchase of animals from Mr. Yeld, The Leighton. The chief animals since bred have been bought at Broadmow, Paton, Edenhope, and South

two times gaining
 both and West of
 our figure to Mr.
 s acquired when
 1930, bred by
 1 first prize bull
 ables, and out of
 ere Hotspur 7726
 Mr. Gerwardine
 as full brother to
 mate, he mark in
 at Proston, Br
 at the He, slo
 was sold at a ver
 ring the voyag
 ously regarded
 idset, calved
 ens. The Hiv
 exation, and
 ready mention
 of four cows
 y in 1881, wh
 show at Prest

s herd was
 , Showle, Com
 herd, and col
 ylor at Hoin
 ulls in a Sh
 s recovry
 peror 5890, To
 Tradition 7316
 Carlos Cas
 . Cooke, Bra

ight on Park w
 animals from M
 line of the ve
 at, Sashil

Bred by Henry R. Hall, Holme Lacey.
HOTSPUR 7726.





Coxall. Silvester 797, bred by Mr. Price, Pembridge, was the best stock-getter when the herd was established. There are now in use Prince Imperial 2nd 9067, Zulu Chief 8173, and Liberator by Lord Wilton 4740. The herd numbers about 80 head. Eight bull calves were sold in 1884 to Mr. J. H. Yeomans for exportation to America. The herd was successfully exhibited from 1854 to 1861, when prizes to the value of £308 were gained, including first prizes at the Paris Exhibition, the Royal, Smithfield, and Birmingham Shows.

LEINTHALL.—Mr. William Tudge commenced a herd at Coston Hall in 1869 with stock got from his father (the late Mr. Wm. Tudge, Adforton), while the use of the Adforton bulls was obtained. The herd was largely increased shortly after Mr. Tudge's removal to Leinthall in 1876. At the Adforton sale about a dozen first-rate cows and four bull calves were selected. With the exception of a few animals purchased at Mr. Longmore's sale, Mr. Tudge has wisely clung closely to the Adforton blood, and the principal families now in his herd are the Adforton Ladies, Bonnies, and Darlings. What the Lady and Bonnie tribes are capable of doing as breeders is shown by the two grand bulls Lord Wilton 4740 and Regulator 4898. Besides the Lady and Bonnie families, Mr. Tudge also, as has been remarked, owns specimens of the Adforton Darling family, as well of The Grove Rose family. The Longmore cattle at Leinthall are also exceedingly well bred. The herd comprises Roseleaf, by Lord Hythe 3937, dam Rosebud by Sir Thomas 2228, and her two sons, Prince Rose 7191 and Leinthall, both third prize winners at Royal Shows, and her daughter Rose of Leinthall. Other cows are Victoria, bred at Adforton, by The Doctor 5045, and descended on the dam's side from the old Adforton cow Darling; Red Rose, bred by Mr. Longmore, by Cannon Ball 4399, descended from a cow by Young Walford 1820; Cinderella, also by Cannon Fall; Rustic, bred by Mr. Longmore; Belladonna, bred at Adforton, dam of Regulator 4978 (a remarkable breeder), and her daughter Bella; Regalia, a daughter of the Darling cow Victoria and Downton Grand Duke; Buttercup, of the Mayflower tribe, by Pirate, purchased at Mr. Turner's sale at The Leen; Rhea, by Romulus 5542, out of Rhoda by Sir Roger

4183; Day Dream, by Cannon Ball, own sister to Ethel, sold to Mr. Culbertson, and considered one of the best cows in America; Rebe, by Napoleon, and her daughters Rowena and New Year's Gift, by Auctioneer, winners of the first prize at the Royal Show at Preston in 1885 as best cow and offspring; Minnie, by Lord Wilton 4740, dam the splendid cow Mermaid 2nd, sold last spring to the Hon. Mr. Pope, Canada, at a high price, and a frequent prize-winner at the Dominion shows. Among the bulls recently used have been Leinthall 8801, by Auctioneer 5194, dam Roseleaf; the prize bull Prince Rose, out of Roseleaf and got by Westonbury; Auctioneer, and Lord Wilton. We have mentioned only a few of the numerous prizes gained by Mr. Tudge, who has sold a large number of cattle for exportation.

LETTON COURT.—Mr. S. H. Atkinson acquired this herd in 1880. It had been founded in 1873 by Col. Bridgford of Kinnersley, who commenced it by purchasing 14 cows and heifers from the Lynhales herd, chiefly by Mr. B. Rogers' Luxury 3233, and in calf to Regulus 4076, from the Adforton herd. Bulls of approved blood and character have been used.

LODGE FARM, NAZEING.—When Mr. Ralph Palmer took this farm in Essex into his own hands in the summer of 1881, he had to keep a few Hereford bulls prior to shipment to Jamaica. Seeing how heartily they did, he asked Mr. J. H. Arkwright of Hampton Court to send a truck-load of common heifers in calf. These cost £12 10s. per head. He took the calves from them and sold the dams, after 15 months' run, as fat stock at 26 guineas. Mr. Palmer's experience of the breed was so satisfactory that he decided to form a herd, and in 1882 and 1883 bought pure-bred heifers from Mr. S. J. Holder; Mr. W. J. Smith, Gattertop; Mr. F. W. Morris, Shucknall; Mr. F. Platt, Barnby Manor; Mr. Hankey, Breinton; Mr. Powell; Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury; and Mr. Hughes. The Lord Wilton bull Rose Stock has recently been in service.

LYNCH COURT.—This herd, the property of Mrs. M. Turner, was commenced in 1851 by the late Mr. D. Turner with cows bred by his late father, Mr. P. Turner, Aymestry Court; having thus sprung from the same stock as that of Mr. P. Turner, The Leen. All the animals now in the herd are

sister to Ethel, sold
of the best cows in
ughters Rowena and
of the first prize at
t cow and offspring;
endid cow Mermaid
e, Canada, at a high
e Dominion shows.
Leinthall 8801, by
bull Prince Rose,
; Auctioneer, and
ew of the numerous
a large number of

quired this herd in
Col. Bridgford of
rchasing 14 cows
by Mr. B. Rogers'
from the Adforton
er have been used.
alph Palmer took
e summer of 1881,
ior to shipment to
e asked Mr. J. H.
ek-load of cor.mon
ead. He took the
5 months' run, as
rience of the breed
m a herd, and in
from Mr. S. J.
. F. W. Morris,
Hankey, Breinton;
and Mr. Hughes.
been in service.
f Mrs. M. Turner,
Turner with cows
Aymestry Court;
that of Mr. P.
in the herd are

REFE

NEW YEARS POST

MINA

ALICE



4133: Day Dream, by Golden Bell, own sister to Ethel, sold to Mr. Culbertson and considered one of the best cows in America. Bred by Newson, and her daughters Rowena and New York Girl by Woodcock, winners of the first prize at the Royal Show at London in 1880, as being a wood offspring. Minnie, by Lord Wilton, 1730, from the splendid cow Merm 241, sold last spring to the Hon. Mr. Pope, Canada, at a high price, and a frequent prize-winner at the International Shows. Among the bulls recently used have been Leathland 8801, Ayrconer 5134, dam Resolute; the prize bull Prince, bred out of Resolute and got by Westonbury; Auctioneer and Lord Wilton. Most of the members of the herd are of the manner prize pattern by Mr. Palmer, and have had a large number of calves.

On the 1st of May, Mr. S. H. Allison acquired this herd from the late Mr. Palmer, and in 1872 he got Bridgford Kienker, who commenced by purchasing 14 cows and heifers from the Lythades herd, bred by Mr. B. B. Luxley, 173, and in calf to Regulus 4076, from the Alderford. Bull's of approved blood and character have been used.

LONG LEAN, NARRIS.—When Mr. Ralph Palmer took this from the Essex into his own hands in the summer of 1872, he had to keep a few Hereford bulls prior to shipping James's calves; how heartily they did, he asked Mr. J. A. Turner, of the Essex, to send a truck load of calves to him. The price was £12 10s. per head. He had calves from the 1st and 2d calves after 15 months' pregnancy. Mr. Palmer's only sale of the herd was in 1882, when he sold 10 cows and heifers from Mr. Hobbs; Mr. W. J. Smith, Tecton; Mr. M. W. M. Shannell, Mr. F. Platt, Barnby Manor; Mr. Clarke, Barnby; Mr. Powell, Mr. Clowardine, Secktonbury; and Mr. J. T. The Good Willen bred Rowena, has recently been in sale.

LANEY HERD.—This herd, the property of Mr. N. T. Lane, was purchased in 1851 by the late Mr. D. Turner who bred by his own father, Mr. P. Turner, Ayrconer, having the same from the same stock as that of Mr. Turner. The herd. All the animals now in the herd

ster to "thel. w
 the best cow
 livers Rowena
 the first prize
 ew and off-spr
 rdid cow Merm
 Canada, at a h
 L. nulation show
 8891, 2
 bull Prince. It
 Auctioneer a
 of the number
 a large number

and this herd
 Col. Bridger
 11
 by Mr. B. B.
 from the Adf
 er have been
 alpha Palm
 summer of
 to show
 asked Mr. J
 k-hat of m
 and H. H.
 5 months' r
 lease of the
 in a herd
 from Mr
 E. W. M
 Turkey, L
 and Mr. H
 in in see
 Mrs. N. T.
 Turner was
 Ag. exte
 ment of M
 in the field



REBE.
 Bred by William Tudge, Ipswich.
 NEW YEAR'S GIFT.
 ROWENA.
 Product

d
e
M
A
2
be
Er
viz
ma
25
Sta
551
Gro
188
weig
and
Strap
to M
Yeld

directly descended from the Aymestry Court stock, with the exception of the Daisy tribe, which traces from a cow bred by Mr. W. Child, Wigmore Grange. Amongst the bulls used were Andrew 3rd 908, Stockwell 2793, Bolingbroke 1883, Bachelor 2941, Draco 3795, and Meteor 6072. Some of the sires have been bred on the farm, viz., Logic 2079, Rustic 3402, and Energy 1982. Two were bred by Mr. W. Child, Westonbury, viz., Quack Doctor 3368 and Zurich 4281. Among others used may be mentioned Cassio 1528, Newton 1667, Earl Derby 2nd 2510, Burton 1159, The Royer 2821, The Doctor 1083, Standard Bearer 3471, Comet 4449, and Prince Charming 5514. The sire in use now is a yearling bull Hamlet, by The Grove 3rd 5051, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen. In 1884 Meteor 6072 and Captain Cuff 7469 were used. Meteor weighed 23 cwt. alive. The herd numbers about 80 head, and consists of specimens of the Aunt Esther, Daisy, Linnet, Strapper, Peacock, and Plum tribes. Sales have been made to Mr. Burleigh, Vassalbro, Maine, U.S.A., and to Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, for exportation to America.

CHAPTER IX.

EXISTING HERDS IN ENGLAND (CONTINUED).

Herds at Lynhales, Marlow Lodge, Marston, Monkhall, Montford, Nanhoron, New House, Northeaton, Pathada, Pencraig, Sherlowe, Showle Court, Shrawardine, Stapleton Castle, Stonebrook House, Stretton Court, The Grove, The Hellens, The Hill (Kings Pyon), The Leen, The Rodd, The Whittern, Trelonk, Trescowe, Trethick, Wetmore, Wintercott, Zeals, &c.

LYNHALES.—The Lynhales herd was established by Mr. S. Robinson in 1865. In September of that year a considerable number of heifers were bought at the sale of Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury. Spinster was the first number in Mr. Roberts' private catalogue. She was one of four heifers that gained first prize in 1862, with her sire Sir Thomas 2228, at Ludlow and Leominster, and was dam of the Royal winner Bachelor, bred by Mr. Robinson and used at The Leen. There were also purchased at Ivingtonbury Prize Daisy by Sir Benjamin 1387, Princess Royal by Sir Thomas 2228 (a prize-winner at Leominster, Worcester, and Hereford in 1863), Duchess of Gloucester by Sir Thomas 2228, Rose of Warwick by Lord Warwick 2093, Fairmaid 2nd by Master Butterfly 1313, Frailty 3rd by Sir Thomas, with others having in their veins the Sir Benjamin and Sir Thomas blood. In 1869 the herd was strengthened by the purchase of three heifers from Mr. Rogers, The Grove, viz., Rose by North Star 2138, Spark 4th by Longhorn 3216, and Damsel 5th by Longhorn 3216. The 1st-named cow bred Horatius 5390 by Horace 3877. Mermaid

by Luxury 3233, dam of the grand cow Mermaid 2nd, sold for exportation, was, at 15 years old, when we last had intelligence from Lynhales, still breeding. In 1875, Cherry 19th by Prizeman 4063, was bought from Mr. Green, Marlow. She has bred eight live calves, and was dam of one of the heifers shown in the class of four that took third prize at Shrewsbury in 1884. The bulls used at Lynhales include Sir Thomas 2128, Douglas 2505, Luxury 3233, The Major 3514, Provost 4067, Bachelor 2941, Regulus 4076, Moorcock 6078, Horatius 5390, Valerius 6229, Highland Laird 7015, and Rose Stock 6651. There were at the date of our communication upwards of 50 breeding cows and heifers in the herd, including 12 by Regulus, 11 by Horatius, four by Rose Stock 6651, and one by Highland Laird 7015. There were also two cows purchased at The Leen sale—Primrose by Dauphin 3058, and Diana by Spartan 5009. Animals have from time to time been sold to American breeders and shippers. Among the sales in 1885 were three cows and calves to Mr. R. Green, The Whittern, ten heifers to Mr. Pearce Ellis, six heifers shown at the Royal (five of which were prize-takers), and six bull calves to Mr. W. E. Britten for exportation. Among the prizes awarded in 1884 were the third at Shrewsbury Royal for heifers and first for heifer calves at Newport (with Luna). Mr. John Andrews was awarded first prize and £50 for best Hereford in the yard at Birmingham in 1884 with an ox bred at Lynhales, sire Valerius 6239, dam Fairmaid 4th by Douglas 2505.

MARLOW LODGE.—Mr. J. B. Green established this herd upwards of 40 years ago with animals bred by the late Mr. Thomas Jeffries and Mr. John Hewer; those acquired from the former being by Sovereign 404, and those from the latter by Mark 424. Subsequently he made purchases from Mr. Jones, Lower Breinton, and Mr. Perry, Monkland, at their sales in 1847. The cows and heifers bought at Mr. Jones' sale were by Lottery 2nd 408, Defiance 416, Berrington 435, Peter Simple 342, and Discount 339. At the same time Mr. Green bought the bull Zest of Oxford 2352 by Lottery 2nd 408, dam Lady Oxford, winner of the first prize at the first meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Oxford in 1839.

This bull was used for a number of years at Marlow. The cows and heifers bought at Mr. Perry's sale were by Goldfinder 383, Derby 209, Monkland 552, and Commerce 354. Reference to the Herd Book will show the individual merit of these bulls. For many years Mr. Green had a farm in Gwernaffel, at which he kept about 80 pedigree breeding cows and heifers. The following bulls were principally used at Gwernaffel:—Sir Benjamin 1387, Loadstone 3213, Agriculturist 1842, Lord of the Manor 2622, Zealous 2349, Renown 2719, and Character 2nd 3011. When Mr. Green gave up this farm, he had sales in 1874, when the cattle stock (including between 30 and 40 young calves, making a total of 121 head) averaged £44 11s. 8d., the highest price being 130 guineas. In the year 1877 Mr. Green took his nephew (Mr. G. H. Green) into partnership, and the herd since that date has been in the joint names of Messrs. J. B. and G. H. Green. The present Marlow herd numbers about 140, including 53 breeding cows and heifers, 34 having recently been sold for exportation, in addition to those sold to home customers. The sires now in service are Mars 7844 by Regulus 4076, Spartan 5009 by Silver Boy 3019, Gambit 8639 by Conjuror 5264, and Merry Monarch 5466 by Triumph 3rd 4211. Messrs. Green have seldom been exhibitors in the show-yards, not considering it wise to sacrifice size for that purpose. They have always bred large, bulky animals, with plenty of quality and room to make heavy weights. They have sold four-year-old heifers that have weighed over 15 score per quarter (1200 lbs.), and a short time since they had a young bull, 14 months old, killed on account of accident, that weighed over 10 score per quarter (800 lbs.). Messrs. Green have always been in the habit of keeping the favourite old cows as long as they would breed, particularly of late years, when there has been such a demand for young heifers for exportation. There are several cows in the herd from 15 to 17 years old that breed regularly and have young calves now. Duchess 10th, upwards of 13 years old, produced twin calves last year, which she brought up without any extraneous assistance. The following are a few notes as to remarkable incidents in the old days of the herd:—Governess by Sovereign 404 was 33 years old when she was slaughtered, having produced 30

Marlow. The
 were by Gold-
 Commerce 354.
 ividual merit of
 in Gwernaffel,
 ws and heifers.
 Gwernaffel:—
 rist 1842, Lord
 , and Character
 m, he had sales
 een 30 and 40
 ed £44 11s. 8d.,
 year 1877 Mr.
 artnership, and
 ames of Messrs.
 r herd numbers
 fers, 34 having
 to those sold to
 Mars 7844 by
 3019, Gambit
 66 by Triumph
 xhibitors in the
 e size for that
 y animals, with
 ts. They have
 ver 15 score per
 ey had a young
 accident, that
 Messrs. Green
 e favourite old
 y of late years,
 ung heifers for
 herd from 15 to
 ung calves now.
 ced twin calves
 rtraneous assist-
 rkable incidents
 ereign 404 was
 g produced 30

calves. Her offspring reached great ages. Zealous 2349 was in regular service until his 15th year, when, owing to the effects of foot-and-mouth disease, he had to be slaughtered. Dowager bred regularly until 18 years old. Lady and Curly, the former producing 16 calves, the latter 17, were sold to the butcher when 19 years old. The cow Duchess by Zealous 2349 was purchased by the late Mr. R. L. Burton at Mr. J. B. Green's sale at Gwernaffel in 1874 for 130 guineas. She was repurchased by Messrs. Green at the late Mr. Burton's sale at Longner in 1881, and is dam of Duchess 12th, sold as a yearling to Mr. Thomas Clark, Beecher, U.S., for whom she obtained first honours at the Illinois State Fair. Lady 8th by Zealous is dam of Royal 16th 6655, sold as a yearling to Messrs Earl and Stuart, Indiana, U.S.A., and has won numerous prizes at the American State Fairs. Cherry 4th by Zealous is dam of Cherry 24th, that gained first prize at the Shropshire and West Midland Show in 1878, and first in her class at the meeting of the same Society in 1879, when she was also first at the Herefordshire Society's Show. She was sold to Mr. F. Morgan, Hereford Park, Illinois, and during the numerous times she was shown in America she was, with only one exception, placed first.

MARSTON.—Mr. H. Langston's herd was established by his father, Mr. W. Langston, in 1869 with four cows bought for him by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, at the sale of Mr. Thomas Williams' herd at Pennywoiled Hall. The cows were Stately, Jinny Lind, Pyne, and Patti, all by Rover 4911, and were descended directly from the famous Newton herd. Mr. H. Langston succeeded to the herd in February, 1883. Cows were also bought from Mr. G. Yeld, Twyford, and Mr. P. Turner, The Leen. The cows were sent to Mr. B. Rogers' Sir Thomas 2228, and Sir Roger 2nd 4993, Mr. P. Turner's Provost 4067, Spartan 5009, and Silver Boy 3419. Cheerful 6351 by The Grove 3rd, and Mr. A. P. Turner's Hogarth 7714, were recently used; and the sire now in use is Chieftain, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, by The Grove 3rd, dam by Pirate 6105. The herd numbers about 50 head, representing the following tribes:—Stately, Jinny Lind, Pyne, and Beauty Spot.

MONAUGHTY.—Mr. Edward Thomas' herd was begun in 1844 by the purchase of pure-bred Hereford cows without pedigree. He has since added to it by obtaining the cow Hebe 2nd at Mr. J. Rea's sale at Monaughty, and Lucy 6th at Mr. T. Rea's sale at Westonbury. In 1869 Melody 3rd was bought at Mr. Taylor's sale at Stretford; in 1883 Orange Blossom at Mr. Turner's sale at The Leen. The sire in use is Charity 2nd 5810, and pedigree bulls have always been used. The herd numbers 110 head, exclusive of calves.

MONKHALL.—Major T. Millard Bennett purchased a cow at the sale of Mr. James Rea, Monaughty, in 1863, and two cows at the sale of Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow, in 1866, and from these and their descendants he has formed a herd of over 30 breeding cows. Among the bulls may be mentioned Sir Oliver 2nd 1773, Sir Hungerford 3477, and Avon 2393. Hector 5961 was used during the last three years, and the bull Cornlift 5270 was purchased at the Hampton Court sale in 1885, taking the strain back to the old blood of Sir Oliver 2nd and Sir Hungerford. A number of cows and heifers have been sold to Mr. Barneby, Saltmarsh Castle, and five bulls sold to Mr. James Kay, The Limes, went to America.

MONTFORD.—This herd was commenced in 1856 by the late Mr. Henry Matthews, and the bulk of it was bought by the present proprietor Mr. T. S. Minton in 1876. Among the sires used previous to his ownership were Milton 2114, Early Purl 3084, and Vanquisher 5102, and since then Prizeman 4063, England's Glory 5314, Broadstone 5236, Assistant 6788, and Launcelot 7772, have been used, the sires at present in service being Assistant 6788 by Osman Pacha 5489, dam Miss Chance 3rd by Grateful 4622 (the dam of the champion bull Archibald 6290), and Launcelot 7772 by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Belle by Spartan 5009. Among the few females bought was Agatha by The Grove 3rd, purchased at The Leen sale. The families principally represented in the herd are the Rosebud, Rebecca, Lady, Lucy, and Effie Deans. About 40 cows and heifers are kept for breeding purposes.

MORETON-ON-LUGG.—Mr. R. H. Ridler commenced the formation of a herd in 1860 by the purchase of females at Lord Bateman's sale at Shobdon. Some of the animals were

was begun in
d cows without
g the cow Hebe
d Lucy 6th at
Melody 3rd was
1883 Orange
The sire in use
ve always been
of calves.

chased a cow at
3, and two cows
1866, and from
herd of over 30
mentioned Sir
d Avon 2393.
years, and the
pton Court sale
d of Sir Oliver
nd heifers have
and five bulls
merica.

1856 by the
was bought by
S. Among the
on 2114, Early
then Prizeman
Assistant 6788,
s at present in
5489, dam Miss
champion bull
rove 3rd 5051,
females bought
The Leen sale.
herd are the
ns. About 40

mmenced the
of females at
e animals were

sired by Carlisle 923 and others were descended from the herd of the late Mr. Turner, Court of Noke. Cows and heifers were also bought from Mr. Price, Fillington, these being bred from Hewer bulls. The first sire used was Garibaldi 2004, bred by Mr. George Pitt, Chadnor. Defiance 1957 was secured from Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove. Further purchases were made in 1862 from the late Mr. John Rogers, The Stocken, two having been by Sir Benjamin 1387. In 1863 the herd was strengthened by purchases at the sale of Mr. James Rea's herd at Monaughty. Bulls from the Marlow, Wintercott, Adforton, and The Rodd herds have since been used.

NANHORON, NORTH WALES.—This herd, the property of Mr. F. Lloyd Edwards, was commenced in 1846, when the bull Sunflower and six heifers were bought from Mr. Gough, Gravel Hill, Salop. Other animals were purchased from Mr. R. W. Price, Rhiwlas. In March, 1849, Gipsy by Trueman was acquired from the Rev. J. R. Smythies; her dead weight when slaughtered was 988 lbs. Marjory by Count, and Emmeline by Chancellor, were also bought at Lynch Court. Purchases were made at Stone Acton in 1856, Shobdon in 1860, The Buildings, Baschurch, in 1865, Rosedale in 1879, Brockhampton in 1880, Maesmawr in 1880, and Comberton in 1882. Bulls have been carefully selected, including several of Cronkhill, Baucott, and Coxall blood. Regent 6135, bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen, was also used.

NEW HOUSE, CRAVEN ARMS.—This herd was started in 1828 by Mr. Richard Dawes, father of the present owner (Mr. Wm. M. Dawes), with some well-bred cows given him by his father, and others purchased at sales and from some of the best herds. The bulls used in the early days of the herd were Young Tytheman by Old Tytheman 6th; a bull of Mr. Bowen's of Hewer blood; a bull by Fitzfavourite 442, Young Favourite by Old Favourite 441, Young Hector by Hector 535, Clungunford 869A, and Young Cotmore 334. Up to 1842 a very correct record of the animals had not been kept, but from that time to the present Mr. Dawes has kept an accurate statement. Good bulls have been used since 1842, many of them of considerable celebrity and of choice strains.

The young bulls, Earl Wilton by Lord Wilton 4740, and Wilton Grove by Argyle, dam Amethyst by Lord Wilton, were purchased in 1885 at Mr. Goode's sale at Stocktonbury. Sales have been made for exportation, eight heifers having in 1884 gone to Senor Salas, Buenos Ayres.

NORTHEATON, LEOMINSTER.—Mr. T. Davies Burlton's herd was commenced in 1878 by the purchase of five cows and heifers from Mr. H. N. Edwards, Broadward. In 1879 four cows and heifers were bought from Mr. H. J. Bailey, Rose-dale, and in 1883 four were obtained from Mr. Burlton, Luntley Court. Bulls full of Lord Wilton and The Grove 3rd blood have been used. A number of animals have been sold to Mr. T. Clark, Beecher, and Messrs. Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, U.S.A. At the Leominster Show in 1883 four heifers from this herd gained the first prize. They were Augusta by Lord Wilton 4740, Wild Goose by Remus 5535, Stroke by Telescope 5630, and Meaty by Remus 5535.

OLD COURT, BREDWARDINE.—Mr. Thomas L. Stokes' herd was established in 1878 by the purchase of 15 cows at Mr. Holloway's sale at Leighton. Purchases have since been made from Mr. Ward, Fairtree; Mr. John Hewer, Marden; Mr. Badham, Arkston Court; Mr. Williams, Brobury Court; and Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury. The first sire used was Hermit 5369, bred by Mr. John L. Hewer; and he was followed by Brampton 5231, bred by Mr. Thomas Nott, and Whitfield 5692, bred by the Rev. A. Clive. The herd numbers about 100 head.

PATHADA.—Mr. J. S. Tucker, Pathada, Cornwall, commenced his herd in 1874, when he visited the late Mr. Evans, Swanstone, and purchased three heifers, Curly, Adelaide, and Miss Cornwall. Curly and Adelaide were by Royal 4093, and Miss Cornwall was by Sir Oliver 4th 4982. They were three very useful heifers and were much admired at the Cornwall County Show in 1875, Adelaide being acknowledged to be the best heifer of that year. The bull first used was Cupid 4486, bred by Mr. Duckham. Mr. Tucker also in 1874 bought two cows with heifer calves from Mr. Grose, Penpool, Wadebridge—Barmaid and Cheerful. The principal bulls in service since have been Trehurst 5667; H.R.H. 5988, bred by the late Mr. Evans,

Swanstone; and Mortimer 7130, bred by Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall. Mr. Tucker would now have had a large herd, but he has been very unfortunate with cows and heifers aborting, many of his best animals having had to be fattened on that account.

PENCRAIG.—This herd was founded between the years 1830 and 1840 by the late Mr. Rees Keene of Pencraig, who then added to his own breeding cows a number of animals from the herds of the leading Hereford breeders of the day; notably Lord Hereford, Mr. Poles of Woollaston Grange, &c. Pedigrees have since been kept, entries having been first made in vol. iii. of the Hereford Herd Book. The animals lately added to the herd have been as follows:—Lady Blanche, first at the Royal Show at Bristol and first at the Bath and West of England Show at Oxford in 1878, purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Warren Evans, Llandowlais; Snowdrop, also acquired from Mr. Evans; Jeffrey 6th and her daughter Beatrice, bred by Col. Fielden, Dulas Court, Hereford; Polly 7th, bred by Mr. R. L. Burton, Longner Hall; and My Lady and her daughter, purchased from Mr. E. Lister, Cefn Ila. Among the more noted sires used were Tredegar 4210, first at Newport in 1871, beating the Royal winner Von Moltke 4234; Arrow 3661, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, a son of Sir Thomas, winner of the first and special prize as best animal in the yard at the Brecon Show; Lord Waterford 6045, a son of Lady Blanche, his son Reward having been first at the Royal and Bath and West Shows in 1881, and Return 6639, second at the Royal and Bath and West Shows in 1881. The later sires in use have been Rosebery 7235, another son of Blanche, whose stock have turned out exceedingly well, and Bangham 6793, by Lord Wilton 4740, purchased at the sale of the Chadnor Court Herefords in 1883, whose calves are also very promising. The herd numbers 40 breeding cows and heifers. The first animals exported from the herd were sent to America between the years 1845 and 1850; another lot was exported to America in 1850. Since then animals have been sold to Messrs. Adams Earl and Co., Lafayette; Mr. W. E. Britten for exportation; Mr. Thomas Fenn, and others. A large number of prizes have been gained at the national and local shows.

PRESTON COURT.—In the frequent references to the famous bull Horace 3877 will be found an indication of the stock at Preston Court, where this remarkable animal was bred by the late Mr. J. Davies. There are in the herd several animals of the same blood as Horace. The bull recently used was Attila 6790 by The Grove 3rd.

PRESTON HOUSE.—Mr. Richard Jones, in the foundation of his herd in 1873 and 1875, selected cows from Mr. Pills, Posenhall; Mr. Meredith, Heldre; Mr. J. Hewer; Mr. Rogers, Coxall; Mr. J. E. L. Hewer, and others. Bulls from Showle Court, Vern House, Wintercott, and Court House have been used. Above All, bred by the late Mr J. Hewer, was used in the herd from 1875 to 1883, and was killed at the age of 17 years, his weight being 17½ cwt. The herd numbers 35 breeding cows.

PUDLESTON COURT.—This herd (Mr. Anthony Benn's) was established in 1881 by purchases at the Brockhampton sale and from the herd of Mr. Price, The Vern. Brave Beauty, bred by Mr. Bailey, Rosedale; Vesta, bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen; and Lady Alice, bred by Mr. Carwardine, have since been purchased, as well as animals from Mr. Mason, Comberton. The principal sires have been Hannibal 6463, Cellarman 6852, and Hamilton 8705 by Lord Wilton.

SHERLOWE.—Mr. G. T. Forester began breeding Herefords from purchases made at the sale of the late Mr. Thomas Jeffries at The Grove, Pembridge, on October 22nd, 1844. Of the five females bought there he has descendants of three, viz., Lady Chance (lot 7), Miss Fitzfavourite (lot 16), and a daughter of Lady Chance (lot 30). He also bought at that sale the bull calf Faugh-a-Ballagh 268, winner of the first prize at Leominster that year. The cow Miss Fitzfavourite, with her calf and the bull Byron 380, were also first in their class at Hereford in 1844. In 1845 Mr. Forester bought from Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland, a two-year-old heifer by Hope 439, commended at Hereford. In 1847, at Mr. Carpenter's sale, a cow bred by Mr. D. Williams, Newton, by Mr. John Turner's Chance 348, was acquired. In 1867, at the sale of Mr. Thomas Morris, Therrow, Breconshire, a cow Rosebud—subsequently named by Mr. Forester, Norma—by Druid 1220,

ces to the famous
n of the stock at
was bred by the
veral animals of
used was Attila

he foundation of
from Mr. Pills,
ver; Mr. Rogers,
ills from Showle
rt House have
J. Hewer, was
killed at the age
nerd numbers 35

ny Benn's) was
ckhampton sale
Brave Beauty,
y Mr. Turner,
arwardine, have
om Mr. Mason,
Hannibal 6463,
Wilton.

eding Herefords
e Mr. Thomas
er 22nd, 1844.
ndants of three,
(lot 16), and
bought at that
ner of the first
s Fitzfavourite,
so first in their
er bought from
c by Hope 439,
penter's sale, a
John Turner's
e sale of Mr.
w Rosebud—
y Druid 1220,



MAIDSTONE 8875.
Bull of the year 1844.

PRESTON COURT.—In the frequent references to the famous Lull House 3877 will be found an indication of the stock at Preston Court, where this remarkable animal was bred by the late Mr. J. Davies. There were in the herd several animals of the same blood as Hercules. The bull recently used was Attala 6790 by The Great 3rd.

PRESTON HOUSE.—Mr. Richard Jones, in the foundation of his herd in 1873 and 1875, selected cows from Mr. Philp, Poschard, Mr. Meredith, Heddre; Mr. J. Hewer; Mr. Rogers, Coxall; Mr. J. E. L. Hewer, and others. Bulls from Showle Court, Vorn House, Winterce, and Court House have been used. A cow, Al, bred by the late Mr. J. Hewer, was used in the herd from 1882 to 1883, and was killed at the age of 17 years, her weight being 1,000 lbs. The herd numbers 35 breeding cows.

PRESTON COURT.—This herd (Mr. Anthony Beal's) was established in 1881 by purchases of the Buckingham sub and from the herd of Mr. Price, The Vorn. Brave Beauty, bred by Mr. Bailey, Rosedale; Vesna, bred by Mr. Turner, The Lees; and Lady Alice, bred by Mr. Carwardine, have since been purchased, as well as animals from Mr. Mason, Combarton. The principal sires have been Harrihal 6463, Collumra 6852, and Herdion 8705 by Lord Wilton.

SHROTON.—Mr. G. T. Forester began breeding Hereford from animals made at the sale of the late Mr. Thomas J. Forester, at Cambridge, on October 22nd, 1844. The first cow purchased was done in his descendants of three, viz. Lady Emma (no 7) Miss Fy's favorite (no 16), and a daughter of Lady Emma (no 30). He also bought at the sale the bull and cow, Balogh 268, winner of the first prize at Lambourne that year. The cow Miss Fitzfavours with her calf and the bull Byron 380, were also first prize classed at that sale. In 1845 Mr. Forester bought from Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland, a two-year-old heifer by Deputy, commended at Hereford. In 1847, at Mr. Carpenter's sale, a cow bred by W. D. Williams, Newton, by Mr. John Turner, Chinn, was acquired. In 1867, at the sale of Thomas Morris, Inceow, Proconsular, a cow Rosebud, subsequently owned by Mr. Forester, Norma—by Drum 123.

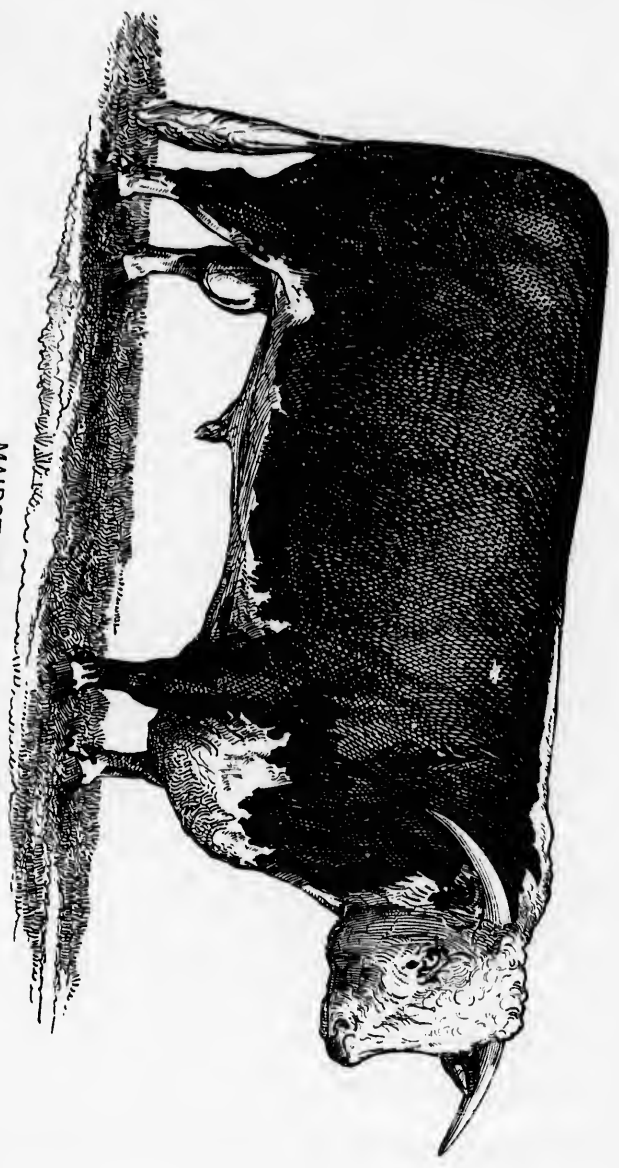
...ence to the famous
 ...ion of the ... at
 ...al was bred by the
 ... several animals of
 ...y used was Attila

... the foundation of
 ...s from Mr. Pilla.
 ...ewer; Mr. Rogers,
 ...Bull; from Show's
 ...ourt House leave
 ...r J. Hower, was
 ...s killed at the age
 ... herd numbers 36

...ony Beau's) was
 ...rockhampton sub
 ... Brave Beauty
 ... by Mr. Turner
 ... Curwardine, buy
 ... from Mr. Mac
 ...r Hannab. 646
 ...d Wilton.

...rding Hereford
 ...ate Mr. Thom.
 ...ber 22nd, 1811
 ...endants of three
 ... (let 15), no
 ...se bought; at the
 ...mer of the fir
 ...ss Fitzfavoure
 ...also first in the
 ...ter hon. he fr
 ...fer by Bop
 ...rperter's sal
 ...r. John Turn
 ...the sale of
 ...ow Hough
 ...by Deud 12

MAIDSTONE 8875.
 Bred by H. W. Taylor, Show's Court.



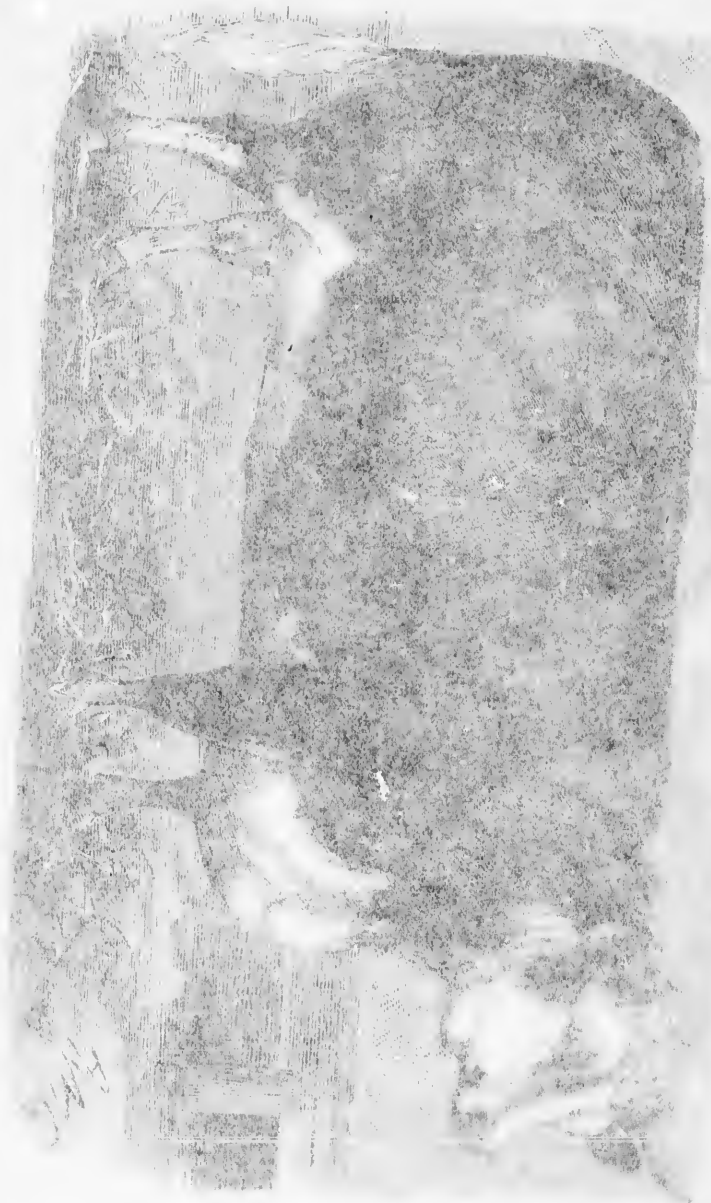


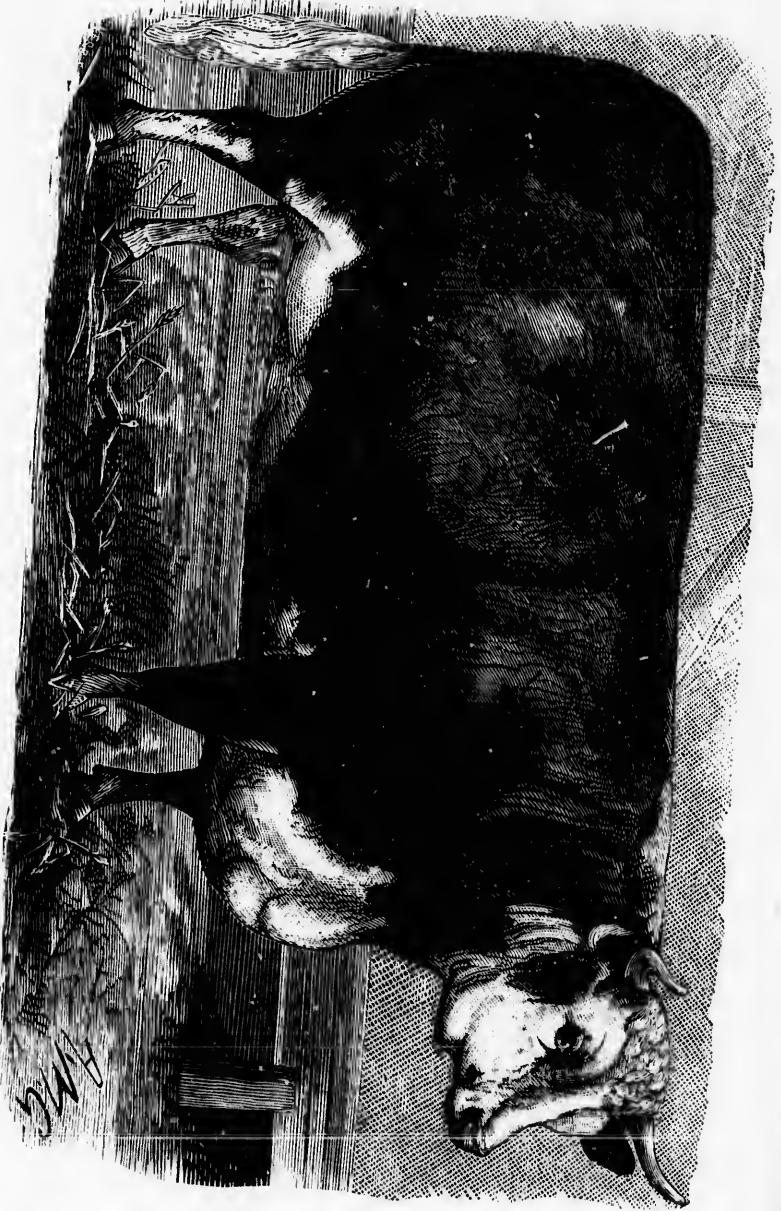
was purchased; in 1868, at the sale of Mr. Ashwood, Downton, the cow Her Highness, by Triumph 1779, was secured. Mr. Ashwood's herd was of the blood of his landlord Mr. Knight, Downton Castle, but Triumph was bred by Mr. Gravenor, who, as far as Mr. Forester knows, was about the last to possess a herd of the pure Tomkins and Price blood. This cow, Her Highness, proved an excellent breeder, and curiously enough, though herself of grey blood on both sire's and dam's side, she brought only one grey calf. From the above-mentioned seven females the whole of the Sherlowe herd is descended, except that, at the Stocktonbury sale, Mr. Forester bought the four-year-old cow Peg by Lord Wilton 4740, that has since brought him a capital heifer calf by Sylvester 8092; and a one-year-old heifer, Miss Ruby, by President Arthur 7177, out of Ruby by Lord Wilton 4740. The first bull used was Faugh-a-Ballagh 368 (bought at The Grove sale), who died of pleuropneumonia the following year, to replace whom, in 1847, Hope 439 was purchased from Mr. Carpenter. Since then the bulls used have been chiefly those of Mr. John Hewer's breeding, viz., Governor 464, Wonder 420, Darling 1202, David 1204, Doctor 1964, Mameluke 2nd 2632, Abdel Kader 1837, Above All 2910, and Abernethy 2908. At Lord Berwick's sale in 1861, Mr. Forester bought Severn 1382, by Walford 871, out of Mr. D. Williams' Rebecca by Mr. Hewer's Governor 464. From the Hampton Court herd in 1872, Minstrel 3256, by Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, dam Minnie by Sir Benjamin, was secured; in 1874, Charm 6424, bred by Mr. Green, Marlow, was obtained; and in 1880, Downton Grand Duke 5878, bred by Mr. Price, Court House, was used. Occasionally also a home-bred bull has been used, notably Rhapsodist 4902, by Minstrel 3256, out of Angelica Kaufmann by Abdel Kader 1837; and Acheron 5177, by Charon 6424, out of Hetœra by Severn 1382. These two were very good getters and should have been used more freely in the herd. The bulls now in service are Othello 6092, own brother to Mr. Turner's prize bull Pirate 3368, purchased in 1881, and Plough Monday 9034, also bred by Mr. Turner, by The Grove 3rd 5051, out of Rhodia, and purchased at The Leen sale in 1883.

