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# HISTORY OF HEREFORD CATTLE







BENJAMIN TOMKINS.  
(Born 1745, died 1815.)

HISTORY  
OF  
HEREFORD CATTLE

BY

JAMES MACDONALD

SECRETARY OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

AND

JAMES SINCLAIR

EDITOR OF THE "LIVE STOCK JOURNAL"

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REVISED EDITION BY JAMES SINCLAIR

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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

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 "Aberdeen-Angus 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; Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Illinois, and others have also afforded us valuable aid, which we would here acknowledge.



## PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

THE first edition of the History of Hereford Cattle was published in 1886, and in the course of a few years the issue was sold out. Since that time numerous requests have been made by breeders at home and abroad for a revised edition. These applications latterly became so frequent that it was ultimately decided to re-publish the book in a new and enlarged form. The necessary alterations and additions have involved a good deal of work, but it is hoped that, with the materials available, a fairly comprehensive account of the development of the breed in the intervening period has been given.

Acknowledgment is made in the preface to the first edition of aid received from a number of breeders and others. In connection with the revision it is desired specially to thank Sir John Cotterell, Bart., Mr. Wm. Tudge, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. W. G. C. Britten, Mr. T. T. Galliers, Mr. John Hill, Mr. R. Christison, Mr. James Stuckey, Mr. John Neilson, Mr. J. H. D. Beales, and Mr. F. S. Prosser. Mr. W. H. Bustin, Hereford, has allowed us to select from his large and representative collection of photographs of famous breeders, their homes and their cattle. A number of photographs by Mr. F. Babbage and Mr. G. H. Parsons have also been used.

*March, 1909.*



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# HISTORY OF HEREFORD CATTLE

## CHAPTER I

### ORIGIN OF THE BREED

WITH the exception of a brief general reference by Speed\* in the year 1627 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 historical allusion to the Hereford breed prior to or during the seventeenth century. This omission is explained by the circumstance that it was not until about the end of the eighteenth century, when British agriculture raised up its own chroniclers, that 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, Campbell, Garrard, 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, 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 that Mr. Duckham's complaint as to the absence of reliable information concerning the history of

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

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

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 eighteenth century. But to have adopted that course would scarcely have been satisfactory, and the 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 facts we have been able to obtain, bring out such conclusions as seem to be sufficiently well established.

## VIEWES OF EARLY AUTHORITIES

### MARSHALL (1788-1798)

There is a long interval between the time of Speed, in 1627, and Marshall, our next authority, who wrote in 1788. The latter was one of the first to deal with the subject in a published book, and thus to break the silence that had prevailed from the time of the erudite tailor of 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 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

\* 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 Soby, Beadlam Grangē, has furnished these notes.*]

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 and collected facts illustrative of the agriculture of the various districts, making particular inquiry 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 me evidently to be from the same race, agreeing in everything but colour with the red breeds that are here adduced." Speaking 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, etc.," in 1789,† and here he dealt particularly with the breed that now engages 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

\* "The Rural Economy of the West of England." By William Marshall. 1796-98.

† "Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, etc." By William Marshall. 1788-89.

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. 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 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 and twenty 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 emphasise the fact that during the closing decade of the eighteenth century the Hereford was in colour a middle red, and that a "bald face" was then esteemed characteristic of the true breed.

#### GEORGE CULLEY (1794)

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, and is generally trustworthy, because the author 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, etc." 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

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

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 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 (1790-92)

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 this variety.

The information he gives is interesting. It deals principally with the fattening properties of the breed, and his remarks on that branch of the subject 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

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

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 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 eighteenth 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, etc., were indications of finer meat than the darker ones.

#### GEORGE GARRARD (1800)

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, and all these represent animals that are red 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 Huntington.

It may be interesting to give Garrard's description in detail as follows:—

"The excellence of an animal, it must be confessed, in a great measure depends upon the soil where it has been bred, and the land upon which it is fattened. Without doubt, therefore, we are much indebted to the rich pasture by the Wye and the Lugsidde 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 country. About Leominster there are some very good cattle bred, and near

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

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 specimens of British cattle ; such as light fore-end, broad and deep bosom, straight back, and a round barrel, produced by a broad projecting rib, the loins broad, the hip bones spreading wide and standing high and level with the top of the back and pushing forward to the first rib, long and flat quarters, etc. ; and considering the size and weight of these animals, they are remarkably small in the bone, but the feet are more spread than those of lighter cattle. The oxen are in great repute for purposes of husbandry, the ploughing in the county of Hereford being almost wholly done by them.

“It is allowed, when worked singly, that four or five oxen will plough as much ground, day by day, as the same number of horses, of about 15 hands high. Against a steep bank the oxen seem to suffer less than the horses, and excepting the hot summer months, they are the most desirable stock to cultivate the land with ; working them double is the best mode during the hot months, as they are apt to be unruly on account of the flies. In comparing them with horses, much must depend upon their condition ; there is no doubt of four being equal to three horses. Mr. Clark, in his remarks upon the mode of husbandry pursued in the county of Hereford, having made some observations upon the very different draught horses in that county, concludes by saying that the worthy inhabitants have not committed any blunder in making the ox the favourite hobby horse, and adds that any attempt to change the present breed of their neat cattle, would exhibit the most glaring instance of folly.

“The height of the bulls is generally from 13 to 14 hands ; the cows about 13 ; oxen from 15 to 17, or 17.2 and 18, but 15 to 15.2 is the common height of the working oxen.

“The colour of this breed is red or brown, with a white or mottled face ; some having circles of flesh-colour or yellow round the eyes, and a white circle round the ears at the insertion ; a streak of white along the top of the neck to the shoulders, the under part of the throat white, and so continued along the belly to the setting-on of the tail, which should rather project. The legs are also often white, or equal parts white and brown, or red spotted, according to the colour of the animal, mostly having a white tassel at the end of the tail.

“The bulls, like those of Devonshire, are apt to be high and thick upon the neck, which cannot be considered as a

blemish, it being peculiar to the bull only, and is undoubtedly the effect of health and high blood.

“The horns of this breed of cattle are very distinct; those of the bull are from one foot to one foot four inches long, and about ten inches round, at the insertion; the spring low, and back from the head; the first direction is rather backwards, then curves sideways and forwards, deviating but little from a straight line, the point rather inclined downwards. The cows' horns are from one foot to one foot two inches long, and from six to seven inches round at the setting-on; the shortest horns are generally the thickest; no cow is found with more delicate horns—springing rather high from the head, then taking a direction sideways, curving forwards, upwards, and backwards, the points approaching each other. The horns of the oxen are from two to two feet six inches long, and about 10 or 11 inches round at the insertion; like those of the bulls, they are placed low and back on the head, first projecting backwards, then curving sideways and forwards, then upwards, backwards, and outwards, the points turning from each other.

“The horns of the Herefordshire cattle change in different specimens, from that variety which is always to be found in nature; they may be more or less elevated, longer or shorter, but they will be found mostly to take the form here described.

“As breeding is the first object with the Herefordshire farmer, the dairy, of course, is not much considered, and the quantity of milk that an individual cow may give is not often ascertained. The calves are kept with the cows; and the farmer only attends to the dairy as a convenience for his own family; but it is said that the average of a good dairy (of which there are a few) is about 3 cwt. of cheese in a year from one cow, or 2 lbs. of butter by the day through the summer. The calves are of a thrifty nature, the veal of a fine grain, and weigh from 24 to 40 lbs. per quarter at six or nine weeks old.

“The cows when fattened weigh from 9 to 12 score the quarter, sometimes from 15 to 16; oxen from 14 to 18, or 20 score the quarter. They have thin hides, and the weight is proportioned to the size of the animal. There is a smaller breed of cattle in Herefordshire, which seems to be crossed with some of the coarser Welsh breeds, that have a much harder and heavier skin than the larger sort, which shows their excellence in nothing so much as in having a fine soft skin, and small bone.

“Seven or eight years back a good cow and calf were worth from 12 to 15 guineas, which at present would fetch from 18 to 25.

"A pair of steers, or young oxen, for work, then worth £28, now will fetch £38, and such oxen from the yoke that were worth £18 each will now produce from £26 to £30 or more.

"At Smithfield market, Christmas, 1799, a butcher of Reading gave 100 guineas for an ox of this breed, and there were two others sold for £100 each, fed by Mr. Westcar, of Creslow, in the Vale of Aylesbury.

"The Smithfield Society adjudged the prize to one of them. It was bred by Mr. Tully, of Huntington, within two miles of Hereford, and weighed 1928 lbs., and carried 288 lbs. of fat. The tongue sold for £1 1s., and the hide for £3 3s."

The dimensions given in Garrard's book included those of a cow and an ox, the property of the Duke of Bedford, a bull and a cow from the Earl of Egremont's stock, and Mr. Westcar's prize ox of Mr. Tully's breeding. They are as follows:—

DIMENSIONS OF HEREFORDSHIRE CATTLE (1799).

	1 Bull.			2 Earl of Egremont's cow.			3 Ox.			4 Duke of Bedford's cow.			5 Fat ox.		
	Ft.	in.	qr.	Ft.	in.	qr.	Ft.	in.	qr.	Ft.	in.	qr.	Ft.	in.	qr.
Height of the—															
Hind quarters ... ..	4	7	0	4	5	0	5	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	5	0	5	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Shoulder ... ..	4	6	0	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	0	5	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Knee ... ..	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Hock ... ..	1	7	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	0	1	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
From the ground to the—															
Dewlap ... ..	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	—		
Brisket ... ..	1	8	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	0
Chest ... ..	2	0	0	1	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	0	1	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	0
Length of, or from the—															
Rump to the extremity of the bone ... ..	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	0	2	2	0	3	0	0
Pole to the tail ... ..	7	6	0	6	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	8	0	6	7	0	7	9	0
Face ... ..	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	0
Horn ... ..	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Round the—															
Chap ... ..	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	10	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	0
Cheek and forehead ... ..	3	7	0	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	0	3	6	0	4	2	0
Neck ... ..	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	0	3	7	0	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	0
Chest ... ..	6	9	0	6	7	0	7	11	0	6	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Knee ... ..	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$
Bone of foreleg ... ..	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Coronet of fore foot ... ..	1	3	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	0	1	5	0
Hock ... ..	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	0	1	7	0	1	4	0	1	8	0
Bone of hind leg ... ..	0	9	0	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	9	0	0	10	$\frac{1}{4}$
Coronet of hind foot ... ..	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Horn ... ..	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0
Breadth of the—															
Face across eyes ... ..	0	11	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Hips ... ..	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	0	2	10	0

Garrard acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Lechmere of Rydde, near Worcester, for many of the particulars he gives, and adds that gentleman's own description as follows:—

“The face should be long and taper, the middle of the forehead broad, and rather inclined inwards, which is effected by the hollow of the skull that contains the eyes, being rather projecting; the eyeballs prominent and brisk; the lids thin and well stored with eyelashes, which, as in the human species, give a general expression to the features. The setting on of the head and neck remarkably fine and elegant, and afterwards progressively leading down to a full and deep bosom, guarded on each side by the points of the shoulder, being neatly led into the line of the neck, and inclined rather upwards, so as to produce that even appearance, which is so striking in Hereford cattle, beginning at the closing of the shoulders, and running on all along the top of the chine. If a contrary shape occurs, and the points of the shoulders push downwards, the consequence is evident; the neck appears out of proportion, the weight or strength which ought to be in the closing or junction of the shoulders at top is destroyed, and the end of the chine at that part is thin and hollow, so that the whole frame forward is completely deprived of that due symmetry it ought to possess. The ribs, all the way from the part just alluded to, should begin pretty early to project after its junction, or springing forth from the backbone, and this effect is more especially necessary in what we call the first rib, or the nearest the hip, which cannot be too broad or projecting, and should be pretty near the hip or free-bone. By this early inclination to project, the upper part of the ribs support a full chine, which is of as great value as any, in the scale of provisions, and cannot bear an equal apparent weight, in a flat or weak sided cow or ox; and by the first rib and hip coming near altogether, the under loin is kept up and supported to the hand of a skilled judge, which, though a beast may be fat, cannot be equally the case where these parts are far asunder, and there is a disproportionate vacuum. I next come to remark the situation of the hip-bones, which I look upon to be the most essential parts to add beauty, weight, and value to every sort of beast that comes under the description of horned cattle. These cannot stand too wide, or, in my idea, too high on a level with the top of the back, running straight from the two extremities. The distance to the point of the rump should be long, taking the aitch bones upon as exact a level as possible, for where these project or come out at all, so as to equal the prominence of the hip, it is impossible for a beast to come well to handle, as they will be hard and similar to most bulls to touch, and

cannot get fat in those points most requisite to make a fat animal desirable. The point or ends of the rump on each side of the tail should when poor be well supplied with loose skin, and be soft, so as to allow room for expansion, as the creature progressively fills out in feeding, and these points should stand rather high, so that the root of the tail may be guarded on each side, for when this is not the case, and the points of the rump are low, the tail stands high and disfigures the animal, and they seldom are so well inclined to load with fat on that part. There are gristles at the setting-on of the tail, which should rather project on each side; even when cattle are poor, as I have ever observed, they accumulate much more fat in this part, which is very essential to the sale of a beast. These cattle are generally short and full in the thigh, for where they are of a contrary shape they never fill out well in the twist, or that part leading from the tail to the udder of a cow, which is of infinite consequence to the weight of the round of beef after the animal is slaughtered. Let it be observed that the bone being small below the knee and hock is a singular perfection, and it commonly happens that the fattest animals have the most slender bones to support their weight."

#### JOHN DUNCUMB (1804-5)

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, M.A., secretary of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, and the historian of the county. 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

\* "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.



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 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.

#### T. A. KNIGHT (1790)

If, however, Duncumb's writings are unsatisfactory, the same objection cannot be made to the investigations 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 Mr. Knight's career as a breeder, as it was he 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 that book it is remarked:—

\* "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.

“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 superiority he had taken some pains to discover, and the result of his inquiries 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 curious 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 (1805)

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 cattle,” he says,

\* “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, etc.” By John Lawrence. 1805.

“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 dulness 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 (1810)

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-

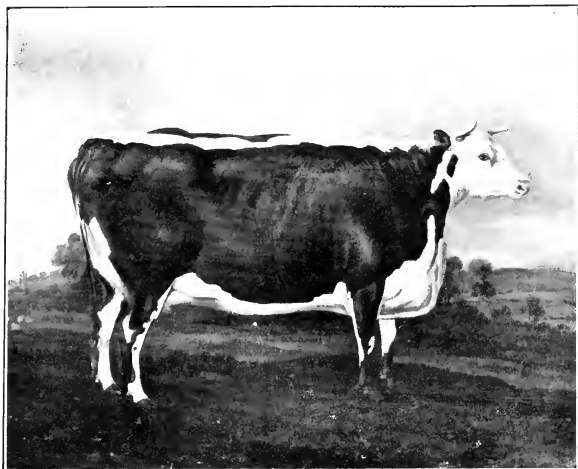
\* “Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock.” By Richard Parkinson. 1810.

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.

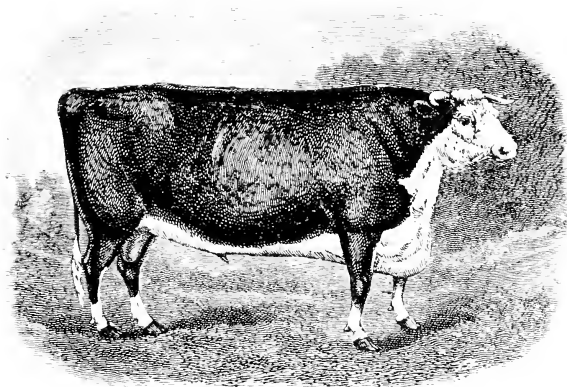
#### REV. W. BINGLEY (1809)

Bingley, in his "British Quadrupeds,"\* presents a full description of the shape and colour of the Hereford cattle as they appeared early in the last century, which may be quoted. "The Herefordshire cattle are of great size and weight, yet remarkably small boned. Their fore-end is light, their bosom 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 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 under part 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

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



SILVER COW (Bred by George Tomkins).



SOVERIGN 404 (Bred by John Hewet).



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.

### YOUATT (1835)

The account of the Hereford breed given by Youatt in his book on Cattle,\* published in 1835, 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, of Downton Castle," very little of which, however, is printed in his book.

"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 fifty or sixty 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, Short-horns, and Polled. The Middle-horns are spoken of as a breed inhabiting principally the North

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

of Devon, the East of Sussex, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, and as not having been derived from a mixture of the Longhorns 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; 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, for some time, it was accepted as an almost infallible authority on the merits and history of the British varieties of cattle.

#### PROFESSOR LOW (1845)

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 period it fell under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxons. The Herefordshire cattle, he observes, 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."

As will be subsequently shown, Low seems to have been

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



under the impression that there was only one breeder named Benjamin Tomkins, and that the Hereford breed was formed by him. 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 eighteenth century had become of such celebrity as to be termed "the first in the island," could have been established 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 high value of the work accomplished by the Tomkins family as the earliest improvers of the breed. It is merely desired to indicate here, as will be shown more fully subsequently, that there were two breeders of the same name, and that while the elder Benjamin Tomkins was the first great improver, his son, also named Benjamin Tomkins, completed his work in the development of the Herefords with regard to beef production. Indeed, in another portion of his book, Professor Low himself uses a phrase that is much more 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."

#### T. ROWLANDSON (1853)

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

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

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 eighty or ninety 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 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."

#### ROBERT SMITH (1858)

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 various breeds of cattle. As to the Herefords, 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-

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

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.

#### E. F. WELLES (1854)

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 Morton's "Cyclopedia 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 thirty 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

\* "A Cyclopedia of Agriculture." Edited by John Chalmers Morton. 1854.

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 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

\* "The Wild Cattle of Great Britain." By the late Rev. John Storer, M.A.

† "British Pleistocene Mammalia." By Professor Boyd Dawkins. 1878.

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 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 Walliæ*. 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 Breuse 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, halfway 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, Cuypp, Teniers, Vandevelde, etc., 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 of the Hereford breed was made by Mr. Thomas A. Knight, to whose testimony high importance is attached. That Lord Scudamore, who died in 1671, introduced into the county of Hereford from Flanders a number of cattle with the distinctive markings of red body with white face

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 inquiry 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 "Cyclopedia of Agriculture" edited by J. Chalmers Morton, 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 eighteenth century, although that may have been the earliest appearance of an animal of this colour among the Huntington stock. In 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 markings among the Hereford cattle generally. The inter-crossing 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 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, in 1885, his lordship courteously wrote: "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 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 from Yorkshire a red bull 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 some time during the first ten years of the nineteenth 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,

this being the general practice of improvers at that time, 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 quite 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, etc., 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," etc., favoured 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.

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

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

Remove the latter, and the colour is red. In such domesticated 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 containing some foreign blood, 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 eighteenth, and early in the nineteenth century, 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 eighteenth 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. 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 Sir 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, but the original breed was by far the most predominant influence in its ultimate development.

It was not until about the middle of the eighteenth century that the improvement of any breed of cattle began to be conducted upon scientific principles; and 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. Even before Bakewell's work was commenced there is evidence that special care was being devoted to the breeding of Hereford cattle by members of the Tomkins family. From what we shall be able to bring forward, it will be seen that the improvement of the Hereford breed as beef producers was commenced at an earlier period than 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 established. 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.

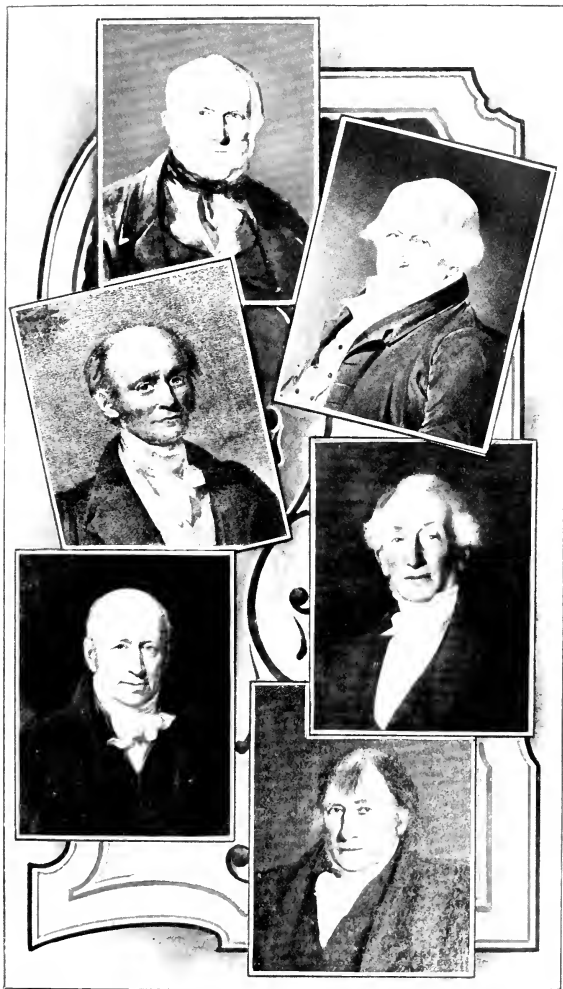
But one of the most important factors—the power of man to seize upon and perpetuate desirable properties—has scarcely been touched upon. This, however, will form the chief subject with which we shall have to deal, when what may be termed the historic period in the annals of the breed is reached.

## CHAPTER II

### PIONEERS AND THEIR WORK

BEFORE proceeding to trace the early progress of the Hereford breed, it is desirable that the objects for which cattle were reared during the eighteenth century should be recalled. 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 fifteen years old "and then fattened tolerably well." A further example is cited by him of three oxen, each aged eighteen 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." Those were manifestly not the days of early maturity and "Baby Beef."



*Photos by W. H. Boston.*

WM. GALLIERS (1744-1832)  
(King's Pyon).  
JOHN PRICE (Ryall).  
T. A. KNIGHT.

WILLIAM GALLIERS  
(Wigmore Grange).  
JOHN HEWER.  
THOMAS JEFFRIES.





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 Leominster, 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 eighteenth 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 the 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 from 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 county, 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.

Almost contemporaneously with Bakewell—some of them indeed preceding him—there appeared in Herefordshire a race of breeders who endeavoured to improve the cattle of that county, and one of them at least (the elder Benjamin Tomkins) began the work antecedently to him, his herd having acquired celebrity soon after the year 1742. It may be assumed that these pioneer breeders had not, in all cases, 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 both for the purposes of draught and the production of beef. 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, these being afterwards sold to the graziers.

#### RICHARD TOMKINS AND BENJAMIN TOMKINS, THE ELDER

The authors in 1885 were 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 their disposal was 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, and was the son of the first great improver—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, the younger, was born. Although the claim on his behalf cannot therefore be fully sustained as regards himself personally, there is no doubt that his father was the first by whom the systematic improvement was begun, while he undoubtedly contributed in a very large measure to the development of the new character of the breed as beef producers. It will, therefore, be interesting to give some notes on the history of the Tomkins family which Mr. Galliers 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 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 began 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 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 Frogdon, and removed to Wellington Court, which he held as a by-take after 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

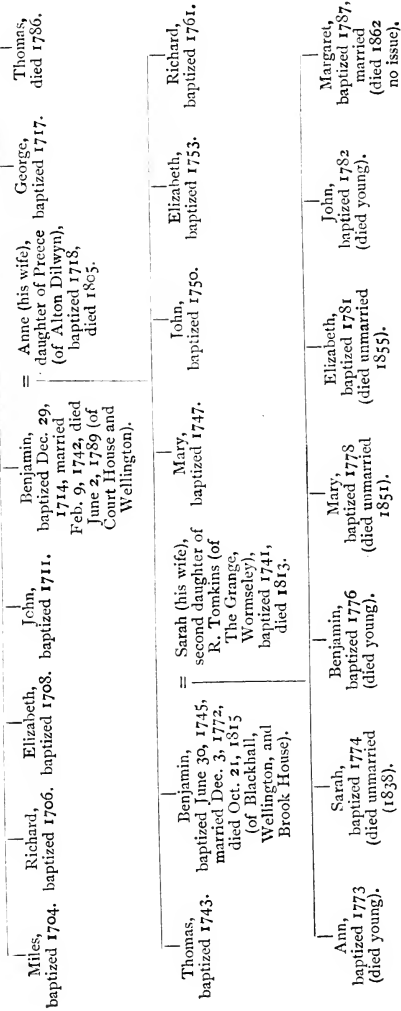
modern changes." He adds, "About the year 1769 the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins began a system of breeding which ultimately exercised a great influence on the stock of this part of England. . . . Mr. Tomkins, when a young man, was in the employment of an individual, afterwards his father-in-law and had 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 Galliers) remembers her ancestors talking of the cattle of the first Benjamin Tomkins, who 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 statements 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

## EXTRACT FROM THE TOMKINS PEDIGREE.

RICHARD TOMKINS = CATHERINE (his wife),  
 (of Garnestone, of Norton Canon,  
 Yeoman), died 1755.  
 died 1723.



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 Hereford 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 sixteen 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. In the improvements then carried out, Tomkins (father and son) took the leading part.

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 in 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 evident that he was one of the first who made an attempt to breed for the butcher as well as for the plough. The improvement of the breed for beef purposes begun by him, was completed by his son, the work of the two extending from 1742 to 1815.

There were about the same time, engaged in the work of

improvement, several other breeders whose names have come down to us, particularly those of Tully, Skyrme, Galliers, Haywood, and Yeomans. 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 advance, 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 Sheriffs, £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 Sheriffs, £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) Brownyn—not sold ; (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. Boddenham, £7 9s. ; (65) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £7 2s. ; (66) Ditto—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriffs, £10 10s. ; (67) Ditto—Mr. Smith, Berrington, £10 2s. ; (68) Ditto—Mr. Downes, Yeston, £10 ; (69) Ditto—Mr. Jeffries, The Sheriffs, £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, 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, remembered some animals of the mottle-face variety being at Oxhouse. She believed 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 could, 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.

### SKYRME AND TULLY 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 the late Mr. Duckham, formerly editor of the Hereford Herd Book, who replied: "I do not think there is any one 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 any one 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 eighteenth 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, fatted 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." Mr. Samuel Tully, Huntington, was accidentally killed by one of his own bulls in August, 1804. In the obituary notice it was said that Mr. Tully stood pre-eminent as a breeder of cattle, and it is evident that personally he was held in the highest esteem. The herd of Mr. Joseph Tully, Haywood, was sold in 1810.

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, then in her 86th

year, informed 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 A. Knight, in founding his herd in the latter part of the eighteenth 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 eighteenth 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.

In April, 1805, the whole of the cattle belonging to Mr. Skyrme of Stretton were sold by auction when he retired from business. He had from the first been an exhibitor at the shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society from 1797, and had been successful. His herd consisted of 21 working oxen, 8 three-year-old bullocks, 22 cows and heifers with calves and in calf, 1 four-year-old bull, 8 two-year-old heifers, 3 two-year-old bullocks, 5 yearling bullocks, and 5 yearling heifers. The sale bill described the stock as being "without exception some of the finest sorts of breeding cattle in the Kingdom." It went on to say that the stock were "worthy the attention of gentlemen and curious breeders who wished to rear from the Herefordshire breed which had been peculiarly fortunate in having prizes awarded them at the cattle shows at the Smithfield and Woburn Abbey," and further that heifers from this herd had been sold at £75 each. At the sale yearling heifers fetched £26, and two-year-old heifers £29 10s., £28, and £25 10s. A four-year-old heifer without calf brought £41, and another £42, while a four-year-old heifer with calf realised £54.

#### HAYWOOD OF CLIFTON-ON-TEME

The family of Haywood of Clifton-on-Teme, where they resided for many generations, had a famous variety of cattle, which can be traced back to the year 1713. Mr. Henry Haywood of Blakemere House (whose valuable assistance in preparing this work is thankfully acknowledged), in a letter

to the authors, said: "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 had 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. Pester, Somersetshire." At Blakemere House there was 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 the Smithfield Show in 1816, where he took first prize, and was "considered faultless." The ox was mottle faced, with red legs and white tail. Mr. H. Haywood said: "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, formerly of Felhampton Court, and now of Marsh Brook House, Church Stretton, 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 eighteenth 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." No doubt, however, increased attention was being by some breeders devoted to the quality of the beef, and to the type that would best produce it. 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 date 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 eighteenth century, was continued for a considerable period. 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 somewhat hostile groups.







BROOK HOUSE (Benjamin Tomkins).



*Photos by W. H. Austin.*

WELLINGTON COURT (Benjamin Tomkins).

## CHAPTER III

### BENJAMIN TOMKINS, THE YOUNGER

IN tracing the continued early improvement of the breed the leading position must be given to Benjamin Tomkins, the Younger, born in 1745 and who died in 1815. 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. It is understood that he remained with his father until 1769, when he began on his own account at Blackhall. The father, too, it should be noted continued his work as a breeder until his death in 1789, twenty years after the son had commenced.

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, or that of his father, the latter being the more likely, and if applied to the older breeder the circumstances are made much clearer. Many of the references should therefore be read as dealing with the herd of the elder Tomkins. Mr. Eyton had communicated 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 alludes to the whole subject in 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 not wholly improbable 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 if 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 most likely also have been from his father's celebrated stock and some of the other old herds that have been mentioned.

Be that as it may, the details given regarding the alleged purchase of the two cows throw some light on the principles that undoubtedly guided the father and son in their subsequent

careers as breeders. They prove that the first thing they looked for was the fattening propensity of their stock, and they also show their 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 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. The facts regarding the origin of the two herds have been confused, but it may be assumed that these animals 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 it may be said that many 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 of Silver, Pigeon, and Mottle being used to distinguish the varieties. We were informed by Mr. George Bray, sen., of Haven Dilwyn (then over 70 years old, and who was 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 the nineteenth 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 both the Tomkins disregarded colour. With the two cows used in building up

the herd—one grey and the other dark red with a spotted face—and the most impressive sire red with white face, it is not surprising that in both herds 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 strains 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 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 exclusively 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 means 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 constitute 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. As already mentioned, further investigation leads to the opinion that many of his statements really apply to the elder Tomkins.

There can be no doubt that B. Tomkins and his father were the first improvers of Herefords as beef producers, and that the elder Benjamin Tomkins commenced this work about 1742, before Bakewell began his operations, so that he may be said to have been the first to devote attention to the breeding of cattle for beef purposes. Although Tomkins had several lines of blood, their main difference was in colour, and it is not agreed 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.

It is generally believed that Tomkins bred his stock closely. In fact, as has been mentioned, all the early Hereford breeders proceeded at the outset on the in-and-in system. But it should be added that Benjamin Tomkins, sen. and jun., were large holders of land and cattle, and that they had thus the means of adhering to their own strains without breeding from affinities that were too near. Either as the result of the system he adopted, 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 it is believed 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 the nineteenth 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 was 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 compete. 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 thorough-bred 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, while 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 subsequent 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 later 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 uniform 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. Phœnix 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 which 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, 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 what 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, etc. 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 Lilly, Nutty, etc.

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 were 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, October 18, 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
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, Piot—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 ...	...	65	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	6	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	9
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 ...	...	16	0	0
36.					
37.	Heifer calf—Mr. G. Tomkins ...	...	30	0	0
38.	Ditto—Mr. Cooke ...	...	26	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 £4178 6s. The detailed figures are as follows:—

	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 .....	156	9	0	.....	78	4	6	
4 Bulls .....	1071	0	0	.....	267	15	0	
2 Bull calves .....	362	5	0	.....	181	2	6	
2 Heifer calves.....	56	0	0	.....	28	0	0	
<hr/>								
28 head .....	£4178	6	0	Average	£149	0	0	

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 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—twenty-six 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, etc.—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 thirty-seven 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 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, etc. 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 broadsheet 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 1756 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. J. R. Smythies and Mr. Jones, Brienton. 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 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 arrived at 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 the possession of the authors to which they attach much value. Mr. Edward Yeld, Endale, sent 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 induces me to record what is within my own knowledge, and that derived from sources within my reach: that of the eighteenth 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 eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, being in farming more than thirty years in the eighteenth and twenty in the commencement of the nineteenth century.

“Going back to the middle of the eighteenth 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 eighteenth 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 eighteenth 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 nineteenth 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, in a previous page, a full list of prices and purchasers at that auction has been printed, 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 eighteenth century, I have stated nothing but what is from correct sources.

"I now proceed to name the best herds at the commencement of the nineteenth 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 inquiry 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 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 inquired 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, for the present, we shall take leave of Mr. Yeld, 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.

\* 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.

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, OF RYALL

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 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 of 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 extraordinarily heavy animal—weighing upwards of 18 score 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 twenty of his cows in milk against twenty 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 very many years this strain, first in the possession of Benjamin Tomkins, father and son, 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 the system of close 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 Volume I. of the Herd Book, that nearly the whole of Mr. Price's herd sold in 1841 were derived from her. At nineteen 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 Althorp's ram 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, and this 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 Short-horn 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 Short-horns, 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 invaluable 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, etc. 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 all the entries from Mr. Price's herd are made out by references to the ear marks of the cattle, whose pedigrees were 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—Mr. 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 ... ..			



No. on horn.	Age.	COWS— <i>continued.</i>	£	s.	d.
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 ... ..	99	15	0
15	7	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 1, sire son of No. 25—Lord Talbot ... ..	57	15	0
16	7	Bred by ditto, sold to Lord Plymouth, dam No. 9, sire Voltaire alias No. 1 ... ..			
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 ... ..	31	10	0
20	6	Bred by ditto, dam No. 5, sire bred by Mr. Tomkins— Mr. West ... ..	39	18	0
21	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins, dam Lovely, granddam Slit Teat Cow, sire son of No. 25—Mr. Chapman ... ..	43	1	0
22	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins—Mr. Hooper ... ..	49	7	0
23	7	Bought of ditto, dam Slit Teat Cow, sire son of No. 25— Lord Talbot ... ..	110	5	0
24	6	Bought of ditto, dam No. 25, sire Wellington—Lord Talbot ... ..	33	12	0
25	20	Bought of ditto, sister to dam of No. 23, sire Silver Bull —Mr. Welles ... ..	32	11	0
26	8	Bought of Mr. Moore of Wellington, dam and sire bred by Mr. Tomkins—Mr. West ... ..	38	17	0
27	—	Bought of ditto, sold to Lord Plymouth ... ..			
28	7	Bought of Mr. Tomkins—Lord Talbot ... ..	50	8	0
29	7	Bought of ditto, dam No. 3—sold to Mr. Nicholls ... ..			
30	7	Bought of ditto, dam Wellington's dam—Mr. Price ... ..	42	0	0
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. Tom- kins—Mr. Ravenshaw ... ..	49	7	0
33	6	Ditto, dam No. 9, sire Wellington—Mr. Lechmere ... ..	34	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 ... ..	30	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 Well- ington 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

No. on horn.	Age.	COWS— <i>continued.</i>	£	s.	d.
49	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 19, sire Original alias No. 4— Mr. Ginders ... ..	56	14	0
50	3	Bred by ditto, dam No. 37, sire Wellington alias No. 2— Mr. Pratt ... ..	37	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 ... ..	37	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	43	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
70	2	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 42, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot	48	6	0
71	2	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt—Mr. Morris ... ..	28	7	0
72	2	Bred by ditto, sold to Mr. Pratt—Mr. West ... ..	49	7	0
73	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 21, sire No. 2—Lord Talbot ...	69	6	6
74	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 21, sire No. 2—Ditto ... ..	89	5	0
75	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 31, sire No. 4—Mr. Wilson ...	53	11	0
76	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 7, sire by Mr. Welles' bull— Lord Talbot ... ..	42	0	0
77	2	—Mr. West ... ..	46	4	0
78	2	Bred by J. Price, dam No. 18, sire No. 2—Mr. Bosworth	47	5	0
79	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 36, sire No. 2—Mr. West ...	36	15	0
80	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 8, sire No. 4—Mr. G. Price ...	31	10	0
81	2	Bred by ditto, dam No. 1, sire No. 3—Lord Talbot ...	52	10	0
82	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 31, sire No. 4—Mr. Morris ...	17	17	0
83	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 43, sire Moses alias No. 9— Mr. G. Price ... ..	18	18	0
84	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 14, sire No. 2—Mr. Ruck ...	189	0	0
85	1	Bred by ditto, dam No. 5, sire Toquas alias No. 5— Mr. Morris ... ..	18	18	0
86	—				
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	—				
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. Moraunt ... ..	17	17	0

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

No. on horn.	BULLS.	£	s.	d.
1	Voltaire, bred by Mr. Tomkins, dam No. 3 ... ..			
2	Wellington alias No. 2, eight years old, bred by Mr. Tomkins— Mr. Germaine ... ..	283	10	0
3	Pion, got by No. 1, dam No. 2—Mr. Lane ... ..	49	7	0
4	Original, got by a bull bred by Mr. Tomkins, dam No. 1— Mr. West ... ..	147	0	0
5	Toquas, got by No. 1, dam No. 9—Mr. Morris ... ..	48	6	0
6	Rumbo, got by No. 1, dam No. 4—Mr. Ravenshaw ... ..	89	5	0
7	Chocolate, got by Pion, dam No. 4—Mr. Evans ... ..	52	10	0
8	Warrior, got by Wellington, dam No. 4—Mr. Chapman ... ..	136	10	0
9	Moses, got by Wellington, dam No. 14—Mr. G. Price ... ..	115	10	0
10	Ryall, got by Pion, dam No. 35—Lord Talbot ... ..	262	10	0
11	Eclipse, got by Wellington, dam No. 25—Lord Talbot ... ..	94	10	0
12	Rolla, got by Pion, dam No. 15—Mr. Palfrey ... ..	43	1	0
13	Tytheman, got by Moses, dam No. 24—Mr. Barnes ... ..	55	13	0
14	Waxy, got by Wellington, dam No. 47—Lord Talbot ... ..	341	5	0

BULL CALVES.

15	Sovereign, own brother to Waxy—Mr. Jas. Price ... ..	44	2	0
16	Master Tozer, got by Moses, dam Young Pigeon—Lord Talbot ... ..	89	5	0
17	Araxes, got by Pion, dam No. 14—Mr. Ruck ... ..	65	2	0
18	Crispin, got by Waxy, dam No. 59—Mr. Chapman ... ..	46	4	0
19	Junius, got by Waxy, dam No. 49—Mr. Pratt ... ..	63	0	0
20	Leopold, got by Waxy, dam No. 61 by Wellington—Mr. Welles ... ..	126	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	766	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 *os. od.*

£6728 10 6

There is 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 in full. 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 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 had 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 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 had 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 Tuberosa, 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 writing to the authors in 1885, remarked that: "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. J. R. Smythies, Mr. Welles, and others.

Lord Talbot, as has been seen, was a liberal purchaser at the Tomkins and Price sales. There was 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), informed us that he was once at Ingestre about seventy-two years previously, and naturally had not a very clear idea now of what he saw there, but he remembered 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 stated 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 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 gave 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 supplied 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. Germain, 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 mentioned 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 mottle face and red with white face; being larger than those of the mottle 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.

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It will be convenient at this stage to briefly sum up the interesting story of the connection of the Tomkins family with the improvement of the Hereford breed. It forms one of the most remarkable and interesting in the annals of cattle breeding, for here there were four successive generations consecutively engaged in the work. First there was Richard Tomkins, who in his will, dated 1720, left to his sons cattle whose special value is indicated by the fact that they were distinctly named. To the younger son, Benjamin, he bequeathed the cow Silver and her calf, the elder son receiving a yoke of work oxen called Spark and Merchant. The younger son became the first great improver, and, starting in 1742 at Wellington Court, his herd soon acquired a high reputation. His son Benjamin continued the work of improvement for some years contemporaneously with his father, and by 1769 he had also become a famous breeder. He died in 1815, and his daughters afterwards kept on the herd, disposing of part of it in 1819, when very high prices were realised, but continuing the stock until 1859.

This record is in some respects unique, and is the earliest account that exists of continuous devotion to cattle improvement made by members of one family over such a long period. Some ambiguity has been caused by Professor Low having given a detailed notice of incidents he attributed to Benjamin Tomkins the younger, some of which really applied to his father. It has been necessary to point out that many of these statements, in which Low was followed by other authorities, could not possibly refer to the son, and though they fit in more with what is known of the career of the father, a certain amount of vagueness has had to be left in the explanation. Mr. T. Tomkins Galliers (whose industry and research have brought to light the records of the Tomkins family) has arrived at the conclusion that most of Low's statements referred to the elder Benjamin Tomkins, and his opinion on this subject must necessarily carry great weight. In any case there is the distinct record of continuous efforts made by members of the Tomkins family from 1720 to 1859, a very noteworthy achievement, which places them in the front rank as improvers of cattle.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE HEWER AND JEFFRIES FAMILIES

#### 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 were 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, most cordially seconded our efforts, it is to be regretted 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 1839, the date of his first great sale. He was at Hampton Lodge until 1846; then at Lower Wilcroft, where he continued for two years. For two years he was at Palmer's Court, Holmer, whence in 1850 he went to Vern House, Marden, where he settled down, having purchased it in 1855. Until 1873 he resided at Vern House, when he sold it to Mr. H. Burr of Aldermaston, 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. The authors were naturally very anxious to ascertain, if possible, where William Hewer 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. Hewer remarked that he could not say 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. Hewer, he was a successful exhibitor at the Bath and West of England Shows before the close of the eighteenth century. Mr. Thomas F. Plowman, secretary of the Bath and West of England Society, kindly searched the old records of that Society, and informed 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 added that he found 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 Hewer 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. Hewer said, in reference to the character of his father's and grandfather's cattle, that he believed they were principally red with white faces, and from what he had 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 last century came in. He had 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 eighteenth 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, a statement was observed 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, etc., 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 (being an excellent milker), which was purchased by my father 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 inquire 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 noted herds of Tomkins and Tully. It is thus apparent, as had always been supposed, although until the discovery of these documents there had been 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 have been 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 numbers, but merely stating that they were old or 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 404, 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-grand sire 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, Stansbatch; and by the breeder." The pedigree, however, 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. (2912 lbs.) 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. (2912 lbs.). 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. (2800 lbs.)." 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."

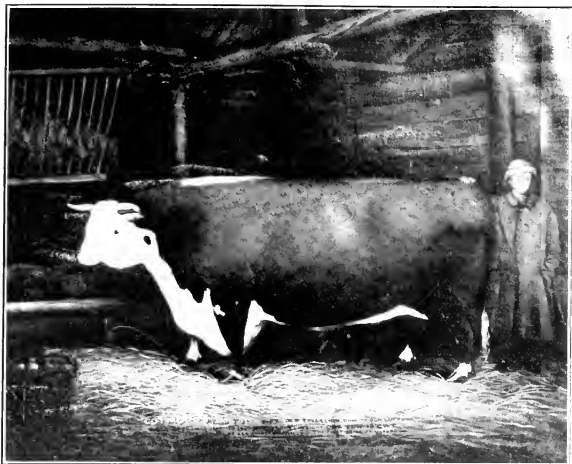
William Hewer conducted his operations as a breeder under serious difficulties, arising from the nature of the land he farmed. He himself says, "notwithstanding the disadvantages incidental to half mountain land and a sharp, gravelly soil, yielding almost sapless herbage, which I have encountered, I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

John Hewer, as has been 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

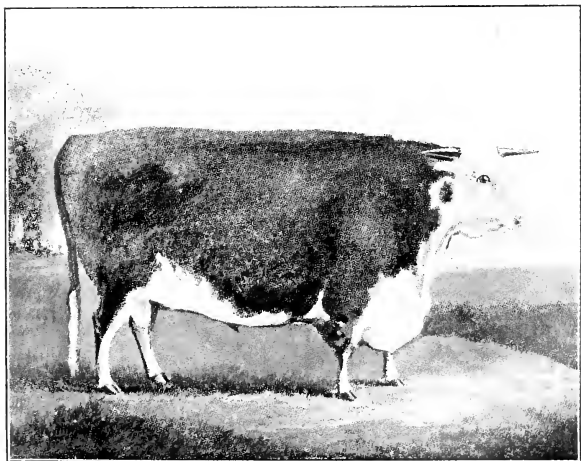
number of cattle from William Hewer. He also obtained his consent to John Hewer going to manage the estate and cattle. There is some uncertainty as to the date when John Hewer removed to Purslow, Mr. John L. Hewer mentioning 1817, while others say it was a few years later. Mr. George Smythies says: "I 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 in his management of 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 John 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



COLMONE 376 (T. Jeffries).



SIR DAVID 349 (Bred by D. Williams).



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 355, 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 reference is specially made 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 wrote: "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, said: "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, remarked: "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. It may be assumed 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 told 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," remarked 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



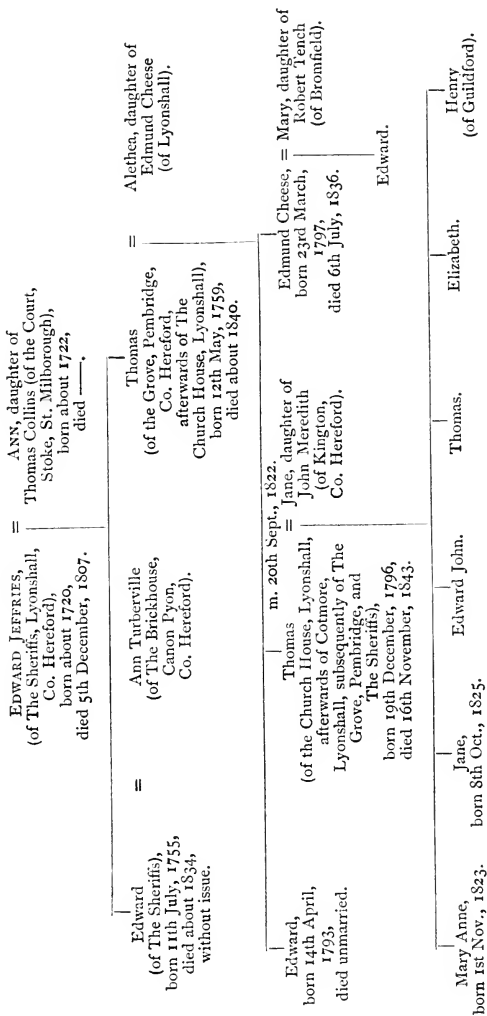
made the same price. Another sale was held at Hampton Lodge in October, 1843, when the cow Lady, sire Chance 348, dam Lady Byron, was sold for 100 guineas; and the bull Dangerous 419, by Defiance 416, made 105 guineas. A sale was held at Lower Wilcroft in October, 1846, and sales also took place at Vern 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 had 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, informed 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, Lyonshall, 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

## EXTRACT FROM PEDIGREE OF THE JEFFRIES FAMILY.



considerable amount of misconception has prevailed 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 were 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, 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. Edward Jeffries of The Sheriffs (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 Hewer 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. Hewer'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 sale in 1836 for £60; Portrait 372, by Lottery 410, sold in 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 Monaughty 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, 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 Fitz-favourite, 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, were in the possession of Mr. Henry Jeffries, Guildford, who treasured 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 FAMOUS 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, etc. 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 nineteenth 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 Brownny, 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 nineteenth 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 thirteen; Messrs. Jeffries of The Grove and The Sheriffs won nineteen (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, Thinghill; 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 Cuple ; 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, etc.

All the gentlemen whose names have been given, and many more, were noted breeders during the first 20 years of the nineteenth 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 the eighteenth 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. They constituted the principal material in Mr. John Hill's fine large herd at Felhampton Court, and were 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 (now Lord Llangattock), was one of the few gentlemen who kept 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 enough milk 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, and it may certainly be assumed that the word delicate applied to the cows was not used in the ordinary sense, for the robustness of the breed has always been proverbial. 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 turnips.

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 eighteenth century or at the beginning of the nineteenth. 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, Mr. Henry Yeomans, and Mr. Arthur Yeomans having taken a very active part in the extension of the breed in the United States and in the Argentine. 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. T. Duckham, had a portrait of her at Baysham Court. In 1843, Mr. Yeomans' herd was sold after his death at Moreton. Mr. Duckham gave 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.

A letter received from Mr. John Yeomans stated: "My great grandfather went from Thinghill 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, who was nearly ninety years old, said she did not see such cattle then."

It may be added that there is little doubt that the influence of the Yeomans cattle on 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 last 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, confirmed 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."

Sir J. R. G. Cotterell sends a catalogue of the herd of his great-grandfather, SIR J. G. COTTERELL of Garnons, which was sold in 1832. The purchasers included the names of most of the chief breeders of Hereford cattle of that day. The herd was an old-established one in 1800—indeed, it was from this herd that the first pedigree animals introduced into the United States of America were exported. He was a frequent exhibitor at the early meetings of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, showing in 1801, and he also won the prize for best two-year-old bull in 1803—the cup Sir J. R. G. Cotterell has in his possession. In the first edition of the "History of Hereford Cattle," 1886, p. 307, Mr. Duckham states, on the authority of Mr. Sandford Howard, that Sir J. G. Cotterell's stock were from Mr. Yarworth; this is incorrect, except in so far as he bought a bull of Mr. Yarworth in 1820. Mr. Yarworth, however, only began breeding Hereford cattle in 1802. It will be interesting to give the prices of the sale held in 1832. The auctioneer, Mr. Thomes Cooke, described the sale as that of Herefordshire oxen and steers, well-bred bulls, in-calf cows, ditto heifers two or three-year-old, bred on the farms, the sale taking place at Byford Farm, Herefordshire, on October 18th, 1832. The cattle were stated to be of the best and most approved sorts in the county, surpassed by none in the kingdom for weight and symmetry. He added that "he considered any encomium on the merits of the stock unnecessary, as Sir John Cotterell has for so many years been ranked as one of the first breeders of pure Herefordshire cattle, and his present show will prove the correct opinion so justly expressed by the admirers of those of this county." The prices were as follows:—

Barren cow Tidy—Mr. Haynes, £13 15s.; Ditto Cherry—Mr. Hewer, £16; In-calf cows: Silk—Mr. Potter, £19; Strawberry—Mr. Wilson, £19 10s.; Prettymaid—Mr. P. Williams, £20; Countess—Mr. Lane, £18 5s.; Lovely—Mr. Williams, £15; Storrell—Bought in, £18; Pigeon—Mr. Davis, Preston, £18 10s.; Damsel—Mr. Higginson, Saltmarsh, £24;

Stately—Mr. Williams, Cowarne, £25; Charmer—Mr. J. Barneby, £22; Pink—Mr. Monkhouse, £17 10s.; Rose—Mr. Haycock, £20 5s.; Young Blossom—Mr. Higginson, £25; Wanton—Bought in, £17; Rose Blossom—Bought in, £19; Primrose—Mr. Phillips, Bryngwyn, £28; Three-year-old Heifers: Fairmaid—Mr. Haycock, £16 5s.; Fillpail,—Mr. Williams, Cowarne, £20; Young Cherry—Mr. Williams, Leas Court, £18; Young Flora—Mr. Haycock, £16; Dainty—Mr. Haycock, £21 10s.; Sweeting—Mr. Higginson, Saltmarsh, £29; Fairmaid—Bought in, £21; Brownny—Mr. Haycock, £30 10s.; Silver—Mr. Higginson, Saltmarsh, £40; Beauty—Mr. P. Williams, £27; Young Primrose—Mr. Smythies, £20; In-calf Heifer, two-year-old—Mr. Williams, £14 10s.; Two-year-old heifers—Mr. Todd, £22; Mr. Todd, £25; Mr. Mason, Tarrington, £20; Mr. Chamberlain, £18; Mr. Haycock, £18 10s.; Mr. Todd, £39; Mr. Haycock, £22; Mr. Harris, £55; Fair Flora—Bought in, £20; Superior bull calf, by Young Radical—Mr. Haycock, £50; Pair of five-year-old fat oxen—Mr. Senior, £57; Ditto, ditto—Mr. Codrington, £60; Ditto, ditto—Mr. Senior, £60; Ditto, ditto—Bought in, £61 10s.; Ditto, ditto—Mr. Codrington, £60; One fat three-year-old steer—Mr. Senior, £17 10s.; Pairs of four-year-old working oxen, Mr. Jones, Breinton, £53 10s.; Mr. Price £51; Bought in, £48; Bought in, £49; Bought in, £45; Bought in, £41; Pairs of three-year-old steers—Mr. Senior, £46; Mr. Mayberry, £44; Mr. Chamberlain, £42; One steer and Marten heifer—Mr. Mayberry, £35; Ditto, ditto—Mr. Mayberry, £35; Ditto, ditto—Mr. Arnold, £33; Pairs of two-year-old steers—Mr. Potter, £30 10s.; Mr. Arnold, £27 10s.; Mr. Arnold, £28; Mr. Chamberlain, £29; Mr. Farmer, £27 10s.; Bought in, £11 15s.; Two spayed heifers, Mr. Codrington, £25; Pairs of yearling steers—Bought in, £20; Mr. Chamberlain, £24; Mr. Taylor, Stoke, £22 10s.; Mr. Williams, £20; Yearling heifers—Mr. Haycock, £12 8s.; Mr. Haycock, £12 5s.; Mr. Penoyre, £15; Mr. Harris, £24; Mr. Penoyre, £23; Mr. Haycock, £16 10s.; Mr. J. Dew, £21; Bought in, £32; Mr. Haycock, £20; Mr. Lane, £17; Mr. Penoyre, £25; Mr. J. Dew, £24. Altogether eighty-two lots were catalogued.

MR. TENCH, Bromfield.—The only animal bred by Mr. Tench, Bromfield, entered in Volume I. of the Herd Book, is Columbus 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 has been seen, the owner of the bull Prizefighter, and with him in 1800 he won the bet with Mr. Knowles of Nailstone, 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. Mr. Tench's herd was sold in October, 1809. It consisted of seventy-five head. Included were five bulls, Stamford, Nobleman, Blind Ben, Prizefighter, and Brilliant. Stamford was described on the sale bill as having been purchased by Messrs. Ashdown and Tench from Mr. Harris, Stamford, at a higher price than was known to have been given for any Herefordshire bull. Nobleman and Blind

Ben are stated to have been purchased for Mr. T. A. Knight, Elton, and of these the former was never shown for a premium ; while the latter won the yearling prize at the Hereford show in 1804. Brilliant was awarded the yearling bull premium at Leominster in 1808.

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, informed us that he was unable to furnish us with any trustworthy account of the commencement of his father's stock, but he believed 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 added : " 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 in 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. Galliers, 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 ; Goliah 37, bred by Mr. Price, by Young True-boy 32 ; Soldier 193, bred by Mr. Yarworth, etc. 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, as well as other prizes. His name was coupled with the toast of the "Successful Competitors" at the dinner held in connection with the show.

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, after the retirement of Mr. Smythies, kept on the herd for some years.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, Thinghill and Brinsop.—The stock of Mr. H. Williams, Thinghill 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.—It has been 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. 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 closely bred 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 Rocke, 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, etc. 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, etc. 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 last 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, explained 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. In a letter to Mr. Housman, Mr. H. Salwey said that Chancellor was by a bull bred by Mr. Henry Lloyd of Broadgate, Ludlow, on his farm at Weobley, which bull was by a pure Knight bull from a pure Tomkins cow. 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 a 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 as has been mentioned elsewhere, the strain was 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 abroad.

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 at 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

WHILE the breeders whose operations have been 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 those 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 in the press. As already indicated, 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 there are any records of these challenges, the Hereford cattle were pushing themselves in 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 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 hock	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11

*Weight.*

Live weight 30 cwt. (3360 lbs.)

						st.	lbs.
The carcase dressed, fore-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	63	4
"    "    "    "	...	...	...	...	...	63	4
						127	0
"    "    hind-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	56	4
"    "    "    "	...	...	...	...	...	55	6
						112	2

Total fore and hind-quarters of 8 lbs. to the stone ... 239 2

Fore-quarters weighed 14 stone 8 lbs. more than the hind-quarters.

Tallow 36 stone 4 lbs.

The hide was not weighed, but Mr. Cowlery (the butcher who killed the ox) supposed it to be 15 stone; the tongue 12 lbs.; heart 9 lbs.; the neck pieces 2 stone 4 lbs.; leg pieces 2 stone 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 favoured us with a letter addressed to his father many years ago; it was 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.	630	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, had 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. Pester, 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 specially engaged the attention of Mr. William Housman, whose intimate acquaintance with everything connected with the breed was 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 was 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 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

\* "History of the Smithfield Club." Third edition. By Sir B. T. Gibbs, Honorary Secretary. 1881. Also "History of Smithfield Club from 1798 to 1900." By E. J. Powell, Secretary. Published 1902.

prove that at that time it was expected that Herefords should have white faces and rough coats. Moreover, the "red ring round the eye" has been recently sought for in Herefords exported to South America, this break in the white helping the cattle exposed to the strong rays of the sun.

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 stated 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, said Sir Brandreth S. Gibbs, showed 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 and Worcestershire Agricultural Society, conducted with vigour and success, was established in 1797; one of its objects being "to carry the breed of cattle and sheep as to carcase and fleece to the greatest points of perfection." The first secretary was Mr. John Duncumb, already referred to as the Herefordshire historian. 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 George Croose, Lyre Ocle, for a bull bred by Mr. Jones, Fawley; for best yearling bull to Joseph Tully, Haywood; and for best heifer to John 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, Garnons; 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 Sutton and Mr. H. Moore, Wellington. Another show was held in June, 1801, when the prize-winners were Mr. J. Tully, Haywood, and Mr. Williams, Thinghill. 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. W. 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.

Through the research of the late Mr. Thomas W. Garrold many additional particulars regarding the premiums awarded at the early shows of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society were ascertained. The results of his investigations were published in the *Hereford Times* in 1898, and subsequently in pamphlet form at the request of the Society. The awards at the first few shows in so far as Hereford cattle are concerned are given above, and some further prize-winners may be indicated. In June, 1802, the premium for the best heifer fell to Mr. John Skyrme, Stretton, and for the second best to Mr. Wm. Downes, Hinton. At the spring meeting in March, 1803, the best bull of any age was shown by Mr. Edmund Jones, Fawley; the best three-year-old bull by Mr. T. A. Knight, and the second best by Mr. Williams,

Thinghill, while the best yearling bull belonged to Mr. J. G. Cotterell, Garnons, and the second best to Mr. Jones, Breinton. At the summer show in June, 1803, Mr. John Skyrme, Stretton, won for the best lean ox worked that summer. Mr. T. A. Knight was first for heifers, and Mr. Williams, Thinghill, second. At the spring meeting in March, 1804, there were seven entries in the aged bull class, viz. those of Mr. Brierlat, The Thorne; Mr. T. A. Knight; Mr. Skyrme, Dewsall; Mr. Pantall, Staunton; Mr. Barnett, Ledbury; Mr. Jeffries, jun., Lyonshall, and Mr. Weyman, Moreton. The prize was won by Mr. Barnett. The two-year-old bulls were sent by eight competitors, viz. Mr. Lowe, Gattertop; Mr. Williams, Brinsop; Mr. Skyrme, Stretton; Mr. Barneby, Brockhampton; Mr. Joseph Tully, Heywood; Mr. J. G. Cotterell, Garnons; Mr. Lewis, Burlton, and Mr. S. Tully, Huntington. The first prize was taken by Mr. Samuel Tully, and the second by Mr. Joseph Tully. Eighteen yearling bulls were entered by the following:—Mr. T. A. Knight (2); Mr. Lowe, Gattertop; Mr. Watkins, Brinsop; Mr. Brierlat, The Thorn; Mr. J. G. Cotterell, Garnons; Mr. Williams, Brinsop; Mr. Weaver, Bunshill; Mr. Galliers, Norton Canon; Mr. William Treillo, Norton Canon; Mr. Samuel Tully, Huntington; and Mr. Cooke, Capel. The first prize was awarded to Blind Ben, entered by Mr. Knight, and the second prize was taken by Mr. Weaver. As usual, at this meeting, a sale by auction, under the management of the Society, took place. Among the animals offered was Mr. Jones's bull, winner in 1803; and Mr. J. G. Cotterell's bull, which won in 1804. At the summer meeting in 1804, held in June, there were 23 yearling heifers, entered by Mr. Downes, Hinton; Mr. Mason, Wellington; Mr. S. Tully, Huntington; Mr. Williams, Brinsop; Colonel Cotterell; Mr. Cooke, Caple; Mr. Skyrme, Stretton; Mr. Jones, Fawley; Mr. Joseph Tully; Mr. J. A. Apperley, and Mr. Kedward. Mr. S. Tully won the first prize, and Mr. Kedward the second. At the meeting held at Leominster in June, 1804, Mr. Lowe, Gattertop, was first for yearling bull; Mr. Fencott, Brome, for three-year-old bull; Mr. S. Pritchard, Eyton, for yearling heifer, and Mr. Williams, Brinsop, for three-year-old heifer. At the October show the prize-winners were Mr. E. Walwyn, Hellens, Much Marcle, and Mr. T. A. Knight. In 1805 and 1806 the prize-winners were Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge; Mr. Galliers, King's Pyon; Mr. Edward Jeffries, The Sheriffs; Mr. Watkins, Brinsop; Mr. Weaver, Stretton; Mr. Williams, Thinghill; Mr. Theophilus Salwey, Ashley Moor; Mr. Proctor, Orleton; Mr. Deykin, Brierley; Mr. T. A. Knight, Elton; Mr. Tully, Huntington; Mr. Moore,

Wellington; Mr. Thomas, Clee, Downton; Mr. Stevens, Cotmore; and Mr. Kedward, Westhild. Other names appearing as prize-winners prior to 1810 are those of Mr. Hewer, Abergavenny (1807); Mr. Yeomans, Howton; Mr. Oakes, Leinthall; Mr. Green, Stoke; Mr. Davis, Mansell; Mr. Hudson, Holm Lacy; Mr. Tench, Bromfield; Mr. Jones, Fawley; Mr. Walker, Westington; Mr. Walker, Wormsley; Mr. Bennett, Netherton; Mr. Hardwick, The Weir; Mr. Yarworth, Troy, Monmouth; Mr. Preece, Ludguardine; Mr. E. Jones, King's Cople; and Mr. Uvedale Price, Foxley. These names will further help to call attention to some of those who were actively engaged in improving the breed from 1797 to 1810, and many of them have already been referred to in the History.

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 competitors, 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 Youatt treated the Herefords no worse than some other varieties. And if the account of the breed under its several 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. No writer of the time has performed this duty so exhaustively, and in seeking to ascertain where the breed was then reared recourse must be made to Youatt's book on "Cattle."

From this 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, etc., 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 grazing beast, and always obtained a greater price than either the Durham or Staffordshire, or any cross between them. In Staffordshire they had, on inferior food, decidedly beaten the Longhorns in condition, while the latter were not at all equal to the Herefords in pace or in capability of enduring fatigue when used as work bullocks.

Thus, before 1835, in fifteen 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:—

No.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	No.		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:—

No.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	No.		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 cwt. 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 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, etc., 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. Some of 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 in 1885 informed us: "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 pooh-poohing 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 were 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 said, 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 eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century 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 was not helpful. 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 by some to be unfortunate that the older and the younger Benjamin Tomkins did not devote more care to the cultivation of uniform colour. But, on the other hand, they themselves had evidently excellent specimens of the different classes, though many of the later supporters adhered to one type. Their valuable cattle of varied markings have been absorbed in the breed as it now exists. Their great widespread 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 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 partly descended from what his father appreciatively called "Tomkins' prime cattle," and that it had also a strong dash of the 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 general 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 explained 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 stated 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 said, was true, but it would have rendered 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 reprint 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 I. 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 copyright 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 was Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. His Majesty the King has been Patron since 1901.

The first President was Mr. J. H. Arkwright; Vice-President the Earl of Coventry. Mr. S. W. Urwick was appointed Secretary, and held the office until he died in October 1898, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born at Beckjay, a place noted for its pedigree herd of Hereford cattle, and farmed at Leint-hall for about thirty years. It was pointed out after the Herefordshire and Worcestershire show in 1898 that Mr. George Pitt, late of Chadnor, and Mr. Urwick were the only two breeders then living who had entered in Volume I. of the Hereford Herd Book, Mr. Urwick having entered Van Tromp 655, calved 1846, by Alfred 588, dam Lady Jane, which he purchased at The Grove in 1844.