SHOWLE COURT.—Mr. H. W. Taylor has not permitted the

reputation of the Showle Court herd to decline since he succeeded his father as a breeder. On the contrary, he has in the course of the few years that it has been in his possession added to the fame of what has been for many years one of the most successful herds in the country. The composition of the herd has been sketched in a preceding chapter, and except by the use of one bull bred elsewhere Mr. Taylor has changed the blood very slightly. His selection of a sire was, however, most fortunate. This animal, Franklin 6961, was calved in 1881, bred by the late Mr. Carwardine at Stocktonbury, got by Lord Wilton 4700, dam Coral by Rodney 4907. He made a decided impression on the Showle Court herd, and Mr. Housman, in the official report of the Shrewsbury Show, was justified in saying that the style and quality of his offspring seemed to mark him as a sire whose influence was, perhaps, not less powerful for good than that of Lord Wilton himself. Unfortunately he died in 1884, when only three years old, so that his stock are more distinguished by merit than numbers. Of the more celebrated animals in the herd a few may be enumerated. Adelaide, own sister to Modesty, was second to her at the Royal at York. She was by Tredegar, from Lovely, by Tenant Farmer 2806. Modesty won three first prizes at Royal shows at Derby, Reading, and York. Rosamond, by Taunton 5035, from Monkton Beauty 3rd by Mercury, was third at the Royal at York (where Mr. Taylor's herd supplied the first, second, and third prize winners in the cow class), first, with offspring, at Shrewsbury, first at Dublin, and second at Southampton in 1885. Modesty, Rosamond, and Adelaide, with Monkton Beauty 3rd, gained the first prize as best four cows at the Hereford County Show in 1882. Vanity 4th, by Adamant 5710, is dam of Vanity 7th. Empress, out of Young Beauty, and got by Tredegar, was second at the Royal at Bristol, and won prizes at several other places. Lady Ledbury, from Beauty by Holmer 2043, and got by Mercury 3967, being own sister to Tredegar, was purchased at Mr. Platt's sale at Barnby Manor in 1883. Duchess 4th, by Tredegar, is the dam of Maidstone 8875. The heifer Vanity 7th was adjudged the champion female two years in succession at the Hereford County Show, and was also first at the Royal

decline since he suc-
contrary, he has in
in his possession
any years one of the
The composition of
chapter, and except
Taylor has changed
a sire was, however,
1961, was calved in
at Stocktonbury, got
Rodney 4907. He
Court herd, and Mr.
Crewsbury Show, was
ty of his offspring
ance was, perhaps, not
ord Wilton himself.
three years old, so
merit than numbers.
herd a few may be
desty, was second to
edegar, from Lovely,
three first prizes at
ork. Rosamond, by
ed by Mercury, was
ylor's herd supplied
in the cow class),
at Dublin, and second
mond, and Adelaide,
prize as best four
32. Vanity 4th, by
Empress, out of
second at the Royal
places. Lady Led-
nd got by Mercury
s purchased at Mr.
Duchess 4th, by
The heifer Vanity
o years in succession
so first at the Royal





VANITY 7TH.
Bred by H. W. Taylor, Showbe Court.

Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.



shows at Shrewsbury and Preston. The three-year-old Maidstone is one of the best bulls of the time. He was first two years in succession at Royal shows, and has gained several champion prizes. Both Maidstone and Vanity 7th are by the Lord Wilton sire Franklin. Several younger animals have also been very successful in the show-yard, and the herd at the present time contains more first-class specimens than at any previous time in its history.

SHRAWARDINE.—Although a herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle had been kept at Shrawardine by the late Mr. James Crane for more than 50 years, the foundation of the present herd (now belonging to Messrs. Crane and Tanner) was purchased by him in 1868 at the Hopton Castle sale. The subsequent introductions were acquired from Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. T. Fenn, Downton, and in 1884, to obtain an infusion of the Lord Wilton blood, two females—Cassandra, by Lord Grosvenor 7804, a son of Lord Wilton 4740, and Kathleen, breeding to that sire—were selected at the Stocktonbury sale. The bulls in service are Launcelot 7772, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Belle, of the Moreton tribe, and Good Boy 5942, bred by Mr. Aaron Rogers, The Rodd, by the champion bull Grateful 4622, from Lady Bertha by the Royal first prize bull Stanway 2790. Bulls have been sold to Mr. J. Bell, Buenos Ayres; Mr. Ned Price, U.S.A.; The River Plate Land and Farming Company, and heifers have gone to several of these buyers, as well as to Mr. W. B. Ives, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

STAPLETON CASTLE.—This herd, the property of Mr. E. J. Morris, numbers about 130 head of breeding animals, exclusive of 30 steers. It was originally started at Stanley Pontlarge, in Gloucestershire, some 25 years ago, on a farm the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March, where Mr. Morris resided for 18 years. Animals used in the formation of the herd were bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove; the late Mr. Rogers, The Stocken; Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook House; the late Rev. Archer Clive, Whitfield; the late Mr. W. C. Morris, Whitwick; the late Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, and others. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Morris removed his herd to Gwernaffel, a large, hilly, poor farm, near Knighton in Radnorshire. At the

memorable sales of Mr. J. B. Green (Marlow Lodge), who was the outgoing tenant at Gwernaffel, at which 120 cattle averaged nearly £44 each, Mr. Morris purchased 22 animals, mostly sired by or in calf to the wonderful bull Renown 2719, and including animals of the celebrated Cherry, Lady Mary, Vanity, Violet, Pearl, Old Governess, Cora, and Zoe tribes; also Jessie and Satin from Mr. Gibbons, Hampton Bishop, the last two strains, through Shamrock 2nd 2210 and The Admiral, being closely allied to Horace 3877. From the late Mr. Tudge, Adforton, Mr. Morris acquired Dowager by Pilot 2156, Hermia by The Doctor 5045, and Picnic by The Doctor. At the sale of Mr. T. Rogers at Coxall in 1878, Mr. Morris purchased Maid of Lorne 2nd by Longhorns 3216, her twin heifer calf Louise of Lorne by Cheerful 5254, and Tiny by Horace 3877. From Mrs. Edwards, Wintercott, came Dowager by Royalist 4921, and also Silver by the same sire. At the sale of Mr. J. Rogers at Pipton in 1881, two of the Sovereign tribe were purchased. The sires chiefly used by Mr. Morris at Gwernaffel were Victor 4th 5116, by Renown and out of Mr. Green's Old Vanity; Baron Gulliver 5204, by Baron 4th 4326, purchased from Mr. T. Myddleton, then at Lynaven; The Duke 5638 and Charity 5249, home-bred bulls; and Royal 13th 6154. In 1882 Mr. Morris removed to Stapleton Castle, and his herd has greatly benefited by the change to a warmer climate and better soil. At Mr. W. E. Britten's sale at Stapleton Castle, Mr. Morris purchased seven females sired by Mars 12th 5457, Colorado 5257, Horatius 5390, and King of the Lilies 3892. At The Leen sale in 1883, he bought at very high prices Diadem by Corsair 5271, and Emerald by Provost 4067, both in calf to The Grove 3rd 5051. Both cows produced heifer calves, but unfortunately Emerald's was lost at birth. Another wonderfully good cow has lately been added in Pink 2nd, by Cremorne 5279, purchased at the sale of Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury. The sires now in use are Youngster 6269, bred by Mr. T. Myddleton, Beckjay; Columbus 8024, by The Grove 3rd, out of Columbine, bought at The Leen sale by Mr. Hill, Felhampton Court; and Captain Frere 8362, by Sir Bartle Frere 6682, for which £210 was paid at the Stocktonbury sale. Youngster has been

Lodge), who was used for four seasons, and weighs nearly 24 cwt. He has proved a valuable sire. The younger bulls mentioned are of high promise. Charity 3rd 6350, by The Grove 3rd, has also been used, as well as Mr. A. Rogers' Albany by Lord Wilton. Mr. Morris does not exhibit, as he considers it is more profitable to keep a very large head of cattle and sheep on his farm in a store state. That he does so is shown by the fact that on a farm of 540 acres he has generally about 150 cattle, and prior to the autumn drafts of store ewes being sold, between 800 and 900 Shropshire sheep, although nearly 200 acres of the farm are arable. It may be added that Mr. Morris belongs to a family well known in Hereford annals, his father's eldest brother, the late Mr. P. Morris, Newbury, having won first prize for aged Hereford bulls at the meeting of the R.A.S.E. at Liverpool in 1840. His uncle and cousin also successively occupied Stocktonbury, and bred many prize animals. Mr. Morris has sold largely for exportation, the following having been purchasers:—Mr. J. W. M. Vernon, Tustingham House, Quebec, Canada; Messrs. G. Leigh and Co., Beecher, Illinois; Messrs. Mackie and Drew, Oshawa, Canada; the Iowa Cattle Company, Cheyenne, U.S.A.; Mr. Adams Earl, Lafayette, U.S.A., &c.

benefited by the At Mr. W. E. purchased seven 5257, Horatius the Leen sale in by Corsair 5271, The Grove 3rd at unfortunately erfully good cow orne 5279, pur- ury. The sires r. T. Myddleton, out of Colum- lhampton Court; 6682, for which ungster has been

STONEBROOK HOUSE.—Among the breeding animals in Mr. Thomas Fenn's herd at Stonebrook House may be mentioned Lady of the Teme, which was exhibited as a calf, and was winner of first prizes at most of the shows, viz., at the Royal at Wolverhampton, the Gloucestershire, the Leominster, and the Ludlow Meetings. She has since been shown as one of a pair of breeding cows, her own sister Queen of the Teme being her companion at the Shropshire and West Midland Meeting held at Ludlow, where they were awarded first prize. Both these cows, with Cornelia and Lady Stanton, were exhibited in a class of four breeding cows and gained first prize; the three first-named cows being still in Mr. Fenn's herd. Queen of the Teme is the granddam of Downton Rose, which took first prize as a two-year-old at the Bath and West of England Show at Worcester. She was also first at the Royal and first at the Shropshire and West Midland in the same

year. Downton Rose was afterwards sold for exportation to America. Brecon, still in the herd, is dam of Downton Baroness, which had reserve number as a calf at the Royal. Cornelia is the dam of a bull calf by Auctioneer 5194, sold for exportation to America, and there disposed of for 124 guineas. She is also the dam of three or four heifers which have gone to America. Hopbloom is dam of Downton Hopbloom, sold to go to America for 200 guineas. Mr. Fenn has also Spot, bought at Major Peplow's sale for 110 guineas, and a cow from Stocktonbury for which he gave 130 guineas. A heifer has been sold for 300 guineas for exportation to America. About 50 cows are generally put to the bull. The sires recently used have been Auctioneer 5194 by Horace 2nd 4655, Lord Wilton 4740 (of which Mr. Fenn was the joint proprietor), Downton Boy 5877, Downton Grand Duke 5878 by the champion bull Grateful 4622, and Sir Garnet 9236, the last a son of Lord Wilton. Downton Boy won second prize at the Royal at Kilburn. Auctioneer has never been shown, but he has proved himself a capital sire. Lord Wilton has been referred to elsewhere. Mr. Fenn has been selling cattle for the last five or six years for exportation to the United States, Canada, and Australia, the purchasers including Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, Mr. Cook, Brookmont, Mr. T. L. Miller, and Mr. C. M. Culbertson, in the United States, and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and Mr. Gibb, in Canada. A steer bred by Mr. Fenn by Romulus 5542, sold to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, won the sweepstakes, value £100, for best carcase of any breed at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1882, when he was exhibited by Mr. C. M. Culbertson. Among the sires that have most impressed their character on the herd are Severus 2nd 2747; Blakemere, bred by Mr. Haywood; Silver Chief, bred by the Hon. H. Noel Hill; Romulus 5542, bred by Mr. Tudge; and those whose names have been given as recently in service.

STRETTON COURT.—A long notice of Mr. J. H. Yeomans' herd at Stretton Court would be required were it not for the fact, that in March, 1882, Mr. A. H. Swan of Cheyenne, bought nearly the whole of the stock, numbering 95 head, only a few old favourites being retained as the nucleus of a

second herd, which has already attained considerable dimensions. The connection of the Yeomans family with the improvement of the breed has been referred to in another portion of the book. Mr. Yeomans' herd was chiefly descended from the stocks of Mr. John Hewer, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. John Yeomans, Mr. Peren, and others. The Hewer blood was held in especial esteem, and there was a very beautiful family of Ivington Roses, tracing from Mr. Peren's grand cow of that name. At the time of this large private sale Mr. Yeomans' young stock were mostly by Helianthus 4641 and Lord Wilton 2nd 6552; the former, bred by the Earl of Southesk, was got by King of the Lilies, a son of Mr. J. D. Allen's Royal winner Queen of the Lilies, and out of Mr. T. Rogers' Queen of Hearts. At ten years old he weighed 3024 lbs., and his stock were so fine that he has continued to be kept in service. Lord Wilton 2nd was by Lord Wilton, from Mr. Carwardine's Charity 2nd by Longhorns 4711. There are still a few members of the Hinton family (deep in Hewer blood), and some good animals came from Mr. Platt's at Barnby Manor. Other purchases have been made from the best breeders, so that the new herd is already of goodly size, and selections have been most carefully made. Mr. Yeomans has in his possession paintings representing the famous bulls Sovereign 404 and Lottery 410, which were presented by Mr. John Hewer. An engraving of Sovereign is given in this work.

THE BURY, STOKE PRIOR.—Mrs. Bazley's herd was established by her late husband Mr. John Bazley, then at Lower Wickton, in April, 1870, by the purchase of 14 cows and heifers at Mr. Thompson's sale at the Oxhouse, Shobdon, several of them having been bred by the late Mr. Price, Pembridge. The Hampton Court bulls were used, as well as one each bred by Mr. Bray, Dilwyn; Mr. T. Roberts, and Mr. Child, Westonbury. The herd numbers 60 head.

THE GROVE.—It is nearly half a century since Mr. Benjamin Rogers commenced at Doluggan, in Radnorshire, to lay the foundation of the herd that, since its removal to The Grove, Pembridge, has exercised such a remarkable influence on the Hereford breed. This is, indeed, one of the historic

herds of cattle, and to do justice to it would require a greater amount of space than is at our disposal. In 1837 he obtained four heifers by Cupid 198, selected from the herd of his brother, the late Mr. John Rogers of Pilleth, and six heifers by Batch 468, from Mr. Ricketts, The Batch. In the pedigrees of the earlier sires used by Mr. Rogers on the heifers acquired from Pilleth and The Batch will be found a powerful infusion of the blood of Mr. John Hewer's Sovereign 404. The first bull used by Mr. Rogers was Sovereign 2nd 1739, calved in 1837, bred by Mr. Rogers, Pilleth, got by Sovereign 404, dam Lady by Cupid 198. Then followed Charity 375, bred by Mr. E. Jeffries, by Byron 440, dam by Sovereign 404. A few of the other early sires used may be mentioned:—Portrait 372, bred by Mr. E. Jeffries, by Mr. Hewer's Lottery 410; Charity 2nd 1535, by Radnor 1366, of Tully blood; Old Court 306, bred by Mr. Parry, and also of Tully blood; Gaylad 2nd, by Gaylad 400, dam by Old Court; Prince 251, bred by Mr. Yeld, descended from a cow by Mr. Knight's White Bull 246; Severus 1062, bred by Mr. Rea, Monaughty; and Young Royal 1470, by Mr. Rogers, The Stocken, by Royal 331, a son of Cotmore 376 (who was by Sovereign 404, dam by Lottery 410). Mr. Rogers' Prettymaid 2nd, as the result of a visit to the famous Sir David 349 in 1855, produced in February, 1856, the remarkable bull Sir Benjamin 1387; while Damsel, by Gaylad 2nd 1589, calved in March, 1857, the bull called The Grove 1764. Both Prettymaid 2nd and Damsel were descended from Curly, one of the heifers purchased from Mr. Ricketts in 1837. Mr. Rogers did not long retain Sir Benjamin, which was sold to Mr. Rea, Westonsbury. At The Grove he became the sire of Bolingbroke 1883, dam Damsel, who was also the dam of The Grove 1764. Bolingbroke was sold to Mr. Turner, The Leen, and was used very successfully in his splendid herd. From Mr. Rea, Mr. Rogers acquired one of Sir Benjamin's sons, Sir Richard 1734, which became the sire of North Star 2138, largely used in The Grove herd, and who was afterwards disposed of to Mr. Bannister, Weston. Besides The Grove 1764 and North Star 2138, The Doctor 1964, bred by Mr.

John Hewer, by Defence 1207, was employed in the herd during this period. Mr. Rogers next purchased Sir Thomas 2228, bred by Mr. T. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, and got by Sir Benjamin, for £409 10s. Sir Thomas left at The Grove a collection of magnificent stock. He was the sire of Sir Roger 4133 (from a dam by North Star 2138), which had such a beneficial influence on Mr. Tudge's herd at Adforton, where, among his offspring, were Lord Wilton 4740, Regulus 4076 (the sire of Mr. Price's Hotspur 7028), and Giantess, the dam of Lord Coventry's Good Boy 7668 and Golden Treasure. Mr. Rogers sent the cow Blossom, by Sir Thomas, for service by Horace 3877, and the issue was The Grove 3rd 5051, who became the sire of perhaps as many prize animals as any bull living. The Earl 2nd 5048, by Sir Thomas 2228, from one of the Strapper family, and Grand Duke 5342, bred by Mr. John Price, by Horace 3877, have since been in the herd. The sires in use at The Grove are Assurance 5193, bred by the late Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, sire Longhorns 4711, dam Florence by De Cote 3060; and Charity 4th 7480, by The Grove 3rd, dam Daisy by Sir Thomas. Assurance, calved in 1876, was the sire of Tregrehan 6332, one of the best bulls in the United States. In a note from Mr. Rogers he remarks:—"I have sold between 300 and 400 young bulls at an average of about £50 each. They have been distributed in 13 counties in England and Wales, besides Ireland and Scotland, and a good many have been exported to America and other parts of the world, and I am happy to say they have given general satisfaction." The number of pure-bred Herefords owned by Mr. Rogers at The Grove and at the adjoining farm of Stansbatch is about 200. These notes merely indicate the material of which the herd is composed. An account of what Mr. B. Rogers has done for the breed must be sought for in the notices of the Ivingtonbury, Adforton, The Stow, The Leen, Westonbury, Monaughty, and many other herds.

THE HAVEN, DILWYN.—Mr. George Bray, sen., commenced breeding Herefords about the year 1830, with strains from his uncle, Mr. George Tomkins, Wistaston. He continued with the same stock for years without a change, never pur-

chasing a female except of the Tomkins blood. He, however, crossed with bulls from such breeders as Perry, Cholstrey; Monkhouse, The Stow; and Carwardine of Stocktonbury.

THE HELLENS.—Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke's herd at The Hellens was founded in 1882 by the purchase of a cow and heifer calf from Mr. Moore, Monksbury Court. The cow Wood Pigeon was bred by the late Mr. Taylor, Showle Court, and was typical of his strain of animals; also by the purchase in the same year of three cows and calves, and three heifers in calf from the herd of Mr. S. Jones, Broadstone. The calves were by Mr. Jones' bull Columbus 6359, and the heifers were in calf to the same sire. At the sale of Mr. Mason's herd at Comberton, a cow and calf were also purchased. The calf was got by Earl 3rd 5049. The bull Hero 7011 by Kimbolton, dam Lilian by Rodney 4907, was also bought. The chief animals since added have been the heifers Plum and Playful 2nd, bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen. At the Stocktonbury sale the bull calf Professor by Lord Wilton, dam Tidy by Longhorns 4711, was purchased for 300 guineas. Lydia Vanguard was bought at Mr. Price's sale at The Hawthorns. It may be added that Hellens has always been celebrated for its Hereford cattle, and Mr. Radcliffe Cooke has prize cups won by his grandfather, the late Mr. Edward Wallwyn, in 1805 and 1811.

THE HILL, EYTON.—This herd was founded many years ago by the late Mr. R. Griffiths, Devereux Wooton, sires having been used from Mr. Tomkins and others. In 1852 his son, Mr. W. P. Griffiths, Hyard Sarnesfield, commenced breeding with heifers from his father's herd, all of which were mottle-faced, but from continual crossing with the best sires they have for nearly 20 years become red with white faces. At the death of Mr. W. P. Griffiths the herd was sold in 1881, when the present owner (Mr. R. T. Griffiths) bought 21 cows and heifers. Amongst the sires used were Wellington 1113, bred by Mr. Edwards, Wintercott; Young Protector 1816; Abdel Kader, bred by Mr. Hewer; Antagonist 2927, another of Mr. Hewer's; King John 6504, and others. Recently Hilarity 8734, a son of The Grove 3rd 5051, has been in service. The herd numbers 80 head.

He, however,
ry, Cholstrey ;
ektonbury.

herd at The
of a cow and
rt. The cow
aylor, Showle
; also by the
ves, and three
s, Broadstone.
s 6359, and
at the sale of
alf were also
49. The bull
ney 4907, was
ave been the
Turner, The
Professor by
was purchased
at Mr. Price's
at Hellens has
and Mr. Rad-
ther, the late

l many years
Wooton, sires
s. In 1852
l, commenced
all of which
with the best
d with white
herd was sold
(ffths) bought
e Wellington
ng Protector
gonist 2927,
and others.
rd 5051, has

THE HILL, KING'S PYON.—In 1844, when the herd of Mr. Theophilus Salwey, Ashley Moor, was sold, the late Mr. H. R. Evans, Swanstone, purchased two heifers—one by Young Trueboy 1475, from Lovely by Ashley Moor White Bull 870; the other by Ashley Moor 791, from Primrose by Ashley Moor White Bull 870. They both traced, on their dam's side, to the herd of Mr. T. A. Knight, Downton Castle, of which a detailed account will be found in an earlier chapter. The descendants of these formed the Lovely and Primrose families. The Rose family came from the herd of Mr. Edward Price, Court House; and that of Silver, crossed with bulls of the Knight-Salwey stock, has produced several prize-winners. Bulls from Chadnor Court, Monaghty, Court House, and other first-class herds have been used, and in the late Mr. Evans' possession a very high position was taken in the show-yard, among the winners being Lady Oxford, subsequently sold to Mr. Gibson, Reedy Creek, Inverell, New South Wales, who shortly after her arrival in that colony refused £700 for her. She was by Chieftain 2nd 1917, from Beauty, a descendant of Lovely. Prince of Wales 4059 by the same sire, and from Lofty, a cow of the same family, after gaining first prize at Hereford was sold to the Hon. James White of Martindale, Hunters River, Sidney, and was considered one of the best bulls ever imported into New South Wales, his stock proving first-rate. This bull was a grandson of Stately 2nd, a Royal winner of whom the late Mr. Henry Corbett remarked in his paper upon "Heads," in the "Journal of the R.A.S.E."—"One of the kindest heads I ever saw on a Hereford was that of Stately 2nd, the property of Mr. Evans, Swanstone." When, on the death of her husband, Mrs. Evans removed to The Hill, she took the herd with her, and under her management, assisted by her son Mr. H. R. Evans, the stock have maintained their high character, although showing has been rarely resorted to. Animals have been sold to go to the Royal herds at Windsor as well as to foreign breeders. Recently the sire in use has been Adforton 5179 by Mareschal Neil.

THE LEEN.—Mr. A. P. Turner, now at The Leen, founded his herd at Strangworth, near Pembridge, in 1876, by selecting 12 cows and heifers from the herd of his father (Mr.

Philip Turner, The Leen). As has already been mentioned the original herd was established in 1780 by Mr. A. P. Turner's great-grandfather, Mr. James Turner, Aymestry Court, and has been bred from the same stock by his grandfather, Mr. Philip Turner, Aymestry Court, and his father, Mr. Philip Turner. Few crosses have been introduced except through the purchase of bulls. At the sale of his father's herd, Mr. Turner purchased three cows—Belle by Spartan, Lemon by Hildebrand 4646, and Comely by Prince Arthur 3345, together with her heifer calf Camelia by The Grove 3rd 5051. Belle traces back to a cow purchased from Mr. Hayton, Moreton, by Mr. P. Turner when he begun breeding in 1839. Mr. A. P. Turner was anxious to obtain this cow, as he had none of her tribe in his herd, and she has proved to be a good breeder. The sires used have been Spartan 5009, bred at The Leen, by Silver Boy 3419, bred at Cronkhil, out of Eglantine, by Bolingbroke 1883; Corsair 5271, bred at The Leen, sire Dictator by Regulus 4076, dam Rhodia by Subaltern 2794; Pirate 6105, bred at The Leen, by Corsair 5271, dam Dorcas 4th by Leominster 3910 (Pirate was first at the Royal Show at Derby in 1881, and won numerous first and special prizes at other meetings in 1880 and 1881); The Grove 3rd 5051, bred at The Grove, by Horace 3877, dam Blossom by Sir Thomas 2228. We have referred to The Grove 3rd in notice of Mr. P. Turner's herd. The price at which he was sold at the sale at The Leen (810 guineas) was the highest that had, up to that time, been paid for a Hereford; his son Rudolph 6660 having made 700 guineas. Other bulls used have been Hogarth 7714, sire The Grove 3rd, dam Helena by Corsair 5271; Osman Pacha 5489, bred by Mr. John Price, Court House, by Truro 5677; Assurance 5193, bred by Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, sire Longhorns 4711, dam Florence by De Cote; and recently Sir Edward, purchased by Mr. A. P. Turner at the Stocktonbury sale for 185 guineas, has been employed. He is by Lord Wilton 4740, dam Delight by Sir Frank 2762. The fame of The Grove 3rd is well known, and both Spartan and Corsair left some beautiful young cows. The herd numbers 106 head, including 13 steers. The tribes represented are the Aymestry Court strains from Daisy, May-

been mentioned
 r. A. P. Turner's
 ry Court, and has
 ther, Mr. Philip
 Philip Turner.
 gh the purchase
 Mr. Turner pur-
 by Hildebrand
 gether with her
 l. Belle traces
 Moreton, by Mr.
 9. Mr. A. P.
 had none of her
 a good breeder.
 l at The Leen,
 Eglantine, by
 The Leen, sire
 baltern 2794;
 71, dam Dorcas
 he Royal Show
 l special prizes
 ove 3rd 5051,
 Blossom by Sir
 ve 3rd in notice
 he was sold at
 ghest that had,
 is son Rudolph
 used have been
 ena by Corsair
 a Price, Court
 by Mr. Car-
 m Florence by
 by Mr. A. P.
 eas, has been
 Delight by Sir
 s well known,
 l young cows.
 s. The tribes
 a Daisy, May-

flower, Fairmaid, and Almond; the Wigmore Grange tribe descended from Beauty by Old Court 306, and introduced into the herd in 1885; the cow Belle and her heifer Hyacinth by The Grove 3rd, of the Moreton tribe; and Lemon, tracing back to The Grove herd. Sales have been made to Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, Maine, U.S.A.; Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Missouri, U.S.A.; Messrs. Nelson and Son, Liverpool, for exportation to U.S.A.; Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Illinois, U.S.A.; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada; and various other foreign and home buyers. In the spring of 1884, 12 bull calves were sold by auction and averaged £83 5s. 3d. each. Four were purchased by Messrs. George Leigh and Co. for exportation to U.S.A., and the remainder were distributed among home breeders. Three of the bulls made 150 guineas each. Since then Mr. Turner has taken The Leen farm, which is larger than the one he previously occupied, and he has been unable to part with any females, but several bulls have been sold. In 1882, at the Herefordshire Show, and at the Shropshire and West Midland Show, Mr. Turner gained first prize for best four yearling heifers with Ethel, Beatrice, Rosina, and Hawthorn; in 1883 he was also first at the Herefordshire Show for four yearling heifers with Portia, Bertha, Victoria, and Nina, being second at the Royal at York with Portia; in 1884, at the Herefordshire Show, he was, for the third time, first for best four yearling heifers with Kathleen, Hilda, Violet, and Millicent, taking the same high honour at the Royal at Shrewsbury. In that year, at Lord Tredegar's Show at Newport, he was first for yearling heifers with Kathleen. At the Herefordshire Show in 1885 he was second for four yearling heifers with Estelle, Eugenie, Hortense, and Galatea. Kathleen was second at the Royal at Preston in 1885, and gained first and champion prizes at Lord Tredegar's Show at Newport. The prize for four yearling heifers at the meetings of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society has been given by the Hereford Herd Book Society, and Mr. Turner won it, as we have seen, three years in succession.

THE LIMES, PRESTON.—Mr. James Kay brought a number of Herefords into Lancashire, purchases being made chiefly from Mr. James W. Ford, New House, Brinsop. Most of

these were bred to go to America, but Mr. Kay has again collected a number of good specimens.

THE LOWE.—Mr. John Bound's herd at The Lowe, Pembridge, was commenced 30 years ago by the purchase of a cow from Mr. J. S. Bannister, Weston. Her produce was put to bulls bred by Mr. Bray, Lower Haven; Mr. Cranston, Little Dilwyn; and Mr. Burlton, Luntley Court. Eighteen years ago a cow of the Tomkins blood was bought from Mr. Merrick; and one from Mr. Bryan, Lyonshall, bred by Mr. Rogers, Coxall. Other cows have been purchased from Mr. Higgins, Norton Canon, and Mr. Turner, The Leen. The bulls used have been from the herds of Mr. Burlton, Luntley Court; Mr. Langston, Marston; Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen; Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove; and Mr. J. Morris, Lulham Court. The bull from The Grove was Cheerful 6351 by The Grove 3rd 5051, and that from Mr. Morris, Tokar 9319, that had reserve number at the Royal at Shrewsbury. A bull by the Lord Wilton sire Torro 7313 was purchased at the Ivingtonbury sale.

THE RODD.—Mr. Aaron Rogers commenced his herd at Pilleth, in the county of Radnor, about 27 years ago, by the purchase of cows from his father, then residing at The Stocken, in the same county, and who owned a capital herd of pedigree Herefords, in whose veins ran the blood of Cotmore 376, Sovereign 404, Portrait 372, Confidence 367, and Young Royal 1470, bred by Mr. Rogers, which had been mated with females from the herds of Mr. Ricketts of The Bach and the late Sir F. Lewis of Harpton Court. Mr. Rogers, sen., is said to have been the last breeder who used the celebrated Sovereign. It will thus be observed that in these early Stocken cattle the Hewer strains were very strongly infused. Subsequently Mr. A. Rogers purchased five heifers by Trump 2842 from the late Mr. Price, M.P., of Norton Manor, and he also obtained the cows Silvery and Morella from the herd of Mr. Edwards of Wintercott. In 1866 Mr. Rogers bought, at the sale of his uncle, Mr. David Rogers of The Rodd, some females of the old family strains, and in the following year four others from the herd of his brother, Mr. Thomas Rogers of Coxall, one of them being Purity, bred by the late Mr. Rea of Monaughty,

r. Kay has again

The Lowe, Pem-
purchase of a cow
produce was put to
Cranston, Little
Eighteen years
from Mr. Merrick;
Mr. Rogers, Coxall.
Higgins, Norton
bulls used have
atley Court; Mr.
ne Leen; Mr. B.
am Court. The
y The Grove 3rd
that had reserve
bull by the Lord
the Ivingtonbury

ced his herd at
years ago, by the
at The Stocken,
herd of pedigree
of Cotmore 376,
667, and Young
been mated with
e Bach and the
gers, sen., is said
porated Sovereign.
ocken cattle the
subsequently Mr.
2842 from the
he also obtained
of Mr. Edwards
at the sale of his
emales of the old
others from the
Coxall, one of
of Monaughty,

another being Silver, bred by his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Rogers, at The Grove, and a third being Lady Court Lass, bred by his father, and the dam of the famous prize bull Grateful 4622. The first bull he purchased was Village 1791, bred by Mr. Rea, Monaughty, who allowed Mr. Rogers to send some cows to Sir Benjamin 1387; he also used Magnum Bonum 2097, Sir James 3448, Gratitude 3147, Stanway 2790, a prize bull bred by Mr. Tudge, Adforton, and afterwards sold to Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P., for 200 guineas; Grateful 4622, winner of £371 in prizes; Marquis of Waterford 5454; Bredwardine 5233, by Horace; Osman Pacha 5489, by Truro 5677, the well-known son of Horace; Charity 3rd 6350, by The Grove 3rd 5051; Archibald 6290, from Miss Chance 3rd; Albany 7364, got by Lord Wilton, and from Maude by Marquis of Waterford; Painter 2nd 8976, got by Archibald 6290, and from Pipton Lass by Hildebrand 4646; and Pleasant 7167, by Osman Pacha. Grateful and Archibald were two of the finest show bulls ever seen, and gained numerous prizes at Royal and other shows. At the Hereford County Show, Albany, when one year old, was put before his half-brother, Monarch, belonging to Mr. John Price, and he was second as a two-year-old to Mr. Hughes' Washington at the Royal at Shrewsbury. Mr. Rogers has sold a large number of animals for exportation, the purchasers having included Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, and Mr. F. W. Stone, &c., while he has a constant demand for his bulls from the best home breeders.

THE WHITTERTON.—A very choice herd has been established within the last few years by Mr. Richard Green, The Whitterton. At The Leen sale in 1883 nine females were purchased, viz., Trinket by Spartan 5009, Pearl 2nd by Spartan, Maggie by Silver Boy 3419, Duchess 5th by Corsair 5271, Rosa by Cruickshank 5849, Laura by Spartan, Gipsy Queen by The Grove 3rd 5951, Belladonna by Spartan, and Graceful by Plantagenet 5503. The cows Sarnsfield Cherry 3rd by Bidney Boy 6310, Cherry Pie by Docklow, and Luna Star by Sir Watkin 4999, were acquired from Mr. Robinson, Lynhales. At Mr. Carwardine's sale at Stocktonbury, Beatrice by Longhorns 4711, Perfection by Rodney 4907, and Bertha by

Rodney, were bought, while five females were selected from Mr. Arkwright's herd at the sale at Hampton Court in 1885:—Ivington Lass 9th by Mareschal Neil 4760, Orange Blossom 7th by Mareschal Neil, Orange 6th by Conjuror 5264, Pearl 4th by Ivington Boy 4662, and Beauty 11th by Conjuror. At Mr. Burlton's sale at Luntley Court, Cowbridge Lass by Pertly 3498, and Gaylass 5th by Pertly, were purchased, while Bedford 2nd by Cremorne 5279 came from Ivingtonbury. The bulls now in use are Alexander, dam Linnet, sire Lord Wilton; and Whittern Grove by Silver Boy, Highland Laird, Rose Stock, and Hogarth have also been used. There is such a combination of choice blood and good looks here as should ensure the success of the herd.

TRELASKER.—Mr. W. G. Hotten's herd at Trelasker, Cornwall, was established in May, 1871, by the purchase from Mr. Duckham, Baysham Court, of Dainty 7th (vol. viii., p. 191) and her heifer calf Beauty by Avon 2393, and Jewel (vol. viii., p. 224) with heifer calf Jewess by Avon 2393. At the same time Waterlily, by Hildebrand (vol. xv., p. 335), and her heifer calf Lotus by Beguildy 4342, were bought from Mr. Thomas Nott, Buckton Park. Spangle by Cincinnatus 3749, bred by Mr. Nott, and Dart 4th by King of the Lilies 3892, bred by Mr. W. E. Britten, Stapleton Castle, were also acquired. The bull Gamester 3118, bred by the late Mr. Gibbons, got stock with thick, heavy flesh and good constitution. Viceroy 5679 left useful animals, dark in colour, well fleshed, and deep milkers. Grand Duke 5342, Ethelred 6421, and Hartington 6468 have also been used; and the sire recently used has been Brampton 5231. Several cows and heifers have been sold to the Iowa Hereford Cattle Company, and bulls have gone to Buenos Ayres. The cow Jewel bred until she was 16 years old, her last calf promising to be her best.

TRELONK.—Mr. John T. Paull's herd at Trelonk, Cornwall, was begun in 1865 by the purchase of Ringdove, by Great Eastern 1598, from Mr. Richard Davey, Palsue House, Cornwall, and, in the same year, Dairymaid by Conservative 1931, bred by the late Mr. W. Dingle, Trelonk. In 1878 the herd was increased by the acquisition of Patch 2nd by Truro 5677, from Mr. John Price, Pembridge; and Bulb 2nd by

Banquo 2nd 5199, from Mr. H. N. Edwards, Broadward. The bulls used have included Gamester 3118, Duke of Cornwall 4530, Mariner 2nd 5688, Grand Duke 5342, Roseland 6151, Grand Duke 2nd 7675, and Clinker 9718 by Rose Stock 6651, the last named being now in use. Patch 2nd has done well in the show-yard and also as a breeding cow. Bulb 7th, dam Bulb 2nd, won first prize in her class at the Penzance Meeting of the Royal Cornwall Society, also first at the Devon County Show and first at the Sherborne Show in 1885. The Dairy tribe, descended from Dairymaid, has also produced several prize-winners.

TRESCOWE.—This Cornwall herd, belonging to Mr. R. S. Olver, numbers from 120 to 150 head, and was founded by the late Mr. Thomas Olver about the year 1844, when he purchased some pure-bred Herefords from the Earl of St. Germans, who at great expense had founded a large herd principally from the stock of Mr. Hewer, Hampton Lodge, and used the following bulls bred by Mr. J. Hewer, viz., Lottery 2nd 408, Defiance 416, Baron 418, and St. Germain 430. About 1855, Mr. Olver bought from the old-established herd of Mr. Lobb, Lawhilton, Cornwall, Beauty (vol. iv., p. 82), Lily (vol. iv., p. 142), and Honeysuckle (vol. vi., p. 220), all by Rory O'More 1711, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen. In 1857 he bought at the sale of the herd of Mr. J. Y. Cooke, Moreton House, Princess (vol. iii., p. 204), Cheerful (vol. iii., p. 137), Patience (vol. iii., p. 196), Victress (vol. iv., p. 203), and Brunette (vol. v., p. 139). He also bought from Mr. E. Price, Court House, Queen (vol. iii., p. 206); in 1858, at the sale of the herd of Mr. T. Longmore, Buckton, he purchased Blossom (vol. v., p. 133), Fanny (vol. v., p. 187), Dove (vol. v., p. 172), Ringdove (vol. vi., p. 302), all by Young Walford 1820, who was by the noted bull Walford 871. Daisy (vol. vii., p. 230), bought at the sale of Mr. R. Davey, Polsue, Cornwall, was by Zippor 2354, a son of Sir Benjamin 1887, and was bred by Mr. Rea, Moaughty. Pure-bred bulls from the best herds have always been used, and those now in service are Merlin 7851 by The Grove 3rd 5051, bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen; and Dunbar 8550, a grandson of Lord Wilton 4740, bred by Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury. For many years the cows

were milked at the dairy, the butter sold, and the calves reared on skim milk, the steers being run on coarse pasture during the summer, and sold fat at three years old, similar to the ordinary Devon cattle of the district. The cows were found to be good milkers, and the steers very hardy and capital graziers. In 1865 Mr. T. Olver took Penhallow Farm and put a part of his Hereford herd there; his eldest son, Mr. R. S. Olver, remaining at Trescowe and continuing to breed Herefords.

TRETHICK.—The nucleus of this herd, belonging to Mr. A. Legh Olver, was acquired from Mr. T. Olver, late of Trescowe, Bodmin, about 30 years ago. The families are descended from Dove, bred by Mr. T. Longmore, Buckton; Strawberry, bred by Mr. Jeffries, The Grove; Cheerful, bred by Mr. Cooke, Moreton House; and Miss Coningsby, bred by Mr. Addis, Nockerhall. Mr. Olver has been using bulls belonging to breeders in the neighbourhood, viz., Mr. Goose's Champion 3783, Premier 4852, Proctor 5523, Victor 6244; and Mr. R. S. Olver's Grand Turk 3853, Gambler 3116, Kinsman 2nd 4688, Duke of Cornwall 5883, and Winstanley 6258. The bulls recently used have been Mr. R. S. Olver's Merlin 7851 and Dunbar 8550.