On the death of Mr. Urwick, Mr. W. E. Britten was appointed secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society. He had himself been a breeder of Hereford cattle, at Stapleton Castle, succeeding to the herd founded by his father, the late Mr. Charles Britten. His herd was dispersed in 1882, when he removed to Elsdon. He gave up farming in order to devote more time to land agency, and in 1894 he became secretary of the Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. He exported some thousands of Herefords, principally to the United States and South America. Mr. Britten died in August, 1905, and his son, Mr. W. G. C. Britten, was then appointed secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society, a position which he continues to occupy.

The list on the next page gives the names of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Hereford Herd Book Society since its establishment in 1878.

## HEREFORD HERD BOOK SOCIETY.

## PRESIDENTS :

1878-79. J. H. Arkwright.	1894-95. J. H. Yeomans.
1879-80. The Earl of Coventry.	1895-96. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.
1880-81. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1896-97. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.
1881-82. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1897-98. J. H. Arkwright.
1882-83. J. H. Arkwright.	1898-99. H. J. Bailey.
1883-84. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1899-00. Sir James Rankin, Bart., M.P.
1884-85. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1900-01. Sir James Rankin, Bart., M.P.
1885-86. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1901-02. Stephen Robinson.
1886-87. J. H. Arkwright.	1902-03. Stephen Robinson.
1887-88. J. Rankin, M.P. (afterwards Sir James Rankin, Bart.).	1903-04. J. W. Smith.
1888-89. J. Rankin, M.P.	1904-05. Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bart.
1889-90. The Earl of Coventry.	1905-06. Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bart.
1890-91. S. Robinson.	1906-07. A. P. Turner.
1891-92. The Earl of Coventry.	1907-08. Captain E. L. A. Heygate.
1892-93. J. Rankin, M.P.	1908-09. The Earl of Coventry.
1893-94. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.	

## VICE-PRESIDENTS :

1879-80. The Earl of Coventry.	1894-95. J. W. Smith.
1880-81. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1895-96. J. W. Smith.
1881-82. J. H. Arkwright.	1896-97. J. W. Smith.
1882-83. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart.	1897-98. H. F. Russell.
1883-84. J. H. Arkwright.	1898-99. H. F. Russell.
1884-85. J. H. Arkwright.	1899-00. H. F. Russell.
1885-86. J. H. Arkwright.	1900-01. H. F. Russell.
1886-87. Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.	1901-02. J. W. Smith.
1887-88. J. H. Arkwright.	1902-03. J. W. Smith.
1888-89. The Earl of Coventry.	1903-04. A. P. Turner.
1889-90. H. Haywood.	1904-05. A. P. Turner.
1890-91. Stephen Robinson.	1905-06. A. P. Turner.
1891-92. H. Haywood.	1906-07. H. W. Taylor.
1892-93. Thomas Fenn.	1907-08. W. Tudge.
1893-94. A. P. Turner.	1908-09. D. Edwards.

There have been altogether thirty-nine volumes of the Herd Book published, the number of bulls registered being 26,582.

At the meeting of the Council of the Hereford Herd Book Society in October, 1905, the following paragraph was given in the report of the Finance and Editing Committee : " That the secretary of this society has been in communication with the secretary of the Argentine Rural Society with reference to their new rule which came into force on April 13th last, governing the entry of Hereford cattle in their Herd Book. In order to make the matter perfectly clear two pedigrees were sent as tests, and from the reply received it appears that animals whose pedigrees trace back on the dam's side to



SIR JOHN R. G. COTTERELL.  
CAPTAIN E. L. A. HEYGATE.  
ALLEN E. HUGHES.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY.  
ARTHUR P. TURNER.  
W. G. C. BRITTEN.



any of the first thirteen volumes, and have their sires entered in any volume of the English Hereford Herd Book are eligible for entry in the Argentine Herd Book."

The Council of the Herd Book Society at a meeting in October, 1906, resolved on the motion of Mr. A. P. Turner: "That in view of the fact that the English Hereford Herd Book has been closed since the year 1886 to any animal whose sire and dam had not been entered previous to that date, the Council of the Hereford Herd Book Society in the interests of the Hereford breed, invites and recommends the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, the Argentine Rural Society, and the Uruguayan Rural Society, to alter their rules prohibiting the entry of English-bred Hereford cattle whose pedigrees do not trace to the thirteenth or previous volumes of the English Hereford Herd Book, and to accept the entry of any cattle which have been entered or are eligible for entry in the English Hereford Herd Book." It was reported at a meeting of the Council in 1907, that the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association were unable to adopt the recommendation of the Society with reference to the regulations for entry in their Herd Book, so as to modify their rule as to length of recorded descent. They stated that they would not admit entries to their Record unless they traced their pedigrees on both sides to Volume XIII. of the English Hereford Herd Book.

The Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was formed in 1884, for promoting the extension of the breed, and to hold shows and sales, it being considered at the time of its institution that the Herd Book Society should confine its attention to the registration of pedigrees and the publication of the Herd Book. Gradually, however, it was seen that there was a waste of effort in having two organisations, and in 1901 the Herd Book Society by agreement absorbed the Cattle Breeders' Association, and continued to perform its duties as well as those connected with registration of pedigrees and the publication of the Herd Book, the amalgamation being a great advantage to the breed as well as a profitable arrangement for the Society.

Since the absorption of the Cattle Breeders' Association, the shows and sales of Herefords, now held under the auspices of the Hereford Herd Book Society, have increased in importance, and are found highly convenient by breeders, while buyers and exporters attend from all parts of the country. The Society has also increased the amount of prizes offered at the leading shows. It was resolved in 1908 to vote a sum of £300 annually for giving extra prizes, etc., to the various agricultural societies,

and for furthering the interests of the Hereford breed both in this country and abroad.

It may be added that the American Hereford Record, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., was established in 1880; 31 volumes have been published, and the number of cattle registered is 285,000.

The Canadian Hereford Herd Book (Ottawa) was founded in 1890; three Volumes have been published, and 7500 cattle registered.

The New Zealand Hereford Herd Book (Masterton, N.Z.) was established in 1899; ten Volumes have been published, and 2155 cattle registered.

The South African Herd Book and Stud Book (Parker's Building, Cape Town) is a semi-Government publication covering the registration of all herds in the various colonies in different sections of one Stud Book. It was commenced in 1903, and two Volumes have been published. So far, 48 Herefords have been registered.

As regards Australia, great difficulty has been met in founding a successful system of registration owing to the distances breeders are from each other. At one time each colony published a Herd Book of its own, and the New South Wales Agricultural Society published the first volume as far back as 1873, containing 62 bulls and 90 cows with their produce. In 1890 the various Australian Herd Books were merged into one, published in Sydney by the Australian Herd Book Society.

In South America Herefords are registered, so far as Uruguay is concerned, in the Government publication of the *Asociacion Rural del Uruguay*, which comprises all pedigree live stock, but it is impossible to give the number registered as the animals do not receive a registered number. There are, however, a great many Herefords in Uruguay, as that country has been the best customer for several years.

In the Argentine the interests of breeders are looked after in a similar way by the *Sociedad Rural Argentina*. There are also large numbers of Herefords in Argentina, and they are of very excellent quality, as for several years breeders have taken the best sires obtainable in England. The Herd Book was commenced in 1891, and three volumes have been published containing pedigrees of 2300 bulls and 3500 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 was continued by Messrs. Rogers and Hamar. To both these publications the authors were indebted for assistance, that of Messrs.



Rogers and Hamar, which contains short historical accounts of leading herds, having proved particularly serviceable.

In 1902 Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Missouri, published a "History of Hereford Cattle." This comprised the History written by Mr. T. L. Miller, and also the History of Herefords in America by Mr. Wm. H. Sotham. The volume extends to about 600 pages, and is profusely illustrated with portraits of celebrated breeders, noted animals, and famous farms associated with the breed. It gives a great deal of interesting information with reference to Hereford cattle and their breeders, both in this country and in the United States.

## CHAPTER VII

### LATER IMPROVEMENT, AND PROMINENT BREEDERS

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, where Herefords have become still more popular, which is only what 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 that date. Although there are now (1909) no registered herds in Cornwall, numerous Hereford sires have been purchased for crossing purposes in Devon and Cornwall, notably from Mr. White's milking herd at Zeal in Wiltshire. The breed was also at an early period introduced into the United States and several of the Colonies. Yet it must be said that the record of the Herefords during the period from the settlement of the colour question until the great and widespread extension of the American trade was chiefly made in Herefordshire and in the adjoining counties. Since that time the breed has progressed wonderfully throughout the world, and its merits have been universally recognised. A feature of the early portion 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. The aim 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 long-sustained influence of John Hewer's stock extended over two or three periods, while among notices of some of the leading existing herds which will follow must be included particulars of several breeders whose operations date from an early part of the nineteenth 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 and account of his herd at Cronkhill are 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 a while 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 the 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 afterwards 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, Polyanthus, 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 Volume 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 Volume II. 869A, where he is called Clungunford, and in Volume 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 Volume 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 Volume II. of the Herd Book that there is no need to say

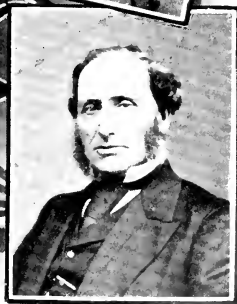
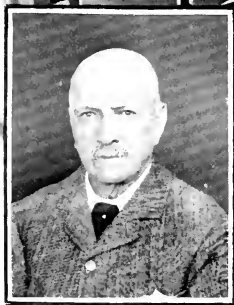
much about him here ; except that when he ended his days at Cronkhill he left behind him, besides other produce, the bull Conqueror 1929, sire of Young Conqueror 3612, out of Polyanthus by Albert Edward 839, shown by the Hon. and Rev. H. Hill at Manchester in 1869, where he took the second prize in his 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 Adelina, first at Battersea, first at Evesham, and second at Exeter Bath and West, 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' Prior 1554.

A note with reference to Mr. David Williams, of Newton, the breeder of Sir David 349, may be introduced here. Mr. Williams was born in 1788 and died in 1854. The third son of Mr. David Williams (1748-1825), his ancestors went from Wiltshire and settled at Gludy, near the town of Brecon, about the end of the sixteenth century. After the death of Mr. Richard Williams, of Gludy (1691), the family removed to Newton, where their name became associated with the development of agriculture in all its branches, not only in Breconshire, but in South Wales and on the borders.

To revert to the Newton herd it may not be uninteresting to note how Sir David 349 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 348 out of his own daughter Duchess 2nd, and further that Chance himself was by a son of Lottery 410 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 :—

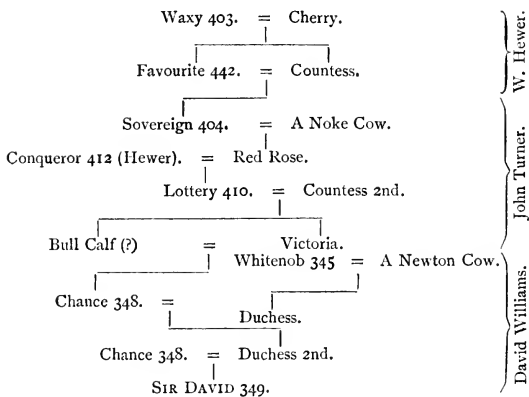


LORD BERWICK,  
THOMAS DUCKHAM,  
STEPHEN ROBINSON.

WM. TUDOR (Adfotom),  
HENRY HAYWOOD,  
PHILIP TURNER.







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 were 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 as 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 makers, in 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 Cronkhill 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 (formerly of Leinthall, and now of Summer Court, Kington), who 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 have been 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 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 in that year, 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 as 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 possessed 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 whichever 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 extraordinarily 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, etc., 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 went 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 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.

The year 1869 may be considered to have been my father's most fortunate season, as he took nearly every prize for which he competed. At the Manchester R.A.S.E. in 1867, 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. They 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 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.

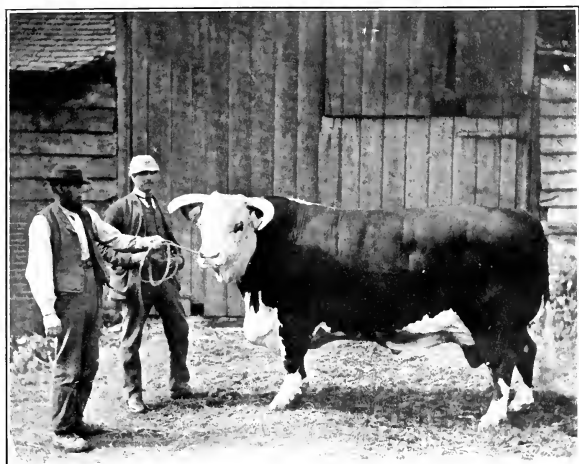
The Adforton sale was held on the 20th September, 1877, and I think the universal opinion was that a better herd of Hereford cattle never came under an auctioneer's hammer. It was then that Lord Coventry bought Giantess, who had been third to Rosebud and Helena at Liverpool Royal, and which afterwards 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 was described 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 £33 17s. 3d., for 15 bulls and bull calves £56 8s. 5d., and for 109 head £37 os. 6d.; total £4029 18s.

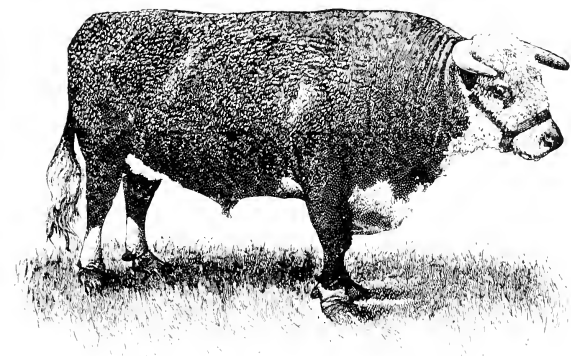
MESSRS. REA, Monaughty and Westonbury.—Mr. William Tudge of Leinthall, in a communication to the authors wrote: In a history of Hereford cattle and mention of celebrated breeders of these animals, the name of Mr. James Rea of Monaughty and Mr. Thomas Rea of Westonbury (father and son) must ever stand high. Mr. James Rea was a shrewd man and a first-class farmer. In reading a speech of his 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





*Photo by W. H. Bustin*

LORD WILTON 4740 (Bred by W. Tudge, Sen.).



HORACE 3877 (in old age) (Bred by J. Davies).

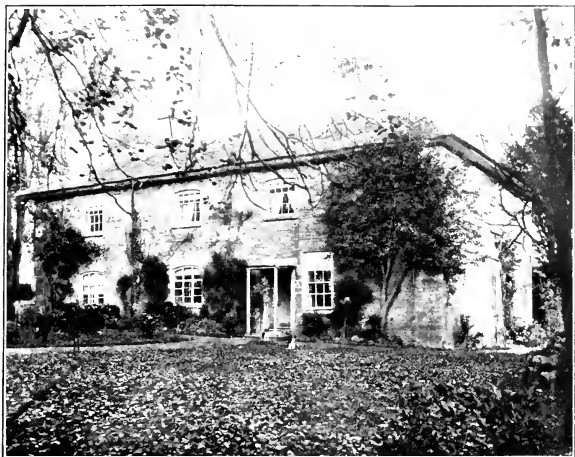


example ; and well have the results borne out his theory, as the Knighton autumn fairs now testify.

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 wrote 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," added 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 Monaughty, 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 added: 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,



THE STOW (Mr. Monkhouse).



*Photos by W. H. Bastin.*

WISTASFOX (Mr. T. T. Galliers).



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 and famous 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 Ivingtonbury 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 383; 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 great and 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) it might be said 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.

On his return from Australia, Mr. JOHN PRICE (son of Mr. Edward Price) endeavoured to collect for his herd at Court House as much of the old 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

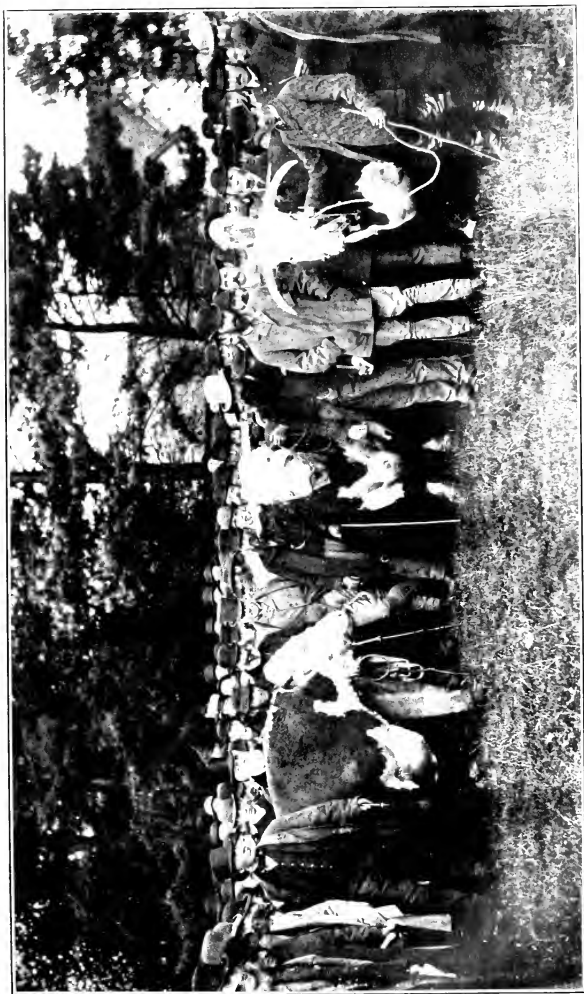
believed he perceived the means of strengthening these important points was Horace 3877, calved in 1867, bred by Mr. J. Davies, Preston Court. Mr. Price had studied the breeding of this bull, and had marked his character. He found that through Shamrock 2nd 2210, of his father's breeding, Horace inherited 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 later owner of the herd could 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. Price became strongly impressed upon his offspring, and his rare wealth of flesh and magnificent quality were carried through successive generations. The high merit of Horace and of his numerous descendants did not prevent 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 was a strong infusion of the Sir David blood. Regulus was a very fine bull; his stock were noted for their grandly-sprung ribs and thick loins, and at Court House the union with the Horace strain 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 was even a closer combination of the Lord Wilton blood at Court House, one of the chief sires 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. Two noted sires used were Hotspur 7028, dam Spot by Horace 2nd 4655, which distinguished himself at the shows; and Monarch was generally considered to be one of the best of Lord Wilton's sons. The cows were chiefly of the Duchess, Spot, Patch, Pigeon, Gipsy Queen, Satin, and Lady families. They were 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 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. This noted herd was sold in October, 1901, by Messrs. H. F. Russell and Son, when the average was £45 1s. for 203 head, the total of the sale being £9152 17s. The highest price for a cow was £220 10s., given by Mr. C. T. Pulley for Lottie; for a two-year-old heifer £210 by Mr. Peter Coats; for a yearling heifer £105 by Mr. Pulley for Ashleaf; for a heifer calf £34 13s. by Sir Jas. Rankin, M.P., for Amnesty; for a bull £420 by Mr. Peter Coats for Bage Protector, and for a bull calf £126 by the Agricultural College, Canada, for Lawton.

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 90 years ago. Cows were also purchased from Mr. Williams, Thingehill Court: Mr. Jeffries, The Grove; Mr. Johnston, 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 to Mr. Gilliland two cows, Nora and Fairmaid, 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, which made such a deep and lasting impression on the herds in the United States. 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, etc. 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 twelve 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; and 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



THE HUNTERS' CAMP



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 at The Leen 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 of 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; and 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 Prettymaid 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. Edward's 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. (subsequently Sir James) Rankin, Bryngwyn, was an extensive purchaser, paying 125 guineas for Victress, 120 guineas for Miss Helen, 140 guineas for Blanche, 170 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, at Holme Lacy, and Mr. Robert W. Hall at Ashton. There are 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."

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 sixteen or seventeen years old. Among the early pedigrees are those of stock by

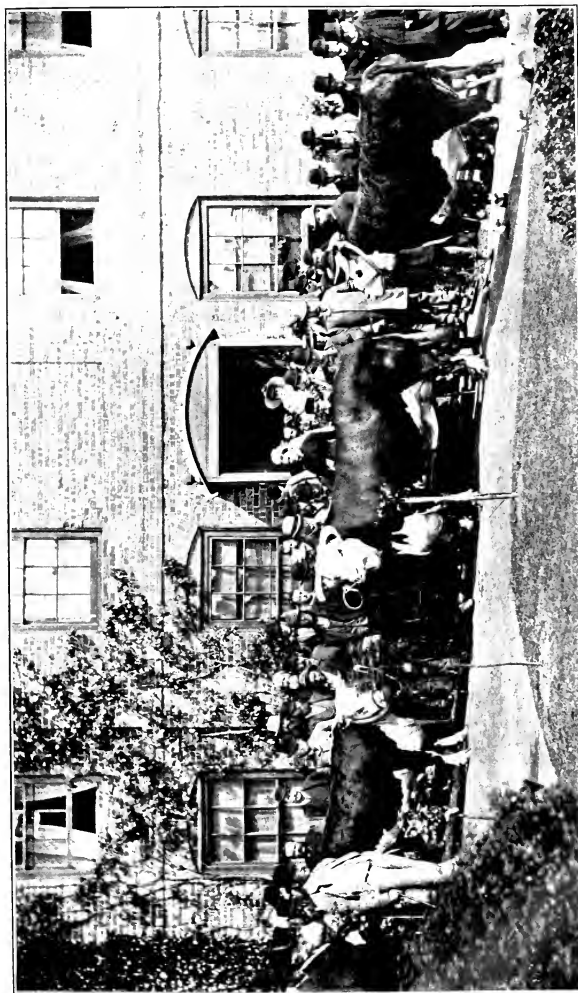
Coningsby 2nd 1552, bred by Mr. Wheeler, The Parks, used during 1853-4-5; and Promise 1042, bred on the farm. Other bulls used were Uncle Tom 1107, bred by Mr. Rea. The purchase and use of Croft 937 aided greatly in establishing the fame of the herd. At the Chester Show of the Royal Society, Leominster 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, on which he made a marked impression. 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 Birmingham in 1879. Beatrice, bred like Leonora (by Winter de Cote from a cow by Tomboy), 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, Coomassie 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 is noticed in another chapter.

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. Anxiety was exported to America and proved to be one of the most prepotent bulls ever introduced into the United States. But the most successful sire at Stocktonbury 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 in 1881, 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, etc. The herd became widely known in America, many splendid animals having been purchased by breeders in the United States. It also supplied several leading breeders in England with stock sires.

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 down 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. The bull Lord Grosvenor 7804 was purchased by Mr. (subsequently Sir James) 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



STOCKYARD SALE, 1884.



the second sale of the stock that had been knocked down to Mr. Vaughan the heifers made nearly as much money as they had previously done, but Lord Wilton commanded only 1000 guineas, for which sum he was acquired by Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook House, and Mr. Tudge, then at Leinthall. This famous bull died in June, 1886.

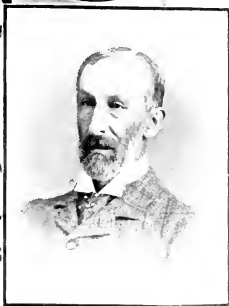
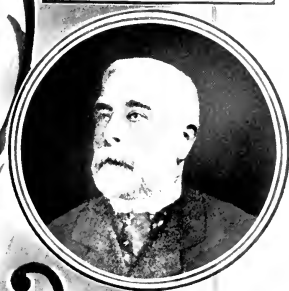
MR. SAMUEL GOODE succeeded Mr. Roberts at Ivingtonbury, where for twenty years he continued to breed good Herefords. He founded his herd in 1865 by the purchase of 13 cows and heifers from Mr. Roberts, 14 cows from Mr. David Rogers, The Rodd, and 17 cows from Mr. W. Child, Wigmore Grange. Of the animals 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 Sampson 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 considered a high honour that three heifers from Mr. Goode's stock were included in the Testimonial herd presented to Mr. T. L. 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 took an active part in the exportation of choice Herefords to America, and a very large number were selected and sent out by him. As already mentioned, he was appointed secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society on the death of Mr. Urwick. For several years he spent some time in America and Canada, and was intimately acquainted with all Hereford breeders, being in this way able to further the interests of the breed considerably. Mr. Britten exported several thousands of Herefords both on his own account and on commission, the latter principally to the herds of the late Mr. K. B. Armour, Kansas City, the Wyoming Cattle Co., Adams Earl, etc. Mr. Britten's services as a judge were much sought after, and he acted in this capacity for many years both in England and Ireland.

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





JOHN H. ARKWRIGHT.  
WILLIAM TAYLOR.  
T. L. MILLER (U.S.A.).

W. E. BRITEN.  
JOHN H. YEOMANS.  
JOHN HILL.



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, etc. 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 Mr. 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 Coxall, 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, etc.

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. 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.

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, etc. 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, of 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.

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. Culberston, 80 guineas; Lady 4th, Mr. H. C. Burleigh, 135 guineas; Horace 6th 7072, Mr. Myddleton, Beckjay, for 150 guineas; and Sir Frederick, Mr. Culberston, 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 in the establishment of the Herd Book, bred at Moreton House some good specimens of the Hewan and Yeomans blood, using largely stock descended from Favourite 404 and Royal 331. He gave 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 sirlorn 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.

When farming at Leinthall, MR. S. W. URWICK (who was for a number of years secretary of the Herd Book Society) 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 of the herds. His cows were chiefly derived from the stocks of Mr. Bowen, Monkland; Mr. Walker, Holmer; Mr. Pearce, Stretton; Mr. Yeomans, Moreton, etc.; 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, Sheepphouse; 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 country. 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.

MR. S. H. ATKINSON acquired the herd at Letton Court 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 were used. The herd was sold in 1889.

LORD BATEMAN, who died on December 6th, 1901, took an active interest in the breed, and kept a fine herd at Shobdon Court. It was established by his father about 1830. The sale of the Othouse herd, as it was then named, took place in 1860, and it may be mentioned that some of the earliest exports of Hereford cattle to North America were made by Mr. Stone of Canada, who obtained at Shobdon and sent to the West a large proportion of the Othouse stock. Four cows and heifers were retained, and formed the foundation of Lord Bateman's herd. Their names were Old Rose, calved in 1851, by Big Ben 248, out of Rosebud by Charity 650; Rose 2nd, calved in 1859, by Carlisle 923, out of Old Rose; Sylph, calved in 1858, by Carlisle 923, out of Lily by Royalty 1374; and Trinket, calved in 1856, by Carlisle 923, out of Virgin by Andrew 2nd 619. The bull Brigadier 11010, purchased from Mr. Haywood, Blakemere, and a son of Mr. J. Price's Monarch 7858, was successfully used, and so was Pathfinder 14013. The impress of such bulls as Carlisle 923, Knight 185, Rose Stock 6651, Rupert 9172, and Stanley 4740, was noticeable in the herd.

MR. RICHARD BACH, White House, Onibury, Shropshire, established a herd in 1883, which was mainly descended from a heifer bred by his late father, Mr. Francis Bach, only eight animals having been bred from other cows. Of the herd of about ninety head which he owned in 1908, seventy-eight were descended from this cow Bertha 2nd, calved on June 22nd, 1880, all being thus of one family. Of the other eight, three were of Mr. W. Tudge's Old Bracelet family, three of Mr. H. Haywood's Pauline family, and two of the late Mr. Myddleton's Miss Nobleman family. Mostly all had won prizes at Ludlow either in the class for four breeding cows, or in that for four heifers. The sires used included Laddie 24703, Simon 25779, Albert 25896, and Eaton Noble 24008. The herd was sold in September, 1908, as Mr. Bach had decided to join his sons in British Columbia.



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 formed a herd of over 30 breeding cows at Monkhall. 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 were sold to Mr. Barneby, Saltmarsh Castle, and five bulls to Mr. James Kay, The Limes, went to America.

The herd at Ensdon 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 herd (afterwards owned by Mr. J. BOWEN JONES) traced 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 in service included England's Glory 5314, bred by Mr. Percy, South Petherton, got by Chevalier 3746, dam Queen of the Roses; and Sylvester 8092, bought at the sale of the Stocktonbury herd, in which he had been used. Mr. J. Bowen Jones' interest in the herd commenced in 1863, and the whole of the stock passed into his hands in 1873. The later introductions were principally of the Longner and of the late Lord Berwick's Cronkhill strain, of which blood so much had previously existed in the herd. Consignments were 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 was sold by auction when Mr. Bowen Jones gave up the farm.

MR. GEORGE BRAY, SEN., commenced breeding Herefords at The Haven, Dilwyn, 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 purchasing a female except of the Tomkins blood. He, however, crossed with bulls from such breeders as Mr. Perry, Cholstrey; Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow; and Mr. Carwardine of Stocktonbury.

MR. GEORGE CHILD commenced a herd at Court of Noke in 1869, when he 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 several animals were secured at his sale in 1878. In 1875 Mr. G. Child took the Court of Noke Farm, when he made purchases from the Downton Castle herd, which was sold in the beginning of that year. Baron 4325, Colorado 5257, Horatius 5390, a son of Horace, were the sires chiefly used. Numerous drafts of heifers and bulls were sold to go to America, Mr. G. F. Morgan taking the first lot, consisting of ten heifers by Colorado 5257, in 1880. Mr. Thomas Clarke, for Messrs. Earl and Stuart, Lafayette, Messrs. George Leigh and Co., and Mr. W. E. Britten were also 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 were 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 was 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 having been got by Horatius. The herd was sold in 1893.

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 afterwards added comprised 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 Long-

horns 4711, was purchased for 300 guineas. Lydia Vanguard was bought at Mr. Price's sale at The Hawthorns. It may be noted that The Hellens was always 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.

At Cyfarthfa Castle Mr. W. T. CRAWSHAY established a herd in 1882, by the purchase of animals selected for him by Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House. Five of the animals were bred by Mr. Fenn himself; four were bred by Mr. F. Southern, Kempton, Aston-on-Clun; 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 (Thinghill), Rawlings, Cadle, Brewer, and Lowe. Downton Magnet 6912 was purchased as the first stock bull. Three cows were bought later 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 was by Lord Wilton, his dam being Ruth. The other bulls used were Westbury 8158 and Bonny Boy 8299. 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. Mr. Crawshay gave up his herd years ago.

MR. THOMAS DUCKHAM, Baysham Court, Ross, so well known for the valuable services he rendered to the breed as editor of the Herd Book, was also distinguished as a successful breeder, and few herds were so largely resorted to by buyers from all parts of the world as 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 Volume 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. After being used seven years in Aberdeenshire, Cato was secured to join the herd of the Earl of Southesk at Kinnaird. The Sylva family was 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, Stretton 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 in 1864 and 1865. Another of her calves was Reginald by Franky, first at the Bath and West, and second at the Royal at Leicester in 1868. 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 went 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, also bred well, specimens having been selected for Australia, South America, and the United States, while of the Winifreds, some were sold to South America, and to Mr. Whitfield, Rougemont, Canada. Among the sires used were 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 ; and other ones were 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. Mr. Duckham died in 1902, but had sold his herd prior to that time.

Mr. EDWARD FARR, Court of Noke, who died in March, 1905, had a very large herd, and came to the front more especially with the Wintercott-bred bull Britisher 19261, one of Albion's sons. After winning first and champion at the Royal and Herefordshire Shows, and first at Shrewsbury in 1901, he was sold by Mr. Farr to Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Ancora, and won championships in the United States. Mr. Farr exported numerous Herefords.

Among the breeding animals that were 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 was afterwards 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. Queen of the Teme was 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 in 1881 as a two-year-old, first at the Herefordshire Show, and first at the Shropshire and West Midland in the same year. Downton Rose was sold for exportation to America. Brecon was dam of Downton Baroness, which had reserve number as a calf at the Royal. Cornelia was the dam of a bull calf by Auctioneer 5194, sold for exportation to America, and there disposed of for 124 guineas. She was also the dam of three or four heifers which went to America. Hopbloom was dam of Downton Hopbloom, sold to go to America for 200 guineas. Mr. Fenn had also Spot, bought at Major Peplow's sale for 110 guineas, and a cow from Stocktonbury for which he gave 130 guineas. A heifer was sold for 300 guineas for exportation to America. About fifty cows were generally put to the bull. The sires used up to 1886 were 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 was never shown, but he proved himself a capital sire. Mr. Fenn sold many Herefords for exportation to the United States, Canada, and Australia, the purchasers including Messrs. Gudgeon 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 most impressed their character on the herd were Severus 2nd 2747; Blakemere, bred by Mr. Haywood; Silver Chief, bred by the Hon. H. Noel Hill; Romulus 5542, bred by Mr. Tudge; and others whose names have been given. Mr. Fenn's herd was sold in 1905, owing to his retiring from farming. The highest prices were 170 guineas for the heifer Loving Cup, sold to Mr. Rowlands; 120 guineas for Roderick, sold to Mr. Cole, and 100 guineas for Royal Rupert, sold to Mr. A. R. Boughton Knight. The average price realised for 28 heifers and their calves was £44 18s. 10d.; for the three-year-old heifers £26 13s.; for 13 yearling heifers £38 3s. 6d.; for 10 bulls £48 12s. 3d. The 78 lots realised £2358 16s. 6d., averaging upwards of £30 per head.

MR. G. T. FORESTER, of Sherlowe, 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 had 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 in 1844. 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, 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 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 was descended, except that, at the Stocktonbury sale, Mr. Forester bought the four-year-old cow Peg by Lord

Wilton 4740; 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 pleuro pneumonia the following year, to replace whom, in 1847, Hope 439 was purchased from Mr. Carpenter. Subsequently, the bulls used were 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, Charon 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 was used, notably Rhapsodist 4902, by Minstrel 3256, out of Angelica Kaufmann by Abdel Kader 1837; and Acheron 5177, by Charon 6424, out of Hetera by Severn 1382. These two were very good getters and should have been used more freely in the herd. The later bulls in service were 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.

The GATTERTOP herd, formerly the property of Mr. W. J. Smith, was founded in 1872, animals having been 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. Five heifers were introduced 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 were Young Sir Frank 4274 by Sir Frank 2762, and Duke of Bedford 5030 by Croft 927. The bulls Pertly 5498 by Horace, Zulu Chief 6773, and Stockton Wilton by Lord Wilton, were 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. Pertly 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, also proved successful in the herd. The chief families were the Spencers, Beauties, Statelies, Stellas, Jennies, Perfections, and the Countess Lees, the last going back

to the Hower blood. The sales were principally to America—to Mr. Drimmie, Iowa; Mr. Thomas Lewis, Beecher; the Wyoming Association, and the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst. Mr. Smith exhibited only at the local Shows, where he was successful. After Mr. Smith's death his herd was dispersed in 1908.

MR. JOHN GILLESPIE, Atherton House, Preston, 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 by Marquis of Waterford 5454, was bought. This herd was dispensed in 1889.

MR. S. C. GOOD'S herd at Aston Court 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 Ashton Horace by Chancellor 5246. 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.

The GLANUSK herd was established by Sir Joseph Bailey (afterwards Lord Glanusk) in 1836. It was commenced with cows bought from Mr. Jenkins, Trebarried, and Mr. Morris, Dderw, and comprised specimens of the Giantess, Miss Comus, Speckle, Miss Dderw, and Gem tribes. Prizes were won at the Crickhowell, Abergavenny, and Brecon shows. One of the earliest bulls in service was Newton 344, own brother to Sir David. The herd which the late Sir Joseph Bailey left at his death in 1858 was of the finest quality, and Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., carefully maintained it, the sires used having been of exceptional merit. They included Giant 1411, Comus 1927,



Colossus 3030, Prince Imperial 2171, Tomking 2829, Stanway 2790, Baron 3670, Tippo 4202, Von Moltke 2nd 5127, King of the Dale 2nd 5408, Sorcerer 6197, Sultan 5619, Tredegar 5077, Mountaineer 6081, Velocipede 6241, King of the Mountain 8786, Painter 11526, and Silvio 11691—the last-named bred by the Earl of Coventry, and got by Good Boy.

A considerable portion of Mr. E. GRASSETT'S fine herd at Wetmore traced straight back to the earliest Herefords of which there is 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 were always used. Among them 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 5817, 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 were the very choicest, and the blending of the Sir David and Sir Thomas blood with that of Horace was 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 numbered from 38 to 40 breeding cows. Locket 2nd by Spark 5th was 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 was mainly from this family that the specimens of the old Lynch Court herd at Wetmore were derived, and the heavy flesh for which the old Tomkins cattle were celebrated was retained. The bulls used prior to 1886 included 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 was sire of many prize animals both at home and abroad, some of his stock having been particularly successful in Canada, and he established for himself the reputation of being one of the leading sires of his 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 sold largely for exportation, many going to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Canada; Mr. C. Cook, Iowa; Messrs. Gudgeon 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. On leaving Wetmore Mr. Grasett's herd was dispersed, and a number of the animals of the old strains were secured by Admiral Britten for his herd at Kenswick, which is now managed by Mr. Grasett.

A very choice herd was established by Mr. RICHARD GREEN, The Whittern. 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 5051, 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. Other bulls in use were Alexander, dam Linnet, sire Lord Wilton; Whittern Grove by Silver Boy, Highland Laird, Rose Stock, and Hogarth. With such a combination of choice blood and good looks the herd proved very successful. It was brought to a high state of perfection under the skilled management of Mr. T. A. Turner. During the fifteen years Mr. Green won nearly a dozen championships and upwards of





DOWNTON HALL (Sir W. Rouse Boughton, Bart.).



*Photo by W. H. Austin.*

HAMPTON COURT, HERTFORDSHIRE (Mr. Arkwright).

one hundred and twenty first, eighty second, and thirty-six third prizes at the Royal, Bath and West of England, and other shows. In 1900 and in 1903, he won the coveted Leinster Cup, value £150, at the Royal Dublin Society's show and among other victories he took two firsts at the Royal Show in 1903. Mr. Green had several good bulls which he sold for exportation. He was particularly successful in regard to the cows and heifers bred in the herd, some of which were models of style and quality. The charming heifers Perilla and Sister Perilla amongst many others will be remembered for their merits and great successes. In October, 1902, a considerable portion of the herd was sold, and, owing to continued ill-health, Mr. Green had resolved to make a complete dispersal in the autumn of 1903, the sale being fixed for October. Before that date, however, he died, in September, 1903.

The HAMPTON COURT herd, so successful in the possession of Mr. J. H. Arkwright, was one of the oldest in the country, having been begun in 1819 by Mr. John Arkwright. 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 sprang the Ivington Lass tribe. The Gaylass and Lady Leicester families traced 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 go 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 was 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, Pembroke, was got by Young Confidence 653, and she founded a valuable strain. At 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 were bred, while there were a number of smaller families. The herd was 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, was in service. He was 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 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 Hampton Court 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, purchased for Mr. Bissell. From 1859 to 1898 Mr. Arkwright won upwards of 300 prizes, prominent winners being Rose Cross, Rose Cross 2nd, Spring Jack, Happy Hampton, Pearl Cross, Prince Bulbo, Red Cross, Montezuma, etc. The sires in use about 1886 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. As will be seen from the list of successful bulls, Mr. Arkwright's herd won many prizes in the eighties and nineties of the nineteenth century. A word should be added in commendation of the admirable system that was adopted of keeping records of the herd. After Mr. Arkwright's death the herd was sold in 1904, when it realized £2854. Pearl 15th made 210 guineas to Mr. P. Coats; Pearl 18th, 150 guineas, to Mr. Foster; Pretty Maid 7th, 125 guineas, to Mr. C. Williams; and Ivington Lass, 100 guineas, to Capt. W. Slator. The bulls realized up to 70

guineas. The cows, heifers, and calves averaged 33 guineas, and the bulls 41 guineas.

The HATFIELD HERD was founded in 1881, when, 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 principal sire used was Prophet by Moses. Moses was bred by Mr. Henry Bailey, Rowden Abbey, Bromyard, and so named because he was dropped in the bulrushes by a pond at the place where Mr. Bailey was then living.

MR. HENRY HAYWOOD, Blakemere House, 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 selected the progenitors of his stock chiefly from his relative, Mr. Weyman, Stocktonbury; infusing frequently therewith several strains of Mr. John Hewer's herd, and having amongst others the bulls Jupiter 518, 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 were descended from Beauty (Volume 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 (Volume VI., p. 220), bought at Mr. John Hewer's sale at Marden in November, 1865, and from this cow was 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. Pertley 5495, another Horace bull, and Attila 6790, by The Grove 3rd, were used. Mr. Haywood had also in service Honeywood 8741 from Hopbine 7th (Volume II., p. 900) of the Hewer blood. For use among cows and heifers that were 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 that were in the herd was Brunette (Volume II., p. 199) by Blakemere 5227. 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 in 1885 to Mr. Cochrane, Canada. Another member of the Beauty family was Be True 2nd (Volume XII., p. 209). Her daughter Bellona, calved in 1885, also well maintained the character of the sort. Many of the Hewer and Beauty families, with others from the herd, were exported to America, Mr. G. F. Morgan taking five in July, 1880. After Mr. Haywood's death his herd was sold in 1902. His son, Mr. William Haywood, has founded a herd at Westfield House, near Hereford, chiefly from the Blakemere stock.

Herefords had been bred at Felhampton Court for more than a century, and Mr. JOHN HILL, when proprietor of the herd there, retained 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 into the State of New York were 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. The Monaughty, Coxall, The Leen, Benthall, and Sherlowe herds were also 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 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. 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 subsequently picked up nearly all the specimens of the Cronkhill herd then disposed of that were not exported. The result was 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 was afterwards larger, and Mr. Hill's aim was 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 eighteenth century. Mr. Hill rendered a service of great value to the breed by devoting his attention to these grand old sorts, and proving that they still possessed all their former excellence. There were usually at Felhampton Court about 150 head of cattle, and the character of the various families was strikingly maintained. For several years the bull Merry Monarch 5466 was used. He was the highest-priced animal at the Longner Park sale, and was 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 was assisted by his son Cronkhill Monarch 6885, from Rarity by Conqueror 1929, and thus inheriting a double share of the Knight or Cronkhill blood. Other sires were Royal Monarch and Felhampton Grove, both bred in the herd. Royal Monarch, by Merry Monarch was 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 was 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. Mr. Hill did 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 made heavy drafts from it. The extent of this demand is best shown by the number of private sales in 1882 and 1883. It appeared that during these years no fewer than 104 pedigree animals were sold from the herd. Among the foreign buyers were 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 were shown with much success, an example of which was the high honours they obtained at the Buenos Ayres Exhibition in 1886. The herd was sold in 1898, when Mr. Hill removed from Felhampton Court to Marsh Brook House.

Few breeders exported more Herefords to all parts of the world than Mr. SAMSON J. HOLDER, Court Farm, Aston Ingham, whose cattle were sent to South Africa, South America, the United States, Canada, and other distant lands. The herd combined some of 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, Blackbrooke; J. Moore, 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, etc., etc.

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 (Volume VIII., p. 191) and her heifer calf Beauty of Avon 2393, and Jewel (Volume VII. p. 224) with heifer calf Jewess by Avon 2393. At the same time Waterlily, by Hildebrand (Volume XV., p. 335), and her heifer calf Lotus by Beguilty 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 were used, and the sire recently used was Brampton 5231. Several cows and heifers were sold to the Iowa Hereford Cattle Company, and bulls went to Buenos Ayres.

The herd of Mr. BARNEBY LUTLEY at Brockhampton, was commenced in 1871, Mr. Hugh Wyndham having been entrusted with the selection of 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 Hewan 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 had been to preserve the Hewan type and character, and this was attained with great success.

The herd at Stapleton Castle, owned by Mr. E. J. MORRIS, numbered in 1886 about 130 head of breeding animals, exclusive of 30 steers. It was originally started at Stanley Pontlarge, in Gloucestershire, about fifty years ago, on a farm the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March, where Mr. Morris resided for eighteen 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 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 was added in Pink 2nd, by Cremorne 5279, purchased at the sale of Mr. Goode, Ivingtonbury. The sires in use about 1886 were 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 was used for four seasons, and weighed nearly 24 cwt. He proved a valuable sire. Charity 3rd 6350, by the Grove 3rd, was also used, as well as Mr. A. Rogers' Albany by Lord Wilton. Mr. Morris did not exhibit, as he considered it was more profitable to keep a very large head of cattle and sheep on his farm in a store state. That he did so was shown by the fact that on a farm of 540 acres he had 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 were arable. It may be added that Mr. Morris belonged 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. He 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., etc. Mr. Morris disposed of his entire herd. His son, Mr. E. E. Morris, has a herd at The Field, Hampton Bishop.

The foundation of the herd that belonged to Mr. T. MYDDLETON, Beckjay, dated from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr. Myddleton's father obtained the stock with which he commenced, more than 90 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 1869, taking over his father's stock, and the herd was removed with him when he went to Beckjay in 1879. Among the sires used were 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 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 gained three first, five second, and several other prizes. His stock were 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 was frequently exhibited with success, while foreign buyers drew from it freely. Mr. Myddleton was killed by a gun accident in the spring of 1897, and his herd was sold in the autumn of that year.

MR. NAYLOR'S herd at Leighton Park was established about 1850 by the purchase of animals from Mr. Yeld, The Broome. The chief animals added were bought at Brockhampton, Pipton, Edenhope, Snodhill, and Coxall. Silvester 797, bred by Mr. Price, Pembridge, was the best stock-getter when the herd was established. The sires included Prince Imperial 2nd 9067, Zulu Chief 8173, and Liberator by Lord Wilton 4740. The herd numbered 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.

The NEW HOUSE herd, near Craven Arms, was started in 1828 by Mr. Richard Dawes, father of 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 Hewan 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 complete record of the animals had not been kept, but from that time Mr. Dawes

kept an accurate statement. Good bulls were used from 1842, many of them of considerable celebrity and of choice strains. The 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 were made for exportation, eight heifers having in 1884 gone to Senor Salas, Buenos Ayres.

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 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 did 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, also produced several prize-winners.

MR. BENJAMIN ROGERS commenced at Doluggan, in Radnorshire, about 1835, to lay the foundation of the famous herd that, after its removal to The Grove, Pembridge, exercised such a remarkable influence on the Hereford breed. This was, 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 at Doluggan 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. Perry, 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' Pretty-maid 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 Pretty-maid 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, Westonbury. 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 many prize animals. 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, were afterwards in the herd. Other sires in use at The Grove were 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 in 1885 he said: "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 was about 200. These notes merely indicate the material of which the herd was composed. Some references to what Mr. B. Rogers accomplished for the breed will be found in the notices of the Ivingtonbury, Adforton, The Stow, The Leen, Westonbury, Monaughty, and many other herds. Mr. Rogers died in 1900.

The PENCRAIG COURT herd was founded between the years 1830 and 1840 by Mr. Rees Keene, 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, etc. Entries were first made in Volume III. of the Hereford Herd Book. The animals added to the herd were 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 sires in use included Rosebery 7235, another son of Blanche, whose stock turned out exceedingly well, and Bangham 6793, by Lord Wilton 4740, purchased at the sale of the Chadnor Court Herefords in 1883. 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 were sold to Messrs. Adams Earl and Co., Lafayette; Mr. W. E. Britten for exportation; Mr. Thomas Fenn, and others. A large number of prizes were gained at the national and local shows. Mr. Rees Keene removed the herd to Llanvihangel Court where it was sold recently.

The Cornwall herd, that belonged to Mr. R. S. OLVER, Trescowe, numbered 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 (Volume IV., p. 82), Lily (Volume IV., p. 142), and Honeysuckle (Volume 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 (Volume III., p. 204), Cheerful (Volume III., p. 137), Patience (Vol. III., p. 196), Victress (Volume IV., p. 503), and Brunette (Volume V., p. 139). He also bought from Mr. E. Price, Court House, Queen (Volume III., p. 206); in 1858, at the sale of the herd of Mr. T. Longmore, Buckton, he purchased Blossom (Volume V., p. 133), Fanny (Volume V., p. 187), Dove (Volume V., p. 172), Ringdove (Vol. VI., p. 302), all by Young Walford 1820, who was by the noted bull Walford 871. Daisy (Volume 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, Monaughty. Pure-bred bulls from the best herds had always been used, and those in service included 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 successfully for a number of years. Animals from the Trescowe herd have done very well at the Royal Farm at Windsor, the champion bull Fire King 22135 being out of a cow bred by Mr. Olver.

The nucleus of the herd at Trethick, belonging to Mr. A. LEGH OLVER, was acquired from Mr. T. Olver, late of Trescowe, Bodmin, about 1858. The families were descended from Dove, bred by Mr. T. Longmore, Buckton; Strawberry, bred by Mr. Jefferies, The Grove; Cheerful, bred by Mr. Cooke, Moreton House; and Miss Coningsby, bred by Mr. Addis, Nockerhall. Mr. Olver used bulls belonging to breeders in the neighbourhood, viz. Mr. Grose's Champion 3733, Premier 4852, Proctor 5523, Victor 6244, and Mr. R. S. Olver's Grand

Turk 3853, Gambler 3116, Kinsman 2nd 4688, Duke of Cornwall 5883, Winstanley 6258, Mr. R. S. Olver's Merlin 7851, and Dunbar 8550.

The foundation of the herd at Eglwysnuny, South Wales, that belonged to Mr. W. S. POWELL, was laid in 1853 by the late Mr. Powell. 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 were purchased, among them having been 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. Other bulls 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. Many animals were sold for exportation.

MR. AARON ROGERS, of The Rodd, commenced his herd at Pilleth, Radnorshire, about 1858, 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 Hower 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, 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 sold a large number of animals for exportation, the purchasers having included Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson, Hon M. H. Cochrane, Messrs. George Leigh and Co., Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, and Mr. F. W. Stone, etc., while he had a constant demand for his bulls from the best home breeders. Mr. Aaron Rogers having died, his herd was sold in 1906.

MR. E. YELD'S herd at Endale 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





STRETTON COURT (Mr. J. H. Yeomans).



WINTERCOLL (Mr. A. E. Hughes).

from the herd of Mr. Symonds, Meers Place, Weobley, who had a very good stock descended from the strains of Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, and Mr. Taylor, Stretford. Mr. Yeld's father's herd was established more than seventy years ago, and he used the same bulls as his late uncle, Mr. Yeld, The Broome, whose stock has already been described. Among the other females afterwards 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 was a great favourite, being out of Girl of the Period, a well-known prize winner. The sires used were chiefly of Mr. Yeld's father's blood; the first being Cheerful 5254, employed for five years, and afterwards in the Coxall and Croome Court herds. Then followed Prince James 6118; Petruchio 6598 from Mr. Tudge, Adforton; and Blucher 6312 by Mr. Turner's Corsair 5271. The sires in use included 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) was in service in the herd; he was of the same strain of blood as Prince James 6118. A portion of the herd was sent to the United States, where Mr. Yeld, who was engaged in the business of pedigree cattle exportation, had taken a farm. Seventeen heifers, mostly by Blucher, were sold to Mr. C. W. Cook, Brookmont, Iowa. Prizes were taken for steers at the local shows. In exhibiting at those meetings, Mr. Yeld followed the example of his father, who was very successful with steers at the Leominster and Hereford Shows. He had bred over two hundred prize winners at the Royal, Bath and West, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Leominster, Ludlow, and other shows. One celebrated Royal winner, the bull Lead On 16800, was unfortunately roasted to death along with other animals in a destructive fire at the farm buildings about 1897. In August, 1900, Mr. Yeld had a very successful sale of a portion of his herd. Many of the cows sold were by the noted bulls Lead On, Hope, Royal Hero, Cavalier, and Hope On, while the younger stock were by Great Hero, Commence, and Iron Duke. Among the purchasers were Lord Llangattock, the late Sir Joseph Pulley, Mr. P. Clive, M.P., etc. Mr. Yeld was killed by a railway accident in 1901 and his herd was sold in 1902.

A long notice of Mr. J. H. YEOMANS' herd, which he established, at Stretton Court, would have been 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. The connection of the Yeomans family with the improvement of the breed has been referred to in another portion of this 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 the 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 was kept in service for several years. Lord Wilton 2nd was by Lord Wilton, from Mr. Carwardine's Charity 2nd by Longhorns 4711. There were 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 were made from the best breeders, so that the new herd was soon again of goodly size, the selections having 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.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR'S herd at Elsdon was founded in 1874 with twelve in-calf cows bought that year, twelve 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, Thinghill Court, Hereford. Among the sires used were 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; Horatius 2nd 5983 by Horatius, bred by Mr. Robinson; Manlius 6559 by Hercules 2nd 6476, bred by Mr. Robinson; Earl of Agincourt 7581 by Formosa Boy 3rd 5920, bred by Mr. P. G. Hughes, Leinthall; Highland Laird 7015 by Horatius, bred by Mr. Robinson, and Elsdon Grand Duke 8564, a twin, by Grand Duke 5343. After Mr. Taylor's death the herd was sold by auction.

MR. PHILIP W. TAYLOR'S herd at Holmer House 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 used comprised Adamant 5710, Treason 5662, Emperor 5890, The Monckton Lad 5646, Hannibal 6282, and Tradition 7316. Two heifers were sold to Don Carlos Casares, South America, and five heifers to Mr. C. W. Cooke, Brookmont, Iowa.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS' herd at Monaughty was begun in 1844 by the purchase of pure-bred Hereford cows without pedigree. He afterwards 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; and in 1883 Orange Blossom at Mr. Turner's sale at The Leen.

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 were Trehurst 5667; H.R.H. 5988, bred by the late Mr. Evans, Swanstone; and Mortimer 7130, bred by Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall.

The herd at Lynch Court that belonged to 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 in the herd were directly descended from the Aymestry Court stock, with the exception of the Daisy tribe, which traced 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 were 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 other sires may be mentioned Cassio 1528, Newton 1667, Earl Derby 2nd 2510, Burton 1159, The Rover 2821, The Doctor 1083, Standard Bearer 3471, Comet 4449, and Prince Charming 5514; in 1884 Meteor 6072 and Captain Cuff 7469. Meteor weighed 23 cwt. alive. The herd consisted of specimens of the Aunt Esther, Daisy, Linnet, Strapper, Peacock, and Plum tribes. Sales were made to Mr. Burleigh, Vassalbro,

Maine, U.S.A., and to Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, for exportation to America.

At THE VERN, in the Leominster district, Mr. William Price maintained a choice herd which was full of the Hewer blood, and it was appropriate that it should be so, for on the farm is the site on which once stood Vern House, for many years the residence of John Hewer. The nephew of Mr. Williams of Thinghill Court, well known in his day as a noted Hereford breeder, Mr. W. Price had another uncle named Mr. Eliot, who was also celebrated for his herd. In 1847 Mr. Eliot hired from John Hewer the celebrated bull Governor 464, his descendants being very fine, grand-looking cattle. Mr. Oakey, the breeder of the cow Beauty, from which one of Mr. Price's tribes was derived, had also some magnificent animals. Mr. Price's herd was founded in 1850, when six heifers were sent to Governor 2nd 2018. The sires afterwards used were Trooper 2838; Troubadour 1781; Stockwell 2792; Gift 3rd 3126; Harewood 5355 (son of Sir Hungerford, and of the Sir Benjamin lineage); Prince Royal 2nd 6619; Wilton Monarch 8165 (a son of Lord Wilton); Lieutenant Loyal 11389; Sylvester 8192 (whose dam Luna was a daughter of Lord Wilton); Cavalier 9682, by The Grove 3rd; Royal Blood 15641; and Leinthall Wilton 14669. Of the tribes in the herd, the Lovely traced to Governor 2nd; the Beauty to a cow by Carlisle 923; the descendants of The Doctor 1083, which were known as the Beauty family, with branches called Benefactress, Brunette, and Boniface; the Stockwell tribe, also of Hewer blood; and the Pink tracing direct to one of the heifers mated in 1850 with Governor 2nd. Mr. Price's old-established herd obtained such a high reputation across the Atlantic that, when the American demand was at its height, all the bulls he could rear were eagerly bought for exportation. In one year he sold thirty bull calves for Wyoming, U.S.A. Mr. Price had never been in the habit of exhibiting his cattle, but the herd reached a high standard of merit. He combined the old Hewer blood with some of the choicest strains of modern breeders, and there were few herds that displayed such uniformity of excellent shapes and high quality. The herd was sold in 1901.

MR. WILLIAM E. DE WINTON founded a herd at Hillhampton Court in 1883 by the purchase of cows from Major Kearney, Clonmellan, 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 Miss Severn by Severn 1382, bought in the same year from Lord Berwick. Mr. de Winton used, in 1886, 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.

The herd at The Hill, Eyton, 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 Sarnsfield, commenced breeding with heifers from his father's herd, all of which were mottle faced, but from continual crossing with the best sires they became red with white faces. At the death of Mr. W. P. Griffiths the herd was sold in 1881, when Mr. R. T. Griffiths bought twenty-one 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.

#### PICTURES OF OLD TIME HEREFORDS

At the Centenary Show of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society celebrated in 1898, a loan collection of old pictures of Hereford cattle was organised. The *Hereford Times* gave a description of these, and from it some extracts are made, as they are of historic interest. It was stated that upwards of 200 pictures, many of them works of art, were lent, together with old prize cups and medals awarded to show Herefords in past generations, and the whole collection formed one of the most interesting and instructive features of the show-yard. There had not been time to hang the pictures chronologically, and spectators could not systematically follow all the gradual changes which had been effected in the markings, contour, points, and colour of Hereford cattle within the last century. But the very juxtaposition of periods long apart served to accentuate the changes which had taken place in developing the symmetrical charming Hereford of to-day, and spectators were able to judge the pictures more intelligently and enjoyably by the help of a descriptive catalogue which had been compiled by Mr. W. E. Britten and Mr. T. W. Garrold. After viewing the straight level cattle in the classes of the show, one felt inclined at the first glance of the pictures to doubt the faithfulness of delineation, but the eminence of some of the artists was sufficient testimony of their accuracy, supported by well-preserved pictures in a book published in 1800, and lent by Sir Walter Gilbey. The following notes on the pictures, which were given by the *Hereford Times*, we are allowed to reprint:—

One great purpose served by the Herefordshire Agricultural

Society, and it has earned the gratitude of generations of breeders for that of itself, was to reduce the breeding to uniformity of colour and marking by its preference for red body and white faces. Character and symmetry have likewise been insisted upon, and the horns have got shorter. The law as to colour and markings become stricter as time goes on at the present day, and the Americans are leading the fashion. As Mr. Taylor, of Missouri, stated, his countrymen prefer a deep cherry body with pure white face and mane, and they object to the old-fashioned white back. Some desire the surrounding part of the eye to be pure white, but ranchmen like a little red round the eye, as it indicates that the cattle are proof against snow blindness and the glare of the sun.

Diverse as some of the forms and colours of Hereford cattle were during the past century, a picture here and there in the exhibition displayed an ancient Hereford almost as well shaped and coloured as one of the modern type. Still, it must be admitted that very palpable improvements can be traced in the development of the Herefords up to within the last twenty years, since which the type has become so universally permanent that the continued improvements are not so manifest.

Mr. Henry Haywood, of Blakemere, sent five pictures. One was a coloured engraving from a picture by Weaver of the Hereford bull Prizefighter. This bull was bred by Mr. John Haywood, of Clifton-on-Teme, by whom he was sold to Mr. Gwillim, of Purslow, in Shropshire, and elsewhere reference is made to the challenge made in 1800, when this celebrated Hereford bull won the 100 guineas against a Longhorn. Owing to the age of the picture, Prizefighter appeared to be black, but in another picture of this bull in the exhibition, a reddish tint was quite perceptible. A second picture of Mr. Haywood's showed an ox, by Prizefighter, winner at Smithfield Show; a third picture was of Woodstock 24, calved in 1833, bred by Mr. Price, of Ryall, by Young Woodman 12, dam by Sovereign 17, great dam bred by Mr. Tomkins, of Wellington. He won second prize at Bristol meeting of R.A.S.E., 1842. Then there was a portrait of Mr. John Price, of Ryall, Worcestershire, born 1776. He bred Herefords principally from the stock of Mr. Benjamin Tomkins. The fifth picture was of a cow, about 1830.

The Rev. Henry Dew, Whitney Rectory, near Hay, sent four pictures which formerly belonged to the late Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow, the first a modern-looking bull, Chieftain 930, calved 8th September, 1852, bred by Mr. Steadman, of Bedstone, Salop, and entered in the Herd Book by Mr. Rea, of

Monaughty; second, a bull, Sir Thomas 183, calved in 1836, bred by Mr. Hemmings, of Kingsland, by a son of Conqueror 180. Sir Andrew with six of his offspring won first prize in their class at the Leominster Agricultural Society's Meeting in 1840; third, Plaything, rising 3 years, date 1829; and the fourth picture of a cow, supposed to be of Tomkins blood, date previous to 1860.

Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Court, Leominster, lent six pictures of the following: An ox, date 1839, bred by Mr. Rd. Hill, of Portway, Orleton, fed by the Earl of Warwick and exhibited by him at Warwick Castle Show, 1839, when he took first prize, and afterwards at Smithfield Club Cattle Show, when he again took first prize, and was awarded the gold medal as the best beast shown amongst 90 competitors; the bull Claret 932, bred by Mr. W. Racster, of Thinghill, near Hereford, by Partner 1031, and winner of first prizes at R.A.S.E. Shows at Chester in 1858, and Warwick in 1852; the bull Tom Thumb 243, bred by Mr. J. Thomas, of Cholstrey, by Stormer 244, sold to and used by Lord Berwick; the strawberry coloured bull Restorative, calved 1852, bred by Mr. H. Hill, of Stableford House, Bridgnorth, by Tom Thumb 143; bull Milton 2114, calved 1859, bred by Mr. R. Hall, of Golding Hall, Salop, by Chanticleer 1173, and winner of first prize at Bridgnorth, 1861, and Leeds and Battersea meetings of R.A.S.E. in 1861 and 1862; the cow Lady Ash, calved 1855, by Sibdon 1385, dam by Chance 355. She won first prize at Bridgnorth, second prize at Birmingham, at Stock Show, 1860, and first prize and a gold medal as the best cow shown at Smithfield, 1860.

Mr. J. H. Yeomans, Stretton Court, Hereford, also sent half a dozen pictures. First came the famous Old Sovereign 404, calved in 1820, bred by Mr. J. Hewer, by Old Favourite 442, dam Countess, own sister to Old Favourite 442. Sovereign won many prizes and was used by many of the best breeders of the day. He was let for sums which amounted to £640 18s. Secondly, there was Lottery 410, calved in 1814, bred by Mr. J. Hewer, by Conqueror 412, dam by Old Wellington 507. Lottery was let for sums amounting to £710 for use in several of the best breeds. Another picture was that of Byron 440, calved in 1825, bred by Mr. J. Hewer, by Hamlet 512, dam by Huntington 539, and let to many good breeders; a fourth picture showed Helianthus, calved 1st April, 1872, bred by Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle, Forfarshire, sold at his sale to Mr. White, of Zeals, Bath, from whom he was purchased by Mr. J. H. Yeomans, of Stretton Court, Hereford, and brought to Herefordshire where he did good service; the sixth painting

being a Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. Hewer. Mr. Yeomans also lent the horns of the bull Sovereign.

Mr. T. Duckham, Holmer, Hereford, lent five pictures: portrait of Delight, bred by Mr. Duckham, by Pope 527, dam Eywood by Cotmore 2nd 1191, and winner of third prize at the Worcester Meeting of R.A.S.E., and many local prizes; Carlisle, bred by the late Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, Salop, by Albert Edward 859, dam Silver by Emperor 221, and winner of first prize at the Carlisle, Chelmsford, and Salisbury Meetings of the R.A.S.E., in 1855, 1856, and 1857; Commodore 2472, bred by Mr. T. Duckham, by Castor 1900, dam Carlisle by Albert Edward 859, and winner of first prizes at the Newcastle and Plymouth Meetings in 1864 and 1865, of the R.A.S.E., and at the Bristol and Hereford Meetings of the B. and W. of E., and at many local meetings; a Hereford ox at 7 years old, fed by Mr. Westcar, of Aylesbury, Bucks, winner of champion prize, as best ox, exhibited at the Smithfield Show, 1801; and a Hereford ox at 4 years old, bred by Mr. Meire, of Cound Arbour, Salop, and fed by Mr. Heath, Ludham Hall, Norfolk, winner of the gold medal at Smithfield, 1863, as the best ox of any breed. Mrs. Phillpotts (daughter of Mr. Duckham) lent portraits of Royal 331, bred by Mr. Yeomans, of Moreton, Hereford, by Cotmore 376, dam Countess 3rd, bred by Mr. Turner, of Noke Court, a Royal winner in 1842; and Countess 3rd (dam of Royal), also a winner at the Royal in 1842.

Mr. Geo. Wells Meats, of Hereford, lent an oil painting which formerly belonged to his ancestor, Mr. George Wells, of Eardisland and Credenhill. The picture was painted by Dunn, of Worcester, about 1820, and is a portrait of Mr. Wells's cow Betty.

Mr. Thomas Meats, Hanley Court, near Hereford, lent three very interesting portraits, viz. of a bull, which belonged to Mr. T. Meats, of Marsh Court, Bridge Dollars, Hereford, painted by Dunn, of Birmingham, about 1820; a cow, which belonged to Mr. Meats, of Masch Farm, about 1820, which is reported to have won prizes at Hereford and elsewhere; and of two mottle-faced heifers, the property of Captain Hargest, of Credenhill; date about 1820; contains portrait of Captain Hargest.

Mr. R. H. Garrold, Richmond Place, Hereford, lent two paintings of cows which belonged to the late Mr. Meats, of Credenhill, near Hereford; date about 1830.

Mr. W. E. Britten, Bodenham-road, Hereford, sent a valuable collection. The first picture was that of the celebrated Cotmore 376, calved in 1836, by Sovereign 404, dam

by Lottery 410. He was winner of the first prize in his class at the first show of the R.A.S.E. held at Oxford in 1839, and of three first prizes at the Herefordshire Agricultural Society. Cotmore is reported to have been the heaviest Hereford bull (1 ton 15 cwt.) ever known. The second picture was a portrait of Hope 439, calved in 1816 by Byron 440, dam Cotmore's dam. He was sold to Mr. Carpenter, of Eardisland, and was the sire of many valuable animals. Another picture portrayed the cow Lady Grove and her bull calf Faugh-a-Ballagh. Lady Grove was calved in 1840, sire Charity 375, dam by Old Chance 348. She won first prize at Hereford and Tredegar in 1842, and first at Derby meeting of R.A.S.E., and at Hereford in 1843. Her calf, Faugh-a-Ballagh, was first as a bull calf, and was sold to Mr. Forester and Mr. Eyton for £100. Other pictures were of Silver, sire Young Chance 449, and dam of Commerce 354, sold to Mr. Allen, The Moor, Lyonshall, in 1845; a cow, Beauty, sire Young Chance 449, dam Cherry by Sheriff 356. Beauty was dam of Confidence, winner of numerous prizes, and was sold at the Grove sale for £100 to Mr. Smith, of Shelsley. Also portrait of a cow, dam of Cotmore 376 by Lottery 410. All these cattle were bred by Mr. Thomas Jeffries, of The Grove, Pembridge.

Mr. John Preece, Woodbine, Marden, Hereford, lent a portrait of the bull Lottery, when 13 years old. Lottery 410, bred by Mr. J. Hewer, calved 1824, was by Conqueror 412, dam Old Red Rose by Old Wellington 507. He was reputed to be one of the best stock-getters ever seen and was hired to many of the best breeders of Herefords. The amount paid for his hire was upwards of £700.

Mr. T. W. Clarke, High Town, Hereford, sent a portrait of a cow, belonging to the late Mr. Kedward, of Westhide, near Hereford. The cow had calf by her side. Mr. Kedward told a person still living that the calf when 48 hours old was sold for £48, about 1830.

The veteran Hereford breeder, Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, Pembridge, loaned a most interesting group of portraits. The first was of Sir Benjamin 1387, calved February, 1856, bred by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, and sold to Mr. Thomas Rea, of Westonbury, by Sir David 349, dam Prettymaid II. by Young Royal the Second 1469. The authors of the catalogue humorously remarked—"This was one of a family of knights, who ultimately attained to the peerage. The sire of Sir Benjamin was Sir David. Sir Benjamin begat Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas begat Sir Roger, and Sir Roger was the sire of Lord Wilton, who was knocked down at the auction following

on the death of Mr. Thomas Carwardine, of Stocktonbury, Leominster, for 3800 guineas." Sir Thomas 2228, calved January, 1860, bred by Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Ivingtonbury, Leominster, by Sir Benjamin 1387. With his offspring and dam he won prizes at Leominster in 1862, in a class for bull, cow, and offspring. He was sold for 200 guineas at the dispersion of Mr. Monkhouse's herd. A third portrait was of Prettymaid 2nd (Volume IV., p. 170), calved December, 1852, bred by Mr. Rogers, by Young Racid 1470, dam Prettymaid by Prince 251. A fourth picture showed Damsel (Volume IV., p. 108), calved October, 1850, bred by Mr. Rogers, by Gaylad 2nd 1589, dam Curly by Charity 2nd 1535. Damsel was dam of The Grove 3rd, Bolingbroke, sold to Mr. Turner, The Leen, and Chalance, sold to Mr. Price, and a fifth portrait, the celebrated bull The Grove 3rd 5051, calved November, 1874, bred by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, by Horace 3877, dam Blossom by Sir Thomas 2228. This bull was never shown for a prize. He was considered one of the best sires ever bred, and was sold at The Leen sale for 810 guineas, to Mr. Culbertson, of Illinois, U.S.A., being afterwards sold in America to Mr. Adams Earl, of Lafayette, Indiana, for 7000 dollars.

Mr. Henry W. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury, sent five portraits, viz. Triumph 2630, calved March, 1864, bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, Westonbury, Leominster, by Sir Benjamin 1387, and won first prize as a yearling at the Bath and West of England meeting at Hereford in 1865; Tredegar 5077, calved December, 1872, bred by Mr. W. Taylor, of Showle Court, by Mercury 3967; Maidstone 8875, calved April 1883, bred by Mr. Taylor, by Franklin 6961, dam Duchess 4th (Volume VII., p. 362); Trader 1161, calved February, 1850, bred by Mr. Taylor, of Showle Court, by Tomboy 1097, dam Cherry by Original 216, and Beauty (Volume IV., p. 83), calved 1853, bred by Mr. James Connop, of Noakes Court, Leominster, by King John 830.

Mr. Edward Yeld, Endale, Leominster, sent portraits of Commerce 354, a Herefordshire winner, calved October, 1841, bred by Mr. T. Jeffries, The Grove, by Hope 439, dam Silver by Young Chance 449, and a Hereford ox of extraordinary weight and size.

Mr. T. T. Galliers, Wistaston, King's Pyon, a portrait of the cow Silver 1814, painted by Weaver when the cow was 8 years old, bred by Mr. George Tomkins, of Wistaston, nephew of Mr. Benjamin Tomkins.

Mr. John Hill, Marsh Brook House, Church Stretton, sent a large collection, including portraits of Prizefighter, Cotmore, Hope, Wellington 4, calved 1808, bred by Mr. B. Tomkins,



and sold by him to Mr. Price, of Ryall, of whom he was bought in October, 1818, by Mr. Jellicoe, of Beighterton, Shropshire, for £283 10s., and afterwards bought by Mr. Germaine; Victory 33, calved 1839, bred by Mr. J. Price, of Ryall, by Blenheim 26, and sold to Sir F. Lawley at Mr. Price's sale for £100; Broxwood 485, calved 1843, bred by Mr. J. Ricketts, by Hope 409; Young Trueboy 32, calved 1838, bred by Mr. Price, of Ryal, by Trueboy 14, and sold to Sir F. Lawley at Mr. Price's sale for £150; and another picture. These small paintings were the originals from which the plates in Eyton's Herd Book were taken, and were the property of Mr. Eyton. Mr. Hill's collection also included four prints of the cow Carlisle, Napoleon 3rd 1019, Attingham 911, and Walford 871, the property of Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, all prize winners. A proof engraving of the late Mr. T. A. Knight, author of "Pomona Herefordiensis"; a small photograph of Lord Berwick, and a portrait of the bull Colossus.

Mr. Henry Leake, Moreton Jeffries Court, lent a portrait of an ox, painted by Needham, bred by Mr. W. Perry, of St. Oswald's, Cholstrey, Leominster. He was sold to the Duke of Devonshire, fed by him, and took a first prize.

Mr. William Pudge, Frogend, Bishop's Froome, exhibited portraits of Goldfinder, calved 1834, bred by Mr. Turner, of The Noke, by Tobias 487, dam Duchess by Sovereign 404; and a heifer, Silver, calved December, 1846, bred by Mr. W. Perry, of Cholstrey, by Marden 564, dam by Albert 330.

Mrs. Martha Edwards, Victoria House, Hereford, sent portrait of a steer, bred at Upper Wintercott by Mrs. Sarah Cooke; date 1886, which took first prize at Birmingham Show, and was bought for the Queen.

Mrs. Lloyd, Ryeland Street, Hereford, lent picture of a bull, bred at Upper Wintercott, Leominster, by Messrs. John and Henry Cooke, about 1860.

Mr. Price, States House, Clifford, picture of a cow, bred by Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, at Harewood, with portrait of Mr. Peake (Sir Hungerford's bailiff), and showing top of Harewood House, date 1840.

Mr. H. R. Evans, King's Pyon, Weobley, portrait of Lady Oxford, calved July, 1869, bred by Mr. H. R. Evans, of Swanstone Court, Dilwyn, Leominster, and sold to Mr. Gibson, of Reedy Creek, Inverell, New England, New South Wales, by Chieftain 2nd 1917, dam Branly 2nd by Sir Franklin 1068.

Mr. R. W. Hall, Ashton, Leominster, picture of Lovely, and twin heifers Theodora and Dorothea, and twin bulls Sir Julius and Sir Julian, date 1885.

Mr. Herbert R. Hall, Orleton Leominster, portrait of

Hotspur 7726, calved July, 1882, bred by Mr. Carwardine, of Stocktonbury, the property of Mr. H. R. Hall, by Lord Wilton 4740, dam Rosalind by de Cote.

Mr. George Muscott, Annington, Acock's Green, portrait of Cotmore.

Mr. W. T. Cooke, King's Pyon, Weobley, pictures of a bull, Tomkins' strain, date unknown, and a cow of 1835, also a portrait of Benjamin Tomkins, dressed in short breeches white stockings, three-cornered hat, and coat with big buttons.

Mr. S. E. S. Jones, Hampton Water, Leominster, three paintings of cattle, bred by Mr. Williams, of Great Thinghill, near Hereford, very early in the present century. Mr. Williams was one of the first members of the Society and a constant exhibitor at the shows.

Mr. Rees Williams, Aberyskir Court, Brecon, lent a fine painting of Sir David 349, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, bred by Mr. D. Williams, of Newton, Brecon. He was calved the 13th February, 1845, and was by Chance 348, dam Duchess by Chance 348. Sir David was sold to Mr. Price, of Pembridge, and subsequently became the property of Mr. Lumsden, of Auchry House, Aberdeenshire; Mr. Turner, of Noke, Leominster; Mr. Higgins, of Woolaston Grange, Chepstow, and Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, by whom he was sold to the butcher when 15 years old. It will be noticed that he was very much in-bred, but, notwithstanding, displayed great constitution. He was first in his class at the Newcastle and Norwich meetings of the R.A.S.E. in 1846 and 1849, and at the Herefordshire Agricultural Society's meeting in 1847, and with cow and offspring in 1849. He took first prize and sweepstakes open to all England in 1848 and 1849 at Leominster and Ludlow Shows. Mr. Rees Williams also sent portraits of Lucy, probably the cow mentioned on page 148 of Volume IV. of Herd Book, or on page 227 of Volume V. and of Mr. Williams, breeder of Sir David.

Mr. E. Stooke, Hereford, sent pictures of a bull of Mr. J. Hewer's blood, said to be General, and a bull, name and pedigree uncertain.

Mr. George Hewer, Madley, portraits of Cotmore, also of a prize ox, date 1837, and of a cow, date 1839.

Mr. S. W. Urwick, Hereford, sent handsome portraits of a cow bred and fed by Mr. Urwick, at Leinthall, near Ludlow, winner of first prize and silver medal at Bingley Hall Show, Birmingham, 1855, and of a heifer 3 years 11 months old, bred and fed by Mr. Urwick, at Leinthall, winner of second prize in Class 4 at Birmingham Fat Stock Show in December, 1857, and second at Smithfield the same year.

Mr. W. Davies, Edgar Street, Hereford, portrait of a bull reported to have been bred by Mr. Styles Powell, at Hinton, Hereford, and to have been sold by him to H.R.H. Prince Albert in 1854.

Mr. Richard Green, Whittern, Kington, portraits of his well-known prize winning heifers, Perilla and Sister Perilla.

Mr. Edwyn J. Morris, Corton House, Presteign, portraits of Memento, calved October, 1864, bred by Mr. W. C. Morris, Whitwick, Hereford, by Sir Thomas 3406, and winner of first prize at Worcester and at Winchcombe in 1868; and Haughty, a cow at 5 years old, bred by Mr. Morris, winner of second prize Birmingham, and first at Winchcombe in 1874; weighed when slaughtered  $17\frac{1}{4}$  scores per quarter.

Mr. James James, Weston, near Ross, portrait of an ox, bred and fed by Mr. James, first prize at Smithfield Show in 1872.

Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, lent quite an extensive collection. There were portraits of four animals from the herd of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, of Harewood, which was dispersed in October, 1843. One cow, Lady Cambridge, was a celebrated animal. She won as a yearling at Hereford, and as a two-year-old she took prizes at Gloucester, Bath, and Tredegar. At the Cambridge Show of the R.A.S.E., in 1840, she took a prize as a cow in milk. An offer was made to back her against any other animal in England for £100, but the challenge was not accepted. There was also lent a print of the Lincoln Ox, date 1790; and a print of the Eldsdon Bull, date 1806; and the same coloured. Portraits of two heifers, Violet and Guy, first prize pair at Hereford in 1863; portrait of the great winners, Sir Oliver II. 1732, calved October, 1857, bred by Mr. Thomas Rea, of Westonbury, by Sir Benjamin 1387, dam Eva by Regent 891; Sir Hungerford 3447, calved August, 1865, bred by Mr. Arkwright by Don O'Connell 1952 dam Nutty by Mortimer 1328; Ladylift, date 1867; Hampton Beauty (Volume VII., p. 268), calved July, 1864, bred by Mr. Arkwright, by Sir Oliver II. 1663, dam Beauty by Young Royal 1470; Conjuror 5264, winner of twelve first prizes and a cup, calved August, 1877, bred by Mr. Arkwright, by Concord 4458, dam by Bayleaf 3675; Rose Cross 7237, calved August, 1881; Pearl III. calved July, 1879; Spring Jack 14191, calved January, 1888; Rose Cross 2nd 14865, calved January, 1889; and Happy Hampton 16097, calved January, 1891. The portrait of Spring Jack was rendered additionally interesting by the fact that the bull was depicted being led by a little boy three years old, a proof of the amiable temper of the Hereford breed.

Mr. John Price, Court House, Pembridge, lent portraits of Sir David; Goldfinder 2nd 959, calved 1852, a bull said to have carried everything before him; Hotspur 7028, calved 1881; Monarch 7858, calved August, 1882; and also an ox, bred and fed by Mr. Price. This ox in 1881 was at Birmingham the first in his class, the champion Hereford, and took the President's prize of £25 and the Elkington Cup; in 1882 at Birmingham he was again first in his class, and was awarded the President's prize, and finally won the Elkington Cup. In the same year he was first in his class at Smithfield.

Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, Presteign, sent portraits of Lady Edith, by Stanway 2790, dam by Chieftain 930, first at Newport Show, 1868; Grateful 4622, calved 1873, by Sir Thomas 2228, dam by Jupiter 3191, and Archibald 6290, calved 1880, by Dolley 5875, dam by Grateful 4622.

Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall, Ludlow, portraits of the Hereford cows Silver Star and Lady Brandon, bred by Mr. Tudge, of Adforton, the renowned sires Lord Wilton 4740, Regulator 4898, Regent 11589, calved 1885, and Ancient Briton 15034, the Champion Hereford of America, calved 1890, bred by Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall, Ludlow.

Mr. J. B. Vevers, Yarkhill, portrait of Sovereign.

Sir James Rankin, Bart., M.P., print of Hereford bull Royal Grove 9157, calved in 1883.

Mr. E. Shaw, Bryngwyn Cottage, Hereford, portrait of Figaro, calved 1888, first at R.A.S.E. meeting at Windsor and at Hereford, 1889.

Miss Morris, St. Owen Street, Hereford, curious old print of a fat cow, date 1800.

Mr. J. T. Davies, Preston Court, photograph of Horace 3877, calved 1847, bred by Mr. John Davies, of Preston Court, Hereford, by Frugality 1997, dam by Shamrock 2nd 2210.

Mr. E. T. Bowen, Halford, Craven Arms, pictures of a champion ox at Smithfield in 1850, and a bull, date about 1799.

Mr. Walter Pye, Hereford, portrait of Sovereign 404, when ten years old.

Sir Walter Gilbey, Elsenham Hall, Essex, a large book, giving description of different varieties of oxen common on the British Isles, and executed by George Garrard upon an exact scale from nature, under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture; date 1800. Sir Walter also lent five very interesting prints of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, Hereford, etchings of the four most esteemed breeds of cattle, namely, Shorthorn, Hereford, Longhorn, and Devon, by E. F. Wells.

Mr. W. E. Britten, Hereford, lent the Herd Book of Hereford cattle.

Mr. Charles Higgins, Fownhope, sent two pictures of fat Hereford cows, fed by Mr. Harry Higgins, of Woolstone Grange, Gloucestershire, date 1858 and 1859. These cows won in successive years the Corporation Plate at Newport for the best animal.

The cups, medals, etc., had for centrepiece a piece of plate belonging to Mr. J. P. Apperley, Withington, won by Mr. John Apperley, of Withington, at the show of the Society held on the 11th June, 1799, in Broad Street, Hereford, and awarded for the best bull not exceeding the age of 20 months. This was the first prize ever awarded by the Herefordshire Agricultural Society for an animal of any kind.

Mr. C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., lent plate awarded in October, 1804, at a meeting of the Society, to Mr. E. Walwyn, of Hellens, Much Marcle, for the best three-year-old heifer, and plate awarded in 1813 to Mr. Walwyn for a heifer.

Mr. T. T. Galliers, Wistaston, King's Pyon, lent a cup awarded at the meeting held 4th March, 1805, in Broad Street, Hereford, for the best three-year-old heifer, and a similar cup awarded in 1807.

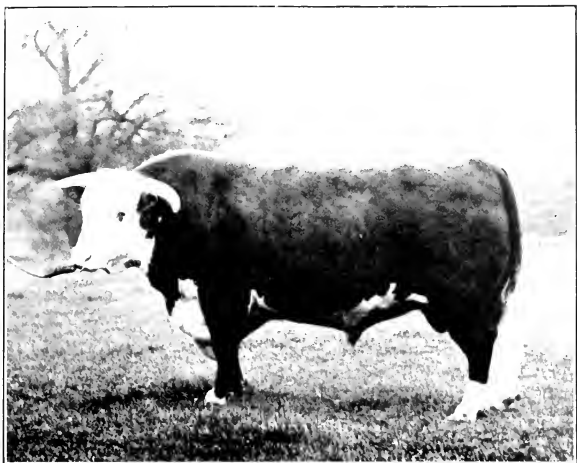
Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Court, near Leominster, lent a gold medal awarded for ox shown at Smithfield and Warwick, also a silver medal. Gold medal of the R.A.S.E. awarded for Milton at Battersea Show in 1862; and a gold medal awarded in 1860 at Birmingham Show for Lady Ash.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SOME NOTABLE HERDS IN ENGLAND

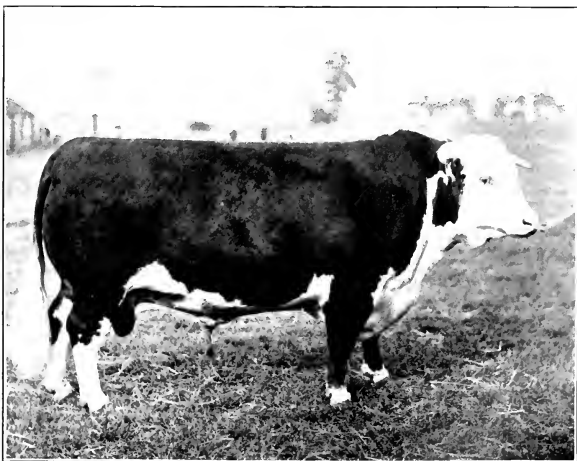
IN the following notes no attempt is made to refer to all the Hereford herds in England, or even to supply a full description of the leading establishments. Changes in their composition occur so frequently that there would be little historical value in printing a complete account of the herds as they are at present constituted, and to do so thoroughly would alone almost require a volume. A later chapter gives a list of a good many of the existing herds, this consisting of returns received from breeders or their representatives. The aim now will be to sketch briefly the formation of those herds as to which some details have been obtained and to afford an indication of the materials of which they are composed.

THE ROYAL HERD AT WINDSOR.—A fine herd of Herefords was maintained at the Royal Farms, Windsor, by Queen Victoria, and has been continued by King Edward VII. since His Majesty's accession in 1901. Of the eight early tribes in the herd, at least five had been there for generations. Two of the oldest were 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 at the Royal Agricultural Society of England's show at Bedford in 1874; and a heifer of the same descent won third prize at the Smithfield Club seven years later. The great reputation of Lord Wilton induced Mr. W. Tait, then manager, to purchase from Mr. Carwardine Conqueror 7510 by Lord Wilton, from Coral by Rodney 4907. A bid of 500 guineas transferred Conqueror 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, was full of Monaghty blood. Georgie was of a tribe long settled at the Flemish Farm, and one of the very oldest of the breed. It, like Mr. Hill's Rarity and Bright Lady families, traced back, through eleven



*Phot. by F. Babcock.*

EARLSFIELD 19387 (H.M. the King's).



*Phot. by F. Babcock.*

FIRE KING 22135 (H.M. the King's).



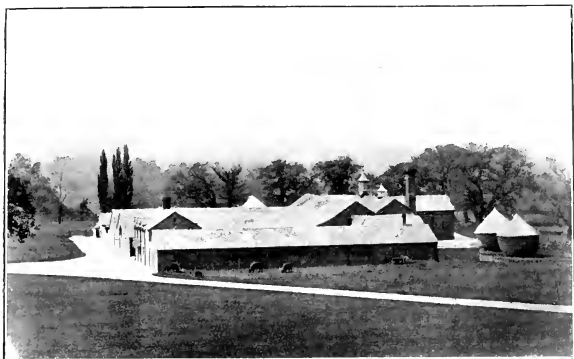


generations, to Cherry, bred by the late Mr. Knight of Downton. Another old-established tribe at Windsor was that of Medina by Brecon 918. The manager of the Flemish Farm also bought, at Mr. Carwardine's and Mr. F. Platt's, two females; both of these had very distinguished connections. Paulina, the older, was bought from Mr. Platt in 1883, in calf to Horace 6th 7027. Pauline, purchased from Mr. Carwardine, was 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 were two purchases from Mr. Child, both by Horatius. Two heifers, Bonny Lass and Turquoise, came from Mr. John Price's fine herd, and were by his prize bull Hotspur 7028.

In the early days of the eighties Mr. Price's Hotspur 7028, first prize bull at the Royal at Preston, was successfully used, as was also Monarch, which took first prize at the Royal at York in 1883. Mr. P. Turner's Trajan 8117, a son of the famous The Grove 3rd 5051, was used at the beginning of the nineties; he was own brother to Cassio 6849, a bull exported to Canada where he won many prizes, as also in the United States. Bruce 13646, another successful sire, was bred by Mr. Hughes, Wintercott, and brought in through his sire the blood of Lord Coventry's celebrated prize bull Good Boy 7668. He won in Herefordshire, and became the sire of Albion 15027, first prize bull at the Royal at Doncaster and champion at Cambridge. Luminary followed; this fine bull, distinguished for his magnificent head and character, was home-bred, by Mr. Price's Pharaoh from Luna, a beautiful cow by the famous sire Lord Wilton. Ladas, bred by Mr. Allen Hughes, another handsome bull, was in use several seasons and was the sire of the celebrated champion steer of 1899. Earlsfield 19387, bred by Mr. L. L. Moore, was a very massive bull by Mr. Rogers' Excellence. At the Royal Counties Show at Reading he headed the fine class of eight aged bulls, the yearling heifer Deodora being placed second in her class while the yearling bull Fire King 22135 was highly commended. The last named, however, was destined to attain high show-yard distinctions and for several years took the chief place at all the leading shows, being three years champion at the Royal, while

he was also very successful as a sire. Fire King was from Firefly, bred by Mr. R. S. Olver, Trescowe, Bodmin, and there is a good deal of the blood of this herd at Windsor. Iron King, bred by Captain Heygate, was on duty in the herd for a short time prior to his shipment to South America. The cow Truthful (by Trajan 8117, dam Torquise by Hotspur 7028) was very successful, taking first at Royal shows in 1897, 1898, and 1899. Admiral 23256, by Earlsfield, was another noted winner. Numerous prizes have also been awarded to the Herefords from the Royal Farms at the Smithfield and Birmingham Fat Stock Shows. At Birmingham, in 1900, the grand Hereford steer of enormous scale and weight, which was then exhibited, won the One Hundred Guineas Challenge Cup as well as the championship and the Queen's £150 Challenge Cup, at the Smithfield Club Show, for the best animal bred and fed by the exhibitor. Many other prizes have been won by the Herefords from Windsor both at the summer shows and at the fat stock exhibitions.

BAUCOTT.—Mr. Richard Shirley's herd had been in existence since about 1834. In the earlier days of its history bulls from Mr. G. Johnston, Broncroft Castle, and Mr. Roberts, Ivingtonbury, were used. Since that time bulls from the best herds were carefully selected, but it is not necessary to give a full list of the sires that were in use. From 1859 to 1867 Mr. Richard Shirley was very successful at the 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 *Farmers' Magazine*, his quality, symmetry, and style being especially commended; he girthed 8ft. 7ins. 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 Stockonbury Sale two fine cows, Spot and Star, were purchased, and a number of cows were bought in 1885 from Mr. Bowen, Corfton. The sires used included Horace 5th 6491, Substance 9287, and Downton Boy 4622. Horace 5th was sold to Mr. George Leigh for exportation to America. Twenty-two heifers and eighteen 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. The herd is now owned by Mr. T. J. Shirley. The principal



*Photo by F. Babbage.*

FLEMISH FARM, WINDSOR.



SHEEPCOTE FARM (Mr. P. Coats').  
(HOLMER 22220, AND ENDALE 21366.)



strains are the Nutty, Miss Morris, and Silky. Some of the leading sires used have been Gratitude 10020, Anxiety Horace 10940 by Horace 5th, General 19430, Whitfield Buller 21936, and Badminton 24366 sold to Mr. H. W. Wilson-Slator, White Hill, Edgworthstown, Ireland. Badminton was by Barry 20459, and bred by Mr. J. W. Smith, Thinghill Court. As will be seen, prizes were won at the Birmingham and Smithfield Shows as long ago as 1859 up to 1888, from which date until 1897 animals were exhibited with success not only at the fat stock shows, but also at some of the summer meetings.

**BERRINGTON HALL.**—The herd of Sir F. Cawley, Bart., M.P., Berrington Hall, Leominster, was started in 1903 by the purchase of two high-class young cows with heifer calves from the herd of Mr. Allen Hughes of Wintercott. Additions have been gradually made at the dispersal sales of Capt. P. A. Clive, M.P., Whitfield; Mr. Rees Keene, Llanvihangel Court, Chepstow, and Mr. Richard Bach, White House, Onibury. The bull used in 1908 was Whittern Standard 21124 from the Whittern herd, and a good deal of use has been made for the last three years of Sultan 19760, the property of Mr. Herbert Hall, and bred by Captain Heygate, Buckland. Among the prizes won have been, first for four cows with their calves at Leominster in 1907, and fourth for a yearling bull at Hereford April Show and sale 1908, the bull (Bellman) being sold for export.

**BRAMPTON BRYAN.**—The herd belonging to Mr. Lawton Moore, at Brampton Bryan, was established in 1852, the chief families being the Sunbeam, Sunflower, and Merry Agnes. The sires used have included Baron Grove 9544, Excellence 14513, Vulcan 17053, Ever True 19400, Bonanza 21962, Brampton Standard 23922, and Eaton Sensation 24566, the last named being the present stock bull. The owner writing, recently, remarked that he had some difficulty in stating which tribe of cows had been the best breeders in his herd. For very many years he had been steadily drafting out of it, first those that were not eligible for the American Hereford Record, and for the last six years those that have not been eligible for the Argentine Hereford Herd Book. At present more than 75 per cent. are descended from one cow, namely, Sunflower (Volume X., p. 225), sire Sir George 2765. She was bred by the late Mr. John Williams, St. Mary's, Kingsland, in 1865, and sold at his sale. In a few years Mr. Moore hopes to have the whole of his cattle descended from this cow. One of the finest bulls he has bred was Earlsfield 19387, which he sold to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He proved one of the best sires used at Windsor. Mr. Moore has his dam still; she is

now 18 years old and is breeding regularly. The best female that has been bred and exhibited was Brampton Agnes 23rd, first and champion at the Royal in 1906. The owner has won many other first and second open prizes. A large number of bulls have been exported from the herd to Argentine and Uruguay; the best and highest in price were Brampton Homeland 23922 and Brampton Banner 24436.

**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. 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. Carwardine, Stockonbury; and Mr. J. Searle, Cornwall. The earlier sires in service included 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 principal tribes have been 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, etc.

**BROADWARD.**—Mr. James Edwards, formerly of Twyford, Pembridge, and now of Broadward, Leominster, began his herd about 1901. Ten cows were purchased from the celebrated Court House herd belonging to Mr. John Price at the sale in 1901. Other cows were secured at Dewsall, and at The Whittern. The sires used have been Carbineer 19926, Lively Lad 22967, and Twyford Legacy 26547. Mr. Edwards has been very successful with the herd. He bred and sold to His Majesty the King the bull Twyford Corrector, now in the Windsor herd. He has also, during the past two years, sold many high-priced cattle for export, while the herd is one of great merit, the animals being of the choicest blood.

**BRYNGWYN.**—The herd, that belonged to Sir James Rankin, was established in 1883 by purchases at very high prices from Chadnor Court, The Leen, and Stocktonbury. From these three celebrated dispersions Mr. Rankin, as he then was, took away some of the finest breeding animals offered, 30 of them averaging not far short of £140 each. The herd took a good 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 reference to 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. Sir James Rankin sold nearly all his herd in 1894, and now keeps only a few Herefords.

BUCKENHILL.—This herd was commenced by the present owner, Mr. R. Phipps, in 1884, from the celebrated Lord Wilton blood, and since that time there has been brought into the herd some of the best blood obtainable, the chief strains being those from Court of Noke, Wintercott, De Winton, The Rodd, Hampton Court, and The Leen. Particular care has been taken by the present owner to select sires from the best stock and suitable for the herd, a method which has led to the production of numerous prize-winners, while high prices have been obtained for many of the animals. The leading bulls used in the herd since the commencement have been Prince 15579, Victor, Toronto 15751, Prairie Chief 17430, Locarno 20797, and Pyon Brilliant 23086. The principal prizes obtained have been: Nonsuch, first, Herefordshire and Worcestershire Shows, 1904 and 1905; first, Royal Counties Show, Guildford, 1904; first, Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1904, and reserve for champion prize; first, Newport, 1904. Furious, first, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 1904; first, Bath and West of England, 1905; second, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 1905. For steers the following prizes have been won: Beefsteak, first, Herefordshire and Worcestershire Agricultural Show, 1905; second, Birmingham Fat Stock, 1905; Sirloin, first, Smithfield, 1905. Favourite, first, Birmingham Fat Stock, 1907; first, Smithfield, 1907 (this steer was afterwards sold to Sir R. Cooper, and took first-prize at Smithfield in Class 6 in 1908); first, Birmingham Fat Stock in Class 1 in 1908. Enchanter, third, Birmingham and Smithfield, 1907. Flashlight, first, Birmingham Fat Stock, 1908; second, Smithfield, 1908. Plumper, first, Smithfield, 1908; second, Birmingham, 1908. High prices have been secured for animals for export. The herd at the present

time is of considerable size, and the locality and pastures seem particularly well suited to this breed of cattle.

BUCKLAND.—It was in the year 1898 that Major E. N. Heygate, father of Captain E. L. A. Heygate, the present owner, laid the foundation of the Buckland herd by the purchase of a few typical animals of old-established strains. The first bull used was Ironclad 14628, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes in 1889, by Hiero 7707, dam Lofty by Rudolph 6660, and full of the blood of Horace. He proved a valuable sire, and several of his sons and grandsons were subsequently used in the herd, amongst them being Iron Master 17318, Iron King 18884, Iron Duke 20717, and Iron Prince 20719. Other bulls used in the herd included Fine Lad 19414 by Rupert 16366, Success 21792 by Clarence 15944, Coronet 23968 by Baronet 20456, Eaton Bobs 21349 by Protector 19660, and Cameronian 23934 by Cherrystone 22031. Cameronian was bred at Buckland, and as his dam was Cambria by Iron King, and his sire Cherrystone, was half brother to Iron Duke, he had the blood of Ironclad on both sides of his pedigree. He held an unbeaten record in the showyard, his principal successes being champion of the Royal Show, reserve champion of all breeds at Viscount Tredegar's, and first prizes at the Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, Shropshire and West Midland, Welsh National and other shows. The female portion of the herd is composed of lengthy, short-legged, typical cows, noted for their milking properties. The Cherry family is the most numerous, and several other favourite strains are well represented, nearly all the females being the result of home breeding.

CLASTON.—The herd belonging to Mr. W. H. Davies was originally started at Hill End, Weston Beggard, from cows obtained from his father, Mr. Thomas Davies, Pigeon House, Weston Beggard. Among the sires of these cattle were Reuben 4923, Faithful 5899, and Warrior 8150. In 1895, Mr. W. H. Davies purchased the whole of Mr. W. H. Godwin's herd at The Fernes, Lugwardine, which he removed to Livers Ocle. Mr. Godwin's herd had been built up with the aid of Mr. J. T. Pinches, by the purchase of the best cows that could be obtained from the Showle Court, Leen, Court of Noke, Monkbury, The Rodd, Court House, The Bage, and other noted herds. Subsequently additions were made from the herds of Mr. R. O. Rees, Bronllys Court, Mr. W. M. Haywood, Mr. Marston, Lady Arbour, and from that at Chadnor Court. The herd has supplied many animals for export, on one occasion sixty having been consigned to South America in one lot. Amongst the many good bulls used in the herd have



been Patriarch 7898, Duke 11177, Hannibal 16753, Protector 18030, North Western 18503, Admiral 19183, Dormington 21336, Defiance 20369, Don Pedro 23392, Lysander 23590, and Obelisk 21637. The herd has produced many animals that won high honours, many successes being gained at the spring shows of the Royal Dublin Society, as well as at those of the Royal Agricultural and other Societies. Amongst the most noted of these prize-winners were the bulls Obelisk, Sir Pearce, North Western, and Admiral; and the cows Countess, Marian, Blossom 17th, and Julia 3rd.

CLEHONGER MANOR.—The formation of Mr. Richard H. Ridler's herd was commenced in 1860. Females either entered in, or eligible for the Herd Book, from Volume V., were purchased from the best herds of the day. Bulls from leading breeders have been used, Garibaldi 1261, bred by the late Mr. George Pitt, Defiance 1957, from Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, Nestor 3275, bred by the late Mr. Philip Turner, Master Benjamin 2636, Sir Robert 4131, bred at Wintercott, half brother to Winter de Cote, a Royal winner; Rustic, from Adforton, a Royal winner, Recorder 7205, containing the blood of the celebrated Grateful 4622, a Royal winner; Vulcan 12754 from Lynhales; Reginald 21703, by Protector 19660, a Royal winner, sold for £1200; Philip 20921, own brother to Britisher 19261, sold for 800 guineas, a Royal winner, and in 1908, Fusil 24612, by Fusilier 21042, bred by Captain Heygate, was in service. The blood contained in the early part of the herd was much the same as Lord Wilton 4740, but not in just the same order, and the latter part contains that of Albion 15027, a Royal winner, whose dam was bred by Mr. Ridler. The herd usually numbers nearly a hundred females. A number of bulls have been sold, some for exportation.

CROOME COURT.—The Earl of Coventry has proved a true friend of the Herefords, and few breeders have 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, writing in 1886, said: "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 eleven 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. At the dispersion of the late Mr. R. L. Burton's herd at Longner in 1881, several purchases were made, including the two-year-old heifers Rarity 13th and 14th at 115 guineas. These were lineally descended from Lord Berwick's Pigeon tribe, which traced directly to Mr. Knight's Cherry tribe, and they have been very prolific. The herd was further augmented by selections from Mr. J. H. Arkwright ; Mr. T. J. Carwardine ; Mr. W. Taylor ; Mr. Roberts, Trippleton ; Mr. T. Rogers, Coxall ; Mr. Taylor, Thinghill Court ; Mr. P. Ballard, Leighton Court ; Mr. Downes, Maesmawr ; Mr. Myddleton, Llynaven (now of Beckjay) ; Mr. Jones, Broadstone ; Mr. Wicksted, Shakenhurst ; Mr. Turner, The Leen, etc. The bull Fisherman 5913, bred by Mr. Rogers, Coxall, achieved great distinction in the show-yard, and was also most successfully used as a sire. He was got by Conservator 5265, dam Beauty by Langdale 3203, and was a frequent prize-winner, having been first at the Royal at York and second at Shrewsbury. Besides Fisherman there was 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



CROOME COURT (Earl of Coventry).



*Photos by W. H. Bustin.*

GARNOSS (Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bart.).



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, proved herself in repeated contests to be the premier Hereford show cow of her 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, etc. Other fine animals have been 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. There are also several very fine specimens of the Rarity family and many other prize-winners. The herd has continued to be successfully exhibited, some of the most prominent winners having been bred in it. Succeeding Good Boy as a sire came his son, Rare Sovereign 10499, a noted Royal winner ; also Mr. A. P. Turner's Viscount 18646 and his son Mercury 20192, Mr. J. H. Arkwright's Home Office 20073, Mr. R. S. Olver's Fortunio 21396, Gold 22170, and Mr. Faber's Queen's Guard 23995. Maxwell 24155, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, has been used, while Glittering Gold 24628, Rabbi 24918, and Lama 23550 are also among the recent sires, several of them having been successfully exhibited. Of the females which have helped to maintain the reputation of the herd were Rosewater, Ladywood, and Ranee, highly successful winners, also Madame, Merriment, and many others.

**DOWNTON HALL.**—The herd maintained by Sir William St. A. Rouse Boughton, Bart., at Downton Hall, near Ludlow, was started in 1885 with cattle purchased chiefly from Mr. B. Rogers, Pembridge, Mr. Boughton Knight, Downton Castle, and Mr. Tudge, Adforton. The strains of blood represented by the old Lily and Spark families have been most successful

in the herd, which has been kept up to a high standard by the use of superior bulls. These included amongst their number Royalist 3rd 16958, a very successful sire, by Royalist out of a cow by Cicero 11077. At one of the shows of the Hereford Herd Book Society three sons of Royalist 3rd were placed respectively first, second, and third on the prize list in a class of 72, whilst the following year he sired the first and third winners in a class of 60 at the same show. Among the many noted animals got by this bull were Lady Betty, champion female at the Royal Show 1905, Tedstone President 18631, and Royal Hero 18067, both of which won first prizes at the Royal, Bath, and West, and Shropshire and West Midland shows. Other bulls that made their mark in the herd included Gold Box 15339 by Knight of Leinthall 11367, G.W.R. 22189 by Royal Rupert, Prince Albany 23072, a grandson of Albion 15027, and Beresford 23901 by Newtype 23028. These were followed by Garrison 24615, a son of Commandant 22040, out of a cow of Mr. Stephen Robinson's Silk tribe. In 1908 the bull Minotaur by Monksilver was purchased after winning at Dublin first prize, the special prize as one of the best group of three Hereford bulls, and the Hereford Herd Book Society's Challenge Cup as the best animal, the property of a resident in Ireland. He also won first prize at the Show of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Society the same year. No cattle from this herd were exhibited previous to 1903, in which year Lady Betty commenced her career of prize winning which ended in taking the championship of the Royal Show. Fourteen of the cows that compose the breeding herd have since then won prizes at important shows.

**DUXMOOR.**—Mr. John Tudge's herd at Duxmoor, Craven Arms, was commenced in 1881, and comprises specimens descended from the Lady family, from which Lord Wilton 2740 was bred, and the old Darling family, Darling (Volume IX. page 274) having been dam of four first prize Royal winners, then the property of his father, Mr. W. Tudge, Adforton. The sires used have been Hartington 5358, Ancient Briton 15034, Alton 11877, Viscount Rupert 19789, Albany 20434, Wonder 2587, Standpoint 13747, and Rameses 2nd 24238. Prior to his occupation of Duxmoor, Mr. John Tudge's opportunities for bringing out high-class Herefords were few, as the farm he then had was small, but he occasionally showed a good one, such as Alton 11877, a Royal winner, sold for exportation to South America. This bull was sire of two of the heifers that early distinguished themselves from the Duxmoor herd, these being Golden Pippin and Pretty Face, both prize-winners. Golden Pippin was the dam

of Horace Wilton, which was first at Viscount Tredegar's show at Newport, and was sold at a high price to go to Queensland. She was also dam of another Newport winner, Lady Horace Wilton, and of the noted prize heifer Princess May. Other famous prize-winners shown from the Duxmoor herd, which for several years was exhibited with remarkable success, were Pimpernel, Miss Gift, Rubella, Rutheen, Wilton Star, Lady Duxmoor, Rustic Maid, Princess Royal, Albany, Royal Gem, Bracelet, Shotover, British Queen, and Royal Shot. The prizes gained included champions and reserve champions at the Royal, Royal Counties, Newport, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, and Mr. Tudge was breeder of the champion at the Royal Show, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1903, 1904, and 1905. A portion of the herd at Duxmoor was sold by Messrs. A. and D. Edwards in 1907. The bull Royal Shot went to Mr. R. Christison, Queensland, for 100 guineas; and Mr. Jonas Webb gave 200 guineas for the bull Wonder for export to New South Wales; Captain Braga, Uruguay, paying the same amount for the bull His Majesty. The average was £41 19s. The sires recently used have been Wonder 25871, Standpoint 19747, and Rameses 2nd 24238.

**EVESBATCH COURT.**—This herd was founded in 1901 by Mr. Joseph Rowlands, who selected eight cows from the herd of Mr. A. R. Firkins, Paunton Court—namely, Minnie 18th by Hampton Court 8707, Curly 38th by Isinglass 17319, Gamester Beauty 17th by Hilarity 8734, Oyster Girl 25th by Ophir 18974, Oyster Girl 26th by Lurdan 20175, and Curly 1st by Lurdan 20175—all of Hampton Court blood, and the two cows, Strawberry 2nd and Strawberry 3rd by Julius 16786, of Mr. George Pitt's blood. The next purchase of importance was the acquisition of eight cows and a bull calf at the dispersal of the famous Whittern herd. These were Silver Dale by Grove Wilton 2nd 13845 (the dam of the noted cow Silkweed), Peloria by Diplomat 18328 (a magnificent breeder), Patrinia by Albion 15027, Gwynneth Gwyn by Pioneer 14025, Mr. J. Price's Galatea by Major Domo 20179, Mafir by Centurion 19929 (a son of Albion 15027), Corona by Major Domo 20179, Sister Maisie by Curly Boy 17793 (a wonderfully good thick heifer and a great prize-winner); and the bull calf Royal Standard 24260, dam the Royal winner Silkweed, sire Curly Boy 17793, thought by many to be one of the most beautiful calves of recent years. All these animals are of The Leen, Stocktonbury, and Wintercott blood. Next came Bountiful 4th by Albion 15027, and her daughter Hendre Bountiful by Rougemont 20296, the latter proving an acquisition, as she not only won prizes at the Royal, Bath and West, and

Herefordshire and Worcestershire shows, but turned out an excellent breeder. At the sale of the noted Hampton Court herd, Mr. Rowlands purchased representatives of most of the families comprised in the catalogue, among them being Beauty 23rd by All England 19200, Beauty 27th by Whitfield Roberts 21880, both members of the famous Hampton Beauty strain; Ivington Lass 46th by All England 19200, tracing to Harewood Beauty bought by the late Mr. Arkwright in 1835; Pretty Maid 12th by Graspan 20668, and Pretty Maid 13th by Whitfield Roberts 21880, tracing to the noted cow Old Silver by Lottery 410 and Oyster Girl 30th by Graspan 20668. In addition, the bull Field Piece 23431 out of the celebrated prize cow Pearl 15th was bought. In 1905 the cows Loretta by Royalist 4th, Morning Star by Royalist 4th and of the famous Anxiety blood, Loving Cup by Lionel 22310 (an excellent heifer, both a breeder and prize-winner), and the heifers Fairy Queen and Heartsease by Royal Rupert 20976, were bought at the dispersal sale of the Stonebrook House Herefords belonging to Mr. Thomas Fenn. There are also two cows of great quality bred by the late Mr. E. Yeld by Lead On 16800. At the late Lord Glanusk's sale Taormina by Ceylon 19930, her daughter Syracuse by Q. C. 21687, Joyous by Q. C. 21687, out of Merry, own sister to Taormina, Dolly by Q. C. 21687, from Playtime by Plato 16271, and the grand old cow Miss Mary 2nd by Overseer 16249, of Chadnor Court blood, were purchased. Besides the above-mentioned families there are also other smaller ones, but Mr. Rowlands's aim in the foundation of the herd has been that the preponderating blood should be either Horace 3877 or Lord Wilton 4740, and a careful perusal of the individual pedigrees of all the animals in the herd, which comprises 100 head, would disclose the fact that many of them have double or more crosses of both of these famous bulls in their pedigrees. The chief sires used in the herd have been Clarence 15944, a great getter; Royal Standard 24260, the sire of some beautiful heifers; King Edward 24095, bred by Mr. W. Tudge; Primate 23676, a bull of great scale and a good getter; and Tumbler 17588, whose career of usefulness probably extended over a longer period than that of any other bull in the history of the breed. He was by Cubic Measure 14447, dam Stately by Strafford 14946. He had four crosses of The Grove 3rd 5051, to which bull he bore a marked resemblance. Although Tumbler was nearly sixteen years old in 1908, his stock were as good as ever, and Mr. Rowlands had in that season twenty-three cows in calf to him. Sir Roland, dam Loving Cup by Lionel 32310, sire Tumbler 17588; and Evesbatch Marvel by Wonder





*Photo by C. H. Powell*

TIMBLER 17588 (Bred by Mr. D. H. Powell).



*Photo by C. H. Powell*

PERLOS 24862 (Bred by Mr. H. J. Dent).



25871, dam Albania by Albany 20434, a son of Albion 15027—were selected to follow this sire. The owner has been unable to part with any heifers, but several bulls have been sold to South America, and many bought by home breeders. Mr. Rowlands has won prizes at all the leading shows, being especially successful in 1907.

EYTON-ON-SEVERN.—This herd has been continued by Mr. G. H. Meire since 1883, when he succeeded to it. Nearly 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 told 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 carcase of the bull Speculation is reported to have weighed more than a ton.

Writing in 1908, Mr. Meire said: "From time to time fresh blood has been obtained from Messrs. Turner, Cardarine, Pulley, Tanner, Sir John Cotterell, and others. Probably my best sires have been Valour 20384, and Sanscrit 3rd 11654, both bred at home. Anxiety Arthur 8204 was very impressive. I do not make it a practice to breed stock bulls for sale, but occasionally neighbours select bull calves. This is a working herd; after being grazed two summers the bullocks are sold fat at two years old. No females have been offered for sale for stock purposes. They are all descended from home-bred dams as far back as at least 1833."

FFRWDGRECH, BRECON.—Mr. J. D. D. Evans writes: "I have been able to trace further records of the herd founded by the late Mr. D. Evans about 1875. Of the earliest purchases no trace remains. The first record I find is the purchase of five cows at the sale of Mr. Yeomans, Llowes Court herd, in 1886, and a couple at his Old Weir sale. Next some

purchases were made at the sale, in 1889, of Mr. J. Handley's herd at Pontwilliam, but little trace remains of these. In 1892, Mr. Evans bought six cows and heifers at the sale of Sir J. Rankin's Bryngwyn herd. Of these a cow, Laura, then a three-year-old heifer, has left a great mark on the herd. In 1895 this cow had twin heifer calves, both of which turned out excellent breeders, their progeny being good without exception, and several of them winning prizes at the Bath and West of England, the R.A.S.E., Lord Tredegar's Newport, Hereford, and Worcester, besides numerous prizes at the local shows. In 1894 Mr. Evans purchased some useful animals at Mr. R. O. Rees' sale. The sires Lulham, and farther back Carbonel, and others appear in their pedigrees. In 1896 two cows were bought at the sale of Mr. Arkwright's Hampton Court herd, namely, Hampton Rose 19th, and Beatrice 16th, the former a particularly well-bred animal. These two strains are still prominent in the herd, and have secured many prizes. Mr. Evans also bought at the sale of Mr. Bridgwater's Porthamel herd, and more recently, two cows at the Whittern sale of Mr. Green's herd. Stock bulls used include animals bred by Sir J. Rankin, Messrs. J. H. Arkwright, W. Tudge, R. Green, and others, and trace from bulls such as Post Obit 11542, Lord Roberts 21547, Letton Hardwick 16806, Lulham 13234, etc. Lord Kitchener 22974, bred by Mr. W. Tudge, has been used since 1903, and his place is now filled by Linacre, 26257 by Pearl King, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes."

**FINSTALL PARK.**—Mr. J. B. Brooks' herd was started in 1902 by the purchase of twelve in-calf cows from the herds of the following late breeders, viz. Messrs. R. Green, The Whittern; H. Haywood, Blakemere, and Jos. Maddocks, Llanwarne Court, while in the spring of 1903 the bull Celebration was selected from the herd of Mr. H. W. Taylor, Showle Court. He was sired by the noted prize-winning bull Sorcerer 20339, a son of Clarence 15944, his dam being a granddaughter of Maidstone. He was used as the stock bull up till the autumn of 1906, when, a change of blood being required, Natal was purchased from Mr. H. J. Bailey of Rowden Abbey, at the Hereford March sale. His sire was Statesman, dam Natalia by Pagan, and thence tracing to Clarence. The herd numbers about thirty head. Numerous prizes have been won, and several young bulls and heifers exported to the Argentine, North America, and Australia.

**GARNONS.**—Sir J. R. G. Cotterell favours vs with the following notes as to the formation of his herd: He had long intended to breed pure Hereford cattle, believing they were more suitable to his land than Shorthorns, a small dairy herd of

which had been previously kept exclusively, but he was for some time undecided whether to buy pure-bred good-looking cows irrespective of pedigree, or to buy the best animals he could find from leading pedigree herds. He eventually decided on the latter course, and he has not regretted it. Sir John secured the advice of that veteran judge of Hereford cattle, Mr. J. T. Pinches of Hereford, in the selection of most of his foundation stock. When he had to take over an adjoining farm, owing to the death of the tenant in 1900, he began to buy Herefords, obtaining a cow and calf of Mr. Ockey of Thruxton—going back to the old Garnons strain which he was particularly anxious to obtain—then several cows and heifers at Mr. R. Phipps' sale at Buckenhill, and three particularly good cows from Mr. W. M. Andrew of Monkhall, who, at that time Sir John thinks, had as good a lot of cows as any one in the county; two heifers from Mr. W. Morris of Dewshall, and two peculiarly good heifers from Mr. J. R. Hill of Orleton. The first stock bull was Ricardo 20957, from Mr. Powell of The Bage, a very old-established herd; he developed into a very fine animal of grand masculine type, winning first prize at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Show at Hereford, in bull, cow, and offspring class with Rose and Rameses, and reserve for champion in 1902, while in 1903 he was second at the Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, Royal Counties, and Shropshire and West Midland shows. In 1901 there was an opportunity of making a selection at the dispersal of the well-known herds of Leinthall and Court House. He bought some half-dozen at the former sale, and at the latter a two-year-old heifer Sylph, the dam, by Rameses 23100, of the steer which won first in his class, Breed Cup, Elkington Challenge Cup, Webb Challenge Cup, and champion of the show at Birmingham, 1907; he weighed 17 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. at two years seven months. The cow Britannia was bought at Mr. A. Rogers' dispersal sale, and four others at the Hampton Court sale in 1904. In 1902 a rather small but very thick and compact bull, Marcellus 22353, was bought from Mr. Turner, The Leen; he had been second at the Shropshire and West Midland show, and third at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and was not shown again. He was in service several seasons, and was the sire of some capital stock. The following bulls were subsequently used in the herd: Rameses 23100 by Ricardo 20957, 2nd Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 2nd Royal Counties, 2nd Shropshire and West Midland, 3rd Bath and West (1903); 2nd Royal Agricultural Society of England, 2nd Royal Counties, 3rd Bath and West, 3rd Herefordshire and Worcestershire (1904). Priam 23674 by Ricardo 20957,

2nd Royal Counties, 3rd Bath and West, 3rd Herefordshire and Worcestershire (1904); 3rd Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 3rd Royal Agricultural Society of England (1905). Rameses II. 24238 by Rameses 23100, 1st Royal Dublin, 2nd Bath and West, 2nd Shropshire and West Midland, 2nd Herefordshire and Worcestershire, 2nd Royal Agricultural Society of England (1906). Old Sort 24826 by Rameses 23100, 1st Royal Dublin (1907). At present (1908) All Right 24348, a pure Hampton Court bull, though bred at Garnons, and Royal Ringer, second Hereford Herd Book Society's Show, 1908, bred by Mr. W. Griffiths, Aldersend, are in service. The herd numbers some forty-five breeding cows and heifers living out in the park all the year round, where there is plenty of water and shade. They come up to the yard about a month before calving, but otherwise are out all the year, having a little rough hay when snow is on the ground.

**HARDWICK COURT.**—Mr. D. F. Powell's herd is chiefly descended from cows bred by the late Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Beauty 10th, Silk 5th, and Ivington Lass 16th. The Dolly family is descended from Delight 16th, bred by Mr. J. B. Lutley from the noted Hewan blood. Mr. J. Rowlands' famous old bull, Tumbler 17588, was bred by Mr. Powell and he was used by him three seasons. He was an excellent getter, and subsequently did good service in several herds, and in 1908 was in service in the Evesbatch Court herd, being then fifteen years old.

**HARDWICKE GRANGE.**—The herd belonging to Mr. Frank Bibby, at Hardwicke Grange, Shrewsbury, was established by the late Mr. James J. Bibby in 1889, with pedigree stock going back to the first volume of the Herd Book. Owing to the splendid shelter at the foot of the Clive Hill, the district has proved very suitable for breeding. The families in the herd were obtained from Mr. Crane, Benthall Ford; Mr. Thursfield, Barrow; Mr. Minton, Montford; Mr. Green, Wigmore Grange; Mr. Fenn, Stonebrook; Mr. Hill, Orleton Court; Captain Heygate, Buckland; Mr. Tanner, Shrawardine; and Mr. Keene, Llanvihangel Court, the cows possessing much of the Lord Wilton blood. The sires used have included Templemore 23787, Chancellor 24477, Brampton Barrier 23916, and Antonio 23867. The bull Templemore was a prize-winner at Shrewsbury and Ludlow, as well as at the Welsh National Show and at the Oswestry Show, where he won the silver challenge cup. Another of the stock bulls, Chancellor, is sire of some excellent heifers; he is by Professor and on his dam's side is half-brother to the celebrated bull Cameronian. A considerable number of prizes



H. W. TAYLOR.  
H. R. HALL.  
SIR WM. ROUSE BOUGHTON.

W. TUDGE (Summer Court).  
H. F. RUSSELL.  
J. W. SMITH.





were awarded to specimens from the herd at Oswestry in 1907.

**HILL HOUSE, NEWTON.**—Mr. George Butters' herd was founded in 1891, two animals having been purchased from Mrs. Turner of The Lynch, two from Mr. H. C. Lambert, late of Risbury Court, and one from Mr. Stewart Robinson, Lynhales. Those bought from Mr. Lambert possessed a lot of the Hampton Court and Wintercott blood, one of them, Prairie Snowdrop, being by Prairie Star, a bull bred at Hampton Court, and the other, Senate Madeline, by Senate. The bulls used have been Newton 17395, Abductor 17636, Cheesecake 18752, All England 19200, Graspan 20668, Spencer 20343, Greater Britain 21434, Scot 23134, Newton Tumbler 24813, and Sailor Prince 26465. A large number of prizes have been won since the bull Hero took first award at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Show at Leominster in 1900. One of the most successful prize-winners was the bull Viscount 25856, which was awarded first and second at the Shropshire and West Midland in 1907, as well as first at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Shows, and seconds at the Royal, Bath and West and Hereford Herd Book Society's Shows. In the same year the heifer Newton Belle won first and second at the Shropshire and West Midland, first at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and second at the Bath and West and Royal Shows. In 1908 the cow Dorothy, Volume XXXV. p. 229, took first prizes at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire and Welsh National Shows, seconds at the Bath and West and Shropshire and West Midland, and third at the Royal, whilst Sailor Prince was first at the Abergavenny, second at the Welsh National, and third at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Shows. A considerable number of cattle have been exported to both North and South America, including the sons of Senate Madeline, Senate Spencer, Hero and Masterpiece, the heifer Newton Belle, and the bull Viscount.

**HINTON.**—This herd was founded by Mr. J. B. Parker at Stretford Court, Leominster, in 1886, with two cows purchased at the dispersion of Mr. S. Goode's herd at Ivingtonbury, Leominster, descended from the herds of Mr. Hill, Orleton, and Mr. Roberts, late of Ivingtonbury, and afterwards added to by cows purchased of Mr. J. P. Evans, Perryditch, and Mr. William Tudge, Leinthall. In May, 1906, the herd was transferred to Mr. Parker's son, Mr. A. J. Parker, on his taking the Hinton farm in the parish of Felton. Since the herd was started the following sires have been used: Langdon 13913, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott; Reuben 15628,

bred by Mr. Geo. Pitt, formerly of Chadnor Court ; Insurance 19466, bred by Sir Charles Rouse Boughton ; Pretender 20257, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen ; Premier 23065, bred by Mr. Edgar Wight, Tedstone Court ; and Corporal 25256, bred by Mr. S. Robinson, Lynhales. Several animals from the herd have been exported.

HOLME LACY, ASHTON AND MARSH HALL.—After the division of the Ashton herd in 1876, mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Herbert R. Hall added few females to the portion of it he removed to Holme Lacy, other than those bred from the old strains. The bulls he chiefly used were Patentee 4003, Patentee 2nd 6592, Adrian 5713, Dale Tredegar 5856, Defender 5866, Holme Tredegar 7016, Chancellor 5246, Hotspur 7726, and Thickset 8107. 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 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 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 used prior to 1886 included 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 in 1885. 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 sold largely for exportation, and 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.

The present Ashton herd belonging to Mr. H. R. Hall, Junr., was started 1906, with cows selected from Mr. H. R. Hall, Marsh Hall, and Mr. R. W. Hall, late of Ashton, and now of Uphampton, Shobdon. The herd consists of about 80 head, all bred from the herd of the owner's grandfather, Mr. W. Hall, which dates back for nearly a century, and may justly claim to be one of the oldest herds of Hereford cattle of which there is any record in existence, while some of the animals have been bred continuously on the same farm, and by the same family. Mr. Hall also purchased cows bred by Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. Andrew, Monkhall; Mr. Turner, Walton; Mr. B. Edwards, Strangworth, and others.

The cows and three-year-old heifers in the herd in 1908 were by Tumbler 17588, Orleton Launcelot 16875, Professor 10466, bred by the late Mr. T. J. Carwardine, sire Lord Wilton 4740. Wetmore Wilton 4th 17617, Abel King 20423, Deganwy 18786, Assistant 23270, Victor 28387, Caractacus 20520, Prince Richard 17450, and the young stock by Pagan 2nd 20912, bred by the late Mr. Aaron Rogers; Clinker 23354, bred by Mr. J. R. Hill. Orleton Court and Sultan 19760, bred by Captain E. L. A. Heygate. The last named was the winner of two first prizes at the Breeders' sales, and second at the Herefordshire Show at Bromsgrove, and in 1908 was at the head of the herd. Mr. Hall has only exhibited at local shows.

The Marsh Hall herd of Herefords was bred from cows retained from Mr. H. R. Hall's sale at Holme Lacy, sired by the Royal winner Dale Tredegar 5856; Chancellor 5246, also a great winner, and Lord Grosvenor 2nd 13215, with the addition of ten heifers bought from Mr. R. W. Hall, then of Ashton. These heifers were by Ashton Wilton 9523 by Lord Wilton 4740, from the show cow Lovely by Preceptor 4030, Lord Hampton 11417 by Hotspur 5246, Wilton Prince 9429 by Lord Wilton 4740, from Pretty by Preceptor 4030, Chancellor 5246 by Horace 3877, and Horace Cremorne 10085, sire of Gay Lass. The last named was afterwards sold to go to Australia, where he was champion of the breed. Mr. Hall subsequently used the following sires: Rhododendron 10531 by The Grove 3rd 5051, Launcelot 13917, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes; Orleton Launcelot 16875, Wetmore Wilton 4th 17617, Deganwy 18786, Chancellor 3rd 15934, Tumbler 17588, Abel King 20423, and Sultan 19760, winner of several prizes. Sultan,

as has been mentioned, was, in 1908, at the head of the herd of Mr. H. R. Hall, Jun., at Ashton.

Mr. Herbert R. Hall had a draft sale about ten years ago, when he gave up the Church House Farm, Orleton. He has now given up farming and sold the remainder of his cattle at Marsh Hall privately.

HOPTON, NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERY. — Mr. Thomas Owen founded this herd by purchasing two cows at the sale of Mr. Aaron Rogers, The Rodd, in October, 1902; also one from Mr. D. Pryce at his Weston sale, and four at Edenhope, bred from the herds of the late Mr. T. Myddleton, Mr. W. M. Dawes, and Mr. R. Morgan, late of Bahailon. Mr. Owen has been fairly successful, having won many prizes at the Montgomeryshire, Bishops Castle, and Aberystwyth shows. All the bull calves are sold for stock purposes. The sires used have included General 22881, Pretender 20257, Hopton Prince 24674, Downton Bonanza 23991, and Brampton Severn.

IVINGTON.—In 1908 Mr. J. K. Hyslop, who was closely associated with the formation and successful exhibition of the Herefords at Sheepcote, commenced the formation of his own herd at Ivington, purchases having been made from the stocks of Lord Coventry, Mr. H. J. Bailey, Mr. H. R. Hall, Captain E. L. A. Heygate, and Mr. J. Yeomans.