WETMORE.—A considerable portion of Mr. E. Grasett's fine herd at Wetmore traces straight back to the earliest Herefords of which we have any record, being descended from the celebrated stock of the late Rev. J. R. Smythies of Lynch Court. Mr. Grasett was for eight years in partnership with Mr. George Smythies, son of the gentleman just named, and on his retirement became sole proprietor in 1878. Sires of capital blood and good personal qualities have always been used. Among the more recent of these may be mentioned Spark 5th 5008, bred by Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow, got by Dauphin 3058, of the Spangle tribe; Roarer, by Mr. Taylor's grand show bull Tredegar 5077; Downton Star 4522, bred by Mr. T. Fenn, Stonebrook House; Romulus 5542, bred by the late Mr. Tudge, by The Doctor 5045, dam Bannerette by Sir Roger 4133, bought at the Adforton sale for 120 guineas; Benjamin 7th 4350 and Blakemere 5227, bred by Mr. Haywood, Blakemere House; Victory 4th 5117, bred by Mr. Green, by

Renown 2719; Fairy Prince 5319, bred by Mr. Lutley, Brockhampton, by Coriolanus 3769, going back on the dam's side to the best Hewer blood, and winner of first prize at the Royal Show at Truro in 1880; Hartington 5358, bred by Mr. Rogers, The Grove, by The Grove 3rd 5051; his son Headstrong 5960; Horace 4th 5388, by Horace 2nd 4655; Horace 6th 5027, by Horace 3877; and Rocket 2nd, by The Grove 3rd. The strains thus skilfully worked into the herd are the very choicest, and the blending of the Sir David and Sir Thomas blood with that of Horace is a decided feature, the result of mingling the two most famous modern lines with the old Lynch Court sorts being very successful. Mr. Grasett's herd generally numbers from 38 to 40 breeding cows. Locket 2nd by Spark 5th is descended from Mr. Smythies' Lovely, the early sires in the pedigree being Trusty 15, bred by Mr. Price of Ryall, a son of his famous cow Toby Pigeon, and Goliah 37, also bred by Mr. Price, and full of the best Tomkins blood. It is mainly from this family that the specimens of the old Lynch Court herd now at Wetmore are derived, and the heavy flesh for which the old Tomkins cattle were celebrated is still retained. The bulls recently used have been Horace 4th 5388, by Horace 2nd 4655, dam Sunflower; Horace 6th, by Horace 3877, dam Gillyflower by Wolverhampton Boy 4198; and Hartington 5358, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, got by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Gay by Longhorn 3216. The winner of three first, five second, and one champion prizes, Hartington has been sire of many prize-winners both at home and abroad, some of his stock having been particularly successful in Canada, and he has established for himself the reputation of being one of the leading sires of the day. He was sire of the best Hereford in the show-yard at Smithfield in 1883, and of Miss Annie, the heifer that gained the silver medal as the best heifer in the Dominion of Canada, open to all comers. Mr. Grasett has sold largely for exportation, a number having gone away a week or two ago. Prior to the more recently exported lot he disposed of a large number of animals to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada; Mr. C. Cook, Iowa; Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Messrs. Leigh and Co., Messrs. Smythies and Strange, South

America; Messrs. Swan and Co., Wyoming; Mr. G. F. Morgan, Mr. T. L. Miller, Mr. Bissell, Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Stevens, South America; and Mr. Daniell; while 15 were disposed of to Mr. L. L. Bridges, Ontario, Canada.

WHITE HOUSE, BRINSOP.—Mr. Norman Edwards has a choice small herd at White House, representing strains procured from Mrs. R. Edwards, Mr. Dearman Edwards, Mr. Mason, Comberton; Mr. Paull, Trelonk; Mr. Taylor, Thingehill; Mrs. Yeomans, Stretton Court; and Mr. Britten, Stapleton Castle. The Comberton sorts are full of the blood of the well-known Commander 4452, and those from Stapleton Castle are of the Strapper family. The younger animals are by Silverston 6174, bred by Mr. John Price, got by Regulus 4076; and Defender 5866, a Royal winner, bred by Mr. Mason, got by Commander 4452.

WHITTON.—Mr. Edward Taylor's father commenced breeding Herefords in 1833 and used bulls from some of the best herds of the day, but no records were then kept. In 1857 Mr. E. Taylor began to keep a herd book, and used bulls from the herds of Messrs. Taylor, Roberts, Tudge, Sheriff, A. R. B. Knight, B. Rogers, J. B. Green, T. Fenn, T. Rogers, P. Turner, and T. J. Carwardine. Among the bulls used were Titterstone 1775, Severus 2nd 2747, Battenhall 2406, and Franklin 3223. Mr. T. J. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, commenced breeding from heifers by Titterstone 1775, his famous Helena, a Royal winner and dam of Anxiety 5188, tracing back to this bull. Franklin 3823, by Sir Frank 2762, was used in the Stocktonbury herd.

WINTERCOTT.—Mr. Allen Edwards Hughes has enhanced the celebrity of Wintercott as a breeding establishment since he acquired the herd, and his name is rarely absent from the prize lists of the principal shows. As to the strains represented in the herd a few notes will be found elsewhere. Among the animals now at Wintercott a few of the more celebrated may be mentioned. Beatrice 4th, out of Beatrice by Commander 4452; Bluebell, also by Commander, and from a half-sister of Beatrice; Beatrice 3rd, by Tredegar 2nd, dam Beatrice 2nd; Spangle 6th, by Tredegar 2nd from the prize cow Spangle; Laurel 3rd, by Commander; the Royal winner Modesty, by

Commander; and Beatrice 2nd, by Royalist, the first prize winner at Liverpool. Her son, Sergeant-Major 9199, is a favourite bull in America, and will keep alive the fame of his sire Rudolph 6660, whose death was such a loss to the herd of the Wyoming Hereford Association. Rudolph was bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, got by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Primrose by Spartan, and, after leaving some excellent stock at Wintercott, was sold by Mr. Hughes to go to America. Linnet, by Commander, from Laurel by Winter de Cote, was the dam of Ladybird, the first prize yearling heifer at the Royal Show at Preston in 1885, but which has since died. Others are the fine old cow Sonnet, by Leominster 3rd, from whom the Spangle family is descended; Purity by Royalist; Newton Plum by Rudolph, dam Plum 3rd; Snowdrop by Rudolph, from Spangle 6th; Luna by Commander. One of the most valuable cows in the herd is Plum 3rd, by Commander. She was dam of President 6111, sold to Mr. Cochrane after winning first prizes at the Royal, Bath and West, and Shropshire and West Midland Shows. Her next bull calf was Iroquois, by Lord Wilton, in Mr. Arkwright's herd at Hampton Court; then she produced Washington, by Rudolph, which, after winning first prize at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury, went to head the herd of the Iowa Company. Last year's calf was sold to Messrs. Swan and Co. The four-year-old Sunflower, by Commander, dam Spangle 4th, first prize winner at the Royal and several other shows, has been much admired for her wealth of flesh, symmetrical form, and rich coat of hair. Sunflower gained the champion prize over all breeds as best cow or heifer at the Bath and West Show in 1886. The young stock by Washington are very promising. Garfield 2nd, the sire recently in service, was bred by Mr. Price, Court House, got by Old Court 6086 (a son of Horace 3877), dam Plum 3rd by Challenge 3005A. Through him and Rudolph the Horace blood has been pretty freely infused into the herd.

WOOLFERTON.—This herd was established in 1835 at Stoke Farm, Tenbury, by the late Mr. Thomas Rawlings (father of the present owner, Mr. John Rawlings); his cattle being of great size and heavily fleshed, comprising a few mottle faces.

In 1847 the management came into Mr. John Rawlings' hands. Sir John 3454 left a decided impress on the herd, and both he and Sir John 3rd 3456 were the sires of prize-winners. Longbow 3214, a son of Mr. J. B. Green's famous cow Governess, was also used. Most of the cows now in the herd are by Aston Court 6787. At The Leen sale Marcus 7840, a son of The Grove 3rd, was purchased, and Pipton Sovereign 6603 is now in use. Several animals have been sold to Messrs. Leigh and Co., U.S.A.

WOODMANTON.—The first bull introduced to the herd was Hector 6470, purchased from Mr. Wilcox, Ledbury. The sire lately used has been Mr. Robinson's Lord Wilton bull Rosestock, which was used for a season, and there has been collected the nucleus of what promises to be a very fine herd.

ZEALS, WILTS.—This herd, belonging to Mr. John White, was begun in 1819 by the purchase of pure-bred Herefords from the most eminent breeders. Subsequent additions have included the cow Quickset by Sir Thomas 2228, bought at Mr. Roberts' sale at Ivingtonbury. Among the sires used were Hero 2040, bought from Mr. T. Edwards, Wintercott; Young Hopeful 5701, bred at Zeals, dam Quickset by Sir Thomas 2228, sire Berrington 2414, by Sir Thomas 2414; Justice 5404, bred by Mr. J. D. Allen, out of the magnificent cow Queen of the Lilies; Helianthus 4641, bred by the Earl of Southesk; Garnet 5928, from a half-sister of Lady Blanche, a Royal winner, bred by the late Mr. Warren Evans, Llandowlais, by Cheerful 5254. Bulls have been sold to home breeders, and five cows were disposed of to Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell for exportation. Mr. White has not recently exhibited his stock, but in former years a great number of prizes were won by the Zeals herd. The herd is quite exceptional in its character, two dairies of 90 pure-bred Hereford cows being kept.

The foregoing notes do not give any particulars regarding many useful herds, but we have endeavoured to use the greater part of the information that has been received. It will not be attempted even to mention several herds that are deserving of detailed description, but it may be stated that, in addition to those enumerated, there are good stocks belonging to Lord

Bater
Buck
Mr.
Bailey
Down
Orcha

Bateman, Shobdon; Sir J. R. Bailey, Glanusk; Mr. T. Nott, Buckton Park; Dr. Morris, Madley; Mr. Handley, Portwillim Mr. Lewis, Shobdon; Mr. Gough, Bordesley; Sir Joseph Bailey; Mr. Jones, Broadstone. Mr. Boughton Knight, Downton; Mr. C. Nott, Bury House; Mr. Lewis Loyd, Monks Orchard, &c.

CHAPTER X.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED AND SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

Characteristics of the Breed.—Their distinctiveness and uniformity.—The "white face."—Its fixity.—Hereditary power.—Colour.—Conformation.—Mr. John Hill's typical Hereford.—Their wealth of flesh.—Well mixed meat.—Its quality.—Herefords as graziers.—Grand yard cattle.—Hardy constitution.—Dairy properties.—Improvements in form.—Mr. Terry's experiences of the breed.—Mr. E. J. Morris on their merits.—Mr. W. G. Hotten and Mr. J. S. Tucker on Herefords in Cornwall.—Mr. White on Herefords in Wilts.—Systems of management in the herds of Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. G. T. Forester, Mr. Robinson, Mr. George Child, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Tudge, Leint-hall, Mr. James, Mappowder, Mr. W. S. Powell, Mr. G. H. Meire, Mr. Rees Keene, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. T. S. Minton, Mr. E. Yeld, Mr. R. S. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Hotten, Mr. Adam Lee, Mr. W. J. Smith, Messrs. Crane and Tanner, Mr. R. W. Reynell, Mr. E. J. Morris, Mr. Purdon, Mr. A. L. Olver, Mrs. Turner, Lynch Court, Mr. John Broad, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Lloyd Edwards, Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Lord Coventry, Mr. R. Olver, Mr. J. T. Paull, Mr. R. W. Hall, Mr. John Rawlings, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. Naylor, Mr. T. C. Yeld, &c.

HEREFORD cattle are remarkable for the distinctiveness and uniformity of their outward characteristics and general attributes. The red curly hair, and broad, kindly-looking white face mark the trail of the Hereford wherever the breed has roamed. In former times, as we have seen, the mottled and grey strains were cultivated, but all these have disappeared, and now the "white faces" reign supreme. This distinguishing feature would seem to be indelibly stamped in the breed. The ever-present outward and visible sign of the breed, it forms a striking instance of the remarkable power and reliability of undiluted, long-sustained hereditary influence. It tells us also that wonderful results may be achieved by persistent, skilful, and methodical breeding, and gives us

confidence as to the future of our valuable races of stock, whose useful properties are cultivated with sustained energy and sound judgment. The almost unique permanency of the white face is the strongest possible evidence as to the purity of the Hereford breed. Hereditary power is the surest sign of purity of descent; and it may be doubted if any characteristic in any of our domesticated varieties of farm live stock is more firmly fixed than the white face of the Hereford.

And there are other features in Hereford cattle almost as well established as the white face. Who that visits our live stock shows does not admire the beautiful rich red curly coats of the Herefords? They are noted also for their quiet, docile tempers and kindly expression of face, features of some practical importance, for they are indicative of good fattening properties. The prevailing colour is red, from moderately light to dark in shade, with white face, and white on the shoulder top and in the underline. Some prefer the deep rich red, while others favour the paler shades.

In conformation, the breed displays nearly as much uniformity as in colour. The most striking features in this are their broad level back, deep wide chest and brisket, hanging dewlap, light thighs, and great wealth of flesh. We have often heard strangers remark upon what some of them have designated the "wedgy" appearance of Herefords—their great development in front, broad loins, and thin thighs. The light hind leg, as well as the great development in the fore parts, are heritages of the good old times when Herefords were beasts of burden, when they tilled the fields and "carried the harvest." The broad back, wide rib, and wealth of flesh have been cultivated for the purpose of meat production, but the old characteristic of light thighs, though less apparent than it has been, is still a noticeable defect in many animals. The more successful of modern breeders have with good results given careful attention to the removal of this deficiency.

In the introductory chapter we have reproduced in full Marshall's portrait of the typical Hereford of a hundred years ago. That representation so nearly corresponds with the Hereford of to-day that it would be read with interest in this connection. As to the features that are looked for in the

modern typical Hereford, we do not think we can do better than quote the following from the pen of Mr. John Hill of Felhampton Court.*

"In judging Hereford cattle at breeding shows, in my opinion too little attention is frequently paid to the question of whether the animals brought into the ring are in a healthy breeding condition or not. I believe that the judges should first satisfy themselves on this point, especially in the older classes. If they have been fed abnormally fat, and cannot walk freely and easily, and are bad upon their legs and feet, or even go cramped and crippled, I should certainly vote for their rejection at once. When judging a bull, I should look for a good masculine character, and a pronounced style and good carriage, which would intimate that he is likely to stamp his progeny with his own form and attributes. A bull without these characteristics is almost sure not to be a good and impressive sire.

"The head should be well set on—not carried too low and stuck on like a pig's, as some are. It should not be narrow or too long, but wide between the eyes, which should be full and prominent, yet mild, showing a quiet disposition and aptitude to fatten. I like a good wide muzzle and clear nose. Usually a good body follows a good head. I would never give a prize to a bull with an effeminate weak head if I could find another in the class at all passable, and failing such, I would withhold the prize. The crest should be well developed, and have a good white mane. I do not fancy any Herefords without some white on their shoulders, although, of course, its absence is no great point against an animal; and I dislike a bull with narrow crops, and think this a very bad fault, for Herefords are most emphatically a beef breed, and narrow chins are most objectionable where beef is wanted; on the other hand, the narrow chine is a special attribute of the deep milking sorts—for example, the Jerseys. A young bull, having good crops, wide between the top of shoulder-blades, and having a good fore-flank, will, even if he is not quite filled up behind the shoulder, nearly always 'come' in that

* How I Judge Herefords. By Mr. John Hill. Agricultural Gazette Almanac, 1885.

place as he matures, so that it should not be thought a very great fault if he is slightly deficient there.

"A good back is a point that should carry a great deal of weight with the judges. A bad-backed one should be put on one side, as most of the best cuts of beef worth most per pound come from that part. I think there is a difference between a low loin and a weak loin. The former may be well covered and packed with flesh, and is not such a fault as one that is bare and lean. If an animal has rather prominent hips and is high on the crup, the loin often looks lower than it really is; as also, when the ribs are especially well sprung the hollow behind the shoulder looks more than it really is. These points should be well tested before awarding the order of merit. Long full hind-quarters, and well-developed wide thighs, well let down to the hocks, should score many points, and narrow thighs should be always considered one of the gravest faults.

"Perhaps I should have mentioned, before that I consider quality counterbalances a multitude of other faults, and I should always reject an animal that did not handle well, as, failing in this, they can never feed. Good hair, and plenty of it, is also a great desideratum. Of course, at the summer shows many animals have cast their coats, but there is always some evidence of what their winter coats are, which a practised eye can tell at once. I like a beast that stands over plenty of ground, and with his legs well outside him, the belly line as close to the ground as possible, without being 'tubby.' A big bony animal is certainly to be avoided, but a little size as well as quality must be an advantage to all concerned, for 'when you have done weighing you have done selling.'

"In the case of cows and heifers, it is difficult to ignore the fact that they are in a breeding condition when they have calves by their side, even though they may be grossly overfed. Still there should be a limit, and I think it an objection to an animal being shown as a breeder, if it is in a fit state to be shown immediately afterwards at a fat stock show. I like a clean-cut delicate head, with the same features that I mentioned above for bulls, but with nice feminine character instead of the bull's masculine appearance. A 'gay' head

need not be objected to, provided the horns are not cocked up and turned back—'up-turned' horns are very different from 'cock' horns. A bull-like coarse head is the worst kind, to my mind, as it gives no style and smartness to the animal. I am not fond of the very dark reds, as I believe those of a lighter colour—not too pale—feed quicker, and are usually of better quality. Beauty of form and symmetry should be always considered by the judges as two strong points in the favour of animals possessing them."

An important characteristic in Hereford cattle is that they carry flesh most heavily on the parts of the frame from which the best meat is cut. Their broad backs are usually loaded with meat of the very finest quality, and the average Hereford carcass is found to have its fat and lean mixed in the most admirable manner. Butchers and consumers alike hold Hereford beef in high esteem. Indeed the grass-fed Hereford beef enjoys quite an enviable reputation, and brings top figures in the best markets of the country. The perfect mixing of Hereford beef has been notorious for generations, and has frequently been illustrated both by brush and pen. The proportion of lean to fat is exceptionally large, and the whole is juicy, tender, and choicely flavoured.

Hereford cattle are unsurpassed as graziers. Robust in constitution, quiet in temperament, kindly feeders, and large growers, they thrive and fatten admirably on pasture land. Mr. Charles Howard of Biddenham, a leading Shorthorn breeder, every year buys a lot of Hereford steers—"they are such grand yard cattle." And his experience is corroborated by that of many others who rear and fatten "white faces." No variety of cattle will give a better return for the run of a yard, and moderate feeding during winter—say pulped roots, straw chaff and a few pounds of cake or grain.

It is well known that Herefords are exceptionally robust and hardy. They suffer less than most other varieties from exposure to cold and wet, and it would appear that their share of the common ailments of the cattle kind is comparatively light. Abortion is of rare occurrence, and Hereford cows even when submitted to extreme high pressure in feeding breed with remarkable regularity.

It has been noted in earlier chapters that the dairy properties of Herefords were at one time of a high order. In Culley's "Observations on Live Stock" (1794), it is stated that a good cow after rearing her calf 11 or 12 weeks—when it is weaned and turned to grass—"will produce from 6 to 8 lbs. of butter a week for three or four months after taking off the calf, and double that quantity of skimmed milk cheese. They do not give so large a quantity of milk as Suffolk cattle, but it is much richer in quality." In the "Farmer's Magazine" of 1844, there is an account of some experiments as to the relative dairy properties of Herefords and Shorthorns which were conducted by a gentleman in Leicestershire, who kept a large dairy. The Shorthorn gave the larger quantity of milk, but that of the Hereford was much the richer, both in butter fat and curd. Unfortunately these good dairy properties have not been maintained in the main body of the breed. As will be seen presently, those gentlemen in Cornwall who have taken up Hereford cattle have kept milk production carefully in view, and there the breed enjoys a good name in the dairy as well as in the feeding house. But in the old home of the Hereford attention has been too exclusively devoted to beef production, with the result that while the quality of the Hereford milk is as rich as ever, the yield is rather less now than formerly. The system of allowing cows to suckle their calves is unfavourable to the development of large milk production, and this practice has long been prevalent in Herefordshire. Still the experience in Cornwall and in other instances, where the dairy has been an important consideration, shows that with skilful cultivation the dairy properties of the Hereford might be raised to a useful standard.

Mr. A. P. Turner writes:—"My father [Mr. P. Turner] tells me that for symmetry and quality the modern Hereford is far before the Hereford of 50 or 60 years ago. The cattle bred in those days were of great size, with narrow chins, wide hips, thighs generally rather thin, immense horns spreading out and giving the animals a very grand appearance, heavy bone, and an immense weight of good flesh, but more unevenly laid on than at present. The oxen were rarely sold under three years old. The chief improvements now are that they

have less bone, more even flesh, mature earlier, and consume less food. In 1804 my great-grandfather offered to show an ox bred and fed by himself, for £100, against any ox in the county of Hereford. The challenge was not accepted. He had the ox slaughtered and sold out in joints. I have full particulars of the prices received for each joint, which, altogether, including hide, tallow, &c., amounted to £81 9s. 4d. His dead weight, sinking the offal, was 24 score 8 lbs. per quarter. I believe he was about five years old, and fed on grass. My cousin, Mr. P. W. Turner, of Lynch Court, Pembridge, has a good painting of this ox."

As to the grazing capabilities of the breed, we have some notes from Mr. Joseph P. Terry, Berry Field, Aylesbury, who buys annually about 200 Hereford steers, generally about two and a half and three years old. The cattle are grazed entirely on grass in fields varying from 20 to 100 acres, and are bought in the months of March and April, costing last season (1885) from £18 to £23 each, being lower in value last spring than for some years past. He has given as high as £25 to £26 for a drove. He likes them very much for grazing purposes. They fatten quickly, "I may say more quickly than any other breed, get to heavy weights, and always find a ready sale for them, being good butchers' beasts. I commence selling them in July. Those that do not get fat, which are only inferior animals, are stall fed in November. I may add that I graze about 100 head of other breeds, but my preference is for Herefords. I cannot find the Shorthorns sufficiently well bred, and they cost more money when bought, and are much more for money when sold. I buy the principal part of the Herefords in Herefordshire and Shropshire; some from the farmers who winter or breed them, and others at the different fairs and markets. I may add that I have two brothers who feed each about the same number as myself. I see nearly the whole of them bought and sold, and they are all fed in a similar way to my own—nothing but grass. Herefords crossed with Shorthorns also make excellent grazing animals."

The fattening properties of the breed are vigorously set forth by Mr. E. J. Morris, Stapleton Castle, Presteign, who writes

as follows:—During my residence in Gloucestershire, I had ample opportunities of testing the merits of the Hereford with those of their great rivals the Shorthorns. I am speaking now more particularly as to the relative value of the two breeds as beef producers, for although many Hereford cows are very excellent milkers, and the milk of the breed is generally far richer than that of the Shorthorn, I am not prepared to say that the Shorthorn is not the more valuable breed from a dairyman's point of view. But I contend that the Hereford will produce more beef in proportion to the food consumed, that is, it will make more beef per acre. I do not say I ever went into the details of weighing the animals and the food they consumed, but although my test was one of capacity and not of weight, it was equally conclusive to my mind and it never varied. It was my custom to have Hereford cows on one side of a long cow-house, and Shorthorns on the opposite, in the winter, when none were giving milk. They were fed chiefly upon chaff with a few roots pulped among it. This was given to the cows in a "wisket" or "kipe," and given to them in equal quantities, but the Shorthorn could always eat a feed or two after the Hereford was satisfied. Then again the Hereford has the greater amount of roasting to boiling meat, and generally of better quality, as proved repeatedly by the reports of our great meat markets, where at the end of the report one very frequently sees added the words, "A few Herefords made one farthing per lb. more." With regard to proportion of meat to offal, there cannot be two opinions, the bone of the Shorthorn being very much the heavier and larger. As a sire for crossing purposes I consider the Hereford by far the most impressive, and the Cheltenham butchers have told me the best bullock they hang up is a cross between the Herefords and the Shorthorn—so much lean meat in proportion to fat, and of the best quality and grain. But then you must mind which way you cross. I speak from experience when I say it makes all the difference in the world whether the Hereford is the sire or the dam. I say he must be the former. Whoever saw a more beautiful beast than the champion at Islington in 1884? He was bred from an ordinary Shorthorn cow by a pedigree Hereford bull. Bred in this way, the

calves generally favour the sire much more than when the cross is in the contrary way, and I look forward to a great demand for pure-bred Hereford bulls to cross with dairy cattle. Of the heifers when they calve, the best milkers can be kept for the pail and the remainder fattened off. As the Americans say, the Herefords are much the best "wrestlers"—that is, they can better fight for a living. Nature has provided them with good constitutions and warm coats, which enable them to bear the cold weather and poor food of the more exposed districts better than the more tender breeds. Then they are generally more docile and placid than most breeds. Another trait in their favour is their comparative freedom from disease. Although I have bred and owned some hundreds of cows, yet I never knew a Hereford cow have milk fever or the drop after calving, so common among Shorthorn cows; neither a disease called the "yellows," a very common and troublesome complaint. Pleuro also I believe them to be freer from than any other breed—at least it has never come under my notice, while I have known many instances among other breeds. The hoose or husk among calves is almost unknown amongst them. Another distinguishing point in favour of the Hereford cow is her longevity or power to bear age. At ten years old she looks no older than a Shorthorn at half the age. It is nothing uncommon for cows of this breed to arrive at 20 years old, and breed regularly, and instances of still greater age are not rare. It is supposed that old Governess lived to be 33! and only a few years before she bred the twin bulls Zeal and Zealous. She was bred by the late Mr. Jeffries of The Grove (who also bred Cotmore), and was purchased by Mr. J. B. Green of Marlow, at the sale of Mr. Moore of Newton. Unfortunately the catalogue of the sale is lost, so there is no authentic record of her age, but there is no doubt it was very great. Cotmore, just mentioned, weighed no less than 35 cwt., probably the heaviest beast ever bred in England, and as good as he was great. Another notable Hereford was the renowned Admaston bullock. I have the catalogue now before me of the sale of the stock of the late Mr. John Haynes of Admaston, near Wellington, Salop, on the 9th of November, 1857. The

bullock was known then to be over 20 years old, and his description is as follows:—"The renowned Admaston bullock, supposed to be the largest in the kingdom. Dimensions: height 6 ft. 1 in.; in length from the nose to the setting on of the tail, 10 ft. 6 ins.; girth 10 ft. 2 ins.; breadth from point to point of horns 3 ft. 3 ins. Supposed weight 24 scores per quarter."—(1920 lbs). He was purchased for show purposes by a friend of the writer's, but he began to pine away as soon as he was removed, refused to eat, and set up a continual moaning, and died in a few days (it was believed) from a broken heart.

Mr. W. G. Hotten, Trelasker, Tregoney, Cornwall, states that a gentleman having an estate adjoining his farm has been breeding Shorthorns, some of which were descended from the best Shorthorn sires that have been brought into the county. A few years ago this gentleman sent two or three of his inferior heifers to try a cross with me of Mr. Hotten's Hereford bulls. These half-breds were sold at two years old, and pure Shorthorns at three years old, to the same dealer, after having been kept alike in every respect. The two-year-old half-breds realised 20s. per head less than the three-year-old Shorthorns. Mr. Hotten thinks this a most conclusive proof of the superiority of the Hereford cattle over Shorthorns as beef producers, and it is only one of many instances that have come under his notice. With him Herefords fatten more readily and attain greater weight in a given time on less food than any other breed he has yet met with. He finds they are increasing in favour with butchers, as they produce more lean meat, and consequently more saleable joints. He says there has been and still is a great prejudice against Hereford cattle in Cornwall, and consequently they are in few hands. But they are steadily progressing, and will no doubt be the dominant breed in the county, as they are, in his opinion, eminently adapted to the exposed hill sides and the humid, fickle climate of the county. Answering a question particularly as to the milking properties of the breed, Mr. Hotten says that when he took the farm of Trelasker he had several Jersey and Shorthorn crosses. Some of them were put to Hereford bulls, and he has found their milking qualities fully retained. He has

occasionally taken a Hereford cow when required to give milk for the house, but only in one instance has he tested them. That was in the case of Jewess, bred by Mr. Duckham; she produced $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cream per day, making 1 lb. 6 ozs. butter. He finds the cows require a good deal of attention for sometime after calving, to keep the milk under. If pedigree Hereford cows were treated like pedigree Shorthorns, he considers them at least their equals in yield of milk and butter. He has not tried the Shorthorn on Hereford, as he thinks it would be the wrong cross. The dairy is quite of secondary importance with him, but he gets a large number of cows sent to his Hereford bulls—these cows are kept principally for dairy purposes. For the last three years he has had about 70 thus sent per annum.

Mr. J. S. Tucker, Pathada, Cornwall, finds the pure-bred Hereford will make beef faster than any other breed he has tried. Many people in Cornwall are prejudiced against them, saying butchers do not like them; but, observes Mr. Tucker, in my opinion that arises from Hereford cattle being sold before they are ripe. They so quickly look fat that graziers are apt to sell too soon. I have found, when fed fairly well, they are quite as heavy as they are called, and have never had a complaint from a butcher when killing pure-bred Herefords. The breed is increasing in Cornwall, and I have no doubt it will still continue to do so. There are now some very good herds in the county, and I feel sure if we are to face the increasing competition in our markets, it will only be successfully done by breeding first-class stock, and I know of none better than heavy-fleshed Herefords. With regard to the general management of Herefords in Cornwall, I find for rearing calves the better plan is to let the calves suck the dams for three or four months. We like to get our calves in early spring. They are then strong to face the winter. In crossing Herefords for general purposes we find that the Hereford bull put to a South Hams cow produces a better beast than any other, the Hereford giving quality to the large, roomy South Hams.

The great object Mr. White, Zeals, Wilts, has had in view during the many years his herd has been in existence, has

bee
the
cow
pro
the
you
and
are
year
calv
heif
quan
The
are i
mon
and
extre
winte
servic
two
from
bred
upwar
calf.
the M
qualiti
the se
numbe
pure-b
men.
Goir
Scotlan
land, M
as to th
Herefor
contain
evidenc
the Her
Regar

been to select animals for their milking qualities, as well as their aptitude to fatten. In this he has succeeded, as the cows in his herd are undeniably good milkers as well as beef producers. The young stock are kept in open sheds during the winter with plenty of yard room, as it is found that young animals kept too much in confinement are not so hardy and do not do so well when turned out to grass. The cows are put on straw when not being milked at the fall of the year, and are kept on hay, a little cake, and roots after calving, until the grass time, when they are turned out. The heifer calves are weaned by the dairyman, who has one quarter's rent per cow allowed him for each calf well reared. The bull calves are reared by foster-mothers. The cows that are intended to be fattened are well kept during the summer months, and it is remarkable what they will do for themselves and their calves. In Mr. White's experience Herefords are extremely hardy, a death seldom occurring in the herd. Last winter 150 were wintered, and not one was lost. The services of a veterinary were not required, and only one or two cows calved prematurely. Grazing beasts are fattened from four to seven years old, and sold irregularly. Pure-bred Herefords have been in the dairy for 16 years and upwards, during which time they have produced yearly a calf. For 66 years pure-bred Herefords have been kept on the Manor Farn, Zeals, as dairy cows, and their milking qualities have been greatly improved by special attention to the selection of animals descended from good milkers. A number of cows are also let, the greater part of them being pure-bred Herefords, and they give great satisfaction to dairy-men.

Going from the south of England into the north-east of Scotland, we have from the Earl of Southesk and Mr. Copland, Milton of Ardlethen, Aberdeenshire, strong testimony as to the excellent fattening and other good properties of the Hereford. The communications in which this testimony is contained will be found in chapter xi., as also further similar evidence from Ireland, America, and other distant lands where the Hereford has found a resting-place.

Regarding the systems of management pursued in Hereford

herds we are able to present some interesting notes with which we have been favoured by leading breeders and graziers.

Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, says he endeavours as much as possible to get the calves dropped in the spring months—February, March, April, and May. They run in the pastures with their dams until autumn. The heifer and steer calves are then weaned and fed upon hay, roots, and about 2 lbs. of crushed oats and cake each a-day. Those intended for bulls of course get more liberal treatment. When turned to grass the following spring the young stock get no extra food. In the second winter they are fed upon straw and turnips, with sometimes a little hay. The cows get straw and a few roots until they calve; sometimes a little hay in addition. The stock bulls are kept inside, but are not fed at all highly. When above two years old they usually live upon hay and roots, and in the summer upon cut grass, vetches, clover, &c. Mr. Turner houses all his stock in winter in open sheds, cow-houses, and stalls. His buildings are all constructed of wood, and are very draughty and cold. It is almost unnecessary to say that he has not buildings of this character from choice; but because his landlord will not put up more convenient erections. At the same time he thinks cattle do better in them than they do in covered yards and close boxes; they are hardier and less liable to chills and other diseases. The cows and heifers get a few hours' run in the pastures daily during winter. Abortion is almost unknown in The Leen herd, and during the 40 years Mr. Turner's father was engaged in breeding he never had more than one case a year, and that could generally be traced to an accident or some other cause. This immunity is attributed in a great measure to the regular system of feeding. He always endeavours to keep the cows in about the same condition. The steers are generally finished at grass, and sold at ages varying from two years to two years and six months. They weigh from 9 to 11 score per quarter when fat, and have been sold at prices ranging from £25 to £35 each.

Mr. G. T. Forester, Sherlowe, says his cows are due to calve—as nearly as they can be brought to do so—about

February, if possible not later than the end of March; his object being to breed steers for the butcher and to get them off at two years old, after the second winter's keep, when they usually make from 10 to 11 score per quarter (800 lbs. to 880 lbs.). The calves are run upon the cows during summer and are weaned as soon after harvest as convenient, the younger ones—those that may not have been dropped till later in the spring—being kept by themselves as far as a rather limited accommodation will allow. The cows are turned out in winter during the day to graze any rough grass that may have been left, and at night lie in the open yards; except that in very rough weather those that have recently calved, or are about to do so, are housed as far as space admits. They have a feed of turnips night and morning, and as much straw as they like to consume. Mr. Forester has discontinued pulping as a troublesome and expensive operation. After calving, the cows have a little hay until the grass is ready. The calves get from 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of linseed cake a-day, and the yearling steers a mixture of linseed cake and cotton cake, beginning with 3 or 4 lbs. and ending with 6 lbs., sometimes eked out towards the end of their time with 2 or 3 lbs. of offal corn.

Mr. Robinson, Lynhales, informs us that in his herd the custom formerly was to have no calves dropped before the 1st of April in each year, so that a flush of milk might be secured from the newly sprung grass. This practice has been now altered for the following reasons:—(1) To secure a market from Americans and others for bull and heifer calves, which are often shipped before they are a year old. For this reason he endeavours to arrange for the cows to drop their calves as early in the year as possible. (2) He finds that the calves which are steered are much more easily sold as yearlings if they are born early in the year. A great advantage also accrues to the breeder if he wishes to feed off his bullocks, as they can be made fit for the butcher at about 18 months old. Mr. Robinson proved this during the past year. (3) The Royal Agricultural and other societies now calculate the age of show animals from the 1st of January in each year. Mr. Robinson observes that under the above practice it is necessary to give the early calvers, especially the younger

cows and heifers, extra food either in the shape of pulp or corn. A small allowance of this character prevents the cattle from sinking in condition, and it has also the effect of increasing the flow of milk, which proves a great advantage to the calf. In his herd, as in most others, the calf is allowed in winter access to the cow at least twice in the 24 hours, and it may be mentioned that when a cow is found to yield a large supply of milk, it is the custom of the cowman to allow a calf to share it whose dam is but an indifferent milker. In the cots the calves have before them at an early age a little ground oats and linseed cake, with some sweet hay. This food they are not long in learning to partake of, and it is surprising how soon this treatment shows itself in the improved condition of the youngsters. It appears to many breeders that calf meals and spices, at present so much advertised, are too expensive for the result which they produce. The bull and heifer calves intended to be matured at an early age are not turned out to grass, but this plan necessitates the bringing in of the mothers to suckle the calves twice a day. The calves which run with their dams in the pastures have no extra food allowed them beyond the grass they pick up, but it has often occurred to Mr. Robinson that it would be desirable to have pens in the fields, where corn could be supplied to the calves. Should any of the calves be observed to be doing badly they are immediately brought to the house and put into the cots, where they soon improve in condition, as the result of the extra food they receive. The calves are weaned when they are from six to nine months old. They are then put together in covered yards, where they have a liberal allowance of crushed oats, cake, pulped turnips, and some hay. They are kept in growing condition; never being allowed to lose what is termed their "sucking flesh." In this way they are carried on until the following spring, when they are turned out to grass. Carrying out the idea of early maturity, the yearlings have an allowance of 3 lbs. of decorticated cotton cake daily. This practice keeps them in a thriving state, and is found to improve the condition of the pastures. Under this treatment the heifers are at 18 months old in good condition, and ready to be put to breeding pur-

poses, which is now the usual custom at Lynhales. The heifers continue to receive assistance in the shape of decorticated cotton cake, as well as other nourishing food, until they are three years old.

Mr. George Child, Court of Noke, who has bred and fed several Smithfield and Bingley Hall winners, tells us that the heifers in his herd are as a rule put to the bull at about 16 months old, and afterwards bred from as often as they come into service. He endeavours to get as many of his calves as possible to come in the months of March and April; still a calf is always welcome at any time of the year. The spring calves run with their dams till the autumn, when they are weaned at about six months old. Those intended for steers are castrated when about four or five months old. After weaning they are retaken to the house; steers and heifers are separated; and both fed exactly alike until the spring. Oil cake and the best of ground oats and peas, as much as they will eat, are given to those likely to make show animals. The others have second-class wheat and barley or both mixed with their food, commencing with 2 or 3 lbs. each of the mixture per day given in two feeds. The quantity is increased by degrees, as the cattle get older, up to 5 or 6 lbs. in the spring. About the first week in May, steers and heifers are turned to grass. The latter have their corn in gradually diminishing quantities for about a fortnight or so, when it is taken off them entirely, and they never receive any more during their lives, but have the run of some of the best meadows during the summer. They are fed with good hay and pulped swedes, with oat-straw in summer and inferior hay in winter, and are turned out in first-rate condition the following spring, about which time they drop their first calf. The steers are generally treated, after going to grass, in much the same manner, except that towards the end of September they have an allowance of cotton cake and ground corn, wheat, barley, or oats, usually home grown, receiving about 4 lbs. to commence with. In the end of September they are taken to the house and have the best hay and pulp, the same as the heifers, and as much oil cake, cotton cake, and crushed corn in two feeds as they will eat—say about 8 or 9 lbs. This year, as cake and corn

were cheap, and grass scarce, the steers had 4 lbs each of cotton cake and meal, but it is not his usual practice to give this food. By Christmas the earlier calves are quite fit for the butcher, being then from 18 to 20 months old. They always make the top price current. Mr. Child mentions that he has no accurate means of telling their weights, as he always sells them at home by hand, but he thinks their weights would be about 8 score per quarter; some more, some less. The best of the male calves are kept for bulls, except two or three that promise to make show steers. There are many calves dropped in the herd at other times than spring. Mr. Child's object is never to let them lose their sucking flesh, but keep pushing them on from birth to finish. His cows are always in a half fat state, and most of them fit for the butcher soon after becoming dry. Many of them have good milking qualities and yield more than sufficient milk to supply the house at all times of the year.

Mr. Hill, Felhampton Court, says the idea he endeavours to carry out in the management of his herd is to maintain the steady growth of the animals from birth to maturity, and to perpetuate and encourage their natural hardy constitutions by a careful even management, that never unduly forces or hampers them by over feeding, or overcrowding in hot or badly ventilated buildings. The cows are usually put to the bull as soon as April comes in, with the object of getting early calves if possible, but in a large herd it is found impossible in practice to carry out this entirely, and if a cow happens to turn to the bull, she is never allowed to lose time whatever part of the year it is—as it is expensive to keep them doing nothing. The early heifer calves, say those dropped up to the end of May, are served in October of the year following, when they are from 18 to 20 months old. No bad effect is apparent from this practice, provided the heifers are well done to, especially after calving, when they require extra food to lessen the drain on their strength from suckling their calves. The later heifers are not served until the following spring. Before the calves go to grass they are fed as soon as they can eat (they begin when a fortnight old to pick up a little) with hay, pulped swedes, or a few cut into finger lengths with

4 lbs each of
practice to give
quite fit for
the old. They
mentions that
ats, as he always
r weights would
ome less. The
pt two or three
re many calves
g. Mr. Child's
flesh, but keep
ows are always
e butcher soon
e good milking
k to supply the

he endeavours to
to maintain the
maturity, and to
constitutions by
nduly forces or
g in hot or badly
out to the bull as
tting early calves
d impossible in
cow happens to
e time whatever
keep them doing
dropped up to the
r following, when
No bad effect is
heifers are well
require extra food
lking their calves.
following spring.
d as soon as they
pick up a little)
nger lengths with

a little cake (Waterloo round or good linseed) and crushed oats. The allowance of cake and meal is increased as they get older to half a pound each per day, and before the summer is over up to 2 lbs. per day. They, of course, suck their mothers, and no nurse cows are kept except when from some cause the cow cannot rear the calf, or if there is some special favourite that requires extra attention. There are several cows in the herd that rear two calves annually. In May they are turned out into pastures with their dams, but are brought in at night and get their cake and meal. When the days become hot about July, they are brought in during the heat of the day, and are turned out at nights. The bull calves are separated when they begin to become troublesome, and put in a field by themselves with their mothers. On part of the farm there are sheds into which the calves can run and eat their cake, placed under a rail that stops the cows. The calves are usually weaned when about six months old, and never miss their dams, having been accustomed to be separated from them all their lives, and by this time they can eat their cake and meal well. The calf flesh is by this means preserved, a most important thing to observe when breeding for beef and early maturity. The yearlings and two-year-old heifers are never allowed to sink in the autumn when grass begins to fail. If there is not enough grass or early turnips, cake is given on the pastures and a few turnips are drawn out to them. During the winter they get pulped swedes, hay, and straw, and, if necessary, 3 lbs. per head of cake and meal. No fixed rule can be given, but by constant attention they must be kept in the same condition, never being allowed to sink nor to become too fat. The early calving cows are put up at nights about November and fed with straw—a little hay and a few turnips if they can be spared. When they calve their food is increased, perhaps a little meal is added—to keep up the supply of milk in the winter, this is often necessary. The late calves are wintered entirely out of doors on the pastures, where there are rough sheds. These fields are allowed to grow well in the autumn and get full of "feg." Last winter about 50 cows were thus wintered and had no assistance before February, when they received a little straw and rough hay drawn on to

the fields in the morning. As the cows spring for calving they are brought up. They came through last winter and the winter before in excellent condition—many of them quite fat. As a matter of fact they hardly used the sheds, preferring to lie round the woods and high hedges surrounding the pastures. The old cows are sold off as beef, requiring little or no feeding after their calves are weaned in the autumn. Any bull calves that are not good enough for stock purposes are sold to the butcher when 12 months old. They then weigh on an average about 600 lbs. carcase weight when dressed. Of course these are the inferior ones. Last year a few were steered to send to districts where Herefords have not been tried before. The old bulls in service are turned out in the pasture every summer with a few cows to keep them quiet. By this means their health is maintained and they are kept good on their legs.