IVINGTONBURY.—Mr. Richard Bright in the year 1899 laid the foundation of the Ivingtonbury herd at Eaton Hall, Leominster, by the purchase of some pedigree cows from Mr. S. H. Atkinson and Mr. A. T. E. Savory, got by the celebrated sire Horace Hardwick 8748. In founding the herd extreme care was taken to select animals with pedigrees eligible for entry in the American Herd Books, obtaining at the same time strains of the best and most fashionable blood. On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. John Price, Mr. Bright took the Clearbrook Farm, Pembridge, where he established a pedigree herd of thirty cows. In 1904 he took the already noted farm of Ivingtonbury. Here he has established a herd of sixty breeding cows. The sires used in these herds have been Glencoe 17279, Marmion 28844, Little John 23567, and Campaigner 23935. Mr. Bright also farms at Eyton, where he runs his young stock consisting of sixty or seventy head, and he is the owner of Old Fields, Leominster, which he retains for the convenience of his large business transactions. Before entering the show ring, Mr. Bright determined only to exhibit stock bred in his own herds, and in 1908 he showed a Royal winner in Ivington Bess; she was first at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire show at Kidderminster, first at the Shropshire and West Midland, first at the Welsh

National, and first at Lord Tredegar's show at Newport. He has also exhibited animals with success at the Birmingham and London shows. Good prices have been obtained for numerous young bulls and heifers for export to North and South America. In Volume XXXIX. of the Hereford Herd Book the entries from Ivingtonbury were the largest made by any single breeder. In the management of this extensive herd Mr. Bright is ably assisted by his son, Mr. Albert Bright.

**KENSWICK.**—The extensive herd belonging to Admiral R. F. Britten, Kenswick, Worcester, was commenced in 1894, and comprises choice specimens of the Liby, Lovely, Locket, Landscape, Miss Hartington and Cheesefat families, going back to the early Herd Books, and formerly bred at Wetmore by Mr. G. Smythies and Mr. Grasett. They are descended from the herd of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, who gained several prizes at the first Royal Show held at Oxford in 1839. The bulls now in service are Silver Star 21762, MacSweeney 25528, and Best Man 25144. Formerly the sires included John Bull 15414, Achilles 21144, Romance 23725, Gerald 23403, Hartington 8358, and Horace 4th. Admiral Britten secured most of the foundation stock from Mr. Grasett, who now manages the Kenswick herd. When he was at Wetmore, near Craven Arms, Mr. Grasett was a partner with Mr. Smythies.

**KINNERSLEY CASTLE.**—This recently established herd is one of which a good deal may be expected in the future, as Mr. de F. Pennefather has laid the foundation of a good herd by buying only animals from the very best strains. Most of the females have been purchased from such breeders as Captain Heygate, Buckland; Mr. P. Coats, Sheepcote; Captain Clive, Whitfield; Mr. Smith, Gattertop; Mrs. Hamlen Williams, Kingsland; Mr. Tudge, Duxmoor, and other well-known breeders, the result being that the stock can claim relationship with nearly all the best-known Herefords of the past and present. Mr. Pennefather recently acquired from Mr. Bach, Onibury, the yearling bull Albert 25896, which has already distinguished himself by winning the first prize in the open class at Ludlow in 1908, as well as other prizes at the Shropshire and West Midland and the Welsh National show. Albert's sire was Albatross, bred at Hampton Court, he being therefore closely related to Mr. A. P. Turner's famous bull Lord Lieutenant.

**KNIGHTWICK MANOR.**—Mr. T. L. Walker started his herd in the year 1888 with two cows (Chara and Petrel) bought from Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Court, and many of his herd are descended from them. At Mr. Grasett's sale at

Wetmore in 1894, Mr. Walker purchased several cows and heifers, among them Languish 9th, Greensleeve 5th, Spot 5th, and Storrel 8th. He also bought a cow (Lelia) bred by Mr. R. O. Rees of Bronllys Court, winner of many first prizes, and she has done very well in the herd. Several heifers were bought from Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe, among them Goodgirl, that has also bred some very good stock. Two cows, Royal Cynthia and Lady Pearl, were bought at Mr. E. Yeld's sale at Endale in 1900. Royal Cynthia's dam won several first prizes, and her grand-dam, Primula, was one of the best cows sold at Mr. P. Turner's sale at The Leen. Several of the best heifers are descended from Royal Cynthia. In 1902, at Mr. Edgar Wight's sale at Tedstone Court, he bought two heifers, Golconda and Ninety; in 1903, at Mr. E. P. Davis's sale at Kyrewood, he bought a heifer, Luna, descended from Mr. G. Child's herd, Court of Noke, and at Mr. Speakman's sale at Birley Court, the cow Birley Conceit and two heifers, Birley Ella and Birley Maud, were selected. Birley Conceit was bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, and the two heifers are descended from his herd. The principal sires used have been Prospect 14061, bred by Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, Kington; Grenadier 12181, bred by Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Court, R.S.O.; Endale Bachelor 16699, bred by Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, Leominster; Igniter 17894, bred by Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe, Bromyard; Ruler 16365, bred by Mr. R. Keene, Llanvihangel Court, Chepstow; Cheesecake 18752, bred by Mrs. M. T. Heygate, Buckland, Leominster; Twin 16450, bred by Mr. T. Powell, The Bage, Madley, Hereford; Sea Captain 25756, bred by Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe, Bromyard. The bulls in use in the herd are: Laureate 4th 24105, bred by Mr. G. H. Green, Wigmore Grange; Prince Edward 23074, bred by Mr. Wm. Tudge, Leinthall, Ludlow; Samson 24269, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, Pembridge R.S.O.; and Gambler 20639 (winner at the Royal), bred by Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe, Bromyard.

LEINTHALL EARLS, KINGSLAND.—Mr. H. Bowkett started breeding pedigree Herefords in 1901, by purchasing at considerable cost twenty cows which conformed to his requirements. These cattle are now represented in the herd by the Satin and Lady families of Mr. J. Price's Court House strain, Mr. R. J. Penhall's Cinderella, Mr. J. P. Apperley's Pink Rose and Cowslip, Mr. A. Rogers' Adelaide and Petted Pansy, Mr. Pitt's Lavender, Mr. A. P. Turner's Geraldine, Mr. F. Evans' Bounty, Mr. P. Turner's Gipsy, Mr. Child's Christmas Rose, Mr. Gibbons' Bella, Mr. Green's Maggie and Cherry,

and Mr. R. S. Griffiths' Ada, Nancy, Lilly and Lovely Lass families. The bulls in service in 1908 were Game Cock 25375, and Ivington Boy 24079. The herd usually numbers about one hundred head.

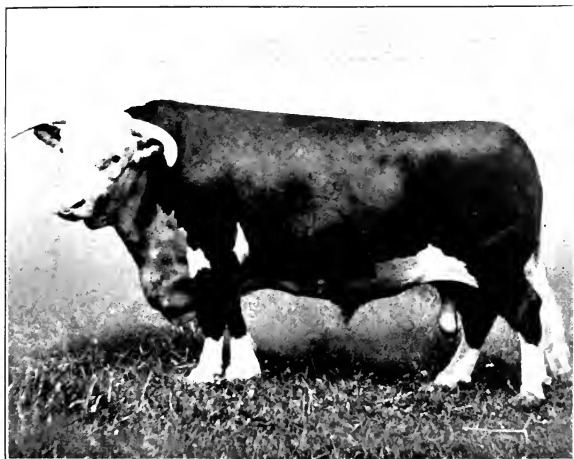
LEINTHALL AND SUMMER COURT.—Mr. Wm. Tudge commenced a herd at Coston Hall in 1869 with stock got from his father (the late Mr. William Tudge, Adforton), while the use of the Adforton bulls was obtained. The herd was largely increased shortly after Mr Tudge's removal to Leinthall in 1876. At the Adforton 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 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 was 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, owned specimens of the Adforton Darling family, as well of The Grove Rose family. The Longmore cattle at Leinthall were also exceedingly well bred. The herd in 1886 comprised 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 were 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 Ball; 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 4133; 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, afterwards sold to the Hon. Mr. Pope, Canada, at a high price, and a frequent prize-winner at the Dominion shows. Among other bulls used were Leinthall, 8801, by Auctioneer 5194, dam Roseleaf; the prize bull Prince Rose, out of Roseleaf and got by Westbury; Auctioneer, and Lord Wilton. These are only a few

of the numerous prizes gained by Mr. Tudge, who has sold a large number of cattle for exportation.

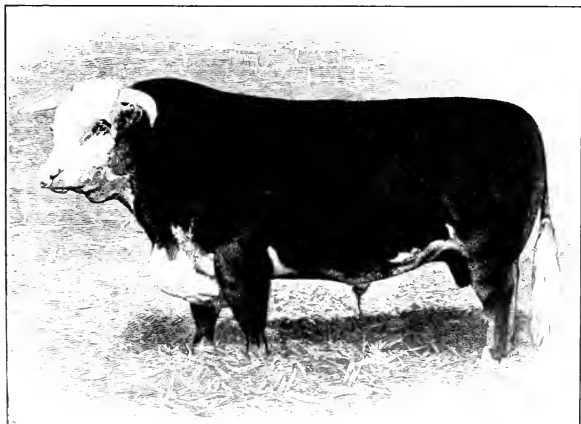
The herd at Leinthall, containing so much of the old Adforton blood, was sold in September, 1901, by Messrs. A. and D. Edwards and Messrs. H. F. Russell and Son, owing to the owner retiring from the farm after a long and successful career. The highest price for a cow was £162 15*s.*, given by Mr. C. T. Pulley for Barbara; for a two-year-old heifer, £94 10*s.*, by Mr. George Leigh for Peggy Primrose; for a yearling heifer, £157 10*s.*, by Captain Scarlett for Lady Barbara; for a heifer calf, £47 5*s.*, by Mr. Theodore Barnaby for Barmaid; for a bull, £346 10*s.*, by Messrs. Firkins for Happy Christmas, and for a bull calf, £64 1*s.*, by Mr. Hayter for Jack Tar. The average for 27 cows with 20 calves was £78 8*s.*; 9 two-year-old heifers with two calves, £67 1*s.* 8*d.*; 14 yearlings, £53 17*s.* 6*d.*; 13 bulls, £80 5*s.* 8*d.* The sale realized £4519 4*s.*, the average for 85 cattle being £53 3*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Tudge's present herd at Summer Court is only a small one of about 23 head, 18 of which are of the old Adforton and Leinthall blood, but that they maintain their old form and character is well proved by the breeding in it of Rob Roy 24953, the champion Hereford bull of 1908. His dam, Golden Blossom, was a daughter of Gold Box 15339, and one of the old Adforton Beauty family that bred Marmion, Regulus, Regulator, etc. This was the strain of blood which later on produced Ancient Briton, the champion of America. Golden Blossom in 1907 had a very nice heifer by Lord Lieutenant 22323, and as he and Commandant 22040 (sire of Rob Roy 24953) are both by the same sire, and both of Hampton Court blood, she should prove a valuable breeder. Another of Gold Box's daughters of the Beauty and Belladonna strain in the herd is Leinthall Belle, a daughter of Leinthall Beauty, a double first prize Royal winner by Rupert 16366, one of the old Darling family, and her dam Barbara, by Ancient Briton 15034. Another of the matrons of the herd is Kathleen by a son of Ancient Briton from Togus by Auctioneer 5194, and one of the old Darling family. Darling bred four first prize Royal winners. One of Kathleen's daughters, Lady Roberts, by Lord Roberts 21547, and Shamrock, a daughter of Commandant, are now (1908) breeding in the herd, as also is another daughter of his from Bertha, dam of Golden Blossom. Royal Daisy 5th, a very big, straight, good-looking cow, is one of Mr. Ben. Rogers' sort, her dam, Royal Daisy, by Assurance 5193, winner of first R.A.S.E. and first B. & W.E., and was from Daisy 2nd, by The Grove 3rd 5051, and her dam, Daisy, by Sir Thomas 2228, was an own sister





COMMANDANT 22040 (Mr. S. Robinson's).



ANCIENT BRITON 15034 (Bred by Mr. W. Tudget).



to Sir Roger 4133, the sire of Lord Wilton 4740, Giantess, Regulus, etc. Lyonia, by Major Domo 20179, was bought at The Whittern sale, and goes back to some of the oldest blood at The Leen. She is the dam of Di Vernon, by Rob Roy, that won first B. & W.E. and second R.A.S.E., 1908. Royal Rameses 26456, by Rameses 2nd 24238, his dam, Royal Gem, a Royal and B. & W.E. winner, was bred by Mr. John Tudge of Duxmoor, Craven Arms, and is a very big, level, dark-coloured bull, likely to make a valuable sire and show animal.

LLANWERN PARK.—Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., founded his herd at Llanwern Park, Newport, Mon., in 1903, selections having been made from the herds of Lord Llangattock, Captain E. L. A. Heygate, Messrs. Rees Keene, Wm. Thomas, H. R. Hall, and R. G. Griffiths, subsequent additions having been made by purchases at the sales of The Whittern, Hampton Court, Hendre, Twyford, and Paunton Court herds. The majority of the cattle trace their descent in several directions from such noted sires as Lord Wilton, Horace, Ivington Boy, Albion, The Grove 3rd, Rose Stock, Regulus, Sir Thomas, and Spartan. The sires used have included Fine Lad 19414, Robin Hood 21721, and Pole Star. The herd has won many prizes during the past few years at the Royal, Bath and West of England, Welsh International, Herefordshire and Worcester-shire, and other leading shows.

LLANGOED FARM.—Mr. H. A. Christy's herd was started in 1904, by the purchase of six heifers in and with calf from the herd of Mr. R. W. Hall, Ashton. Further purchases have included some of the Court House Lady strain, which are doing well, and cows have been bought from Mr. Cleasby, Penoyre, Brecon, the late Mr. E. Farr, Court of Noke, the late Lord Glanusk, Captain Clive, and Mrs. Hamlen Williams, Kingsland. The bulls used have been Romulus 23113, bred by Mr. R. W. Hall; Boniface 21963, bred by Mr. J. W. Smith, Thinghill, and used previously in the herd of Mr. J. P. Prosser, Frivithel Court, Three Cocks; and Galaxy, bred by Mr. Phipps, by Locarno. The stock bull at the head of the herd in 1908 was Eaton Bobs 21349, one of the best sons of Protector 19660. Eaton Bobs was previously in the herd of Captain Heygate, Buckland, Leominster.

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 fifteen 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. P. 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 6651 was one of the sires in service, and others have been Sophison 18615, Simon 23149, and Challenger 26000. Mr. Palmer, writing in 1908, says his herd is and was small, and he had been most successful with Mr. H. W. Taylor's bull Crown Prince 8464. He used to exhibit in the yearling heifer class at the Royal, and in 1892 and three years previously was a prize winner, while he was always in the short leet. But he found his cattle were not of the same scale as some, and gave up showing. His sales were local or into Warwickshire, and always for crossing purposes. Latterly, the male calves have been kept and fed as bullocks.

LOWER EATON.—Although two or three cows were purchased as long ago as the year 1885, it was not until six years later that the real foundation of Mr. C. T. Pulley's herd at Lower Eaton was laid. In that year, the late Sir Joseph Pulley bought two or three cows and heifers at the Leinthall sale, one of these heifers, Coronis by Royal Horace 12630, subsequently becoming the ancestress of several of the most famous animals the herd has produced. From the Monksbury Court sale, at about the same period, came Peggy Wilton, a granddaughter of Lord Wilton. She also, when put to the bull Bear 10974, became the dam of several noteworthy animals. In 1894 the heifers Broady 20th and Silly Girl, both by Post Obit 11542, were purchased at the Stretton Court sale, whilst two years later Blossom 16th by Isinglass 17319 was obtained from Hampton Court.

The great event in the history of the herd was the purchase in 1898 of the bull Protector 19660, from his breeder Mr. Allen E. Hughes. The name of Mr. Hedley Jones, who has been responsible for the care of the herd during the whole of its existence, is inseparably connected with that of Protector, for it was he who subsequently negotiated the sale of the bull to the United States at the record price of £1,200. Calved in 1897, Protector 19660 was the son of Albion 15027 and Newton Plum by Rudolph 6660. As a calf Protector won first at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire, second at the Bath and West, and first at the Royal show. The following year he was not exhibited, but in 1900 he came out again and won first at the Shropshire and West Midland, second at the Bath

and West, first and championship at the Royal Counties and Herefordshire and Worcestershire, first at the Royal show, and first and championship of all breeds at Lord Tredegar's show at Newport. During this time Protector was being used extensively in the herd, and as his calves increased in number, the short pedigree cows were gradually weeded out. Protector was then sold to go to the United States, leaving behind him, amongst others, two excellent sons, the half-brothers, Eaton Defender 12th 20602 and Eaton Champion 21351, to take his place. Although the first of these two did much good in the herd, it was Eaton Champion that made the greatest name, for, like his sire, he became a famous showyard winner, taking first, second, or champion prizes upon every occasion that he went out. His dam was Coronis 2nd, the daughter of one of the foundation cows.

The herd passed into its present ownership in 1901, when the cows Lottie, the dam of Lady Lottie 2nd and 3rd and of Eaton Chancellor 26083, all noted prize winners; Dart, the dam of Eaton Truant, Eaton Success, and Eaton Garnet; as well as Ashleaf, dam of many winners, were purchased at the sale of Mr. J. Price's herd. Other good cows were obtained at the sales held by Messrs. H. Haywood, E. Yeld, R. Green, and W. Tudge, among them being Barbara by Ancient Briton 15034, Wavering by Gamecock 18370, Lady Leila by Major Domo 20179, all of which have proved good breeders.

Eaton Champion 21351 was used for three years, during which he sired a remarkable number of prize-winners. He was followed by Glendower 2nd 22169, Eaton Masterpiece 25315 and Eaton Truant 25320, all three Royal prize-winners. The herd, which usually consists of about thirty-five cows, has in eight years won sixty-six prizes at the great shows, and no less than twenty-four bulls and fifteen cows and heifers have been exported.

**LYNCH COURT.**—The herd of Mr. W. H. Evans at Lynch Court, Pembridge, was begun in 1894. The principal tribes are the Empress, Dowager, Nutty, and Princess. Among the sires used have been Wideawake 18183, Letton Hardwick 16806, Longlivity 16176, Fusilier 21402, Scout 25754, and Abel King 20423. The herd is strongly impregnated with Horace blood. The bull Horace was used in Mr. Evans' father's herd with great success, and was sold to Mr. Platt for £500.

**LYNHALES.**—The Lynhales herd was established by Mr. Stephen Robinson in 1865. In September of that year a number of heifers were purchased 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. B. Rogers, The Grove, viz., Rose by North Star 2138, Spark 4th by Longhorn 3216, and Damsel 5th by Longhorn 3216. The last-named cow bred Horatius 5390 by Horace 3877. Mermaid by Luxury 3233, dam of the grand cow Mermaid 2nd, sold for exportation, continued breeding at 15 years old. In 1875, Cherry 19th by Prizeman 4063, was bought from Mr. Green, Marlow. She produced eight live calves. The earlier sires used at Lynhales have included 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. In 1885 there were 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. Two cows were 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. 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. In 1887 the cow Blue Bell was bought at Mr. W. Tudge's dispersal sale, and became the foundress of one of the leading tribes now existing in the Lynhales herd; as also did Silk 17th bought at Hampton Court; Regina, from Mr. J. Tudge's Carol, from Mr. W. E. Britten's herd; and Madge from that of Mr. Penhall. From the Hampton Court herd have recently come four members of the noted Pearl and Ivington Lass families. Amongst the most notable bulls that have been used in the herd since the publication of the foregoing particulars, have been Pearl Cross 16882, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, by Rose Cross 2nd 14865, and Commandant 22040, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, by Rodney Stone, 19692. Commandant became the sire of many prize-winners, including Major 24763, champion at Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and reserve champion at

the Royal show of 1906; Pearl King 24192, champion at the Royal, 1907; and Rob Roy 24953, champion at the Royal, 1908; these three championship-winners all coming from different herds. Many prizes have been taken by the Lynhales cattle since the year 1884, these honours including two firsts and reserve championship at the Royal, three firsts and championship at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire show, first and breed prize at the Birmingham show, besides firsts at the Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Smithfield, and Leominster shows. Cattle have been sold to go to North and South America and Australia, as well as to His Majesty the King of Spain. The herd was taken over in its entirety by Mr. Stewart Robinson from Mr. Stephen Robinson, in February, 1908.

MARLOW LODGE AND WIGMORE GRANGE.—Mr. J. B. Green established the Marlow Lodge herd upwards of sixty-six 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 (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. J. B. Green took his nephew (Mr. G. H. Green) into partnership, and the herd was then maintained in the joint names of Messrs. J. B. and G. H. Green until the death of the former, when Mr. G. H. Green became sole owner. The sires in service at Marlow included Mars 7844 by Regulus 4076, Spartan 5009 by Silver Boy 3019,

Gamit 8639 by Conjuror 5264, and Merry Monarch 5466 by Triumph 3rd 4211. Messrs. Green were seldom exhibitors in the show-yards, not considering it wise to sacrifice size for that purpose. They always bred large, bulky animals, with plenty of quality and room to make heavy weights. They sold four-year-old heifers that weighed over 15 score per quarter (1200 lbs.), and a young bull, 14 months old, killed on account of accident, had weighed over 10 score per quarter (800 lbs.). Messrs. Green were always in the habit of keeping the favourite old cows as long as they would breed. 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 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 was 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 was dam of Royal 16th 6655, sold as a yearling to Messrs. Earl and Stuart, Indiana, U.S.A., and won numerous prizes at the American State Fairs. Cherry 4th by Zealous was 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. The herd is now kept at Wigmore Grange by Mr. G. H. Green, and comprises specimens of the Spangle, Lady, Gem, Lilac, and Vanity tribes. Leading sires have been Argon 18209, Menutton 17365, Spark 35th 23167, and Gold Dust 23463. It numbers about 120.

MARSTON.—Mr. H. Langston's herd was started in 1869 with four two-year-old in-calf heifers, obtained from Pennyworld Hall, bred by Mr. Williams. These were afterwards sent to bulls at The Grove and Leen and served by Sir Thomas 2228, Silver Boy 3419, Grove 2nd 2556, Grove 3rd 5051, and Spartan 5009. Then The Grove bull Cheerful 6351 was bought; after that, Chieftain 9702, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner,



Gay Lad 13081, from Mr. J. Price, Court House, Pembridge, then Clerk of the Crown 15193, and The Abbot 24330, bred by Mr. R. Bright, from Court House blood. Mr. Langston has never gone in for showing.

**MARSH BROOK HOUSE.**—Mr. Frederick R. Hill commenced breeding Herefords on his own account in 1898, procuring a few of the choicest bred heifers at the dispersion sale of his father's stock at Felhampton Court. At the dispersion sale of Mr. W. M. Dawes' herd at the New House, Craven Arms, a very fine old cow, Marion 2nd, and two heifers, Pink Coral and Pleasure, were purchased, being selected on account of their pedigrees tracing back through the Felhampton Court strains—Marion 2nd was by Premier 12523; dam Merry Maid (Volume XX., p. 284), by Merry Monarch 5466; and going through a long line of sires, principally of John Hewer's breeding, to Clungunford 869A. Marion 2nd on the female side, goes back through Bloomer by Bronté 4380. A cow of this same family was sold by Mr. John Hill in 1884 to the Government Farm at Ontario, Canada, for £100. She was Bloomer by Reuben 4923. Pink Coral has for grand-sire Rare Monarch 14078, bred by the Earl of Coventry, by his prize-winning sire Good Boy 7668. Rare Monarch was an own brother to the Earl of Coventry's Rare Sovereign. It will be seen from these notes that by the purchase of the two heifers Pink Coral and Pleasure, the Felhampton Court Cronkhill strain is being perpetuated. At the dispersion sale of Mr. R. Morgan, Bahailon, several good females were selected on account of their good milking qualities, notably, Druidess, by Jupiter 17912; this cow bred Druid, by Vexer (21842), which bull Mr. Hill sold to the Government farm at Naivasha British East Africa. It is Mr. Hill's intention to breed up a herd of milking Herefords. The Dawes cows are particularly good dairy cattle, and also carry plenty of flesh. It is worth mentioning that Mr. John Hill sold, when at Felhampton, a cow of the Cronkhill Duchess family—Lord Berwick's strain—to a purchaser in America, where she won first prize as the best dairy cow against all breeds. One of the same family was also sold to the Honble. F. G. Wynn, of Glynllivon, Carnarvonshire, from which he bred a bullock that took prizes at Birmingham and Smithfield fat stock shows, proving that they combine milking and feeding qualities. To perpetuate and improve the milking property of his herd, Mr. Hill has now a bull in service, bred by Mr. White, Zeals, Wilts. This bull is Nimrod (Volume XXXIX.) by Prince Charles 23681, and goes back to the prize-winning milking Hereford cow Prettyface, bred by Mr. J. Tudge, Duxmoor, which gave seven gallons of milk a day.

**MONKTON COURT.**—This herd was founded by the late Mr. Henry Smith at Bidney, near Leominster, about a hundred years ago. The herd was first registered in 1880, Volume XII., when three cows, Beauty and Darky, by Colaba 5825, and Grace, by Lucas, were entered with their produce. A few females have been added to the herd, namely, Bashful, by Pertly, from Mr. J. Burlton's sale at Luntley; Pigeon, by Deacon, from Mr. T. Powell, The Bage; Dewdrop, by Victor, from Mr. G. Pitts, Chadnor; and Primrose, by Garfield 2nd, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott. From these and the three cows mentioned above, the present herd of about 60 breeding cows have been raised. The sires recently used in the herd are Robert 14857 and Leander 16146, both bred by Mr. J. Smith; Fairfax 14519, bred by Mr. S. P. Turner; John Bull 18414, bred by Mr. J. Tudge, Duxmoor; Majestic 20831, bred by Mr. J. W. Smith and sold to head Mr. Charles Armour's herd in the States; Brigadier 21969, bred by Capt. E. L. A. Heygate; Forest Lad 24035, from The Whittern stock, bred by Mr. Hamlen-Williams; and Zingari 25884, bred by Capt. E. L. A. Heygate. All three were sold for export to Uruguay. The herd bull is Eaton Chancellor, bred by Mr. C. T. Pulley, winner of the £20 prize at the Hereford Bull sale. He is by Eaton Champion and out of Lottie, purchased at the Court House sale. The Beauty family have been the most successful breeders. Beauty 631, Volume XXIII., by Zulu Chief 13th 9474, bred nine heifers, six of which were sold for export and one to His Majesty the King. Beautiful, by Bashan, was champion female at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire show at Hereford, 1902, and first at the Royal at Carlisle, 1903, and was a daughter of this cow. Blossom 568, Volume XXIX., by Leander 16146, a granddaughter of old Beauty, has been a noted breeder, her produce including Fairboy, second at the Royal, 1903; Fairland, second at Newport Show, 1904, third at the Royal, 1906, and sold to Mr. T. R. Thompson; Bellona, first in yearling heifer class at Derby Royal, 1906, also first at Herefordshire and Worcestershire Show, 1906, and second at Bath and West at Swindon.

**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, by Osman Pacha 5489, dam Miss Chance 3rd by Grateful 4622 (the dam of the champion bull Archibald 6290), Launcelot 7772 by The Grove 3rd 5051, dam Belle by Spartan 5009,

Captain Grove 13923, Czar 12054, Aberdeen 21141, Hendre Albion 22206, British Hero 19262, and Royal Standard 24266. The tribes represented are the Beauty, from Mr. Bentham; the Cherry, from Mr. Carwardine, Stocktonbury; and the Countess and Duchess, from Mr. H. Matthews, Montford.

**MORETON JEFFRIES COURT.**—This herd, now belonging to Mr. J. P. Leake, was started in the year 1890, with cows purchased privately from the herd of Mr. N. F. Moore, Sutton, Hereford, and at Mr. R. Bridgwater's dispersion sale at Great Porthamel. The first sire used was Benvolio 15084, bred by Mr. T. Fenn, by Viscount Wilton 11824, dam Bravura, bred by the Earl of Coventry, and winner at the Royal in 1901, and sires from the principal breeders have since been bought, great care being taken in their selection. In 1903 Mr. Harry Leake retired from Moreton Jeffries, and the herd was taken over by the present owner, and managed upon the same lines. Bulls by such noted sires as Tumbler 17588, Bage Protector, Commandant, etc., have been used, a son of the last named being in service in the herd in 1909. The herd has always been kept in a healthy breeding condition and has never been exhibited. Animals have been exported to both North and South America, and cows and heifers sold as foundations for fresh herds at home.

**ONIBURY.**—The herd belonging to Mr. Frank D. Bach was founded in 1897 by the purchase of 24 females at the dispersion sale of his father's herd, the late Mr. Francis Bach. They comprised eight yearling heifers by Lord Lulham 13937, eleven cows and five heifers by Lord Lulham 13937, Knight of Leinthall 11367, and Viscount Wilton 11824, and in calf to the well-known bull Gold Box 15339. Gold Box was successfully used in the herd of Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall. He was the sire of Happy Christmas 21442, sold at the Leinthall sale for 330 guineas, and grandsire of the 1908 champion bull Rob Roy 24953. Gold Box was subsequently sold when an old bull for 120 guineas. Knight of Leinthall 11367 was the sire of Gold Box. A few females have since been introduced into the herd. In 1902 two cows were selected from Ivingtonbury, the one bred by Mr. R. Davis and going back to the Hampton Court herd, the other tracing her descent from Sir James Rankin's herd. In the same year four cows were purchased at Mr. A. Rogers' sale at The Rodd. In 1904 Mr. Bach attended the sale of Mr. S. H. Armitage's herd. The herd was formerly the property of the well-known breeder Col. Sir R. Bridgford, and Mr. Armitage had purchased it by valuation. Here Mr. Bach bought Madeline and the yearling heifer Melody, both by Ardcaru. Ony Top, a son of Melody, won

first as a yearling bull at the Shropshire and West Midland Show in 1907, and another son, Ony Jasper, was purchased by Mr. John Tudge, Duxmoor. The same year (1904) Mr. Bach bought two heifers from Mr. William Tudge. The one, Whittern Lass, was out of a cow sold at the Whittern sale, the other was a descendant of Bella Donna, the dam of Regulator 4898. In 1905, at Mr. Thomas Fenn's sale, a yearling heifer of the Lady Adforton blood was purchased, and the same year two heifer calves were obtained at Mr. David Pryce's sale at Great Weston, near Montgomery. In 1908, at the dispersion sale of his brother's herd at the White House, Onibury, Mr. Bach bought three cows, two heifers, and two calves. The three cows were Ony Beeswing, winner of third prize at Ludlow Show in 1908, by Ony de Beers; Ony Beatrice 3rd, whose dam and granddam were first at Ludlow in 1889; and Ony Baroness, winner of first prize at Ludlow in 1906, by Gold Box. These were in calf to the prize-winning bull Albert, sold at the White House sale for 140 guineas to Mr. de F. Pennefather. The two heifers, Gay Lass and Ony Birthday 2nd, won second prize for yearling heifers at Ludlow in 1908. The heifer calf, Loo Choo, and the promising bull calf, Limerick, completed Mr. Bach's purchases at the White House sale. Limerick was by Laddie 24703, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, and his dam by Gold Box 15339. The sires used in the herd have been as follows:—1897-8-9, Sterling 19114, bred by Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, Bart., sire Royalist 3rd 16958; 1900, Francis 13800, bred by Mr. J. H. Yeomans, sire Favourite, 6430; 1900, Ony Long Tom 20904, bred by Mr. Richard Bach, sire Bicton Hero 18244; 1901, Hopeful 18th 17311, bred by Mr. G. H. Green, sire Dauphin 31st 15239; 1902-3, Longlivity 16176, bred by Mr. A. T. E. Savory, sire Horace Hardwick 8748; 1903-4, Wintercott Lad 23245, bred by Mr. Henry Haywood, sire Wintercott 21129; 1905-6-7-8, Whitfield Roberts 21880, bred by Capt. P. A. Clive, sire Monarch 18959. Whitfield Roberts weighed 26 cwt. He was the sire of Ony Top, winner of first prize at the Shropshire and West Midland Show in 1907, and of Mr. Dent's two-year-old Royal winner in 1907.

ORLETON MANOR.—Mr. J. R. Hill's herd was founded in the year 1842 by his uncle, Mr. Richard Hill, of Golding Hall, Salop. He started with a few females, and those in the herd at the present day trace back to three cows, including Cockey, bred by himself at Milton before that date, by Sir Andrew 183, a noted prize winner in his day; Stockton by Dayhouse 299, another noted sire, and Church-House, bred by Mr. Heming of Kingsland, and also by his bull Sir Andrew 183. Mr. R.

Hill was very successful in the showyards from about 1856 to 1876, having bred Claret 1177 and Milton 2114, and winning first prize at the Royal two years in succession with each of them. Candidate 1164, Pearl Diver 4009, and the heifer Star were all Royal winners, and sold by him to go to Australia. With Lady Ash he won the gold medal at the Smithfield Show in 1860, and for many years he took first prizes for steers and cows there. Since his uncle's death, Mr. J. R. Hill has not exhibited to any extent, but he has sold a great many young bulls and heifers for exportation to the United States, South America, and a few for South Africa and France. The bulls that have been in service in the herd during the last twenty years are Orleton Monarch 14005, bred by Mr. J. Price, Court House, Pembridge; Renovator 16930, bred by Mr. Tudge of Leinthall; Twin 16450, bred by Mr. T. Powell, The Bage; Macbeth 21566, and Samson 24269, both bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, Pembridge. All the cows now in the herd are by the three last-named bulls, and in the spring of 1908 he bought a yearling bull of great size, Twyford Gladiator, from Mr. Edwards of Twyford, sired by his famous bull Carbineer 19926.

PAUNTON COURT.—This herd, the property of Mr. F. W. J. Firkins, was established in 1896. The animals purchased were from the herds of Messrs. B. Rogers, The Grove; G. Pitt, Chadnor Court; J. G. Beaven, and J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court. The sires used have included Tumbler 17588, Happy Christmas 21442, Curly Boy 17793, Lurdan 20178, and Clarence 15944, the present stock bull being Constitution 25250. It will be seen that five of the most notable bulls of the last fifteen years have been purchased and used in the herd, viz. Clarence, Lurdan, Curly Boy, Tumbler, and Happy Christmas, all of which sired a great number of winners at the leading shows. Tumbler's stock have wonderful scale, coats, heads, and backs. The old bull is now (1908) seventeen years old, and looking wonderfully healthy and well, showing his splendid constitution. He was sold for £90 a short time ago.

PENYOYRE.—Mr. Richard D. Cleasby's herd traces back to cows of the Bright Tulip, Dainty and Lady blood by Gemmesco 8647, a son of The Grove 3rd 5051, Cremorne 4th 6375 and Lord Wilton 4740. Amongst the bulls used at Penoyre have been Overseer 16249, Block Test 17694, Volunteer 19790, Pleasant 20247, Promoter 23077, Winter Oats 23246, and Hampton 24056. A considerable number of prize animals have been bred in the herd, and in the year 1901 the female championship of the Royal Show was won at Cardiff

by Dainty 10th a cow of Mr. Cleasby's breeding, sired by Overseer 16249. [Mr. Cleasby died in 1909.]

PERTON COURT, STOKE EDITH.—Mr. Henry J. Dent's herd was established in 1902 and comprises representatives of Mr. J. H. Arkwright's noted Lively and Gamester Beauty strains; and Mr. R. Green's (Whittern) noted Prudence from which many Royal winners have been produced. Cows also came from Mr. John Price, Court House; Mr. Aaron Rogers, The Rodd; Mr. E. W. Caddick, Mr. Thomas Fenn, Lord Glanusk, Mr. J. T. Turner, etc. The sires used have included Peer 18006 a sire of successful show stock, and Macbeth 21566 bred by Mr. Turner, The Leen, also the sire of Royal and other winners. The two-year-old bull Perton 24862, bred by Mr. Dent, was winner of first prize at the Royal Show at Lincoln in 1907, and reserve for champion; first at the Bath and West, and Herefordshire and Worcestershire in the same year, besides other prizes. He was sold for exportation for South America to Messrs. Hughes.

POSTON COURT, PETERCHURCH.—Mr. John Pearce's herd was started in the year 1878 from cows bred by his late father at Snodhill Court, and afterwards increased by purchases made at the sale of the late Mr. J. Davies, Blakemere. Mr. Davies had always the privilege of using the sires belonging to the late Mr. Henry Haywood of Blakemere House, and the cows purchased were all by his bulls. A further purchase of four cows and heifers at the sale of Mr. W. H. Addis, Whitfield Court, near Ross, brought some very successful breeding cows into the herd, among them being Lemon Girl descended from the herd of the late Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, Pembridge, and Blanche 3rd descended from the herd of the late Mr. H. C. Williams, Weirend, near Ross.

PIPTON.—Mr. W. M. Price's herd was started by the purchase at Mr. Bennett's sale, at Monkhall, in 1893, of Primrose (Volume XIX., p. 215) by Hector 5691, by Regulus 4076, dam Buttercup 6th by Cupid 5283, by The Grove 3rd 5051. Although she bred only three heifers, they have proved to be one of the best strains in the herd. The heifer calf Mistake 7th by Prinz Ernest 15591 was obtained the same year. In 1894, Spot 3rd (Volume XXII., p. 229) by Dutchman 6923, dam Spot by Sir Roger 2nd 4993, granddam by Sir Thomas 2228, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, was purchased at a draft sale of Captain Beavan, Penrhos, Kington, and founded a valuable strain. In 1896, at Mr. R. W. Bridgewater's sale at Porthamel, were purchased Brownie Stanway (Volume XXIX., p. 518) by Lulham 13234, tracing back to the Royal winners Romulus 5543 and Stanway 2790. This

cow started one of the best strains in the herd, Wild Mint 4th by Bondholder 1568, Ladylift 3rd by Letton Hardwick 16808, her fourth dam by Lord Wilton 4740, and Blossom by Bondholder 15868. In 1897 Letitia (Volume XXIX., p. 518) was added. She was by Horace Long 16113, dam by Whittern Grove 10843, bred by Mr. A. E. T. Savory, Letton Court. Other additions included: in 1898 Peggy (Volume XXVIII., p. 609) by Lulham 13234, dam Barbara by Sir Roger 4133, the sire of Lord Wilton 4740, bred by Mr. R. O. Rees, Bronllys Court. In 1901 Kate (Volume XXXVII., p. 646) by Saint David 18078, bred by Mr. W. Williams, Porthamel. In 1902 Lucy 3rd (Volume XXXIII., p. 203) by Jester 17904, bred by Mr. R. Davies, Brierley; also Polly 4th (Volume XXXV., p. 601) by Clarence 6th 19316, bred by Messrs. Andrews and Notley, Ivingtonbury. In 1903 Miss Molly (Volume XXXII., p. 276) by Block Test 17694, by Pearl Cross 16882, dam Miss Mary 2nd by Overseer 16249. Miss Mary 2nd was a noted prize winner. The principal sires used were Saint David 18078 by Lulham 13234, bred by Mr. R. O. Rees, Bronllys Court, and purchased at the sale in 1894. He proved a very impressive sire, his progeny were full of quality, level-fleshed on short legs, and he was retained in the herd for several years; King Charles 20752 by the Royal winner Iron King 18884, bred by Captain Heygate, Buckland; Tugela 21065 by Saint David 18078, dam Brownie Stanway by Lulham 13234, which though in-bred, was of average size, having long, level hind quarters, exceptional character and quality, with a typical head, and was a winner of several first and champion prizes; Happy Boy 24052 by Happy Christmas 21442, dam Posy (Volume XXXI., p. 353) by Cardinal 11980, Posy the dam of the Royal winner Daisy, bred by Messrs. Firkins, Paunton Court; Romeo 18570 by Statesman 14938, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, very muscular, on short legs, with a capital head; he was used until 1908, when he was thirteen years old. Nine heifers were sold to the late Mr. Britten for export to Mr. C. W. Armour, Kansas City, U.S.A., in 1903, all by Saint David 18078. Several young bulls have since gone to South America. The herd averages one hundred, and it has done remarkably well in the showyards during the last eight years. With 116 exhibits it has won 46 first prizes, 42 seconds, 17 third or reserve, also championships and specials.

**RUSH COURT.**—The herd belonging to Mr. G. D. Faber, C.B. M.P., was started at Rush Court, near Wallingford, Berkshire, in 1901, by the purchase from Mr. John Price, Court House, Pembridge, of seven cows and two heifers, with the bull Lord

Roberts 21545. In the same year, a cow and two heifers were obtained from Mr. W. Tudge, Leinthall. The cow Alexandra, Volume XXXI. p. 573, has been the best breeder in the herd, whilst Saucebox 5th has also done good service. Ten heifers, all very well bred, and nearly all from the Young Rose family, were lately purchased from Mr. H. R. Evans, Court of Noke. The principal sires used have been Lord Roberts 21545, Prime Minister 23069, Curly Boy 17793, and Rob Roy 24953. The last named bull was unbeaten at the Shows of 1908. The herd has won sixty-one first, second, and third prizes, among the most successful animals being Prime Minister, Rob Roy, Ivy Lass, Secret Service, My Queen, and Loose Strife. The following is a list of bulls exported from the herd: Handy Man, Hardy Norsman, Boxer, Prime Minister, Deliverance, Queen's Messenger, Coronet, Heliogram, Barber, and Queen's Guard.

SALTMARSHE CASTLE.—The first pedigree Hereford purchased for Mr. W. T. Barneby's herd was Jewess at the Chadnor Court sale in 1883. Then came Prince Arthur 11554 at the Stocktonbury sale. They produced Rebecca, the dam of Depositor 17721, a splendidly backed bull, a prize winner, and a good getter. In 1884 several females were purchased from the Monkhall herd, and in the year following Bellona of Adforton blood was purchased at the Hereford Cattle Breeder's sale. The same year at Brockhampton Lady Cow 3rd, from old Ladybird, also from Adforton, was bought, as well as five females of Hewer blood, descended from Gipsy Girl, a favourite of her breeder. In 1886, at the Breeders' sale, Ivington Lass 21st, of Hampton Court blood, founding a most useful family. In 1887 followed Lady Lucy, descended from Princess Alice 4th, by Sir Thomas 2228, founding a family of excellent breeders. In the same year followed the Sparks and Damsels of The Grove blood; also Clarice of Ivingtonbury origin, full of Sir Benjamin blood. In 1888 came the Curly and Orange Blossom families of Hampton Court blood. In 1890 Orange Blossom by The Grove 3rd, and her daughter, by Grand Duke of the Lemon family, from The Grove. Orange Blossom at 15 years of age produced twin heifers (her last produce), one of which was sold for £50 to Mr. Scott of U.S.A. The same year seven heifers were purchased from the Wintercott herd. In 1895 was added Gamester Beauty 14th of Hampton Court blood, from which was produced Gambler 20639, a Royal winner. In 1901 purchases were made at the Leinthall and Court House sales. The leading sires used have been—Prince Arthur 11554 from Stocktonbury; Iroquois 7039 by Lord



Wilton; Hiero 7707 by The Grove 3rd; Banker 14316 by Rare Sovereign; Happy Hampton 16097, champion during the year 1895; Newdigate 18498, bred at Hampton Court; Ruler 16365, full of Sir Benjamin blood; General Buller 20648, purchased at the Leinthall sale; Nelson 21625, from the Wintercott herd; and Rougemont 20296, descended from the old Jeffries blood. Prizes have been won at the Royal, Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire shows; as well as at the Birmingham and London Fat Stock shows. A group of five won the Grand Prix, Paris International Exhibition, 1900. Exports have been made to North and South America, South Africa, France, and other countries. The herd comprises 50 to 60 cows, with their produce. The purchases were all made and the herd managed up to the present date by Mr. J. W. Millyard, estate agent for the owner.

**SHEEPCOTE FARM, CLIFFORD.**—The Sheepcote herd of Hereford cattle, the property of Mr. Peter Coats, was founded during the latter part of 1899 and the beginning of 1900 by the purchase of a few cows from the most noted herds, and has been replenished with periodical selections of females from the most eminent breeders. At first several cows were purchased from Mr. A. Rogers, The Rodd, and Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, from the last named coming the dam of the noted bull Endale 21366, which was still being used in the herd in 1908. From Miss Bulmer, Aylestone Hill, was purchased the cow Rowena 7th, the dam of Holmer 22229, a bull which won fourteen first and three champion prizes. At Viscount Tredegar's show in 1903 he was champion of all breeds, and was then exported to South America for £600. From Mr. J. Price, Court House, two cows and the bull Bage Protector 21167 were purchased, the bull being used in the herd with great success. Other very fine cows and heifers came from Mr. L. T. Turner, Walton Court, a heifer, Pretty Lass by Prince Richard 17450, having produced several prize-winners; in fact this tribe is one of the best in the herd. From the noted herd of Mr. W. Tudge, of Leinthall, a few more cows were obtained, the sires of these being Gold Box 15339, Rupert 16366, and the dams by Ancient Briton, King George and King Arthur. From The Whittern herd came the cow Lemonia by Diplomat 18328, and from Hampton Court the famous cow Pearl 15th by Montezuma 18486. This is another of the best strains of blood in the herd, Pearl 15th being dam of Pearl King 24192, that was champion at the Royal at Lincoln before being sold to the Argentine for a high price. From the Chadnor Court herd two cows and two heifers were obtained, the cows being by British Protector 21219 and Lord Wilton 4740 respectively,

and the heifers by Tugela 21065. The sires used in the herd have been Bage Protector 21167, Endale 21366, Fusilier 21402, Happy Hampton 24658, out of Pearl 15th by All Fours 22697, and recently the bull Milton 25571 by Lord Lieutenant 22323 has been added from Mr. A. P. Turner's herd at The Leen. The prizes won by the herd include 113 firsts, 55 seconds, 25 thirds, 12 champions.

**SHELSLEY BANK.**—The herd that belonged to the late Mr. W. H. Cooke, The Green, Stanford Bridge, Worcester, and is now owned by Mr. J. G. Cooke-Hill, Shelsley Bank, Stanford Bridge, was established by the purchase of the cow Polyanthus by The Grove 3rd, 5051, in calf to Lord Wilton 4740. The produce was Grove Wilton 3rd, 11295, sire of the champion bull of all breeds at Newport, in 1901 Grove Wilton 4th, 13846. The leading sires used were Golden Minor 12168, Ruler 16365, Centurion 19928, Gambler 20639, and General Buller 20648 (the last named two having been Royal winners). The late Mr. W. H. Cooke bred and exhibited a yearling bull, Shelsley by Gambler 20639, that won first at the Royal in 1908 and at other shows. Mr. Cooke had also won, with stock bred by himself, five championships of the Herefords at Birmingham and Smithfield. Since Mr. J. G. Cooke-Hill became owner of the herd, which he did in October, 1908, on the death of Mr. W. H. Cooke, he has purchased the bull Eaton Sovereign by the Royal winner Glendower 2nd, 22196, from the herd of Mr. C. T. Pulley.

**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 added to the fame of what has been for many years one of the most successful herds in the country. Its composition has been sketched in a preceding chapter. Mr. Taylor's early selection of a sire was 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 were more distinguished by merit than for numbers. Of the more celebrated animals that were in the herd, about 1885, 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, was 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 shows at Shrewsbury and Preston. The celebrated bull Maidstone was one of the best of his time. He was first six years in succession at Royal Shows, and gained several champion prizes. Both Maidstone and Vanity 7th were by the Lord Wilton sire Franklin. Many prizes have since been won, some choice specimens having been exhibited nearly every season from this fine old herd. The tribes now represented are the Hazel, Beauty, and Vanity. In addition to the sires already mentioned, the leading ones have been Victorious 11820, Admiral 12797, Cavalier 9682, Bombardier 12869, Restorer 19681, Sorcerer 20329, Black Pearl 21957, Home Office 20073, Descender 22823, Jack Wilton 23532, and Briton 21973.

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 (which in 1886 belonged 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 included 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. Mr. Tanner, writing in 1908, says: "One of the most impressive sires used in this herd was Statesman 14938, first at the Royal and other leading shows, bred by Mr. J. Price, Court House, and purchased from Mr. Arthur P. Turner, The Leen. Other noted sires used have been Royalist 3rd 16958, sire of two champion Royal winners, Royal Horace 12630, Sirdar 19694, Captain Grove 15923, and Major Domo 20179, bred by the late Mr. R. Green, The Whittern. The bull in use in 1908 is Commandant 22040, sire of Pearl King 24192, Rob Roy 24953, and Major 24763, all Royal winners. He was bred by the late Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, and purchased from Mr. S. Robinson, Lynhales." Mr. Tanner has only exhibited at local shows, and has won Lord Windsor's challenge cup for the best bull in the district classes twice at the Shropshire and West Midland Shows at Shrewsbury.

STANSBATCH.—Mr. David Rogers' herd at Stansbatch, Staunton-on-Arrow, is a branch of the herd of the late Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, which was started at Doluggan, Radnorshire, in 1837, with heifers by Cupid 198 and Batch 468, the late Mr. B. Rogers afterwards moving to The Grove, where he was a breeder of Herefords nearly 50 years. In 1867, at the sale of the late Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow, he purchased Sir Thomas 2228 for 390 guineas, the highest up to that time given for a Hereford bull. The Grove 3rd 5051, sire Horace 3877 out of Blossom by Sir Thomas 2228, was bred by Mr. B. Rogers at The Grove, being calved on Nov. 5th, 1874, and was used by him up to the year 1882, when the late Mr. Philip Turner, The Leen, purchased him. He was sold at the dispersion of The Leen herd for 380 guineas to go to America, where he afterwards made £1400. The Stansbatch herd is descended from that of the late Mr. Benjamin Rogers prior to his sale in 1886, commencing with General 11258 as a sire bought in at that sale at 70 guineas. Mr. D. Rogers has since selected sires from the best blood obtainable, among them Jacob 5th 13153, Confidence 21298, Linguist 22965, from the Court House herd, and Free Trade 24605, a son of Monarch 18959.

STAUNTON OLD COURT.—Mr. R. Edwards' herd was founded by him in 1881 by the purchase of the cow Rose of Whitney 2nd of the Rev. H. Dew's breeding, and the same year at the dispersion sale of the late Mr. W. E. Britten at

Stapleton Castle, the cow Sparkle of the noted Spark family, belonging to Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove, and sired by King of the Lilies 3892 out of that noted cow Queen of the Lilies (first R.A.S.E. Manchester, and bred by Mr. J. Rea, Monaughty) was purchased. Broken Horn 4th by Commander 4452 was bought at Mr. H. Mason's sale at Comberton in the year 1882. Subsequent purchases included the heifers Cowslip and Cowslip 2nd, descended from the Cowslip family of the late Mr. J. Taylor, Stretford Court, and Lydia Lass 2nd, of the late Mr. A. Rogers' breeding, and belonging to the Lady Court Lass family. Lady Cow 11th, was descended from the well-known strain of cattle bred by Mr. Tudge, which produced the noted sire Lord Wilton 4740, and other noted winners. The latest additions to the herd include the cow Floris, from Flora MacIvor by Waverley 8155, and tracing back to one of the oldest families at The Leen, and Fair Lady, a granddaughter of Mr. T. Fenn's Fine Lady, winner of many prizes, whose ancestors on the dam's side go back to the old Monaughty blood of Mr. J. Rea. It will be seen from the foregoing that this herd is composed of some of the oldest and best blood registered in the earliest volumes of the Herd Book. The first animal exhibited was Magnet 8873, out of Broken Horn 4th. This bull won first prize at the Herefordshire show at Ross, in 1887, second R.A.S.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne, second and reserve for Champion against all breeds at the Royal Counties show at Bournemouth, where he was only beaten by Lord Coventry's bull Good Boy 7668, first and champion, Crickhowell, and many other prizes. Magnet was used with success in the herd for three seasons, and sired several prize-winners, including Psyche, first Royal Cornwall, Helston, second Bath and West, Rochester, first Lord Tredegar's show, and first London (Smithfield). In 1890 Sheriffs Sunlight, dam Sparkle, won first prizes at the Herefordshire and Lord Tredegar's shows, second at the R.A.S.E. at Plymouth, and many other prizes, whilst Shaftesbury 11676 was second at Herefordshire, Shropshire, and West Midland shows. Shaftesbury was also used in the herd, and was sire of Cocoon, winner of first at the R.A.S.E., Chester, Bath and West of England, and Herefordshire Shows. Beryl, out of Bangle, and sired by Sheriffs Whittern Grove 16900, was a noted winner, and was awarded first at Lord Tredegar's show as a calf, first at the Herefordshire and Worcester, Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland Shows 1895, first R.A.S.E. Leicester, Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, Shropshire and West Midland, and Glamorgan shows in 1896. Liberty 18919 by Royal

Marquis 18069, out of Lady Cow 11th, won first at the Bath and West in 1898. Royal Marquis 18069, by Sheriffs Whittern Grove 16900, was an impressive sire, and was used two seasons, as was also Magnet 3rd 9573. Confidence 21298, bred by Mr. R. S. Olver, and sired by Clarence 15944, left some heavily fleshed smooth cows in the herd. The bull in use in 1908 was Long Staunton 2nd 24733, an animal of great scale, bred by Mr. Edwards. Many animals have been exported from the herd to North and South America, and the bull Westward Ho 12772 by Magnet, out of Rose of Whitney 2nd, was purchased for France, and was awarded second prize at the International show at Paris in 1889. Westward Ho sired the bull Brian 15120, winner of first and championship of all breeds at Paris in 1892. Magnet 8873 was sold for exportation to South America, and won second prize at the Palermo show in 1890, only being beaten by his former rival Maidstone 8875.

TARRINGTON (ALDERS END).—One of the oldest existing herds is that of Mr. William Griffiths, Alders End, Tarrington. Founded about the year 1846 by Mr. S. Griffiths at Brierley, near Leominster, it came into the possession of its present owner in 1876. The first registered sires used were Rambler 1046 and Wellington 1113, both of which were also employed by the late Mr. T. Edwards at Wintercott. Since the herd has been located at Alders End the following bulls have been in service:—Wilton Boy 11846, Hermit 14599, Bellman 12851, Bruce 18258, Iron Master 17318, Robin Hood 21721, Change Ringer 24478, and Privateer 25674. The herd has a numerical strength of about one hundred head.

THE FARLANDS, LINGEN.—Mr. John Hamar's herd is really a continuation of the one founded by his grandfather (Mr. T. Myddleton, sen.) at Llynaven about the year 1830, and carried on later with such remarkable success by the late Mr. Myddleton, of Beckjay fame. He removed the herd with him back to his old home at Llynaven, and at his death, in 1897, Mr. Hamar took over the farm and purchased ten females of the best strains, including the Annie tribe, which produced the champion cow of America, and the Gillyflower tribe which produced Marplot, used so successfully at Llynaven and The Leen. Out of fourteen bulls used by Mr. Hamar twelve have subsequently been exported to South America, and include Gallant, first at the Hereford Herd Book Society's Show; Cræsus, second at Hereford, bred by Lord Coventry; Mechanic, first at Hereford H.B.S., also bred by Lord Coventry; Broadside, first at Hereford, bred by Mr. J. W. Smith; and Pirate, second at Leominster. Many bulls bred in this herd have also been exported. Mr. Hamar does not go in for

showing, but several bulls bred by him have been successful at the Royal and other shows. The bull in use in 1908 was Restorer, bred by Mr. Barneby of Saltmarsh.

**THE FIELD, HAMPTON BISHOP.**—This herd, the property of Mr. Ernest E. Morris, is descended, in a measure, from that of his late father at Stapleton Castle, Presteign, a few females having been reserved at the dispersion sale in 1896. Since then females have been purchased from Messrs. T. Powell, The Bage; the late T. Myddleton, Llynaven; W. Tudge, Leinthall; T. Fenn, Downton; and Capt. P. A. Clive, Whitfield. The herd in 1908 consisted of about eighty head, some thirty calves being reared annually. The sires principally used have been Buckton Unionist 18738, bred by Mr. T. Nott, Buckton Park; Pirton Cross 20245, of Hampton Court Blood, by Red Cross; Prosperity 21679, bred by Mr. T. Powell, The Bage; Blakemere II. 23297, bred at Blakemere, and by Wintercott 21129, sold for exportation at the late Mr. Haywood's sale for 350 guineas. In 1908 a young bull of great promise was purchased privately at a high figure; all the cows and heifers being in calf to him. This bull was directly descended from the Court House herd, being out of a daughter of the famous cow Lottie, the dam of the first-prize yearling at the breeder's sale in the spring of 1908, where he was purchased for 175 guineas by Mr. J. Smith, Monkton. A few bulls from this herd have been sold for exportation to South America. Mr. Morris does not show much, confining his exhibits to the local Christmas fat shows, where he has been fairly successful.

**THE HAYES, SULLY.**—The well-known herd belonging to Mr. William Thomas, The Hayes, Sully, Glamorgan, was established in 1858. Its leading families comprise the Gazelles, Hardys, Victorias, Gladys, etc. Among the sires used have been Goldfinder 2nd 959, Horace 2nd 4655, Columbus 9731, King John 20114, and Perfection 22450. This herd has always been very carefully managed and is of high uniform merit, while it has supplied many breeders with choice and valuable strains during the long period it has been so successfully maintained.

**THE HILL AND COURT OF NOKE.**—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

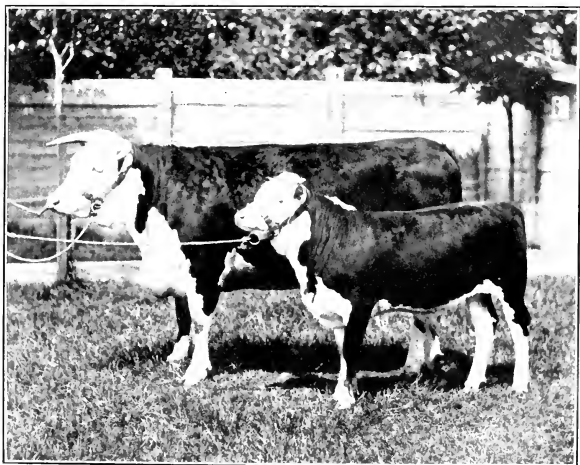
descendants of these formed the Lovely and Primrose families. The Rose family came from the herd of Mr. Edward Price, Court House; and that of Silver, crossed with bulls of the Knight-Sawley stock, has produced several prize-winners. Bulls from Chadnor Court, Monaughty, Court House, and other first-class 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 4069 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, Sydney, 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 maintained their high character, although showing was rarely resorted to. Animals were sold to go to the Royal herds at Windsor as well as to foreign breeders. The herd was again moved in 1906, Mr. H. R. Evans taking it with him to Court of Noke, Staunton-on-Arrow, where he has continued to breed upon the same lines as formerly. Amongst the most successful sires used have been Harold 5958, Sir Felton 9283, Pyon Surprise 10481, Truant 15758, Endale Grove's Hope 17246, Longfellow 18454, Donovan 18796, Lord Sutton 20162, whilst at the present time (1909) Gilderoy 20653, by Mr. A. P. Turner's Pagan 18510 out of his champion heifer Gwendoline, and Pyon Gauntlet 24910, by Gilderoy, are in service. The last-named was bred by Mr. Evans, and won a number of prizes at the summer shows of 1908, being reserve for the championship at the Bath and West Show of that year. Of late years a considerable number of prizes have been won at the Royal and other shows. Bulls have been exported to all parts of the world. The herd usually consists of about forty-five breeding cows.

**THE LEEN.**—Mr. A. P. Turner, now at The Leen, founded his herd at Strangworth, near Pembridge, in 1876, by selecting twelve cows and heifers from the herd of his father (Mr.





LORD LIEUTENANT 22323 (Mr. A. P. Turner's).



SHEPHERD (Mr. John Tudge's).



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 traced 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 proved to be a good breeder. The sires used up to 1885 had been Spartan 5009, bred at The Leen, by Silver Boy 3419, bred at Cronkhill, 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. The Grove 3rd is referred to in the 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 were 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 Sir Edward, purchased by Mr. A. P. Turner at the Stocktonbury sale for 185 guineas. The last-named was 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 tribes represented included the Aymestry Court strains from Daisy, Mayflower, Fairmaid, and Almond; the Wigmore Grange tribe descended from Beauty by Old Court 306, and introduced into the herd in 1854; the cow Belle and her heifer Hyacinth by The Grove 3rd, of the Moreton tribe; and Lemon, tracing back to The Grove herd. Sales were made to Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, Maine, U.S.A.; Messrs. Gudgeon 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, twelve 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. Prior to 1885 Mr. Turner took The Leen farm, which is larger than the one he previously occupied, and he was for some years unable to part with any females, but several bulls were 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.

Referring to the preceding account Mr. A. P. Turner, writing in 1908, says : Two tribes mentioned, viz. the Moreton tribe and the Lemon tribe have both died out, and the present herd is entirely composed of the Aymestry Court strains from Daisy, Mayflower, Fairmaid, Almond, and the Wigmore Grange tribe, descended from Beauty by Old Court 306, introduced into the herd about 1854. The following bulls have been purchased, and extensively used in keeping up the herd since the last History of the breed was published :—Merlin 7851 (a son of The Grove 3rd), bred by the late Mr. P. Turner, and purchased from Mr. R. S. Olver, in Cornwall (Merlin is mentioned in the account of the Trescowe herd) ; Statesman 14938, bred by Mr. John Price, of the Court House, Pembridge, winner of the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show at Plymouth, and champion male at the Herefordshire Show at Malvern, in 1890, when only a yearling ; Marlplot 13963, bred by Mr. T. Myddleton of Llynaven, sire Mars 17th, 7844, dam



THE LEEN (Mr. A. P. Turner).



*Photo by W. H. Rustin.*

COURT HOUSE, PIMLIDGE (Mr. John Price).



Gillyflower 3rd by Horace 3877; Clarence 15944, bred by Mr. G. Child, Court of Noke, got by Merlin 7851, dam Sprightly by Warrior True 10804; Pagan 18510, bred by Mr. Aaron Rogers, of The Rodd; Perthshire 20919, bred by Mr. Henry Haywood; and Lord Lieutenant 22323, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright of Hampton Court, got by Rodney Stone 19692, dam Beauty 16th by Good Cross 14569. Lord Lieutenant has left a great impression on the herd, and still stands at the head of it. Many of his sons and daughters have been sold for exportation, so that many of the older cows have been retained in the herd longer than was formerly the custom in order to mate with this bull. No female stock have been exhibited since 1895, but a number of prizes have been awarded to the young bulls. Very little change has been made in the management of the herd. The few male calves made into steers are sold to the butcher before they are eighteen months old.

**THE LOWE.**—The herd at The Lowe, Pembridge, was begun originally about fifty-eight years ago by the purchase of a cow from Mr. J. S. Bannister, Weston. Her produce were put to bulls bred by Mr. Bray, Lower Haven; Mr. Cranston, Little Dilwyn; and Mr. Burlton, Luntley Court. A cow of the Tomkins blood was bought from Mr. Merrick; and one from Mr. Bryan, Lyonshall, bred by Mr. Rogers, Coxall. Other cows were purchased from Mr. Higgins, Norton Canon, and Mr. Turner, The Leen. The bulls used were 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, awarded reserve number at the Royal at Shrewsbury. A bull by the Lord Wilton sire Torro 7313 was purchased at the Ivingtonbury sale. The present herd at The Lowe, belonging to Mr. John Bounds, was commenced in 1880, the principal family being that of Lily, descended from Queen of the Lilies, champion at the Royal Show in 1869. The chief sires used have been Cheerful 6351, Lysander 18467, Major Domo 20179, Shamrock 26006, Pembridge 22446, and Hampton 26198.

**THE WILLOWS.**—This herd is a successor to The Grove herd started at Doluggan, Radnorshire, by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, father of the present owner, in the year 1837, with ten heifers, six by Batch 468, and four by Cupid 198. On these he first used Sovereign 2nd 1739, and continued for nearly fifty years to use the best bulls of the day, including Sir David 349, Sir Benjamin 1389, Sir Thomas 2228, The Grove

3rd 5057. Mr. Benjamin Rogers bought sires and sold bull calves at record prices. In 1886 he had a herd of nearly 200 head, and held a draft sale of 100, dividing the remaining herd between his two sons, Mr. David Rogers, Stansbatch, and Mr. Benjamin Rogers, now living at The Willows in North Herefordshire, who has of late years given his attention to the production of the best Hereford beef, and has bred many of the best bullocks seen in the neighbourhood that generally make about the same number of pounds as they are months old. Some of the sires used with success have been Charity 4th 7480, Reliance 20952, Jolly Boy 3rd 22942, and Whitfield Willow 24319.