Mr. Tudge, Leinchall, writes:—I prefer having my calves in the spring of the year, so that by the time the grass increases the dams' milk they are able to take it, and then by autumn the calves can be weaned, and the cows go dry and get up a bit in condition before winter; and they can then be kept much more economically, getting some oat or barley-straw night and morning, and being out in the day-time in a pasture near. This, I find, answers very well until they calve, when I generally give them a few pulped turnips and cut the straw to mix with it. That, with the majority of Hereford cows, does very well until the grass comes, when they and their calves go off together. Of course, in many instances, the calf cannot take all the milk until two or three months old. I keep the calf in until it can do so for fear of garget or bad udder, for it is quite a mistake to think the Herefords are not good milkers; but the less people know of them the more prejudiced they are against them as milkers. For example, at the Shrewsbury Show I entered my Hereford cow Roseleaf in the class for the best cow of any breed in milk. She was then in full milk and gave sufficient to make from 12 to 14 lbs. of butter per week regularly, but the judges passed her by, the steward not having her out; and when I complained that they had not done so, the judges came and looked at her, and

very coolly said they did not believe in Herefords as good milkers—they were beef animals. At the same time there was her full udder to show what a good milker she was, as well as a good cow. At the Worcestershire Meeting at Dudley she took the first prize in a good milking class; and there are many Hereford cows, thoroughbred, equally as good milkers as the best Shorthorns. As to what I consider a good Hereford, I may say I like good scale, quality, and form, with a thick, mellow hide and a glossy, curly coat, both denoting plenty of weight of flesh, hardihood of constitution, and early maturity; in colour a red, body not too light, with a white mane, white tip of the tail, flank, &c.

Mr. James, Mappowder, Blandford, Dorset, supplied the following notes to Mr. Duckham, which are given in his Cirencester lecture (1863). "Our herd of Herefords has been established nearly 30 years, and so far from their having degenerated with us, they are much improved, and Hereford dairies are becoming very common in this county. In proof that they are good for milk with us, we let nearly 100 cows to dairy people, and if I buy one of any other breed to fill up the dairy, they always grumble, and would rather have one of our own bred heifers. Our system is—we let our cows at so much per year, finding them in land and making the hay; the calves being reared by hand with skim milk and linseed until three months old, when we take to them and allow a quarter's rent of the cow for the calf at that age; they are then turned into the pasture."

Mr. W. S. Powell, Eglwysnunydd, South Wales, allows his calves to suckle their dams until they are about six months old. They are fed during the winter months on pulped turnips and chaff. When the steers are fed off, they are allowed 3 lbs. to 6 lbs. of meal per day. They are sold at from two to three years old, and always make top price. Not many of the herd have been exhibited, as over feeding has been found injurious to stock-breeding. Mr. Powell finds a good local demand for young Hereford bulls, farmers discovering that their produce from the common cow is much improved, fatten quickly, and are very hardy—in fact, quite as much so as the native black cattle. The farm is much

exposed, being subject to fierce channel blasts. Some of the grass land is very wet, but not withstanding these drawbacks, Herefords have kept up their good character for hardiness and quick maturity, and Hereford beef is well known in South Wales as being of first quality.

Mr. G. H. Meire, Eyton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury, states that from 1829 to 1882 the cows in the herd generally calved in the open fields during September and October, and in the house during November. They were not put to the bull in 1882, but allowed to run by for six months, so that now calves are produced in the spring. He believes the object of the old-fashioned plan, which used to be the rule, was to have the young stock more than one year old before the attempt was made to pass the winter without the help of the dam's milk, the use of cake or corn being unknown or considered too expensive. By the modern arrangement less cost is incurred in wintering a breeding cow, and if the buildings will allow, more of them can be kept. But it is much more difficult to get a rear of calves of the same age unless the bull is turned out with the cows and calves, and Mr. Meire finds there is more trouble to keep the calves healthy. Spring calving cows can be kept hard during the early part of the winter upon a few turnips and barley-straw. As they approach the time of calving, hay is added. Before calving, cake or corn is given, and after calving the cow is forced if the calf can take her milk. Hay and water are found to be the best food for bulls, but a good one will sometimes become too heavy if too much of the former is allowed. As regards housing, boxes are best for all cattle where expense is no object. He has not found any plan of housing cows, whether calving or not, equal to a properly constructed cow-house in which to tie them up in double stalls. The bullocks, after having twice been to grass, have been fattened in the winter on swede turnips, straw, hay, and up to 6 lbs. of cake and meal. They are sold when under two years and six months old, and in March last the price obtained gave an average of £27 10s.

Mr. Rees Keene, Pencraig, rears his calves the first year with great care, and they are afterwards fed in the ordinary

Some of the
se drawbacks,
hardiness and
own in South

vsbury, states
generally calved
er, and in the
o the bull in
, so that now
the object of
e, was to have
e the attempt
of the dam's
or considered
t less cost is
the buildings
is much more
unless the bull
r. Meire finds
althy. Spring
ly part of the
w. As they
Before calving,
ow is forced if
re found to be
ometimes become
d. As regards
expense is no
y cows, whether
d cow-house in
bullocks, after
d in the winter
s. of cake and
and six months
an average of

s the first year
n the ordinary

way with straw roots and the poorest hay. Early calving cows are fed during the winter with hay and roots; barrens with straw and roots. The bulls are generally taken care of for sale purposes, and fed on cake, hay, and roots. The cattle are housed in open sheds and yards.

Mr. T. Davies Burlton, Northeaton, Leominster, says his farm consists of about 150 acres of the highest and bleakest land in the county (where it was said, when the farm was first taken, no cattle but the inferior animals born and bred there would live), and a somewhat smaller quantity of meadow land of finer quality in the parishes of Leominster and Kimbolton, some five or six miles distant. The latter was never before occupied as a separate farm, has inadequate buildings upon it, and, therefore, all the cattle have to rough it very much, most of them running out all the winter with nothing but an open shed to go into. Calves are reared by their dams, which generally calve in the fields. The cows get little or no artificial food, but live mainly on grass and hay. The bulls and young stock sometimes have a few oats. Pure-bred bullocks are generally fattened on grass only, and are sold when barely two years old, when they weigh from 600 lbs. to 700 lbs. net meat, realising £24 to £26 a head.

In the herd of Mr. T. S. Minton, Montford, 40 cows and heifers are put to the bull early in April. The custom formerly was for the heifers to have their first calf at two years old, but now they calve at three years old, as under the old system it was found that the growth of the heifer was much injured and it was necessary to keep her higher. The best bull calves are saved and either sold near home or for exportation. Cows and calves run together on the grass in the summer and until autumn, when they are weaned and put in small yards and loose sheds, and fed on a small allowance of roots, hay, and 2 lbs. of cake and corn mixed. The cows are left out until the rough weather sets in, and some have been out during the whole winter, receiving a little hay on the grass once a day. Those folded receive barley-straw and a few roots, and run on the grass in day. The calves, at the end of the first winter, when 15 to 16 months old, are put on the best grass until October, when they are gradually accustomed

to the yards again; the steers and draft females being fed on roots, straw, and 5 to 6 lbs. of cake and meal. If they do well they weigh 9 score per quarter when two years old. The best of the heifers intended for the herd receive roots and straw. Mr. Minton says that in his district they require a much heavier-fleshed sire than the Herefordshire breeders do, as the land is light and more adapted for sheep. The Horace strain meet their requirements.

Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, Leominster, winters his cows with nothing but straw and a few common turnips, which they cut for themselves. The calves run with the cows, and when weaned have a little linseed cake and crushed oats till they go to grass and for a month after, which he thinks is most important, as many people leave off when they turn them out and let their calves lose flesh, "which is the greatest mistake that can possibly be made." He never feeds his steers, only keeping them in a fair growing state, and he has sold them for stores, the last two years previous to last year, at £24 a piece at one year and ten months old. He last year sold them at 15 months old for £17 per head.

Mr. R. S. Fetherstonhaugh, Rockview, Killucan, Ireland, keeps his cows out all the winter, only taking them in when they are going to calve. The two-year-old heifers are also kept in the fields and get hay. The calves when weaned are placed in a field where there is a shed, and receive some cake and hay. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has crossed the Hereford bull with the cows of the country, and has found the produce wonderful cattle to feed, being always first ready for the market on the same keep as the animals he buys at the fairs. He has also used Hereford bulls on Kerry cows, and the calves always have white faces, and are most thrifty, some of them having been sold at prices up to £24. He sells his pure-bred bullocks at three and a half years old fed on grass, an allowance of cake being given to them about two months before they are sent to market. For them he receives from £32 to £40 a head.

Mr. Hotten, Trelasker, likes to get his calves in the early spring. They are kept on the cows until the first week in October, excepting those cows used in the dairy,

being fed on
If they do well
old. The best
ots and straw.
quire a much
ders do, as the
Horace strain

his cows with
which they cut
ws, and when
nts till they go
hinks is most
turn them out
reatest mistake
his steers, only
has sold them
year, at £24 a
year sold them

ucan, Ireland,
them in when
eifers are also
en weaned are
ive some cake
Hereford bull
d the produce
for the market
fairs. He has
e calves always
f them having
his pure-bred
on grass, an
at two months
receives from

calves in the
until the first
in the dairy,

in which case the calves are fed by hand. The cows are shut up for a week on straw and water in order to reduce the milk as quickly as possible. They are then turned out on the worst pasture and remain out until about the middle of November, or sometimes considerably later should the weather continue open. They are then housed at night with a little straw until about January of the next year, when the greater part are allowed hay at night. By day the cows are out in the pastures. By this treatment I find they keep themselves in good healthy condition, and as a rule parturition is a very light affair with them. After weaning, the bull calves are separated from the heifers; both lots are turned on pastures that have been reserved for that purpose, either a field of seeds (new grass), or meadows that have been cut for hay, or pastures that have been eaten bare and then unstocked. They have open sheds in which they may retire during rough weather, or at night. In the early winter they have hay in the house and are fed with a little crushed oats mixed with a little of the best linseed cake. Later on in the season a few roots are thrown about the pastures, and as the spring gets advanced the bulls are taken to closer quarters. In the early summer, or as the grass begins to spring, the heifers and steers are sent to the second-rate pastures to graze with the sheep. The second winter their treatment is very similar, with the exception of no corn or cake and less hay, but a few more roots being given. The pure-bred bullocks are fattened on roots, straw, and hay alone.

Mr. Adam Lee, Walcot Park, Lydbury, North Shropshire, informs us that the Earl of Powis feeds about 100 Herefords yearly on the Walcot Park Farm. The practice is to buy two-year-old bullocks in the spring, of the purest blood obtainable at a fair price. These are grazed during the summer, and some are sold in the autumn, and the remainder are winter fed and sold in the early spring. Occasionally Lord Powis exhibits at some of the fat stock shows, and has been successful in obtaining some of the highest prizes offered in the kingdom. A fact showing the extraordinary influence which one animal may exercise on a herd—in fact, on a whole breed—may be mentioned. Lord Powis has taken the

following prizes :—1876, first prize for pairs of steers at Bath and West of England Show at Hereford, first prize for pair of steers at the Shropshire and West Midland Show at Oswestry, second for pair of steers at same show, first for steer under two years and six months old at Smithfield Club, second in the same class at that show, first and second for steer under two years and six months old at Bingley Hall; 1877, first for steer under four years old at Bingley Hall, second for steer under four years old at same show, second for steer under three years old at same show, and first and third for steer under two years and six months old at Smithfield; 1878, first for steer under three years and six months old at Smithfield, and second for steer under two years and six months old at Smithfield. And, adds Mr. Lee, "strange to say, all the animals with which these prizes were taken were sired by the since celebrated bull Horace 3877, and, as is now a well authenticated fact, the blood of this extraordinary animal is at the present time running in the veins of most of, if not all, the noted herds of Herefords, not only of this country, but also of America."

Mr. W. J. Smith, Guttertop, allows his calves to run with the cows out in the summer, and in the winter all the stock are fed on turnips and hay. The bullocks are sold at the age of two years and realise from £26 to £28.

In the herd of Messrs. Crane and Tanner, Shrawardine, about 30 calves are annually dropped in the spring. They run out with their dams in very rough, poor pasture for the summer months, and are weaned about the latter end of September. The cows when dried scrape the rough pastures and then live on barley-straw for the winter. The young stock have better keep, a little cake, swedes, hay, &c. Most of the bulls are sold for stock purposes, but a few of the worst are castrated and sold to the butcher at two years old, at prices varying from £23 to £29 each; £25 would be the average.

Mr. R. W. Reynell, Killynon, Westmeath, Ireland, tells us that the herd there is kept out during the summer on grass, and in winter with hay. The calves are always reared on their dams. The bulls are housed in winter and fed on roots, hay, and cake. Pure-bred bullocks have been sold off the

ceers at Bath
 prize for pair
 and Show at
 row, first for
 Chfield Club,
 and second for
 ington Hall;
 ington Hall,
 y, second for
 first and third
 t Smithfield;
 onths old at
 and six months
 e to say, all
 ere sired by
 s now a well
 ry animal is
 of, if not all,
 country, but

to run with
 all the stock
 old at the age

Shrawardine,
 ring. They
 sture for the
 latter end of
 ough pastures
 The young
 y, &c. Most
 w of the worst
 s old, at prices
 the average.
 land, tells us
 mer on grass,
 ys reared on
 fed on roots,
 sold off the

grass at two and a half years old for £20 each. The half-bred Herefords reared in Killynon dairy are generally the first cattle fat at two years old off the grass in June.

In reference to the more special subject of management, Mr. E. J. Morris, Stapleton Castle, Presteign, writes:—The custom chiefly adopted by Hereford breeders is to allow the calf to suck its dam and run out with her during the summer months. In many cases where cows are more than ordinary milkers she is put to rear two calves instead of one. The best time for the cow to drop her calf has been the subject of much controversy among breeders. Formerly the R.A.S.E. and other societies calculated the age from the first of July, consequently those who bred to show were compelled to get their calves dropped as soon after that date as possible. This plan was objectionable for at least two reasons. One was that with the Hereford cow's great aptitude to fatten she got into high condition before calving, and consequently the risk at that time is much greater to both. Another reason against that period was that the cow calving when in high condition and grass abundant she would give more milk than the young calf could take, and thus caused much trouble and damage, while, when the calf became older and used more milk in the autumn, the supply necessarily diminished. Now, however, that the first of January is substituted for the first of July by most societies, breeders get their calves chiefly in the spring months, and thus, as the calf gets older, the flush of grass causes the cow to give an increased quantity of milk to the growing calf. The calves are weaned in the autumn at the age of eight or nine months, and their dams are then put into the straw-yard until calving time. It may be thought that it is an extravagant plan to rear calves sucking their dams, but it must not be forgotten that where this method is adopted cows are kept very thick upon the ground, and often with many sheep also. There is little or no trouble in feeding calves night and morning on prepared food of various kinds, and when weaned they are strong and hardy, and their calf flesh can easily be retained.

Mr. Purdon, Lisnabin, Ireland, treats his cattle in a natural way. The cattle have to "rough it," and evidently

flourish under the process. They are out in the fields all the year round, none being housed, even when snow lies thick on the ground, except cows at calving time. Mr. Purdon grows no turnips and uses no cake. The pastures, which are of the celebrated Westmeath fattening description, afford the sole fare, with the addition of a little straw or hay in winter, when the grass is shortest. Even with this plain nourishment the cows have to be noticed carefully in spring and summer, in order to check their decided tendency to lay on fat; and to counteract any injurious results on their breeding properties, they are sent to the worst fields on the farm. Mr. Purdon aims at the combination of size and quality, and his efforts have been attended with success. Lisnabin carries a large number of cattle. When fully stocked there are usually on it about 500 cattle, in addition to 1000 sheep. They are all finished on the grass without the aid of turnips or feeding stuffs, and the three-year-old bullocks make about £30 each. Mr. Purdon carefully selects his fattening cattle at the fairs in the neighbourhood; but he breeds about 40 calves, using the Hereford bull to cross-bred cows. The calves come uniformly with the "white face" and other Hereford characteristics, and the lot we saw on the pastures were a high testimony to the potency of the Hereford blood. There has generally been difficulty in disposing of the pure-bred bull calves, and those not kept for use in the herd or taken by other breeders have been steered, and they, of course, make capital bullocks. Two years ago a pair of three-year-old Hereford oxen, specially picked from the herd for exhibition at the Royal Dublin Show, were sold at £37 10s. per head.

Mr. A. Legh Olver, Trethick, Bodmin, Cornwall, rears all his calves by their dams. He gets them calved in the spring and lets them run on the pastures with their dams during the summer. They are weaned in November and run in open sheds during winter, being fed on hay, cut turnips, and corn. He usually gives his steers some cake and corn on the pastures, and sells them when about two years and six months old at from £20 to £22 each.

Mrs. Turner, Lynch Court, Pembridge, states that her cattle

are fed with roots, hay, and straw. The calves having a little linseed cake and oat or pea-meal mixed with pulped stuff. The cows are tied up in cow-houses and the weaned calves are kept in loose boxes or houses, about six or eight being in each place. The bullocks and two-year-old heifers are kept in opened folds, having covered sheds to go into. They quickly fatten and eat less food than animals of other breeds. Mrs. Turner has fed a Shorthorn cow alongside half-a-dozen Herefords, and the cowman told her that he had to give her nearly as much food as to two of the others, and then the others were fat first. The bullocks are sold at two years old, and in store condition, the prices received having varied from £13 to £24 each, according to the trade.

Mr. John Broad, Great Campstone, near Abergavenny, does not house any of his cattle with the exception of the cows, and then only during the night for about two months before calving. All his other stock lie out in the meadows with sheds to run in. During the winter months a little hay night and morning is given. The calves run with their dams for eight months. The draft stock are sold at two years old in store condition at from £18 to £20 each.

Mr. John Taylor, Elsdon, gives his in-calf cows cut straw and hay with pulped turnips night and morning, and they run in the meadows by day. The young stock are kept in the yards, and have cut straw and pulped swedes with a little cake and crushed oats. The steers are kept in the yards during the winter months, and are fed on cut straw and hay with pulped swedes, and a little cake and crushed oats. They are sold in the spring to the graziers about one year and ten months old, the prices ranging from £20 to £23 each.

Mr. Lloyd Edwards, Nanhoron, Pwllheli, grazes all his cattle, except the bulls, in the summer. They are in and out during the winter, and are fed on hay and pulped swedish turnips, without any meal or artificial food. The calves are reared on their dams for five months, and are given meal, comprising barley or oats mixed with Indian meal, and sometimes linseed cake mixed with hay and pulped turnips. The bulls are treated in the same way and are kept in well ventilated houses. Several fair experiments have been made

in feeding the Hereford and the native Welsh breed together, and it is, has always been, remarkable to observe the quick improvement in the former, while the Welsh produces beef slowly, and one could scarcely believe that they had had the same treatment. The first cross between Herefords and Welsh answers well for dairy and feeding purposes, but it is injudicious to continue the cross further. The bullocks are fattened out on grass in the summer, without meal of any kind, and are put in about November 11th, being then fed on hay, barley meal, or oats, mixed with Indian meal and sliced swedish turnips. They are sold in the following April; the average weight is 180 lbs. per quarter (720 lbs.); price about £25.

In Mr. J. H. Arkwright's herd at Hampton Court, the cows are generally left to a state of nature, subsisting on grass only from May to November, and suckling their calves in the open meadow. At the end of November, according to the weather, they are housed by night and fed on roots and straw. As they calve in the spring of the year they are fed on hay in place of straw, and they continue to get roots. The calves are weaned at about six months old. They are housed during winter and fed with a mixture of linseed cake, oat flour, and roots, and a little sweet hay. They are turned out to grass and shift for themselves about the middle of May, and if cold and wet they are fed with a little cake and flour for the first fortnight. Very few cows are stall fed. The stock bulls are fed as follows:—Good hay three times a day, and two feeds of roots; instead of roots they receive cut grass in summer. The young stock are turned out to grass about the middle of May, as already mentioned, and continue on the pastures till the end of November. They are then housed in open sheds. The yearlings are fed on roots and hay the first winter, and the two-year-olds and in-calvers on straw and common turnips. When they calve they receive a more generous treatment, hay being substituted for the straw. The steers are fed the same as the heifers as described above till they are two years old. They are then allowed the run of the best meadows, to feed, and are generally sold in September or October to the butcher, and at that time average about two years

and three months old. They usually attain to the weight of 9 score, or 180 lbs. a quarter. In 1882 and 1883 the steers averaged £25 each; in 1884 they averaged £22 10s. each; in 1885, in consequence of being overstocked with pedigree animals, which were sold in August last, Mr. Arkwright had no steers for sale.

In Lord Coventry's herd at Croome Court, where the system of management is in other respects somewhat similar to that described as prevailing in other stocks, great care is exercised in mating the animals—that is, bulls which are unusually good in particular points are put to cows which may be weaker in those points. The cows are usually brought to the homestead about a month before calving, so that, if necessary, they may receive extra care and attention, and their condition be improved. The milking properties of the cows are kept up by the practice of stripping the cow while the calf is young, and when it does not require—and would not take—the whole of the milk which the cow would give. Attention to this would probably improve the milking qualities of the Hereford cows generally, as the ordinary practice is merely to leave the cow to suckle her own calf and do nothing more; and a cow, which might otherwise milk well, will soon cease to give more milk than the calf will take if she is not required to do so, but careful stripping keeps up the milking properties and has also the advantage of preventing any of the quarters of the udder from becoming stanked, from not being used by the calf, which leads in time to the quarter being lost.

Mr. Richard Olver, Trescowe, Bodmin, writes as follows :— I occasionally put a cow to rear two calves, and take a few cows into the dairy, but I generally allow each cow to suckle her own calf for six or seven months. Young heifers get their first calf during the summer when two and a half years old, and cows at all times of the year, but it is preferred that they should have their calves during the spring months. About 40 calves a-year are bred. They are taught to eat a little cake or meal before being weaned, and during their first winter get hay, a few cut roots, and a little meal, running in yards with linhays. They go to grass the following summer, and the next winter get straw roots and a larger

quantity of meal in open yards with lincays. The steers receive cake during the next summer, and are sold fat from the grass when a little over two years old, averaging about 7 cwt. each. Many acres of dredge corn are grown, a mixture of two-thirds corn and one-third barley, which produces a heavy crop, and is found very healthy feed for cattle. The dry cows run on the pastures until about Christmas, when they are taken into the yards, and get straw and roots. Some cows run on the old pastures most of the winter, getting a little rough hay at night. Since 1879 very few females have been fattened, most of the heifers having been sold either for breeding at home or for exportation to the United States and South America. Several young bulls are bred annually, and sold for use in the district or for exportation. Bulls are sold for crossing with Devon and Shorthorn cows in the district, and the produce are found to be capital graziers and good milkers. When Devons were kept on Trescowe farm, many cattle died annually from dysentery and black-leg. Since Herefords have been kept there has not been a single case of the former disease, and only very few of the latter. For the last three winters one ounce per week of sulphite of soda has been mixed with the corn of each calf, and not one has died of black-leg. Salt is also occasionally mixed with their food.

Mr. John T. Paull, Trelonk, Grampond Road, Cornwall, says he gets his calves from January to July; a few later. About half run with their dams and half are brought up on skim milk at the tub. At two years old he sees little difference in the animals. The calves when weaned get a little ground oats and oat-chaff, straw, and roots, through the winter. The cows have a few roots in the mornings and evenings, with plenty of straw by night. They are in open yards by day, with plenty of water, and they do well thus treated, keeping their coats on better than if housed altogether. The steers are fed off at about two years and three months old, and make from 6 cwt. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. dead weight. They get a full supply of roots and straw, a little hay, one gallon of corn, for four to six weeks, to finish them off. He has no grass-land to fatten in summer. Mr. Paull never fairly tried

The steers
old fat from
aging about
own, a mix-
ch produces
cattle. The
stmas, when
oots. Some
ater, getting
few females
g been sold
o the United
lls are bred
exportation.
horn cows in
pital graziers
on Trescowe
y and black-
s not been a
y few of the
per week of
of each calf,
o occasionally

ad, Cornwall,
a few later.
rought up on
e sees little
weaned get a
e, through the
mornings and
y are in open
do well thus
sed altogether.
three months
eight. They
ay, one gallon
f. He has no
er fairly tried

his cows for the dairy. But the cow Dairymaid, by Conservative 1931, he tried one summer on grass alone, when she made $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of butter per day. He milked four cows last summer and got about 4 lbs. of butter per day.

Mr. R. W. Hall, Ashton, informs us that in the time of his father (Mr. W. Hall) the breeding stock were managed so as to keep as many as it was possible to maintain on little food. They never had any cake or corn in any shape or form. The steer and heifer calves received pulped roots and cut straw with a little hay in a cratch, and were out in the pasture in the day-time. "The second winter these were all taken to another farm Mr. Hall had in hand, and, I should think, one of the poorest and coldest spots in the county of Hereford. Nothing but their sound constitution and hardy nature could have carried them through in such a place, browsing about among the rough and bushes in the day-time and in the fold at night. They had what little straw and hay as were grown at the place. The next winter the heifers received nothing but straw and were kept on the poor land on account of their aptitude to grow too fat. The steers were fed principally on pulped roots and cut straw at the home farm, and the next summer were grazed on the best grass, growing to great weights, and were sold the following summer. The cows always lived on straw and the greater part would calve in May or June, and would get fat with the calves running with them in summer time. There has been much said about the Herefords being bad milkers, but had there been a dairy kept at Ashton no better milkers would have been required to make it a great success. As it was a great deal was done with the dairy, the cows giving much more milk than the calves would take the greater part of the summer. Since Mr. W. Hall gave up the business the herd has been managed in the same way, as nearly as possible, with the exception that since the trade with America sprang up the young stock have been done better and, instead of steers, bulls and heifers have been reared, the latter being sold to go to America at about 12 to 18 months old, making between 50 and 60 guineas each; the bulls being sold, with the exception of a few of the best, for ranch purposes."

Mr. John Rawlings, Wooferton, rears about 30 calves each year. Very few are kept for bulls. The steers are sold at two years old or rather before to kill. Three years since he averaged £26 5s. each for them, but as the price has gradually become lower he could only realise £22 10s. last year. The heifers generally go on for breeding. Cows calve from May until the end of the year out in the fields, where they remained till the calves are weaned at the end of October. The cows are allowed to go dry, and are kept on straw and pulped roots until the spring. Little hay is used. The calves are wintered in an open yard and fed on pulped roots, a little ground oats, and linseed cake, and turned out in May following. For the first few months Mr. Rawlings gives them a little cotton and linseed cake mixed on the grass—about 1 lb. of each sort per head, which he finds keeps off hoose, as before he adopted this plan he used frequently to have to drench them at the end of the summer, and he finds prevention better than cure.

Mr. William Griffiths, Brierley, Leominster, mentions that his calves generally run with their dams until they are old enough to wean, and afterwards during the first winter they are fed liberally with hay, turnips, and swedes. The cows generally graze on the shortest pastures in summer, and are fed on straw and a few roots, and run out on pasture by day. The young stock run in open yards, and are fed upon hay and roots. The bullocks are usually sold in May as stores at about two years old, for about £20 each.

Mr. Naylor, Leighton Park, has his cows fed on mangolds, hay, and linseed cake. Most of the calves are dropped in April, May, and June. When the calves are weaned they are fed upon hay, roots, and linseed. The pure-bred bullocks are mostly fattened on the grass with about 5 lbs. of linseed cake and cotton cake each per day. They are sold at three years old and weigh on an average about 15 cwt. live weight. When sold they average £30 each.

The following notes by the late Mr. T. C. Yeld, The Broome, were written 15 years ago, but they are still not without interest and value; although the directions he gives for forming a herd cannot now be carried out:—I once heard

an old man and successful breeder remark "it was much easier to buy a good stock than to breed one;" and there may be much truth in this, but the generality of young farmers start in life with less than £1000, and it would be madness in such cases to give £20, £30, £40, and even £50 for a few cows. By far the better plan is to go to market and pick up the most useful heifers, or what is better, young heifers with calves, because these calves stand for the first year's rear. These are generally to be met with about May, and by attending the fairs in Herefordshire at that time an energetic man will find no difficulty in meeting with as many as he wants; and it should be borne in mind that an extra pound for an heifer under such circumstances is not so much to be considered as when the animal is bought by a grazier for feeding. The next consideration is a good bull, and this is most essential. The writer has known many bulls that have been the making of the stock they were used in, and I would always prefer buying an aged bull when his stock could be seen than buying a bull calf or yearling, however good. In fact the system now (1870) of forcing young bulls for sale destroys their generative powers, and in numberless cases they prove useless. Old-fashioned breeders never dreamt of using a bull under two years old, and a bull kept in a healthy growing state till that age and never used will wear till he is 20 years old. I could mention numbers within my own knowledge, and it is quite a mistaken idea to suppose old bulls are too heavy for small heifers. It is always well to examine a bull's stock before purchase, and they should present to the hand and eye one uniform character, good form and quality. Although there are thousands who know what good quality in an animal is, I never met with any one who could describe it, but a judge of quality should know in handling a poor animal every point that would improve and ripen into perfection in feeding, because where there is really a bad point, all the keep in the world will not make that point a good one. It is very easy to know where an animal is fattest, that is, already made fat, because we can evidently feel a substance or quantity of fat on all those parts denominated the fattening points, but the difficulty is to explain how we know or distinguish animals in

a lean state, which will make fat and which will not, which a person of judgment in practice can tell as it were instantaneously, but the same person out of practice cannot form the same correct judgment as those who are in. We say this beast touches nicely upon its ribs, hips, &c., because we find a pleasant mellow feel on those parts, but we do not say soft because there are some of this same sort of animals which have a soft, loose handle of which we cannot approve, because, though soft and loose, they have not that mellow feel above mentioned, for though they handle loose and soft yet we know "that one will make fat and the other will not." And in this distinction we recognise good quality, which is as pleasant and enjoyable to the judge of stock as is the finest music to an amateur musician. This must all be learnt by the young farmer, and by observing good judges selecting stock in market and afterward handling them for himself, he will soon gain experience. Much is said now-a-days about pedigree, but there is no difficulty whatever in seeing whether an animal is well bred by his touch and general character, as there is in picking out a well-bred gentleman from a herd of men.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE BREED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Herefords in Scotland.—Mr. Lumsden's herd.—Mr. Harvey's herd.—The Earl of Southesk's herd.—Mr. Copland's experiences of the breed.—In Ireland.—Mr. R. Reynoll's Herefords.—The Killynon herd.—The herds of Mr. Kearney, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Fotherstonhaugh, and Mr. Purdon.—The breed in America and Canada.—Early importations.—Popularity of Herefords in America.—Mr. T. L. Miller.—Mr. A. Earl.—Mr. H. C. Burleigh.—Mr. A. P. Freeman.—Mr. C. M. Culbertson.—Messrs. Fowler and Co.—Other American breeders.—Herefords at Ontario College.—Hon. M. H. Cochran.—Mr. Benson.—The noted bull Sir Richard 2nd 4984.—The brood in South America.—Notes from Mr. Huergo.—Herefords in Australia.—The Crossy Company's Herefords.—Mr. C. Reynolds of Toccal.—Mr. Lyall.—Messrs. Barnes and Smith.—Mr. G. Loder.—Mr. J. Nowlan.—Gen. James White.—Mr. C. Price.—Messrs. McConnell and Wood.—Mr. Angas.—Mr. R. Wyndham.—Proposed Hereford Hord Book in Australia.—The brood in Jamaica.—Mr. Malcolm's herd at Knockalva.

THE Hereford breed has attained a good name and firm footing in many parts of this country beyond its own native districts, while in foreign lands it has won favour which is rapidly extending. This is not to be wondered at, for the inherent properties of the breed render it well worthy the attention of all cattle owners whose main purpose is the production of high-class beef.

A striking feature in the history of Hereford cattle is the remarkable loyalty of the Herefordshire farmers to their county breed. From generation to generation the farmers of Hereford have clung to the old love of the county, priding themselves upon their fine herds of "white faces," which they have cultivated with eminent skill and success, giving little heed to the reputed merits of other varieties, never for a moment wavering in their affection. This speaks well both for the men and the cattle; the cattle are good and the

Hereford farmers have had the sense to stick to them. Those valuable properties which have planted the breed so firmly in the affections of its old supporters, cannot fail to win fast friends for the "white faces" wherever they put in appearance, and it may be safely predicted that "in fresh fields and pastures new," as well as in its old haunts, the breed has before it a brilliant and useful future.

SCOTLAND.

Although the breed has never attained an extensive footing in Scotland, it has been reared with success in several districts north of the Tweed. The late Mr. Lumsden, Auchry House, Aberdeenshire, was, perhaps, the first to take Hereford cattle to the far north. Writing to Mr. Thomas Duckham in 1863, he said:—"I have been a breeder of Hereford cattle 25 years and continue to do so, as I find they pay better for their keep than any other breed, or at any rate than those I have tried against them, viz., Shorthorns and Aberdeens." He found the Herefords hardy and well adapted for the northern climate. He was able to bring them to the highest condition with grass and turnips without the aid of cake or grain; and while he had never been able "to raise either the pure Shorthorn or the cross with the Shorthorn and the Aberdeen, above 216 stone of 8 lbs. at four years old, he had raised the cross cow between the Shorthorn and a Hereford bull to 238 stone." Mr. Lumsden purchased his first Hereford cows at the Hereford October Fair, and he subsequently procured six well-bred cows and bulls from leading breeders. He was specially careful as to the selection of his bulls, some of which were obtained from Mr. Hewer. The famous bull Sir David 349 was taken by him to the far north of Scotland, where he proved so valuable as a sire that he was purchased by Mr. Turner, Noke, and brought back to his native parish, in which he did noble service, becoming the sire of the celebrated Sir Benjamin 1387, and other noted animals. Sir David was no doubt much the better for his sojourn in the cold bracing regions of the north, from which he returned full of health and vigour. The last bull Mr. Lumsden used was Cato 1902, bred by Mr. Duckham. For

some time after the death of Mr. Lumsden, the herd was continued by his son Mr. F. C. Lumsden. Some choice young bulls were reared in the Auchry herd, and for these there was a fair demand among the neighbouring farmers for whom, with the mixed bred cows of the district, they produced an excellent class of fattening cattle.

Another Aberdeenshire landowner, Mr. Harvey of Carnousie, Turriff, bred Herefords for some years, and was likewise very successful with them. He made his first purchases in 1868, and these consisted of Carnousie 3004, bred by Mr. Duckham; Fair Maid 7th, bred by Mr. J. Gregg, Fencote Abbey, Leominster; and Rona, bred by Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, Pembridge.

In the year 1869 the Earl of Southesk founded a choice and valuable herd at Kinnaird Castle in Forfarshire, where the "white faces" thrived admirably and were greatly admired for their symmetry, substance, and wealth of good flesh. In response to an application the Earl of Southesk favoured the authors with an account of his herd, which is appended in full. His lordship says:—

"It was in 1869 that I began to form a herd of Herefords. My herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus had been swept off by rinderpest in 1865, and in making a new venture in high breeding it occurred to me that the English breed I had so long admired might thrive on my then home farm, the Haughs of Kinnaird, the rich soil and old red sandstone formation seeming to be suitable for such cattle, while the winter climate was not particularly severe.

"With this idea I attended the Bath and West of England Show at Southampton, and there bought from Mr. Allen of Tesbury (her breeder) the first prize cow Queen of the Lilies, with a bull calf at foot, for £120, conditionally on her remaining the property of the seller till after the approaching Royal Agricultural Show at Manchester. On that occasion also she was easily winner of first honours in the aged class. People said she was the best Hereford cow in England. At Manchester I bought from their breeder, Mr. Tudge, Adforton, Ostorius, first prize yearling bull, and Diadem, first prize two-year-old heifer. These animals all reached Scotland in safety.

Soon afterwards I made various purchases of females of the same breed, and eventually established a pretty large herd. The best cows, perhaps, after those just mentioned, were Emily, bred by Mr. Tudge, and Queen of Hearts, bred by T. Rogers, Coxall.

"The two Queens (in no way nearly related) were large cows, and, by comparison, high on the legs; but Queen of the Lilies was far more symmetrically formed, especially about the quarters, than the other, and might be quoted as an almost faultless specimen. Diadem and Emily were lower set, smaller, and rounder in type. The latter had double-curved horns, resembling those common in the Highland breed, and was extremely pretty, though not on a par with Diadem. All of these (especially the prize-takers) displayed the ample white bosom so characteristic of the Herefords and so beautiful, as well as the vast table-like back and quarters, which are found in the best specimens of the breed, unaccompanied with much tendency to patchiness. Emily and Queen of the Lilies (if I rightly remember) were good milkers; but as a rule the cows are not remarkable in that way; perhaps rather the reverse.

"My young first prize bull Ostorius was a fine-looking animal, though not on a level with the prize cows. Unluckily he proved a disappointment, being useless as a breeder, except as regarded one oldish cow, which alone proved capable of winning his attention. From Mr. Tudge, however, we borrowed an extremely serviceable bull named Orleans, which sired the herd until King of the Lilies, the bull calf bought with his dam at Southampton, was mature for use. Orleans was a characteristic sample of the breed—short in leg and excessively (to unaccustomed eyes, ludicrously) long in body—'long as a rope-walk,' to quote from the old proverbial description of a perfect Hereford bull. King of the Lilies, his successor, was perhaps less lengthy, but of size and substance, very level and symmetrical, an entirely handsome animal, good all over. I was offered 150 guineas for him, but declined to part with him until the general sale of the herd two or three years afterwards, when he brought 130 guineas. He was a very sure and good stock-getter while

with us, and I lately saw a Hereford sale catalogue where his name was mentioned with praise as a still useful sire.

"In the year 1874, determining to give up my large home farm, it became necessary to part with the Herefords. The experience of these five years justified the belief that no breed could be better adapted for our soil and climate; for a more healthy, prosperous, true-breeding herd than mine all along showed itself, it would be almost quite impossible to find. Time hardly served for breeding prize-winners, yet the only animal we exhibited, Desdemona, Diadem's daughter by Orleans, bred at the Haughs of Kinnaird, won the Royal Agricultural Society's first prize as a three-year-old heifer at Hull in 1873. She was very much like her dam; low, round, and level, and of remarkable symmetry and sweetness, as may be seen in her portrait in the volume of the Hereford Herd Book. She fetched only 60 guineas at the sale—far below my expectations; but the distance from the Hereford districts, and the isolation of any northern herd (for except by a few in Aberdeenshire the breed is, I believe, unrepresented in the north), form terrible obstacles to a breeder in our part of Scotland. There is not only the difficulty of getting more than bare market prices for high-bred animals if sold at home, or inadequate prices for those that may be sold elsewhere, but the impossibility of meeting temporary needs by exchanges of bulls' services with neighbouring breeders. Of this we had experience in the case of Queen of the Lilies, after Orleans returned to his owner, his successor, King of the Lilies, her own son, being the only available bull. This piece of in-breeding had a curious result—the cow, who had previously produced none but bull calves (in some six or seven calvings) now produced a heifer, perfect to all appearance, but with an internal defect which caused its early death. After this I bought (as assistant to King of the Lilies) a bull named Cato—a good animal, but of much less style and breeding than either of the others used in our herd—and to him Queen of the Lilies resumed her habit of producing male offspring.

"My sale in 1874 was conducted by Mr. Thornton, and there was no lack of buyers from England. The prices were

fair, as prices then ranged, but somewhat below our expectations. The best bull of my own breeding, Helianthus 4641, got by King of the Lilies out of Queen of Hearts, fetched 50 guineas ; I have lately heard of him as still in service and well spoken of in the Hereford counties. King of the Lilies was secured at the sale by Mr. W. J. Britten of Staple Castle, Hereford, for 135 guineas ; Helianthus going to Mr. John White, Zeals, Bath. Several animals went to Aberdeenshire, and others remained in my own part of Angus, where a few of them, or of their unmistakeably marked descendants, may yet be seen.

“ Regarding the character and value of the Herefords as a breed, it would seem hard to speak too highly. As with other breeds, there is a vast difference between the unimproved and the improved Hereford. The latter (as I have seen it among the lots of feeding oxen we sometimes brought from England) is a coarse, rough, bony animal, whose ugliness is intensified by its conspicuous markings ; but the former in its female type is (to my eye) more absolute symmetrical than any other breed ; exceedingly handsome likewise in its male type, though over long for abstract beauty—and in that case the rich red or auburn body-colouring strongly contrasted with the pure soft white of the face and chest and under-markings, seems to me as ornamental a garb amidst the proper surroundings of trees and hedges and fair green pastures as could well be conceived. It is needless for me to enlarge on the merits of Hereford cattle from the feeding point of view ; but it is right to say that our local butchers did not rank them as equalling in quality of meat either the Polled Angus, Aberdeen, or the Highlanders ; this, however, applied to ordinary oxen, not to those of special strains. Mr. Charles Lyall of Old Montrose, in my own district, was highly pleased with the first cross between the Hereford bull and the pure Shorthorn cow, having tried it on several occasion with much success, and I venture to believe that a similar Hereford cross with any good breed would have excellent results. At present I am engaged in trying the experiment of crossing a few pure-bred Highland cows with a very promising pedigree Hereford yearling bull (Caradoc by name), lately procured from Mr.

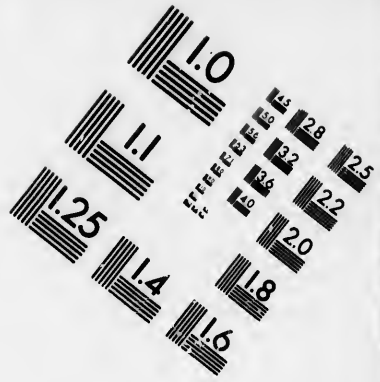
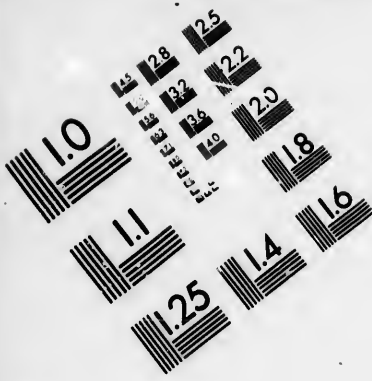
Hill of Felhampton's well-known herd. One other remark occurs to me ere ending these details of my short (too short) experience of the Herefords—they are wonderfully gentle, quiet, and good natured. Orleans and Cato were types of placid tameness, and Caradoc seems to be of the same disposition. I can remember no show of ill-temper from any bull of the breed. With one exception the same may be said of the cows—the exceptional one having a dislike to all *women*, though otherwise quiet enough—and special favourites like Queen of the Lilies, Diadem, and Desdemona had none of the capricious nervousness I have sometimes noted among petted cows of other varieties.”

The average obtained for the 43 animals sold at his lordship's sale was £34 *10s* 6*d*.

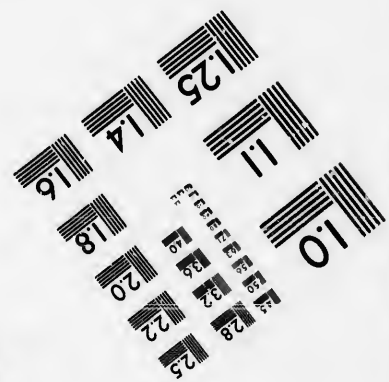
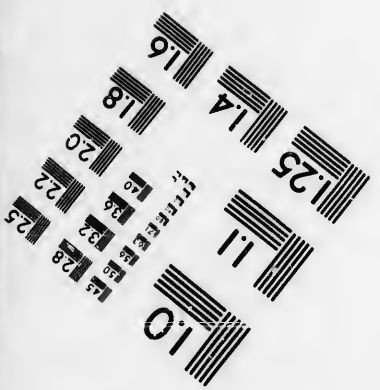
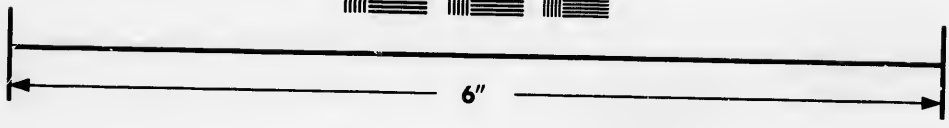
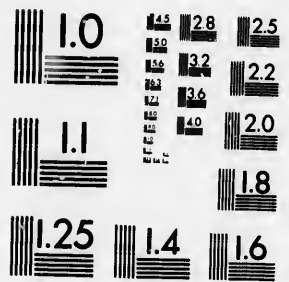
Many Scotch farmers have used Hereford bulls amongst Shorthorn and Polled crosses with excellent results, and it has often been remarked that a very large percentage of the produce of such unions exhibit the Hereford markings—notably the characteristic white face. The late Mr. R. Copland, Milton of Ardlethen, Aberdeenshire, was eminently successful with this cross, and he was good enough to favour us with the following notes as to his practice and experience. He said :—

“My reason for beginning to use a Hereford bull was that my cattle were losing *flesh* and *constitution*. This was a very general complaint over the country. My cows were crosses from pure Shorthorn bulls and cross and Polled cows, the cross blood predominating; so I resolved to try a Hereford bull in order to improve the constitution and put on more flesh. I applied to Mr. Gueriner, cattle salesman, London, to purchase a Hereford bull for me, and he sent me one bred by Mr. Hewer, Gloucestershire, which turned out a large animal, a sure stock-getter, light on his loins and thighs, but heavy on his fore-quarters. His stock very much resembled himself, and although a little rough, the steers when rising two years old were sold to the butcher for £26. After using the bull for two years, I ordered a bull and two heifers from Mr. Brebner, manager on the Queen's Farm at Windsor. They were very different from the former; they were much smaller,





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

10
11
12
13
14
15

but very much neater, and very apt to fatten—such was the difference that in two years of drought the grass was burned brown, and the Shorthorn crosses got leaner, whereas the Hereford crosses pasturing along with them could at any time have been sent to the butcher. I got other four bulls and several heifers from the Queen's Farm, and they all did equally well; but foot-and-mouth disease broke out amongst my breeding stock, and although I lost none of them, I found there was no use in keeping on my cows, as the greater part of them either slipped or had no calf, so that at last I had to put the most of them away. I sent four of the cows one day to a sale in Aberdeen, and they brought £30 each. I never saw any breed leave their *mark* so distinctly as the Herefords did. I never had a calf from any cow after a Hereford bull that had not a white face and all the characteristics of a Hereford. The effects of the foot-and-mouth disease obliged me to put away upwards of 20 of my cows, but I have the Hereford blood in a good many of them still, and I am now crossing them with a Shorthorn bull, and I sold last year a pair of steers from these cows for £80 the pair."

IRELAND.

Hereford cattle have been bred in Ireland for more than a hundred years. Mr. Richard Molesworth Reynell, who went from England to manage the Irish estates of the Duke of Bedford (who was an enthusiastic admirer and active supporter of the Hereford breed), founded a herd of Herefords at Reynella, County Westmeath, about 1775, only nine years after Benjamin Tomkins bred his celebrated bull Silver. The establishment of the Farming Society of Ireland, and the large money prizes it offered, gave a great impetus to the introduction of improved stock into Ireland. At the earlier meetings of that Society, Longhorns were usually placed first in the list, and they appear to have held their own till about 1820, although the Shorthorns, the Herefords, and the Devons, patronised by Lord Farnham, were steadily increasing. In those days the October Fairs of the Society were held at Ballinasloe, and although the reports of many of these meetings have been lost, we find that Mr. Richard Reynell's Hereford

oxen were the admiration of the whole country, and that he received gold medals and prizes for the best ox exhibited in each of the years 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1818. Mr. Reynell had a celebrated imported bull called Farmer, with which he won the £50 prize, and which, after declining many tempting offers for him, he sold to Mr. Battersby. That gentleman would seem to have had a high appreciation of the value of this famous animal, for when a friend offered him a noted thoroughbred horse in exchange for the bull, he replied that he "would not part with Reynell's bull for all the thoroughbreds in the country." Among others who were early breeders of Herefords in Ireland were Mr. Pollock, the Earl of Meath, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. Thomas Robinson, Sir Hugh Crofton, Mr. John N. Gerrard, and Lord Castlecote.

As to the strains of Hereford blood first introduced into Ireland there is no exact information. At that time the mottle-face variety was all the fashion, and the star of Benjamin Tomkins was in the ascendant. More than likely, therefore, it was the blood of this strain that was first transferred to the pastures of Westmeath. From the glimpse we get of the early Reynella cattle through the records of the Farming Society it is evident that Mr. Reynell had established his herd of good material and had maintained it of high character. No records exist as to the Hereford herd which once browsed on the Earl of Meath's umbrageous parks at Kilruddery Castle, but the supposition that it was composed of Tomkins' mottle-faced sorts would seem to be well founded.

We are enabled to be more exact as to the original blood in the herd of Mr. J. N. Gerrard of Gibbstown. That ardent admirer of Herefords was an extensive purchaser from the veteran breeder Mr. John Price of Ryall, whose herd was likewise principally derived from Benjamin Tomkins. At Gibbstown Mr. Price's stock bred very successfully, so that Mr. Gerrard's herd obtained a wide reputation, taking the leading show-yard honours for several years. All these earlier Irish herds have long since ceased to exist, but they were succeeded by others that still flourish and very creditably represent the excellent properties of Hereford cattle.

The Reynell family have bred Herefords constantly since

the first introduction of the breed about 1775, but the old stock were cleared out by pleuro pneumonia. Mr. R. W. Reynell, Killynon, Westmeath, who now represents the family, obtained a valuable herd of Herefords from his father, who brought some of the original Reynella stock to Killynon, but pleuro pneumonia swept away the whole of that herd with the exception of one cow, which survived and bred afterwards. At the ripe old age of 26 years, this fine cow was sold to the butcher for £26. None of her produce was kept on.

The present herd at Killynon was founded by the purchase of Cherry 13th at Lord Berwick's sale in 1861, the only females subsequently purchased being Mistletoe from Mr. T. Rogers, Coxall; Pigeon, bred by Mr. J. Burlton, Luntley Court; and Flora from Mrs. J. B. Green, Marlow. The stud bull is Marquis of Waterford 5154, bred by Mr. Evans, Llandowlay, and his predecessors were Fright 5924, Prince of Madley 4055, Stanway 2nd 4154, and Eton Montem 3813. The herd numbers over 30 head, and the animals are thick, well-fleshed, and of a thoroughly useful stamp. The young bulls have, as a rule, been purchased by Irish breeders, some of them for use amongst pure-bred Hereford cows, and others for crossing purposes. A few bulls and females have been sold for exportation to America. In recent years the herd has won a good many prizes in Irish show-yards.

One of the most successful breeders of Herefords in Ireland was the late Mr. P. J. Kearney of Miltown House, County Meath, who imported some animals of choice blood. After his death the herd, numbering 86 head, was dispersed on November 14th, 1877, by Messrs. Rogers and Hamar, the well-known Hereford salesmen. In the preface to the catalogue of that sale, the auctioneers thus described the herd:—"If not the best, at all events without a superior in the whole range of Hereford herds, either in Ireland or Great Britain. As regards descent it is unquestionably the best Messrs. Rogers and Hamar have ever had the privilege to offer. The blood flows in a direct line from the earliest known fountains of these remarkable and renowned cattle, and with the able guidance of an experienced judge, the animals included in the Miltown herd may be said to have reached a degree of perfection

seldom equalled and never surpassed. The well-known and justly appreciated blood of the wonderful Monaughty strains of the late Mr. James Rea is largely infused into Mr. Kearney's celebrated stock." Mr. Kearney had been formerly a breeder of Shorthorns, but disposed of them to make room for the "white faces." His first purchase of Herefords was the bull Sir Cupis Ball 2761, bred by Mr. James Rea of Monaughty, and six highly-bred heifers selected from the herds of Lord Berwick and Mr. Rea. Subsequently he introduced animals representing the strains of the Jeffries, Turner, Tudge, Rogers, Pitt, Gilliland, Sheriff, Longmore, and Green. The prices obtained at the dispersion were not very high, varying from 20 to 70 guineas. Several were purchased to remain in Ireland by Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Purdon, Mr. Reynell, and others. A fresh herd was established at Miltown House by the present representative, Major Kearney, who has bred several excellent specimens of the breed.

The late Mr. J. C. G. Pollock established a valuable herd by purchases from the herds of Lord Berwick; Mr. Price, Court House, Pembridge; and Mr. Rea, Monaughty. His selections from the Cronkhill herd were Jessamine and Verbena, both got by Attingham 911, and of the celebrated Rebecca tribe. The herd was maintained with much success, and was sold in its entirety to Mr. W. S. Garnett, Williamstown, Kells, County Meath.

Mr. R. Fetherstonhaugh's herd of Herefords at Rockview, Killucan, County Westmeath, Ireland, would stand well in average merit, even among the most highly esteemed herds in the county of Hereford. Founded in 1861, it has been maintained with good judgment and liberality, and the animals have thriven admirably. The first purchases were Adelaide, Heliotrope, and Helica from Lord Berwick's herd; Grace and Gaiety from Mr. Stedman of Bedstone Hall; and Castanet and Solo from Mr. Powell of Great Brampton. Silence, the dam of Adelaide, was the dam of Carlisle, winner of the Royal first prizes at Carlisle. Chelmsford, and Salisbury; of Beauty, a Royal winner at Salisbury and Warwick, and first in bull, cow, and offspring class at Hereford; of Ada, Royal winner at Warwick; and of Agnes, Royal winner

at Canterbury—a wonderful succession of Royal winners certainly! Subsequent additions to the Rockview herd were Cherry Branch from Cherry Fruit, bred by Mr. Rea, Monaghty, and Cherry, from Mr. Green of Marlow. The principal sires used were Silverstream 2214, bred by Lord Berwick; Sir Harry 2767, bred by Mr. Gibbons; Lord Nelson 3223, bred by Mr. Rogers; Chieftain 3017, bred by Mr. Kearney; Cyprus 4494, bred by Mr. Green; King Koffee 4682, bred by Mr. Evans; Victor 5881, bred by Mr. Edwards; Stars and Stripes 7284, bred by Mr. Cardine, and got by Lord Wilton; and Cronkhill 7th. Sir Harry, Lord Nelson, and Victor were exceptionally good sires, while the young stock from Stars and Stripes are very promising. The last-named bull is assisted among the 50 cows in the herd by a half-brother to Arthur, obtained from Mr. Price of Court House. Many of the bulls reared have been sold for crossing with the cattle of the country around, while several have gone to America. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has not been in the habit of exhibiting, but at last year's Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society he obtained second prize for the yearling heifer Grace 17th, third for the yearling bull Farming Boy, and first with fat Hereford ox. Farmer Boy's two brothers, Farmer 2nd and Fair Profit, are both in America, and he himself was sold in Dublin for crossing with Shorthorns and dairy cows. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has been very successful with his pure and cross-bred Hereford oxen, which he fattens chiefly on grass.

At Lisnabin, also in Westmeath, the late Captain Purdon established an excellent herd of Herefords from a single cow purchased from the Reynella herd, but about 1840 the whole of this valuable stock were swept away by a fierce attack of pleuro pneumonia. The present owner of the estate, Mr. G. N. Purdon, had been much impressed by the beauty of his father's Herefords, and accordingly in 1871 he began to build up a fresh herd, which he has established with great success, and which has produced some of the finest Hereford bulls seen in recent years. The first animals purchased were the cow Crinoline and the heifer Blossom 2nd, from the herd of Mr. John Morris, Town House, Madley, Hereford; and the heifers

Spangle 4th and Lady 4th from the splendid herd of Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow Lodge, Leintwardine, Herefordshire. The herd was further increased by the purchase of the cow Young Lady 2nd, and the two heifers Lovely 3rd and Medora, from the choice and prize-taking stock of Mrs. Sarah Edwards, Wintercott, Leominster, Herefordshire; and by the purchase of two heifers, Cherry 13th and Beauty 6th, in the same year from Mr. Green of Marlow. It was again augmented in 1876 by the acquisition of two cows, Picture 2nd and Picture 3rd, from Mr. Prosser of Honeybourne Grounds; a heifer, the Queen of the Ocean, was got from Mr. Thomas Rogers of Coxall, Bucknell, Salop; and in 1877 a cow and calf, Cordelia and Sweetbriar, were bought from Mr. W. Tudge of Adforton; another cow and calf being added from Mr. Thomas Rogers. In 1878 a two-year-old heifer, Spot 3rd, by the celebrated Horace 3877, and two yearling heifers, Spot 4th and Tidy, by the champion bull Truro 5677, were bought from Mr. John Price, Pembridge. At first Mr. Purdon did not keep a stock sire at Lisnabin, but sent his cows to the bulls belonging to his neighbour Mr. R. Reynell of Killynon; the earlier calves bred in the herd, excluding cows that had been mated prior to their purchase, being got by Prince of Madley, bred by Mr. Morris, Madley, and Stanway 2nd 4154, bred by Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, both of which were the property of Mr. Reynell. Since that time Mr. Purdon has relied on his own herd for sires. When the herd was still young he bred Sultan 5033, after Stanway 2nd 4154, and out of Blossom 2nd; Czar 4496, after Prince of Madley, and out of Spangle 4th; and Punch 4882, after Stowe 3478, and out of Blossom 2nd. The first noteworthy achievement, as regards bull breeding, for which the herd has become so famous, was the production of the renowned Rifleman 5538, calved in March, 1875, after Sultan 5033, and out of Lady 4th. He was followed by Bezique 5761, his son; and then came Favourite 6430, the son of Bezique. As a proof of the excellence of the Herefords bred by Mr. Purdon, we may here mention some of the chief prizes gained by him at the Royal Dublin Society's shows. In 1872 Mr. Purdon was first for heifers giving milk with Blossom 2nd, and first for cows with Crinoline. In 1873 he was second for yearling bulls with

Punch 4882, first for heifers with Lady 4th, and second for cows with Spangle 4th. In 1874 he was first for yearling bulls with Czar 4496, first for two-year-old bulls with Punch, and first for cows with Lady 4th. In 1875 he was first for yearlings with Valentine (out of Lady 4th and after Punch) and first for two-year-olds with Czar. Rifleman 5538 (after Sultan 5033, and out of Lady 4th) made his first appearance as a yearling in 1876, when he occupied the premier place, being noticed as very handsome and nicely fleshed. In 1879, Bezique 5761 (after Rifleman, and out of Mistletoe) came to the front, winning first honours. The crowning victory was attained in 1880, when Rifleman stood first and gained the Chaloner Plate as best bull at the show, beating Major Kearney's Truro, which was subsequently champion at Ball's Bridge. Bezique, his son, was first prize two-year-old, and Fusilier, a full brother of Bezique, was first prize yearling on the same occasion. This was a unique honour for the breeder, and stamped the Lisnabin herd as one of great value. In 1881 Mr. Purdon was first for aged bulls with Bezique and first for yearlings with Favourite 6430 (out of Spot 3rd, and after Bezique); while in 1882, Favourite was first in the two-year-old class, and Bezique second in the aged class, having to give place to Truro. In 1884 he was first with Rector in the yearling bull class and first with Favourite amongst aged bulls, and also won the Gibbs cup; while in 1885 he was again first with Favourite, and won the Gibbs cup, which thus became his own property, he having won it on three occasions. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Purdon, with bulls of his own breeding, has been able to obtain first honours at the Royal Dublin Shows over all the fine Hereford sires that have recently been imported to Ireland.

Major Gardner of Glanmore Castle, County Wicklow, maintained successfully for a few years a well-bred Hereford herd; while by Mr. Gilliland of County Derry, Mr. G. A. Stephens, County Dublin, and others in Ireland, the breed has been cultivated with gratifying results.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

The Hereford breed has gained a great reputation in the Western States of America as well as in Canada. Its excellent

properties as grazing stock have been heartily appreciated by the shrewd stockmen of Canada and the far West, and manifestly the breed has great prospects before it in the American Continent.

The first shipment of Herefords to America of which there is any record was made in 1817, when two bulls and two heifers were taken out by the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky. Nothing is known of the breeding of these, but from the statement that the sum paid for the four was only £105, it is concluded that they could not have been of the highest character. It is interesting to note that an important consignment of Shorthorns went out in the same ship with these four Herefords, and that the supposition that the two breeds had been allowed to intermix on their way helped to fix upon these Shorthorns and their produce—notoriously known as “Seventeens”—the stigma that they were not “thoroughbred.” One of the Hereford bulls died on the journey between Baltimore and Kentucky, and it is stated that from the other animals the produce was not very numerous, and gradually merged into other varieties.

In Mr. Duckham's Record, part i. and ii., Mr. Sandford Howard gives some interesting notes as to the earlier importations of Herefords into America, and from these we produce the following extracts:—“In 1824 Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the Royal Navy, a native of the island of Nantucket, presented to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture a Hereford bull and heifer. They were bred by Sir J. G. Cotterell, whose stock was from Mr. Yarworth, and his from Benj. Tomkins, the first noted breeder of Herefords. The heifer never bred. The bull left a valuable progeny of half-bloods, particularly in the vicinity of Northampton, where he was kept for several years by the late Hon. I. C. Bates. The cattle feeders along Connecticut river stated that after they had fed some of the half-blood Hereford oxen, they would gladly pay from five to ten dollars a head more for them than for other cattle of equal size and condition, knowing that they would be amply remunerated for the additional cost in the gain the animals would make for the food consumed, and in the extra price the beef would bring.

"In 1840, Corning and Sotham of Albany, N.Y., imported 17 cows and heifers, and five bulls. They were from the herds of Mr. J. Hewer and Mr. Walker. A portion of this herd finally passed into the hands of Mr. E. Corning, jun., who added to it by importations of several fine animals from the herd of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, and subsequently others from different herds. Probably the breed has been more disseminated through the country from these importations than from any others.

"About the year 1852 the Hon. L. A. Dowley, then residing at Brattleboro, Vt., imported a bull and two heifers. They were from the herd of the late Lord Berwick. The progeny of these animals was scattered up the Connecticut Valley somewhat, and in a few instances went into Lower Canada. The bull Cronkhill, a very fine animal, passed into the hands of George Clerk of Springfield, Otsego County, N.Y."

The introduction of the improved Herefords into Canada is described in the following communication which Mr. E. W. Stone of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ontario, addressed to Mr. Duckham:—"I am an extensive breeder of Shorthorns, which breed I think very highly of; yet I trust I shall answer your enquiries without prejudice. From what I remembered of the Herefords in my youth, and seeing the poor animals exhibited here for two or three years as Herefords, I thought they bore a striking contrast to them, and upon my visiting the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Show at Canterbury I was so much pleased with those I saw there that I resolved to purchase some, and send out to let the people of Canada see what pure-bred Herefords were. I therefore commissioned my brother to purchase at the sales of Lord Bateman and Lord Berwick's herds. My herd now numbers 23, are good specimens, and attract the attention of all who see them. They readily became acclimatised and retain their general character. I believe them preferable on the whole to other breeds as grazers. Those I have appear at all times fit for the butcher, and I should think they would be most profitable for the western prairies. I have not had any experience in stall feeding, but, during our long winters they seem to equal, if not to surpass, others in

condition, and I think them as hardy as any breed, and very suitable animals for this climate, which is very changeable; sometimes in 24 hours it varies 30 to 40 degrees. Our cattle generally have to put up with it without any attention, excepting in very stormy weather in the autumn, when we put them up, and during the winter keep them in stables or yards. The Herefords stand these changes equal to any, and, I believe, will be of great service in crossing the stock here as they become known. They are not generally known here; but most people who have seen mine are very pleased with them, and I think they will be more appreciated."

Of the more recent American and Canadian importations we cannot attempt to give a detailed account. This, indeed, would require an entire volume to itself. Suffice it to say that the breed is now firmly established in both Canada and America, and is rapidly pushing its way into all parts of these great countries, where, as we have already stated, it is held in high esteem by stock-men especially for its splendid grazing properties. During the past few years there has been a great demand for Herefords both in the United States and Canada, and many of the finest representatives of the breed have been taken across the Atlantic. The high registration fee of 100 dollars upon English-bred animals, introduced by the Executive of the American Hereford Association, has lessened exportation, but as this impediment is not likely to be of long duration, it is unnecessary here to enter into the discussion which the movement has occasioned. The demand for Hereford bulls for crossing with the cattle of the Western Ranches increases every year, and while this continues the exportation of "white faces" is not likely to fall off to any great extent. As to the movements of the breed in America, its rapid extension over different parts of the country, its show-yard achievements in contest with other breeds, its success in crossing with native cattle as well as when maintained in its purity, and its splendid "foraging properties," a great deal might be said that would be creditable to the breed, and interesting and flattering to its supporters. But so much space has been taken up by "the breed at home" that its peregrinations and doings abroad must be noticed very briefly.

Amongst the many American patrons of the breed Mr. T. L. Miller of Beecher, Illinois, has for several years been a central figure. Mr. Miller has done a vast deal for the breed in the far West. He has been an extensive, enterprising, and skilful breeder of Herefords, and through the "Breeder's Journal," which he started and has carried on solely with the object of advocating the interests of the breed, and by other means, he has striven with untiring energy and with great success to make the merits of Herefords known and appreciated amongst the stock-owners of America. In response to an application from the authors, Mr. Miller has furnished an interesting account of his connection with Hereford cattle. He says:—"My life had been devoted to business interests up to 1869, although I had from 1844 a small farm, and had endeavoured to keep my self abreast of the agricultural and live interest by breeding. From 1844 to 1856 I had a small farm stock of 40 acres in Ohio, in connection with my home; from 1856 to 1869 I held the farm on which I am now living, farming in the ordinary way with common stock. In 1869 I determined to have better stock or none at all. I had lived in Chicago. I then moved from Chicago, where I had resided, to my farm, and undertook to inform myself as to better methods. In following this investigation I soon came to the conclusion that success in farming must come through some branch of the live stock interest. I followed out enquiries through all branches of the live stock interest so far as the dairy and its products were concerned, and came to the conclusion that I could not reach success in that direction.

"I had at the time, say in 1881, as foreman a Mr. Rowell, a Herefordshire farmer, who brought to my notice the Hereford cattle, claiming for them greater merit than any other breed. On his recommendation I examined one herd, and in February, 1872, I made my first purchase, and during the year bought about 40 head, and continued to purchase from time to time when ever any were offered me. My sales for five years were made in Colorado and Texas, taking them there for sale, a distance of 1000 to 1500 miles. From that time to the present I have found my sales at home. The basis of this demand has been from the results of my introduction of bulls

on the range. They proved themselves good range cattle, good graziers, and hardy, adapting themselves to their new surroundings as though they were native to them.

"The demand from the range was largely for grade bulls, and this created a demand among our farmers and live stock breeders for thoroughbred Hereford bulls to cross upon common and Shorthorn cows, for the purpose of rearing grade bulls to supply the range requirements. Still there are a great many thoroughbred Hereford bulls sold for the range. I have made three sales to the Messrs. Swan of about 50 head at each sale, and a large number of sales to different parties of from five to 20 at each sale. Last spring we sold to one firm 40 head of thoroughbreds and 150 head of high grades. One objection that western men have to buying thoroughbreds is, that their cattle run at large and mix with other herds, and hence other ranchmen get the benefit of the bulls equally with themselves. I sold 16 bulls in 1875 to a western ranchman, and for several years his neighbours could show as large a percentage of white face calves as he could.

"I have pushed this interest with all the ability I could command. For a time I used the live stock journals by paying liberally in the way of advertising. But this privilege was so restricted that I could not make it available. I then established the "Breeders' Journal." You will see in the five volumes I send you the character of the work I have done. I have not only done a large amount of work, but I have paid out a large amount of money to advance this interest—not less than 100,000 dollars [$\pounds 20,000$], and probably more. I consider the interest firmly established in this country, and they have the first place in the estimation of cattle-men on the plains, and to a very large extent among bullock breeders throughout the States.

"We have had a few cases of contagious pleuro pneumonia in the West—in no instance amongst Herefords. This has caused quarantine regulations to be established against us, and has created a fear of disease that has interfered with trade during the past year. This is likely to place more Hereford bullocks on the market, which will give to the world a new evidence of the merits of the Hereford as a beef

animal. Nearly all the males have been kept for sires, and there are now a large number of what are termed grade Herefords seen on the plains that have not more than a quarter, and many with not more than one-eighth, blood of the Hereford.

"The number of thoroughbred Hereford herds is continually increasing in this country, and many of them are of great merit. In my own herd I have used Sir Charles 543 (3434), Success 2 (5031), and Winter de Cote 2977 (6021). These have been my standard bulls, though I have used others to some extent. Success has now been at the head of the herd for 12 years."

Mr. Adams Earl of Lafayette, Indiana, has been one of the most successful among breeders of Herefords in America. His herd has been formed of several important selections from England, and the produce of these cattle, and the stock numbering over 200 head, have been described by experienced breeders as of the very highest merit. Lord Wilton strains are predominant in the herd, Mr. Earl having imported those three excellent sons of Lord Wilton, viz., Sir Bartle Frere (Royal winner in 1881), Romeo, and Prince Edward. The Royal winner Garfield was also imported for use on the Lord Wilton females, and alike in the mating and general management of the herd good judgment has been displayed.

In 1868 Mr. H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield, Maine, purchased the whole of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane's herd at Hillhurst, and in after years extensive and important additions were made, so that the Fairfield herd became one of the most famous in America.

Mr. A. P. Freeman of Huntington, Massachusetts, U.S.A., has been breeding Herefords for several years, and has had much success both in the show-yard and the market. Several of his cattle have gone to the Western States at good prices, while he has won first prizes and sweepstakes against all ages and breeds wherever he has exhibited. A pair of half-bred Hereford steers, sold by Mr. Freeman, dressed 2600 lbs. at three years old, and a pair of his two-year-old grades weighed alive no less than 3030 lbs, a pair of yearlings turning the scales at 2100 lbs. The cattle are well fed and well housed, the calves

being allowed to suckle their dams morning and night. Mr. Freeman speaks highly of the value of Herefords as draught cattle, and also as to their hardiness and longevity. Mr. Freeman forwarded to the authors copy of a letter from Mr. C. H. Kirkland of Norwich, Massachusetts, whose family has been associated with Hereford cattle for more than half a century. About 1830 his grandfather, Mr. Samuel Kirkland, purchased the famous Hereford bull Sir Isaac, which, along with a Hereford cow that never bred in America, Sir Isaac Coffin had presented to the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture about 1825. Mr. Kirkland states that the offspring of this bull were distinguished for strength of constitution, great activity, and elastic and quick movement. He considers that for the climate and soil of New England the Hereford is the most profitable breed of cattle the farmer can possess. Mr. Freeman adds, that although there had been no fresh importations of Herefords into his county (Hampshire) from 1843 until 1878, when he purchased the bull Victor 6242, the majority of the cattle around him, nevertheless, displayed "the white face and red body of the Hereford breed, tracing back for it seems 40 years or more to the Hereford stock of Major Kirkland as it was called; showing conclusively the power of the Hereford to impress and transmit its characteristics for generations. The bull Sir Isaac did his best work and found his most appreciative friends in this county, and it was seeing what the Kirkland stock had done for the improvement of all other stock that led me to the purchase of a Hereford bull—and it was because I was so well pleased with him that I afterwards purchased more."

Mr. C. M. Culbertson of Chicago and Hereford Park, Newman Douglas County, Illinois, maintains a large herd of well-selected highly-bred Hereford cattle. In his private catalogue for 1884, which contains 117 head, he states he had just made his fifth annual importation from England, comprising 15 head, and including the famous bull The Grove 3rd 5051 and six of his daughters, as well as five by the celebrated Horace. The character and standing of Mr. Culbertson's herd are well attested by the fact that the animals he has bred or imported have won over 100 first prizes, 13 sweepstakes.

champions, and specials, and over 50 second prizes, besides seven first Premium Hereford Herd prizes, and one Grand Sweepstakes Beef Herd prize over all breeds. It is thus seen that The Grove 3rd was placed in a herd worthy of his great merit. This grand sire cost 800 guineas at The Grove sale in 1884, a handsome figure, certainly, for a nine-year-old bull. Through the favour of the "Breeder's Gazette" (Chicago), we are able to give a portrait of him, which faithfully represents his thick, symmetrical, low-set, heavily-fleshed frame, and true Hereford character. Mr. Culbertson selected a son of the famous Lord Wilton 4748 to assist and succeed The Grove 3rd at the head of his herd, and a very handsome animal this youngster grew into. Roan Boy, the champion bullock of the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1883, was bred and fattened by Mr. Culbertson. He was got by a pure-bred Hereford bull, and out of a half-bred Shorthorn cow. At three years and eleven months he weighed 2125 lbs.

Messrs. Fowler and Co. of Fowlers Rancho, St. Marys, Kansas, have established a herd of about 50 head. They began with Merry Monarch heifers obtained from Mr. Hill of Felhampton Court, and a Horace bull, Iron Duke 8759, bred by Mr. R. Shirley, Craven Arms. They also had some Merry Monarch bulls from Mr. Hill, which they used with excellent results amongst grade stock. Among the later purchases were a prize heifer at the Royal Shrewsbury Show, and the fine young bull Clinker 3rd 8419, by Merry Monarch, and bought from Mr. I. Hill. This bull is now at the head of the herd, and is much thought of, especially for his symmetry and style. Animals from the herd have won several prizes at local shows, including champion prizes for best cow of any age and breed with Bright Ethel 6th, got by Mr. L. L. Moore's Bredwardine. In a communication to the authors, the owners say:—"We let both Herefords and Shorthorns run in the prairie in the summer, the former keeping flesh far the best. In winter we keep some in yards with open sheds, and some in close stabling with daily exercise. We find that Herefords stand the exposure of open sheds far better than Shorthorns. The half-bred Hereford bull calves at one year old are worth ten dollars more than half-bred Shorthorns for use on the

izes, besides
one Grand
is thus seen
of his great
rove sale in
ear-old bull.
(Chicago), we
y represents
me, and true
son of the
e Grove 3rd
animal this
flock of the
fattened by
reford bull,
e years and

rys, Kansas,
began with
Felhampton
by Mr. R.
ry Monarch
llent results
were a prize
young bull
from Mr. I.
erd, and is
and style.
local shows,
e and breed
redwardine.
say:—" We
airie in the
In winter
me in close
ds stand the
orns. The
are worth
use on the

THE GROVE 3rd 5051



Some of our sportsmen put over 50 on an acre, and some have more than 100 on an acre. Good Herd prizes for my Game Swoon state last year, and several others. It is thought that the Game Herd is not a very worthy of his name. This is a very common game at The Game and 1884 a Game Herd was shown for a time in the city. Through the favour of Mr. Forester's "Noyah," a Chicago man, I am able to give a portrait of him, which, faithfully represents his thick, symmetrical, heavy, heavily-fleshed frame, with Hereford character. Mr. Colburn selected a son of François Lord Wilton 1748 to assist in securing the Game at the head of his herd, and a very handsome animal was entered into the "Blue Boy" the champion of all at Chicago last Stock Show in 1887, and was purchased by Mr. Colburn. He was put to a pasture with other herds and out of a herd of 50 animals. At three years of age he was weighed and found 2100 lbs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hill of Fowler, Rancho, St. Marys, Kansas have established a herd of about 50 head. They began with Merry Moorish heifers of seven years, Mr. Hill of Polk county, and a Hereford Bull, from 10 to 12, bred by Mr. Shirley, Craven Arms. They also had some Merry Moorish heifers from Mr. Hill, which they set with excellent results. Among the best heifers was one that was going to Chicago in 1887, and was purchased and brought from Mr. Hill. This animal was a very fine specimen of the breed, and much thought was given to its symmetry and shape. Animals from this herd have secured prizes at local shows in this county, and a number of herds of any age and breed with bright points have been bred by Mr. F. L. Hill's herd. By a comparison of the records of the Game Herd, it will be found that the Game Herd is the best in the county. It is the best herd of Game Herd in the county, and since its establishment has been successful. Mr. and Mrs. Hill's herd is the best of its kind in the county. The best of the Game Herd is the best of its kind in the county. The best of the Game Herd is the best of its kind in the county.

g
a

sp
G
th
tiv
In
SE
wh
94
Ka
W
cov
C.
exc
Arc
Mic
Wil
Mr.
intr
Ann
(21
brot
Bris
the
Mow
Will
head
valu
Comp
Indep
Odeb
some
Mr. T
kum,
dahl,
Beech
Co., I

great cattle ranches, to which we supply some hundreds annually."

Among the other leading herds of Herefords in America, special mention must be made of those owned by Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Aurora, Illinois, who have taken across the Atlantic a large number of exceptionally good representatives of the breed; Messrs. Fowler and Vanatta of Fowler, Indiana, the exhibitors of Regulus, the Chicago Fat Stock Show champion of 1885; Mr. A. A. Crane of Osco, Illinois, whose herd numbers over 125 head, with the prize bull Grimley 9443 at its head; Messrs. Shockey and Gibb of Lawrence, Kansas; the Iowa Hereford Cattle Company, Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa, which owns over a hundred well-selected cows and heifers of the Lord Wilton and Horace strains; Mr. C. K. Parmelee of Desplaines, Cook Co., Illinois, whose excellent herd is headed by the famous English-bred prize bull Archibald 6290; Messrs. Sotham and Stickney of Pontiac, Michigan, whose herd, headed by the imported bull Stock Fields Wilton, is under the care of Mr. Sotham, only son of the late Mr. W. H. Sotham, so prominently associated with the early introduction of Herefords into America; Mr. J. O. Curry of Aurora, Illinois, whose grand herd is headed by Royal Grove (21500), got by the celebrated sire The Grove 3rd, and full brother to Mr. Cochrane's Cassio; Mr. J. C. Bertram of Bristol, Illinois, who has Sir Wilfrid, son of Lord Wilton, at the head of a well-bred herd; Mr. T. C. Ponting of Moweaqua, Shelby Co., Illinois; Messrs. J. R. Price and Son, Williamsville, Illinois, who possess a choice herd of about 130 head; Mr. J. S. Hawes of Colony, Kansas, who owns a valuable herd of over 200 head; the Indiana Blooded Stock Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Independence, Missouri; Messrs. C. W. Cook and Son of Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa, whose herd is very large, and includes some admirable specimens; Mr. E. Phelps of Pontiac, Michigan; Mr. T. Clark of Beecher, Illinois; Mr. G. W. Henry of Ashkum, Iroquois Co., Illinois; Messrs. Barrow Brothers, Sheldahl, Iowa; Mr. Dunham of Dunlop, Iowa; Mr. John Nolan, Beecher, Illinois; Messrs. W. Morgan and Son of Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas; Mr. W. C. McGavock, Franklin, Howard Co.,

Missouri; Mr. R. Hewes of Tower Hill Stock Farm, Goodenow, Illinois; Mr. J. Borland of Stanton, Newbraska; Mr. G. F. Baker of Oakland Stock Farm, Goodenow, Illinois; Messrs. Clough Brothers of Elyria, Ohio; Mr. B. Hershey of Muscatine, Iowa; Mr. Wm. Powell, Beecher, Illinois; Messrs. Seabury and Sample, Lafayette, Indiana, &c.

Hereford interests in Canada have received great stimulus from the attention given to the breed at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. Along with other leading varieties of farm live stock, Hereford cattle have there been bred and reared with much skill and success. Professor Brown, who so ably presides over the agricultural section of the institution, made excellent selections in this country, and by his carefully-conducted fattening experiments has done much to spread the fame of Herefords as beef-producing cattle. His last importation in 1884 comprised a few very valuable Herefords, including the highly-bred bull Conqueror 7510, which was purchased from Her Majesty the Queen at 500 guineas, and some females of exceptional merit, purchased from Mr. John Hill and others. Conqueror was bred by the late Mr. Carwardine, and got by Lord Wilton 4740, and in Canada he and his stock have been much esteemed.

Few gentlemen have done so much in late years to make the good name of the Herefords known throughout Canada and the Western States of America as the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst Farm, Quebec. Mr. Cochrane's great experience in the breeding and rearing of high-class stock has enabled him to bring out to the full extent the merits of the "white faces," and the enlisting of his support was of great value to Hereford interests both at home and abroad. In response to an application from the authors, Mr. Cochrane furnished the following brief account of his herd, dated September, 1885:— "The herd now numbers a few over 100 head, 80 of which are cows, heifers and heifer calves, two stock bulls, and the remainder bull calves. The herd was founded and built up by purchases made in 1880 and '81 from the Chadnor herd, 20 females now in the herd being of that strain; from the Longner Hall sale in 1881 eight Rarities, two Delights, and one Lovely, now in the herd; and from the importation of

ock Farm,
Newbraska;
ow, Illinois;
Hershey of
ois; Messrs.

at stimulus
io Agricul-
her leading
e been bred
Brown, who
institution,
s carefully-
spread the
st importa-
Herefords,
which was
guineas, and
n Mr. John
late Mr.
Canada he

rs to make
out Canada
on. M. H.
ane's great
s stock has
rits of the
s of great
In response
rnished the
r, 1885:—
of which
ls, and the
d built up
dnor herd,
; from the
ights, and
ortation of

The Property of the Hon. M. H. Cowan, of Illinois

CASSIO 6349.





CASSIO 6849.
The Property of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst, Compton, Canada.

18
got
Lon
Job
A.
Mr
Cou
bul
188
sale
The
Miss
selec
old
Atki
Iving
Belin
Hay
Chan
Lacy
Wiltc
Roger
and is
6672
prove
with h
was s
Chicag
disting
yet ap
regula
ception
old ste
the sw
of Th
heifers
several
stock w
perien

1883, consisting of ten heifers from Mr. Carwardine's herd, got by that extraordinary prize bull and sire of prize-winners Lord Wilton; and a number of others from the herds of Mr. John Price of Court House, Mr. Myddleton of Beckjay, Mr. A. Rogers of The Rodd, Mr. A. P. Turner of Strangworth, Mr. Robinson of Lynhales, Mr. John Hill of Felhampton Court, and Mr. Grasett of Wetmore; as well as the young bull Cassio, by that eminent sire The Grove 3rd 5051. In 1883 Mr. Urwick of Hereford purchased for me at The Leen sale (Mr. P. Turner's) the heifers Empress and Vanity by The Grove 3rd 5051, and at the Chadnor sale the heifers Miss Polly, Marigold, and Ringlet. Then in March, 1884, he selected and sent out for me five yearling and five two-year-old heifers by Romulus 5543 from the herd of Mr. S. H. Atkinson, Letton Court, mainly descended from the old Ivingtonbury stock of Mr. T. Roberts; two yearling heifers, Belinda and Wanton, by Pertly 5498 by Horace, from Mr. H. Haywood, Blakemere; two yearling heifers, Rosa and Ella, by Chancellor 5426 by Horace, bred by Mr. H. R. Hall, Holme Lacy; and three yearlings by Albany 7364 (son of Lord Wilton), Lily Queen, Bulb, and Frances, bred by Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd. President 6111 was my first stock bull, and is still in use in the herd. He was followed by Secretary 6672 by Regulus, bought of Mr. J. Price, Court House: he proved an excellent getter, and I have always regretted parting with him. Sir Evelyn 7263 was also used successfully, and was sold in April, 1884, at my sale held at Dexter Park, Chicago. But the present stock bull, Cassio 6849, has most distinguished himself as a sire, though none of his stock has yet appeared in the show-ring, we being debarred by quarantine regulations from exhibiting at the American fairs, with the exception of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, at which my three-year-old steer Sir Richard, bred by Mr. T. Fenn of Downton, won the sweepstakes for best dressed carcase in 1882. The cross of The Grove 3rd blood through Cassio on Lord Wilton heifers seems to have been a very successful one, and I have several most promising heifers of this combination from the stock which was bought at Stocktonbury in 1883. My experience with the Herefords has been most satisfactory both in

Eastern townships and on the ranges in our Canadian Northwest. They are hardy and prolific, and will fatten on grass alone where no other breed will."

The accompanying illustration of Cassio, prepared for the "Breeder's Gazette" (Chicago), indicates that he is handsome in form as well as highly bred.

The herd at Port Cardinal, Ontario, belonging to Mr. Benson, was founded in 1880 by a valuable lot of animals imported from Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow Lodge, Leominster; Mr. W. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury; and Mr. John Mutton, Farrington, near Ledbury. Subsequent selections were made from the herds of Mr. C. C. Bridges, Gowan Station; and Mr. George Pitt, Chadnor Court. Rambler 6th, got by Chieftain 4427 and bred by Mr. Green, and Ledbury, got by Royal 18th 5552 and bred by Mr. Mutton, were imported as calves. The former turned out a valuable and prolific sire, all his calves doing well. Duke of Marlow (6920), a son of the latter and out of the imported cow Miss Grove 4th, was an exceedingly good bull, and was purchased by Messrs. Hunton and Sotham, Abilene, Kansas, along with other 16 pure-bred Hereford cows, heifers, and calves, from Mr. Benson's herd. The price paid for these 17 animals was about £1000, or nearly £59 a-head. Other sales have been made at higher prices. Mr. Benson did not favour showing, thinking it undesirable that breeding cattle should be highly fed, but wherever his animals were exhibited they made a very creditable appearance. In this herd the calves are allowed to suckle their dams until they are able to feed themselves. The cattle thrive well, and they are found to be "remarkably good graziers, a quality which also seems to run through all the animals which have crosses of the breed in their veins." All the animals in this herd are fed with ensilage in winter, between 400 and 500 tons of maize, rye, and clover silage being made on the farm every year.