THINGHILL COURT.—The herd belonging to Mr. John W. Smith at Thinghill Court was founded in 1877, purchases having been made from the late Mr. W. Taylor, and from the herds of Mr. G. Pitt, Chadnor; Mr. J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court; Mr. J. Price, Court House; and Mr. S. Robinson, Lynhales. The sires used have included High Minister 1879, Victorious 11820, Hero 15374, Argon 18209, Barry 20459, Perfection 22450, Benefactor 22730, and Sandringham 22551. This large and valuable herd usually numbers about 120 females.

TREBARRIED HALL.—Mr. J. F. Ricketts' present herd at Trebarried Hall, Talgarth was founded in the year 1889 at the dispersion sale of the late Mr. J. Handley, Portwilliam, Brecon. Other purchases were made from the herds of Mr. R. O. Rees, Bronllys Court; Mr. D. Rowlands, Balance Titley, Herefordshire; R. W. Bridgwater, Great Porthamal, Breconshire; the late C. Ricketts, Trebarried; the late E. Farr, Court of Noke, formerly of Pipton Three Cocks, Breconshire; Capt. P. A. Clive, Whitfield, Herefordshire; and Mr. D. Evans, Fwrwdgrech, Brecon. The best strains of blood are the Giantess and Nymph, Royal Muriel, tracing back to the Stocktonbury, Adforton, and Grove herds. Other noted families are Gladys Peggy from the herd of the late Mr. C. Ricketts, Trebarried, also Broady and Crystal from the herd of the late Mr. E. Farr, Court of Noke. Bulls used in the herd included Lulham 13234, Churchwarden 15942, Cyfartha Janitor 14452, Royalty 18074, De Ocle 19984, Longhope 22317, Trebarried 23206, Eldorado 23410 (bred by J. F. Ricketts, sold for export), and Nelson 23641. The bulls now being used are Trademark 26533, bred by Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe Castle, and Orbe 26355, bred by Mrs. Hamlen Williams, Kingsland, Herefordshire.

UPHAMPTON AND ASHTON.—An account has been given of Mr. W. Hall's herd at Ashton. It has also previously been



mentioned that when Mr. Hall retired in 1876, the cattle were taken by his two sons, Mr. Herbert R. Hall, at Holme Lacy and Mr. Robert W. Hall, then at Ashton. When Mr. W. Hall retired, he possessed 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. Subsequently, however, the herd progressed satisfactorily, and when specimens have been brought into competition they have made a very creditable appearance. From 1876 to 1886 the following bulls were 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, and Wilton Prince 9429, bred by Mr. Herbert R. Hall, Holme Lacy, by Lord Wilton, from Pretty by Preceptor 4030. From 1882 to September, 1885, Mr. R. W. 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 produced when in show condition entitled her to rank as one of the best cows of the breed. Mr. R. W. Hall, formerly at Ashton, and now at Uphampton, writing in 1908 says that besides having disposed of a large number of females to home breeders and in Ireland, he has sold many bulls and heifers for exportation to North and South America and Australia. He has not exhibited very much of late years, but when he does he generally gets in the prize list, while on several occasions he has done very well indeed at the Breeders' Sales and Shows at Hereford in the spring of the year, having won second prize with a yearling bull Spencer 23774 in a class of 140 bulls. This bull realised the highest price at auction, and was sold to Messrs. Drabble Bros., Uruguay. He was the fourteenth calf of his dam Rosetta at 14 years old. The

system of management is the same as of old, but Mr. Hall keeps all the bull calves he possibly can and sells them either to home breeders or to go abroad.

WALL END.—The herd at Wall End, Monkland, Leominster, the property of Mr. W. H. Brown Cave, was established in 1859 by his father the late Mr. John Cave. The principal families are the Croft and Curley, with the addition of the Winnie family from the Westonbury sale in 1878, the Beauty family from Mr. N. F. Moore, Sutton, in 1892, and Bonny Beauty from Mr. William Tudge, Leinthall, in 1901. The chief sires used have been Bilbury 5224, Major 6555, Sir Henry 11700, Gaiety 13071, General 16725, President 17432, Scottish Chief 16378, Baronet 24378, and Field Marshal 23429. Prizes have been won at the Royal Agricultural Society, Bath and West, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, West Midland, Lord Tredegar's, Birmingham Fat Stock, Leominster, and Ludlow shows. Exports have been made to North and South America, all the cattle being eligible for, and entered in, the North and South American Records.

WESTFIELD HOUSE.—Mr. W. M. Haywood established a herd at Westfield House, Hereford, from the stock of his father, the late Mr. H. Haywood, of Blakemere House, which is referred to in a former chapter. The tribes are descended from Beauty by Preston 2688, Pauline by Standard Bearer 3471, and Wellingtonia by Sir Thomas 2228. The leading sires used have been Wintercott 21129, Bedlamite 23894, Weapon 25052, and Birthday 25148.

WESTONBURY.—This herd passed to Mr. William Stanway Russell from his father in the spring of 1907. It was founded by Mr. Russell in the year 1878 by the purchase of cows at the sale of the late Mr. Child, of Westonbury, and formerly of Wigmore Grange. The greater number of the animals forming the herd trace back to Miss Street by The Count 2262 and Hilda by Dauphin 3058. Two heifers were purchased at The Whittern sale of the late Mr. R. Green. Four cows were purchased at the Monkhall sale in 1906. These trace back to Primrose by Cantab 717, from the celebrated herd of the late Mr. Monkhouse, The Stow; Prettymaid by Turpin 300, from the Adforton herd of the late Mr. Tudge; and Beauty by Cholstrey, from the herd of the late Mr. Rea, Monaughty. The Westonbury herd has won, up to 1908, about 100 prizes, including 7 first, 3 second, and 3 champion prizes at the Birmingham Fat Stock show; 4 first, 4 second, and 5 champion prizes and gold medal at the Smithfield Fat Stock show; first with bull and two heifers at the Royal at Nottingham, 1888; and numerous prizes at the

Leominster, Ludlow, Shropshire and West Midland, and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire shows. For several years in succession steers were sold to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, one being reserved for the best steer of all breeds at the Birmingham and Smithfield Club shows. Mr. Russell was the breeder of the steer exhibited in London by Mr. John Wortley in 1900, the winner of the champion prize and gold medal for the best beast in the yard at the Smithfield Club show. The value of the prizes won by this steer at Norwich, Birmingham, and London in 1900 was £315. The bulls recently in service include Horace Hardwick 8748, a notable stockgetter, bred by Mr. John Price, late of Court House, Pembridge; Stockton Wilton 8078, one of the best sons of the renowned Lord Wilton, and bred at Stocktonbury; Peer 18006, bred by Mr. S. Robinson, Lynhales; Soudan 22592, from The Whittern herd; and Taurus 25015, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen. The bull at the head of the herd in 1908 was Admiral 20432, a massive, heavily fleshed animal, bred by Mr. John Price. A number of animals have been sold for exportation to Australia, the United States, Uruguay, Canada, and the Argentine, the chief purchasers being Mr. Stuckey, Mr. K. B. Armour, Mr. George Leigh, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. R. J. Penhall, and Messrs. Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. The number in the herd varies from 100 to 120 head.

WESTON COURT.—Mr. Thomas Morris, Weston Court, Pembridge, commenced his herd in 1880. The principal families are from Perfection by Sir Thomas 2228, bred by Mr. T. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; and Gipsy Queen by Challenge 3005, bred by Mr. J. Price, Pembridge. The leading sires used have been Astley 5192, Weston 14894, Gift 17866, Horace Hardwick 8748, and Fine Lad 19414. The herd is thus one of very superior breeding, and has produced many fine specimens.

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 at Wintercott in 1886 several of the more celebrated were 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, was a favourite bull in America, and kept 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 were 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 was Plum 3rd, by Commander. She was dam of President 6111, sold to Mr. Cochran 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. The four-year-old Sunflower, by Commander, dam Spangle 4th, first prize winner at the Royal and several other shows, was 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. Washington left very fine stock. Garfield 2nd 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 was pretty freely infused into the herd.

The present herd at Wintercott consists entirely of cattle belonging to the Plum, Barmaid, Myrtle, or Lovely families, the first-named being most numerously represented. Of the many noted bulls that have had a place in the herd, one of the most impressive of recent times was Albion 15027, winner of first prizes during three successive years at the Royal and other great shows. He was bred by Mr. N. F. Moore, and got by Bruce 13646, and was the sire of a large number of prize-winners. Pearl King 24192, by Commandant 22040, and bred by the late Mr. J. H. Arkwright, was another of the most successful of recent sires. He was sold to go to South America, after having won first and championship at the Royal Show at Lincoln. Only bulls possessed of long pedigree are ever used in the Wintercott herd, Mr. Hughes believing

that even a second-rate bull having a good pedigree is preferable to the most symmetrical animal in which this qualification is wanting. The list of prizes won by the herd since 1857 is too lengthy to be detailed here, but the following honours taken during 1908, constitute a typical example of the successes gained. The heifer Lemster Plum was first and champion at the Royal, Bath and West, Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and first at the Royal Counties shows; the bull Portrane won firsts at the Bath and West, Leominster, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, and third at the Royal and Welsh National Shows; Newbury was first at the Bath and West, Welsh National, and Leominster, and second at the Royal, Royal Counties, and Herefordshire and Worcestershire; whilst Puissant and Linacre both took firsts at the March Show at Hereford.

WOOFFERTON.—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. At The Leen sale Marcus 7840, a son of The Grove 3rd, was purchased, and Pipton Sovereign 6603 was in use. Several animals have been sold to Messrs. Leigh and Co., U.S.A. With reference to his herd during the last twenty years Mr. Rawlings writes that he sold some to Mr. Geo. Leigh, Ill., U.S.A., Mr. Thos. Fenn, Brakes Farm, Downton Castle, Ludlow, also a bull and cow and calf to Mr. D'Etchegoyen for France in 1890. The late Mr. R. Green, The Whittern, Kington, bought six cows and calves from him which all turned out well, and bred many of his winners. Mr. Rawlings also sold to the late Mr. E. Baldwyn Childe, Kyne Park, Tenbury, six two-year old heifers, and the yearling bull Good Sovereign 13101 to Mr. Thos. Fenn, who exhibited him at the Paris Exhibition in 1888, getting first prize and gold medal. In 1901 Messrs. P. and G. E. Hughes took a heifer and calf and two two-year-old heifers, and later an old bull for export to South America. In 1902 the Earl of Dudley purchased ten yearling heifers, six going to Witley Court Home Farm, and four to his farm in Oxfordshire. He sold for export to Australia two in-calf heifers and two bull calves, and to the late Mr. W. E. Britten for Messrs. Armour and Co., America. Every year a few yearling bulls have been sold to home breeders. No cattle except stock bulls are bought. These

have included Sir Harry 6690; Marcus 7840; Iroquois 2nd 11351; Lord Hampton 11417; Pipton Sovereign 6603; King Arthur 17324; and Magician 22346. Old bulls which can be turned out with the cows are usually bought, Mr. Rawlings believing that calves come better than when a yearling or two-year-old is used, and moreover the bulls keep their condition better. King Arthur 17324 was used five seasons, and worked until he was 14 years old. The cattle are never exhibited except at local shows, Mr. Rawlings not liking to spoil his best females for breeding purposes by over-feeding.

**ZEALS, WILTS.**—Mr. W. J. S. White's herd, so famous for its milking properties, was begun in the year 1819 by the purchase of pure-bred Herefords from the most eminent breeders. Subsequent additions 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. W. J. S. 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, on account of the close attention that for so many years has been devoted to the milking qualities. Mr. White, writing in 1908, mentioned that he was then using the bull Eaton Garnet 26085 purchased from Mr. C. T. Pulley; he is out of Dart, bred by Mr. John Price, Court House. He added that the home trade for his bulls has been exceptionally good for several seasons past. Within the past three years he has sent nearly forty bull calves into Cornwall alone, and many to different districts in South Wales and other parts of the country. A detailed account of this remarkable herd is given in Chapter X.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE BREED'S EXTENSION AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE Hereford breed has attained a good name and firm position in many parts of this country beyond its own native districts, while in foreign lands it has won favour which is rapidly extending, its wide distribution in the United States especially having been wonderful. 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 vaunted 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.

It may be mentioned here that from 1890 to 1908 the Hereford Herd Book Society has granted 3264 certificates of exportation to foreign countries and the colonies. Within the last four years exports have been made to the Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil, Chili, United States, Mexico, Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Africa, British East Africa, Russia, and France.

Some notes are given regarding the spread of the breed, and reference may first be made to what has been done in Scotland and Ireland, following with a sketch of progress in the British colonies and in foreign countries.

## 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 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" thrive admirably and were greatly admired for their symmetry, substance, and wealth of good flesh. In response to an application the late Earl of Southesk in 1885 favoured the authors with an account of his herd, which is appended in full. His lordship wrote—

"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 Mr. T. Rogers, Coxall.

"The two Queens (in no way nearly related) were large cows, and, by comparison, high on the legs; but the 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 Ostorious 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 ninth 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 was 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 (1885) 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. E. Britten of Stapleton 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 unmistakably 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 improved and the unimproved 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 absolutely 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 occasions with much success, and I venture to believe that a similar Hereford cross with

any good breed would have excellent results. I have been 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 tempered. 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 15s. 6d.

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. Writing in 1885, 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, 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."

Recently Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar, secured some Herefords for experimental purposes.

#### 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 in 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 were 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 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, 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 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 Mr. J. B. Green, Marlow. One of the stud bulls was

Marquis of Waterford 5454, bred by Mr. Evans, Llandowlas, and his predecessors were Fright 5924, Prince of Madley 4055, Stanway 2nd 4154, and Eton Montem 3813. The herd numbered over 30 head, and the animals were thick, well-fleshed, and of a thoroughly useful stamp. The young bulls, as a rule, were purchased by Irish breeders, some of them for use amongst pure-bred Hereford cows, and others for crossing purposes. A few bulls and females were sold for exportation to America. The herd 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 & 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 & 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 Major Kearney, who bred several excellent specimens of the breed.

The late Mr. J. O. 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 Cronhill 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, Williams-town, Kells, County Meath.

Mr. R. Fetherstonhaugh's herd of Herefords at Rockview, Killucan, County Westmeath, Ireland, would have stood well in average merit, even among the most highly esteemed herds in the county of Hereford. Founded in 1861, it was maintained with good judgment and liberality, and the animals had 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, Monaughty, 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. Carwardine, and got by Lord Wilton; and Cronkhill 7th. Sir Harry, Lord Nelson, and Victor were exceptionally good sires, while the stock from Stars and Stripes were very promising. The last-named bull was 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 were sold for crossing with the cattle of the country around, while several have gone to America. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was not in the habit of exhibiting, but at the Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society (1885) he obtained second prize for the yearling heifer Grace 17th, third for the yearling bull Farmer Boy, and first with fat Hereford ox. Farmer Boy's two brothers, Farmer 2nd and Fair Profit, both went to America, and he himself was sold in Dublin for crossing with Shorthorns and dairy cows. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was very successful with his pure and cross-bred Hereford oxen, which he fattened 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, by Stanway 2nd 4154, and from Blossom 2nd; Czar 4496, by Prince of Madley, and out of Spangle 4th; and Punch 4882, by Stowe 3478, and from 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 up to

1885. 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, had been able to obtain first honours at the Royal Dublin Shows over all the fine Hereford sires that had then been imported to Ireland. More recently the sires used have been Cicero 11077, Sophist 18114, and Duke of York 18342, Gordon 21430, and Montford Opal 24166. The leading tribes are still Mr. J. B. Green's Lady and Beauty, Mr. J. Price's Tidy and Spot, Mr. T. Roger's Queen, and Mr. J. Rea's Cherry and Sultana. The herd numbers about 100.

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.

A good many new herds have been established in Ireland since 1886, and the breed now makes a much larger display at the shows of the Royal Dublin Society. A few

brief notes are given as to some of the more recently formed herds.

Colonel N. T. Everard, Randlestown, Navan, established a herd in 1879, the chief families in which are the Adelaide, Needless, Snowdrop, Gaiety, Posthuma, and Filagree. The sires used have included Knight Errant 15425, Apellos 17092, Harold 17888, Lambton 21513, Vulcan 21861, General 24619, and Dermot 21321. The herd numbers about 120, and has been very successful at the Dublin shows.

In 1899 Mr. H. D'E. Strevens commenced a herd at Castle Coote, Roscommon, cows being purchased from Mr. H. W. Taylor, Showle Court; from Mr. H. J. Bailey, the Lily tribe; and from Mr. Wm. Grove, Burcot, Wellington, Salop. The bulls used have been Dermot 21320 (a well-known prize winner), by Clarence 15944, and Pollion 24875, by Baron 22719. Pollion belongs to the famous Plum tribe.

In 1892 Major William J. Hamilton formed a herd at Castle Hamilton, Co. Cavan, the tribes being the Adelaides and Winifreds. The chief sires used have been Duke of Albany 13762, Arthur 15829, Prince of Wales Orpheus 17798, Schoolmaster 22554, Baronet 23283, and Advocate (Volume XL).

Mr. W. T. Trench, Redwood, Birr, Co. Tipperary, began his herd in 1890 from calves bought at the dispersion of Mr. F. Lloyd Edward's herd at Llanheron, Carnarvonshire. The bulls used have been Pioneer 15556, from Mr. G. N. Purdon; Prince Charlie 17443, from Major Everard; De Butcher 19982, from Mr. W. H. Davies; Lord Artist 25572, from Mr. H. R. Hall; Arbitrator (Volume XXXVII., p. 403), from Col. Everard; and King's Counsel 24689, from Mr. W. Whiteman.

The herd that belonged to Major R. W. Hillas at Doonecoy, Co. Sligo, was begun in 1897, the principal tribes being from the herds of Messrs. Bach, Mr. G. H. Green, and Mr. Samuel J. Jones. The sires used comprised Gold Box 15339, Saladin 19082, Joker 20726, and Surprise 23185. It numbers about 70.

Mr. William N. Waller, Allenstown, Kells, began a herd in 1895, with heifers bred by Mr. A. Tanner, Shrawardine, from the blood of Frank Fairleigh 15316, Albany 7364, Good Boy 5942, Verdant 5104, Sparkford 2787, and Buckton 1891. The leading sires have been Ruby Chief 18586, bred by Mr. T. S. Minton; Duke of York 18342, bred by Captain W. Hamilton; and Valentine 25849, bred by Mr. H. R. Hall, Marsh Hall, winner of first prize at the Royal Dublin Society Show in 1908, as a two-year-old.

Mrs. Edith F. Nugent's herd, which she keeps at Rosemount, Co. Westmeath, began very modestly in 1894, when, by

the advice of the late Mr. R. S. Fetherstonhaugh, she purchased, at the dispersal sale at Wetmore of Mr. E. Grasett's old established herd, two heifers, Sparkle 12th and Languish 10th. Mrs. Nugent had previously only used a Hereford bull for crossing with Shorthorns and Kerries. She had at that time Adonis 15816, bred by Mr. G. N. Purdon; later Frugality 18367, bred at Rockview, followed by County Councillor 19961, bred by Col. Everard; a very successful bull, he sired Rosemount Beau, first prize winner at the Royal Dublin Society's show, and many highly commended yearlings. All Ireland III. 21915 from the same herd was followed by Gaffer 24039, third prize at Park Royal, 1905, bred by Dr. T. Williams in Herefordshire. Mrs. Nugent's last purchase was Merton, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen. The herd now numbers 24 cows and some heifers, including Manilla, first and second prize winner in Dublin, bred by Mrs. Madden; her daughter Cigarette, bred by Mrs. Nugent, winner of the Madden Cup, 1908, first in her class; and Betsy, bred by Major Hillas, second prize winner.

The late Mr. E. T. Dames Longworth established a herd which came very much to the front at the Royal Dublin Society's show in 1908, when the bulls from the Glynwood Estate were first in three of the classes, and won the challenge cup for the best group of three with Minotaur, Barcelona, and Revenge. These bulls were by Monksilver, bred by Mr. H. R. Hall, and a son of the noted sire Tumbler.

Mr. Wm. Moore, M.P., Moore Lodge, Co. Down, owns the most northerly herd in Ireland, if not in the United Kingdom. It was founded in 1903, and comprises a number of cows by Eaton Monarch, whose dam was by Mr. C. T. Pulley's Protector 19660. The sires used have been Hero 22220, Eaton Monarch 24006, and Bushranger 24460.

The herd belonging to Mr. J. A. Knox, Belgarriff House, Foxford, Mayo, was commenced in 1904. The families are from Gaiety 20th, Silver Cloud, Silver Cord, Aylesborough Rose, Miss Briton, and Snowdrop, and the sires used have been Dermott 21320, Lord Charles 26269, Debutante 24525, and Silver King 25486.

Captain Henry B. Wilson Slator, White Hill, Longford, started his herd in 1884, the chief families being the Ivington Lassies, Curlys, Pearls, etc., all from Mr. J. H. Arkwright's herd at Hampton Court. The principal sires used have been Falconwood 6427, Moonlighter 12448, Eros 19896, Success 23182, and Emerald 24016. Captain Wilson Slator has sold a large number of young bulls to the neighbouring farmers, who, now that they are acquainted with their good properties, prize

them greatly for being so easily fed and so hardy, and bringing them the best profits at a very early age.

In 1902 Mr. Patrick Moughty, Willowfield House, Westmeath, began a small herd, which comprises cows from the famous herd of Mr. R. S. Featherstonhaugh, Rockview.

#### UNITED STATES 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 the far West and Canada, 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, Parts 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

\* Sir John R. Cotterell mentions that the above statement as to the origin of the old herd of his ancestor is incorrect except in so far as Sir J. G. Cotterell bought a bull from Mr. Yarworth in 1820, the Garnons herd having been an old-established one in 1800.

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 many heifers, and 5 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."

It should be added that Mr. W. H. Sotham, who took Herefords to U.S.A. in 1840, was a native of Herefordshire and had emigrated to America previously to that year. Further importations were made, and Mr. W. H. Sotham worked most industriously to promote the interests of the breed, his efforts in this direction having been ably continued by his son, Mr. T. F. B. Sotham.

Importations were also made about 1840 by Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell of Maine, and by Mr. John Humphries and Mr. Thomas Aston of Ohio in 1851.

The introduction of the improved Herefords into Canada was 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 inquiries 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 few years prior to 1885 there had been a great demand for Herefords both in the United States and Canada, and many of the finest representatives of the breed were taken across the Atlantic. The high registration fee of 100 dollars upon English-bred animals, introduced by the Executive of the American Hereford Association, lessened exportation, but this impediment was not of long duration. The demand for Hereford bulls for crossing with the cattle of the Western Ranches increases every year. 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 account of "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, for many years was a central figure. Mr. Miller accomplished a vast deal for the breed in the far West. He was an extensive, enterprising, and skilful breeder of Herefords, and through the *Breeders' Journal*, which he started and carried on solely with the object of advocating the interests of the breed, and by other means, he strove 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 furnished an interesting account of his connection with Hereford cattle. He said: "My life had been devoted to business interests up to 1869, although I had from 1844 a small farm, and had endeavoured to keep myself abreast of the agricultural and live stock interest by breeding. From 1844 to 1856 I had a small farm 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 inquiries 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 grazers, and hardy, adapting themselves to their new surroundings as though they were native to them.

"The inquiry 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 [£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" (that is prior to the year 1885 when Mr. Miller wrote) "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."

On visiting England in 1883 Mr. Miller was entertained to a complimentary dinner by Hereford supporters, and was presented with an illuminated address signed by one hundred breeders and a purse of £200. A silver cup was also presented to Mr. George Morgan. Mr. Miller declined to spend the money in silver plate, but with it bought a number of Herefords which were known as the "Testimonial Herd."

Mr. Miller died in March, 1900, at the age of eighty-three. A worthy tribute to his work as well as to that of another pioneer of the breed in America (Mr. W. H. Sotham) is given in the History published in 1908 by Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, and which is elsewhere referred to.

Mr. Adams Earl of Lafayette, Indiana, was one of the most successful among breeders of Herefords in America. His herd was formed of several important selections from England, and the produce of these cattle, and the stock numbering over 200 head, were described by experienced breeders as of the very highest merit. Lord Wilton strains were 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 was displayed. Mr. Adams Earl died on January 15, 1898, at the age of 79 years. The farm consisted of some 1600 acres. Attention was first directed to the herd of Herefords by the early importation of Royal winners and other specimens of the highest rank from leading herds. Sir Bartle Frere was the favourite sire at Shadeland, and was continued in service throughout his entire period of usefulness. The Grove 3rd was bought at eleven years old for £1400 from Mr. Culbertson. It was remarked by the *Breeders' Gazette* that Mr. Earl's liberality and conduct of the Hereford herds operating at Shadeland had much to do with the successful introduction of the White Faces throughout the West of America.

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., bred Herefords for several years, and had much success both in the show-yard and in the market. Several of his cattle went to the Western States at good prices, while he won first prizes and sweepstakes against all ages and breeds wherever

he had 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 were well fed and well housed, the calves being allowed to suckle their dams morning and night. Mr. Freeman spoke highly of the value of Herefords as draught cattle, and also as to their hardiness and longevity. He forwarded to the authors in 1885 a copy of a letter from Mr. C. H. Kirkland of Norwich, Massachusetts, whose family had 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 stated that the offspring of this bull were distinguished for strength of constitution, great activity, and elastic and quick movement. He considered that for the climate and soil of New England the Hereford was the most profitable breed of cattle the farmer can possess. Mr. Freeman added, 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, maintained a large herd of well-selected highly-bred Hereford cattle. In his private catalogue for 1884, which contained particulars of 117 head, he stated that he had then 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 were well attested by the fact that the animals he had bred or imported won, prior to 1885, 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 Leen sale in 1884, a handsome figure, certainly, for a nine-year-old bull. 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 Ranche, St. Marys, Kansas, 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 other purchases were a prize heifer at the Royal Show at Shewsbury, and the fine young bull Clinker 3rd 8419, by Merry Monarch, bought from Mr. J. Hill. This bull was at the head of the herd in 1885, and was much thought of, especially for his symmetry and style. Animals from the herd 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 said: "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 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 took across the Atlantic a large number of exceptionally good representatives of the breed; Mr. M. Fowler and Mr. W. S. Van Natta of Fowler, Indiana, the exhibitors of Regulus, the Chicago Fat Stock Show champion of 1885; Mr. A. A. Crane of Osco, Illinois, whose herd numbered 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 owned 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 was headed by the famous English-bred prize bull Archibald 6290; Messrs. Sotham and Stickney of Pontaic, Michigan, whose herd, headed by the imported bull Stock Fields Wilton, was under the care of Mr. T. F. B. 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 was 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 had 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 possessed a choice herd of about 130 head; Mr. J. S. Hawes of Colony, Kansas, who owned a valuable herd of over 200 head; the Indiana Blooded Stock Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; Messrs. Guggell and Simpson, Independence, Missouri; Messrs. C. W. Cook and Son of Odebolt, Sac Co., Iowa, whose herd was very large, and included some admirable specimens; Mr. E. Phelps of Pontaic, Michigan; Mr. Thomas 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, Nebraska; 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; O. Harris, Missouri; George F. Morgan, Illinois; J. A. Funkhouser, Missouri; F. A. Nave, Indiana; C. B. Stuart, Indiana; W. H. Curtice and Clem Graves, Indiana; Giltner Brothers, Kentucky; H. C. Burleigh, Maine; C. A. Stannard, Kansas; John Hooker, Ohio, etc.

Mr. J. A. Funkhouser died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., in 1905. No man stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-breeders. He was a pioneer among Western Hereford breeders, and at one time served as President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

Mr. Kirk B. Armour died in September, 1901, at Kansas City. He was head of the Armour Packing Company of that city. A large importer and breeder of Herefords he was at the

time of his death, president of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

Mr. Charles R. Stuart, of Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., died on February 20, 1899. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Adams Earl, one of the leading business men in Lafayette. In conjunction with his father-in-law, he became deeply interested in the importation and breeding of Hereford cattle soon after the breed first came into prominent notice in the western states of America, and to the very last he was one of the leading supporters of the Hereford interests as well as the most powerful single factor in the business affairs of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. The great importation of English Royal winners and high-class breeding animals purchased by the firm of Earl and Stuart, under the management of Mr. Thomas Clark, has always been regarded as the most valuable and the finest of White Faces ever made by one man or firm at one time from the Herefordshire herds.

Hereford interests in Canada 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 presided over the agricultural section of the institution, made excellent selections in this country, and by his carefully conducted fattening experiments did much to spread the fame of Herefords as beef-producing cattle. His importation in 1884 comprised a few very valuable Herefords, including the highly-bred bull Conqueror 7510, which was purchased from her late Majesty Queen Victoria 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 were much esteemed.

Few gentlemen did so much to make the good name of the Herefords known throughout Canada and the Western States of America as the late Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst Farm, Quebec. Mr. Cochrane's great experience in the breeding and rearing of high-class stock 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 1881 from the Chadnor herd, 20 females now in the herd being of that strain; from the Longner Hall sale in 1881 eight Raritys, two Delights, and one Lovely, now in the herd; and from the importation of 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 had 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 North-west. They are hardy and prolific, and will fatten on grass alone where no other breed will."

The Hon. M. H. Cochrane died in 1903, and his son Mr. James A. Cochrane succeeded to the estates.

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, Tarrington, 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 13th 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 were 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 were allowed to suckle their dams until they are able to feed themselves. The cattle thrive well, and they were found to be "remarkably good grazers, 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 were 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 the show-yards. In contests with other breeds they have often been triumphant, especially in shows of breeding cattle. Hereford crosses came 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 Van Natta 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 was stated that of the prizes for carcasses of beef awarded at the Chicago Fat Stock Shows up to 1888, 29 per



cent. had 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 Cockeysville, near Baltimore. Sir Oliver 2nd, the sire of Sir Richard 2nd, was a noted prizewinner, while his grandsire was the famous Sir Benjamin 1387. From a notice of this celebrated bull in a leading American journal, we take the following:—

“In 1870 Sir Richard 2nd, when he was a yearling, was imported by the late John Merriman of Cockeysville, 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 he was purchased by Mr. C. M. Culbertson.

“Of late years some long prices have been paid and offered for stock, notably the young show herd of Fowler and Van Natta 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 Mr. 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.

#### *AMERICAN HEREFORD CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION*

Since the first edition of this History was published, the Herefords have made great progress in the United States, and as an indication of the spread of the breed, it may be mentioned that up to January 1, 1906, there had been published twenty-seven volumes of the American Hereford Record, showing a registration of 205,000 animals. It is manifestly

impossible to give a detailed account of the breed in that country, and all that can be attempted is to furnish a few facts regarding prominent events.

First of all we shall summarise the notice of the formation of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association and its progress.

Mr. C. R. Thomas, secretary, writing in the Thirteenth Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said:—The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was organised at a meeting of a few Hereford breeders, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on June 22, 1881, called by Mr. C. M. Culbertson. The officers elected were:—President, C. M. Culbertson, Chicago; vice-presidents, A. H. Swan, Wyoming; W. H. Todd, Ohio; Wm. Hamilton, Michigan; R. W. Sample, Indiana; B. Hershey, Ohio; Wm. H. Sotham, Illinois; treasurer, Adams Earl, Indiana; and secretary, T. E. Miller, Beecher, Illinois. The board of directors were J. M. Studebaker, A. H. Seabury, W. S. Van Natta, N. Abbe, G. S. Burleigh, A. D. Raub, H. Norris, Charles Gudgell, and E. R. Price.

The objects and purposes of this organisation, as set forth by resolution adopted at the meeting, were to promote the interests of the Hereford breed of cattle, and to secure their introduction and trial more generally throughout the beef-producing sections of the country, as it was believed that a fair and impartial trial of these cattle by the side of representatives of other beef breeds would establish their superiority as profitable beef producers, both as grazers and in the stalls, ability to withstand hardship and quality of product.

A resolution was adopted commending the American Hereford Record, the first volume of which had just been published by the Breeders' Live Stock Association of Beecher, Illinois, an organisation of which Mr. T. L. Miller was the dominant spirit.

A committee of members of the Association was appointed to examine into the entries admitted to Volume I. of the Record, and to pass upon all subsequent entries in that work. Messrs. T. L. Miller, William Powell, and Thomas Clark, all of Beecher, Illinois, constituted the committee.

At the second meeting, held on November 11, 1881, the call of members showed a total of thirty-four breeders from eight different states and territories. The importance of the Fat Stock Shows as mediums of getting the merits of the Hereford before the public was duly recognised, so that the principal business was to arouse an interest and some degree of enthusiasm among the breeders such as would secure

representative exhibits of Herefords at these shows. A committee, composed of J. M. Studebaker, R. W. Sample, and W. S. Van Natta, was appointed with instructions to obtain a proposition from Mr. T. L. Miller for the sale of the American Hereford Record, and to consider the practicability of its purchase by the Association.

At the third meeting on November 22 and 23, 1882, the committee on the acquisition of the Hereford Record reported adversely as to its purchase, but recommended that the Association adopt the same as its standard of record, and prescribe rules governing the entries to be made therein, and also that a committee be appointed to pass all future applications for entry in the same. On this occasion a purse of £107 was presented to Mr. W. H. Sotham as a testimonial of appreciation and recognition of his services to the Hereford cause. It was resolved to raise a fund of £400 for special prizes for Herefords at the Fat Stock Shows.

On February 28, 1883, the fourth meeting was held, when a proposition was considered from Mr. T. L. Miller to sell to the Association the Hereford Record, two volumes of which had been issued. The Record was acquired for £1000. To provide the funds necessary to pay this sum, a *per capita* assessment was levied by resolution duly adopted upon all Herefords owned by the several members of the Association on July 1, 1883. Under this resolution eight members reported their herds for assessment for this purpose, and the aggregate number was a little over 2300 head, making the assessment thereon 2 dollars 17 cents. per head. The herds that were assessed on 50 or more head were as follows:— W. N. Van Natta, 193 head; Gudgell and Simpson, 171; B. Hershey, 146; Earl and Stuart, 142; T. L. Miller Company, 119; Seabury and Sample, 104; C. M. Culbertson, 99; M. H. Cochrane, 75; T. E. Miller, 75; A. A. Crane and Son, 72; G. S. Burleigh, 62; T. C. Ponting, 55; Fletcher, Holt and Co., 54; H. and N. Abbe, 64; Thomas Foster, 52; and D. K. Shaw, 50. It was deemed necessary that the Association should have a corporate existence, and a committee was appointed to incorporate it under the laws of Illinois.

Mr. Culbertson presided at the fifth meeting in November, 1883. The committee on incorporation reported that they had duly made application therefor; that a certificate was granted on November 10, 1883, and that the Association was then a corporate body. Mr. W. S. Van Natta was elected president, and Mr. H. H. Clough, vice-president. Mr. T. L. Miller reported that he had failed in his mission of interesting the officers or members of the English Hereford

Herd Book Society in the matter of adopting a uniform standard of registration for the two Herd Books. He stated that it was suggested to him that the best and only way to secure the same rule of entry was for the Americans to adopt the English rule, which at that time was that unregistered pedigrees should have for bulls four crosses of registered sires, and for cows three like crosses. The strict application of this rule could at any time be waived at the discretion of their editing committee. The rules as to entry in the Hereford Record adopted at the previous meeting, and then in force, were in brief that a pedigree to be eligible for registry should be recorded in the Record, or in the first thirteen volumes of the English Herd Book, or in lieu of such a record should have four crosses of registered sires, with particulars of name of breeders of sires and dam, and date of birth for each of the four dams, and further should have its foundation in an English of undoubted purity.

At the meeting under notice there was a presentation to Mr. George Morgan by Mr. T. L. Miller on behalf of English breeders of Herefords of a beautiful silver cup, and on behalf of the associated American breeders of a handsome silver service, both being tendered to him as testimonials of their appreciation of his personal services in the cause of the Hereford. Later in the year Mr. Charles Gudgell, Independence, Mo., was elected secretary and treasurer.

The proceedings at the subsequent meetings dealt with rules for registration and methods for extending the breed, and they need not be detailed at length. It should be noted, however, that at the meeting on November 13, 1885, a by-law was adopted imposing an entry fee of 100 dollars on all imported cattle. Subsequently the bye-laws have been amended, and that imposing 100 dollar registration fee for imported cattle has been repealed. The presidents, in addition to those already mentioned, have been, W. S. Van Natta, T. L. Miller, Thos. Clark, G. W. Henry Adams Earl, Jas. A. Funkhouser, J. S. Carlyle, C. H. Elmendorf, George S. Redhead, C. B. Smith, K. B. Armour, T. F. B. Sotham, Frank Rockefeller, and Frank Van Natta. The secretaries have been Mr. Chas. Gudgell (from January, 1884 to January, 1888), and Mr. Chas. R. Thomas.

#### *IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS*

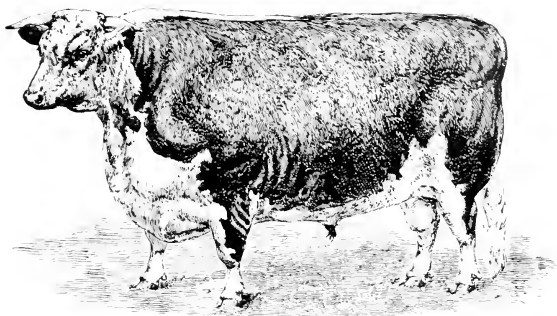
Among those breeders who perhaps took the choicest animals for exhibition purposes were, as already mentioned, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, the Hon. Mr. Pope, Messrs. Green,

Bridges, Brown (of the Ontario College), Drew and Sharman, Canada; while in the States the names of Messrs. Earl, Culbertson, Gudgeon and Simpson, Burleigh, Morgan, Clark, Parmelee, Leigh, Armour, and Fowler are some of the best remembered. Those who took the largest numbers have included Messrs. Cook, who shipped on June 29, 1883, no less than 290 females and eleven bulls; Mr. Burleigh, several large lots, one making 200 head, in August, 1883; Mr. Swan, 200 in April, 1883 (besides other important selections made for him by Mr. Morgan). Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson shipped 100 head in one lot in the autumn of 1881, and fifty head the following spring; while Mr. T. L. Miller and Mr. G. Leigh each paid several visits, making very large purchases, Mr. Miller taking over 100 head at one time, and the latter buying, in September, 1884, the champion bull Archibald at a high price.

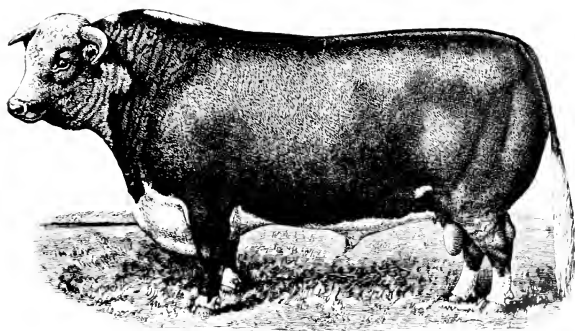
#### *PRICES IN U.S.A.*

High prices for Herefords ruled in the United States for several years from 1898 to 1903. In 1898 at the dispersion sale of Mr. H. M. Hill's herd at La Fontaine, Kansas, the average was £80; while at the auction of a portion of Mr. C. S. Cross's Sunnyslope herd in Kansas still larger sums were obtained, especially in the case of Salisbury by Mr. J. Price's Boniface, which sold for £700. In the following year at an auction sale at Kansas City, Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., sold the champion bull Sir Bredwell by Corrector for £1000 to Col. C. C. Slaughter, Texas, this having been the highest price paid up to that time for a Hereford in the United States. The sale was throughout very satisfactory as the fifty animals disposed of averaged £103 per head. In March, 1900, at a sale at Kansas City, a bull belonging to Mr. T. F. B. Sotham made £1020, while at the sale of the Fairview herd, the property of Mr. F. A. Nave, held at Chicago in April of that year, the average for 96 head was £134. Some high individual prices were paid. The bull Columbus went to Mr. C. Graves at £1500; the imported bull Viscount Rupert (bred by Mr. T. Fenn) realised £620; the imported bull Bruce £280; and Perfection by Dale £260. The cow Russett sold at £600; Theresa at £600; imported Lady Help by Diplomat (bred by Mr. R. Green) £520; Dolly 5th £420. At the Kansas City sale in October a yearling bull realised £1010. At the International Live Stock Stock Exposition sales at Chicago, in 1901, the average for 100 Herefords was £89. The cow Dolly was sold for £630, and Marchlen 13th realised £700. At a sale at Kansas City in

January of that year Mr. T. F. B. Sotham disposed of 50 from the Weavergrace herd at an average of £68—highest price £255. Mr. Clem Graves sold 19 at an average of £116—highest price £740 for the cow Carnation. The cow Dolly 2nd (with calf at foot) was sold in June by Mr. J. Hooker to Mr. N. T. Bowen for £1000. The general average at the sale was £68 for 98 head; a cow and calf made £380 and a bull £240. The sale of the late Mr. Kirk B. Armour's and Mr. James A. Funkhouser's herds took place at Kansas late in 1901. Prices ranged up to £141, and the average on the first day was £67 for 110 head, the second day's sale giving an increase. Mr. Thomas Clark's herd was sold at Chicago in 1902, the bull Perfection being sold to Mr. J. H. Hoxie for £1800, while other animals made up to £140, with an average of £99 10s. A combined sale under the management of Mr. T. F. B. Sotham was held at Kansas, when the highest price was £799 for the bull Good Cross. The highest price for females was £460 for Happiness. The average for 184 was about £68. At a sale at Indianapolis in May the cow Miss Java 2nd realised £700, the average for 62 head being £78. A remarkably successful sale was that of Mr. Clem Graves's Bunker Hill herd, which was disposed of at Indianapolis in September. Crusader, champion at the Pan-American Exhibition, and winner at numerous other shows, was bought by Mr. Ed. Hawkins, Earl Park, at £2000, and he also secured Cosmo, dam of Crusader, at £600. The cow Dolly was purchased by him at £1400. Mr. Arnsden paid £600 for the imported cow Phœbe, bred by Mr. W. M. Andrew, in Herefordshire. The average for 43 head was £201. At a sale at Indianapolis, in October, 1902, the heifer Miss Zenobia sold at £1000, and Miss Dale at £1020. In January, 1903, a combination sale was held at Chicago, when the imported bull Britisher made £760, and the fourteen-month-old bull Perfection Lord £305. The average for 90 head was £53. At the sale of Herefords belonging to Mr. C. W. Armour and Mr. J. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, prices ranged up to £130 and £125. The average for 107 head was £49. Mr. F. A. Nave's sale at Attica, Illinois, in March, averaged £56 for 50 head—highest price £159. At a sale near Bennett, U.S.A., in April, cows averaged £77—highest price £104. Mr. G. H. Hoxie's sale at Thornton, Illinois, averaged £60—highest prices £175 and £160.



GOOD BOY 7668 (Earl of Coventry's).



*From the "Breeder's Gazette," Chicago.]*

THE GROVE 3RD 5051 (Bred by Mr. Benjamin Rogers).





*HEREFORDS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION (1893)*

At the Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893, the Hereford section was remarkably well filled with beautifully brought out cattle. Excepting in the cow class, the Canadian Herefords did not compare so favourably with the States cattle as did the Shorthorns on the same occasion, and a large majority of the honours remained with the leading breeders of the Western States. The judge was Mr. Jas. A. Funkhouser, of Missouri, the cattle on exhibition making up a show which it was considered in every respect excelled the display in this section at the Royal Show in 1892. The fine bull Ancient Briton, imported by Mr. Clough from Herefordshire, and bred by Mr. Wm. Tudge at Leinthal, was the best animal in the bull classes. Mr. Clough's richly furnished three-year-old was by no means without competitors. Pitted against him were Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson's six-year-old stock bull Don Carlos 33734 by Anxiety 4th (sire of the great Western champions Beau Real and Beau Monde); Mr. Elmendorf's Earl of Shadeland 30th, bred by Mr. Adams Earl, of Indiana, from Garfield (a Royal winner imported in 1883 along with Sir Bartle Frere); Mr. Van Natta's pair, Cherry Boy by the famous Fowler, and Hengler by Saracen; Mr. Clark's Sanhedrim, an in-bred Grove 3rd; Mr. Redhead's Captain Grove, Mr. Day's Cameo, Messrs. R. Makin Bros.' Vincent 2nd by Don Carlos came second, Earl of Shadeland 30th third, Vincent 2nd fourth, while the Asgrove Company were highly commended with Wildy 30th. For two-year-olds the winner was Sitting Bull, the property Mr. H. J. Fluck, of Illinois; Wilton Grove, owned by Mr. Todd Benjamin, Illinois, second; Messrs. Makin Bros., Kansas, were third with Anxiety Boy, and Mr. C. H. Elmendorf fourth with Eureka. Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson's Lamplighter by Don Carlos won for yearling bulls, Mr. Thomas Clark's Lara being second, and Messrs. Makin Bros. third with Vincent 9th, fourth being Mr. Clough's Actor. The Anxiety blood again came to the front in the class for bulls under one year old, Mr. Fluck being the winner with Monitor F, which was said to be the last bull sired by Mr. Clark's old Anxiety 3rd; Mr. Cosgrove was second with Minnesota 2nd; Mr. Clough was third with De Forest. For cows, first fell to Mr. Van Natta's Miss Beau Real 3rd, second being Mr. Clark's Plum, third Mr. Clough's Coconut, and fourth Lady Tushingham 2nd, the property of Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Canada, Mr. Elmendorf's Miss Wilton by Beau Real being fifth. In the two-year-old Mr. W. S. Van

Natta won with Annabel by Star Grove 1st, second being Mr. Clough's New Year's Gift by Stockton Wilton 8078, and a winner at the Royal Show at Warwick; third was Mr. Cosgrove's Wiltonie 32nd, Mr. Clark's Jungle being fourth, and Messrs. Gudge and Simpson's Donna Anna 7th fifth. Yearling heifers were a superb show, Mr. Elmendorf winning with Lady Daylight by Earl of Shadeland 30th from a cow by Beau Real; Mr. J. J. Stewart (foreman for Mr. Van Natta) stood next with Fowler Queen 2nd; third going to Mr. Elmendorf for Lady Laurel; Mr. Clough's Dorcas by Merlin 7850 was fourth, and Mr. Van Natta's Cherry Lass fifth. For heifer calves, Messrs. Gudge and Simpson won with Bright Duchess by Earl of Shadeland 47th, second being Messrs. Makin Bros. Bertha by Beau Real, third Mr. Clough's Primrose, fourth Mr. Fleming's Lady Fenn 2nd, and fifth Mr. Van Natta's Grove Lassie.

The male championship was awarded to Mr. Clough's Ancient Briton, and the female championship to Mr. Van Natta's two-year-old Annabel. The herd prize fell to Mr. H. H. Clough, and the young heifers prize to Messrs. Gudge and Simpson.

As regards the breeding of Ancient Briton, which thus defeated all the best show bulls of the American Union and the Dominion of Canada that were exhibited against him, the following notes may be given:—Ancient Briton 15034, calved on May 6, 1890, was a son of Mr. W. H. Cooke's Bourton, whose sire was Mr. Tudge's Lord Wilton and dam Mr. T. J. Carwardine's Katie 2nd by Longhorns; his dam Bonnie Lassie a daughter of Downton 22nd and Duke and granddam Belladonna, one of the famous old cows of the Adforton herd. Belladonna was a half-sister of Mr. Tudge's famous bull Regulus, one of the sires used by Mr. John Price in the Court House herd. She and Regulus were both from Bonnie; Belladonna by Orleans and Regulus by Sir Roger; Orleans by Magnum Bonum from Maud by The Doctor, thus uniting the strains of Mr. Benjamin Rogers and Mr. James Rea with the old Adforton foundation blood. Bonnie, through her sire Carbonel, was a granddaughter of The Doctor (Mr. James Rea's) the sire of Orleans and traced further to Young Walford, Nelson, and Turpin. Turning now again to Lord Wilton, the paternal grandsire of Ancient Briton, we find much of the same old Adforton blood—Carbonel, Nelson, Turpin, Marmion (a son of Bonnie), and others related to the animals already named. Then we may notice the union of the Horace and Lord Wilton strains, a mixture very powerful for good, found in the immediate succession of Bourton, Lord Wilton's

son, to Downton Grand Duke, grandson of Horace. In these particulars the initiated reader will see close connections with the herd of Mr. Price and the names of sires used in that of Mr. Fenn; so that in the lineage of Ancient Briton, the Adforton herd with its splendid tributaries as represented in the descendant herd of Leinthall shows links with the Downton or Stonebrook and the Court House herds. American breeders if defeated in the class for Hereford bulls at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago had this comfortable reflection, that the very best blood of Herefordshire was required to win the prize away from the noble bulls exhibited by them and that they had in Ancient Briton an important addition to the Hereford herds of the United States.

*SOME NOTED SIRES IN U.S.A.*

Mr. W. S. Van Natta, writing in 1908, says: "If I were asked to state which line of blood has been the greatest single power for good among American Herefords I think I should have to name the Anxieties. I do not underestimate the value of such great bulls as Lord Wilton, The Grove 3rd, Sir Richard 2nd, and others, but take it all in all I believe that we are indebted for the improvements we seem to have made upon the Herefords in this country very largely to the blood of the famous old Carwardine bull that George Morgan brought out from England for Mr. Culbertson."

Prominent among the successful sires imported into the United States have been Success, Sir Richard 2nd 970A, The Grove 3rd 2490, Sir Bartle Frere 6419, Garfield 7015, Anxiety 5188, and Tregrehan 6232. The following American-bred Herefords have specially distinguished themselves:—Fowler 12899 by Tregrehan 6232, Anxiety 4th 9904 by Anxiety, Corrector 48975, Harold 21411, Peerless Wilton 12774 by Garfield, Dale 66481 by Columbus 51875, Earl of Shadeland 22nd 27147, Earl of Shadeland 41st 33478 both by Garfield, and Beau Donald 58996. Mr. Plumb remarks:—"Dale and Earl of Shadeland 22nd were without doubt two of the finest show specimens ever produced in the United States, and each gave eminently satisfactory service in the herd."

Anxiety 5188 was by Longhorns 4711, his dam having been Helena by De Cote 3060, granddam Regina by Heart of Oak 2035. He was bred by Mr. T. J. Carwardine, Stocktonbury, in 1876, and is described as "a history maker for the breed in America." Longhorns the sire of Anxiety was bred by Mr. W. Taylor, Showle Court, got by Mercury 3967, dam Duchess by Twin 2284. Beau Real (the grandson of Anxiety) by

Anxiety 4th 9904 was perhaps the most valuably impressive Hereford sire ever owned in Kansas. "When the history of beef cattle breeding in the West for the closing years of the nineteenth century is written it is certain that a position near the head of the list of extraordinary sires and show bulls will be assigned to the Hereford Beau Real, the grand son of Anxiety 4th."

Dale by Columbus was one of the foremost show bulls of modern times, and in American show-yards from 1896 to 1900 was well nigh invincible.

Perfection was by Dale first prize calf at Kansas City, 1899, first-prize yearling at Chicago, 1900, first-prize two-year-old and champion Hereford at Chicago, 1901.

The celebrated bull Protector, owned by Sir Joseph Pulley, was sold in 1901 at a very high price (£1200), Mr. F. A. Nave, Athica, Indiana, being the purchaser.

In 1902 Mr. G. Leigh's consignment included the champion bull Britisher sold by Mr. Edward Farr.

#### *FURTHER LARGE IMPORTS*

In 1880 Mr. C. M. Culbertson imported over 100 head. Early in 1898 Messrs. G. Leigh, Illinois, and J. Scott, Montana, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Britten, visited several noted herds and bought 79 Herefords. Mr. Britten was also instrumental in shipping a very large consignment in March of that year to the K. B. Armour Co. at Kansas City. Altogether Mr. Kirk Armour's exports numbered 228 head. In October 21 bull calves were shipped to Mr. W. Gould Busk for his ranch at Coleman in Texas, these purchases having been made through Mr. J. O. Urwick. Mr. Stirton in 1899 purchased 25 bulls for crossing purposes on behalf of Mr. A. E. Reynolds, Denver, Colorado, and later in the season a further shipment was made for the same purpose. About 100 head were sent by Mr. Britten in 1903 to Mr. C. W. Armour, Kansas City.

The first year in which Dr. T. A. Geddes, the United States expert, took the matter of the tuberculin test in hand was in 1901, when out of 249 animals tested only 7 reacted, and 3 of these only he considered suspicious cases. It was claimed that no breed, unless it be Jerseys on their native island, can show such a record.

#### *PRIZE STEERS IN U.S.A.*

Further notes on Hereford steers and grades at American Fat Stocks Show are quoted. The grade Hereford steer

Conqueror was the Sweepstakes two-year-old at the American Fat Stock Show in 1880, twenty-three competing. His weight was 1845 lbs. at 832 days; gain per day from birth 2·21 lbs. He was winner of first prize as grade three-year-old steer at the same show in 1881, twenty-four competing; weight 2145 lbs. at 1190 days; gain per day from birth 1·80 lbs. His dressed weight was 65·62 per cent., and the per cent. of profitable carcass 79·81. It is believed that the exhibition, striking quality, and success of this steer did more to rivet the favourable attention of the American stock-men upon the worth and possibilities of the Herefords as beef cattle than any one event had ever done.

The Hereford steer Roan Boy was winner of the championship at the American Fat Stock Show in 1883; he was an Illinois steer sired by a Hereford, and out of a roan half-Short-horn and half-native cow. He weighed 2125 lbs. when 1414 days old, equivalent to a growth from birth of 1·59 lbs. per day. On the day of slaughter his live weight was 2100 lbs., and dressed weight 1450 lbs. or 69·05 per cent. net. He was described by the awarding committee as "a steer that very nearly approached the highest standard of perfection as a butcher's bullock; compact, blocky, and heavily quartered, and thickly covered in the best parts with firm, mellow, well-marbled meat of the best quality."

The Hereford-Shorthorn steer Regulus was winner of the first prize as a three-year-old in the class for grades and crosses; first prize and champion three-year-old of any grade or breed and grand sweepstakes over all breeds, grades, and ages at the American Fat Stock Show in 1885. He was bred in Illinois, from the imported bull Regulus 2nd 6089, and a half-blood Shorthorn cow. At 1306 days old his weight was 2280 lbs., a growth of 1·79 lbs. per day. His dressed weight was 1560 lbs., or 68·4 per cent. net. He showed a great length and breadth of top from chine to rump, and was firmer in his handling than the grand-loined Hereford bullock Suspense.

The Hereford steer Rudolph Jr. was champion over all at the American Fat Stock Show in 1886. He was then a two-year-old, and came from the range in Wyoming, but was the get of the £800 imported sire Rudolph 6660, probably out of an imported cow. His age was 883 days, and weight 1530 lbs., which meant a growth of 1·73 lbs. per day from birth. His net dressed weight on the block was 1028 lbs. or 67·1 per cent. of his gross weight. He had previously been declared the best two-year-old Hereford and the best Hereford of any age at the Show. In speaking of this steer's appearance in

the ring for two-year-olds where he was first victorious the *Breeders' Gazette*, said: "It required no expert judge to select the winner in this ring, good as it was, for from the plains of the far West came the curly-coated thick-covered son of the noted Rudolph who, brooking no opposition either in this class or in breed sweepstakes, fought his way to the grand sweepstakes ring, where, bidding defiance to all comers, he stood the champion of the show."

The Hereford steer Hickory Nut was the champion of the American Fat Stock Show of 1891. He was an Indiana-raised Hereford shown at two years old and under three. At 954 days his gain per day has been 1.71 lbs., his gross weight being 1629 lbs. On the day of the slaughter for the dressed carcase contest his gross weight was 1584 lbs, and dressed, 1050 lbs., or 66 per cent. In the same show the prize over all for carcase showing the greatest per cent. of edible meat was awarded to the grade Hereford steer Judge, shown by Makin Bros. of Marion County. Alive, Judge at 557 days old weighed 1296 lbs., or a growth per day of 2.33 lbs. At slaughter he weighed 1252 lbs., and dressed, 801 lbs., or 64 per cent.

The Hereford steer Cherry Brandy, an Indiana-reared one, was champion four-year-old at the American Fat Stock Show of 1894. His weight was 1690 lbs. under 1084 days, or 1.56 lbs. per day. He dressed 69.2 per cent. of net beef.

The Hereford steer Jack was bred in Indiana, and as a yearling at New York in 1896 was the grand champion. At the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago in 1897, Jack, weighing 1830 lbs., not only won in his classes as a two-year-old, but was again declared champion.

The Hereford steer, The Woods' Principal (by Pride of Evergreen 51882), was grand champion fat animal at Chicago, 1901. He was calved October 19, 1899. When leaving home for the show his weight was 1645 lbs. His dressed weight was 1102 lbs., or 66.99 per cent. of beef; hide, 6.20 per cent.; and fat, 5.78 per cent. It was stated that, considering his age, weight, conformation, quantity and quality of flesh and fat, his equal has never been seen in an American showyard. After showing, this steer was sold at auction for 50 cents per lb. live weight.

#### DEMAND FOR THE BREED IN U.S.A.

Answering a question as to the prices and demand for Herefords in the United States, Mr. F. C. Giltner, Henry Co., Kentucky, wrote as follows in the *Breeders' Gazette* of April, 1908:

"As to present demand for this breed the trade is quiet and slow on all registered animals, and breed averages are about half what they were a few years ago. The minimum seems to have been reached, and all indications point to higher prices in the immediate future. The demand for Herefords comes from every section, as they seem to thrive in every clime and under every condition. Ranchmen are the largest buyers of bulls, and the farmer and breeder constitute the principal purchasers of females. In addition to the market demands of the United States and Canada, Mexico, the West Indies and South and Central America are making larger purchases each year, and these latter countries bid fair shortly to prove profitable markets for our cattle.

"As grazers, no breed of cattle approaches them, and their ability to fatten on a grass diet of their own gleanings is a quality which appeals to those who are looking for the most economical method of producing beef. Herefords naturally mature early, from 20 to 30 months being the time required to produce 1300 to 1800 lbs. of beef that will top any market.

"As a breed, the Herefords are both prolific and prepotent. A thrifty, well-conditioned bull will give Hereford type markings and quality to 90 per cent. of his offspring. Both sexes frequently remain fertile and reproduce up to the age of 20 years."

#### *POLLED HEREFORDS IN U.S.A.*

In the United States the Polled Shorthorn is now of some years' standing, but a newer variety seems to be the Polled Hereford. In a communication to the *Breeders' Gazette* (Chicago), Mr. C. T. Mercer, Taylor Co., Iowa, tells how he "manufactured" this breed. "In 1894," he says, "through an accident I bred a Hereford cow to a Red Polled bull; the offspring was a male with perfect Hereford markings and polled. Thinking this something new and he being a good individual, I left him entire for about five years, using him on a small herd of horned cows of mixed breeding, Hereford blood predominating. As a result, I found about 40 per cent. of the bull calves polled and about 75 per cent. of the heifer calves polled, some of both sexes having scurs. Selecting a small number of the best polled heifers carrying the most Hereford blood I crossed them with a polled Hereford bull I bought of Mr. Guthrie in Kansas, he having commenced breeding this same kind of cattle a few years earlier and had procured about the same as I had done, except that he used

Polled Durham blood in place of Red Polled. The result of this cross was 98 per cent. polled calves from the polled cow and about 60 per cent. from the horned cows. I still selected the best and bred to another bull of the same blood lines. I have produced 100 per cent. polled calves, and several of the bull calves of this generation have gone into herds of horned cows where no polled blood existed and sired 100 per cent. polled calves, so any one can see that they are now as strong breeders as the older polled breeds."

### 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. Torromé and Co., who export large numbers of English-bred stock to South America, stated in 1885 that they began to have inquiries for Herefords for the Argentine Republic some years prior to that date, and since then the demand and the prices had both steadily increased. His firm shipped in 1885 between 40 and 50 Herefords to that country at prices varying from £60 to £300, and in every case 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 had received some excellent Herefords from the herds of Lord



Coventry, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Thos. Myddleton, and others. Among the other breeders were Senores Zeballos, Manuel Aguirre Bell, Quesada, Mackern, etc. 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, 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 Bahia Blanca there are some very important stocks, but it is almost impossible to obtain information with 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, 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 said: "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 is thus really an established breed."

The breed has made noteworthy progress in the Argentine since the first edition of this book was published. The following notes indicate the directions in which it has progressed during the intervening twenty-five years.

#### *HERDS AND SHOWS IN THE ARGENTINE*

In his book on "Argentine Shows and Live Stock, 1904," Professor Wallace remarked that next to the Shorthorn the Hereford breed is among British cattle the best represented in the Argentine Republic. "It has," he said, "a definite place in the economy of the country and definite functions to perform

which do not in reality bring it into rivalry with the Shorthorn. The Hereford's place is not in competition with the Shorthorn in the finest camps in the most favoured localities, but to take a leading position where surroundings are not so favourable to early and rapid maturity, in which it cannot cope with its rival. And even in what may be regarded as the true Shorthorn area the Hereford, given time, renders no discreditable account of itself. . . . Their characteristics are now better understood, and they find ardent supporters among breeders who own first-rate camps, as well as among those who value more the qualities required in outside-camp life than in the galpon and the showyard. The true position of the Hereford, with a constitution which fits it better for 'rustling' than the Shorthorn, is in the outside-camps to the south-west, west, and north of the Hinterland of the richest cattle country of the Republic. It is peculiarly well adapted to the exigencies of the climate, whether due to the cold and drought of the more southern and western parts, or to the heat and semi-tropical character of the northern provinces. To the neighbouring Republic of Uruguay, chiefly south of the Rio Negro, a good many Argentine Herefords have been taken to suitable surroundings from the auction sales at Palermo, as well as exported cattle direct from England. In that Republic the Hereford is more sought after than the Shorthorn for improving the criollo cattle of the country. . . .

"A very deep claret (requernado) is the favourite colour of the dark hair, and animals with brown rings round the eyes are much preferred in the camp, both among imported and home-bred cattle, on account of the protection thereby given against the injurious influence of the summer sun. Some of the best strains of the Hereford blood, notably the celebrated Horace blood, are so marked; and these dark points have never been objected to in this country except by North American buyers, who, to make absolutely sure of the purity of the blood, insisted upon clean white faces. Many of the early prize-winners in Mr. Arkwright's herd at Hampton Court had colour about the eyes. Such cattle were credited with heavier and better flesh than others not so marked. Cattle with white eyelids and adjoining skin are liable to suffer from sun-burning and irritation, resulting in disease of the eye, which sometimes proves fatal. On the ranches of North America and in Jamaica a similar difficulty is experienced."

The following list is given by Professor Wallace of a few of the leading breeders of Herefords in Argentina: Gregorio Villafane, San Gregorio, Chacabuco; Celedonio Pereda, Villa Maria, Maximo, Paz; Arturo Yeomans, La Nerumbega, 9, de

Julio ; Leonardo Pereyra, San Juan, Quilmes ; Alfonso Ayerza, Las Hormigas, Quilmes ; Emilio Frers, La Estrella, San Pedro.

In competition with all comers at the shows of the Argentine Rural Society (Professor Wallace adds) Hereford "novillos" occupied a very creditable position, while they were mainly camp fed. In the earlier years Dr. Emilio Frers carried off five champion prizes from seven exhibitions ; and at the Rosario show in August, 1903, the pen of novillos from his La Estrella herd, although placed second on account of age, were heavier than the winning pen of high-grade Shorthorns. In recent times the herd of Mr. Gregorio Villafane has been conspicuously in evidence in gaining showyard honours. At the September Show of 1902 it secured the championship of the breed with an animal of very special quality, Grandison 42nd. At the shows of 1900 and 1901 the conjunto, or group prize, fell to the same herd. At the show in 1903 the championship and Hughes cup went to San Juan with a splendid bull, Wonderful, the second prize falling to Mr. Villafane's Grandison 15th. First, second, and third in both of the younger classes easily went to the San Gregorio herd. In the heifer classes Dr. Emilio Frers carried off first prize in the two-year-old class and third in the younger class, in which Mr. Villafane was first and Mr. Pereyra second. The exhibits of Herefords were all from the three excellent herds named (with the exception of two one-year-old bulls sent by two other exhibitors), and they divided the honours among them, with the exception of a fourth prize for a two-year-old bull, which went to Mr. Arturo Yeomans, who also secured the first and second prizes for eight Hereford bulls born between June 1st and December 31st, 1901, and inscribed in the Argentine Hereford Herd Book. In view of the necessity of retaining the best animals in breeding condition, the La Estrella heifers had not been prepared for show as the prize-winning bulls from San Gregorio and San Juan had been.

Professor Wallace mentions that he had the privilege of seeing the camp and galpon stock of Herefords and Shorthorns at San Gregorio prior to the 1904 show. "The accommodation in a spacious galpon (raised a few feet above ground to secure ventilation and drainage), and the whole system of management for the development of animals in perfect condition, left nothing to be desired. No greater skill or care, including cleanliness, could be exhibited in any similar establishment in this country, and the results must be pronounced by any impartial judge as the triumph of galpon feeding."

In a notice of the work of the Rural Society of Argentina,

Mr. Herbert Gibson mentioned that over 10,000 pure pedigree Herefords had been registered in the Herd Book of the Society.

The following are among those who have sent Herefords to South America in recent years:—Messrs. H. B. Wyatt and Co., Torrome, Sons and Co., Cooper and Nephews, John Thornton and Co., A. Mansell and Co., P. and G. Hughes, Wilson Brothers, the Liebig Extract of Meat Co., D. MacLennan, Poels and Sidey, G. H. H. Kennedy, R. Taylor, A. R. Yeomans, J. Cullen, B. Thomas, H. Darbyshire, J. and A. Moore, E. Sturgeon, E. B. Perkins, Drabble Brothers, F. Braga, E. M. Casares, F. A. Sneath, W. and J. Biggerstaff, C. F. Lahusen, etc.

#### *AN ARGENTINE SKETCH OF HEREFORD PROSPECTS*

After referring to the work on behalf of the Herefords by Mr. Gregorio Villafane, Mr. Leonardo Pereyra, Mr. Arthur Yeomans, and Dr. Celedonio Pereda, a writer in the "Argentine Estancia," published by the Rural Society in 1903, and edited by Dr. Abel Bengolea, claimed that the breed had improved there, and proceeded to say that the matter of extension of this variety was one of science, management, of experiment, not of irrational limitation, of capricious opposition, and still less of fashion. He then remarked:—

"Argentine breeders must begin to look at these matters from a general and national point of view. Up to the present time the province of Buenos Ayres has been the live stock world of the country, but now, although it does not cease to progress at a great rate, it is rapidly becoming only a part of our Argentine world." After pointing out the regions occupied chiefly by the Shorthorn it is observed: "But the live stock country of Argentina is much more than this: the whole of the South, that is from Rio Negro to Tierra del Fuego, more than forty thousand square miles of Patagonian land, is unfitted for the Shorthorn. The Hereford, less affected by cold, and thrifty under scant feed, has there a field of action which it is time to think of occupying in order to assure our sovereignty by means of population. The Andine valleys offer in all their extent an immense area for live stock, having the Chilian market close at hand, only the mountain range between. This we find from the Neuquen to Salta and Jujuy, from the vicinity of the Antarctic circle to the tropic of Capricorn. And all this is for the Hereford, the Aberdeen-Angus, and others of nature's own frugal brood. For them we have also the whole of those poor lands, which in large areas are to be found in every direction, where no grass does grow, and where

artificial meadows give but a scanty yield. For them also are the calid region, the Chacos, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and on the shores of our great rivers, northern Corrientes, and fertile Misiones." . . . "We may here remark that the geographical area, more particularly destined for the Herefords, goes far beyond the bounds of Argentina into the neighbouring countries. There is a curious and suggestive fact to be noted with reference to the trade in Hereford breeding stock, and it is that after having declined in recent years, to the point that the few animals sent to the shows could not be sold, we begin to see a slow but steady reaction in sales, a reaction which in the present year (1903) has been considerably strengthened. The purchasers—we have investigated the matter thoroughly—are almost entirely estancieros from the Republic of Uruguay, with a few from Rio Grande in Brazil. This fact affords us an excellent indication. The stockmen of Uruguay and the south of Brazil have recognised from the experience of several years that the Hereford gives them a much surer pecuniary result than the Shorthorn in the grading up of their herds. The writer of these lines knows personally of various cases in which bulls of both breeds have been tried on estancias in Uruguay and Rio Grande do Sul, the Hereford invariably giving the best results, whenever the latitude approached the sub-tropical zone. In the northern districts of our neighbour Uruguay, grading is invariably accomplished by the use of Hereford bulls, as from Paysandu upwards the climate is decidedly against the Shorthorn. In Salto, Tacuarembó, Artigas, Cerro Largo, and Rivera, the Hereford is used, as well as in the central departments of Durazno, Minas, and San José, and even in the fine cattle districts of Soriano and Rio Negro there are herds of splendid grazier's stock, and also some fine stud farms of Hereford cattle. Rio Grande and the neighbouring states of the same country (Brazil), Parana and Santa Catalina, use the Hereford for grading up, especially Rio Grande, which has some 3,000,000 head of cattle, four-fifths of them being creoles, which the stockmen of the State are determined to improve in order to supply their great beef-salting yards on the Cuarcim, which at present are paying preferential prices amounting sometimes to an increase of 40 per cent. for Uruguayan cattle which is now well advanced in the grading of its herds, besides possessing fine pastures for the rapid fattening of stock; these pastures being so excellent that the grazing stock in Uruguay is ready for slaughter two months before that of the Rio Grande districts, although the grazing land there is not bad.

“ Thus, these countries possess an uniform and continuous area of large extent and of great importance for the development of the Hereford as a transformer of the creole herds, which between Uruguay and Rio Grande amount to more than 12,000,000 head. In its turn Paraguay, with its immense uninhabited plains, highly appropriate for live stock breeding on an extensive scale, calls for well-bred bulls. These must, necessarily, be Herefords, and the Argentine stud farms will furnish the supplies for all this demand.

“ It is unnecessary to insist on such facts, as they are easy to prove and to understand. We make note of them without theorising as to the appropriateness of the breeds indicated for the expansion of the business and their uses therein, which we have already put forward, because we believe that their merits are already acknowledged. It is a well-established fact that all stockmen here, who breed both Shorthorns and Herefords, invariably affirm the greater resistance of the latter during bad weather and drought. The greater the simplicity of the machine, less liable is it to get out of order. Meanwhile the steer, the beef, yields the same pecuniary result as the Shorthorn. Its great disadvantage in the competition with the Shorthorn, in temperate climes where the population is numerous and lands high-priced and susceptible of being worked to the utmost extent, is the lack of milking qualities in the cows. But these industrial districts are necessarily limited by physical features, climate and other unalterable factors.

“ These limits should point out to the Argentine stock breeders the boundaries of the Shorthorn rule, seeing that, even if in certain cold regions of the country the dairy business should in time become of importance as a logical evolution of pastoral industry, it will not be the Shorthorn breed that will be called on to respond to this future necessity, but other breeds of dairy cattle from similar climates.

“ The show in 1903 proved two facts ; that the favourable opinion held in other countries regarding the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeds does not gain ground in this country, but that fortunately there remains a group of estancieros full of hope and spirit who still persist and support the excellent blood of these breeds, which promise such good results in the future. The first fact is logical ; until quite lately Argentine stock breeding has been generally understood to mean that of the province of Buenos Ayres, and this has been very near the real truth. It happened that, for this district, the Shorthorn had deservedly secured a preponderance ; there was scarcely any reason why any rivals should be admitted. But the province was enlarged, the stock of the great Buenos

Ayres centre spreads around, it stretches out with titanic strides, and the new zones to be stocked call for other factors, other qualities,—districts are opened up to allow space for all species of living things capable of producing wealth, as they are also opened to every race of men who possess the necessary energy. The Argentine Rural Society, in the national movement it has carried out of late years, has the merit of having made people understand this new and prolific direction taken by our great pastoral industry, drawing it out of the limited and artificial framework of one province and treating it as the patrimony, the work and the wealth of the whole nation. It will not be long before the effects of this great generalisation will be felt, which has thrown down barriers and enlarged our horizon. Meanwhile it is only prudent to prepare the materials of operation. North America can show us a great deal in this sense. It bred Shorthorns with great energy and they were sufficient as long as it went in for mixed farming and stock breeding—but as soon as the new opening for range stock-breeding on the unenclosed plains of the boundless West appeared, it took advantage of the qualities acquired by the thrifty and hardy breeds, by purchasing in England entire herds of Herefords, which now are reinforced and varied by Aberdeen-Angus. There also, there is space for all! But the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus are in great and steadily increasing demand, resulting in a heavy rise in prices.”

Reference is next made to the sale of the Hereford bull Perfection at £1800 in the United States, other incidents being cited, and the article concludes thus:—

“All these arguments, founded on facts, should be borne in mind, as they give vigour to the modest and appropriate words which the breeder of the champion Hereford has converted into the motto of his advocacy in favour of the breed: ‘Its purity of blood and soundness recommend it as advantageous for the country; it is the duty of one and all to preserve it, now that we have it in our hands.’”

#### *A TYPICAL ARGENTINE HERD*

ESTANCIA SAN JUAN, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The marked success that has attended the importation of Hereford cattle into Argentina is well exemplified in the case of the herd at Estancia San Juan, Buenos Ayres, which recently completed the fiftieth year of its existence, and is therefore one of the oldest established in the country.

The founder and owner of this herd, the late Mr. Leonardo Pereyra, considered to be the first breeder of Herefords in

Argentina, purchased in 1862 his first Hereford bull, Niagara 2131, bred by Mr. John Naylor, Leighton Hall, Welshpool, by Admiral 1481 from Violet (Volume IV., p. 203), and two years later two heifers from the same breeder. With these three animals he commenced to form the herd which now holds the premier position in the country. Years later, in 1880, the effect of Niagara's influence was further strengthened by the acquisition of two new bulls, Hopeful 8th 5978, bred by Messrs. J. B. and G. H. Green, Leintwardine, and got by Albert 5182 out of Hardy 6th (Volume XI., p. 182), and The Zulu 6225, bred by Mr. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury, by Thoughtful 5063 from Hazel (Volume IX., p. 319). From that time Mr. Pereyra continued periodically to import bulls and cows from the best English stock-farms. Among these may be named Spangle 7th (Volume XIV., p. 550), bred by Mr. John Price, Regulus 4076, bred by the late Mr. Tudge, got by Sir Roger 4136, out of Bonnie by Carbonel 1525. This cow was one of the most distinguished in the herd, having obtained first prize at the Argentine International Show of 1890, and having been the founder of one of the most conspicuous families in the herd then. Lady Aberdeen 3rd (Volume XIV., p. 496), bred by Mr. L. L. Moore, was shipped at the same time as Spangle 7th, and, like this cow, was the foundress of another of the oldest tribes; she was by Bredwardine 5233, first at the Machynlleth meeting of the Montgomeryshire Society in 1877. Poppy (Volume XVII., p. 209), bred by H.M. Queen Victoria at Windsor, was another foundation cow worth pointing out. She was by Conqueror 7510, bred by Mr. T. J. Carwardine, by the famous Lord Wilton 4740, her dam being Pauline (Volume XVII., p. 209). Conqueror was sold for export to North America, where he came to be considered one of the best bulls of his time. Quite one of the best cows was Chatterbox (Volume XVIII., p. 686), bred by Mr. William Tudge, by Lord Wilton, her dam being also of Mr. Tudge's breeding by Auctioneer 5194. Amongst the ancestors of this cow are some of the greatest celebrities of the breed. Chatterbox was also the dam of Chimalma 5th, winner of first prize at the Palermo Show in 1905, and of the Hughes Cup, presented for the best Hereford, male or female.

In 1882 further acquisitions were made, amongst them being Mars 6061, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner. He was got by Corsair 5271, bred by the late Mr. P. Turner, The Leen; his dam Stella (Volume IX., p. 436) was also bred by Mr. A. P. Turner. Mars, as a yearling, was third at the Royal Show at Carlisle in 1880, and second at the Reading meeting in 1882.

The bull that by his typical produce left almost unpre-



cedented traces in the herd twenty years ago was Magnet 8873, bred by Mr. Richard Edward. Another very useful bull that left excellent produce was First Fruit 13059, bred by Mr. Robinson, placed second at the Royal at Nottingham, in 1888, the only time exhibited. First Fruit was by Highland Laird 7015, from Princess Beatrice 2nd (Volume XVIII., p. 605), by Rose Stock 6651, by Lord Wilton 4740.

These additions, periodically renewed by fresh specimens possessing desirable qualities, imported directly from England or purchased from other farms, not only increased the importance of the herd, but contributed with the excellent prize-winners secured by Mr. Pereyra to produce great uniformity in the herd.

Included in the number of prize-winners in the herd in 1908 were to be found, among others, Royal Hero 18067, used as stock bull at different times; Bonny Cross 18717, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, by Pearl Cross 16882, and grandson of Hilarity 8734, by the celebrated bull The Grove 3rd 5051. This bull left few descendants, but they were all especially good. He was sire of Wonderful 23840, and Shamrock 23757, winners of the first prizes at the Palermo Shows, Wonderful having been champion in 1904. Other bulls that had won prizes in England before joining the herd included Downton Sportsman 18340, bred by Mr. T. Fenn; False Prophet 16045, bred by Mr. J. H. Yeomans, by Prophet 6622; and Character 17762, bred by Mr. William Thomas, by Prairie Star 15567, bred by Mr. Arkwright. Character was sire of Chimalma 5th, winner of first prize and the Hughes Cup, presented for the best Hereford, male or female, at the Palermo Show, 1905. Yet another bull used was Lancelot 19506, bred by Mr. J. H. Arkwright, and the property of the late Queen, having served a year in the Windsor herd. He was by the famous Red Cross 18040, and may be pointed out as one of the bulls that left the best offspring, especially on the female side. They have inherited his Hampton Court type so far as to be easily distinguished by their characteristic uniformity. Ladas 17919, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, by the great sire and prize-winner Albion 15027, as a stock sire made himself noteworthy of late years; he was sire of Lacchahual, champion at Palermo in 1907, and winner of the cup given by the English Hereford Herd Book Association as well as of the cup presented by the similar society of North America. He also sired Quilmes Actress, winner of three first prizes at the Sociedad Rural Argentina Shows in three successive years, and Ladas Gift, second in 1906 and 1907 at the same show. This bull formed with Lacchahual one of the trio to compete for the best group of three Herefords prize.

Ladas, exhibited by H.M. Queen Victoria, obtained the following prizes in 1895: First at the Royal, at Darlington; first at the Bath and West, at Taunton; first at Hereford; and first at the Shropshire and West Midland, at Shrewsbury.

Barry 20459, also bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, by the famous Nonpareil 19614, like Lancelot, had the peculiarity of excelling in female issue. He was sire of Chahuarà 6th, first prize as a yearling at the Sociedad Rural Argentina Show, Palermo. To this herd went also the well-known Holmer 22229, bred by Mr. Peter Coats, by Plunder 20250, out of Rowena 7th (Volume XXXIII.). All Ireland 4th 23263, Baron 22719, bred by Capt. E. L. A. Heygate, by Success 21792, bred by Mr. Turner, Campaigner 23935, also by Success 21792, dam Camelia (Volume XXXI., p. 403), are other bulls that have recently been in service in the herd.

Respecting the female side of the herd, we would refer our readers to Volumes XXXIV. to XXXIX. of the Hereford Herd Book, where they will not only see the numerical importance of the San Juan Hereford herd, but also the excellence of the respective pedigrees contained in it. The herd is now the property of Mr. Leonardo Pereyra Iraola.

#### *SAN GREGORIO*

One of the most prominent and successful herds of Herefords in the Argentine is that at San Gregorio, which is situated about nine miles from Chacabuco on the Pacific Railway. The founder of the estancia was the late Senor Gregorio Villafane, who was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the breed in South America. He was seconded in all his efforts by his son, Don Domingo, under whose direct charge the estancia has been for the last few years. There are more than 300 pure-bred Hereford cows in the paddocks. These are mated with the best imported sires. The most recent purchase was the celebrated bull Fire King, the well-known Royal champion, bred by His Majesty the King at Windsor. At the agricultural shows held during the past twenty years at Palermo the estancia San Gregorio has been highly successful. Their best year was in 1902, when the bull Grandison 42nd was the champion of the exhibition over all other competitors irrespective of breed. In the same year San Gregorio carried off the first prize for the three best bulls shown. For this trophy competition was open to all breeds. In 1908 they won the championship for Herefords with Matterhorn 30th, which also secured the American cup offered by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, the Hereford

Herd Book Society's prize, and also the Hereford Breeders' prize. Senores Villafane also won the champion prize at the exhibition held in Rosario by the Rural Society of Santa Fe with the bull Grandison 62nd. The champion bull Matterhorn was sold for close on £500. During the past eight years the Herefords from San Gregorio have won four championships for bulls, two first prizes for the best group of bulls in 1900 and 1901, the grand cup of honour in 1902, seven silver cups for special prizes, and twenty-eight first prizes for Herefords and Shorthorns.

#### LARGE RIVER PLATE HERDS

On the vast property in South America belonging to the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Herefords have had an extended trial, and have proved very satisfactory. The secretary of the company, in sending us a list of the pedigree Hereford bulls and heifers that have been shipped to their River Plate ranches, says: "The herd was commenced over twenty years ago, and we have found Herefords give exceedingly satisfactory results, especially in Uruguay. We naturally have wide experience in cattle breeding, as our herd altogether numbers about 250,000 head. A large proportion of these are Herefords, and we personally have found them to give the best results in good average natural pastures on the River Plate. In one or two exceptional localities Polled Angus are to be preferred, owing apparently to idiosyncrasies in the feeding." The following is the list of bulls and heifers exported since 1901, by the Liebig Extract of Meat Company, the names of the breeders being added:—

**BULLS.**—(1901) Loadstone (Mr. T. Fenn). (1903) Red Ensign (Mr. J. Hill); Chapter, Sir Christopher (Mr. E. Farr); Tyrant (Mr. A. P. Turner); Early English (Mr. W. T. Barneby); Sparkle (Mr. S. Robinson); Banquo (Mr. J. Hill); Banker (Mr. A. P. Turner); Pyon Director, Pyon Sampson, Pyon Commander, Pyon Admiral (Mr. Evans, The Hill); Marchant (Mr. Evans, Perry Ditch); Pirate (Mr. Evans, Lynch); Gay Lad (Mr. Morris); Thicket, Ferrier, Testator (Mr. Moore); Hopeful 21st (Mr. Green); Thane (Mr. J. Hill); Fireball (H.M. The King, Windsor). (1905) Revolter (Mr. Rees Keene); Montford Peer (Mr. T. S. Minton); Peter II. (Mr. G. H. Green); Montford Patriot (Mr. T. L. Minton); Galore (Mr. A. P. Turner); Hamlet (Mr. J. Hill); Bowstring (Mr. Compton); Acorn, Rufus (Mr. A. P. Turner); Leopold (Mr. Evans); Gold Star (Mr. Hughes); Premier (Mr. A. E. Hughes); Berrington (Mr. J. R. Hill). (1907) Viceroy (Mr. Wm. Tudge).

**HEIFERS.**—(1903) Beira (Mr. James Edwards); Marcella,

Valkyr (Mr. A. P. Turner); Zephyr, Lady Wilton (Mr. J. Hill); Nectarine (Mr. A. F. Russell); Sapphire, May Queen, Etna, Feather Stick, Bella, Andafuma (Mr. J. Hill); Cora, Dewdrop (Mr. Evans, The Hill); Rubella (Mr. Evans, Perry Ditch); Heather, Gileen (Mr. Evans, Lynch); Primrose, Livia (Mr. A. P. Turner); Russett (Mr. Farr). (1905) Spangle 73, Lilac 26 (Mr. G. H. Green); Fancy Work, Thimble (Mr. J. Hill); Sweetness, Primitive (Mr. Compton); Summer Court Plum (Mr. Tudge); Countess Sarah (Mr. Thomas Fenn); Geisha, Erica (Mr. A. P. Turner); Dulcimer, Sweet Nancy, Joan (Mr. E. Farr); Saucy, Dulcie, Soubrette (H.M. The King, Windsor). (1906) Lilian, Beryl, Eleanor, Ariel (H.M. The King, Windsor). (1907) Claret, Cornflower, Flounce (Capt. E. L. A. Heygate); Nelson's Accident, Petrol (Mr. W. T. Barnaby); Twyford Lupa, Twyford Ketmah (Mr. Jas. Edwards); Rosebud (Mr. W. Tudge); Whiteheart (Mr. H. W. Russell); Agnes (Mr. Jas. Evans); Sunbeam (Mr. W. Tudge); Golden Star (Mr. John Tudge).

In an article in the *Lancet* it is mentioned that in 1868 the Liebig Extract of Meat Company farmed some 28,494 acres of land in South America, and the total head of horned cattle reared in this area was 12,000; in 1878 the number of acres was 37,961, and the number of cattle 19,036; in 1888 the number of acres was 126,984, and of cattle 36,685; in 1898 the pasture land comprised 254,133 acres, and the cattle numbered 66,435 head; while in 1908 the acreage was no less than 1,302,386, and the number of cattle 224,406. "That is to say," remarks the special commissioner of the *Lancet*, "this company possesses one and a third million acres of grass-land, and nearly a quarter of a million cattle. Striking as the figures may be as illustrating the enormous expansion of the cattle-rearing industry, they become still more impressive when regard is had to the fact that the cattle are no longer, as in Liebig's day, and according to his own words, 'half-wild animals,' but are bred from the choicest pedigree stock taken from the farms of our best English breeders."

As already indicated the breed has found many other supporters in Uruguay where it has done remarkably well.

#### 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 eighty years. Mr. Duckham, in his Record, parts i. and ii., 1870, wrote: 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 Monaughty 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, said: "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 are 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 referred 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 cover 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, the authors were indebted to Messrs. McConnell and Wood of Durundur, Brisbane, Queensland, who were good enough to send them in 1885:—"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 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 202 (Volume V.) 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 157 (Volume III.), 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 Dyraaba, 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. Mayberry; 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 3925.

"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 347 (Volume VI.). Two of the cows, Dowager and Victoria, were bred by Mr. Rea, of Monaughty; 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 Erlah, 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 236 (Volume VIII.) and Sunbeam 377 (Volume VIII.), and he purchased Fanny 250 (Volume VIII.) by Stanway 2790, and Treasurer, by Pearl Diver out of Sybilla 230 (Volume VIII.). 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. [Mr. White died in 1890.]

“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 were 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 had been increased by large purchases from Mr. J. D. Cox of Cullenbone, Mudgee; Hon. W. Miles, Parkhead; Messrs. White Bros., Edinglassie, Muswellbrook; Mr. George Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee; Mr. Geo. Loder of Abbey Green, Singleton, N.S.W., and others. The Tocal cattle were 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 were 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 were of similar breeding to those from Mr. Cox, and had a very large infusion of Defiance blood, combined with that of the celebrated Oxford Lad 4192. The heifers from Messrs. White were 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 were a choice lot, several of them being prize-winners, and were by the high-class bulls St. Clair Lad, Sir Hercules 4971, Oxford Dandy, and the Oxford 4692.

Messrs. McConnell and Wood wrote in 1885: "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. Boughton 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 in 1885 were descended from the above, and did 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

was the bull chiefly used at that 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 then numbered 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 numbered in 1885 upwards of 80 prizes, including 60 first, and three champions. Mr. Angas remarked: "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 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 had the poorest paddocks, they were 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 formation and management of the important herd belonging to Mr. Reginald Wyndham of Leconfield, Brauxton, New South Wales, were thus described by its owner in 1885: "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 then in service were 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 were as pure Herefords to look at as those from the Tocal cows; some, having eight pure crosses of Hereford blood, might be considered pure Herefords for all practical purposes. The bulls from this herd were generally sent to Queensland, where they always gave satisfaction for herd purposes, the prices obtained for the bulls when they were 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 were regularly culled out every year, generally being spayed 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 were exhibited at shows, and all of these, with one exception only, took first or second prize. The herd was kept on the natural grass of the paddocks all the year round, the stud sires only being stabled during the winter. The cows were remarkably prolific, going to the bull when two years old, and they continued 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."

In Australia a movement was begun in 1886 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. Wyndham, Leconfield, appeared in the Sydney papers, stating that they had been requested by a number of breeders of Hereford cattle to convene a meeting of owners during the Sydney Show, to

consider the desirability of publishing a Hereford Herd Book for the Colony, and inviting the co-operation of stock-owners. In 1890 the various Australian registers were merged into one. The principal herds now are those of Mr. Reynolds, Tocal; Mr. Angas and Mr. Beattie.

#### *BEEF PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND*

In an article in the "Rural Industries of Queensland" (1897) it is remarked: "Herefords have many admirers. The Hon. Wm. Allan has his neat and choice herd at Dalveen, while the Durundur and Gowrie stud herds are also renowned. Then that grand old pioneer family, the Archers of Grace mere, uphold the honours of this breed in the central district. The Lyndhurst herd, near Pentland in the North, was started at great expense by Messrs. Barnes and Fulford. But with all deference to the above breeders, Mr. R. Christison of Lammermoor had, by devoting a life-long study, experience and knowledge, by scientific breeding, the finest Hereford herd in Australasia, both as a show and a profitable one. One cannot but admire the magnificent enthusiasm of this gentleman. The deep thought and thoroughness with which he has conducted his management is clearly evidenced to any one perusing his pamphlet on the 'Flocks and Herds of Queensland.' Let me quote his own words: 'For instance, I tried Durhams on Lammermoor. They did well, but were not to my mind quite satisfactory. I changed to Herefords, which did better, and I have found that they are more prolific, less prone to disease, that they mature earlier, and travel better than Durhams. Consequently, they pay better, for the reason that their surroundings are better adapted to this particular breed than to Shorthorns. And what is even more important, the preponderance in weight of their hindquarters produces a greater quantity of high-priced beef.' With reference to the alleged wild nature of Herefords, Mr. Christison added: 'Whereas we found that where ploughing was done by oxen in the counties of England, the breed most in demand was the Hereford, on account of its docility. Mr. Douglas of Mount Maria, near Morven, quite recently gave me his experience of the Herefords in exactly the same words, and other breeders of them throughout the colonies have all expressed themselves as strongly when referring to their constitution, docility, early maturity, and profitable qualities. I found them good goers on the roads, they travelled well, and were quiet. For those who are at all sceptical, I add a few interesting figures and facts which are recommended to all who intend

competing in the English or Colonial markets against all comers. There has always been a prejudice against the Herefords for so-called wildness and alleged falling off in the hindquarters. The following figures prove conclusively that the latter opinion is erroneous."

TOWNSVILLE SHOW, 1896.

Result of Lammermoor Herefords:—

	Fores.	Hinds.	Total weight.	Inside fat.
Champion ox, 4 years old ..	545	611	1156	89 lbs.

Preponderance in weight of hinds over fores, 66 lbs., at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.—£2 1s. 6d.

Winners of Messrs. James Nelson Bros.' Cup—21 guineas:

	Fores.	Hinds.	Total weight.	Average.	Inside fat.
5 oxen, 4 years	2577	2705	5282	1056	409 lbs.
5 oxen, 4 years	2092	2333	4425	885	322 lbs.

Preponderance in weight of hinds over fores, 369 lbs., at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ —£11 10s. 7d.

"These weights of the eleven head were taken after chilling allowance, which is 3 per cent., and the ten oxen that secured the 21 guineas prize beat Mount Cornish, Towerhill, Afton Downs, Telemon, and Inkerman Shorthorns at the autumn show. The preponderance of weight in hinds over fores is important and represents a shilling per pound against  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. This can be looked upon as the acme of high-class scientific breeding."

The show at Townsville in 1897 took place during the worst of seasons known. The usual summer rains were light and not general. However, the Lammermoor Herefords again came to the front.

Beryl and Co.'s prize fell to three Hereford spayed heifers that Mr. Christison took out of a mob of cattle travelling to Alligator Creek meat works to boil. Their weights are interesting:—

	Fores.	Hinds.	Total.	Inside fat.
1 heifer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ..	336	416	752	156 lbs.
1 heifer, $3\frac{3}{4}$ years ..	315	391	706	
1 heifer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ..	344	427	771	

The preponderance in weight of hinds over fores in these three heifers was 240 lbs., at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—£7 10s. These weights were supplied by the manager of the Ross River works after the meat had been chilled sixteen hours, and Mr.

Christison having been complimented by English salesmen and butchers, who described the Lammermoor beef as "equal to the very best English grass fed."

One of the neatest and most compact herds of Herefords in the colony was that of Mr. Douglas at Mount Maria, near Morven. And a writer contended that for fast improving a herd, getting rid of bad colours, conformation, and constitutions, Herefords and Devons are the best breeds, and properly worked they become quiet and are marketable earlier.

The largest herd of Herefords at one time in the colonies was at Orneo, in Gippsland, the property of Messrs. Wilson and Dougharty.

Mr. Christison, in the pamphlet referred to, remarked that, especially in order to acquire further improvement in his herds, he went to England to procure an impress to produce the desired results. He had his choice of animals which had been fattened up for exhibition, but preferred to select those which had not received much attention. It was midwinter, and he made his selections from cattle which were scraping away the snow in order to reach the short grass, and which camped in open sheds in fields at night. These had received no artificial feeding which tended to cover defects, and they showed unmistakable vigour of constitution. He found what he felt to be a want in his stud herd, and he had a shrewder purpose by making purchases from the herds of Sir James Rankin, Mr. Wm. Tudge, and Lord Coventry.

At the Townsville Show in 1894 the show cattle were slaughtered at the Ross River Meat Works, and were weighed after being partly chilled. The best pen of three fat bullocks from Lammermoor averaged 978 lbs., and those from Afton Downs, which were a year older, 1104 lbs. The best pen of freezing cattle from Lammermoor averaged 863 lbs., and a pen of Messrs. Bell and Johnson 893 lbs. A pen of spayed heifers from Lammermoor averaged 69 lbs. of inside fat, and the eleven Lammermoor cattle 63 lbs. to 80 lbs., and Mr. Johnson's six bullocks 64 lbs. Mr. Johnson's bullocks were even older than the Afton ones. At the 1895 show Mr. Christison's bullocks, described as fit for any first-class shop in London, averaged from 1047 lbs. to 1170 lbs., one four-year-old weighed 1170 lbs., while a six-year-old from another exhibitor weighed 1222 lbs.

In a letter to Mr. Christison dated June, 1907, Mr. T. B. Macintosh, manager, said that Mr. Cordingley was highly pleased with the 1800 No. 5 bullocks, three years old; they averaged 637 lbs. dressed weight, and the heavier weights of the show bullocks would increase the average. The show

cattle at Townsville Show, 1908, averaged 936 lbs. for four-year-olds, and 879 lbs. for three-year-olds.

In a report of one of the shows at Townsville, the *Herald* said the three baby beeves from Lammermoor scaled 822 lbs. average, but what was more extraordinary, the hind quarters scaled 174 lbs. more than the fore quarters, and the same result was noticeable throughout the whole of the Lammermoor Herefords. The first-prize heavy bullock, a Shorthorn, showed an excess of 26 lbs. in the fore over the hind quarters, whereas the heaviest Hereford, Mr. Christison's, scaled an excess of 70 lbs. in the hind over the fore quarters. The importance of this can best be explained by the remark that for 1 lb. of beef from the fore quarters, 10 lbs. of rump steak are sold by the retail butchers. The same results were noticeable throughout the whole of the cattle, the six spayed heifers scaling an excess of 490 lbs. in the hind over the fore quarters.

The Lammermoor cattle having been so prominently brought before the public at this show and in the frozen meat market in London, induced a writer contributing to the paper above named to make a few inquiries as to the history of the herd. The deep red colour and beautiful mossy coat at once suggested that they had a large infusion of Reynold's Carlisle blood in them. The herd was principally founded on that blood, but since then Mr. Christison has imported some of the best strains to be found in England—importations having been made from the Earl of Coventry's celebrated Croome Court herd, and included descendants of the celebrated cow Giantess and the champion Lord Wilton.

Among the bulls used at Lammermoor was Shrewsbury, calved July 25th, 1885, got by Lord Warden, dam Fancy 2nd by Sir James 4975, granddam Fancy by Thrupton 1422. Imported Fancy was dam of Prince Albert, Blood Royal, and Fancy 1st and 2nd. Prince Albert was a great show and champion bull, for which 500 guineas was refused. Shrewsbury gained the 100 guinea prize as champion bull at Sydney in 1886. Another sire was Cromwell, calved November 9th, 1885, by Lord Warden, dam the famous prizewinner Last Day 3rd by Prince Albert 216, and another was Maranda, calved August 28th, 1885, sire Lord Warden, dam Maritana 3rd by Sir James 4975.

Mr. Christison has been able to bring to the market oxen of two years old fully and perfectly matured. Referring to the effects of the drought culminating in 1898, he mentioned several herds of other breeds that had been swept away, adding, "Whilst on exactly similar country, through the same drought and conditions, my Herefords lived, and absolutely every year



of the long drought I was enabled to send off bullocks (some fats and a big lot of stores), and the constitution of my breeders was not impaired. The Ross River Meat Works report said the 501 bullocks would average about 672 lbs. They were of the best quality, and would make first-class freezers. Major Long of the Army Commissariat was pleased to see their grand quality. The individual weights of the show cattle were 771 lbs., 722 lbs., 787 lbs., 816 lbs., 781 lbs., 798 lbs., 783 lbs., 841 lbs., 821 lbs., 725 lbs., 815 lbs., 776 lbs., 879 lbs., 831 lbs., 806 lbs., 883 lbs., making a total average of 12,840 lbs. These show cattle were all in the primest condition. The cattle received from Lammermoor during that season weighed 359,836 lbs. for 521 head, an average of 677.63 lbs. Another lot of bullocks averaged 803.91 lbs.

There are usually rather more than 500 head in the Lammermoor pure-bred stud herd. The present sires are pedigree bulls imported from England, and from the famous Hereford herd at Tocal in New South Wales, the property of Mr. Frank Reynolds.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

A sketch of Hereford breeding in New Zealand has been furnished by Mr. James Stuckey, and is utilised in the following :—

It is believed the first importation of pedigree Hereford cattle into New Zealand was the bull Duke of Edinburgh 3077, calved January 13, 1868, bred by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He was imported by Messrs. R. and E. Maclean, Auckland. About the same time, and possibly in the same ship, was imported Princess Helena (apparently in calf), calved April 26, 1868; she was also bred by her late Majesty. The next importations were by Col. Whitemore, Clive Grange, Hawkes Bay, in 1875. He then introduced a bull together with the heifers Amethyst, calved May 1, 1872, by Provost 4067, bred by the late Mr. P. Turner, The Leen, Pembridge; Lady Claire (dam of Lord Wilton), bred by the late Mr. Wm. Tudge, Adforton (Lady Claire does not seem to have bred very freely, as there appears to be a record of only one bull from her in the New Zealand Herd Book); and Silver 2nd, bred by the late Mr. B. Rogers, The Grove (none of her stock are recorded in the New Zealand Herd Book). The next importations appear to have been by Messrs. R. and E. Maclean—the bulls Horace 3rd 5386, calved October 12, 1877, by Horace 3877, bred by Mr. F. Platt, Upper Brenton, Hereford; and Coomassie 5841, calved July

25, 1878, bred by Mrs. S. Edwards, Wintercott. There is no record to show if these two animals came in the same vessel or not. They were animals of totally different character which they transmitted to their stock, Horace 3rd giving great size and weight. They may have been on the coarse side, but they had good constitutions. Coomassie gave great quality, bringing them closer to the ground, reducing the weight very little if any. Leonora 2nd, calved September 7, 1876, bred by Mrs. S. Edwards, was probably imported with the two last-named bulls by Messrs. R. and E. Maclean. They also about that time imported from Australia a cow Graceful, bred there from the family of the late Mr. J. Williams' Gay Lass by Riff Raff 1052.

Up to this date Messrs. Maclean and Col. Whitmore appear to have been the only importers, but Mr. James Stuckey, having settled at Te Rangitumau a few years prior to 1880, and finding Shorthorns did not stand the cold, nor would they go up the steep hillsides, decided to look for something more hardy and active which would climb to his hilltops, some 2000 feet above sea-level. He purchased from Col. Whitmore, amongst others (the pedigrees of which could not be certified), the imported cow Amethyst, by Provost 4067, two of her calves, the cow Lady Claire, and the bull Lord Normanby 5440. Amethyst bred at Te Rangitumau not only regularly but exceptionally well, her stock being of grand constitution as well as quality, and all the herds in New Zealand as well as most of those in Australia have been benefited by this strain of blood. This cow died from accident in her eighteenth year.

Mr. Stuckey, after keeping the Herefords for two years, was so well pleased with them that he decided to increase and try to improve them by importation. In this he was eminently successful. The first bull imported was Chippendale 6865, by Lord Wilton 4740. Chippendale's stock were short-legged of very good quality, his female get being superior to the males.

The following importations by Mr. Stuckey followed: Sir William 13460, calved March 12, 1887, bred by Mr. H. F. Russell, Westonbury; Aconite (in calf), calved March 21, 1886, by Sir Edward 10631, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, Pembridge; Lydia (in calf), calved January 13, 1886, by Monarch 7858, bred by Mr. J. Price, Court House, Pembridge; Batsford 16534, calved February 11, 1892, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, Wintercott; Duke of York 17239, calved January 19, 1893, bred by Mr. J. Price, Court House, Pembridge; Colonist 19326, calved January 11, 1897, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen; Diamond Jubilee 19365, calved January 18,

1897, bred by Mr. A. P. Turner; Cynthia (in calf), by Statesman 14938, also bred by Mr. A. P. Turner; Sonata (in calf), by Stafford 14946, bred by Mr. J. Price, Court House, Pembroke; Chirgwin 21281, calved April 17, 1900, bred by Mr. J. Tudge, Duxmoor, Craven Arms; and Ensign 24018, calved January 15, 1904, bred by Mr. J. Edwards, Twyford. At the Tocal (New South Wales) sale after the death of Mr. S. Reynolds, Mr. Stuckey purchased Lioness 73rd, Maritana 32nd, and Minerva 246th, the two latter descended from early importations to Australia from the late Mr. P. Turner's herd at The Leen.

The breeders of New Zealand have displayed much energy with their herds and particularly in their Herd Book, which is very reliable and gives a good deal of information other than the mere pedigrees.

Early in 1907, Mr. Stuckey having sold Te Rangitumau, the whole of the herd was dispersed, when owners of Hereford herds added to their stocks and many new ones were started.

Writing from Te Rangitumau, Wellington, New Zealand, in 1888, Mr. Stuckey said: "My Hereford cattle are of splendid constitution. They are always out, and never have any artificial food. I first started my stock with some Shorthorns from some of the best herds here, but found they were not satisfactory on my hills, from 700 to 2000 feet high, and having years ago had a few Herefords in the old country, made up my mind to give them a trial, when I heard, in 1882, that Colonel Whitemore's were for sale. He had imported them to Hawkes Bay. The more I see of the Herefords the better I am satisfied with them, the cows keeping in better condition, and are healthier than the Shorthorns, getting fat up the steep hillsides where the Shorthorn would not dare to go. They are all splendid breeders, always bearing from 95 to 98 per cent. of calves. My steers go to the butcher at three and a half years old, running with the sheep from one year to three years making the country (*i.e.* breaking down the fern and scrub, and pulling out any mops of grass that may grow)."

Mr. Stuckey mentions that during the latter part of the year 1895 he got Mr. G. Wheeler, Burford, Halcombe, and Mr. D. P. Buchanan, Mayfield, Cunningham's, to meet him and talk over the matter of getting out a Herd Book for Hereford cattle, but after many meetings there were what appeared to be unsurmountable difficulties. During his visit to England in 1897 he gathered much information which helped on his return to New Zealand to surmount most of them, and the first volume was published in 1899. The three, Messrs. Wheeler, Buchanan, and himself, took the responsibility of drawing up rules, editing,

publishing, and financing the first volume, Mr. Stuckey acting as honorary secretary, which he continued until the seventh volume was published, when Mr. Sykes of Masterton was appointed, and still acts. He thinks the greater part of the credit for the popularity of Herefords in New Zealand (outside their great personal capabilities) is due to the three above named.

At the shows of the Wellington Agricultural and Pastoral Association in 1893 Herefords, in competition with other breeds, won the prizes for the bullocks most suitable for shop purposes. The animals were judged first in the show-yard and prizes awarded; next the animals were slaughtered in the presence of a committee, and other judges (butchers) judged them. They also were for bullocks most suitable for the frozen meat trade. Prizes were also won in 1894, 1895, and 1896. In 1896 £50 was offered for the best exhibit of fat bullocks (Shorthorn, Polled Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, or crossbreds), and the Herefords won. Most of these prizes were gained by animals exhibited by Mr. Stuckey, who was also successful at the Manawatau and West Coast Show.

The most extensive breeders in New Zealand at the present day are Messrs. Frank Moore, Kai-Iwi; E. Short, Waituna West; Holmes' Trustees, Wamahaka; G. Wheeler, Stanway; D. P. Buchanan, Cunninghams; F. Arbon, Pohangma; James McGregor, Masteshton; H. B. Stuckey, Kaitoa, Dannevirke.

It had been stated that in New Zealand the Hereford breed assumed more quickly than other breeds the feral habits. This allegation was refuted by Mr. A. J. McConnell, Durundur, Brisbane, Queensland, who, writing in 1887, said: "On the property with which I am connected, Hereford cattle have been bred since 1865 in mountainous and broken country, and care was taken at the start to get the best pure-bred bulls obtainable in New South Wales, where Herefords had been bred from imported stock since 1825. Before we commenced with Herefords we had a very good and highly-bred Shorthorn herd. We made the change because we were of opinion that the Herefords were better grazing cattle and more profitable altogether, and the event has proved we were right; but the point I wish to make clear is that the very quiet and tractable herd of 7000 Shorthorn cattle has been succeeded by a herd more tractable still of Hereford cattle. The same care and the same treatment were shown to the cattle in both instances. There can be no doubt that a Hereford is more agile in his movements than any breed except the Devon. That I concede readily, and I hold it to be one of his excellencies, for it enables a grazing Hereford in Australia to range about for food in times of scarcity, and do well when a softer breed gives up the

struggle for existence. I suspect the truth to be that when we hear of an inclination to wildness on the part of any breed, if we knew the circumstances they would show that neglect of owners and a want of knowledge in working numbers of cattle together on the runs is at the bottom of that inclination to wildness. I affirm that the Hereford is not more prone to ferine habits in Australia than any other breed."

### JAMAICA

Hereford cattle have likewise made their way into Jamaica, where, as in other distant countries, they adapted themselves to the strange surroundings with wonderful facility. The authors received in 1885 from Mr. John Edwards of Knockalva, Ramble, P.O., Jamaica, the following notes as to the introduction and experience of Herefords in that country:—"In February, 1843, the late Mr. Neill Malcolm, 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. . . . 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. 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. J. 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 numbered some 1850 head, of which, however, only about 50 were pure pedigreed Herefords. The other importations up to 1884 were—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 7037; and in 1884 the bull calves Hopetoun, from Mr. Mydleton of Beck-jay, and Apollo by Rose Stock 6051, from Mr. Robinson, of

Lynhales; and this latter pair were then the stock bulls in the Island.

A correspondent writing in 1890 stated that at Knockalva there were in all about 1200 Herefords, of course for the most part grades, say from one-quarter to seven-eighths bred; but there were then on the pen, owing to the success attending the last few importations, several pure-bred bulls and heifers of Lord Wilton and The Grove 3rd strains, and from these it was hoped in a short time a herd of thoroughbred animals would be established. Once acclimatised they thrive remarkably well. In 1888 the correspondent was shown a herd of about 150 three-quarters and seven-eighths bred heifers, and was much struck by their splendid form and good quality, and indeed he thought one might travel a long way in England and not see together a much prettier lot. The bulls, *i.e.* the grade bulls, grew into remarkably fine animals and met a great demand from all parts of the island. Knockalva pen comprised about 5000 acres of pasturage.

### SOUTH AFRICA

Hereford cattle have been imported into South Africa in small quantities for a considerable number of years. Large herds of cattle very similar in character and colouring to the Hereford existed on the Veldt before the war, and some of the best trek oxen were of this type. A few were sent out, and the Boer farmers were beginning to appreciate the way in which the white faces adapted themselves to African surroundings, when the rumour of the probability of the Boer war breaking out stopped all enterprise in agricultural and stock-raising business. Enquiries had been made, and the first steps taken to establish a herd of milking Herefords in Cape Colony; in fact the nucleus of a herd had been bought in the autumn of 1897 ready for shipment the following spring.

These animals were selected from the herd of Mr. White of Zeals by Mr. John Hill, for Mr. Molyneux of Port Elizabeth, but the arrangements falling through, they were sold at the dispersion of the Felhampton Court herd in 1898.

Mr. Molyneux, who was then an agent for Messrs. Cooper Nephews, wrote on May 4th, 1896, to Mr. John Hill: "I have consulted everywhere on my business rounds with prominent, progressive farmers. A few farmers, in scattered instances, have nibbled at the Hereford in past years; there are one or two men who fancy them and exhibit them, but it is a very rare occurrence to find a solitary representative at even our

leading shows. There were a few excellent Herefords at the recent Port Elizabeth show, the most important in all South Africa. A Hereford bull came out with flying colours. If you ask for advice as to the nett result of my investigations, I would answer thus: Leave South Africa wholly alone till you can offer it a reliable strain of Hereford milkers, whose mothers and grandmothers could be pointed to as having yielded definite quantities of milk; then I could promise you that you would take the country by storm. Herefords are unquestionably (if of a milking strain) the very perfection of breed for this country." In those days no South African farmer bred for the butcher—the trek ox and the dairy cow were the aims of the breeder. The beef of the country was almost entirely made from worn out animals from these two sections of the cattle industry. As time goes on the condition of things is changing, and there is every reason for concluding that meat-producing breeds, like the Hereford, will become more and more popular, and especially if it becomes realised that the Hereford is a dual-purpose breed if properly selected and trained, and is capable of giving the best results at the smallest outlay on feed of, perhaps, any breed in the world.

At the close of the war, Mr. J. K. Hill (now manager of Government farm in East Africa), after resigning his commission in the Imperial Yeomanry, stayed out in South Africa with the view of endeavouring to develop the live stock industry. The result of this was that Mr. John Hill, Marsh Brook House, Church Stretton, obtained the co-operation of several breeders, who agreed to send out a pioneer consignment of Herefords, so as to endeavour to introduce the breed afresh in South Africa. Among others from whose herds this consignment was drawn were Mr. Barneby, of Saltmarshe Castle, Worcestershire; Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Court, Ludlow; and Mr. T. Nott, Buckton Park, Bucknell. These breeders materially helped to draw further attention to the breed at that time; and shortly afterwards, in March, 1903, Mr. J. K. Hill was specially appointed by the Government of the Transvaal to purchase a large number of representative animals of the leading British breeds of live stock for the experimental farms. Among these, Hereford heifers were taken from the Royal farms at Windsor; from the three herds mentioned above; from Mr. G. H. Green's herd at Wigmore Grange, Leintwardine; Mr. J. Tudge, of Duxmoor, Craven Arms; Mr. W. M. Dawes, New House, Craven Arms; and from the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Worcester, who most generously presented the valuable bull, British Gold



22756, to the Government. This bull proved to be an excellent sire; he was by the noted sire Gold Box 15339, and of the best Tudge blood, and he and General Nott 28882, bought from Mr. T. Nott, of Buckton Park, were, perhaps, the two best bulls exported at that time. Herefords have done wonderfully well in their new home at Potchefstroom, not far from Pretoria, where the Government farm is situated, and the breed is becoming one of the most popular in South Africa. Recent reports of the Government sales record very satisfactory results, and Mr. F. B. Smith, the Agricultural Director, and Mr. Alex. Holm, the manager of the farms, have made further important purchases in England to keep up and improve the Government herd.

The last purchase by Mr. Holm was that of a two-year-old bull Noke Gallant 25606, bred by Mr. H. R. Evans, Pembridge, to take the place at the head of the herd at Potchefstroom of British Gold, who unfortunately died in 1908. Noke Gallant was a winner at the Leominster Show, is a bull of good size, and is by Gilderoy 20653, from Doris by Donovan 18796. At the Rand Agricultural Show at Johannesburg, 1908, the Herefords were awarded Dunne's 100-guinea Challenge Cup for the best group of any breed. This group was headed by the great bull, British Gold, whose loss is so much regretted, as he was just in his prime, and his stock were turning out so well. This was a great triumph for the breed.

#### BRITISH EAST AFRICA

In the year 1903 the Government farm at Morendat, Naivasha, in the British East African Protectorate, was formed. At that time the Right Honble. Joseph Chamberlain was Colonial Secretary, and Sir Clement Hill, K.C.B., M.P., was in charge of the African Department at the Foreign Office; and it was under their direction that the farm was inaugurated. Mr. Linton was appointed as agricultural director, and Mr. Hopton general farm manager. The selection of the whole of the live stock sent out, and all the shipping arrangements, were entrusted to Mr. John Hill of Marsh Brook House, Church Stretton. The advice given at that time to the Government in his report on the subject was adopted. Mr. Hill wrote: "From experience gained in various parts of the world, it is found that Herefords are specially adapted for hot, as well as cold climates; are very hardy, and will withstand drought better than other breeds. They live on less food, and are quick feeders. The Hereford bull is everywhere

successful when used as a cross on other cattle, or on native breeds. Being a pure breed unmixed with any alien blood, the bulls are specially prepotent, and stamp their character on the produce, when crossed with other stock. The Herefords are not usually great milkers, but their milk is only second to the Jersey in richness. I would suggest that the bulls should be bought at from fourteen months to two years old, and that dark red colour should be selected with as little white as possible, as this colour stands the heat of the sun better than the others. All Herefords, of course, have white faces, but, if possible, they should have red bordering round the eyes, as this has been found to protect their eyes from being injured by the glare of the sun." The first consignment of Herefords which were ever landed on the shore of East Africa, consisted of an 18-months-old bull from the herd of Mr. Fredk. R. Hill, and three heifers from that of Mr. J. E. Farmer, Felton, Ludlow—two of these were two-year-olds in calf at the date of shipment—and a yearling. These, together with all the other stock sent out at the same time, were landed safely at Mombasa, and sent up country on the Uganda Railway to Naivasha station. This station is five miles from the Government farm, and most unfortunately just as the bull arrived an accident occurred which caused a fracture of a hind leg, and this first pioneer of the Herefords had to be destroyed. Fortunately, however, the heifers calved down all right, and they, together with their produce, conclusively proved that the Hereford breed can adapt itself to the climate and surroundings of that quarter of the globe. About a year afterwards the manager retired, and Mr. J. K. Hill, who had previously been employed to purchase all the stock for the Government farm in the Transvaal, was appointed as Mr. Hopton's successor. Under his management the plan of grading up from the native stock with the help of pure-bred imported sires has been specially carried out as one of the best ways to improve the general stock of the country. Two valuable Hereford bulls were sent out in 1907, both of which arrived safely on the farm. After a year's service one of these was sold to Mr. Chaplin who, with a partner, has taken up a farm in the country. This bull was bred by Mr. F. R. Hill at Marsh Brook House farm. The stud bull now on the Government farm is one that was bred by Mr. Lawton Moore, Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire. It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the recent sale of Government stock at Naivasha, that the Hereford cross from native cows made the highest price of any graded stock on that day. A pure-bred bull from imported stock on the farm, was also sold to a

settler to improve his native cattle. The result from this small trial has been remarkably successful and has fully justified the opinion which led to the importation of the Hereford breed into the British East African Protectorate.

In October, 1903, a number of Herefords were selected for the Government experimental farms in Uganda. The females came from Mr. J. E. Farmer, Felton, and the bull was bred by Mr. Caddick.

#### FRANCE

Viscount Paul D'Etchegoyen established a herd at Val-de-Ruy, purchasing the bull Westward Ho in 1887. At the Paris Show in 1892, the French Minister of Agriculture gave him permission to send his imported animals for exhibition only, they not being eligible for competition, as they were bred in England. But Viscount Etchegoyen's Hereford bull Brian 15120 was eligible to compete, and he won not only the first prize in his class, but carried off the Prix d'Honneur for the best bull in the Show, beating all the crack Shorthorns in France. Brian was bred by the Viscount, got by Westward Ho, dam Lovely by Montgomery. It was remarked that Hereford breeders owed Viscount D'Etchegoyen a debt of gratitude for what he had done for the White-faces in France. Ever since 1887, when he first began to breed Herefords, he had spared neither time, expense, nor trouble, to bring his favourite breed to the front.

In 1898 a bull and three heifers were sent to the estate of Herr Paderewski, the famous pianist, in Galicia.

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As already noticed, Herefords have been exported to many other countries, from all of which the reports are favourable.

## CHAPTER X

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED

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 has been seen, the mottle-faced 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, and great wealth of flesh. We have occasionally 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 as regards the thighs, though much less apparent than it has been, is still a defect in some animals. The more successful of modern breeders have with excellent results given careful attention to the removal of this deficiency.

In the introductory chapter Marshall's description of the typical Hereford of a hundred years ago has been reproduced in full. That representation so nearly corresponds with the Hereford of to-day that it will be read with interest in this connection.

As to the features that are looked for in the modern typical Hereford, we quote the following report of a sub-committee of the Hereford Herd Book Society appointed to draw up a "Standard of Merit" for the breed, which was submitted and adopted at a meeting of the Council on April 13th, 1904:—

"We find it impossible to establish a Standard of Merit for Hereford cattle indicated by points, as breeders differ so much in the value they attach to certain features of the breed. For instance, a bull breeder would place a very high value upon the head of the sire he intended to use in his herd, while a man who wished to raise steers for market would make that point a secondary consideration. It is a common saying that, 'beef does not grow on the horns,' yet a breeder who aims to produce fine breeding-stock would fail in his purpose if he neglected to place full value upon the shape and colour of the horns." The committee, however, gave the following description:—

"The bull should have a moderately short head, broad forehead, and horns nearly resembling the colour of wax, springing straight out from the side of the forehead and slightly drooping—those with black tips or turning upwards are not regarded with favour. The eye should be full and prominent; the nose should be broad and clear—a black nose is objectionable; the body should be massive and cylindrical, on short legs, the outline straight, chest full and deep, shoulder sloping, but lying well open at the top between the blades; neck thick and reaching from the head to the shoulders; ribs well sprung; flank deep; buttocks broad and well let down to the hocks; the tail neatly set and evenly filled between the setting of the

tail and the hip bones, which should not be prominent; the whole carcass should be evenly covered with soft curly hair of a red colour, but the face, top of neck, and underparts of the body should be white.

“The same description would apply to the cow, excepting that she should be grown upon more feminine and refined lines, the head and neck being less massive, and the eyes should show a quiet disposition. The Hereford cow, under the system of management usually pursued in Herefordshire, on the North American ranch, and on the South American estancia—that is, allowing each cow to raise her own calf, both running together in the pastures—does not develop the milking properties, but there are many instances of Hereford cows brought up to the pail making excellent dairy cattle, the milk being very rich.

“The Hereford is essentially a beef breed, and reaches maturity at an earlier age and at less cost than any other breed. The steers readily fatten at two years old on grass alone, and in the summer months they command the top price in the London market.”

The above report was drawn up by Messrs. J. W. Smith, A. P. Turner, and W. E. Britten.

The following description is from the pen of Mr. John Hill, formerly 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

\* “How I Judge Herefords.” By Mr. John Hill. *Agricultural Gazette Almanac*, 1885.

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 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 over-fed. 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."

Commenting on Marshall's description of the Hereford already quoted, Mr. Housman wrote: "Subject to modification to make it applicable to the ideal Hereford of the present day, it is still serviceable. The principal features of the breed at that time (1780) are carefully indicated. It particularly mentions the general look of health and vigour; the small head with clean chops and pleasant, cheerful, open countenance, broad forehead, full and lively eye, the bright, tapering and spreading horns, and the long and tapering neck. This last part of the description relative to the neck scarcely seems to convey an accurate idea of the Hereford of the present day. The neck measured from shoulder to head is certainly in due proportion to the length of middle and of hind quarters; it does not look at all exceedingly long in comparison with the neck in other breeds; but rather, on the contrary, at least in the full-fed Hereford, owing to the prominence of the breast and to the thick packing of flesh forward on the sides of the neck, nearly to the head, and the depth from the back of the crown ridge to the throat, under the root of the tongue, has a somewhat shortish appearance. The 'tapering' of the neck, as described, also suggests a lighter kind of neck than the Hereford often has. One peculiarity which now characterises the Hereford generally, and may be seen in old portraits also, but is not noticed by Marshall, is the comparatively horizontal carriage of the head, less bridling than in some other breeds. Marshall goes on to describe a deep chest, broad and projecting bosom, and 'shoulder-bone, thin, flat, no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh.' Marshall's exact words are here repeated because their meaning does not seem very clear.



If the 'shoulder-bone' here is intended to mean the shoulder-blade (scapula), that bone having always a ridge of bone extending lengthwise nearly from top to bottom upon its otherwise flat face, can never be what Marshall requires, but the *flesh* may be so distributed upon either side of the ridge as to give an even surface. When the muscle is so distributed as to rise with the bone the effect is what is termed a big out-shoulder. The lower shoulder-bone (the humerus), joined at its upper end to the scapula, and at its lower end to the principal arm-bone, is not a flat bone; but possibly Marshall may have been thinking of the joint of the shoulder-blade and lower shoulder-bone forming a prominence called the shoulder-point, and may have meant that the flesh should conceal the prominence of that joint. Proceeding with his description we read that the chine is full (big, wide crops understood—emphatically true of the Hereford of to-day), the loin broad, hips wide, and level with the spine; quarters long and wide at the 'nache' (an old-fashioned term apparently having the same meaning as 'catch,' or end of the quarter), the end even with the general level of the back, not drooping, nor standing high and sharp above the quarters; the tail slender and neatly haired. Here it is perhaps necessary to add to Marshall's description the remark that in many of the finest specimens of the breed we see the tail ending in a very large and handsome bush of white hair, sometimes springing from a considerable height, quite as high as the twist, and nearly touching the ground. Marshall describes the barrel as round and roomy, smooth and even; the carcass throughout deep and well spread; ribs broad, close, flat outwardly, 'the hindmost large and of full length; the round bone small, snug, not prominent.' His note on the thigh needs alteration to make it suit the highly-bred Hereford of to-day, as originally it suited the Gloucestershire grazing Hereford bullock of the end of the eighteenth century. The exact words are 'the thigh clean and regularly tapering.' A marked characteristic of the mature Hereford now, in full flesh, is roundness of thigh. The shortness and straightness (or 'uprightness' as he calls it) of the legs and the fineness of bone below the knees and the hocks, and the fulness of the twist and appurtenances, the middle size of the feet, the large flank, and the mellowness of the pleasantly yielding flesh, are as truly characteristic now as they were more than a hundred years ago. In assenting, however, to the term 'soft,' which is also used in connection with 'mellow,' we must remember that while this applies to the grazing or half-fat bullock under favourable feeding, the animal becomes eventually 'hard fat,'

so that the same flesh which, when the animal was in merely fresh condition, varied from softness to firm elasticity, may acquire that extra firmness which the butcher well understands and appreciates. This condition may be modified to please the touch with a softer sensation. Good oilcake freely used and other food producing the softer fat will do it; but the thoroughly fattened animal in perfection is of substance too solid to yield easily under the hand. Our authority observes that the handling as described by him is especially pleasant on the chine, shoulders, and ribs; that the hide is mellow, supple, of medium thickness, and loose on the 'nache' and huckle. The term 'nache' is this time used in a connection that leaves little doubt of its meaning. The huckle, unquestionably, is the hip, and the coverings of the hip-bones and of the bones ending with the quarter are recognised test-points of quality. The hair and colour are thus described: '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.'

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 carcase 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 grazers. Robust in constitution, quiet in temperament, kindly feeders, and large growers, they thrive and fatten admirably on pasture land. The late Mr. Charles Howard of Biddenham, a leading Short-horn breeder, every year bought 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.

As regards the average live weight of selected specimens, fattened for exhibition, the following figures are taken from the records of the Smithfield Club Show:—

	...	...	...	...	lbs.
Steers under two years old	...	...	...	...	1350
Steers under three years old	...	...	...	...	1820
Oxen over three years old ...	...	...	...	...	2115
Heifers under three years old	...	...	...	...	1595
Cows over three years old ...	...	...	...	...	1740

The average daily gain in live weight of Herefords exhibited at these shows was:—

	...	...	...	...	lbs.
Steers under two years old	...	...	...	...	1'85
Steers under three years old	...	...	...	...	1'66
Oxen over three years old ...	...	...	...	...	1'42
Heifers under three years old	...	...	...	...	1'45

It may be mentioned that the classes for oxen over three years old and for cows have been abolished, the age limit at Fat Stock Shows being now three years old and under.

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. The exceptionally hardy constitution and freedom from disease so much valued are hereditary characteristics of the breed which have been confirmed and strengthened by management on prudent and natural methods. With respect to tuberculosis, the breed, as will be seen, enjoys rare immunity, and reactions to the tuberculin test are very infrequent. This is a very important point in connection with the export trade, now that the application of the test is so generally insisted upon.

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 *Farmers' 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

took up Hereford cattle 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. The account of Mr. White's herd at Zeals, carried on for many years for dairy purposes, proves what can be done in this direction, and there are numerous instances to demonstrate the fact that Hereford cows when managed with that object are good milkers.

Mr. A. P. Turner writes:—"My father [Mr. P. Turner] told 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, etc., 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, some notes were given for the first edition of this book by Mr. Joseph P. Terry, Berry Field, Aylesbury, who bought annually about 200 Hereford steers, generally about two and a half and three years old. The cattle were grazed entirely on grass in fields varying from 20 to 100 acres, and were bought in the months of March and April, costing for season 1885 from £18 to £23 each, being lower in value than for some years previously.