In America, as well as in this country, Herefords have made a creditable appearance in show-yards. In contests with other breeds they have often been triumphant, especially in shows of breeding cattle. Hereford crosses are fast coming to the front in fat stock shows, and in the far West, as in this country, it

is found that the Hereford and Shorthorn produce a first cross of rare merit as a butcher's animal. Bullocks of this breeding won the Champion Stakes at the Fat Stock Shows in Chicago in 1883 and 1885. Regulus, the champion of 1885, bred by Messrs. Price and Son of Williamsville, Illinois, and reared, fattened, and exhibited by Messrs. Fowler and Vannatta of Fowler, Indiana, displayed a great predominance of the Hereford characteristics. He was got by the imported Hereford bull Regulus 2nd 6089, and out of a half-bred Shorthorn cow. It is stated that of the prizes for carcasses of beef awarded at the Chicago Fat Stock Shows, 29 per cent. has been won by Herefords, 42 per cent. by grade Herefords, 4 per cent. by Hereford-Shorthorns, and 25 per cent. by grade Shorthorns.

One of the most valuable Hereford sires ever used in America was Sir Richard 2nd 4984, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright of Hampton Court, Hereford, and imported in 1870 by Mr. John Merriman of Cockeyville, near Baltimore. Sir Oliver 2nd, the sire of Sir Richard 2nd, was a noted prize-winner, while his grandsire was the famous Sir Benjamin 1387. From an obituary notice of this celebrated bull in a leading American journal, we take the following:—"Old Sir Richard 2nd, the famous Hereford bull, has recently been sent to the butcher at the age of 15 years and three months. This will be learned with regret by Hereford breeders throughout the country, owing to his long and useful life. It is almost universally conceded that he has been the progenitor of more fine stock of his breed than any other bull in the country, his heifers especially proving remarkable breeders. Now that he is gone his descendants will be still more highly prized.

"In 1870 Sir Richard 2nd, when he was a yearling, was imported by the late John Merriman of Cockeyville, Md., who owned him until 1876, when he was exchanged for Compton Lad 3764, and passed into the hands of H. C. Burleigh of Maine, in whose possession he remained about two years, when he was sold with others to T. L. Miller of Beecher, Ill., for 500 dollars. After being used in this last herd, and that of T. L. Miller's two or three years, and leaving grand stock, he

was sold to Tom Clark of the same place, in whose possession he remained for some time.

"During the summer of 1882 he was hired by Messrs. Earl and Stuart of Lafayette, Ind., who succeeded in getting nearly a dozen calves from him, and in the fall of that year was purchased by Mr. C. M. Culbertson of Chicago, in whose hands he has since been. But his day was over, and Mr. Culbertson secured but three heifers and one bull from him. His health was excellent to the last.

"Of late years some long prices have been paid and offered for stock, notably the young show herd of Fowler and Vanatta in 1882, for which they were offered 5000 dollars for the four heifers and the bull. Three of those heifers were sired by Sir Richard 2nd.

"The same year C. M. Culbertson purchased two of his daughters (yearlings) at 800 dollars each, simply for breeding purposes. The prize-winning bulls Fortune, belonging to J. S. Haines of Kansas, is a son, and Dictator, owned by F. W. Smith of Missouri, is a grandson of Old Dick." When slaughtered "Old Dick," as he was familiarly called, weighed a little over 2000 lbs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In South America the breed has become famous for its grazing properties, and for its influence in improving the native cattle.

Mr. C. M. Huergo, of Messrs. Terromé and Co., who export large numbers of English-bred stock to South America, states that they began to have enquiries for Herefords for the Argentine Republic some seven years ago, and that since then the demand and the prices have both steadily increased. His firm shipped last year between 40 and 50 Herefords to that country at prices varying from £60 to £300, and in every cases the animals have given satisfaction to their importers. These animals were selected from the herds of Mr. John Hill, Lord Coventry, Messrs. Green, and Mr. Myddleton. Mr. Huergo adds:—"The first known to introduce Herefords into the Argentine Republic was Senor San Martin, who took some cattle in the year 1858; soon after Senor Maximo de Elia imported one bull and one heifer, but losing one of them, he

gave up the breed. Senor Leonardo Pereyra is the one who may be really considered as the first who took the Herefords up with energy. In May, 1862, he began with the bull Niagara, from the herd of Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall, Welshpool, sent to Buenos Ayres, consigned to a firm of auctioneers. Mr. Pereyra saw him and bought him, and used him with native cows. In the year 1864 he bought two heifers from the same breeder, and has since then continued receiving animals and using them to such good purpose, that at the present time he is considered the leading breeder in the country. His stock in Estancia San Juan consist of about 200 pure-breds and 4000 half-breds. At present the breeders of Herefords in the Argentine Republic are many, but few import direct. After Senor Pereyra, Senor Miguel Salas may be considered as following in his footsteps. The latter has received in the last few years some excellent Herefords from the herd of Mr. John Hill of Felhampton Court, and also from Lord Coventry, Mr. Thos. Myddleton, and others. Among the other breeders are Senor Zeballos, Manuel Aguirre Bell, Quesada, Mackern, &c. Our friends consider that the Hereford is the breed of the future as far as the Argentine Republic goes, and say that they do better than any other in the south and west of the Province of Buenos Ayres, south of Cordoba, All Santa Fé, and Entre Riòs. In all these districts many trials have been made with this breed, and have proved very successful. In all the provinces of the Argentine Republic many of the establishments are stocked with half-bred Herefords. In Entre Riòs, Santa Fé, and Balria Blanca there are some very important stocks, but it is almost impossible to obtain information of any accuracy. One thing at least is certain, all the breeders are quite satisfied with them. In the Province of Buenos Ayres they are especially noted for their early maturity and wealth of flesh, which allows of their sale with great profit at the age of 24 to 30 months. We understand that the skin of the Hereford in its natural state is heavier than that of the Shorthorn, and consequently commands a better price." An English farmer, settled in South America, has adopted very extensively the Hereford cross amongst the native cattle, and writing to a friend in this country as to his success in

this venture, he says:—"It is wonderful the way the Herefords stamp their colour at once. My bulls here, as you know, are three-fourths bred animals, but every calf they get, no matter what the mother is, comes out Hereford in colour, except a few that come black instead of red. One of the bulls has much more white on the loin than the others, and I believe I could pick out all his calves from the herd without any trouble. And remember, although our cows are only natives and belong to no breed with a name, the same native breed has existed on these plains for two or three hundred years, and are thus really an established breed."

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

In the Australian Colonies Hereford cattle have been bred in their purity, and crossed with native varieties with much success for more than half a century. Mr. Duckham, in his Record, parts i. and ii., 1870, writes:—"Messrs. Livingstone Learmouth, Ercildoun, Victoria, New South Wales, whose herd of Herefords now numbers about 1000 head, laid its foundation in 1839 by the purchase of heifers from Mr. Toosey, the then manager of the Cressy Company, Tasmania, who imported direct from England. Their bull was selected from the herd of Mr. Cox, which was also a Colonial-bred animal. It was not until 1858 they imported Herefords from England. In that year they shipped in the *Heather Bell*, after his winnings at Cardiff Meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, Thankful 1407, by Trader 1101, dam Stately by Monarch 504, from the herd of Mr. Taylor, Showle Court; and Egremont, by Grateful, dam by Governor 464, after his triumph at Knighton, in a class of 12, which in that day was no small achievement, seeing the importance of the Monaghty herd." Subsequent selections were made from the herds of Mr. Rea, Mr. S. Goode, Mr. B. Rogers, and others. In the same volume of the Record, Mr. Duckham mentions that Mr. Nowlan, M.P., Erlah, West Maitland, New South Wales, "has added to his already choice and extensive herd of Herefords 100 heifers from the celebrated herd of that great patron of Herefords Mr. G. Loder, Abbey Green, Singleton, who, in his zeal for the promotion of the Herefords in the

Colony, gives special prizes in addition to those offered by the Society for competition at the Maitland Show."

The "Sydney Morning Herald" of September 7th, 1870, in discussing the live stock interests of New South Wales, says:—"The principal breeds of Great Britain—Shorthorn or Durham, Hereford, and Devon—are to be found here in perfection. A walk through the cattle-sheds of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales would induce a lover of stock to believe himself in England. Pedigree stock is much sought for, and realise a high price The debates concerning the merits of Shorthorn or Hereford are very strong. Both breeds have many advocates. It is generally admitted, however, that the Hereford travels better than the Shorthorn, and better endures periods of dearth and drought."

In his Record, parts iii. and iv., Mr. Duckham thus refers to the efforts of a Hereford man, Mr. Charles Price, to make the breed known in Australia:—"It is now about 20 years since Mr. Charles Price of Goolwa, Hindmarsh Island, left his native county Herefordshire; and although direct from the home of the breed, he does not appear to have done much for the red with white faces until he visited his native land after the death of his brother, Mr. John Price, Bringewood, Ludlow, at whose sale he purchased Bringewood 2981, and accompanied him by Maid of Coxall and Queen of the Ocean from the herd of Mr. T. Rogers. In fact, he seems to have been, and even now is, a successful breeder of both Shorthorns and Devons. But the marked excellence of his importations, and the ready manner in which they and their progeny became acclimatised, has made him a most enthusiastic convert to their merits. Thus we find that, in full confidence of the good qualities of Bringewood, he offered to give five guineas, if the Society would cove it, as a special prize to be awarded to the best bull of any breed exhibited at the Adelaide Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, South Australia, and not only did Bringewood win the first prize in his class, but his marked superiority for the further competition for the Champion Prize was such that the judges pronounced it useless to remove the others to the ring to compare, notwithstanding his

being only in store condition, and his having travelled 60 miles from his pastures at Goolwa to the show-yard."

For the following interesting notes in reference to the introduction and spread of the breed in Australia, we are indebted to Messrs. McConnell and Wood of Durundur, Brisbane, Queensland:—"The first Herefords imported to the southern hemisphere were three cows and a bull introduced by the Cressy Company to Tasmania in the year 1825. The bull was called Billy, one cow Beauty, another Matchless, and the third was unnamed. They came from the best herds in Herefordshire, but unluckily their pedigrees have been lost. It is certain they were fine specimens of the breed, and upon them the Cressy Company built up the foundation of their herd, from which, in their turn, have sprung most of the noted Hereford herds of Australia. The following pure Hereford bulls were imported from England by the Cressy Company and used in their herd:—Cressy 1st, bred by Mr. Jeffries of The Sheriffs—Mr. Toosey of the Company gave 80 guineas for him as a yearling in 1837; Trojan 4384, imported by Mr. E. Bryant in 1833; Trojan 5383, imported by Mr. T. Williams and sold by him to the Company for 300 guineas in 1840; Hereford, imported by Mr. T. Williams in 1840; Cronstadt 1198; and Zealous 1822, purchased in England for 400 guineas. With Cronstadt from England came the cow Cressida, bred by E. Williams in 1851. She was by Glasbury 709, dam by Quicksilver 353.

"In 1850 Mr. Toosey purchased the bull Priam from Mr. Gibson of Tasmania. Priam was by Hampton 513, dam Miss Stockton, imported; Miss Stockton's pedigree has been lost, but she is reported to have been a very good cow. Mr. Toosey used also a bull by Garibaldi 2005, from Countess, a daughter of Cressida's, and from him came a number of pure stock. He bred and used Undergraduate, by The Oxford Lad 4192, and sold him for 300 guineas. In the early days of this herd Mr. Toosey obtained from 80 to 100 guineas for his bulls.

"Next in point of age comes the herd of Mr. Hobbler of the Hunter River, N.S.W. It is some 45 years since the dispersal of this herd, and every particular of its formation has disappeared. It is reasonable to say that it was a good herd, because its descendants have bred true to type, and they are

high
Hob
the
some
N.S.
in hi
of th
good
Robe
ber o
stock,
high a
4162,
Gayla
broke
Thirty
formec
(vol. ii
bought
and fro
Austra
bought
N.S.W.
Messrs.
N.S.W.
and Me
ported I
a select
then pur
by Mr.
nucleus
cattle.
Victoria,
and Sult
"Mr. t
has bred
on stock
cows with
and Victo

highly esteemed by modern breeders. Fifty years ago Mr. Hobbler bought a bull from the Cressy Company, probably the bull named Hobbler's Trojan, found in the pedigree of some of the Tocal cattle. Mr. C. Reynolds of Tocal, Paterson, N.S.W., was the chief purchaser of Mr. Hobbler's cattle, and in his hands, and after his death in his sons' hands, the prestige of the Tocal herd greatly and deservedly increased. Many good judges say it is the best herd in Australia. Messrs. Robertson Bros. of Colac, Victoria, imported and bred a number of Hereford cattle. They held annual sales of pure stock, and realised respectable prices, getting for their cows as high as 240 guineas. They bred Student's Cadet, by Student 4162, and sold him for £577. This bull was descended from Gaylass (vol. v. 202) by Riff Raff 1052. This herd is now broken up and scattered over Australia and New Zealand. Thirty years ago Mr. W. Lyall of Western Port, Victoria, formed a valuable herd by importing Jerry 1288 and Star (vol. iii. 157), and a few more cattle from England. He bought also a choice lot of heifers from the Cressy Company, and from the combination he bred some of the best cattle in Australia. At the sale of this herd most of the cows were bought by Messrs. Barnes and Smith Bros., Richmond River, N.S.W.; Cox, N.S.W.; Loder, N.S.W.; and Beattie, Victoria. Messrs. Barnes and Smith Bros. of Dyraba, Richmond River, N.S.W., formed their herd by buying cattle from Dr. Dobie and Messrs. Myles Bros. of Eatonswill, both of whom imported Herefords from England. To these cattle were added a select lot of females from Mr. Reynolds of Tocal. They then purchased the imported bulls Birthday and Brecon, bred by Mr. W. Maybery; and these purchases formed the nucleus of what has developed into a very good herd of pure cattle. Subsequently they bought cows from Mr. Lyall of Victoria, and imported the cows Silver Star, Lady Brandon, and Sultana, and the bull Lord Ashford 3929.

"Mr. George Loder of Abbey Green, Singleton, N.S.W., has bred Herefords for many years. He founded principally on stock bred by Mr. Hobbler. In 1860 he imported six cows with Garibaldi (vol. vi. 347). Two of the cows, Dowager and Victoria, were bred by Mr. Rea of Monaghty; the

remaining four, Maud, Rebecca, Mayflower, and Violet, came from The Leen herd. Besides these Mr. Loder has imported many bulls, and bred and owned St. Clair Lad, the champion bull of Australia in 1876. The Abbey Green cattle are remarkable for size, depth of flesh, and mellowness.

"Mr. John Nowlan of Eralah, West Maitland, N.S.W. is a well-known and successful breeder. His herd is founded on stock directly descended from the Cressy Company's importations. In 1871 Mr. Nowlan imported Pearl Diver 4009, a very meritorious animal, whose blood now largely preponderates in the pedigrees of Mr. Nowlan's cattle. In addition to Pearl Diver, Mr. Nowlan imported the cows Leonora 2nd (vol. viii. 236) and Sunbeam (vol. viii. 377), and he purchased Fanny (vol. viii. 250) by Stanway 2790, and Treasurer, by Pearl Diver out of Sybilla (vol. viii. 230). From all these cattle Mr. Nowlan has bred a pure herd of cattle distinguished for their grand forms.

"The Hon. James White of Martindale, Denman, N.S.W., was a few years ago a large breeder of Herefords, and his importations consisted of a number of cows catalogued in volumes viii. and ix. of the Herd Book. He imported also the celebrated bull Prince of Wales 4059, who soon after his arrival in N.S.W. was exhibited at the Sydney Show, and was pronounced faultless by the judges.

"The herds of Messrs. Cox and Messrs. Rouse of Mudgee, N.S.W., came from descendants of the Cressy herd. The blood of Defiance 4506 predominated in Mr. Rouse's herd, and is in evidence of the great value of this impressive sire. Messrs. Wyndham of Leconfield, Brauxton, N.S.W., bred good Herefords; they imported Baker 4323, and mated him with pure cows from Tocal.

The South Australian Herefords are represented by the herds of Messrs. C. Price and J. H. Angas. Mr. Price commenced his herd with two cows bred in Tasmania. The pedigrees of these cows have been lost, but their purity is not questioned, their stock being everything it should be. Mr. Price also imported Bringewood and the cow Queen of the Ocean. Mr. Angas' herd came from three imported cows and descendants of Mr. Price's Pigeon. Besides these are several

small herds founded on purchases from the above-mentioned Australian herds."

The Durundur herd of Hereford cattle, the property of Messrs. McConnell and Wood, was formed in 1882 by the purchase of 49 heifers from Mr. Reynolds of Tocal, Paterson, N.S.W. Since then it has been increased by large purchases from Mr. J. D. Cox of Cullenbone, Mudgee; Hon. W. Miles, Parkhead; Messrs. White Bros., Edinglassie, Muswellbrook; Mr. Geo. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee; Mr. Geo. Loder of Abbey Green, Singleton, N.S.W., and others. The Tocal cattle are by the prize-taking bulls Lord Ashford 3929, imported; Sir James 4975, the sire of Mr. Reynolds' best cattle, many of them champion winners; Triumph 5080, for whom 700 guineas were refused; and Prince Albert, the champion of New South Wales, and for which Mr. Reynolds refused 500 guineas. The Cullenbone cattle are all descended from stock imported by the Cressy Company from England in 1825, when the Cressy herd was formed by the purchase of three cows and a bull from the best breeders in England. The cattle bred by Mr. Miles were descended from stock imported from Tasmania, the younger cows and heifers being by Royalist, a Lord Ashford bull, bred by Mr. Reynolds of Tocal. Mr. Rouse's cattle are of similar breeding to those from Mr. Cox, and have a very large infusion of Defiance blood, combined with that of the celebrated Oxford Lad 4192. The heifers from Messrs. White are a very highly-bred lot, being by Pasha, and descended from cows imported from England by the Hon. Jas. White. The cows from Mr. Loder are a choice lot, several of them being prize-winners, and are by the high-class bulls St. Clair Lad, Sir Hercules 4971, Oxford Dandy, and The Oxford 4692.

Messrs. McConnell and Wood write:—"The Brisbane Annual Exhibition held in August is the only stock show we have sent our cattle to. In August, 1885, our stud bull Prince Leopold competed for and gained the special prize given by the President of the Association for the best bull of any breed. His opponents were representatives of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and Polled Angus cattle, and came from some of the best herds in Victoria, New South Wales,

and Queensland. We have abundant proof of the early maturity of Hereford cattle on grass. In our experience it is most striking. Rarely do we keep a bullock to four years old, and at three years old we sell great numbers fat. Indeed, it is only a question of size; the condition is always with them. We have had a great opportunity of observing the development of the Hereford cross. In years past we owned a very well-bred herd of Shorthorn cattle, the direct descendants of imported stock. They were very superior cattle, of splendid quality, rich colour, with big bodies on short legs. In a few years the constitution gave way, the cattle became sickly, light in the fore rib, narrow, and persistently lighter in colour; and this came about in spite of the spaying, culling, changing the bulls often, and taking care to get pure bulls. In 1872 it was decided that Hereford bulls should be introduced altogether and the breed adhered to. This momentous resolve was closely followed, and the result has been more than satisfactory. We now own about 7000 head of well-bred Hereford cattle with capital constitution and of handsome appearance. We hand and wean a greater percentage than of old, the cattle are quieter, and we can keep a greater number on our freehold. It has been very interesting to notice the steady improvement of the herd as each successive draft of pure sires has been introduced. At the second cross a good number of females were ill-shaped, of a bad colour, and of a generally nondescript appearance. The pure bull corrected all that, and now we have reached a stage in which 80 per cent. of the calves are properly marked with the characteristic colours and appearance of Hereford cattle. The cattle are vigorous, hardy, and fat from the start, and we are confident there is no breed like them for making—entirely on grass—prime bullocks at three-and-a-half years old, weighing 750 lbs. dressed weight; and to this we add there is no breed like them for accommodating themselves to the changes and chances that grazing cattle are exposed to in this capricious and uncertain, and often rainless, Australian climate.”

One of the leading Australian herds is that at Collingrove, which was formed by Mr. Angas in 1869 by the importation

of the cows Lady Wilson, bred by the Rev. H. O. Wilson of Salop; Stately, bred by Mr. A. R. Baughton Knight of Downton Castle; and Winifred, bred by Mr. P. Turner, Pembroke; and of the bull May Duke 3965, bred by Mr. W. G. Preece of Salop. About two years after, a young bull named Bruce 3710, by Leopold 3912, bred by Mr. P. Turner, was in use; and in 1871 Bringewood 2981, bred by Mr. Price of Hereford, was added to the herd. At a later date Mr. Angas purchased the celebrated cow Jeannie Deans, with her bull calf at foot, for 200 guineas. This calf, afterwards called Charlie Deans 5252, was never beaten on the show-ground. He carried off five first prizes and a champion cup at Adelaide; also first prize at the exhibition of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria in November, 1881, as best Hereford bull on the ground. The young stock are descended from the above, and do credit to their progenitors. In 1884 Mr. Angas purchased the two-year-old prize bull Sir Roger from Mr. F. Reynolds, Tocal, New South Wales, and he is the bull chiefly used at the present time. During the year 1885 the first prize year old bull at Sydney Show, General Gordon, also the first prize yearling heifer, Minerva 38th, both bred by Mr. F. S. Reynolds, Tocal, and the prize two-year-old heifer, Comely 6th, bred by the Hon. G. H. Cox, Mudgee, New South Wales, were added to the herd, which now numbers 80 cows and heifers. These cattle have been very carefully bred since the foundation of the herd, and exhibit that similarity of type, size, and style which is so pleasing a feature in the Herefords. They are mostly medium reds, with a few of the claret and old golden yellow colour, and for symmetry, substance, and quality are all that a breeder need desire. Large numbers of bulls bred from the stock have been disposed of by Mr. Angas to other breeders in the Australian Colonies, with highly satisfactory results, and his record of awards taken at the leading agricultural shows numbers upwards of 80 prizes, including 60 first, and three champions. Mr. Angas remarks:—"Although, at present, there seems to be a slight prejudice against Herefords in Australia, there is no doubt that their many excellent qualities as breeders and graziers must ere long bring them to the fore, as has been the case in America.

There can be no doubt as to their fattening properties, for they have constantly shown their ability not only to keep but to improve their condition on rough pasture. At Collingrove, although the Herefords have the poorest paddocks, they are wonderfully fat and, at the same time, very regular breeders. The hardy character of these cattle for travelling long distances, as well as for road and farm work, is well known in the Colonies, as well as at home."

The herd belonging to Mr. Reginald Wyndham of Leconfield, Brauxton, New South Wales, is one of the most important in that part of the Colony. As to its formation and management, Mr. Wyndham writes:—"The Leconfield herd was founded in 1859 by the purchase of ten Hereford cows from Mr. Charles Reynolds of Tocal, Paterson, New South Wales, one of the best and oldest herds in Australia, and by purchasing the imported bull Port Captain 1693 for the sum of £350. At the same time a few Durham cows were put to Port Captain, some of which had some Hereford blood in them through the Hereford bull Baker 4323, imported from England in 1840. Since then pure Hereford bulls only have been used; those which produced the best stock after Port Captain 1693 being Trojan 3554, Master Butterfly 5460, and Sir John 5599. The bulls now in service are Bendigo 8272 and the Duke of Buckingham; this bull was bred in New Zealand, being got by Coomassie 5841 from Leonora 2nd, full sister to the celebrated Leonora, bred by Mrs. Sarah Edwards of Wintercott. The grades from the few Durham cows put to Port Captain 1693 in 1859 are now as pure Herefords to look at as those from the Tocal cows; some now, having eight pure crosses of Hereford blood, may be considered pure Herefords for all practical purposes. The bulls from this herd are generally sent to Queensland, where they have always given satisfaction for herd purposes, the prices obtained for the bulls when they are from 12 months to two years old being from £10 to £100 each. The whole drop one year made an average of £38 10s. per head. One year as many as 120 bulls were sold in one lot at £10 10s. per head. Cows and heifers are regularly culled out every year, generally being speyed and sold to the butcher when fat, but two lots of over

100 head in each were sold for breeding purposes in Queensland at the same price as the bulls, the number of the females in the herd being kept at 300 head, which is the present number. About 20 head only have been exhibited at shows, and all of these, with one exception only, took first or second prize. The herd is kept on the natural grass of the paddocks all the year round, the stud sires only being stabled during the winter. The cows are remarkably prolific, going to the bull when two years old, and they continue to breed most regularly up to 12 years, but in some cases to 17 years, such a thing as a barren cow being very uncommon. In one season a bull was put with 140 cows, and produced 140 calves, one cow missed, but another made up for her by producing twins. I must mention that the origin of this herd must be credited to the imported bull Baker 4323, the stock this bull produced from Durham cows being so remarkably fine that the superiority of the Hereford blood was at once recognised, and this has since been confirmed in many ways and in numerous instances. In dead weight and early maturity Herefords are equal to any other breed; while in travelling long distances, enduring the hardships of drought, in fecundity, and in many other ways, they are much superior to the Shorthorns. I do not hesitate to say that this splendid breed of cattle has been greatly overlooked, and that they must, when they are better known, be recognised as by far the best breed for general purposes."

We learn, with interest, that in Australia a movement is on foot for the establishment of a Hereford Herd Book. An advertisement bearing the signatures of Mr. F. Reynolds, Tocal; Mr. A. J. M'Connell, Brisbane; and Mr. R. Leconfield, appears in Sydney papers, stating that they have been requested by a number of breeders of Hereford cattle to convene a meeting of owners during the forthcoming Sydney Show, to consider the desirability of publishing a Hereford Herd Book for the Colony, and inviting the co-operation of stock-owners.

JAMAICA.

Hereford cattle have likewise made their way into Jamaica, where, as in other foreign countries, they have adapted themselves to the strange surroundings with wonderful faci-

lity. We are indebted to Mr. John Edwards of Knockalva, Ramble, P.O., Jamaica, for the following notes as to the introduction and experience of Herefords in that country:—

“In February, 1843, the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, Argyll, sent to his farm in Jamaica, called Knockalva, a farmer's son, who on reaching the property was employed as assistant. After residing there a few months he was requested to write his employer and give his opinion as to the management, and make any suggestions he thought proper to recommend. In compliance with this request he wrote to Mr. Malcolm, and referred to the failings of the cattle on the farm, especially to the very great deficiency in their hind-quarters, and recommended that some Hereford bulls should be sent out in order to remedy the defect referred to. In the fall of that year two yearling Hereford bulls were sent to Knockalva, where they arrived safely; but they were in very low condition, and were very poor specimens of the breed. Being inferior animals and in such a meagre state, they were the ridicule of the manager; and he himself and his friends were not sparing in condemning the parties who sent out such ordinary animals with the view of improving the breed, and their white faces made them specially objectionable. Indeed, to such an extent was the dislike to the young bulls carried, that they were little cared for, and it was not till a remonstrance was addressed to Mr. Malcolm's attorney that the animals were properly attended to. In the course of a few months the manager was dismissed, and the assistant appointed to succeed him, and now the bulls received every care and in course of time proved eminently useful in rectifying the defect referred to. After remaining on the farm some years, one of the animals was accidentally shot by a negro, and the other bull when very ill was destroyed. A few years afterwards two more Hereford bulls were sent out, but both of them died a few weeks after their arrival, and their loss was so discouraging that no more bulls were sent out till 1858, when the manager himself visited his native land, and, on his return to Jamaica, took with him two yearling bulls and two yearling heifers, viz., Sir Oliver 1732, bred by Mr. Thos. Rea of Westonbury, and Malcolm 1646, bred by Mr. Greenhouse of Kingsland.

T
C
H
of
sa
ar
sic
ex
va
sh
gu
Du
sev
Mr.
wer
her
thre
and
two
them
the
and
two
Mr.
died
sick
In 18
in ve
week
Arkw
“T
a qua
requir
breed
prizes
fest.
were
show

The latter animal was commended at the Royal held in Chester that year. Both of these bulls are duly entered in the Herd Book. The two heifers were bred by Mr. George Pitt of Chadnor Court. These four animals reached Knockalva safely and in excellent condition, but three weeks after their arrival the two heifers died. The two bulls were both very sick for some weeks, but ultimately recovered and proved excellent stock-getters, becoming the sires of many very valuable animals, and winners of prizes at the agricultural shows held in the district, as well as the Island prize of 20 guineas, given for the heaviest ox killed at Christmas.

"About 1865 a yearling bull named Gerald, bred by Mr. Duckham, Baysham Court, was sent out and was the sire of several useful animals. In the same year two heifers, bred by Mr. Pitt, were imported, but these died a few weeks after they were landed. In 1870 another pair of heifers from Mr. Pitt's herd was sent out, one of which, the best heifer, died some three weeks after reaching Knockalva; the other survived, and was the dam of many valuable animals. In 1872 two heifers, bred by Mr. Duckham, were imported; one of them was very sick for some weeks, but ultimately recovered; the other passed through its seasoning without any sickness, and both were the dams of very valuable stock. In 1872 two yearling bulls were imported, Sir Harry 3441, bred by Mr. Edwards of Wintercott, and Wallace 3579. Wallace died several months after his arrival, but Sir Harry, though sick for a time, survived to be the sire of some very fine stock. In 1877 a two-year-old bull, Broomhead 5778, a noble animal in very high condition, was imported, but died some three weeks after arriving at the farm. He was bred by Mr. T. H. Arkwright of Hampton Court.

"The Hereford steers proved to be excellent working stock, a qualification absolutely necessary for Jamaica, as they are required for the sugar estates. For fattening purposes no breed can successfully compete with them, as the numerous prizes won at the agricultural shows make abundantly manifest. Indeed, at these shows the Knockalva Hereford cattle were always to the front, as the records will tell, for at a show held near to Montego Bay some three years ago, the

Knockalva stock won 22 prizes. As to the hardiness of Hereford cattle I have had abundant opportunities of knowing that no breed is equal to them in that respect."

The herd at Knockalva and Retrieve Farms number some 1850 head, of which, however, only some 50 are pure pedigreed Herefords. In recent years the exportations have been—in 1881, Cherry Boy 6351 and Lastspring 6517, from the herd of Mr. J. H. Arkwright; in 1882, Lemon Boy 2nd 6020 and Benjamin 17th 6807; in 1883, Wellington 8157, Victor 7332, Prince Ivor 7946, and Landlord 7073; and in 1884 the bull calves Hopetoun, from Mr. Myddleton of Beckjay, and Apollo by Rose Stock 6051, from Mr. Robinson of Lynhales; and this latter pair are now the stock bulls in the Island.

Local
field
Show
and
Show
Royal

It is
more
of H
that
associ
an ol
sheet,
presen
neigh
sound
memo
or con
of loca
and an
Herefo
Inter
the wa
show s
sometin
There
and nar
at Shift

CHAPTER XII.

HEREFORDS AT THE SHOWS.

Local show records.—Challenges.—Foreign exhibitions.—Smithfield Shows, 1807-1885.—Summary of Hereford prizes at Smithfield Show.—Weights at Smithfield Show.—Birmingham Show.—Bath and West of England Show, 1799-1885.—Royal Agricultural Society's Shows.—First winners in adult classes and champion animals at Royal Shows, 1839 to 1885.

It is impossible, in one short chapter upon this subject, to do more than sketch in outline a few of the prominent features of Hereford show-yard history. Much of the best part of that history is connected with county and local agricultural associations, and comes to us now in scraps, one picked up in an old sale catalogue, or, more probably, sale bill or single sheet, such as sufficed to induce the grandfathers of the present generation to congregate upon the premises of some neighbour and gather around the auctioneer at the familiar sound of his "Roll up!"—or, perhaps, preserved in written memoranda of conversations with old breeders in bygone years, or committed to memory alone. The last 90 years' records of local shows, if they were in existence, complete, consecutive, and ample in detail, would be rich stores indeed for the Hereford historian.

Interesting, most interesting, also, would be a full record of the wagers, not uncommon before the development of the show system, sometimes between rival Hereford breeders, sometimes between the supporters of different breeds. There was the Purslow bull, bred by Mr. Samuel Haywood, and named Prizefighter, successfully shown in the year 1800 at Shifnal by Mr. Tench of Bromfield, according to the terms

of a wager with Mr. Knowles of Nailstone, Leicestershire. Crickneck 175 won a forfeit of 100 guineas; and Mr. John Price of Ryall, in 1839, issued a challenge at large: he would show 20 cows and a bull of his own breeding against the same number of any one person's breeding, and of any breed, in all England. The date of Crickneck's challenge does not appear, but as his son Dreadnought was a cup-winner at Leominster in 1811, it must have been early in the present century.

The Hereford Herd Book, perhaps, in its statements embodied in the pedigrees or contained in the appended matter of the earliest volumes, and in the notes supplied in subsequent volumes, gives the most information that remains to us of some shows which "cradled the fame" of the Hereford; and if that were gathered into form, as part of a work upon the Hereford breed in the show-yard, it would be found useful for purposes of reference. To touch foreign shows, such as the French International Meeting, where Walford won his championship, Colonial exhibitions, the great shows in the United States, the shows in Ireland, where the Hereford has occasionally measured his strength with the Shorthorn, to the discomfiture of the latter, or even to go so far as Essex for an example of similar success, is no part of the present plan. As much of the Hereford's reputation rests upon its position won at the shows of that Society which was, until within the last 50 years, the only National Agricultural Society in England, attention is here first directed to Smithfield.

THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.

Instituted in the year 1798 as the Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society, and owing its foundation to Mr. J. Wilkes of Measham, Derbyshire, the Smithfield Club took its present title in 1802. From the history of its origin and progress, by the late Sir Brandreth Gibbs, we learn that the first six exhibitions were held in the Dolphin Yard, Smithfield; in 1805 in Dixon's Repository, Barbican; from 1806 to 1838 in Sadler's Yard, Goswell Street; from 1839 in the Horse Bazaar, Baker Street, until 1862, when the meetings were transferred to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The earlier prizes or pieces of

plat
with
that
steer
Devo
best
must
put
exhib
the w
30th,
minim
that ti
when t
At
Grace
260 st
whose
at the
Herd B
8 ft. 11
weighin
certainly
with the
a Heref
standard
and Suss
meeting
That
originator
from the
classified
from 80
weights b
have pow
of each an
do this be
to assume,
the best b

plate appear to have been offered for general competition, without specification of breed, until the year 1807. From that year to 1815 there were six separate classes for oxen or steers of the Hereford, Longhorn, Shorthorn, Sussex or Kent, Devons, and mixed breeds, with an extra prize of £10 for the best ox or steer in any of those classes. The animals exhibited must have worked at least two years, and must not have been put up to fatten before the 1st of January of the year of exhibition, nor have touched cake before the 5th of April; the whole of the food consumed from October 1st to November 30th, and the condition of the animals, to be certified. The minimum dead weight of each animal to be 120 stone. At that time the stone of 8 lbs. was used, and until the year 1834, when the stone of 14 lbs. was prescribed by Act of Parliament.

At the first show, 1799, a Hereford bullock, "fed by Mr. Grace of Buckinghamshire, 7 ft. high," weighed upwards of 260 stone, and girthed 12 ft. 4 ins. Here, also, Mr. Westcar, whose name is familiar to the readers of Mr. Duckham's lecture at the Cirencester College in 1863 (appended to vol. vi. of the Herd Book), won the first prize for his bullock (the Tully ox), 8 ft. 11 ins. long, 6 ft. 7 ins. high, girthing 10 feet 4 ins., and weighing nearly 300 stone. The Duke of Bedford, who certainly had Herefords, and Mr. Ellman, who is also classed with the early Hereford breeders (although his description of a Hereford, as quoted by Culley, differs from the modern standard of the breed, and is applied indifferently to Hereford and Sussex cattle), were also successful exhibitors at this first meeting of the great national society.

That practical principles were fully recognised by the originators and enforced in the conditions of competition appears from the early regulations. In the year 1800 the cattle were classified as vegetable fed and cake and corn fed, as cattle from 80 to 150, and cattle of upwards of 150 stone (these weights being subsequently altered), and the judges were to have power to inspect the killing, so as to ascertain the weight of each animal, distinguishing the various parts, and were to do this before deciding upon their awards. We have reason to assume, therefore, that the winning animals were generally the best butchers' beasts, and not merely those which capti-

vated the judges by beauty of form, or passed the test, not always infallible, of the judges' sense of touch. They passed the test of the weight and quality of their beef, and of the proportion of offal. This method of judging was abandoned in consequence of objection raised by the butchers against the conditions of purchase, but for some time afterwards prizes were withheld until returns of dead weights of offal and quarters were produced by the owners of the animals. The prizes in 1800 were won by Hereford, Sussex, and Longhorn cattle. In the same year the question of early maturity in cattle was brought under discussion by the Society, and it was agreed "that if the cattle shown had not worked, then early ripeness was a merit equally as in sheep." A proposal to give distinct prizes for oxen and for cows and heifers was carried, but in the following year heifers were excluded, and no cow was admitted unless she had bred three calves, the last within the year of the show or the year immediately preceding.

In 1807, when classification according to breed began, the Longhorn, Shorthorn, and Sussex classes had no entries, and the Devons were virtually unrepresented. The Shorthorns and Longhorns, failing to fill their classes, were in 1811 exempted from the condition requiring that they must have worked; but the Hereford, in common with the Sussex and Devon oxen or steers, were to be shown in pairs or yokes. Neither Herefords nor Devons competed under the condition. In 1817 classification according to breed was discontinued until 1852. In 1825 a contest of unusual interest occurred for the sweepstakes between three Herefords belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and three Shorthorns belonging to the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. The Herefords were the winners. In this year the rule requiring the dead weights was rescinded: it was restored in 1826. For the next prominent notice of a Hereford winning the Club's honours we must turn from Sir Brandreth's extracts from the minutes to the agricultural literature of the period. In the "British Farmers' Magazine" for February, 1828, we have a report of the Smithfield Club Show of 1827, recording an incident as highly to the credit of a Hereford exhibitor as any of the awards were to the Here-

ford
Mr.
that
corr
and
class
Mr.
(afte
chara
that l
impro
"Mag
Mr. I
fancy
of the
true H
and gr
Shorth
that oc
not, h
cross b
an ox h
the "M
advanta
the Her
the roa
exhibite
The f
1828:—
Tring, f
Moreton
prize to
ox in c
prize to
five-and-
weight 1
years an
Farm, H
report, re

ford cattle. The prize in class 1 had been adjudged to Mr. John Booth's Hereford ox, but the exhibitor, learning that an unintended error had occurred in his entry, honourably corrected it, showing his ox to be older than the entry stated, and the prize was therefore transferred to a Shorthorn. In class 2 the first premium of 20 guineas was awarded to Mr. Richard Kitelee's Hereford ox, which Lord Althorp (afterwards Earl Spencer), the President of the Club, characterised as the best Hereford he had ever seen, adding that he was glad to bear testimony to the animal's astonishing improvement since the September before the show. The "Magazine" gives among its illustrations a portrait by Mr. Davis, evidently a 'ruthful likeness, of this ox, not a fancy portrait made with the aid of a parallel ruler, but full of the character of a good and not over fat animal of very true Hereford type. The praise came with all the more force and grace from the President, as Lord Althorp was not only a Shorthorn breeder and an excellent judge of stock, but was on that occasion the owner of the second winner in the same class; not, however, a pure Shorthorn, but a Shorthorn-Hereford cross bred. Mr. Kitelee was also successful in class 3 with an ox bred by the Rev. J. R. Smythies. Mr. Senior incurred the "Magazine's" censure for exhibiting under serious disadvantages an unquestionably good Hereford ox, which, since the Hereford October Fair, had been constantly on his legs on the road. A Hereford cow, bred by Mr. John Price and exhibited by Mr. Bull, "was deservedly much admired."

The following prizes were won by Herefords at the show in 1828:—Class 1, the prize to James Senior, Broughton House, Tring, for five-and-a-half years old ox bred by W. C. Hayton, Moreton Court, Hereford, dead weight 204 st. 6 lbs. Class 2, prize to the same exhibitor for a twin brother to the prize ox in class 1, dead weight 204 st. 6 lbs. Class 3, first prize to R. Kitelee, Castlethorpe, Stony Stratford, for five-and-a-half years old ox bred by W. C. Hayton, dead weight 184 st. 2 lbs; second prize to R. Kitelee for four years and eleven months old ox, bred by W. Weats, Mast Farm, Hereford, dead weight 182 st. The "Magazine's" report, referring to the extraordinary features of the show,

says:—"The first is, the exhibition of five very superior Hereford oxen, bred by W. C. Hayton, Esq., of Moreton Court, near Hereford, three of which obtained the first prizes in their respective classes, a fact, we believe, without precedent . . . The number of Herefords preponderated, and altogether formed a rare collection. But for an accident Mr. Hayton would have had a sixth Hereford in the show." At the show in December, 1829, a second prize in class 2, the first being won by a Shorthorn, was awarded to Mr. Richard Rowland of Creslow, Aylesbury, for a five-year-old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. John Jones of Lower Breinton, Hereford. The "Magazine" gives a portrait of this ox, engraved from a painting by Mr. James Berenger, representing a fine specimen of the grey Hereford. In class 3 Mr. R. Kitelee took the first prize for a Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Bennet of Inskip, Ross, and Mr. Clark Hillyard the second prize for one bred by Mr. Lea of Holstry (the names are exactly copied from the report); in class 4 Mr. R. Kitelee was again successful, exhibiting an ox bred by Mr. Clark of Lloyd; also in class 5, showing a cow bred by Mr. W. Rayer, Upton-on-Severn. In the number of the "Magazine" for February, 1833, is a report of the Club's 34th annual show. The premiums won by Herefords were first in class 1 to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Blatherwicke Park, Northampton, for an ox bred by himself; second in class 2 (a Shorthorn winning first), to Mr. J. Kitelee, Castlethorpe, for an ox bred by Thomas Yeld, The Broome, Pembridge; first in class 3 to Mr. J. Kitelee, for an ox bred by Mr. Arden, Hereford, and second in the same class to the same exhibitor for one bred by Mr. Davies of Leddicott. This seems to have been a good class, as all the other competitors, two Herefords and three Shorthorns, were commended.

The Duke of Bedford, who so strongly supported the exhibition, and for some years contributed the Bedfordian medals and plates, was repeatedly a successful exhibitor of Herefords, and among the names of noted breeders we find as early as 1842 the name of Mr. T. L. Meire. The ox which on that occasion won the first prize and silver medal was a son of Speculation 387, and was regarded by Mr. Meire as the best ox he had ever seen. On the dam's side, if oral com-

munica
anima
the G
father
was a
the fir
exhibit
but br
Ucking
Specula
Meire's
name a
and 18
owners
cessful
taking
The pa
dates of
various
doubt th
Layman
At this t
the separ
having b
Norfolk,
oxen bre
1863, wi
the best o
substance
generally,
1193, and
in Mr. Me
1869. O
Mr. Meire
In the y
of successf
vals at the
of classes
Royal High

munications from his breeder were rightly understood, the animal was descended from the Diddlebury cattle, which had the Germain blood, or from the herd of Mr. T. L. Meire's father. The class in which he competed (against all breeds) was a very large one. In another class, at the same show, the first prize and silver medal were awarded to a Hereford exhibited by Mr. E. Bouverie of Delapre Abbey, Northampton, but bred by Mr. T. L. Meire's brother, Mr. John Meire of Uckington, and, like the ox from Cound Arbour, a son of Speculation, the sire also, it is understood, of Mr. T. L. Meire's second prize steer in 1844. The same breeder's name appears again in the prize lists of 1853-4-5, 1863, and 1871, although the winning animals had changed owners and were exhibited by the purchasers. The successful exhibitor of Mr. Meire's steers or oxen in 1853-4-5, taking first honours on each occasion, was Mr I. Niblett. The paternity of each animal is not ascertained, but the dates of birth, coupled with the dates of service of the various sires used at Cound Arbour, leave little room to doubt that they were respectively by either Lawyer 627 or Layman 767, both doubly grandsons of Speculation 387. At this time the Herefords once more had classes of their own, the separation of the breeds, for the first time since 1816, having been effected in 1852. Mr. Heath of Ludham Hall, Norfolk, exhibited in 1863, 1869, 1871, and 1875, first prize oxen bred by and purchased from Mr. Meire. The ox of 1863, winner of the first prize in his class and silver cup as the best ox or steer of any breed, and remarkable for his great substance and the wonderful development of his flesh-points generally, was a son of Franky 1243, from Rose by Cound 1193, and own brother to Gleam, a sire used during four years in Mr. Meire's herd. Gleam was the sire of the winner in 1869. Other exhibitors also won with stock obtained from Mr. Meire.

In the year 1846 the late Prince Consort began that course of successful exhibitions which was continued with brief intervals at the Smithfield Club Shows, and sometimes in a plurality of classes at one show, during the remaining years of His Royal Highness' life. In the earlier years some of the animals

represented the stocks of Messrs. Roberts, Davis, Sheriff, Vaughan, and other men of the principal Hereford breeding district, but animals bred at Windsor were also repeatedly successful. How well the Royal herd has subsequently borne evidence of care devoted to the maintenance of its excellence, and judgment exercised in fresh selections, the prize lists of Islington tell. Besides class prizes in recent years won by Herefords bred on the Royal farm, a grand Horace Hereford, bred by Mr. F. Platt of Barnby Manor, purchased for the Queen and exhibited by Her Majesty, gained the cup for the best ox or steer of any breed in 1883, and in 1884 the cup for the best Hereford was awarded to Her Majesty's Horatius steer, bred by Mr. G. Child.

Among the names of noted breeders whose cattle (not always exhibited by the breeders themselves) have taken leading prizes within the last 40 years are those of Messrs. T. L. Senior (a successful exhibitor before the period indicated), T. Roberts (already noticed as having supplied Windsor prize-winners, but also the breeder of many other animals distinguished at the Smithfield Club Shows), T. Thomas, E. and T. Longmore, R. Shirley (whose successes, very brilliant, extend over many years), P. Turner (whose celebrated herd at The Leen supplied a large number of winners), R. Hill, W. Tudge (some of whose animals were shown by Mr. Baldwin, himself also a breeder of Smithfield winners), W. Taylor, G. Pitt, H. Yeomans, E. Tanner, W. Stedman, J. H. Arkwright, J. Price, F. Platt (largely indebted to Horace), L. Loyd (under obligation to Lord Wilton), and T. Myddleton, whose Lady Mary 4th stood in reserve for the championship. Several others might be mentioned but for the prescribed limits of space, but special notice is due to Mrs. S. Edwards and Mr. A. E. Hughes for the Wintercott winners; and it is impossible to overlook the recent successes of the Earl of Coventry, for which a large share of credit belongs to the Adforton Herefords.

In the year 1862, the first year of exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, silver cups instead of gold medals were offered respectively for the best steer or ox and for the best heifer or cow. Before that year, gold medals were

awarded to the Herefords indicated in the following list:—
 1845, ox bred by Mr. P. Prosser, fed by Mr. R. M. Layton;
 1846, ox bred by Mr. J. Thomas, fed by the Earl of Warwick;
 1849, ox bred by Mr. J. Cartwright, fed by Mr. R. Jones;
 1850, steer bred by Mr. J. Bill, fed by Mr. W. Heath; 1851,
 steer bred and fed by Mr. E. Longmore; 1859, steer bred
 and fed by Mr. R. Shirley; 1852, cow bred and fed by Mr.
 J. D. Cooke; and 1860, cow bred and fed by Mr. R. Hill.
 In 1847 the winner of a gold medal for the best animal in the
 female classes of the show was a cross-bred Hereford-Long-
 horn heifer, bred and fed by the Earl of Radnor. The silver
 cups awarded to Herefords since 1862 were, in 1863, to Mr.
 W. Heath, for the ox bred by Mr. T. L. Meire, as before
 stated; in 1867, to Mr. H. Bettridge, for a heifer bred by Mr.
 E. Tanner; in 1868, to Mr. W. Heath, for an ox bred by Mr.
 Thos. Elsmere; in 1882, to Mr. L. Loyd, for a steer bred by
 himself; and in 1883, to Her Majesty the Queen, for a steer
 bred by Mr. F. Platt.

From the tabular summary prepared by Sir Brandreth
 Gibbs, it appears that from 1799 to 1851 inclusive, the period
 within which all breeds competed together (although, as we
 have seen, there were separate classes for the Hereford and
 five other specified breeds from 1807 to 1815), the Hereford
 oxen and steers had won 185 prizes, the Hereford cows and
 heifers 22 prizes, making a total of 207 prizes, against 82 for
 Shorthorn oxen and steers, 92 for Shorthorn cows and heifers,
 and a total of 174. Of the remaining prizes, the Devons won
 48, Scotch cattle 43, Sussex 12, Longhorn 10, and cross-
 breeds 14. Upon these figures the writer of the "History"
 comments:—

"The result shows the total number of *gold medals* to have
 been much in favour of the Shorthorns. This was chiefly
 owing to the Shorthorn cows having won the greater proportion
 of them. On the other hand, the *number and amount* of
 general *money prizes* was vastly in favour of the Herefords;
their principal winnings were in the oxen and steer classes.
 The Shorthorns owed the fact of their approaching the
 Herefords in total amount of winning to the success of the
 Shorthorn cows."

Sir Brandreth further gives the result of competition for the gold medals and the silver cups from the foregoing date down to the time at which he wrote, including the year 1880. To this result the awards of the last five years are added in the following statement:—

	Ox.	Cow.	Total.
Shorthorn ..	23	37	60
Hereford ..	14	3	17
Devon ..	6	2	8
Scotch ..	4	4	8
Cross-bred ..	4	2	6

In the year 1869 the champion plate of the value of £100, increased after 1875 to 100 guineas, was offered for the best beast in the yard. From 1869 to 1885 inclusive this plate has been won eleven times by Shorthorns, thrice by Scotch (Aberdeen-Angus) cattle, once by a Devon, and twice by cross-bred animals. Twice within the 17 years the Hereford won the cup offered for the best steer or ox in the show, and consequently stood in the final contest for the championship. The reserved number for the champion plate does not necessarily belong to best of the opposite sex, inasmuch as a second-best female may be better than the best male, and *vice versa*. As a matter of fact, the finishing competition has included two Herefords and one of a rival breed, but on each occasion the chances of war have favoured the Hereford's rival. In 1882 Mr. Lewis Loyd's extraordinary steer, full of the Lord Wilton character, although second in descent from that impressive sire through Lord Wilton 2nd, had gained the first prize in his class, the £30 cup as the best Hereford, and the £50 cup as the best steer or ox of any breed, and finally, coming into close competition with Mr. Richard Stratton's Shorthorn heifer, to which the championship was adjudged, had the reserved number. In the following year the Queen's animals won both cups, a Hereford the cup for the best steer or ox, and a Shorthorn that for the best heifer or cow; but in the final award, while Her Majesty's Shorthorn heifer was declared the champion of the show, the reserved number was not that of the cup-winning steer, but of another Hereford, Mr. Myddleton's heifer, winner of the first prize in her class and the cup for the best Hereford.

According to tables of average live weights of the various breeds since the establishment of the young classes ("Hist. Smithfield Club," 3rd ed., p. 26), the Hereford steers are a trifle below the general average of all breeds; but that average includes cross-bred cattle, with which no pure breed can be fairly compared, inasmuch as, at the cost of the advantages attaching to purity of breed, crossing increases the size of the immediate offspring. The cross-bred classes are, therefore, considerably the heaviest, and should be omitted when we endeavour to fix the place of the Hereford among other breeds as regards mere weight. The cross-bred average struck off, leaves the Hereford in a fair medium position. The true test of value would be found, probably, rather in feeding experiments than in comparison of weights. Such experiments, attempted by the Smithfield Club in its early life, were abandoned on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the accuracy of exhibitors' statements.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES FAT STOCK SHOW.

Birmingham, with its advantages of central position, nearness to the principal Hereford sources, and spacious covered accommodation of Bingley Hall, has maintained, nearly 40 years, an honourable rivalry with the Smithfield Club in drawing to an annual exhibition the best fat stock of the country; and, especially as regards the excellence of the Herefords, may usually challenge comparison of the Bingley Hall classes with those of the Agricultural Hall at Islington. To the shows in Birmingham, as to those in London, the standard herds have constantly contributed. In the prize lists of early years we find success repeatedly attending the entries from Windsor. Lord Hatherton was also a remarkably successful exhibitor; and as we glance down the years we find the Royal herd at Windsor prominently and repeatedly represented here as at the shows of the Smithfield Club. Extraction of details from the few first years of the records is no easy task; but we find Herefords in 1850 shown in three classes—oxen or steers, cows, and (separately) heifers. In the male class, Lord Hatherton's Hereford had the place of first honour, and one shown by the Prince Consort, from Mr. Sheriff's stock, the

second prize. The first prize heifer belonged to the Earl of Warwick. In the next following year four classes were apportioned to the Herefords, and the Prince Consort's ox, bred by Mr. Stedman, headed his class. Glancing down the prize lists we find repeatedly, or in specially distinguished positions, the names of Messrs. T. Longmore, J. Carwardine, G. Pitt (winner of the President's Cup, &c.), J. Morris (Therrow), W. Racster; W. Child, J. Naylor, R. Hill, H. Yeomans, W. Taylor (*both* noted breeders of that name, at Thingehill and Showle Court), W. Stedman, S. W. Urwick, Instone, Pike, Bettridge (who went to the best breeders for his stock to feed off and exhibit), E. Price, R. Shirley (who had, among many other honours in different years, a grand sweep of prizes and medals in 1859, 1860, and 1865), T. Roberts (winner of Col. Pennant's Cup, &c.), P. Turner, W. Tudge, W. Heath (exhibiting stock from the herds of Mr. Elsmere, Mr. Forester, Mr. P. Turner, and Mr. T. L. Meire), J. Baldwin (from Mr. J. Rea's stock), J. H. Arkwright, T. Duckham, S. Robinson (Lynhales), J. Bowen Jones, F. Platt, J. Price (who has more than once cleared away the grand honours), and R. Wortley (exhibiting stock of the Lord Wilton blood from Mr. L. Loyd's herd, and of the Horatius strain from Mr. G. Child's); also the name of Mrs. Edwards of Wintercott (whose Leonora won the £100 special prize as best Hereford in 1879, and Perfection the first prize in 1880); and latterly the Herefords of the Earl of Coventry have distinguished themselves at Birmingham as elsewhere. These are, of course, only a few of the names which the full list contains, but they serve to show the character of the competing stock.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Founded at Bath in the year 1777, and holding its meetings in or near the home of the breed, the Bath and West of England Society, with which, in the year 1866, the Southern Counties Association was incorporated, has a long and an important connection with Hereford history; but the beginning of that connection is not easily defined. From a letter of September 8th, 1885, written by Mr. T. F. Plowman, the secretary of the Society, to the authors, it appears

that until the year 1794 there were no separate classes for cattle, and any stock of that kind admitted would have to compete under the comprehensive classification, "Beasts of Draft or Burden." Possibly—probably—as team oxen Herefords may have competed, perhaps with horses, mules, and even with the meaner parents of the latter, but the annals of the Society contain no mention of a Hereford until 1799, when the sum of £5 5s. was awarded to Mr. W. Smith for the best Hereford heifer. No further allusion to the breed is found until 1810, when the sum of £10 10s. was awarded to Mr. Kemp for a fat cow of the Hereford breed.

From an introductory notice in the first volume (new series) of the "Journal of the Bath and West of England Society, 1853," it appears that the Society's first volume of letters and papers was published in 1780, and that, to the number of 14, successive volumes were issued from time to time as communications accumulated until 1816, when publication ceased for 13 years. In 1829 the first part of the 15th volume was issued, but that volume does not appear to have been completed. Subsequently, volume succeeded volume over a period of 13 years; but it was not until the year 1858 that Herefords had classes from which all other breeds were excluded. We find at the Taunton Show in 1852 the cattle classes divided thus:—"Devons" and "Cattle of any other pure breed." In a report by Mr. T. D. Ackland, jun. (Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart.), in volume i., second series, the following passage occurs in reference to cattle:—"In the prize list for 1852 they were arranged under two general heads—'Devons' and 'Other Pure Breeds' (exclusive of Devons). This classification was adopted as a choice of difficulties, and is unquestionably open to some objections. The exhibition, for instance, of Shorthorns, Herefords, Scotch, and Welsh cattle in one class is undesirable; but until any of these breeds are kept in greater numbers in the West, it is, on the whole, the best course to adopt." In volume ii. we find at the show at Pennycomequick, near Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, June, 1853, the cattle classed as "Devons," "South Devons or South Hams," and "Any Other Pure Breed." Under the latter section the Shorthorn appears

to have taken easy precedence in that district at that time. The prize list, although not giving the Herefords a separate section, carefully separated the various breeds of poultry, giving considerable prominence to the poultry department of the show. At Bath, 1854, the classification was "Devons," and "Shorthorns," and "Herefords or cattle of any other breed," the Hereford thus gaining a step towards distinct representation, but not complete separation from all other breeds. In that year the first prize was awarded to a Hereford bull, Mortimer 814, bred by Mr. Philip Turner. At Tiverton and Yeovil, in 1855-6, the Herefords were again put back into competition with Shorthorns, but the meagre details supplied by the records do not show whether any of the winners were Herefords or all belonged to other breeds. In the following year, at Newton, the classification of 1854 was restored, and Mr. John Hewer's General 1251 (entered also as The General 1086) and Darling 2nd 1203 were winners of first prizes in their respective classes. The Herd Book gives Mr. J. E. L. Hewer's Purifier 1364 also the first place among the yearling bulls, but this statement is officially contradicted by the Society's Journal, which places first Mr. Feaver's General Whiteface, and records the second prize to the credit of Purifier. Mr. W. James of Mappowder Court, exhibiting Primrose and Prettymaid, gained the first and second prizes for yearling heifers. At Cardiff, in 1858, the Herefords first had classes exclusively their own. The concession was most abundantly justified, for in and from that year to the present time the Hereford classes have formed one of the principle features of the annual exhibitions, and the Society's show-yard has been one of the principal battle-fields of the breed for its internal contests—Hereford against Hereford. Scarcely a breeder's name of any note is missed as we glance over the prize lists of the 26 years (the two rinderpest years, 1866-7, in which there were no cattle classes, being omitted) and examine the breeding of the winners.

The present writer's recollections of Bath and West of England Shows begin at the Hereford Meeting of 1865, when one of the chief questions of interest to Hereford breeders was

how the judges on that occasion would decide between the rival claims of Mr. Taylor's Tambarine, bred by Lord Bateman, and Chieftain 2nd, bred by Mr. J. Rea and exhibited by Mr. J. A. Hollings. The two bulls had been beating each other all up and down the country, and had met before at the same Society's shows. Tambarine, as a yearling, exhibited by his breeder, had carried first honours at Wells in 1862, closely pressed by Mr. Duckham's Victor. At Exeter, in 1863, having in the meantime changed owners and gone to Showle Court, he had almost a walk over, easily holding in the older class his first position, won in the younger class of the previous year; but in 1864, at Bristol, he had to meet Sir Oliver 2nd and Chieftain 2nd, placed by the judges respectively first and second, Tambarine taking the third prize. In the same year, at the Newcastle Royal Show, he had the first place. He now came into the ring once more against the same foe, and a stronger contrast than the two presented would not be easy to find in a breed so nearly uniform in colour and character as the Hereford. Tambarine, with a wide-awake outlook, bright, prominent eyes, a low, level, rounded, compact frame, on very short legs, and of a somewhat pale or tawny colour, seemed invincible when he stood alone, but the gigantic Chieftain 2nd coming beside him looked as if he could have swallowed Tambarine without visible increase. He was a bull of immense scale, proportionately massive, and of a dark red colour (with, of course, the white Hereford points), so that there was a clear test of taste for the judges to undergo. To have given the first prize to either and cast out the other might have been defensible judging in a class allowing wider choice, but on that occasion there was no question about the claims of the two to the first and second places. The decision was in favour of Chieftain 2nd. Mr. Duckham's Commodore, truly proportioned in frame and having evenly distributed lean flesh, made a good first two-year-old, in worthy company—Mr. W. Taylor's Tom Brown and Mr. T. Thomas' Claret. Mr. Paramore's Dinedor, in the yearling class, stood before Mr. Gibbons' Grateful, of blood almost identical with that of the sire of Horace, and third in the same class was Mr. Tudge's Douglas, destined to become the progenitor of distinguished

Royal winners. The cows were good, not so grand as have since appeared at the same Society's and the Royal shows; some of the heifers exceedingly beautiful, of exquisite symmetry, with most abundant hair.

The next reminiscences refer to the exceedingly good show at Southampton in 1869, when Mr. Arkwright's Sir Hungerford stood foremost among the bulls; and the female classes, quite surpassing the male classes in the aggregate of merit, included Mr. Allen's Queen of the Lilies, that grandest of Sir Benjamin's daughters bred at Monaughty; Mr. Tudge's Lady Adforton, granddam of Lord Wilton; Diadem and Silver Star, the two latter heifers of merit seldom, if ever, surpassed in the show-yard. They made dim the recollections of the heifers seen at Hereford four years previously, and still bear comparison with any seen since. Of the four females here mentioned the worst was Lady Adforton, and that is saying a great deal for the others, for she was a noble cow, not to be forgotten when once seen. Between the two Adforton heifers, extensive winners, opinion and taste were divided. Silver Star was always the writer's favourite, and until Leonora from Wintercott came out some years later, was regarded as the most perfect model ever seen; and even since it must be allowed that her condition seemed less forced than Leonora's. Mr. Tudge, however, was himself more partial to Diadem, without assigning a reason, but there could be little doubt on the part of any one who knew well the heifers and their breeder, that the reason was a secret preference for the prodigiously thick flesh of Diadem and its heaviest development in the best parts, as in his estimation more than atoning for any lack of the faultless lines of beauty in her companion. Queen of the Lilies was one of the very best female Herefords the writer ever saw *on so large a scale*.

As most of the notable Herefords seen at subsequent meetings of the Bath and West of England Society were seen also at the Royal Agricultural Society's Shows, it is, perhaps, unnecessary here to give further details, which would make inconvenient repetition of names often necessary. For earliest recollections of the classes at the national meetings we must go back a few years.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The earlier years of life had afforded few opportunities of seeing the white-faced cattle of which glowing accounts had come from relatives resident in one of the West Midland Counties of England, occasional visits in that county never having brought the writer within calling distance from the home of Hereford breeder of any standing, and the country fairs contained only poor and often mongrel animals bearing the Hereford name and distinguished by the Hereford markings. It was at Chester in 1858 that the Hereford in all its glory was first seen; and one of the first Herefords seen was the renowned Sir Benjamin. The writer's chief regret in recording this incident is that his want of previous knowledge of the high-class Hereford prevents him from fixing the identity of Sir Benjamin among the bulls seen in that Royal show-yard; but, from subsequent inquiry, and an effort to recognise from pictures and verbal description the right bull among those remembered, his memory somewhat doubtfully rests upon a bull of remarkable strength of back, for his unusual length of back, a vast breast, wide-drawn under-lines, and full thighs, with hind-quarters heavily fleshed, but not so neatly or squarely finished as those of Sir Benjamin's son, Sir Thomas, seen many years later, after a considerable acquaintance with Hereford herds. The Leeds Meeting gave next opportunity of seeing the Herefords in the ring, and some good animals came forward, although the distance from the home of the breed was too great for a first-rate display in that day. The Battersea International Show missed, Worcester, in 1863, is memorable for the first sight of Sir Oliver 2nd, a bull afterwards seen more closely at Coxall, when Mr. T. Rogers had him, and at Hampton Court when he was one of the principal sires in Mr. Arkwright's herd. He was a bull of grand character, deep and wide in the fore-quarters, with a fine masculine head, horns large and just so far unevenly curved as to impart distinctness to his style without awkwardness. A trifling inequality of the kind has often seemed to be the secret of indescribable attractiveness of which those who objected to the unevenness were as sensible as those who perceived in it the cause of the piquancy of style so much admired.

Tambarine, the Newcastle premier bull of the following year, is already described in notes upon the Bath and West of England Show. This show, however, brought greater advantage than a sight of the Herefords. It was the occasion of the writer's introduction to Mr. Duckham, to whose courtesy he was indebted a little later for important assistance in his humble efforts to bring the claims of the Hereford more prominently into notice, and for personal acquaintance with many valued Hereford friends. The next year, 1865, when the Royal Meeting was held at Plymouth, brings us up to the date of the first recollections of the Bath and West of England Show. As the difficulty of continuing descriptive notes of the animals exhibited at both Societies' shows, without losing distinctness of the subject by constantly interchanging references to shows held under different auspices, historical fact may be substituted for impressions and opinions, and the remainder of this short chapter devoted to a list of the first prize animals in the aged bull and cow classes, with notice of a few champion Herefords of the Royal Society, from its first show to the present time. The addition of brief notes upon the breeding of the winners may be found useful.

FULL-AGED FIRST WINNERS AND CHAMPIONS, R.A.S.E.

OXFORD, 1839.

Bull, Cotmore 376, aged three years and ten months; bred and exhibited by Thomas Jeffries, The Grove, Pembridge.

Cow, Spot, aged six years and six months; bred by J. Turner, Noke, Pembridge, exhibited by J. Walker, North-leach, Gloucestershire.

Cotmore had the Hewer blood from both parents. Mr. John Hewer's Sovereign 404, commonly called Old Sovereign, was his sire, and his dam was a daughter of the same breeder's Lottery 410. He was also a winner as a two-year-old, three-year-old, and aged bull at Hereford. His live weight was 35 cwt., or 3920 lbs. At The Grove sale, October 22nd, 1844, after Mr. T. Jeffries' death, Cotmore (then, according to his Herd Book entry, and the sale catalogue, eight years, but according to his Oxford entry, nine years old),

w
Se
Ju
Lc
T.
of
Hu
M
10
a so
from
Tru
of th
Shew
Fa
by -
2nd
Bloss
Hare
32, 3
furth
Beaut
Bul
bred a
Cow
by Ear
Bull
exhibit
Cow,
Turner
Moreton

was bought in for £100; and he was used until the following September. The last calf by him, Colossus 591, was calved June 15th, 1846.

Spot was by a son of Mr. J. Hewer's Sovereign 404, dam Lovely by Curly. See Young Prize 2333.

CAMBRIDGE, 1840.

Bull, Napoleon 1334, calved November 6th, 1837; bred by T. C. Yeld, The Broome, Pembridge, exhibited by the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey, Beds.

Cow, Fatrumps, six years old; bred and exhibited by Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.

Napoleon, who, with his sire and dam, also won the 10 guinea prize at the Hereford October Show, 1838, was a son of Trump 490, bred by Mr. Gough of Gravel Hill, from the stocks of Mr. Ricketts of Sarnsfield and Mr. Trumper of Orleton; and his dam Stately traced to the stocks of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, and Messrs. Yarworth, Galliers, Sheward, and C. and W. Walker.

Fatrumps was by Mr. Hewer's Sovereign 404, dam Blossom by —, granddam Little Beauty by Mr. Hewer's Waxy 2nd 403. The Herd Book, in the entry of Waxy 294, omits Blossom by —, but this generation is supplied by the Harewood Grange sale catalogue, October 13th, 1843, in lots 32, 35, and 52. See appendix to first vol. H.H.B. It appears further from the entry of Young Sovereign 285 that Little Beauty was from a Tully cow.

LIVERPOOL, 1841.

Bull, Northern Hero 269, three years and seven months; bred and exhibited by Philip Morris, Newbury.

Cow, Gem, six years and three months; bred and exhibited by Earl Talbot, Ingestre, Staffordshire. See Paragon 723.

BRISTOL, 1842.

Bull, Royal 331, three years and one month; bred and exhibited by John Yeomans, Moreton-on-Lugg.

Cow, Countess, eight years and six months; bred by John Turner, Noke, Leominster, exhibited by John Yeomans, Moreton-on-Lugg.

Royal, by Cotmore 376, the winner at Oxford in 1839, was from Countess, the Bristol prize cow.

Countess, the dam of Royal, has no further record than that given above. Mr. Turner of The Noke had several cows of that name; some numbered consecutively, others not so, and whether of one or more than one family the Herd Book does not show.

DERBY, 1843.

Bull, Confidence 367, three years and eight months; bred by Mrs. Jeffries, The Sheriff's Farm, exhibited by Thomas Jeffries, The Grove, Pembridge.

Cow, Lady Grove, three years and eight months; bred and exhibited by Thomas Jeffries, The Grove, Pembridge.

Confidence, a son of Hope 439, half-brother to Cotmore 376, was from Beauty by Young Chance 449, granddam Cherry by The Sheriff 356, winner of Lord Ducie's £50 premium at Gloucester in 1843, and the championship again at the same place in 1844. Confidence was also a winner as a two-year-old, three-year-old, an aged bull, and in the bull, cow, and offspring class at Hereford. He was sold at The Grove sale, 1844, to Mr. Smith for £100.

Lady Grove, by Charity 375, dam by Mr. Turner's Chance 348 (the sire of Sir David 349), was the dam of Faugh-a-Ballagh 368, sold to Messrs. Forester and Eyton at The Grove sale, 1844, for £135; and of Phoenix 369, sold to Mr. Wheeler at the same sale for £44. She was a winner, also, twice at Hereford (as a heifer and as a cow) and as a two-year-old heifer at the Tredegar Show.

SOUTHAMPTON, 1844.

Bull, Derby 209, calved November 27th, 1841; bred and exhibited by W. Perry, Monkland.

Cow, Woodlass, eight years and ten months; bred by John Price, Poole House, Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire, exhibited by G. Drake, Manor Farm, East Tytherley, near Stockbridge, Hants.

The pedigree of Derby, given briefly in the Herd Book, is extended in the Monkland sale catalogue of February 10th, 1847. From these two records, compared, it appears that

D
Jo
ch
PH
we
dif
cat
18
V
wh
Dev
Her
Roy
man
with
and
Tob
Pric
Woo
at th

Bu
hibite
Cow
month
Eardis
Em
strain,
Phœni
and of
Berwic
Vict
Southa
to Lord

* The
in the E
old at th
Royal ca
a note to

Derby was by Lion 335, dam Foxley, or Old Foxley, by Mr. John Perry's Paunceford 589 (whose sire and dam were purchased from Mr. G. Tomkins), granddam Foxley Cow by Phoenix, bred by the Misses Tomkins. Phoenix and his dam were sold for 850 guineas. The Herd Book pedigree of Lion differs from that given to Lion, lot 49 in the Monkland sale catalogue of October 17th, 1843. See also the catalogue of 1847. Derby was the winner of nine prizes.

Woodlass, lot 38 at Mr. Price's sale, October 15th, 1841, where she was bought by Mr. Shepherd, Eastwood House, Devon, for £50, was sold by Mr. Shepherd to Mr. Drake. Her sire, Mr. Price's Woodstock 24 (second to Mr. Yeomans' Royal 331 at Bristol, R.A.S.E., 1842), was by Young Woodman, a son of the extraordinary cow Toby Pigeon, who, within 19 years from the date of her birth had bred 19 calves; and the dam of Woodlass was by Triumph 8th, a grandson of Toby Pigeon. Fly, granddam of Woodlass was bred by Mr. Price, and descended from Mr. B. Tomkins' stock. A son of Woodlass, *Woodlad 79, won the prize for the best bull calf at this (Southampton Royal) show.

SHREWSBURY, 1845.

Bull, Emperor 221, calved in December, 1839; bred and exhibited by Thos. Sheriff, Coxall.

Cow, Victoria (H.B. vol. iv., p. 202), three years, eight months, and ten days; bred and exhibited by J. R. Carpenter, Eardisland.

Emperor, by Mr. Parry's Old Court, of the Tully (Claro) strain, from a Hector (207) cow, whose dam was by Young Phoenix 347, was a cup-winner at Leominster in the bull, cow, and offspring class. His blood entered largely into Lord Berwick's herd at Cronkhill.

Victoria was the winner of first prize in the heifer class at Southampton in 1844, and many other prizes. She was sold to Lord Berwick, in whose herd she proved very prolific. Her

*The date of Woodlad's birth appears to be inaccurately stated in the Herd Book, vol. i., No. 79. Woodlad was only ten months old at the Royal Meeting in 1884. The statement of his age in the Royal catalogue, as against that of the Herd Book, is confirmed by a note to lot 19 Tytherley sale, September 17th, 1851.

sire, Mr. T. Jeffries' Hope 439, was half-brother to Cotmore 376, the Royal prize bull at Oxford, 1839.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 1846.

Bull, The Duke 493, three years and seven months; bred by E. Gough (deceased), exhibited by E. Gough (his successor), Gravel Hill.

Cow, Newcastle Beauty, seven years and four months; bred and exhibited by C. Walker, Sutton, Tenbury.

The Duke, by Mr. T. L. Meire's Speculation 387, the sire of several winners at the Royal and Smithfield Club Shows, and of more than 40 winners of the Shrewsbury Agricultural Societies' prizes, was from Mr. Gough's Folly by Tobias 487, a grey bull, bred by Mr. Haines of Wellington. The sire of Tobias was bred by Mr. Hayton, and his dam's sire bred by Mr. John Price of Ryall.

Newcastle Beauty, sire Baronet 465, dam Fairlass (lot 9 Sutton sale, March 17th, 1847) by Champion 639, granddam Silk by Burton Junior 640, great-granddam Blowdy. The Herd Book makes Burton Junior, who was calved in 1825, the grandson of Fairlass, lot 9 Sutton sale, calved in or about 1833. It is here suggested that the reference in the pedigree of Burton Junior should be to Fairlass, purchased at Burton sale, 1818. See H.B., vol. ii., appendix, reference to cows, Mr. C. Walker's stock.

NORTHAMPTON, 1847.

Bull, Symmetry 201, mottle-faced, three years and six months; bred and exhibited by Samuel Aston, Lynch Court, near Leominster.

Cow, five years and two months; bred by Richard White-man, Ashford, Herefordshire, exhibited by William Allatt, Glinton, Peterborough.

Symmetry, combining the strains of Sir F. Lawley and the Rev. J. R. Smythies, was also a cup-winner at the Leominster and Tredegar Shows.

YORK, 1848.

Bull, Coningsby 718, calved August 11th, 1845; bred and exhibited by J. N. Carpenter, Eardisland, near Leominster

Cow, three years and nine months ; bred by J. N. Carpenter, Eardisland, exhibited by Edward Williams, Llowes Court, Hay. Joningsby, a son of Mr. Carpenter's Quicksilver 353, winner in the yearling bull class at Southampton, 1844, was from Prettymaid by The Sheriff 356, son of Sovereign 404, &c., and was the winner of Sir Charles Morgan's cup at the Tredegar Show, 1846, and other prizes.

NORWICH, 1849.

Bull, Sir David 349, calved February 13th, 1845 ; bred by David Williams, Newton, near Brecon, South Wales, exhibited by Edward Price, Court House, Pembridge.

Cow, three years and four months ; bred by J. N. Carpenter, Eardisland, exhibited by John Walker, Westfield House, Holmer, Hereford.

Sir David, one of the most influential sires known in the history of the Hereford or of any other breed of cattle, was the offspring of a cow by Mr. J. Turner's Chance 348, mated with her own sire; and that sire was from Mr. Turner's Victoria, who broke loose to several bull calves, some of which were by her own sire, Mr. Hewer's Lottery 410. Consequently, the identity of the sire of Chance was never established. The dam of Victoria was by Mr. Hewer's Sovereign 404. Sir David, therefore, the progenitor of most of the noted Herefords of recent years, among whose descendants are numbered Sir Benjamin, Sir Thomas, Horace, and Lord Wilton, was largely indebted to the stock of Mr. John Hewer. Lord Berwick's sale catalogue of September 23rd, 1858, extends his pedigree, stating, in notes to lots 34 and 102, that he was the son of Duchess, and this is corroborated in a note to lot 1 in the Cronkhill sale catalogue of September 17th, 1861, when the herd was dispersed after Lord Berwick's death. If this extension is correct, the pedigree of Sir David should stand thus:—Sire Chance 348, dam Duchess by Chance 341, granddam Old Duchess by White-nob 345, great-granddam by Young Wellington 505. A full sister to the reputed dam of Sir David is entered in vol. iv., p. 112, Duchess 2nd. Sir David won the first prize in his class at the Newcastle Royal Show, 1846.

EXETER, 1850.

Bull, Guy Fawkes 581, calved November 5th, 1846; bred and exhibited by John Monkhouse, The Stow, near Hereford.

Cow, Lucy, six years, three months, and four days; bred by Philip Turner, The Leen, Pembridge, exhibited by John Nelson Carpenter, Eardisland.

Guy Fawkes, by Mr. J. Thomas' Severn 245, winner as the best bull calf at the Shrewsbury Meeting, 1845, and through him tracing to Mr. Vaughan's Cholstrey 217 and Mr. John Turner's Goldfinder 383, had on his dam's side the blood of Mr. Hemmings' Sir Andrew 183, Mr. J. Price's Trueboy 314, and the strain of Mr. Tully of Cliro. He was also first in his class at the York Meeting, 1848.

Lucy's pedigree runs thus:—Sire Viscount 816, dam Splendid by Lottery 2nd 987A, granddam Damsel by Curly, great-granddam Almond, bred at Aymestry Court. This is the foundation of the Almond tribe, so long in the possession of the Turner family at Aymestry Court, Westhide, and The Leen. The bull Curly, who has no Herd Book number, and the next sire, Lottery 2nd, were both bred by Mr. John Turner, Court of Noke. Lottery 2nd had the same sires as those recorded in the pedigree of the dam of Chance, Sir David's sire, namely, Lottery and Sovereign, both Mr. John Hewer's; and Viscount, bred by Mr. Carpenter, was a son of Mr. T. Jeffries' Hope.

WINDSOR, 1851.

Bull, Walford 871, calved December, 1846; bred by Thomas Longmore, Walford, near Ludlow, exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill, Shrewsbury.

Cow, Duchess of Norfolk, calved October 16th, 1847; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick. Vol. iii., p. 111.

Walford, a son of Dawes' Grey Bull 1954A, alias Clungunford 862A, traced to the stocks of Messrs. Morris of Stocktonbury, Beddoes, Yeld, and T. A. Knight. He ranks among the very best of Hereford show bulls, and, in the opinion of many eminent breeders, was as near the true ideal of perfection as an animal could be. Besides winning the Ludlow challenge sweepstakes, open to the United Kingdom and to all breeds,

and many other prizes in England, he took the gold medal as the best bull of any breed at the French International Show, held in Paris in 1855.

Duchess of Norfolk, red with spotted face, was a daughter of Tom Thumb 243, a grey bull, and belonged to the Cherry family of Ashley Moor, bred from the stock of Mr. Knight. Tom Thumb, lot 38 at the Ashley Moor sale, February, 1844, where, by Mr. Theophilus Salwey's permission, he was entered by his breeder, Mr. Thomas of Cholstrey, was bought by Lord Berwick, then the Hon. Richard Noel Hill, whose intention* in selecting him was to perpetuate the grey variety. This intention was afterwards abandoned, in deference to the strongly prevailing fancy for the red with white face. Duchess of Norfolk was also first in her classes at the Norwich and Exeter Meetings, 1849-50, and was the dam of Napoleon 3rd, the premier bull at Chelmsford, 1856.

LEWES, 1852.

Bull, Pembridge 721, calved February 6th, 1848; bred and exhibited by Edward Price, Court House, Pembridge.

Cow, Grey Daisy, grey, calved November 30th, 1848; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill. Vol. iv., p. 129.

Pembridge, by Sir David 349 (see Norwich, 1849), dam by Mr. J. Hewer's Hope 411, granddam by Mr. J. Hewer's Sovereign 404, was a winner at Ludlow, Hereford, and, as a calf, at the Norwich Royal Show, where his sire won the first prize in the aged class.

Grey Daisy was by Tom Thumb 243, the sire of the Windsor prize cow Duchess of Norfolk, and, like that cow, belonged to the Salwey-Knight tribe of Cherry.

GLOUCESTER, 1853.

Bull, Albert Edward 859, calved January 7th, 1850; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill.

Cow, Winifred, eight years and eight months; bred by

* This is avowed in a letter written by him April 7th, 1844, to Mr. Salwey's son, the late Mr. Humphry Salwey, to whose family I am indebted for the courtesy of permission to make use of it.—
W. H.

James Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by John Monkhouse, The Stow. Vol. iii., p. 230.

Albert Edward, by Mr. J. Hewer's Wonder, was from the Southampton Royal prize cow Victoria. He was second in the two-year-old class at Lewes.

Winifred, by Monaughty 220, from Venus 4th by Duke 304, was the winner of many prizes, and was the first Hereford that twice took the first prize in the full-aged cow class of the Royal Society, winning at Carlisle, two years later, the same position as at Gloucester.

LINCOLN, 1854.

Bull, Magnet 823, calved August 22nd, 1851; bred by Thomas Yeld, Bodenham, exhibited by Edward Price, Court House, Pembridge.

Cow, Nell Gwynne, calved December 20th, 1850; bred and exhibited by Philip Turner, The Leen, Pembridge. Vol. iii., p. 125, produce under Belle.

The Royal first prize bull and cow of this year, although from different herds, were half-brother and sister, and had the influential blood of Sir Andrew 183 through their sire The Knight 185, bred by Mr. Monkhouse.

Magnet, by The Knight 185, was from Spot by Mr. Wm. Pitt's Big Ben 248, whose dam, Blossom 3rd (a winner at Hereford, vol. iii., p. 128), was also the dam of Mr. George Pitt's Northampton 600, the first prize yearling bull at the Northampton Royal Show, 1847.

Nell Gwynne, by The Knight 185, dam Belle by Mr. Carpenter's Sir Walter 352 (a son of Hope 439), granddam Myrtle by Mr. T. Jeffries' Commerce 354 (also a son of Hope 439), great-granddam Sylph by Mr. Parry's Old Court 2nd 1341, — Damsel by Mr. John Turner's Curly, — Almond, bred by Mr. P. Turner, Aymestry Court, is of the same tribe which produced the Exeter Royal prize cow, 1850.

CARLISLE, 1855.

Bull, Attingham 911, calved September 4th, 1852; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill.

Cow, Winifred, ten years and seven months; bred by James

Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by John Monkhouse, The Stow. Vol. iii., p. 230.

Attingham, by Walford 871, the winner at Windsor in 1851, from Damsel 2nd by Tom Thumb 243, is of the same tribe which produced Duchess of Norfolk, the first prize cow at Windsor, and Napoleon 3rd 1019, first prize bull at Chelmsford. He was the sire of many of the winners in the Cronkhill herd. The Herd Book erroneously gives him Royal honours at Shrewsbury.

Winifred was first winner in the same class at Gloucester, 1853. She was the dam of Madoc 899, a winner at Ludlow, Knighton, Leominster, and Hereford.

CHELMSFORD, 1856.

Bull, Napoleon 3rd 1019, bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill.

Cow, Carlisle Beauty, calved October 14th, 1852; bred and exhibited by W. Perry, Cholstrey, Leominster. Vol. iii., p. 135.

Napoleon 3rd was the offspring of the two Royal first winners in the full-aged classes at Windsor in 1851, Walford and Duchess of Norfolk. A medal for superior merit was awarded to him at the Paris International Show, 1855, where his sire won the gold medal.

Carlisle Beauty, sire Noble Boy 751 (a son of Mr. J. N. Carpenter's Coningsby, the York premier bull, 1848), dam Gloucester by Mr. E. Jeffries' Marden 564, &c., was the winner of a second prize in the two-year-old class at Carlisle, 1855, and the first prize in her class, and gold medal, at Paris, 1856.

SALISBURY, 1857.

Bull, Radnor 1366, calved October 24th, 1854; bred and exhibited by Edward Williams, Llowes Court, Hay.

Cow, Carlisle, calved February 28th, 1854; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill. Vol. iv., p. 93.

Radnor, by Mr. E. Williams' Dewshall 2nd 1215, descended on the dam's side from the stocks of Messrs. Vaughan of Cholstrey, Carpenter of Eardisland, Jeffries, Hewer, and Tully. He was first also as a calf at Carlisle and second as

yearling at Chelmsford, besides winning several county and local prizes.

Carlisle, by Albert Edward 859, the Royal first prize bull at Gloucester, 1853, was from Silver by Emperor 221, the Shrewsbury Royal first prize bull, 1845. Silver was also the dam of Beauty, second winner in the yearling class at Salisbury, and again at Warwick as a cow, in 1859; of Ada, second in the two-year-old class at Warwick; and of Agnes, winner of the third prize in the two-year-old class at Canterbury, 1860, and dam of Adela and Adelina, both Royal winners. Carlisle was sold to Mr. Duckham, and at Baysham Court bred some noted animals, including Commodore 2472, a winner of first honours at the Royal, and first and the championship at the Tredegar Show, 1864, besides other prizes.

CHESTER, 1858.