He gave as high as £25 to £26 for a drove. He liked them very much for grazing purposes. They fattened quickly, "I may say more quickly than any other breed, get to heavy weights, and I 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 were vigorously set forth by Mr. E. J. Morris, Stapleton Castle, Presteign, who wrote 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 Hereford 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 hundred of cows, yet I never knew a Hereford cow have milk fever or the drop after calving, so common amongst 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, stated in 1885 that a gentleman having an estate adjoining his farm had been breeding Shorthorns, some of which were descended from the best Shorthorn sires that were brought into the county. A few years previously this gentleman sent two or three of his inferior heifers to try a cross with one 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 thought this a most conclusive proof of the superiority of the Hereford cattle over Shorthorns as beef producers, and it was only one of many instances that had come under his notice. With him Herefords fattened more readily and attained greater weight in a given time on less food than any other breed he had met with. He found they were increasing in favour with butchers, as they produced more lean meat, and consequently more saleable joints. He said there had been, and still was, a great prejudice against Hereford cattle in Cornwall, and consequently they were in few hands. But they were steadily progressing, and would no doubt be the dominant breed in the county, as they were, in his opinion, eminently adapted to the exposed hillsides and the humid, fickle climate of the county. Answering a question particularly as to the milking properties of the breed, Mr. Hotten said 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 had found their milking qualities fully retained. He had occasionally taken a Hereford

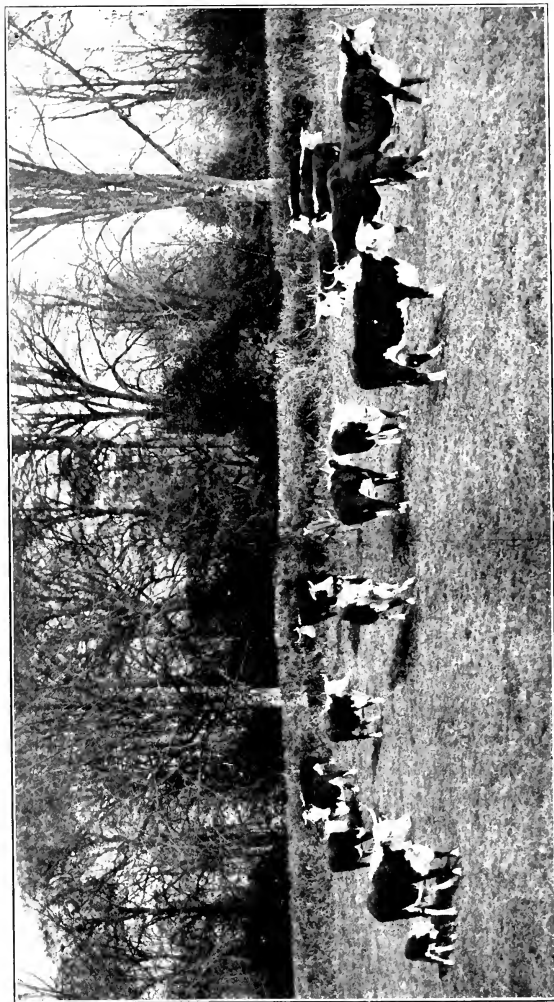
cow when required to give milk for the house, but only in one instance had he tested them. That was in the case of Jewess, bred by Mr. Duckham; she produced  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lb. cream per day, making 1 lb. 6 ozs. butter. He found the cows required a good deal of attention for some time after calving, to keep the milk under. If pedigree Hereford cows were treated like pedigree Shorthorns, he considered them at least their equals in yield of milk and butter. He had not tried the Shorthorn on Hereford, as he thought it would be the wrong cross. The dairy was quite of secondary importance with him, but he got a large number of cows sent to his Hereford bulls—these cows were kept principally for dairy purposes.

Mr. J. S. Tucker, Pathada, Cornwall, found the pure-bred Hereford made beef faster than any other breed he had tried. Many people in Cornwall were prejudiced against them, saying butchers did not like them; but, observed 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 were then 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."

Mr. Ralph Palmer, Nazeing, Waltham Cross, Essex, has recently fed his male calves as bullocks, but he finds he can always buy bullocks more profitably and cheaper than he can breed them. Hereford bullocks are the best and most profitable cattle for Essex clays, but cattle bought in Hereford in March and sold off the grass in August are more profitable by £2 a head than anything he can breed. His Hereford cows are milked, mixing the milk with that of a few Jerseys and Guernseys, and he has a reputation for butter. On the whole, bullock buying and breeding have in the last two years given a profit of £8 in 1907, and of £4 in 1908 on each animal, provided they are always sold in August, as his were.







*Phot. by I. L. Goodfellow.*

**COWS AT ZIALS FARM, WILTS.**

In a paper contributed to the Journal of the Welsh National Agricultural Society, Mr. J. K. Hyslop wrote as follows: "For the production of prime beef the Hereford has acquired a very high reputation. It reaches maturity at an earlier age and at less cost than any of our other breeds; moreover it possesses in an eminent degree another property which has raised it to a high standard, and that is its remarkable adaptability for living on scanty food and resisting cold in foreign fields. For instance, in America some are found on ranches 6000 feet above sea-level. No better proof can be given of the hardiness of the breed. They are a perfectly pure race of cattle, and have been brought to their present state of excellence, not by introducing crosses of other breeds, but by the judicious selection of sires and dams. The bull, to be of a right and admirable character, should have horns springing out from a broad, flat forehead, and, to be of a pleasant appearance, the horns should be slightly drooping; the countenance should be open and cheerful, which denotes a good temper and that quietude of disposition which is necessary to the successful rearing of all cattle. The eye should be full and lively, the nose broad and clear, the chest deep and full, well furnished outwardly with mellow flesh, ribs well sprung and level with shoulder points, flanks deep, buttocks broad and well let down to the hocks; the whole carcass should be evenly and well covered with rich flesh, pleasing to the touch; the skin should be thick and also mellow to the touch, and well covered with soft, curly hair. The general characteristics essentially necessary in the pure-bred and true female are flesh of the choicest quality, combined with the soft skin and beautiful hair which have made the Hereford breed so justly famous."

Going from the south of England into the north-east of Scotland, the Earl of Southesk and Mr. Copland, Milton of Ardlethen, Aberdeenshire, gave 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 IX., as also further similar evidence from Ireland, and from America, and other distant lands where the Hereford has firmly established itself.

#### MILKING PROPERTIES

Mr. W. G. C. Britten, Secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society, in October, 1906, paid a visit of inspection to Mr. W. J. S. White's herd of eighty pedigree Hereford cows

at Zeals, Wilts, which are kept exclusively for milking purposes, and wrote as follows:—

“Any one desirous of having ample proof of the milking qualities of Hereford cattle should pay a visit to the Zeals Farm, Wiltshire, where there is to be seen a grand herd of pedigree Herefords, kept exclusively for milking purposes by Mr. W. J. S. White. This herd was founded in 1819 by the present owner's great-uncle, Mr. Robert White, who must have had the courage of his convictions as to the milking qualities of Herefords to start a herd so far from their native county, in a stronghold of Shorthorn and dairy cattle. However, the character of the breed as emigrants was known even then, and the whole history of this herd and its standard as a milking herd to-day has been that of unqualified success.

“When starting the herd, Mr. White selected animals from the most eminent breeders of the day—of course, choosing those which were known to be from a good milking strain. Additions to the herd were made from time to time, among them being Quickset, purchased at Mr. Roberts' sale at Ivingtonbury, and Queen of the Arrow by Torro, a son of Lord Wilton. In 1897 Mr. White purchased the cow Pretty-face and her bull calf Prince Brunswick 19654 from Mr. John Tudge, of Duxmoor. This cow was noted for her immense milking propensity, producing no less than seven gallons of milk per day. She is also the dam of Prince Edward 20936, and through him is the grand-dam of practically all the cows now in the herd, and has transmitted to her progeny her own remarkable milking qualities.

“Mr. White spared no trouble or expense in obtaining first-class sires, his contention being that the selection of sires is of the utmost importance. Among those who have left their mark in the herd are Hero 2040, bred by the late Mr. T. Edwards, of Wintercott, and Helianthus 4641, bred by the Earl of Southesk, by King of the Lilies, who was used for three years, and got some wonderfully good stock. He was of immense size, weighing 3024 lbs. at ten years old, and it is to a great extent through him that the herd is so good for milking, his progeny invariably being heavy milkers, yet having plenty of good flesh and an aptitude to fatten. Justice 5404 was bred by Mr. J. D. Allen, of Tisbury, Wilts., by Palmerston, out of that famous cow Queen of the Lilies. Queen of the Lilies was bred by the late Mr. J. Rea, of Monaughty, and was sold to Mr. Allen, who again sold her at the Southampton meeting of the Bath and West of England Show to the Earl of Southesk. She won numerous prizes at all the leading shows, including the Royal at Manchester, and

was considered to be the best cow of her time. She was also the grand-dam of Helianthus. Lord Salisbury 12297, bred by Mr. W. Thomas, The Hayes, Cardiff, and Bransdale 17136, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, of Wintercott, were also used for a number of years.

"The Zeals Farm is over 700 acres in extent, and at present there are eighty milking cows in the herd, and this number seems always to have been well maintained. The custom which Mr. White used to adopt was to let out his cows to dairymen at an agreed price for the year, he finding them in land and making the hay, the calves being taken away and reared by hand, a quarter year's rent of a cow being allowed for each calf. And Mr. White stated that he was always able to get quite as good a letting-price as his neighbours did for their Shorthorns. This practice, however, has been given up for some years. The herd at present have the run of over 180 acres of grass, one-third of which is mown for winter consumption. In the winter the cows are kept entirely on oat-straw, and are allowed to run over the pastures till about a fortnight before calving, when they are given hay and straw chaff with roots till after calving, when about 4 lbs. of cotton cake are added to their allowance.

"The cows are due to calve in the Spring, when the grass is beginning to get plentiful, and the calves are taken away from their dams when about a week old, and reared by hand, the larger number of them being sold for veal, which Mr. White finds more remunerative than rearing them for beef. However, several bull calves are kept and sold for use in dairy herds in the locality, and also as far away as Cornwall and even Pembrokeshire, where they always give great satisfaction. The heifer calves, which are intended to replenish the dairy herd, are also reared by hand, receiving about a gallon of milk per day till they can eat a little cake and other artificial food and hay, when the milk is reduced. They run on the grass all the summer, having a little linseed cake until winter, when they are put into a dry, sheltered field, and only get hay. They seem to thrive wonderfully on this meagre fare, and are, of course, as hardy as can be, making great progress in the spring and summer.

"The bull is put to the yearlings about the end of July, so that they shall calve when two years old, the following April. It is found necessary to have them calve thus young so that their udders and milking propensities may be developed before the natural beef-producing qualities assert themselves. Of course, they continue to improve as milkers until when at about the third calf they are at their best. The cows are

milked almost up to the day of calving; in fact, Mr. White has sometimes a difficulty in drying them off; but that this heavy milking does not in any way mitigate their natural aptitude to fatten is proved by the appearance of the animals themselves, and Mr. White states that their milk is produced cheaper, and when fed off they fetch better prices at less cost than any other breed of cattle, needing, as they do, practically no artificial food to bring them into condition for the butcher.

“The eighty cows at Zeals in 1905 produced 38,500 gallons of milk. This, on the face of it, perhaps does not seem a great quantity, but it must be borne in mind that these cows received no artificial food during the year, except that given them in the spring months and after calving. The milk, with the exception of 90 gallons per day, which is made into cheese at the farm, is sent to the factory in the neighbourhood. In May and June, 1905, 5400 gallons of milk produced 5434 lbs. of cheese, which was sold in the following September. This yield of cheese per gallon of milk will, I am sure, compare very favourably with that of the majority of dairies. There is no doubt that the milk from Hereford cows is exceptionally rich in fat.

“Mr. White told me of a friend of his who had a Shorthorn dairy, and whose cheese-tub would not hold the amount of milk they gave, so he changed his herd for Herefords, and found that, though the milk from them did not nearly fill his cheese-tub, he was able to make a greater amount of cheese than formerly. Mr. White has submitted for analysis a fair sample of his May milk, which assayed 4.30 per cent. of butter-fat. This compares very favourably with pure milk from other breeds in this country and on the Continent, which ranges from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. of butter-fat. A glance through the record of the prize-winning milkers at the Royal Show of 1906 will prove this.

“In years past, animals from the Zeals herd have won numerous prizes, but lately Mr. White has not exhibited any individual animal. However, the herd, as a whole, has been in competition at the Bath and West of England, the Royal Counties, and most of the local shows, where they generally succeeded in carrying off a prize. At the Royal Counties Show in 1905 this herd was awarded third prize in a class for large dairy herds. The judges, in their report, stated that the herd consisted of seventy-four of the best Hereford cows they had ever seen, and were all of uniform type, large, and in high condition (although only moderately kept), and, lastly, and of the most consequence, they were evidently splendid milkers.

This is only one of the many testimonials Mr. White has received as to the excellence of his herd.

“It is a known fact that heavy milkers very often are tuberculous, but in this case the famous record of the freedom of Herefords from this disease is not broken, as several of the Zeals cattle have been tested, and all have passed successfully. Mr. White has sold several animals for exportation, notably eight cows and their calves to Mr. George Leigh, of Aurora, U.S.A., besides others to the States, South Africa, Portugal, etc. ; and these cattle continue to be good milkers, and it is safe to assume their produce will inherit all their good qualities. After such a visit as mine at the Zeals Farm, one must perforce become a convert to the milking qualities of Hereford cattle, and I can only reiterate the oft-repeated statement that, if this breed were only treated as milkers, and the practice ceased of letting the calves run with their dams, as is done in Herefordshire where the production of beef is the chief consideration, the Herefords will milk as well as, if not better than, any other breed of similar character. When the calves run with the dams it does not matter how much milk the cow gives ; if the calf does not require it all, in course of time Nature limits the supply of milk to the requirements of the calf, obviously to the detriment of the cow’s milking propensities.

“Mr. White’s own opinion is that there is nothing in a time of agricultural depression so valuable as a good herd of cattle, and when there is a quantity of straw and roots to consume, and the land is of moderate quality, that there is no better breed than the Herefords to keep.”

## CHAPTER XI

### SYSTEMS OF MANAGEMENT

IN the management of Hereford cattle the outstanding feature is the natural conditions under which they are kept. This has had a great deal to do with maintaining their robustness of constitution, the breed being also naturally of a very healthy and hardy character. It is usually arranged to have the calves dropped in the early months of the year. The spring calves run with their dams till the autumn, when they are weaned at about six months old. The aim is to carry out steady growth of the animals from birth to maturity, and to perpetuate and encourage their natural hardy constitution by careful even management. Some interesting notes on the various methods adopted are given 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, etc. 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 forty 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 few male calves made into steers are sold to the butcher before they are eighteen months old.

Mr. G. T. Forester, Sherlowe, said that his cows were 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 were run upon the cows during summer, and were 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 would allow. The cows were turned out in winter during the day to graze any rough grass that might have been left, and at night lay in the open yards; except that in very rough weather those that had recently calved, or were about to do so, were housed as far as space admits. They had a feed of turnips night and morning, and as much straw as they liked to consume. Mr. Forester discontinued pulping as a troublesome and expensive operation. After calving, the cows had a little hay until the grass was ready. The calves got 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. Stephen Robinson, Lynhales, informed us that 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 had by 1886 been 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 endeavoured to arrange for the cows to drop their calves as early in the year as possible. (2) He found that the calves which were steered were much more easily sold as yearlings if they were born early in the year. A great advantage also accrued

to the breeder if he wished to feed off his bullocks, as they could be made fit for the butcher at about eighteen months old. (3) The Royal Agricultural and other societies calculate the age of show animals from the 1st of January in each year. Mr. Robinson observed that under the above practice it was 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 twenty-four 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 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 eighteen months old in good condition, and ready to be put to breeding purposes, 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.

In 1890 Mr. Stephen Robinson, Lynhales, sold his yearling Hereford steers as "baby beef," disposing of them by live weight. The following were the particulars as to the weights and gain per day since birth:—

## STEERS WEIGHED MAY 12, 1890. •

Weights. lbs.		Increase per day. lbs.		Calved.
1000	...	2'01	...	January 25, 1889.
1042	...	2'03	...	February 25, 1889.
1122	...	2'00	...	November 5, 1888.
986	...	2'00	...	January 11, 1889.
912	...	1'09	...	January 19, 1889.
916	...	2'00	...	February 12, 1889.
886	...	1'09	...	January 20, 1889.
906	...	2'03	...	March 10, 1889.
872	...	1'09	...	February 5, 1889.

Mr. Stewart Robinson, writing in 1908, says that little alteration has been made in the system of management since 1886, except that yearling heifers are not put to the bulls, the heifers being kept until they are two years old before they are bred from.

Mr. George Child, then at Court of Noke, who bred and fed Smithfield and Bingley Hall winners, told us that the heifers in his herd were as a rule put to the bull at about 16 months old, and afterwards bred from as often as they came into service. He endeavoured to get as many of his calves as possible to come in the months of March and April; still a calf was always welcome at any time of the year. The spring calves ran with their dams till the autumn, when they were weaned at about six months old. Those intended for steers were castrated when about four or five months old. After weaning they were taken to the house; steers and heifers were separated; and both fed exactly alike until the spring. Oil cake and the best of ground oats and peas, as much as they would eat, were given to those likely to make show animals. The others had 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 was increased by degrees, as the cattle got older, up to 5 or 6 lbs. in the spring. About the first week in May, steers and heifers were turned to grass. The latter had their corn in gradually diminishing quantities for about a fortnight or so, when it was taken off them entirely, and they never received any more during their lives, but had the run of some of the best meadows during the summer. They were fed with good

hay and pulped swedes, with oat-straw in summer and inferior hay in winter, and were turned out in first-rate condition the following spring, about which time they drop their first calf. The steers were 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 were taken to the house and had 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 would eat—say about 8 or 9 lbs. When cake and corn were cheap, and grass scarce, the steers had 4 lbs. each of cotton cake and meal, but it was not his usual practice to give this food. By Christmas the earlier calves were quite fit for the butcher, being then from 18 to 20 months old. They always made the top price current. Mr. Child mentioned that he had no accurate means of telling their weights, as he always sold them at home by hand, but he thought their weights would be about 8 score per quarter; some more, some less. The best of the male calves were 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 was never to let them lose their sucking flesh, but keep pushing them on from birth to finish. His cows were always in a half-fat state, and most of them fit for the butcher soon after becoming dry. Many of them had good milking qualities and yielded more than sufficient milk to supply the house at all times of the year.

Mr. Tudge, Leinthall, now of Summer Court, wrote:— 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, etc.

Mr. James, Mappowder, Blandford, Dorset, supplied the following notes to Mr. Duckham, and they were given in his Cirencester lecture (1863). "Our herd of Herefords has been established nearly thirty 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 a hundred 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, allowed his calves to suckle their dams until they were about six months old. They were fed during the winter months on pulped turnips and chaff. When the steers were fed off, they were allowed 3 lbs. to 6 lbs. of meal per day. They were sold at from two to three years old, and always made top price. Not many of the herd had been exhibited, as over feeding had been found injurious to stock-breeding. Mr. Powell found a good local demand for young Hereford bulls, farmers discovering that their produce from the common cow was much improved, fatten quickly, and are very hardy—in fact, quite as much so as the native black cattle. The farm was much exposed, being subject to fierce Channel blasts. Some of the

grass land was very wet, but notwithstanding 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, stated 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. Meire, writing in 1908, advises us that his management remains much as it was twenty-five years ago. Probably he now uses linseed cake more freely for a few weeks after calves are weaned.

Mr. Rees Keene, Pencraig, reared his calves the first year with great care, and they were afterwards fed in the ordinary way with straw roots and the poorest hay. Early calving cows were fed during the winter with hay and roots; barrens with straw and roots. The bulls were generally taken care of for sale purposes, and fed on cake, hay, and roots. The cattle were housed in open sheds and yards.

Mr. T. Davies Burlton, Northerton, Leominster, said his farm consisted 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, had inadequate buildings upon it, and, therefore, all the cattle had to rough it very much, most of them running out all the winter with nothing but an open shed to go into. Calves were reared by their dams, which generally calved in the fields. The cows got little or no artificial food, but lived mainly on grass and hay. The bulls and young stock sometimes had a few oats. Pure-bred bullocks were generally fattened on grass only, and were sold when barely two years old, when they weighed from 600 lbs. to 700 lbs. net meat, realising £24 to £26 a head.

Mr. John Hill, formerly of Felhampton Court, said the idea he endeavoured to carry out in the management of his herd was 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 forced or hampered them by over-feeding, or over-crowding in hot or badly ventilated buildings. The cows were usually put to the bull as soon as April came in, with the object of getting early calves if possible, but in a large herd it was found impossible in practice to carry out this entirely, and if a cow happened to turn to the bull, she was never allowed to lose time whatever part of the year it was—as it was expensive to keep them doing nothing. The early heifer calves, say those dropped up to the end of May, were served in October of the year following, when they were from 18 to 20 months old. No bad effect was apparent from this practice, provided the heifers were well done to, especially after calving, when they required extra food to lessen the drain on their strength from suckling their calves. The later heifers were not served until the following spring. Before the calves went to grass they were fed as soon as they could eat (they begin when a fortnight old to pick up a little) with hay, pulped swedes, or a few cut into finger lengths with a little cake (Waterloo round or good linseed) and crushed oats. The allowance of cake and meal was increased as they got older to half a pound each day, and before the summer was over up to 2 lbs. per day. They, of course, sucked their mothers, and no nurse cows were kept except when from some cause the cow could not rear the calf, or if there was some special favourite that required extra

attention. There were several cows in the herd that reared two calves annually. In May they were turned out into pastures with their dams, but were brought in at night and got their cake and meal. When the days became hot about July, they were brought in during the heat of the day, and were turned out at nights. The bull calves were separated when they began to become troublesome, and put in a field by themselves with their mothers. On part of the farm there were sheds into which the calves could run and eat their cake, placed under a rail that stopped the cows. The calves were usually weaned when about six months old, and never missed their dams, having been accustomed to be separated from them all their lives, and by this time they could eat their cake and meal well. The calf flesh was by this means preserved, a most important thing to observe when breeding for beef and early maturity. The yearlings and two-year-old heifers were never allowed to sink in the autumn when grass began to fail. If there was not enough grass or early turnips, cake was given on the pastures and a few turnips were drawn out to them. During the winter they got pulped swedes, hay, and straw, and, if necessary, 3 lbs. per head of cake and meal. No fixed rule could 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 were put up at nights about November and fed with straw—a little hay and a few turnips if they could be spared. When they calved their food was increased, perhaps a little meal was added—to keep up the supply of milk in the winter; this was often necessary. The late calves were wintered entirely out of doors on the pastures, where there were rough sheds. These fields were allowed to grow well in the autumn and get full of “fog.” As the cows spring for calving they were brought up. They came through the winter 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 were sold off as beef, requiring little or no feeding after their calves were weaned in the autumn. Any bull calves that were not good enough for stock purposes were sold to the butcher when 12 months old. They then weighed on an average about 600 lbs. carcase weight when dressed. Of course these were the inferior ones. The old bulls in service were turned out in the pasture every summer with a few cows to keep them quiet. By this means their health was maintained and they were kept good on their legs.

In the herd of Mr. T. S. Minton, Montford, forty cows and



heifers were put to the bull early in April. The custom at one time was for the heifers to have their first calf at two years old, but subsequently they calved 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 fifteen to sixteen 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.

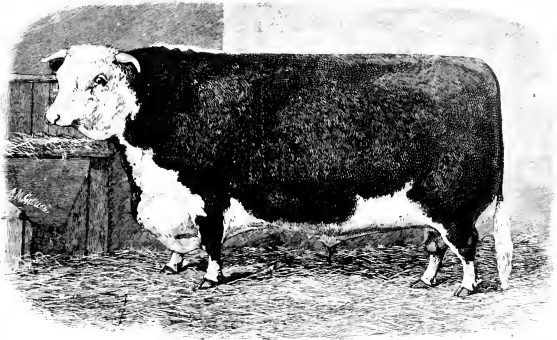
Mr. E. Yeld, Endale, Leominster, wintered his cows with nothing but straw and a few common turnips, which they cut for themselves. The calves ran with the cows, and when weaned had a little linseed cake and crushed oats till they went to grass and for a month after, which he thought is most important, as many people left off when they turned them out and let their calves lose flesh, "which is the greatest mistake that can possibly be made." He never fed his steers, only keeping them in a fair growing state, and he had sold them for stores, at £24 a piece at one year and ten months old. In 1885 he sold them at fifteen months old for £17 per head.

Mr. R. S. Fetherstonhaugh, Rockview, Killucan, Ireland, kept his cows out all the winter, only taking them in when they were going to calve. The two-year-old heifers were also kept in the fields and got hay. The calves when weaned were placed in a field where there was a shed, and received some cake and hay. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh crossed the Hereford bull with the cows of the country, and found the produce wonderful cattle to feed, being always first ready for the market on the same keep as the animals he bought at the fairs. He had also used Hereford bulls on Kerry cows, and the calves always had white faces and were most thrifty, some

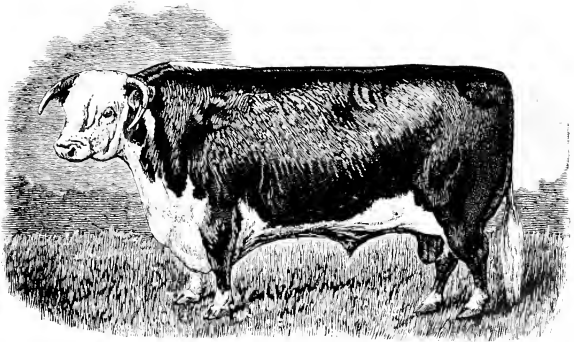
of them having been sold at prices up to £24. He sold his pure-bred bullocks at three and a half years old fed on grass, an allowance of cake being given to them about two months before they were sent to market. For them he received from £32 to £40 a head.

Mr. Hotten, Trelasker, liked to get his calves in the early spring. They were kept on the cows until the first week in October, excepting those cows used in the dairy, in which case the calves were fed by hand. The cows were shut up for a week on straw and water, in order to reduce the milk as quickly as possible. They were then turned out on the worst pasture, and remained out until about the middle of November, or sometimes considerably later, should the weather continue open. They were then housed at night with a little straw until about January of the next year, when the greater part were allowed hay at night. By day the cows were out in the pastures. By this treatment he found they kept themselves in good healthy condition, and, as a rule, parturition was a very light affair with them. After weaning, the bull calves were separated from the heifers; both lots were turned on pastures that had been reserved for that purpose, either a field of seeds (new grass), or meadows that had been cut for hay, or pastures that had been eaten bare and then unstocked. They had open sheds in which they could retire during rough weather, or at night. In the early winter they had hay in the house and were fed with a little crushed oats mixed with a little of the best linseed cake. Later on in the season a few roots were thrown about the pastures, and as the spring advanced the bulls were taken to closer quarters. In the early summer, or as the grass began to spring, the heifers and steers were sent to the second-rate pastures to graze with the sheep. The second winter their treatment was very similar, with the exception of no corn or cake and less hay, but a few more roots being given. The pure-bred bullocks were fattened on roots, straw, and hay alone.

Mr. Adam Lee, Walcot Park, Lydbury, North Shropshire, writing in 1885, stated that the Earl of Powis then fed about a hundred Herefords yearly on the Walcot Park Farm. The practice was to buy two-year-old bullocks in the spring, of the purest blood obtainable at a fair price. These were grazed during the summer; some were sold in the autumn, and the remainder were winter fed and sold in the early spring. Occasionally Lord Powis exhibited at some of the fat stock shows, and had 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



MONARCH 7858 (Mr. J. Price's).



MERRY MONARCH 5406 (Mr. John Hill's).



herd—indeed, on a whole breed—may be mentioned. Lord Powis had 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, added 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, Gattertop, allowed his calves to run with the cows out in the summer, and in the winter all the stock were fed on turnips and hay. The bullocks were sold at the age of two years, and realised from £26 to £28.

In the herd of Messrs. Crane and Tanner, Shrawardine, about thirty calves were annually dropped in the spring. They ran out with their dams in very rough, poor pasture for the summer months, and were weaned about the latter end of September. The cows when dried scraped the rough pastures and then lived on barley-straw for the winter. The young stock had better keep, a little cake, swedes, hay, etc. Most of the bulls were sold for stock purposes, but a few of the worst were castrated and sold to the butcher at two years old, at prices varying from £23 to £29 each; £25 would be the average about 1885. Mr. Alfred Tanner, now sole owner of the herd, writing in 1908, says the system of management is very similar to that followed in 1885. He keeps thirty breeding cows. The heifer calves run with their dams all the summer. The bull calves are kept in, as Mr. Tanner finds they do better, and all are kept for stock purposes, and sold in the spring. He likes to have the calves dropped early in January and February, if possible, as there is always a ready market for the strongest bulls.

Mr. R. W. Reynell, Killynon, Westmeath, Ireland, told us that the herd there was kept out during the summer on grass,

and in winter had hay. The calves were always reared on their dams. The bulls were housed in winter and fed on roots, hay, and cake. Pure-bred bullocks had been sold off the grass at two and a half years old for £20 each. The half-bred Herefords reared in Killynon dairy were 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, wrote in 1885: "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 herd 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 grew no turnips and used no cake. The pastures, which are of the

celebrated Westmeath fattening description, afforded 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, when this account was written in 1885, the three-year-old bullocks made 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. In 1883 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, reared all his calves by their dams. He got them calved in the spring and let them run on the pastures with their dams during the summer. They were weaned in November and ran in open sheds during winter, being fed on hay, cut turnips, and corn. He usually gave his steers some cake and corn on the pastures, and sold them when about two years and six months old at from £20 to £22 each.

Mrs. Turner, Lynch Court, Pembridge, stated that her cattle were fed with roots, hay, and straw. The calves having a little linseed cake and oat or pea-meal mixed with pulped stuff. The cows were tied up in cow-houses, and the weaned calves were kept in loose boxes or houses, about six or eight being in each place. The bullocks and two-year-old heifers were kept in opened folds, having covered sheds to go into. They quickly fattened, and required less food than animals of other breeds. Mrs. Turner had 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 were 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, did 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 lay out in the meadows with sheds to run in. During the winter months a little hay night and morning was given. The calves ran with their dams for eight months. The draft stock were sold at two years old in store condition at from £18 to £20 each.

Mr. John Taylor, Elsdon, gave his in-calf cows cut straw and hay with pulped turnips night and morning, and they ran in the meadows by day. The young stock were kept in the yards, and had cut straw and pulped swedes with a little cake and crushed oats. The steers were kept in the yards during the winter months, and were fed on cut straw and hay with pulped swedes, and a little cake and crushed oats. They were 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, grazed all his cattle, except the bulls, in the summer. They were in and out during the winter, and were fed on hay and pulped swedish turnips, without any meal or artificial food. The calves were reared on their dams for five months, and were given meal, comprising barley or oats mixed with Indian meal, and sometimes linseed cake mixed with hay and pulped turnips. The bulls were treated in the same way, and were kept in well-ventilated houses. Several fair experiments had been made in feeding the Hereford and the native Welsh breed together, and it had always been remarkable to observe the quick improvement in the former, while the Welsh produced 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 were fattened out on grass in the summer, without meal of any kind, and were put in about November 11th, being then fed on hay, barley meal, or oats, mixed with Indian meal and sliced swedish turnips. They were sold in the following April; the average weight was 180 lbs. per quarter (720 lbs.); price about £25 in 1885.

In Mr. J. H. Arkwright's herd at Hampton Court, the cows were 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 were housed by night and fed on roots and



straw. As they calved in the spring of the year they were fed on hay in place of straw, and they continued to get roots. The calves were weaned at about six months old. They were housed during winter, and fed with a mixture of linseed cake, oat flour, and roots, and a little sweet hay. They were turned out to grass, and shifted for themselves about the middle of May, and if cold and wet they were fed with a little cake and flour for the first fortnight. Very few cows were stall fed. The stock bulls were fed as follows:—Good hay three times a day, and two feeds of roots; instead of roots they received cut grass in summer. The young stock were turned out to grass about the middle of May, as already mentioned, and continued on the pastures till the end of November. They were then housed in open sheds. The yearlings were fed on roots and hay the first winter, and the two-year-olds and in-calvers on straw and common turnips. When they calved they received a more generous treatment, hay being substituted for the straw. The steers were fed the same as the heifers as described above till they were two years old. They were then allowed the run of the best meadows, to feed, and were generally sold in September or October to the butcher, and at that time averaged about two years and three months old. They usually attained 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 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, wrote in 1885 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 lincays. 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 grazers and good milkers. When Devons were kept on Trescowe farm, many cattle died annually from dysentery and blackleg. 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, Grampound Road, Cornwall, said he got his calves from January to July; a few later. About half ran with their dams and half were brought up on skim milk at the tub. At two years old he saw little difference in the animals. The calves when weaned got a little ground oats and oat-chaff, straw, and roots, through the winter. The cows had a few roots in the mornings and evenings, with plenty of straw by night. They were in open yards by day, with plenty of water, and they did well thus treated, keeping their coats on better than if housed altogether.

The steers were fed off at about two years and three months old, and made from 6 cwt. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. dead weight. They got a full supply of roots and straw, a little hay, one gallon of corn, for four to six weeks, to finish them off. He had no grass-land to fatten in summer. Mr. Paull never 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 in the summer of 1885 and got about 4 lbs. of butter per day.

Mr. R. W. Hall informed 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, Woofferton, stated that cows calved from May until the end of the year out in the fields, where they remained till the calves were weaned at the end of October.

The cows were allowed to go dry, and were kept on straw and pulped roots until the spring. Little hay was used. The calves were 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 gave them a little cotton and linseed cake mixed on the grass—about 1 lb. of each sort per head, which he finds keep 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.

Writing in 1908, Mr. Rawlings added, "The bulk of my cows calve in March, April, and May, and a great portion of them calve out in the fields, and are never under cover. I have less loss when adopting this practice. They run together until autumn, when they are taken in at night, and the calves taught to eat. They go out with their dams by day until they are fit to wean. I formerly always kept my bullocks until two years old, but now sell them at twelve months old, by which means I can now rear more, as the calves get all they require from their dams for nearly six months. I sold twenty-four bullocks in May, 1908, for £12 a piece, the previous year's rear."

Mr. Morris, The Field, Hampton Bishop, prefers to have his calves early in the winter as he finds they do much better in the following winter. For this purpose all the two-year-old heifers are served to calve in December, if possible, and young bulls are usually kept. The steers are generally sold out fat as yearlings about July, instead of keeping them round for another year. This, Mr. Morris thinks, pays better, and it also enables him to keep more breeding cows. He is of opinion that if Hereford breeders would keep fewer bulls and more steers, it would be to their advantage individually and to the breed generally, a great number of bulls now put in the market being totally unfit to improve the breed, while they also tend to keep down prices. This point he would urge strongly on breeders—keep fewer bulls and more steers, give the latter half the amount of corn and cake the former must have, and it will pay them better.

In Mr. John Hamar's herd at The Farlands, Lingen, no females receive any cake or corn whatever, and the heifers rising two years old and later calving cows are wintered at Harley's mountain, the highest cultivated land in Herefordshire. All animals (except bulls) go out every day, wet or fine, summer and winter, and the owner thinks it is owing to so many breeders adopting his natural and hardy methods that the Herefords stand out so conspicuously in all tests as the soundest breed of cattle living.

Mr. R. Edward's herd at Staunton Old Court, Staunton-on-Arrow, is kept in quite natural condition. The calves are dropped early in spring, and are allowed to run out with their dams during the summer, but in some cases the cow gives too much milk for the calf, many of his Lady and Cowslip families being exceptionally heavy milkers. In these cases the calf has to be kept in, and part of the milk used for the dairies. The steer calves are sold the following autumn when about eighteen months old, being wintered on swedes and hay and occasionally a little oat flour for the younger ones.

In Sir William Rouse Boughton's herd at Downton Hall, Ludlow, the cows are all kept in hardy rough condition. They are never housed except the very early calves in the middle of winter for a week or two, and there has never been a single case of tuberculosis in the herd.

In Mr. Peter Coats' herd at Sheepcote Farm, Clifford, the cows are wintered on the highlands, and are fed on roots and hay until they calve. They are then allowed so many pounds of artificial feeding until such time as there is good keep in the pasture, where they are then turned out until the end of September, practically getting their own living and rearing their own calves. Most of the calves are dropped from January to the end of March or first two weeks in April. With regard to calves that are being prepared for show and sale, these are kept in yards and are allowed as much artificial food as they will clear up, their dams being brought up twice a day to suckle them. Young stock for show are kept going from date of calving until show. Mr. R. H. Ross, who furnishes us with the information as to the herd, says Herefords, as a breed, have remarkable constitutions, having stood all the tests, and are, he believes, one of the healthiest races to-day.

In Mr. W. S. Russell's herd at Westonbury the cows are kept in ordinary store condition, living most of the winter upon straw and a few pulped roots with a little hay occasionally. The heifer calves run with their dams during the summer, the bull calves for the most part being suckled night and morning, given a little cake and oat flour, and running out by day. When weaned, the steer calves are fed on hay, roots, cake, and corn, and are sold to the butcher at sixteen to eighteen months old.

Mr. Rowlands, Evesbatch Court, states that about the end of September all calves, unless under five months, are weaned, the bull calves having a plentiful allowance of linseed cake and crushed oats; the heifer calves receiving the same in less quantity. In the spring the bulls get a plentiful supply of roots, linseed, and crushed oats to prepare them for sale, and

the heifer calves are gradually accustomed to be out of doors altogether. In-calf cows receive oat-straw and a little hay, and are out without any shelter all the winter to within fourteen days of calving, when they are brought up to the home buildings and housed at night, being given a plentiful supply of hay. When they have calved they get about 35 lbs. of roots and 3 lbs. of cotton cake in addition. It is found that the rougher the Hereford cow is done before calving, in reason, the better calf she brings, and it is astonishing on what scanty fare she will keep in good condition.

In Mr. George Butters' herd at Hill House, Newton, the bull calves are kept from their mothers and suckled twice a day, being given a few crushed oats. The heifer calves run out with their dams until October, when they are weaned and fed on hay and roots. The yearlings have hay and straw with roots during the winter. The cows, until they calve, have rough hay and straw, also roots. They begin to calve the first week in January. Mr. Butters has always kept the cows from a good milking strain.

In Mr. B. Rogers' herd, at The Willows, the calves come in March and April, and run out with the cows until October. They are then weaned and kept in the best clover or hay. The steers receive 1 lb. cake and 1 lb. oats, and generally some roots; the heifers get 2 lbs. oats, but no roots, and often go to the butcher at two years old and upwards without ever knowing what cake or corn is like. Mr. Rogers thinks no pure breed of cattle can compete with Herefords for early maturity, and he has bred many good milkers.

Mr. W. T. Trench, Redwood, Birr, says he never exhibits except locally, and his young bulls are all sold locally by auction, being disposed of without difficulty, some going considerable distances. The cows are out day and night, summer and winter, and rear their own calves. They are left out in the fields to calve alone. Mr. Trench finds that with this treatment the calves come healthy and strong. He has no doubt whatever that the climate suits these cattle well. He is aware of one case (in co. Galway, Lord Ashtown's) where a large number of cross-bred calves are reared on pedigree Hereford cows, each cow rearing first two calves and finishing with a third.

On the subject of mating and management Mr. J. K. Hyslop wrote: "Great care must be observed in mating, and one of the most judicious methods is to use males possessing superiority in the points in which the females are deficient. Still, the nearer the complementary qualities of both approach perfection the better it will be for their offspring. To rear

calves successfully they must be kept in a progressive, healthy, growing state from birth. One of the worst policies possible is to rear calves and then starve them. They grow older, but only their heads grow bigger, and the result of this neglect cannot be anything but unsatisfactory. Quick feeding must be the watchword, and although the calf gets all the dam's milk, the sooner it learns to eat a little sweet hay and whole oats the better. This should be followed on with an allowance of linseed cake and other artificial food, and at 18 or 20 months old the steers should be in prime condition for slaughter and should realize £18 to £20 to the butcher. To obtain these prices the importance of early maturity is obvious. Cattle fed and brought out in full bloom at this age are infinitely more saleable than those a year older. Moreover, a year's keep is saved, and all the incidental ills that the bovine race is heir to during that extra period. The demand for young and tender beef is far beyond the supply. The Hereford is much sought after by the large graziers in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Berkshire, besides several other counties, and thousands are taken yearly from Herefordshire to graze these luxuriant pastures. Their kindliness to fatten, and so reach the London Smithfield before many of our other breeds, makes them special favourites with the grazier.

Mr. William Griffiths, Brierley, Leominster, mentioned that his calves generally ran with their dams until they were old enough to wean, and afterwards during the first winter they were fed liberally with hay, turnips, and swedes. The cows generally grazed on the shortest pastures in summer, and were fed on straw and a few roots, and ran out on pasture by day. The young stock ran in open yards, and were fed upon hay and roots. The bullocks were usually sold in May as stores at about two years old, for about £20 each.

Mr. Naylor, Leighton Park, had his cows fed on mangolds, hay, and linseed cake. Most of the calves were dropped in April, May, and June. When the calves were weaned they were fed upon hay, roots, and linseed. The pure-bred bullocks were mostly fattened on the grass with about 5 lbs. of linseed cake and cotton cake each per day. They were sold at three years old, and weighed on an average about 15 cwt. live weight. When sold they averaged £30 each.

The following notes by the late Mr. T. C. Yeld, The Broome, were written forty 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 the 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 for 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, etc., because we find a pleasant mellow feel on those parts, but we do not say soft because there are some of the 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 be all learnt by the young farmer, and by observing good judges selecting stock in market and afterwards 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 XII

### THE BREED IN THE SHOW-YARD

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 occasionally measured his strength with the Shorthorn, to the discomfiture of the latter, or to go to Essex for an example of similar success, is no part of the present plan. A note is, however, added as to the Paris shows of 1889 and 1900.

At the Paris International Agricultural Exhibition in 1889, Mr. Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Downton, Ludlow, was one of the chief exhibitors of Herefords. He won first prize with the bull Downton Wilton, a Royal prize-winner. He also secured the first prize for a bull under two years old, and in addition to these prizes he was awarded first and second for cows and also for heifers under two years old, the winners being Downton Brenda, Turtle Dove, Dovedale, and Wilton Moon. His crowning success on that occasion, however, was in winning the grand prize of honour, valued at 2000 francs, for the best collection of four cows and a bull all bred by exhibitor, which he won with a lengthy, well-grown two-year-old bull, a pair of very nice heifers, and his big, level cows, winning altogether at the Paris Exhibition 3700 francs. The little herd of five cattle, winners of the *Prix d'Honneur*, could not be brought back to this country, and were disposed of to Messrs. James Nelson and Sons, Liverpool, for exportation to Buenos Ayres. Some of the animals were by Viscount Wilton, others by Auctioneer, and they were all of strains strongly represented abroad, extensive purchasers of cattle closely related to the Paris prize-winners, having been made from Mr. Fenn's herd for the eastern townships of Canada, the United States, Australia, and South America.

At the French International Agricultural Show in 1900, Mr. W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard, won the coveted *Prix d'Honneur* of the Foreign section with his team of Herefords. In the bull class one year old and upwards, Mr. Barneby was first, and in the female class he had four entries, winning first with a cow and second with a heifer.

As much of the Hereford's reputation rests upon its position won at the shows of that Society which was, until within the last seventy 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 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 ft. 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 captivated 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 Hereford cattle. The prize in class I 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 truthful 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 I., 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 II., prize to the same exhibitor for a twin brother to the prize ox in class I., dead weight 204 st. 6 lbs. Class III., 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 Mr. W. C. Hayton, 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 II., 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 III. 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 IV. Mr. R. Kitelee was again successful, exhibiting an ox bred by Mr. Clark of Lloyd; also in class V., 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 I. to Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Blatherwicke Park, Northampton, for an ox bred by himself; second in class II. (a Shorthorn winning first), to Mr. J. Kitelee, Castlethorpe, for an ox bred by Thomas Yeld, The Broome, Pembridge; first in class III. 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 communications 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 farms, 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, extended 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 many 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-Longhorn 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" commented:—

"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 gave 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 had 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 had included two Herefords and one of a rival breed, but on each occasion the chances of war had 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 table 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 advantage 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.

In 1899 the champion prizes at Norwich, Birmingham, and Smithfield Fat Stock Shows were awarded to a steer bred and exhibited by the late Queen Victoria. This magnificent steer was by Ladas dam Rose. His age in days was 1081, his weight 1936 lbs., giving an average daily gain of 1·79 lb.

In 1900 the champion honours at the Norwich, Birmingham, and Smithfield Shows were awarded to the Hereford steer Lord Roberts, exhibited by Mr. John Wortley, Frettenham, Norwich. He was got by Bountiful 17704, dam Winsome by Sir Frank 14169, and was bred by Mr. Henry Freeman Russell, Westonbury, Pembroge. His age in days was 934, his weight 1957 lbs., an average daily gain of 2·10 lbs.

#### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES FAT STOCK SHOW

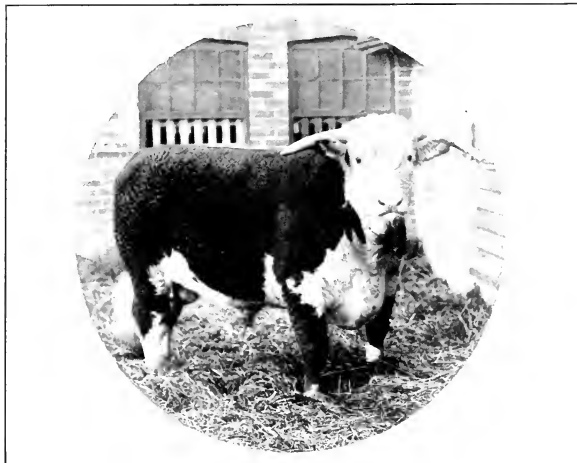
Birmingham, with its advantages of central position, nearness to the principal Hereford sources, and spacious covered accommodation of Bingley Hall, has maintained, nearly 40 years, an honourable rivalry with the Smithfield Club in drawing to an annual exhibition the best fat stock of the country; and, 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 first few 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, etc.), 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, etc.), 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. Lloyd'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 the Herefords of the Earl of Coventry have distinguished themselves at Birmingham as elsewhere. During the last twenty-five years the Royal Herd at Windsor has sent many prominent prize-winners. Other successful exhibitors at Birmingham, in addition to those already mentioned, have included Mr. F. Platt, Mr. E. Caddick, Mr. J. Howell, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. J. Wortley, Mr. W. H. Cooke, Sir J. R. Cotterell, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Hughes, Mr. R. Phipps, Mr. Peter Coats, Lord Llangattock, Sir R. Cooper, and others. These are, of course, only a few of the names which the full



*Photo by F. Babbage.]*

H.M. THE KING'S PRIZE STEER.



*Photo by W. H. Bustin.]*

SIR J. R. G. COTTERELL'S PRIZE STEER BY RAMESES 3100.



list contains, but they serve to show the character of the competing stock.

#### BATH AND WEST AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES 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. Acland, jun. (Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, 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 principal features of the annual exhibitions, and the Society's show-yard has been one of the principal battlefields 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.

Mr. William Housman's recollection of Bath and West of England Shows began 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 then 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, including 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 females here mentioned the fourth 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 present 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 breeders 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 witnessed ; 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, examined 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 being 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 his 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 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, but these have been shortened as regards recent years when records are more numerous and accessible.

#### 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.

Best Cow of any breed in milk, best calculated for dairy purposes, awarded to a Hereford cow aged nine years and six months, the property of the Rev. J. R. Smythies, Lynch Court, Hereford.

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), 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.

The prize of £15 "to the owner of the best cow in milk of any breed which shall, in the opinion of the judges, be best calculated for dairy purposes," was awarded to Rev. J. R. Smythies for a Hereford cow nine years and six months old, and the owner replied for the toast of the "Successful competitors."

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, granddam Little Beauty by Mr. Hewer's Waxy 2nd 403. The Herd Book, in the entry of Waxy 294, omits Blossom, but this generation is supplied by the Harewood Grange sale catalogue, October 13th, 1843, in lots 32, 35, and 52. See appendix to first volume 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.

## 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, The 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 Sheriffs 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 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. Volume 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 (Cliro) 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 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

\* The date of Woodlad's birth appears to be inaccurately stated in the Herd Book, Volume 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.

1836. 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., Volume 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 Whitman, Ashford, Herefordshire, exhibited by William Allatt, Glington, 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.

CONINGSBY, 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, etc., 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 Whitenob 345, great-granddam by Young Wellington 505. A full sister to the reputed dam of Sir David is entered in Volume 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. Volume III., p. 111.

WALFORD, a son of Dawes' Grey Bull 1954A, alias Clun-gunford 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, Pembrige.

Cow, GREY DAISY, grey, calved November 30th, 1848; bred and exhibited by Lord Berwick, Cronkhill. Volume 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 James Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by John Monkhouse, The Stow. Volume 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. Volume 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, volume 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 tribe which produced the Exter Royal 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. Volume 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. Volume 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. Volume 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 a 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, Pembrokeshire.

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, Volume 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. Volume 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. Volumes 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 (Volume 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. Volume 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. Volume 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 remarked, "eight of the winners out of 24 were either bred by or indirectly

descended from the herd of the late Lord Berwick."—Journal R.A.S.E., Volume 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. Volume 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, Sowle Court, Ledbury.

Cow, SPANGLE 2nd, calved September 16th, 1860; bred by James Rea, Monaughty, exhibited by Louisa Woodgate Rea, Westonbury. Volume VI., p. 321.

TAMBARINE, by the Earl of Radnor's Carlisle 923, dam Little Beauty by Andrew 2nd 619, etc., 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, etc., 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. Volume 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 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. Volume 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, etc. 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, etc.

#### 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, Coxhall. See Silk 2nd, Volume 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 Volume IX., p. 23, No. 4376), winner of a £50 prize at Hereford and a £20 prize at Worcester, against all breeds.

#### WOLVERHAMPTON, 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 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, etc., 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, etc., 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. Volume 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, etc., 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, IIVINGTON ROSE, calved August 28th, 1864; bred by T. Roberts; exhibited by W. B. Perin. Volume VII., p. 274.

PROVOST, a son of Bachelor 2941, the first prize bull at Cardiff, from Rhodia by Subaltern 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, Glamorgan-shire. Volume 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, Glamorgan-shire, 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. Volume 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, etc. 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. Volume VIII., p. 283.

TREDEGAR, by Mr. Philip Turner's Mercury 3967, dam by Holmer 2043, etc., 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. Volume 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.

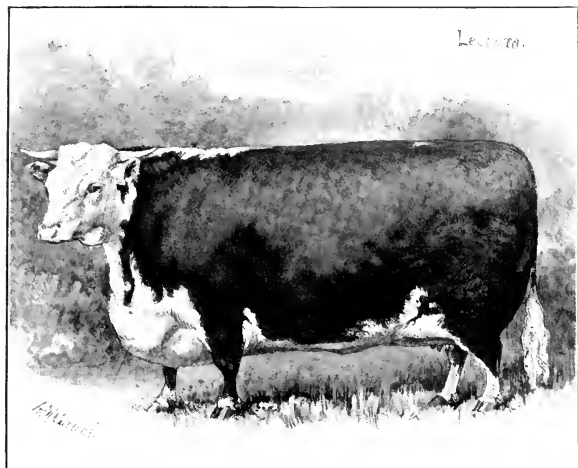
Cow, LADY BLANCHE, calved in February, 1874; bred by Warren Evans, Llandowlas, Usk; exhibited by his representatives. Volume II., p. 222.

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.

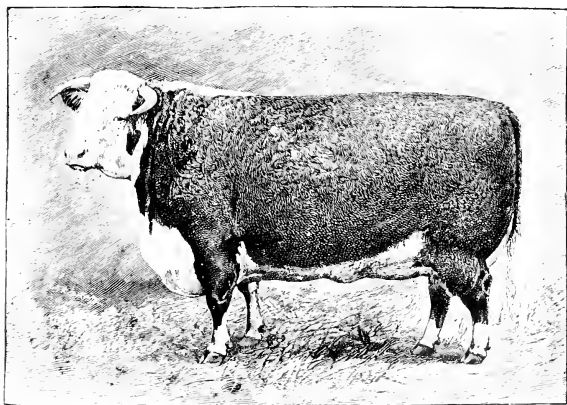
LADY BLANCHE is erroneously entered in Volume II. as a daughter of Von Moltke 2nd 4234, the number being that of Von Moltke, the sire of Von Moltke 2nd, and the error is repeated in some of the entries of her progeny; but in the entry of her son, Roseberry 7235, in Volume XIII., the name of Von Moltke 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.



LEONORA (Mrs. Sarah Edwards').



ROSEWATER (Earl of Coventry's).





Cow, LEONORA, calved in August, 1875; bred and exhibited by Sarah Edwards, Wintercott, Leominster. Not entered in H.B. For pedigree see her own brothers, Commodore 4455 and Student 5030, Volume 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, etc. 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, 1873; bred and exhibited by A. Rogers.

Cow, NANNETTE, calved March 14th, 1876; bred and exhibited by Thomas Myddleton, Beckjay, Aston-on-Clun, Salop. Volume 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. Volume 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. Volume 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.

#### YORK, 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. Volume 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 Shrewsbury, 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, Herefordshire.

Cow, *GOLDEN TREASURE*, calved May 25th, 1878; bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court. Volume 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 Monaughty 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.

#### NORWICH, 1886

Bull GOOD BOY 7668, calved November 28th, 1881, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Severn Stoke.

Cow, GOLDEN TREASURE, calved May 25th, 1878, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court.

Both the winners this year were bred by Lord Coventry. GOOD BOY, sire Fisherman 5913, dam Giantess by Sir Roger 4133 was a bull of remarkable scale and substance, while the best beef points were most fully developed. He was wonderfully successful in the show-yards and was a splendid representative of the breed.

GOLDEN TREASURE, sire Maréchal Niel 4760, dam Giantess by Sir Roger 4133, again came first, and, as will be seen, is from the same Adforton-bred dam as the winner in the aged

bull class. This was Golden Treasure's third success in the class for cows at the Royal Shows.

## NEWCASTLE, 1887

Bull, MAIDSTONE 8887, calved April 20th, 1883, bred and exhibited by Henry Wm. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury.

Cow, GEM, calved October 2nd, 1884, bred and exhibited by Henry Wm. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury.

MAIDSTONE proved a most successful show bull ; he was got by Franklin 6961, dam Duchess 4th by Tredegar 5077. In the report of the show he was alluded to as one of the grandest bulls of any breed exhibited. He had then won over sixty first and champion prizes ; and was lengthy and massive, with admirably covered top.

Mr. Taylor also won at this show for cows with GEM, of very similar breeding, the sire being also Franklin 6961, while the dam Modesty was by Tredegar 5077. This cow was very handsome in form, thick, short in the leg and true in symmetry.

## NOTTINGHAM, 1888

Bull, MAIDSTONE 8875, calved April 20th, 1883, bred and exhibited by H. W. Taylor, Showle Court.

PRINCE ALFRED, calved April 26th, 1886, bred and exhibited by John Price, Court House, Pembridge, first in the class for two-year-olds and champion.

Cow, MYRTLE 6TH, calved June 2nd, 1880, bred by S. Goode, Ivingtonbury, exhibited by Sir J. L. E. Spearman, Bart.

Maidstone again led in his class (see 1887).

PRINCE ALFRED, winner of the champion prize and first in the two-year-old class, was by Monarch 7858, dam Playful by Hotspur 7028. He was described by the judges as a remarkably good, heavy-fleshed, short-legged, symmetrical bull of beautiful character and quality.

MYRTLE 6th was by Embassador 4551, dam Myrtle 4th by Blucher 2964. The judges considered her an exceptionally good cow of rare quality and nice character, but with rather weak thighs.

## WINDSOR, 1889

Bull, MAIDSTONE 8875, calved July 20th, 1883, bred by and the property of Henry W. Taylor, Showle Court, Ledbury.

Cow, ROSEWATER, calved February 27th, 1886, bred by and the property of the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Severn Stoke.

MAIDSTONE, for the third time won (see 1887 and 1888). He also secured the champion prize as the best bull and was reserve for Queen Victoria's gold medal for the best animal of the breed. In the official report of the Show it was said that his size at first glance was less remarkable than it was for his age at Shrewsbury, because he was compact in structure and his frame evenly covered. Perfect proportion of part to part not being conducive to the immediate realisation of size, he required to be seen for some time—seen at different distances and from different points of view—before his ample dimensions could be properly appreciated.

ROSEWATER, first for cows and winner of the Queen's Champion gold medal, was by Rare Sovereign 10490, dam Rosemary by Grove 3rd 5051. With reference to this famous specimen of the breed, the official reporter made the following remarks: "It is difficult to compare a remarkable living animal with one equally remarkable, of past years, but allowing that certain differences of individual character might incline some judges to favour the one and some judges the other, Rosewater will probably take historical rank with Mrs. Edwards' Leonora, the champion Hereford at the Kilburn International Show. Both will be remembered as animals closely approaching ideal perfection. The genealogical records of Rosewater are worth studying to find the composition of so excellent an animal, but this is not the place for minute details of pedigree. Briefly and roughly stated her antecedents trace through Merry Monarch and Rarity 14th, grandparents of her sire Rare Sovereign to some of the very best blood in Lord Berwick's celebrated herd to the old herd of Mr. Theophilus Salwey of Ashley Moor, founded upon that of Mr. T. A. Knight; through Rare Sovereign's, some to the prize winning herd of the late Mr. William Tudge of Adforton, and to that of Mr. Thomas Rogers; and through her dam Rosemary, Rosewater is descended from the noted Rhodia family of Mr. Philip Turner of The Leen, and from the historical bulls Horace and Sir Thomas through The Grove 3rd.

#### PLYMOUTH, 1890

Bull, RARE SOVEREIGN 10499, calved February 19th, 1884, bred by and the property of the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court.

Cow, ROSEWATER, calved February 27th, 1886, bred by and the property of the Earl of Coventry.

Both the prizes again fell to animals bred in the Croome Court. RARE SOVEREIGN was got by Good Boy 7668, dam Rare Jewel by Merry Monarch 5466. The breeding of this fine bull is referred to in the notice of the Windsor Show (1889). He had improved greatly since the previous year and possessed great substance, with evenly fleshed back, good ribs, and true outline.

ROSEWATER, the champion at Windsor, again took first prize. She was a daughter of Rare Sovereign, giving ample proof of his merits as a sire.

#### DONCASTER, 1891

Bull, GROVE WILTON 4TH 13846, calved March 12th, 1888, bred and exhibited by W. H. Cooke, The Green, Shelsley Kings, Worcester.

Cow, LADYWOOD, calved January 2nd, 1887, bred by and the property of the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court.

The winner, GROVE WILTON 4th, was got by Grove Wilton 3rd 11295, dam Leinthall Symmetry by Downton Grand Duke 5878, and was described by the judges as a bull of special excellence. He was very symmetrical, with great depth and length, while he was evenly fleshed. Grove Wilton 4th was a son of the successful winner, Grove Wilton, who united the blood of Lord Wilton with that of Mr. Philip Turner's Polyanthus by The Grove 3rd; his dam Leinthall Symmetry was a granddaughter of Horace through Downton Grand Duke.

The Croome Court herd again supplied the first prize cow in LADYWOOD by Adelbert 8185, dam Lady Spencer by Monckton Lad 5646, her character and promise as a breeding animal being noticeable. She carried a lot of flesh and was level along the back. This cow had some of the best strains of The Leen, including the Horace and Sir Thomas blood, through The Grove 3rd by her sire; on her dam's side those of Mr. Taylor, Thinghill Court.

#### WARWICK, 1892

Bull, SPRING JACK 14191, calved January 2nd, 1888, bred by and the property of J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster, first and champion bull.

Cow, BRAVURA, calved May 17th, 1886, bred by the Earl

of Coventry, the property of Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow (first in class).

Heifer, PERILLA, calved January 8th, 1890, bred by and the property of Richard Green, The Whittern, Kington (first prize two-year-old, and champion female).

SPRING JACK was got by Hilarity 8734, dam Lively 10th by Conjuror 5264. This bull was shown in grand form, and, whilst almost touching the ground, was very compact and level with capital ribs and quarters.

BRAVURA, the first prize cow, bred at Croome Court, was got by Good Boy 7668, dam Bertha by Commander 4452; she had great size and breadth with a grandly covered back.

PERILLA (winner of the female championship) was got by Whittern Grove 10843, dam Miss Perfection by Lord Wilton 4740. She was a perfect little model in symmetry, with good top and low lines.

#### CHESTER, 1893

Bull, ROSE CROSS 2ND 14865, calved January 21st, 1889, bred and exhibited by J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster.

Cow, BRAVURA (Volume XVIII., p. 281), calved May 17th, 1886, bred by the Earl of Coventry, exhibited by Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow.

ROSE CROSS 2ND, sire Iroquois 3rd 13147, dam Curley 23rd by Rose Cross 7237. He had the kind of flesh and shapes which mark a Hereford of the true type, the formation over the strongly upraised loin, and immense rounds and thighs down to and over-hanging the hocks.

BRAVURA was also first in 1892.

#### CAMBRIDGE, 1894

Bull, ALBION 15027, calved January 5th, 1890, bred by N. F. Moore, Sutton, Hereford, exhibited by A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster.

Cow, RANEE, calved January 21st, 1889, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court.

ALBION by Bruce 13646, dam Milenda by Recorder 7205. He was remarkable for compactness, symmetry of form and mellowness, his quality being exceptional, while he had well-developed quarters and good contour.

RANEE by Rare Sovereign, the winner in 1890, was from Rarity 13th by Archduke 4312. This cow was very thick and broad, with plenty of substance and capital middle, but her hind quarters were not so good.



## DARLINGTON, 1895

Bull, HAPPY HAMPTON 16097, calved January 22nd, 1891 ; bred and exhibited by J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster.

Cow, DOWNTON HEIRESS (Volume XXIV., p. 314), calved March 22nd, 1892 ; bred and exhibited by Thomas Fenn, Stonebrook House, Ludlow.

The sire of HAPPY HAMPTON was Hilarity 8734, and the dam Pearl 9th by Good Boy 7668. He was a huge, massive bull standing near the ground.

DOWNTON HEIRESS had for sire Viscount Wilton 11824, and her dam was Downton Hermia by Bourton 11005. She was a heifer of nice character and good quality, with well-covered back and ribs.

## LEICESTER, 1896

Bull PRINCE BULBO 17442, calved February 21st, 1893 ; bred by and the property of J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster.

Cow, PRINCESS MAY (Volume XXV., p. 621), calved March 10th, 1893 ; bred and exhibited by John Tudge Duxmoor, Craven Arms.

The Hampton Court herd once more furnished the winner for bulls in PRINCE BULBO by Rose Cross 2nd 14865, dam Blossom 10th by Hampton Court 8707. He was a very symmetrical bull, being taking to the eye, and he showed to advantage. He was admirably sprung, with capital low line, and was well covered along the back. If not so big as some, he had great evenness and quality.

PRINCESS MAY was by Rupert 16366, dam Golden Pippin by Alton 11877. Ultimately she won the first prize, and was a deep, thick, stylish heifer, with capital under-line and quality, and excellent quarters, while she possessed a shapely head.

## MANCHESTER, 1897

Bull, RED CROSS 18040, calved February 14th, 1894 ; bred and exhibited by J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster (first and champion).

Cow, TRUTHFUL (Volume XXVI., p. 158), calved January 9th, 1890 ; bred and exhibited by Queen Victoria, Flemish Farm, Windsor.

RED CROSS kept up the reputation of the Hampton Court herd by winning first and champion. He was by Rose

Cross 2nd 14865, dam Pearl 15th by Conjuror 5264. This was one of the best bulls of the breed that had been seen for some time, being very level, short-legged, and well-fleshed, while he was almost as good in the hind as in the fore quarters, being indeed a marvel of symmetry. Red Cross was of the Hampton Court Pearl family by his dam, and traced through his prize-winning sire, Rose Cross 2nd, and paternal grandsire, Rose Cross, to the splendid cow Rosebud, bred by Mr. B. Rogers, sold to Mr. W. Tudge, and subsequently purchased by Mr. Arkwright. Rosebud, a daughter of Sir Thomas, won many prizes.

TRUTHFUL by Trojan 8117, dam Torquoise by Hotspur 7028, was a stylish broad specimen, with nice quality and great substance. She was a daughter of Mr. Philip Turner's Trajan, one of the well-known Windsor sires, his sire having been The Grove 3rd, and her dam, Mr. John Price's Turquoise, purchased for Queen Victoria, had the blood of Hotspur, Old Court, and Truro combined, a favourite family in the Court House herd.

#### BIRMINGHAM, 1898

Bull, RED CROSS 18040, calved February 14th, 1894; bred and exhibited by J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster.

Cow, TRUTHFUL (Volume XXVIII., p. 152); bred and exhibited by H.M. Queen Victoria, Flemish Farm, Windsor.

RED CROSS and TRUTHFUL were the winners in 1897, and are referred to in the notes on that year's show.

#### MAIDSTONE, 1899

Bull, TEDSTONE PRESIDENT 18631, calved February 26th, 1895; bred by Sir C. Rouse Boughton, Bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow, exhibited by Edgar Wight, Tedstone Court, Worcester.

Cow, TRUTHFUL (Volume XXVIII., p. 152), calved January 9th, 1890; bred and exhibited by Queen Victoria, Flemish Farm, Windsor.

TEDSTONE PRESIDENT was got by Royalist 3rd 16958, dam Cora by Sovereign 12668. He was described as a big, massive, lengthy bull.