Bull, Goldfinder 2nd 959, calved in July, 1852; bred by John Perry, Much Cowarne, exhibited by Edward Price, Court House, Pembroge.

Cow, Young Broady, five years, seven months, and three weeks; bred and exhibited by Edward Williams, Llowes Court, Hay, Breconshire.

Goldfinder 2nd is entered as the son of Witchend 1118, who was calved in the year 1852. Whether the paternity or the date is in error does not appear. Goldfinder 2nd was purchased in 1855 by Mr. E. Price from Mr. Wm. Perry of Cholstrey, the brother of Mr. John Perry of Much Cowarne.

But for the difference of exactly one year in age, Young Broady would appear to be identical with the offspring of Broady, vol. iii., p. 132, in November, 1851. The Chester prize list gives the cow's age as stated above, which would make Young Broady, the winner, precisely 12 months younger than the same breeder's Young Broady in the Herd Book.

WARWICK, 1859.

Bull, Claret 1177, calved August 24th, 1856; bred and exhibited by Richard Hill, Golding Hall.

Cow, Bella, calved December 1st, 1855; bred by James

Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by Thomas Rea, Westonbury.
Vol. v., p. 130.

Claret had the Sir Andrew blood through his sire The Knight 185, the sire also of the first winners at Lincoln in 1854; his dam was by Mr. A. Dawes' Sibdon 1385, and his granddam by Sir Andrew 183, The Knight's sire.

Bella, the first prize two-year-old at Chester in 1858, and a winner at the Herefordshire and Leominster Shows, was by Mr. James Rea's Grenadier 961, whose pedigree under his own name in the fifth volume differs somewhat from that given in the entry of his dam, Venus 5th, on pages 225-6 in the same volume; but whichever record be accepted, the line is that of the Monaughty Venus and Winifred tribe. The dam of Bella, Mr. J. Rea's Cherry, was by his prize bull Regent 891, and his granddam by Mr. T. Jeffries' Commerce 354, also a well-known winner.

CANTERBURY, 1860.

Bull, Leominster 1634, calved September 14th, 1857; bred and exhibited by Thomas Edwards, Wintercott.

Cow, Fancy Leominster, calved August 25th, 1853; bred by John Taylor, Stretford Court, exhibited by James Taylor, Stretford Court, Leominster. Vols. iv., v., pp. 119, 186.

Leominster and his sire Wellington 1113 both traced to dams by Mr. W. Pitt's Big Ben 248, a son of his Blossom 3rd (vol. iii., p. 128), one of the four foundation cows of Mr. George Pitt's herd at Chadnor, and dam of the prize bull Northampton 600. Leominster had the Sir Andrew blood through his paternal grandsire Croft 937, and through his sire was also descended from Mr. Carpenter's Coningsby 718, the winner at York, 1848.

Fancy Leominster, by King John 830 (a son of The Knight 185, and thus owning the blood of Sir Andrew 183, and remotely that of the Rev. J. R. Smythies' stock) was from a cow, Countess, bred by Mr. James Bowen of Monkland.

LEEDS, 1861.

Bull, Sir Richard 1734, calved November 1st, 1858; bred and exhibited by Mr. Thomas Rea, Westonbury.

Cow, *Laura*, calved July 25th, 1856; bred and exhibited by John Naylor, Leighton Hall, Welshpool. Vol. v., p. 217.

Sir *Richard*, by Sir Benjamin, the second winner at Chester, 1858, and first at the Hereford, Ludlow, and Leominster Shows, was thus a grandson of Sir David 349, the winner of first prizes at Newcastle, 1846, and Norwich, 1849. His dam, *Primrose*, was by *Glendower* 898, granddam by *Cholstrey* 217, great-granddam by *Gallant* 239.

Laura, a Bath and Wells winner, was by Mr. Edward Price's *Silvester* 797, a son of *Pembridge* 721, first in the yearling class at Norwich in 1849. *Pembridge* was by Sir David 349.

BATTERSEA (INTERNATIONAL), 1862.

Bull, *Maximus* 1650, red with spotted face, calved July 12th, 1858; bred at his H.R.H. The Prince Consort's Flemish Farm, Windsor, exhibited by the Hon. Col. Hood, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. First prize.

Bull, *Milton* 2114, calved August 6th, 1859; bred and exhibited by Richard Hill, Golding Hall, Shrewsbury. Gold medal.

Cow, *Matchless*, calved January 6th, 1856; bred and exhibited by Henry Coate, Sherborne, Dorset. Vol. v., p. 232. First prize and gold medal.

At this International Meeting gold medals were given for the best bull and the best cow or heifer respectively in any of the Hereford classes. Although *Maximus* was the Royal first prize aged bull of the year, the gold medal was awarded to *Milton* in the next following class. Particulars of both bulls are therefore given. The Royal first prize cow was also the winner of the gold medal.

Maximus, from the Royal herd, had been first in his class at the Society's Warwick Show. One of the judges at Battersea, whose comments are incorporated in the official report, observed that the spots on the face and legs of *Maximus*, as well as his general appearance, indicated his relationship to the Tomkins mottle-faced Hereford. The sire of *Maximus* was *Brecon* 918, bred by Mr. W. Maybery; and his dam, *Superb*, bred by the Earl of Radnor, was the winner of a first prize in her class at the Salisbury Meeting, 1857.

Milton, the gold medal bull, first in his class at Leeds in 1861, was a son of Lord Berwick's Chanticleer 1173, by Attingham, the Carlisle winner in 1855, and he by Walford 871, the Windsor Royal first prize bull in 1851.

Matchless, a winner at the Sherborne, Yeovil, Crewkerne, and Sturminster Agricultural Societies, and first at the Wells Show of the Bath and West of England Society in 1862, was by Young Protection 2334, bred by Mr. E. Williams, Llowes Court, her dam by Venison 2nd 1442, bred by Mr. Stedman of Bedstone Hall, and sold to the Earl of Radnor. She was the dam of the bull Ranger 2182, a winner of first and champion honours at various shows in the counties of Somerset and Dorset.

At this show, the judge mentioned above remarks, "eight of the winners out of the 24 were either bred by or indirectly descended from the herd of the late Lord Berwick."—*"Journal R.A.S.E.,"* vol. xxiii., p. 379.

WORCESTER, 1863.

Bull, Sir Oliver 2nd 1733, calved October 20th, 1858; bred by Thomas Rea, Westonbury, exhibited by John Hungerford Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster.

Cow, Beauty, calved July 10th, 1859; bred and exhibited by William Perry, St. Oswald, Cholstrey. Vol. v., p. 140, produce under Bury 3rd.

Sir Oliver 2nd combined the blood of Sir Benjamin 1387, Regent 891, Caractacus 619, and Hope 439. By the sire he was half-brother to Sir Richard 1734, the Royal first prize bull at Leeds, 1861, and grandson to Sir David 349, the Royal first prize bull at Norwich, 1849.

Beauty, by Noble Boy 1337, bred by Mr. John Perry, Much Cowarne, dam Bury 3rd by Mr. W. Perry's Noble Boy 751 (son of Mr. Carpenter's Coningsby, the York winner, 1848), had in the earlier generations the strains of Messrs. Jeffries, Hewer, Turner of Noke, and Tomkins.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 1864.

Bull, Tambarine 2254, calved August 17th, 1860; bred by Lord Bateman, exhibited by William Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury.

Cow, Spangle 2nd, calved September 16th, 1860; bred by James Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by Louisa Woodgate Rea, Westonbury. Vol. vi., p. 321.

Tambarine, by the Earl of Radnor's Carlisle 923, dam Little Beauty by Andrew 2nd 619, &c., had through his dam's sire the blood of Sir Andrew 183, whose descendants have gained many honours at the Royal shows. Tambarine was a winner at several shows of the Royal and Bath and West of England Societies.

Spangle 2nd, by Mr. Philip Turner's Wellington, from Spangle by Mr. Stedman's Chieftain 930, &c., became the property of Mr. Baldwin of Luddington.

PLYMOUTH, 1865.

Bull, Colesborne 2467, calved February 22nd, 1862; bred and exhibited by James Marsh Read, Elkstone, Cheltenham.

Cow, Duchess of Bedford 2nd, calved September 24th, 1861; bred by Thomas Roberts, Ivingtonbury, exhibited by John Baldwin, Luddington, Stratford-on-Avon. Vol. v., p. 175, produce under Duchess of Bedford.

Colesborne, by Lord Berwick's Caliban 1163, a son of Attingham 911, was from Washington, a prize cow, bred by the Earl of Radnor from a family long established at Coleshill.

Duchess of Bedford 2nd, by Sir Thomas 2228 (son of Sir Benjamin 1387, and grandson of Sir David 349), dam by Arthur Napoleon 910, traced to the stock of Mr. Vaughan of Cholstrey.

[The Royal Agricultural Society of England had no exhibition of cattle in 1866, nor in 1867, on account of the cattle plague.]

LEICESTER, 1868.

Bull, Battenhall 2406, calved July 27th, 1862; bred by Thomas Roberts, Ivingtonbury, Leominster, exhibited by Thomas Rogers, Brampton Bryan.

Cow, Hampton Beauty, calved July 2nd, 1864; bred and exhibited by John Hungerford Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster. Vol. vii., p. 268.

Battenhall, by Sir Thomas 2228 (son of Sir Benjamin and sire of the Plymouth Royal first prize cow, 1865), was from a

d
co
W

pr
Be
in
M
of
14
bu
Ha
rem

E
bre
Cou
C
by J
Tisb
Si
Thor
throu
Sir L
Mort
grand
Hung
his cl
Engl
Qu
daugh
1153.
Englan
Show,
Kinnai
Turner
In Scot
3892, t

dam by King James 978, granddam by Andrew 2nd 619, combining in these generations the blood of Sir David, Walford, and Sir Andrew.

Hampton Beauty's sire, Sir Oliver 2nd 1773, the Royal first prize bull at Worcester in 1863, gave her the blood of Sir Benjamin and Sir David, the Royal first prize bull at Norwich in 1849; and her dam, lineally descended from the stock of Mr. D. Williams of Newton, through that of Mr. S. Perkins of Woodhouse, Bodenham, had from her sire Young Royal 1470, that of the Bristol, 1842, Royal first prize cow and bull, Countess and her son Royal 331. Collateral branches of Hampton Beauty's family at Hampton Court have been remarkably successful in the show-yard.

MANCHESTER, 1869.

Bull, Sir Hungerford 3447, calved August 24th, 1865; bred and exhibited by John Hungerford Arkwright, Hampton Court.

Cow, Queen of the Lilies, calved October 11th, 1862; bred by James Rea, Monaughty; exhibited by James D. Allen, Tisbury, Wilts. Vol. vii., p. 347.

Sir Hungerford's sire, Dan O'Connell 1952, was a son of Sir Thomas 2228, and thus, by the direct male line (tracing through the sires), Sir Hungerford was fourth in descent from Sir David 349. The dam of Sir Hungerford was by Mortimer 1328, bred by Mr. John Williams of Kingsland, his granddam by Mr. John Turner's Jupiter 1289, &c. Sir Hungerford was the winner of many prizes, including first in his class at Leicester, 1868, and first at the Bath and West of England Show at Southampton, 1869.

Queen of the Lilies, by Sir Benjamin 1387, was a granddaughter of Sir David 349, her dam by Mr. Rea's Borderer 1153. After winning first prizes at the Bath and West of England Show at Southampton, and the Manchester Royal Show, she was bought by the Earl of Southesk, and at the Kinnaird Castle sale in 1874 was purchased by Mr. Philip Turner, to whose herd at The Leen she added a family. In Scotland she bred, besides other animals, King of the Lilies 3892, the sire of Helianthus 4641, Hildebrand 4646, &c.

OXFORD, 1870.

Bull, Stanway 2790, calved September 11th, 1864; bred by William Tudge, Adforton, exhibited by Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., Glanus Park.

Cow, Silk, seven years and nine months; bred by David Rogers, The Rodd, exhibited by Thomas Rogers, Coxall. See Silk 2nd, vol. viii., p. 287.

Stanway, in the male line direct, was third in descent from Sir David 349, the Norwich premier bull, 1849; thus:—Sir David—The Grove—Pilot—Stanway. His sire Pilot was from a cow by Mr. Longmore's Young Walford, her dam by Mr. Longmore's Nelson, a descendant of Confidence and Emperor, the Royal first prize bulls in 1843 and 1845; the next sire, Turpin, was by Albert, the cup-winner at Hereford in 1841, closely related to the famous Leominster fat cow of 1838, and beyond this was the Tully blood. The female line direct of Stanway shows Carbonel, The Doctor (Mr. James Rea's), Orleton, and Nelson. Carbonel has the same sires which appear in that and Pilot's lines, and he was the ancestor of many of the Adforton prize-winners. His daughter Darling, Stanway's dam, was also the dam of Brandon 2972 and Landseer 3202, both Royal first winners in their respective classes at the Leicester Show, 1868, and of Deborah, own sister to Stanway and dam of Diadem, winner of the Royal first prize at Manchester, 1869, and other honours. Stanway was the sire of Mr. Tudge's Oxford Royal first prize heifer Silver Star, sold to Messrs. Barnes and Smith, New South Wales.

Silk, by Mr. Benjamin Rogers' Interest 2046, dam by Mr. Edward Price's Protection 794, granddam by Young Royal 1469, was the dam of Silk 2nd, winner of a Royal second prize at Cardiff; and of Silk 3rd (see vol. ix., p. 23, No. 4376), winner of a £50 prize at Hereford and a £20 prize at Worcester, against all breeds.

WOLVERHAMTON, 1871.

Bull, Monaughty 3rd, 3262, calved December 15th, 1867; bred and exhibited by Warren Evans, Llandowlas.

Cow, Ivington Rose, calved August 28th, 1864; bred by

Thom
Peren
Vol.
Mo
by M
winne
land
Sham
Ivin
Maste
the R
impor
and M
in her

Bul
Steph
Fenn,
Cow
T. Ro
Bac
Spinst
grand
at the
Philip
was th
Wolve
Ivin
honour

Bull
exhibit
Cow
Robert
Prov
Cardiff
Turner
Hayton

Thomas Roberts, Ivingtonbury, exhibited by William Burchall Peren, Compton House, South Petherton, Somersetshire. Vol. vii. p. 274.

Monaughty 3rd, by Mr. H. Gibbons' Hopeful 2045, dam by Mr. Stedman's Chieftain 930, &c., was also a first prize winner at the Guildford Show of the Bath and West of England Society, and of some local prizes. His sire was by Shamrock 2nd, the grandsire of Horace 3877.

Ivington Rose, by Sir Thomas 1228, from Red Rose by Master Butterfly 2313, &c., won the first in the cow class at the Royal show three years consecutively, 1871-2-3, and other important prizes. Sir Benjamin, Sir David, Arthur Napoleon, and Mr. Vaughan's Cholstrey supplied the principal materials in her composition.

CARDIFF, 1872.

Bull, Bachelor 2941, calved April 21st, 1867; bred by Stephen Robinson, The Moor, Kington, exhibited by Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, and John Harding, Bicton.

Cow, Ivington Rose, calved August 28th, 1864; bred by T. Roberts, exhibited by W. B. Peren. Vol. vii., p. 274.

Bachelor, a son of Mr. W. Tudge's Douglas 2505, from Spinster, bred by Mr. T. Roberts, by Sir Thomas 2228, granddam by Master Butterfly 1313, &c., won a second prize at the Wolverhampton Meeting, 1871, when exhibited by Mr. Philip Turner, who used him in his herd at The Leen. He was the sire of Mr. Turner's Provost, winner of a third prize at Wolverhampton, second to his sire at Cardiff, and first at Hull.

Ivington Rose here for the second time took Royal first honours in the cow class, see 1871 and 1873.

HULL, 1873.

Bull, Provost 4067, calved June 23rd, 1869; bred and exhibited by Philip Turner, The Leen, Pembridge.

Cow, Ivington Rose, calved August 28th, 1864; bred by T. Roberts; exhibited by W. B. Peren. Vol. vii., p. 274.

Provost, a son of Bachelor 2941, the first prize bull at Cardiff, from Rhodia by Subaltem 2794, belonged to Mr. Turner's Moreton tribe, originally from the stock of Wm. Hayton of Moreton. He won many prizes.

Ivington Rose here won for the third time her Royal first honours in the cow class, see 1871-2.

BEDFORD, 1874.

Bull, Winter de Cote 4253, calved August 10th, 1870; bred by Thomas Edwards, Wintercott, exhibited by Sarah Edwards, Wintercott, Leominster.

Cow, Rosaline, calved July 21st, 1870; bred and exhibited by Thomas Thomas, St. Hilary, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. Vol. x., p. 295.

Winter de Cote, by Leominster 3rd 3211, the first prize yearling bull at Manchester, 1869 (and he by Mr. Monkhouse's Tomboy, a son of Sir Thomas by Sir Benjamin, by Sir David), was from Pinky 3rd by Young Grove 2888, a son of Mr. W. Tudge's Adforton. He gained first prizes at Hereford in 1871-2-4, and at the Royal shows of 1873-4-5.

Rosaline, by Sir John 3rd 3456 (male line—Sir John, Plato, Sir Benjamin, Sir David), from Fairy by Mr. Edward Price's Shamrock 2750, traced further to Goldfinder 2nd 959, the Royal first prize bull at Chester, 1858, and to Young Royal 1469, a son of Royal 331, the Bristol winner, 1842. Besides her prize at Bedford, she won in various classes at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the following prizes:—First at Cardiff, second at Taunton and Birmingham, and first with two of her offspring at Bristol. At the Bath and West of England, Gloucestershire, Glamorganshire, and Hereford Shows she also gained many prizes.

TAUNTON, 1875.

Bull, Winter de Cote 4253, calved August 10th, 1870; bred by T. Edwards, exhibited by S. Edwards.

Cow, Lady Stanton, calved July 10th, 1871; bred and exhibited by Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow. Vol. ix., p. 341.

For Winter de Cote see Bedford, 1874.

Lady Stanton's sire, Severus 2nd 2747, was a son of Mr. B. Rogers' Severus, from a half-sister to Mr. Longmore's (Lord Berwick's) Walford. The dam of Lady Stanton, Miss Stanton 5th, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, was by Sir Thomas

2228, and traced to The Grove, Severus, &c. Lady Stanton had previously won the first prize in the two-year-old class at the Bedford Royal Show.

BIRMINGHAM, 1876.

Bull, Tredegar 5077, calved December 3rd, 1872; bred and exhibited by William Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury.

Cow, Rosebud, calved in July, 1868; bred by Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, Pembridge, exhibited by William Tudge, Adforton, Leintwardine. Vol. viii., p. 283.

Tredegar, by Mr. Philip Turner's Mercury 3967, dam by Holmer 2043, &c., traced by the male line, through Jupiter and Franky, to Walford, the Windsor first prize bull, 1851. His sire, Mercury by Jupiter, was from Mr. Turner's Rhodia, the dam of Provost, winner at Hull, 1873; and Franky, the sire of Jupiter (and son of Walford), was the sire of the Smithfield gold medal oxen of 1863 and 1868. The dam of Franky was by Mr. T. L. Meire's Speculation, the sire of The Duke, the winner at Newcastle in 1846, and of other Royal winners; also of two winners at the Smithfield Club Show in 1842. Tredegar won first prizes at the Royal shows of 1874-5-6-7, besides prizes and champion honours elsewhere.

Rosebud, twice the Royal first prize cow and winner of many other honours, was a daughter of Sir Thomas 2228 and Rose by North Star 2138, granddam by The Grove 1764, tracing to Sir David through each of those sires severally by the male line of descent. She was purchased by Mr. J. H. Arkwright of Hampton Court, at the Adforton sale, September 20th, 1877.

LIVERPOOL, 1877.

Bull, Tredegar 5077, calved December 3rd, 1872; bred and exhibited by W. Taylor.

Cow, Rosebud, calved in July, 1868; bred by B. Rogers, exhibited by W. Tudge. Vol. viii., p. 283.

The two winners at Birmingham, 1876.

BRISTOL, 1878.

Bull, Thoughtful 5063, calved September 25th, 1874; bred and exhibited by William Taylor, Showle Court.

Cow, Lady Blanche, calved in February, 1874; bred by Warren Evans, Llandowlas, Usk; exhibited by his representatives. Vol. ii., p. 222.

Thoughtful, a son of Mercury 3967, was therefore half-brother to Tredegar, the winner in 1876-7, and like him a male line descendant of Walford; his dam by Sir Francis 3438, a son of Mr. Thomas Rea's Sir Frank, whose sire, Sir Richard, the Leeds first prize bull, 1861, traced through Sir Benjamin to Sir David. Thoughtful was a Royal winner also as a yearling and a two-year-old, and at the Kilburn International Show, following Bristol, stood second to the champion bull. He was also a constant winner at the Bath and West of England and the principal shows of the Hereford and neighbouring districts.

Lady Blanche is erroneously entered in vol. ii. as a daughter of Von Moltke 2nd 4234, the number being that of Von Moltke, the sire of Von Moltke 2nd, and the error is repeated in some of the entries of her progeny; but in the entry of her son, Roseberry 7235, in vol. xiii., the name of Von Moltke 4234 is given. That bull was the winner of the first prize in the two-year-old class at Cardiff, 1872. The dam of Lady Blanche was by Prince Alfred 3342, a prize bull by Mr. H. R. Evans' Hope, of the prize-winning Stately and Lovely family, bred at Swanstone Court from the old Ashley Moor stock.

KILBURN (INTERNATIONAL), 1879.

Bull, Grateful 4622, calved June 23rd, 1873; bred and exhibited by Aaron Rogers, The Rodd, Kington, Herefordshire. First prize £30 as best bull in his class, and champion prize £50 as best Hereford male.

Cow, Leonora, calved in August, 1875; bred and exhibited by Sarah Edwards, Wintercote, Leominster. Not entered in H.B. For pedigree see her own brothers, Commodore 4455 and Student 5030, vol. ix., pp. 42, 177. First prize £20 as best cow in her class, and champion prize £50 as best Hereford female.

Grateful by Sir Thomas 2228 (male line—Sir Benjamin—Sir David), was from Lady Lizzie by Jupiter 3191 (Franky—Walford—see Tredegar, Birmingham Show, 1876), granddam

Lady Court Lass by Mr. John Hewer's David 1204, &c. Grateful won also champion prizes at the Oxford Show of the Bath and West of England Society, 1878, and at the Shropshire and West Midland Shows in 1877 and 1878, besides other prizes.

Leonora, by Winter de Cote 4253, the winner at Bedford, 1874, and Taunton, 1875, was from Lovely by Tomboy 3546. In addition to many class prizes she took champion honours at Oxford (Bath and West), Hereford, Kington, the Shropshire and West Midland, and the Tredegar Shows. The judges, in their official report upon the Kilburn Show, wrote:—"We consider her the best Hereford cow we ever saw, and probably a more perfect specimen of any breed is not in existence."

CARLISLE, 1880.

Bull, Grateful 4622, calved June 23rd, 1878; bred and exhibited by A. Rogers.

Cow, Nannette, calved March 14th, 1876; bred and exhibited by Thomas Myddleton, Beckjay, Aston-on-Clun, Salop. Vol. ii., p. 246, produce under Miss Nobble'em.

For notes on Grateful, see Kilburn, 1879.

Nannette, a winner of many prizes, was sold to Mr. G. F. Morgan of Hereford Park, Douglas County, U.S.A. Her sire, Baron 4326, was bred by the Rev. Archer Clive, and her dam, Miss Nobble'em, by Mr. J. B. Green's Nobleman 2652, a son of Zeal 2342 (Sir Benjamin—Governess, the 30-year-old cow), bred several noted winners.

DERBY, 1881.

Bull, Pirate 6105, calved May 8th, 1878; bred and exhibited by Philip Turner, The Leen, Pembridge.

Cow, Modesty, calved August 14th, 1875; bred and exhibited by William Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury. Vol. ii., p. 304.

Pirate was by Corsair 5271, a half-brother to Provost, the Hull winner, 1873, and to Mercury, the sire of Tredegar and Thoughtful, winners 1876-7-8; all those three bulls being sons of Mr. Turner's noted cow Rhodia; and the dam of Pirate, Dorcas 4th, by Mr. T. Edwards' Leominster 3910,

was from a cow by Bachelor, the winner at Cardiff, 1872. He was sold at The Leen sale, September 6th, 1883, to Mr. George Leigh of Illinois, U.S.A.

Modesty, a daughter of Tredegar 5077, the winner at Birmingham and Liverpool, 1876-7, dam by Tenant Farmer 2806, a son of Tambarine, winner at Newcastle, 1864, was the Royal first prize cow three years consecutively—1881-2-3.

READING, 1882.

Bull, Horace 4th 6490, calved July 17th, 1878; bred and exhibited by Frederick Platt, Barnby Manor, Newark, Notts.

Cow, Modesty, calved August 14th, 1875; bred by William Taylor, exhibited by Henry William Taylor, Showle Court. Vol. ii, p. 304. For notes see Derby, 1881.

Horace 4th, by Horace 3877, a sire remarkable for an extraordinary faculty or unvarying ability to impress upon his offspring his own characteristics, and to impart to his immediate progeny the power to further reproduce them, probably owed to the male parent the particular merits which brought him into the first place of honour at Reading. However good, however distinct in excellence the dam might be, the stock of Horace (so far as the contributor of these notes has been able to observe and to learn) always bore the mark and developed the special type of that sire. The family antecedents of Horace will necessarily engage attention in the body of the work to which this chapter is contributed. The dam of Horace 4th, Nutty 2nd, bred by Mr. F. Evans of Old Court, was by Cholstrey 1918, an ancestor of Horace himself. By an unfortunate oversight in nomenclature, two bulls bred by Mr. Platt appear as Horace 4th. The other is entered under the number 5387, and was calved in August, 1877. A third, Horace 4th 5388, was bred by Mr. Thomas of St. Hilary.

YCRK, 1883.

Bull, Fisherman 5913, calved May 25th, 1878; bred by Thomas Rogers, Coxall, exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.

Cow, Modesty, calved August 14th, 1885; bred by W. Taylor, exhibited by W. H. Taylor. Vol. ii, p. 304. See Reading, 1882, and for notes see Derby, 1881.

Fisherman's male line traces back to Walford, thus:—
 Conservator 5265—Jupiter—Franky—Walford. For notes
 on Jupiter and Franky, see Birmingham, 1876. Conservator's
 dam was by Sir Roger, a male line descendant of Sir David;
 Fisherman's dam by Langdale 3203, another lineal descendant
 of Sir David by the male generations. Fisherman was second
 to Horace 4th at Reading, where the third prize bull in the
 class was Mr. H. W. Taylor's Trafalgar, who at Derby, 1881,
 was first in the two-year-old class, Horace 4th being there
 the second winner. Fisherman was also second at Shrews-
 bury, 1884, and was a first winner at the Bath and West of
 England and two years together at the Gloucestershire
 Shows.

SHREWSBURY, 1884.

Bull, Archibald 6290, calved May 3rd, 1880; bred and
 exhibited by Aaron Rogers, The Rodd, Kington, Hereford-
 shire.

Cow, Golden Treasure, calved May 25th, 1878; bred and
 exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court. Vol. xv.,
 p. 126.

Archibald's sire, Dolley, so named after the place to which
 he went, near Presteign, was bred by Mr. A. Rogers, and was
 a son of Marquis of Waterford, who on the sire's side (by Mr.
 Rees Keene's Alphonso) had the blood of Monaghty 3rd,
 winner at Wolverhampton, 1871, and whose dam was the
 Bristol (1878) Royal prize cow, Lady Blanche. Dolley, on the
 dam's side, was of the family of Lady Court Lass, which was
 that of Grateful, the Kilburn champion bull, 1879. Grateful
 4622, moreover, was the sire of Archibald's dam; and Stanway
 2790, the winner at Oxford, 1870, appears in the pedigree of
 both parents of Archibald. After distinguished successes in
 the show-yard, including champion honours, Archibald was
 exported to America.

Golden Treasure's parents were both bred by the late Mr.
 W. Tudge of Adforton. Her sire, Maréchal Neil 4760, was
 by Lord Hythe, whose blood was almost identical with that of
 the famous Lord Wilton 4740, the two being by one sire, Sir
 Roger (a male line descendant of Sir David), and severally
 from Lady Flavia by the Royal prize bull Stanway, and Lady

Clare by Marmion. Lady Flavia and Lady Clare were both daughters of Lady Adforton, a winner at the Royal and other shows. Maréchal Neil's dam, Rosebud, was the Royal prize cow at Birmingham, 1876; and the dam of Golden Treasure, Giantess by Sir Roger 4133, was the head of the first prize family at York, 1883, which included Golden Treasure. The dam of Giantess was by Battenhall 2406, the Royal first prize bull at Leicester, 1868.

PRESTON, 1885.

Bull, Hotspur 7028, calved May 24th, 1881; bred and exhibited by John Price, Court House, Pembridge.

Cow, Golden Treasure, calved May 25th, 1878; bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry. See Shrewsbury, 1884.

Hotspur's sire, Regulus 4076, was by Sir Roger (the sire of Lord Wilton 4740), and traced back in the male line through Sir Thomas and Sir Benjamin to Sir David. The dam of Hotspur was by Horace 2nd 4655, a son of Horace 3877 (see notes on Reading, 1882), and an own brother of Hotspur, Hero 5964, was sold to Mr. Morgan of Hereford Park, Illinois, U.S.A., and subsequently to Mr. W. Constable of Beecher, in whose possession he gained champion honours on several occasions in America, including the show at Lafayette, Indiana, 1881, and, in a strong muster of Herefords and Shorthorns in competition, the championship at the Tippecanoe County Fair, 1882. Another own brother, Hector 6471, went into the herd of Mr. T. L. Meire, Eyton-on-Severn.

An
Acc
A G
Agr
f
Au
i
Br
"E
Bir
Ba
Br
Bic
Ba
C
Ber
Bin
Ba
Cu
Car
Ch
F
Com
Col
Com
3
Col
Col
Ch
Col
F
Cov
C
Ch
Ch
Co
F
Ca
Du
t

INDEX.

- An Old Breeder's Account, 65.
 Account of Hewer Family, 85.
 A Group of Early Improvers, 106.
 Agricultural Society of Hereford, 137.
 Australian Colonies, Extension in, 322.
 British Cattle, 3, 15.
 "Bald Faces" in 1788, 5.
 Bingley's Description, 13.
 Bakewell's Work, 30, 34.
 Breeding Work Oxen, 32.
 Biography of Tomkins Family, 36.
 Bates, Thomas, on Hereford Cattle, 73.
 Berwick, Lord, 157.
 Birmingham Show, 345.
 Bath and West Show, 346.
 Culley on the Breed in 1794, 6.
 Campbell of Charlton, 7.
 Chesterfield, Lord, on Origin of Breed, 26.
 Conclusions as to Origin, 25.
 Colour, 30.
 Confusion as to Tomkins Family, 35.
 Colour of Haywood's Cattle, 47.
 Colour of Tomkins' Cattle, 53.
 Challenge by John Price, 73.
 Cobbett on Price's (of Ryall) Herd, 87.
 Coventry, Earl of, on Price's Cattle, 87.
 Charlton Ox, 130.
 Challenges, 134.
 Characteristics of the Breed, 258.
 Cochrane, Hon. M. H., on the Breed, 316.
 Canada, Extension in, 316.
 Duckham, Mr., on Early History, 2.
 Description of Typical Hereford, 1788, 5.
 Duncumb, Author of County History, 9.
 Dawkins, Prof. Boyd, on Welsh White Cattle, 20, 28.
 Devon Breed, 29.
 Description of J. Price's (Ryall) Cattle, 79.
 Discussion between W. Hewer and Yarworth, 90.
 Dimensions of Early Hewer Cattle, 94.
 Division in the Ranks, 142.
 Duckham, Mr., and Herd Book, 153.
 Description of a Typical Hereford, 260.
 Dairy Properties, 263, 268.
 Ellman, Mr., on Herefords in 1794, 6.
 Early Improvement, 32.
 Extension of the Breed in England, 139.
 Establishment of Herd Book, 149.
 Eyton, T. C., Editor of Herd Book, 150.
 Existing Herds in England, 194.
 Experience in Cornwall, 267.
 Extension in other Countries:—
 Scotland, 294.
 Ireland, 300.
 America and Canada, 306.
 South America, 320.
 Flanders Cattle, 11.
 Foreign Origin of White Cattle, 22.
 Feeding Experiments, 141.
 Fattening Properties, 264.
 First Shipment to America, 307.
 First Prize-winners at Royal Show, 352.

Garrard's Prints of Cattle, 8.
 Galliers, W., of Frogdon, 27.
 Gloucestershire Cattle, 29.
 Galliers Family, 37, 40.
 Galliers, W., of Wigmore Grange, 40.
 Gwilliam's, Mr., Sale, 1808, 48.
 Grazing Capabilities, 264.
 Herefords in 1627, 1.
 Hereford Fair in 1788, 4.
 Hereford Oxen left by Will in 1720, 35.
 Haywood Family, 46.
 High Prices for Herefords, 60.
 Housman, W., on T. A. Knight's Herd, 111; on Herefords at the Shows, 335.
 Herd Book, 149.
 Hereford Herd Book Society, 154.
 Hill's, Mr. J., Description of Typical Hereford, 260.
 Herds:—
 Adforton, 163.
 Ashton (R. W. Hall), 195.
 Ashton (W. Hall), 180.
 Aston Court, 196.
 Aston Ingham (J. L. Hewer), 189.
 Atherton House, 197.
 Barnby Manor, 190.
 Baucott, 197.
 Baysham Court, 198.
 Beckjay, 200.
 Berwick, Lord, 157.
 Blakemere House, 200.
 Bluch (Bromfield), 124.
 Brierley, 202.
 Brinsop Court, 202.
 Broadheath, 202.
 Brockhampton, 203.
 Bryngwyn, 203.
 Carpenter (Eardisland), 129.
 Chadnor Court, 179.
 Compton House, 191.
 Corfton, 192.
 Court Farm, 204.
 Court House (E. Price), 175.
 Court House (John Price), 204.
 Court of Noke, 205.

Herds—*continued.*

Coxall, 189.
 Cronkhill, 157.
 Croome Court, 206.
 Cyfarthfa Castle, 208.
 Dunwood, 209.
 Eglysnunyd, 209.
 Elsdon, 211.
 Endale, 211.
 Eyton-on-Severn, 213.
 Eyton-on-Severn (T. L. Meire), 188.
 Emsdon House, 212.
 Felhampton Court, 214.
 Galliers, 41.
 Gattertop, 217.
 Great Campstone, 218.
 Gwilliam, 48.
 Hampton Court, 218.
 Hatfield, 220.
 Hayton (Moreton), 124.
 Haywood, 46.
 Henwood, 220.
 Hewer, Wm. and John, 85.
 Hillhampton, 221.
 Hill of Eaton, 221.
 Holme Lacy, 221.
 Holmer House, 222.
 Hoskins, Sir H., 125.
 Ivingtonbury (T. S. Goode), 185.
 Ivingtonbury (T. Roberts), 173.
 Jeffries, 101.
 Kedward (Westhide), 124.
 Killynon, 302.
 Knight, T. A., 110.
 Lawley, Sir F., 82.
 Leighton Park, 222.
 Leinthall (W. Tudge), 223.
 Leinthall (S. W. Urwick), 191.
 Letton Court, 224.
 Lisnabin, 304.
 Lodge Farm, 224.
 Longmore (Walford), 128.
 Longner, 189.
 Luntley Court, 187.
 Lynch Court, 224.
 Lynhales, 226.
 Marlow Lodge, 227.

Herds—*continued.*

Marston, 229.
 Monaughty (E. Thomas), 230.
 Monaughty (Westonbury),
 170.
 Monkhall, 230.
 Montford, 230.
 Moreton-on-Lugg, 230.
 Morris (Stocktonbury), 123.
 Nanhoron, 231.
 New House, Craven Arms,
 231.
 Northeaston, 232.
 Old Court, 232.
 Parry (Old Court), 124.
 Pathada, 232.
 Pencraig, 233.
 Preston Court, 234.
 Preston House, 234.
 Price (Ryall), 68.
 Pudleston Court, 234.
 Rockview, 303.
 Salwey (Ashley Moor), 125.
 Sherlowe, 234.
 Showle Court (H. W. Taylor),
 235.
 Showle Court (W. Taylor),
 176.
 Shrawardine, 237.
 Skyrme, 45.
 Smythies, Rev. J. R., 120.
 Stapleton Castle (E. J.
 Morris), 237.
 Stapleton Castle (W. E.
 Britton), 187.
 Stocktonbury, 183.
 Stonebrook House, 239.
 Stretton Court, 240.
 Talbot, Lord, 82.
 Tench (Bromfield), 120.
 The Bury, 241.
 The Grove (B. Rogers), 241.
 The Haven, 243.
 The Hellens, 244.
 The Hill, Eyton, 244.
 The Hill, King's Pyon, 245.
 The Leen (A. P. Turner), 245.
 The Leen (P. Turner), 177.
 The Limes, 247.
 The Lowe, 248.
 The Rodd, 248.

Herds—*continued.*

The Stow, 172.
 The Whittern, 249.
 Tomkins, 50.
 Trelasker, 250.
 Trelonk, 250.
 Trescove, 251.
 Trethick, 252.
 Tully, 43.
 Turner (Aymestry), 122.
 Walker (Burton), 116.
 Weyman (Moreton), 123.
 Wetmore, 252.
 White House, 254.
 Whitfield, 192.
 Whitton, 254.
 Williams (Thingehill), 122.
 Windsor, 194.
 Wintercott (A. E. Hughes),
 254.
 Wintercott (Thos. Edwards),
 182.
 Wooferton, 255.
 Woodnanton, 256.
 Yarworth (Brinsop), 115.
 Yeld, T. C., 127.
 Yeomans, 118.
 Zeals, 256.

Importation of Cattle from
 Flanders, 10, 11.
 Ireland, Extension in, 300.
 Jeffries Family, 101.
 Jamaica, Extension in, 331.
 Knight, T. A., on Hereford
 Cattle, 9, 10; Letter from, 67;
 As a Breeder, 110.
 "Knight Greys," 10.
 Lawrence on Herefords, 11.
 Low, Professor, Account, 16.
 Low on Tomkins Family, 37.
 List of Price's (Ryall) Cattle, 75.
 Lettings of Hewer Bulls, 96.
 Later Improvement, 156.
 Marshall on the Breed in
 1788-98, 3.
 Montgomery Cattle, 12, 29.
 Morris, Mr. E. J., on Fattening
 Properties, 264.
 Management, Systems of, 270.
 Miller, T. L., on the Breed in
 America, 310.

- M'Connell and Wood on Extension in Australia, 324.
 Origin of the Breed, 1, 23.
 Old Herefords of Brown or Reddish Brown Colour, 17.
 Old Welsh White Cattle, 19.
 Objects of Breeding in Last Century, 32.
 Points of the Breed in 1788, 5.
 Parkinson on Hereford Cattle, 13.
 Prices of Cattle in Last Century, 33.
 Pioneer Breeders of Herefords, 34.
 Prizes won by W. Galliers, 42.
 Price of Ryall, 68.
 Price's Sale, 75.
 Prize-winners at Early Hereford Shows, 103.
 Progress of the Breed, 130.
 Points of the Breed in 1886, 260.
 Prize-winners at R.A.S.E., 351.
 Rowlandson, T., on Origin of Breed, 17.
 Rea, Messrs., Monaghty and Westonbury, 170.
 Royal Agricultural Society of England, 351.
 Speed on Hereford Cattle in 1627, 1.
 Smith, Robert, on History of Breed, 18.
 Storer, Rev. J., on Welsh White Cattle, 19.
 Scudamore's, Lord, Importation of Flanders Cattle, 24.
 Silver Cow (Richard Tomkins), 39.
 Skyrme of Stretton, 45.
 Sale of Tully's Herd (1814), 45.
 Sale of Tomkins' Herd (1819), 60.
 Sale of Price's (of Ryall) Herd, 75.
 Sale of T. Jeffries' Herd 104,
 Smythies, Rev. J. R., 120.
 Smithfield Club, 135.
 Show-yard Successes, 135.
 Scotland, Extension in, 294.
 Southesk, Lord, on the Breed, 295.
 South America, Extension in, 320.
 Show-yards, The Breed in, 335.
 Smithfield Shows, 336.
 Systems of Management, 270.
 Tully's Cattle, 14, 17, 44.
 Tully, White-faced Bull about 1750, 17, 25.
 Tomkins Family, 35.
 Tomkins, Richard, 35, 36.
 Tomkins, Richard, Bequeaths his Cattle by Will (1720), 35.
 Tomkins of Weobley, 36.
 Tomkins, Benjamin, sen., 36.
 Tomkins, Benjamin, jun., 37, 50.
 Tomkins, B., jun., Description of his Cattle, 58.
 Tomkins, B., Sale of his Herd, 60.
 Tomkins, Misses, 62.
 Tomkins, George, 64.
 Talbot, Lord, 82.
 Tick-faces among Hewer Cattle, 98.
 Tudge, William (Adforton), 162.
 Turner Family, 122, 177.
 Turner, P., on Improvement of Breed, 263.
 Terry, J. P., on Grazing Capabilities, 264.
 Ukraine Cattle, 26.
 United States, Extension in, 306.
 White-faced Bull about 1750, 17.
 White or Bald-face, Characteristic of Breed (1788), 5.
 White Cattle of Wales, 18, 19, 20, 21.
 Welles, E. F. on Origin of Breed, 18.
 White-faced Cattle of Flanders, 11, 19, 22.
 White-faced Bull from Yorkshire, 26, 41.
 White Faces among Longhorns, Shorthorns, and Norfolk Polls, 29, 30.
 Work Oxen, 32, 33.
 Will of Richard Tomkins (1720), 35.
 Wigmore Grange Sale (1795), 41.
 Westcar's Prize Oxen, 45, 132.
 Walker of Burton, 66.
 Welles', E. F., Description of Tomkins' Cattle, 59.
 White Faces v. Mottle Faces, 142.
 Weights of Hewer Cattle, 94.
 Young on Herefords, 7, 8.
 Youatt on Herefords, 14.
 Yorkshire, Bull from, 27.
 Yeld's, T. C., History, 65, 106.
 Yeomans Family, 118.
 Zeals Dairy Herd, 268.

all about

36.
bequeaths
(1720), 35.
6.
n., 36.
n., 37, 50.
description

Herd, 60.

Cattle 98.
ton), 162.
7.
ement of

ng Capa-

on in, 306.
t 1750, 17.
haracter-
5.
, 19, 20, 21.
Breed, 18.
Flanders,

m York-

onghorns,
folk Polls,

(1720), 35.
1795), 41.
45, 132.

ription of

Faces, 142.
tle, 94.
8.
4.
27.
65, 106.