TRUTHFUL won the first prize for the third year in succession.

## YORK, 1900

Bull, PROTECTOR 19660, calved January 22nd, 1897; bred by A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster, exhibited by Sir J. Pulley, Bart, Lower Eaton, Herefordshire.

Cows or Heifers, LEINTHALL BEAUTY (Volume XXIX., p. 612), calved January 11th, 1897; bred and exhibited by William Tudge, Leinthall, Ludlow. (No cows calved in 1894, 1895, or 1896 were exhibited.)

PROTECTOR by Albion 15027, dam Newton Plum by Rudolph 6660, was a massive bull with grand girth, low-line, back, loins, and quarters. He proved a very impressive and valuable sire, and was sold at £1200 to go to the United States.

LEINTHALL BEAUTY by Rupert 16366, dam Barbara by Ancient Briton 15034, had excellent coat with great levelness. Her sire was champion at the American Columbian Exhibition.

## CARDIFF, 1901

Bull, BRITISHER, 19261, calved April 29th, 1897; bred by A. E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster, exhibited by Edward Farr, Court of Noke, Pembroge (first and champion).

Cow, DAINTY 10TH (Volume XXVII., p. 253), calved March 30th, 1896; bred and exhibited by Richard D. Cleasby, Penoyre, Brecon.

BRITISHER by Albion 15027, dam Plum 4th by Cheerful 6351. He was a broad, thick, deep, short-legged bull that had stood second to his half-brother, Protector, at the Society's Show in 1900, having in that year won many prizes. This bull was also sold for exportation to the United States.

DAINTY 10TH by Overseer 16249, dam Dainty 6th by Gemmesco 8647, was a level and symmetrical cow of fine quality.

## CARLISLE, 1902

Bull, GAMBLER 20639, calved January 23rd, 1899; bred and exhibited by W. T. Barneby, Saltmarshe Castle, Bromyard.

Cow, BRACELET (Volume XXX., p. 530), calved January 16th, 1898; bred and exhibited by John Tudge, Duxmoor, Craven Arms.

GAMBLER was a son of Happy Hampton 16097 and Gamester Lady by Horace Bonnor 13138, and was described

by the judges as a superior stock bull; he was very level in form and carried superior flesh.

BRACELET by Gold Box, dam Coral Gem by Reginald 14089. This was a massive cow of good form, and had an excellent calf by her side when she won the first prize at Carlisle.

#### PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1903

Bull, EATON CHAMPION 21351, calved March 16th, 1900; bred by the late Sir Joseph Pulley, Bart., exhibited by Charles T. Pulley, Lower Eaton, Hereford.

Two-year-old bull, FIRE KING 22135, calved February 20th, 1901; bred and exhibited by H.M. the King, Royal Farms, Windsor (champion).

Cow SILKWEED (Volume XXXIII., p. 389); bred and exhibited by Richard Green, The Whittern, Kington.

Heifer, BONNIE MARY (Volume XXXIII., p. 665), calved January 5th, 1901; bred by Wm. Thomas, The Hayes Farm, Sully, Barry, exhibited by T. R. Thompson, Erwr Delyn, Penarth (champion for cows or heifers).

EATON CHAMPION was a son of Protector 19660, the winner in 1900, and his dam was Coronis 2nd by Bear 10974. He was a massive, full-shaped bull of good quality.

FIRE KING was by Earlsfield 19387, dam Firefly by Lollipop 16814, and his championship here was confirmed by numerous subsequent successes. He possessed very even form with great breadth and width, while he was of fine quality.

SILKWEED by Albion 15027, dam Silver Dale by Grove Wilton 2nd 13845, was a cow of nice shape and quality, another tribute to the value of Albion as a sire.

BONNIE MARY by King John 20114, dam Gazelle by Royalist 14124. This fine animal worthily combined substance and quality.

#### PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1904

Bull, FIRE KING 22135, calved February 20th, 1901; bred and exhibited by H.M. the King, The Royal Farms, Windsor (champion).

Cow SHOTOVER (Volume XXXIII., p. 673), calved January 17th, 1901; bred and exhibited by John Tudge, Duxmoor, Craven Arms (champion).

FIRE KING repeated his success in winning the championship, and was described by the judges as stylish in character,

level in shape, with great wealth of flesh, and possessing all the best attributes of the breed.

SHOTOVER was a daughter of Standpoint 19747 and Satire by Clansman 12932. As a grand breeding heifer she was much admired.

#### PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1905

Bull, FIRE KING 22135, calved February 20th, 1901; bred and exhibited by H.M. the King, the Royal Farms, Windsor (champion).

Cow, LADY BETTY (Volume XXVIII., p. 208), calved March 29th, 1896; bred and exhibited by Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, Downton Hall, Ludlow (champion).

For the third year in succession FIRE KING won the championship, and is referred to in the notices of the 1903 and 1904 Shows.

LADY BETTY, sire Royalist 3rd, 16958, dam Norah by Sovereign 12688, was a cow of beautiful symmetry with excellent flesh and quality.

#### DERBY, 1906

Bull, ADMIRAL 23266, calved January 19th, 1903; bred and exhibited by H.M. the King, the Royal Farm, Windsor.

Two-year-old bull, CAMERONIAN 23934, calved January 11th, 1904; bred and exhibited by Captain E. L. A. Heygate, Buckland, Leominster (champion).

Cow, IVINGTON PLUM (Vol. XXXV., p. 444), calved January 22nd, 1903; bred and exhibited by Allen E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster.

Heifer, BRAMPTON AGNES 33rd, calved April 4th, 1904; bred and exhibited by Lawton Moore, Brampton Brian (champion).

ADMIRAL, the first prize aged bull, was got by Earlsfield 19387 (the sire of Fire King), his dam having been Angelica by Grove Prince 16745.

CAMERONIAN by Cherrystone 22031; dam Cambria by Iron King 18884. His sire, Cherrystone, and his dam's sire, Iron King, were both sold at high prices to South America. Cameronian was a grand type of Hereford, with symmetry and scale, nice red coat of good colour, and hardy constitution.

IVINGTON PLUM, sire Malcolm 21575, dam Wintercott Plum 2nd by Nonpareil 19614, had broad, deep form, and symmetrical proportions.

BRAMPTON AGNES 23rd by Bonanza 21962, dam Brampton Agnes 6th by Brampton Colonel 18724, was a heifer possessing admirable character and full-shaped outline.

#### LINCOLN, 1907

Bull, PEARL KING 24192, calved April 7th, 1904; bred by J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Leominster; exhibited by Allen E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster (champion).

Cow, MA BELLE (Vol. XXXV. p. 307), calved January 20th, 1903; bred and exhibited by H. R. Evans, Court of Noke, Staunton-on-Arrow.

Heifer, LEMSTER PLUM, calved January 20th, 1906; bred and exhibited by Allen E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster (champion).

PEARL KING, got by Commandant 22040; dam Pearl 15th by Montezuma 18486, was symmetrical, massive, and handsome, with good colour, hair, and quality. He well maintains the reputation of the Hampton Court blood.

MA BELLE by Lord Sutton 20162, dam Molly by Manager 19580, was a deep and wide-ribbed cow of excellent colour and quality.

Mr. Hughes won both the champion prizes at this show, the female champion being the one-year-old heifer Lemster Plum, a daughter of the the champion bull, Pearl King 24192. The dam of Lemster Plum was Ivington Plum by Malcolm 21575, the first prize cow in 1906.

#### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 1908

Bull, ROB ROY 24953, calved February 17th, 1905; bred by William Tudge, Summer Court, Kington; exhibited by Mr. G. D. Faber, M.P., Rush Court, Willingford, Berks (champion).

Cow, MERRIMENT (Vol. XXXVIII., p. 3621), calved March 29th, 1903; bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.

Heifer, LEMSTER PLUM, calved January 20th, 1906; bred and exhibited by Allen E. Hughes, Wintercott, Leominster (champion).

ROB ROY, the first prize and champion bull was bred by Mr. W. Tudge. The sire was Commandant 22040; dam Golden Blossom by Gold Box 15339, a granddaughter of Bonnie Lassie, the dam of Ancient Briton, the champion of America. He is very massive, deeply and truly fleshed, with

straight level top, and wide hind quarters, and stands near the ground. He is dark red in colour, with very nice coat and skin.

MERRIMENT, the first prize cow, from the Croome Court herd, was got by Fortunis 21396; dam Misbelief by Miscreant 19595.

LEMSTER PLUM was first in the two-year-old heifer class, and again won the championship, as in 1907. As a two-year-old she continued remarkably true in outline, and was very wealthy, thick, and typical.

#### NOTES ON ROYAL AND NEWPORT FIRST AND CHAMPION BULLS—1886-1908

In supplement of the foregoing, Mr. William Tudge, in response to a request, has sent the following notes on the winning bulls from 1886 to 1908 :—

In a reminiscence of the first prize Aged Bulls at the Royal Shows for the last 22 years, I commence with 1886.

1886. The grand bull Good Boy 7668, won first prize at the Royal Show at Norwich. Of great scale, weighing 26 cwt. within a few pounds, he was bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, his sire Fisherman 5913 being a previous first prize Royal winner; his dam was Giantess, bred by the late Mr. W. Tudge, and bought by Lord Coventry at the Adforton sale, was by Sir Roger 4133 (the sire of Lord Milton 4740, and Regulator 4898 both first prize Royal winners). Giantess, with her son, Good Boy, and her daughter, Golden Treasure, had won first prize at the Royal Show at York in 1883, Good Boy in November, 1885, won first prize and champion of England at Newport, and again champion of England at Newport in 1887 and 1888.

1887. Maidstone 8875, bred and exhibited by Mr. H. W. Taylor, won first prize for Aged Bulls at the Newcastle Royal Show, his sire Franklin 6961, was by Lord Wilton 4740; his dam, Duchess 4th, was a daughter of Tredegar 5077, a double first prize Royal winner.

1888. Mr. Taylor's Maidstone 8875 again won the first prize at the Royal Show at Nottingham. He had grown very much like his illustrious grandsire from his shoulders back, but not in his head and fore quarters quite so much.

1889. Maidstone again gained first prize, this making his sixth first prize at the Royal in succession; this time he was champion Hereford bull at the Windsor Jubilee Meeting, and

he was also reserve champion for the Queen's Gold Medal as champion of the Hereford breed.

1890. Rare Sovereign 10499, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Coventry, was the winner in the Aged Bull class of R.A.S.E Meeting at Plymouth. A son of Good Boy's 7668, his dam Rare Jewel by Merry Monarch 5466 from Rarity 14th, one of the Longner Hall favourite families, he did not possess the scale of his sire, but was a true type of a first-class Hereford bull, and as a two-year-old he won champion at Newport in 1886.

1891. Grove Wilton 4th, bred and exhibited by Mr. W. H. Cooke, was the winner in the Aged Bull class at the Doncaster Royal Show, a deep massive bull by The Grove 3rd, a very good looking and wonderfully well-bred sire being by Lord Wilton 4740 from a Grove 3rd cow. The dam Leinthall Symmetry was a daughter of Downton Grand Duke 5878, a bull of great scale. Grove Wilton 4th won champion at Newport in the same year 1891.

1892. Mr. J. H. Arkwright's Spring Jack 14191 won first and champion prize at the Warwick Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, his sire Hilarity 8734, was son of The Grove 3rd, his dam Lively by Conjuror, a Royal winner. Spring Jack was a bull of considerable scale, and symmetry, winning the championship at Lord Tredegar's Show at Newport in the same year, 1892.

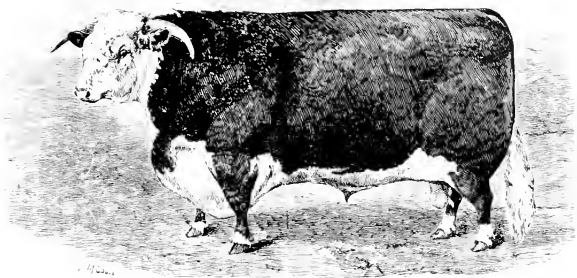
1893. Mr. Arkwright again won in the Aged Bull class of the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Chester, with Rose Cross 2nd by Iroquois 3rd, from Curly by Rose Cross, of Royal winning fame and blood, being by Conjuror from Rosebud 1st, R.A.S.E. by Sir Thomas 2228A 1st, R.A.S.E., Rose Cross 2nd was a square, dark-coloured bull, and was champion at Newport in 1893.

1894. Albion 15027, bred by Mr. N. F. Moore, and exhibited by Mr. A. E. Hughes, won first prize in the Aged Bull class at the Cambridge Royal Show; he had previously won first at the Royal at Doncaster as a yearling. He was not a big bull, but exceptionally good over his shoulders and chine.

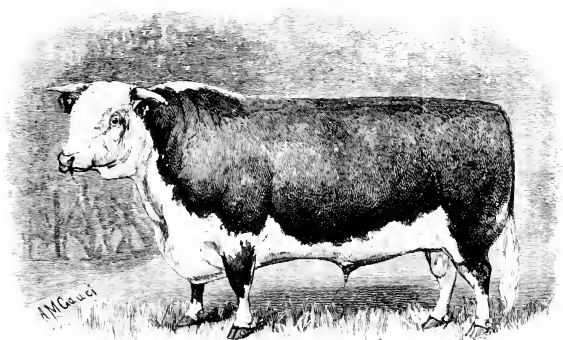
1895. Mr. Arkwright's Happy Hampton 16097 won the Aged Bull prize at the Darlington meeting of the R.A.S.E. He was one of the Hampton Court Pearl family that furnished many winners, and was son of The Grove 3rd bull Hilarity, from Pearl 9th, by Good Boy 7668, from whom he got the extra size, for he was a bull of considerable scale.

1896. Mr. Arkwright again won first prize at the Royal Agricultural Show Leicester meeting with Prince Bulbo 17442,





MAIDSTONE 8875 (Mr. H. W. Taylor's).



RARE SOVEREIGN 10499 (Earl of Coventry's).



a son of the Royal winner Rose Cross 2nd ; but, unlike the previous winner, he was not a big bull ; smaller, but compact, and successful throughout the year.

1897. Another of Mr. Arkwright's bulls, Red Cross 18040, by Rose Cross 2nd, won first prize in the Aged Bull class and champion at the Royal Agricultural meeting at Manchester ; he also came from the Hampton Court Pearls, Pearl 5th by Conqueror 5264.

1898. Mr. Arkwright again won with Red Cross in the Aged Bull class at the Birmingham meeting of the Agricultural Society of England. He was a level good bull, well deserving of his prizes.

1899. Tedstone President 18631 secured first prize in the Aged Bull class at the Royal Society's Meeting at Maidstone ; bred by Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, and exhibited by Mr. E. Wight, a son of Royalist 3rd 16958, from Sir James Rankin's herd, dam Cora by Sovereign 12688. Mr. E. Farr's Britisher 19261, by Albion 15027, and bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, was champion at Newport in 1899.

1900. Sir Joseph Pulley's Protector 19660, bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, by Albion, 15027, dam Newtown Plum, by Rudolph 6660, a big good-looking bull, won first prize in the Aged Bull class of the Royal Society's show at York ; and at Lord Tredegar's show at Newport, November, 1900, he was champion.

1901. Mr. E. Farr's Britisher 19261 won first prize in the Aged Bull Class and champion at the R.A.S.E. meeting at Cardiff ; he also was bred by Mr. A. E. Hughes, and was a son of Albion 15027, from Plum 4th, a daughter of Plum 3rd, the dam of Protector 19660 being also a daughter of Plum 3rd. They were a wonderful pair of bulls, and it was quite a matter of opinion as to which was the better of the two.

Happy Christmas 21442, bred by Mr. W. Tudge, the property of Messrs. Firkins Bros., won champion of England in 1901, at Newport ; he was a son of Gold Box 15399, and from the old Adforton Darling family.

1902. Gambler 20639, bred by and the property of Mr. W. T. Barneby, was first in the Aged Bull class at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Carlisle, a son of the Royal winner Happy Hampton 16097, from Gamester Lady by Horace Bonnor 13138.

Magnate 21571, bred by and the property of Mr. A. P. Turner, a son of Clarence 15944, dam Margery 3rd by Statesman 14938, was champion at Newport, November, 1902.

1903. Eaton Champion 21351, bred by Sir Joseph Pulley, won first prize in the Aged Bull class at the R.A.S.E.

meeting at Park Royal ; he was by the Royal winner Protector 19660, dam Coronis 2nd, by Bear 10974, a son of Lord Wilton 4740.

1903. Holmer 2229, bred by and the property of Mr. P. Coats, was champion at Lord Tredegar's show at Newport in 1903.

1904. Fire King 22135, bred by and the property of His Majesty the King, won first prize in the Aged Bull class at the Royal Agricultural Society's second meeting at Park Royal and champion in 1903 and 1904, and that he was very well entitled to them was thought to be the general verdict.

1905. His Majesty the King again won first prize in the Aged Bull class at the third meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Park Royal with Fire King 22135, by Earlsfield 19387.

1906. His Majesty again won in the Aged Bull class at the Derby meeting of the R.A.S.E. with Admiral 23256, another son of Earlsfield 19387 ; the dam Angelica being a daughter of Grove Prince 16745.

1907. Pearl King 24192, exhibited by Mr. A. E. Hughes and bred by the late Mr. J. H. Arkwright from the Hampton Court Pearl family, by Commandant 22040, also bred by Mr. Arkwright from his Gaylass family, won first prize in the Aged Bull class and champion at the Lincoln meeting of the Royal Show.

1908. Rob Roy 24953, bred by Mr. W. Tudge and exhibited by Mr. G. D. Faber, won first prize in the Aged Bull class and champion at the Newcastle meeting of the R.A.S.E. ; he was a son of the Hampton Court-bred bull Commandant 22040, from Golden Blossom, by Gold Box 15339, and of the Adforton Belladonna family. He won five champion prizes in succession at the leading summer shows of 1908.

## CHAPTER XIII

### RETROSPECT AND FORECAST

THE establishment, development, improvement, and extension of the Hereford breed of cattle constitute notable achievements in the annals of live stock in the United Kingdom, where records of effective work of this kind are to be found in many districts. In the foregoing pages an attempt has been made to trace the breed from its early days, and to show by whom and by what methods its merits were brought out and concentrated.

As with most other varieties of pure-bred live stock, the first indications of special attention being paid to the breed of cattle in Herefordshire manifested themselves prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, when, on the termination of civil wars, the country was beginning to settle down to seriously cultivate the arts of peace, agriculture being then, as now, the most important of the industries of the kingdom. With the extended cultivation of roots and artificial grasses (in connection with which Jethro Tull and Viscount Townshend rendered services of conspicuous value) the maintenance of a larger number of cattle during the winter months became practicable, and, at the same time, the increasing population, especially in large towns and manufacturing centres, caused the demands on the food supply to be greater.

At this juncture the improvers of our breeds of cattle made their influence felt, and the result of their active labours can be traced at many different points throughout the country. Bakewell, from 1750 and onwards during the remainder of his lifetime, was so energetic and enterprising that it is his name that stands out prominently in connection with the inauguration of the new system. But the same agencies were in operation elsewhere; and as regards this special subject, one finds a famous body of breeders in Herefordshire making tentative efforts in the same direction. These included the names of Tomkins, Galliers, Tully, Skyrme, and Haywood, to mention a few of the distinguished pioneers, and the manner

in which they proceeded has already been related with as much fulness as the available particulars have rendered possible. The most eminent of these pioneers were Benjamin Tomkins, father and son. The father commenced breeding about 1742, and the son began in 1769, continuing until 1815. The older Tomkins therefore really preceded Bakewell as an improver of cattle.

It is not, perhaps, remarkable that the early history of this and of other breeds is somewhat obscure, because the live stock of the farm were regarded from a very different standpoint then as compared with modern times. The cattle were used mainly as draught animals for the cultivation of such portions of the land as were tilled for the growing of crops, and it was their strength and activity in the yoke that gave them their chief value, though, of course, their flesh-producing qualities were by no means overlooked. It is in this latter direction, however, that the work of the pioneer breeders was carried on.

It is not necessary now to minutely recapitulate what has been said in preceding chapters with reference to the origin of the breed. The earlier writers upon live stock seem to have been under the impression that the Hereford belonged to that wide-spread race of whole-red cattle that are now represented in their original colour mainly by the Devon and the Sussex breeds, and the effort to explain why this particular branch came to have as its typical colour markings a red body with a white face, brought forward the probability of an admixture, at some remote time, with the famous aboriginal variety of white cattle with red ears that figure in the early Welsh laws of the time of Howell Dha, and other chronicles of that remote period. The proximity of the county to the Welsh border (in fact, the inclusion of a portion of it in that territory) renders some such infusion not at all improbable. But there are also records of other influences, such as the importation by Lord Scudamore, prior to 1650, of red cattle with white faces from Flanders. In still more recent times, about the middle of the eighteenth century, it is stated that cattle thus marked were introduced from other parts of England. All these circumstances and explanations would seem to support the idea that the colour at one time had been generally red without white; though, on the other hand, there are traditions regarding herds in Herefordshire that had been in the possession of families for more than two hundred years, and these cattle were red with white face.

The fact is that both in England and on the Continent animals so marked were by no means rare, and while it is not to be denied that evidence exists of occasional introductions

of cattle with these specific markings, it may be that their importance has been over-estimated, and that the breed had originally a tendency to the appearance of white among the red, a characteristic which would be perpetuated by retaining, in certain herds, impressive specimens possessing that colour which has become a permanent and agreeable feature of the breed.

The following notes on the colour question are by Professor James Wilson, of the Dublin College of Science, who has closely studied the Mendel system, and they may here be introduced:—

“All the evidence I know goes to show that the Hereford cattle, like the rest of the cattle in the South of England, were whole reds till several centuries ago.

“Being, as it were, the advance guard of the red race, they drew occasional recruits from the other race across the frontiers on the North and West. This other race was the old Celtic black race, which had absorbed a small number of the white cattle which had been brought to Britain by the Romans. The recruits could only have been of three kinds, viz. white ones, black ones, and their blue-grey crosses.

“The effects of these recruits on the red cattle were as follows:—

“(i) Crossed with the white ones red ones produced roans; and had these and the white ones been retained, the Hereford would have been a red, white, and roan breed, like the Shorthorns.

“(ii) When the red cattle were crossed with black ones, their first crosses were black, but not pure black; they carried the red colour also, but it was hidden or obscured—‘dominated’—by the black. Had these crosses been bred together their progeny would have been pure black, like the black grandparents (25 per cent.), impure black, like the parents (50 per cent.), and red, like the red grandparents (25 per cent.). The first crosses bred to red cattle would have been black (50 per cent.), and red (50 per cent.).

“Had the black race and their progeny been persistently retained, they would have swamped the red race slowly but eventually.

“(iii) Had blue-greys been bred from them they would have produced the colours produced by the whites and the blacks.

“By the absence of black cattle, it is quite clear that none, or, at any rate, very few of the black cattle were retained. On the other hand, the presence of greys and a few whites among earlier Herefords is evidence that some of the progeny of the white cattle were retained. The greys were really

roans, like the Shorthorn roans. Broxwood's (485) and Victory's (33) portraits in the first volume of the Herd Book show them to be roans. Besides, those early greys, when bred with red cattle, produced only reds and greys. Had they been blue-greys they would have produced some black calves when crossed with reds. Still further proof that the grey cattle were descended from white cattle is found in the fact that the grey cow, Grey Dove (Volume IV., page 130) had a white calf to the grey bull, Tom Thumb 243.

"There was another colour—brindle—among the older Herefords which, I understand, is now bred out. I cannot say for certain where it came from, but I am inclined to think it was brought from the Continent at the same time as the mottle and the white faces. I know the kind of cattle the brindle was got from. The brindle is a hybrid colour—like the roan—got by crossing with cattle that were nearly black, like the 'plum' Longhorn, the blackish-brown Jersey, the brown or *donn* Highlander, or the mealy mou'd Buchan Humlie. The point I am in doubt about is as to when these blackish cattle came to Britain.

"The white face and the other white markings on the Hereford are importations from Holland or the West of Germany two or three centuries ago. There are still many cattle along the German plain with these same markings. I have no doubt the mottle face came from the same source at about the same time; but I cannot, at this moment, point to cattle with exactly the same markings on the Continent.

"A great many cattle were brought from Holland and Flanders to Eastern Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were bigger than ours, and were in demand. They spread westwards, and north-westwards, leaving their markings behind them. They left them among the Longhorns, the Herefords, some of the Highlanders, and some of the Irish cattle. The Shorthorn has the red and white flecks, the Longhorn has still the finch back and the white underline, and the Hereford has nearly all the Longhorn has on the body; and while the Longhorn has what I take to be the mottle face, the Hereford has the white face.

"The peculiarity of the Hereford markings is that, like the black colour of the black cattle with the red of the red, they are dominant to other colours on those parts of the body where they have their hold. Put a Hereford to cattle of another colour and the markings are found on every calf. Breed those crosses together and the Hereford markings will be found on 75 per cent. of their progeny; breed the first crosses to a pure-bred Hereford, and the markings will be



found on every calf. Thus, by selecting white faces, the Hereford breeders have gradually eliminated the other face markings.

“As to the inter-behaviour of the mottle face and the white, the evidence I have is scanty because the preference for the white face had begun before the Herd Book period; but the evidence I do have points to the white face being dominant to the mottle face. This again would point out how the mottle-face has been gradually eliminated by the constant selection of white-faced stock—bulls especially. By the same process the Aberdeen-Angus breeders have got rid of the brindles they used to have, and almost of the reds.

“I have no data as to the point at all, but I should be inclined to the view that the spotted face was merely a variety of the mottle face.”

Thus far the scientific view as expounded by Professor Wilson. It should not be overlooked, however, that, as has already been mentioned, the investigations by Darwin led him to the conclusion that colour “is one of the most fleeting of characters;” so that it would be within the power of breeders to fix or greatly vary it if they desired to do so.

For practical purposes it is, perhaps, sufficient to say that on the very first mention of Herefords as a distinct breed there are references which make it evident that these were animals possessing the red body and white face. The will of Richard Tomkins, made in 1720, mentions a cow called Silver, which it is reasonably believed was of the red with white face type, while Marshall, in 1788, stated that the colour was “a middle red with a bald face, the last being esteemed characteristic of the true Herefordshire breed.” Then Garrard’s illustrated work on British cattle (1800) contains five drawings of Herefords, all being red with white faces.

Greater importance should, however, really be attached to the causes of the superiority of the breed in matters of more consequence than the exact shade and distribution of colour of the coat, however striking and distinctive these may be. From time immemorial the breed enjoyed a high reputation for its excellence for work and also for its other good qualities. As has already been mentioned, Speed in 1627 stated that “the climate of Herefordshire was so healthful and the soil so fertile for corn and cattle that no place in England yieldeth more or better conditioned.” This good character was never lost, and in 1788 William Marshall, who was a Yorkshireman, and so without local partiality, declared that “the Herefordshire breed of cattle, taking it all in all, might without risk be deemed the first breed in the island.”

Further confirmation of its superiority is to be found in the position which the breed at once took at the early shows of the Smithfield Club, when at the first exhibition in 1799 Mr. Westcar of Creslow won with a Hereford ox bred by Mr. Tully, Huntington. From that date until 1852, when (with a short interval) the different breeds competed together, Hereford oxen won 185 prizes, Shorthorn oxen 82, Devons 44, Scotch 43, Sussex 9, Longhorns 4, and cross-breeds 8 prizes. The shows of the Agricultural Society of Hereford, commencing in 1799, bear similar testimony to the value of the breed, and the Hereford October fair visited by Marshall in 1788 contained a thousand head, chiefly of the Herefordshire breed—the most valuable collection he had met with out of Smithfield, and by much the finest show he had anywhere seen.

These are certainly remarkable testimonies of appreciation of the Herefords as grazing stock more than a hundred years ago. Their weight and activity made them admirably adapted for working purposes. They were broken for the plough at two and under three years old, being kept in the teams by their breeders for two or perhaps three years; they were then sold to the graziers, and at about six or seven years old they found their way to Smithfield. The graziers, occupying the fertile pastures of Bucks, Northampton, Kent, and Essex, attended the Hereford fair, where they purchased from the breeders large numbers of those high-class steers for fattening, largely on grass.

The character of the soil of its habitat, no doubt, has exercised a considerable effect in connection with the building up of this valuable race. Mr. Primrose McConnell, in his book on "Agricultural Geology," observes that the present perfection of breeds for the purposes of domestication would never have been arrived at by the action of natural surroundings alone. "On the other hand, the specific characteristics of the various breeds have been imprinted on them during the fourteen hundred years or so which have elapsed since the time, say, of the first introduction of the *urus* blood in the fifth century; and these influences were so great, and there was so little change or migration of the animals, that every district had its own special breed, not of cattle merely, but of all other kinds of live stock." He points out the influence of specific geological formations on individual breeds, making particular reference to that of the old red sandstone on the Hereford.

The soil of the county was described by Mr. J. K. Fowler as varied, the larger portion being a red clay, as also strong

loam. "Around the town of Ross, where some of the choicest specimens of the breed are found, the soil is a loamy gravel or light loam. The old red sandstone forms also a considerable portion of the county, and some of the hills are limestone. The valleys are particularly adapted for the feeding of cattle, as they are moist and rich, and the soil is of a mixed character from the continuous washing away of the hills, and the *débris*, finding its way to the lower grounds, formed a rich alluvial deposit, well suited for the production of the finest grasses. The hillsides and higher portions of the county are eminently suited for the breeding and rearing of cattle, and the comparative mildness of the climate is favourable for the health and early development of the calves. The larger portion of the acreage is in pasture."

Another witness of still greater authority on this branch of the subject was the late Mr. Duckham, who stated that as the soil of the county was applicable neither for the dairy nor for feeding purposes, those who had cultivated it for ages, made it their study to breed steers and oxen, which by their superior quality and aptitude to fatten, should command the attention of the distant graziers.

When, therefore, the call came to the breeders of Herefordshire, as it did to their contemporaries elsewhere, to supply a larger number of cattle, and these of a more rapidly maturing character, and thus capable of being fed off at an earlier age, they were well equipped to meet the new requirements. They possessed a race, the members of which, if not all of uniform colour, were distinguished by the possession of characteristics that were of greater value. They were of considerable scale, superior flesh, ready feeders upon grass, and of robust constitutions, the last point strengthened by the natural conditions under which they were kept.

It is not the intention now even to summarise the work of the pioneers whose names have already been given, but of the early improvers, the position taken by the elder and the younger Benjamin Tomkins, the Galliers family, Skyrme of Stretton, and Tully of Huntington, at once attracts notice. Their ancestors had good cattle, and had been quietly improving them, and their immediate descendants, by the aid of what they had accomplished and their own ability and skill, were enabled immediately to come to the front. They had a race that readily responded to the increased care bestowed upon their breeding and management, and their success more resembled what was accomplished by the Collings for Shorthorns than by Bakewell for the Longhorns, as, notwithstanding the commanding talents of the latter breeder, he was unable

permanently to transform the variety he had adopted into what was then required.

The colour question again cropped up to interrupt the otherwise unchecked advance of the breed. But Tomkins and the other eminent breeders of his time do not appear to have encountered any serious difficulty on this score, as they kept and bred white faces, or mottle faces, or greys, just as the various families inherited these colours. It was at a later stage that trouble arose, when their successors made colour a fetish, and divided themselves into hostile camps over it, supporters of the mottle-faced declining to take any change of blood from those who patronised the white faces. This unfortunate division led, in some cases at all events, to in-breeding, while it also probably prevented an earlier and more widespread dissemination of the breed. The feud was rendered the more bitter because it had been intended by the originator of the Herd Book to confine it to the mottle-faced variety. Fortunately the conflict ended, and the prevalent red-with-white face became predominant, with the exception of a number of the greys which were favourites with some breeders, and were retained until quite recent times.

The aim of those breeders, who took the lead in the work of improvement, was to produce a race of cattle that, while retaining sufficient scale, should be of finer quality and mature at an earlier age. In this object they succeeded thoroughly, and it is more to the purpose to dwell upon this practical result than to speculate as to the reasons why they did not act together on some minor points. To indicate the increasing popularity of the breed, it is only necessary to refer to the sale at Wellington Court of the herd bred by the younger Benjamin Tomkins, this taking place in 1819, some years after his death, which had occurred in 1815. Twenty animals then disposed of realised £4178, the average being nearly £149 each, and the highest price £588. The average, it may be noted, was only £2 less than at Charles Colling's Ketton sale of Shorthorns in 1810. At the Tomkins sale there was no 1000 guineas Comet to swell the total and enhance the average. Further, the average at the Wellington Court sale was £21 more than at Robert Colling's Barmpton sale of Shorthorns in 1818. The success of the sale drew increased attention to the breed; but it was chiefly to the mottle-faced variety that the cattle sold belonged, and this was the sort that Mr. John Price, of Ryall, Worcestershire, chiefly adopted, this gentleman having proved one of the most vigorous and enterprising supporters of the breed.

At the same time the Hewer stock began to become

conspicuous. John Hewer, after having been with Mr. Browning, Purslow, in Shropshire, for some years, returned to Monmouthshire about 1823, and subsequently resided in Herefordshire, having all the time had some of the stock of his father (William Hewer) under his control. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the Hewer influence at that stage in the history of the breed, and considerable time has been spent in the difficult task of tracing the sources from which that family of breeders derived their stock, the result being to show that William Hewer, the father, obtained animals from Tully of Huntington, who was the breeder of some of the Westcar Smithfield prize animals early in the nineteenth century, and that he had also descendants from "Tomkins' prime cattle." The son, John Hewer, whose career as a breeder extended over the very long period from 1803 to 1873, let out bulls, having had sometimes as many as thirty-five hired for service at one time. These cattle were mainly of the red with white face variety, though he had also some of the tick-faced sort, as distinguished from the mottle-faced. The impression left by the capital bulls bred by Hewer was very great, and to their extensive use may be largely attributed the gradual predominance of this character in the breed, and, to some extent also, their scale and wealth of flesh.

The Hewer cattle were of enormous size, and some of the bulls were kept in use until they were quite old. Their weights were often from 25 cwt. to over 30 cwt. The Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and other graziers did not require small animals. They wanted them to mature earlier, but plenty of size was an absolute necessity for their purpose at that time. This they obtained, together with fine quality of flesh and superior feeding properties.

It is worthy of notice that the Hereford breeders have always been dominated in their operations by considerations of utility. They bred for a special market, which was exacting, for men like the graziers, who had to make a living by the conversion into beef of the natural produce grown on their land, could have no toleration for mere fancy. It was imperative that the thousands of young steers purchased by them should conform to their ideas. Just as the Shorthorn breeders in Aberdeenshire had to comply with the demands of the county tenant farmers who fed cattle for the London markets, and had therefore to send out from their herds bulls suitable for the breeding of first-class beef-makers, so had the Herefordshire breeders to satisfy the requirements of the graziers. The resulting products—in the one case "prime Scots," finished in feeding-boxes or stalls in the winter; and

in the other, prime Herefords, finished in the summer and autumn on grass—took the top place in the London market at their special seasons, a position of pre-eminence which they still occupy.

A further impetus to stock breeding was given when the Royal Agricultural Society of England was established, and the Herefords participated in the great benefit conferred by its shows. At the first of these, held at Oxford in 1839, Mr. Thomas Jeffries, The Grove, secured the premier award for bulls with Cotmore 376, an animal of great size, his live weight having been 35 cwt. He was got by Sovereign 404 (bred by Mr. John Hewer), and his dam was a daughter of the same breeder's Lottery 410. The first prize cow on that occasion was Spot, bred by Mr. J. Turner, Noke, Pembridge, and exhibited by Mr. J. Walker. Spot was by a son of Mr. J. Hewer's Sovereign 404, so that the winning bull and cow at the inaugural show of the National Agricultural Society were red with white face, and full of the Hewer blood, a circumstance which no doubt further tended to spread the reputation and use of these fine strains. It is also worthy of notice that at the Royal Show in 1839, the Rev. J. R. Smithies gained, with a Hereford, the first prize for cows suited for dairy purposes, this being open to all breeds.

The starting of the Herd Book in 1846 was another important incident of far-reaching influence. Mr. T. C. Eyton, residing in Shropshire, had collected the information for his own use, but having been promised the assistance of several eminent breeders, he went into the matter more thoroughly with the view to publication for the general benefit. The undertaking was not at the outset very heartily supported by breeders in the county, as the original intention was to confine it to the mottle-faced variety, whereas the red with white face were then making the most progress of any of the four sorts for which sections were ultimately provided. The record was rather a list of bulls than a complete Herd Book, and contained particulars of 551 animals, further information being given in an appendix. The second volume was brought out after an interval of six years, but Mr. Eyton then abandoned the attempt to continue the work, and Mr. W. S. Powell, Hereford, purchased the copyright in 1856, and published the first part of a third volume with 236 pedigrees. The work was then acquired by the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, and was continued by Mr. Thomas Duckham, who added a section for cows, and made it a real pedigree record. It was continued by him until 1878, when the Hereford Herd Book Society was founded, and purchased the copyright. Since

that time the book has been continued on this broader basis, and much good work in other directions has been performed by the Society.

The fact that the initial volumes gave only the pedigrees of bulls is significant. Other breed records have been commenced in the same way, and, of course, Hereford breeders have always been fully alive to the value of the dam. Supporters of other breeds also have, at the same time, appreciated the importance of an impressive sire, as is shown by the familiar expression that "the bull is half the herd." The history of many of the improved races of live stock can be traced by references to historic sires, and this in an especial manner is true of the Herefords. At the very outset of the records one finds Benjamin Tomkins referring to Silver Bull 41, as the best stock getter he ever had, and this red with white face sire is said to have formed the foundation of his breeder's future eminence, the reference probably applying to the herd of his father. Another noted sire of the Tomkins blood, and much used by Mr. Price, Ryall, was Wellington 4. Of William Hewer's bulls, Silver 540, Old Wellington, 507, and Waxy 403, were prominent; while John Hewer's Sovereign 404, Lottery 440, Byron 440, Hope 411, and Chance 355, are only a few of the many celebrities that were owned by him. Sovereign, as already mentioned, became the sire of Cotmore 376, the first prize Royal winner in 1839, and Chance 348, was the sire of Sir David 349, and of his dam, Duchess. Sir David has left his mark indelibly on the breed. He was bred in 1855, by Mr. David Williams, Newton, near Brecon, and was, of course, closely in-bred. After Mr. Williams' death, Sir David was purchased by Mr. Carpenter, Eardisland, and subsequently became the property of Mr. E. Price, Court House. He won first prize at the Newcastle and Norwich Shows of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1846 and 1849, and was subsequently sold to Mr. Lumsden, Auchry, Aberdeenshire, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Turner, Noke Court, and brought back to England. He was sold to Mr. Higgins, Woolaston Grange, Chepstow, and ended his remarkable career at Cronkhill, Salop, where he was sold to the butcher by Lord Berwick, at the age of fifteen years. Sir David was the sire of Sir Benjamin 1387, bred by Mr. Benjamin Rogers, The Grove, and this bull was the sire of Sir Thomas 2228, bred by Mr. T. Roberts, Ivingtonbury; Sir Richard 1734, bred by Mr. Rea, Westonbury, and Sir Roger 4133, bred by Mr. B. Rogers. From Sir Roger came Regulator 4898, Regulus 4076, and the great show bull and wonderful sire Lord Wilton 4740, bred by Mr. William Tudge, Adforton. Lord Wilton was one of

the most prepotent bulls of any breed. Another famous and very impressive sire was Horace 3877, bred by Mr. J. Davies, Preston Court, got by Shamrock 2nd 2210, from a dam by the same sire. This noted animal was selected by Mr. John Price, Court House, on account of his rare wealth of flesh and magnificent quality, and his capacity to impart these characteristics to his offspring. He was the sire of Mr. B. Rogers' celebrated bull The Grove 3rd, 5051, and of numerous other fine specimens.

It is not necessary to carry the list further, as the noted sires of more recent times are dealt with elsewhere, though the names of such famous bulls as Good Boy 7668, The Grove 3rd 5057 (just named), Tredegar 5077, Rare Sovereign 10499, Rose Cross 2nd 14865, Happy Hampton 16097, Anxiety 5118, Rudolph 6660, Ancient Briton 15034, Albion 15027, Tumbler 17588, Lord Lieutenant 22323, Commandant 22040, Protector 19660, Curly Boy 17793, Gold Box 15337, and Earlsfield 19387 (to mention a few where a large number might be cited) show that the capacity of the breed to produce valuable and impressive sires has been well maintained. Enough has been stated to emphasise the remark that Hereford breeders have always attached great importance to the careful breeding and selection of the sires used in their herds.

The merits of the breed soon attracted the attention of agriculturists in other countries. Herefords were introduced to Scotland by Mr. Lumsden, of Auchry, in 1838; and at a much earlier period into Ireland, where Mr. R. W. Reynell founded a herd in Westmeath about 1775. They were taken to the United States of America in 1817 by the Hon. Henry Clay, and to Canada in 1860. Mr. T. L. Miller, Beecher, Illinois, Mr. W. H. Sotham, and Mr. E. W. Stone, Guelph, Ontario, did much for the breed in North America. Importations were made to South America in 1858. Prior to 1839, specimens had been taken to New South Wales and to Tasmania in 1825, while in Jamaica breeding was commenced about 1850.

The Hereford breeders were working quietly at the improvement of the breed in order to supply the graziers with first-class cattle suited for their purposes. The type of animal needed gradually changed in the direction of more compact frames, finer quality of flesh, rapid feeding, and early maturity. The supporters of the Herefords were also incessant in their efforts to maintain the character of their herds, and while complying with modern demands, they were determined to retain that wonderful robustness of constitution which has always been a great aim.



In the meantime the western states of North America were being opened up for grazing and the agriculturists of the United States were preparing to supply their own increasing population with good beef, and also to export high-class commercial cattle to this country. There had for many years been a bitter struggle between the supporters of the Shorthorns and the Herefords in the United States, the acerbity of the controversy being regrettable, but probably unavoidable. The Hereford admirers contended that their favourites did not receive a fair trial, and the Shorthorn interest being so much more powerful it was difficult to make headway. However, when progress in cattle feeding in the United States began in earnest, all the breeds had to support their claims by actual performances. The markets in the west, as has been stated, were being invaded by the Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus, both bred more exclusively for beef, and Shorthorn breeders were put upon their mettle, ultimately retaining their position by a free use of the more fleshy strains of that breed from Scotland.

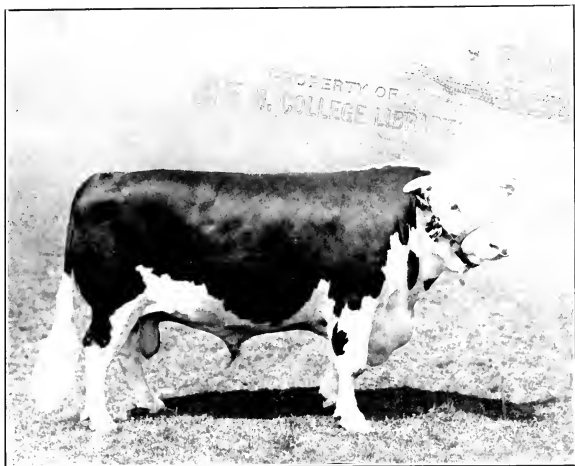
The American cattle breeders at this crisis were not slow to appreciate the value of the Hereford that all along had been bred mainly for beef, and that was unsurpassed for grass feeding, while they possessed wealth of flesh and hardy constitutions that admirably fitted them for roughing it on the ranches. From 1878 a constant succession of first-class Herefords were bought for the United States. At the great sales at The Leen and Chadnor Court in 1883 and at Stocktonbury in 1884 the North American breeders were keen competitors, and prices were then paid which had never previously been realised, except at the Tomkins sale in 1819, and that have not since been equalled. The averages at these three sales were £76, £77 1s. 9d., and £125 12s. 3d.; while individual animals were knocked down at 3800 guineas, 810 guineas, and 650 guineas, though it should be added that in the first-named case the sale was not completed, and the bull for which it was offered (Lord Wilton) was ultimately sold for 1000 guineas.

These remarkable purchases were continued for several years, and the effect of the boom was great. The stronghold of the breed has always been Herefordshire and the adjoining counties, and it has chiefly been in the possession of farmers, though many of the large landed proprietors have steadily supported it, both by themselves maintaining herds and otherwise encouraging an industry closely associated with the agricultural prosperity of the county. The drain on the pure-bred herds was thus very considerable, and the American buyers were careful in their selections of the best specimens. They drew largely upon the Lord Wilton, Horace, and Anxiety

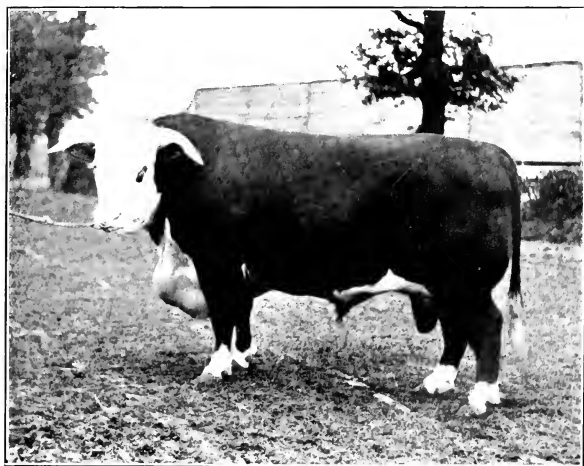
strains, and it says a deal for the breed that it was able to keep up its high merit notwithstanding the large number that were shipped over seas at that time. American predilections had to be studied and a further impetus was given towards the production of a more compact, level, symmetrical, and thick-fleshed type. The extent of the foreign demand is best indicated by the statement that in 1902 there were 70,000 registered Herefords in the United States.

The effect of the introduction of the Herefords into North America may be briefly referred to, and this will be done by one or two quotations. In a paper on the "Work of the Breeder," written by Mr. John Clay, Jun., of Chicago, for the Year Book of the Agricultural Department of the United States, compiled especially for the Paris International Exhibition of 1900, a high tribute was paid to the breed. Mr. Clay wrote as follows:—"The remarkable demand from the range country for Hereford breeding stock, has given an immense stimulus to the Hereford industry. Their adaptability to range conditions has established their reputation as 'incomparables' in that respect, and the most notable purchases of the past few years have gone to Texas and the northern ranges." "Nothing in our bovine history can equal the struggle made for place and position by our Hereford breeders. Their enterprise, their perseverance, and the magnificence of their methods calls forth the highest praise." "See what a hold the Hereford has taken of the range! He is an ideal grazer. Some men will tell you solemnly that it is a mere boom that has sent the producer of the West crazy after the 'White faces.' On the surface much has been done in this line, but to find the real reason you must go to the root of the matter. You must impartially inquire into the whys and the wherefores. We see in this movement a beginning of types in American cattle at least. The ranger is appropriating the Hereford because he suits the conditions and climate. He is naturally a grazer with courage and perseverance, a fine traveller, and in many respects more indifferent to climate than any other beef breed. But I go a step further and say the breeders of pure blood Herefords have improved their cattle so as to meet the views of the men who use their bulls." "The progress of the Hereford has been forward, surely but not slowly. The breeders have met the issue. They saw the faults of their breed and started to remedy them. They have adopted the Shorthorn qualities of fine bones, good ribs and loins, fining down the shoulders, grasping at early maturity, and yet preserving all the good characteristics of the breed."

In his report on the "Cattle Trade in Kansas," Vice-Consul



Rob Roy 24053 (Mr. G. D. Faber's).



PEARL KING 24102 (Mr. A. E. Hughes').



Young wrote: "By far the most popular grade of cattle at present is the Hereford."

In the pamphlet by Mr. G. M. Rommel, published in 1902 by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States, entitled "American Breeds of Beef Cattle," it is remarked of Herefords that, "As a breed their long specialisation for beef production has operated to give them a less general distribution than the Shorthorns, but the strength of the breed lies in this very fact. Its value for grazing purposes and for prime beef production commands attention. The close uniformity of type is also noteworthy. Though among the first of the breeds to be introduced, Herefords were little known in the United States until the opening of the range country. The impetus which this gave the cattle trade brought them into prominence, and beginning about the year 1880 a rapid growth has put the White faces second in point of numbers in this country and almost supreme on the range. It is estimated that the number of registered Herefords in the United States at present is about 70,000."

After the demand from North America had greatly lessened, a considerable inquiry came from the Argentine and other sections of South America. This has not reached the proportions of the North American demand, but it has been very substantial and promises to increase. As will be seen from references elsewhere, the future of the breed in that part of the world is bright. In fact, wherever grass is the chief article of food, the success of the Hereford is assured. It will be noticed that the Liebig Extract of Meat Company on their extensive properties in Uruguay and the Argentine give the preference to Herefords, as they have been found to furnish the best results on good average natural pastures in the River Plate.

Some extracts are also given in another section of this book from the testimony of Mr. R. Christison as to the hardiness of the breed in Queensland, and as to the rapid fattening and preponderance of the valuable parts of the carcasses as compared with those of less value. In the Australasian colonies, indeed, the Hereford has always been held in high favour.

With reference to the prospects of a continued demand for Herefords in the United States, it may be useful to quote the remarks of an authority on that side. Writing in 1898, Mr Alvin H. Sanders, in reference to a sale of imported animals, said: "After some study of British breeds of cattle on their native soil, I have been forced to the conclusion that America will never be able to declare, with due regard to her own

best interests, her absolute independence of foreign herds and flocks in the matter of breeding stock belonging to types specially designed for the block. I am aware that some who fail to approach the subject in an unprejudiced way will enter denial, and others will question the patriotism of any American making such an assertion, but the student of breeding problems regards not geographical divisions nor political distinctions in seeking for truth. It is indisputable that we are just now breeding as good Herefords in this country as in England. Our best show cattle are probably the equals of the Royal winners ; but we must remember that we are not far enough away from Anxiety, the Lord Wiltons, The Grove 3rd, Tregrehan, Archibald, Sir Richard 2nd, and the rest, to declare with any degree of assurance that we have no further need to resort to the fountain head. In brief, to come to the gist of the matter at once, the full effect of the American climate and of American feed upon the form and character of the Hereford has not yet been demonstrated. That climatic conditions and character of food exercise a powerful ultimate influence upon all animal form is an axiom with scientists ; and the experience of practical breeders bears out the teachings of Darwin, Huxley, and Spencer. That the Hereford should constitute an exception to the rule does not stand to reason. We have but to contrast the girths of the Anglo-Saxons and the American aborigines, or call to mind the conventional caricatures of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, to grasp the idea in its entirety. Animals are the products of their environment. The typical native American, free from recent admixture of foreign blood, is lean and of the distinctly nervous temperament. Your true Briton is brawny, full-blooded, lymphatic, and blessed with great assimilative power. The same forces that mould form in man affect all animal life. To apply the test of actual experience to the question in hand, we may, in studying the Hereford proposition, profit by Shorthorn history. When the 'White faces' began their assault on Shorthorn power in the Central West some twenty years ago, the Shorthorn had been bred in this country for generations. It soon became apparent, however, that the home-bred stock could not successfully cope with the burly bodied invaders from Herefordshire, and it was only by immediate and persistent resort to old country herds that the march of the imported Herefords could be impeded. By free use of fresh British blood, Shorthorn breeders were able to give their opponents at the Shows a Roland for every Oliver—a Duke of Richmond for an Anxiety, a Young Abbotsburn for an Ancient Briton. How long even the rugged Hereford can withstand our terrific extremes of heat and cold,

our drouth and blizzards, our dry food, corn diet, and insect pests, without beginning to lose in sappiness that plethoric habit of body so desirable in a butcher's beast, is a question to be tested by the future. We know that England, thanks to the Gulf Stream, is a paradise for herbivorous animals. We know that the climate of Herefordshire, the succulent grasses of the Wye and Severn, the cooling influence of a free use of roots in the feeding ration, and the skill of experienced breeders have given us a race of breeding cattle second to none the world has seen. Every condition there is favourable to the production and maintenance of a type. We know that we have in America the feeding-ground *par excellence* of the world—cheap grasses and oceans of cheap corn—but we must realise that the underlying conditions are working silently but none the less surely in the direction of ultimate physical deterioration. Careful handling can, of course, ward off any special loss of breed type for some time. But any consideration of the question of how to sustain Hereford power in the West that fails to take into the calculation this vital element of modification of type through the operation of food and climate may lead to a false conclusion. Occasional recourse to Herefordshire herds is one of the natural safeguards, and if breeders will bear this fact in mind, they will be able to form a much more accurate estimate of the probable value of these imported cattle in our breeding herds than can be formed by a mere comparison of individual animals."

A number of prominent breeders in this country have been asked for their opinion as to the progress of the breed during the last quarter of a century, its present position and future prospects, and their replies are summarised below.

Sir John Cotterell, after describing the management of the Garnons herd as mentioned on another page, writes: "As a breed, Hereford cattle seem singularly free from tuberculosis, and this I attribute to the natural conditions under which they are usually kept. I have sold many animals to go abroad, and I am happy to say I have only had one react to the tuberculin test, but on this being repeated some six months after, the bull passed, and I can only attribute the failure in this instance to some slight chill or cold. That the breed is the cheapest beef-making one, I do not think is questionable, and I hope and believe that it has a great future before it—perhaps more especially in Africa. I was travelling the other day, and a friend of mine, who did not know that I was interested in any way in the breed, pointed out of the window to a bunch of Herefords grazing, and said, 'Ah, those are the fellows for Africa; my son, who is in East Africa, tells me

they are the only cattle that do.' Such unsolicited testimony to the excellence of the breed cannot but be very gratifying to a breeder."

Mr. A. P. Turner, The Leen, does not think that the breed is extending in Great Britain, but the number of pedigrees recorded in the Herd Book indicates no decline, and the export certificates granted by the Herd Book Society for animals exported show a healthy foreign demand, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay having increased their shipments of Herefords during the last two or three years, which is no doubt largely due to the hardy constitution and freedom from tuberculosis. Every animal exported having to pass this test, tells greatly in favour of the Herefords as compared with other breeds.

It may be further added that Mr. Turner, who was President of the Hereford Herd Book Society in 1907, mentioned at the meeting of that body that most of the exports during the preceding year had gone to South America, Uruguay taking the greater part of them, and he was told that was a country capable of absorbing a great many more, as Herefords did remarkably well there. During the preceding year he had had the privilege of visiting the United States when judging at Chicago, and he saw some very good Herefords there, both those which had been bred in this country and exported there, and those bred in the States. The latter were very much in-bred, greatly from the Anxiety strain, there being as many as four crosses in some instances; yet they did not seem to have lost size or character in any way. The system appeared to have answered remarkably well. He thought from what he could find out there that the prices were not then quite high enough to allow breeders to come over to this country to make purchases of fresh blood, although they complained of a scarcity of high-class bulls. But there was a chance of prices rising and breeders coming over.

Mr. William Tudge, now of Summer Court, and formerly of Leinthall, writes:—"The modern history of Hereford cattle would commence immediately after that memorable and sensational sale of the Lord Wilton Herefords at Stocktonbury, when the enthusiastic admirers of the breed in Great Britain and the United States competed with each other to have the best, and 183 animals averaged £125 each. Since that time the Herefords have been gradually extending into other lands, and now South America has taken the place of the North in securing the best from England. But in the farther States of the North Americas the reds with white faces are now



principally seen, for their hardy and robust constitution, with their curly coats and thick mellow hides, well enable them to stand the extremes of heat or cold, and we hear the same good account of them from their breeders in the hot countries of Australia, South America, and South Africa, as we do from the colder ones in Canada, Colorado, Texas, and other places. Combining with this are their early maturity, scale, and quality, for they make the top price per pound in the market. Another very material point in their favour with the home and foreign buyers, and one of very great importance, is their freedom from tuberculosis, for scarcely 1 per cent. of the Herefords fail to pass the tuberculin test, when other leading breeds often have 30 per cent. that fail to do so, and now it has been proved in England and so many other countries what a dangerous disease that is, it makes the Hereford cattle still more valuable. If farmers went in more for Herefords, the butchers would have no occasion to ask for a warranty, for the Hereford is practically a warranty in itself. As regards their milking qualities, there are always a few good milkers in every Hereford herd, and if required especially, bulls could always be had from some of these, as it is entirely a mistake to think that there are not good milking Hereford herds. I will instance one in particular that has proved it, viz. that of Mr. White, of Zeals, in Wiltshire. His large herd (about 80 cows, I believe) has gained prizes given for the best milking herds in the South of England, in comparatively large classes, and I feel sure that if all the merits of the Hereford breed were more fully known, they would be thoroughly appreciated, and would become the leading breed of cattle in this and other countries."

Mr. Allen E. Hughes, Wintercott, is of opinion that the breed has made great progress since 1884. Breeders have paid more attention to the selection and use of good sires with better hindquarters, so that they can now win against the Shorthorns. In his opinion the prospects for the future look very well, as the foreigners find the Herefords are very good for crossing purposes, and think they are good walkers and grazing cattle.

Mr. John Hamar, The Fairlands, Brampton Bryan, believes that there is a great future for the Herefords, as it is being proved day after day that there is no breed of cattle so free from tuberculosis. He considers that one of the greatest drawbacks is the action of the Americans in not accepting the English Herd Book as a standard for length of pedigree. How very often does one see a bull at the head of a class, and his pedigree runs to Volume XIV., while the worst

bull in the class runs to Volume XIII. Yet the American will take the worst, and not allow the best to go out. Where, he asks, is the common-sense that Jonathan boasts about?

Mr. Morris, The Field, Hampton Bishop, does not think the breed generally has improved during the last twenty-five or thirty years. To substantiate this opinion he asks, "Are there any herds now that would compare favourably with those dispersed in the seventies and eighties?"

Mr. R. Edwards considers that the tendency of the last twenty-five years has been to decrease the size of the breed by encouraging early maturity. He also fancies there is an improvement in the hindquarters, and that the animals are shorter on the leg and smoother in flesh than they were when he first remembers. But in his opinion it will be a mistake to further decrease the size, and breeders should not forget the old axiom that "when we have finished weighing we have finished selling."

Mrs. Nugent, Rosemount, mentions that the Hereford breed in Ireland has come on greatly the last twelve years, and though breeders are few compared with the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus, the bulls are in great demand for crossing purposes; they are so quiet and healthy, and their stock thrive so well on inferior land. They are therefore likely to be in still greater request, as the "white face" is always early sold in fairs. They are very hardy and suit the Midlands.

A well-known breeder in replying to a request for his views as to the progress of the breed during the past twenty-five years writes: "The predominant characteristic of the Herefords is natural aptitude to fatten. This they maintain. The quality of the beef is excellent. They are very hardy and still possess neat symmetrical character, but in my opinion they have become smaller than they were twenty-five years ago, owing to many of the bulls not being sufficiently masculine and lacking in bone. It is most essential that sires should have abundance of bone. I am of opinion that the Hereford pays best to be fed from birth, and sold to the butcher at fourteen to eighteen months old."

Mr. Alfred Tanner, Shrawardine, writes: "For the last quarter of a century the breed has made great improvement, particularly in the hindquarters. We have not at present any outstanding animal such as Lord Wilton, but the cattle are more even and better all round. The future of the breed never looked brighter than at the present time, as it well might when we consider their freedom from tuberculosis and all the other diseases that cattle are subject to, also their

prolific qualities. It is not an uncommon thing for a herd of twenty-five cows to rear twenty-six calves."

Mr. J. R. Hill, Orleton Hall, considers that the Herefords have made rapid progress during the last twenty-five years in the United States and South America, and that there are prospects of a great future for them in Canada and in South Africa. In view of the fact that they are practically free from tuberculosis, a circumstance of which no other breed can boast, the demand for them must, he thinks, increase in all beef-raising countries of the world.

Mr. George Butters, Hill House, Newton, remarks that the breed has very much improved during the last twenty years. The cattle have improved in size and evenness of flesh, while they are also better in the hindquarters. He thinks if breeders will look to these points they will have in a few years cattle second to none.

Mr. R. W. Hall, Uphampton, says the progress of the breed during the last half century has been very marked indeed in many parts of the world, and he certainly thinks the more Herefords become known the more appreciated they will be. As grazers there is nothing to touch them, and once tried no other kind is required. Then, again, as the tuberculin test becomes more compulsory it will be more widely known how free they are from the disease. He adds that he has never had a single case of reacting in his own herd.

Mr. H. Langston, Marston, Pembridge, observes that the Herefords have made good headway during the last twenty-five years. Much better cattle are now found in the border counties of Wales, while numerous specimens have been sent to South America. Mr. Langston believes that they must make more progress as time goes on, because they live hard and come out at an early age, while more of them than of any other breed can be kept on a farm.

Mr. Richard H. Ridler, Clehonger Manor, says the Herefords have proved themselves to be most successful on the prairies and ranches, and wherever they have gone they have left a wonderful impress for character, colour, flesh, hair, and hardihood such as no other kind has done. This is the cause of the demand for them, which is much on the increase.

Mr. J. Rawlings, Woofferton, thinks Herefords are more sought after for breeding purposes, and the outlook for breeders is encouraging. The export trade the last two years has been very large.

These practical opinions from well-known breeders fairly sum up the progress and present position of the breed. The

only point of importance on which there is some difference of opinion is that of size, and this has to be considered from various standpoints. The days for the very big cattle that were at one time in demand have passed away, for the animals cannot be kept to reach the same age. Foreign competition, as well as the requirements of the consumers at home, has determined that cattle must be of neat shapes and handy weights, while, by promoting early maturity and rapid fattening, they must be finished earlier. The graziers find that this is the saleable class, and the tendency of the export demand is, and has been, in the same direction. The question of size has, therefore, to be regarded as a comparative one; and although there is probably a reduction now as compared with twenty-five years ago, the change can be fully justified. At the same time, it is possible to go too far in this direction, and breeders will doubtless see that the old-time character is maintained. The breed can never be allowed to become diminutive, for there is still something in the saying already quoted, that when weighing is finished so is selling. The cattle are certainly neater and more compact; they are of greater uniformity and a larger number of good ones are to be found. A very important point is the improvement in the hindquarters referred to by several breeders. Of course, the hardy constitutions and freedom from disease are also of inestimable value, and the quality of the flesh continues excellent.

In this connection the following remarks by Mr. W. S. Van Natta, in the Christmas Number of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, 1908, may be quoted: "It has been said that the Hereford is inclined to deteriorate somewhat in size under Western range conditions. While this is denied by many, it is just as well for Hereford breeders to bear the criticism in mind and act accordingly. As for myself I have always advocated that type of the breed which, in my judgment, must be credited with having established its greatest fame; a sort distinguished for scale, rugged constitution, deep flesh, and plenty of bone, endeavouring at all times to avoid undue coarseness. I feel sure that I will be rendering something of a service to Hereford breeders of the present and the future in the West when I sound a note of warning against breeding for too fine a type. We must have reasonable size; and it goes without saying that good bone is an essential to good thick, lean flesh. Over refinement of bone is usually attended by impairment of constitution and an undue proportion of tallow in the finished carcass. For rough and ready work on American farms and ranges we must retain the traditional virility of the breed."

Mr. Van Natta adds: "That the Hereford bull will continue

to be the favourite sire in the Far West scarcely admits of a doubt. Conceding the merits and advantage of the occasional cross to a Shorthorn in the range herds, the fact remains that the colour of the Hereford is universally preferred in that business, and his extraordinary usefulness as a converter of grass into beef is so freely admitted, that the bulls of this breed are certain to be in general request in connection with that trade for generations to come."

In a former chapter the early preference of the graziers for Hereford cattle is referred to, and the great performances of the breed in the hands of Mr. Westcar and others have been recorded. There is also quoted the experience of the late Mr. J. P. Terry as to the grazing capabilities of the breed. He usually bought annually about 200 Hereford steers, generally about two and a-half to three years old. The cattle were grazed entirely on grass, and he liked them very much for this purpose. They fattened more quickly than any other breed, got to heavy weights, and he always found a ready sale for them, they being such good butchers' beasts.

A more recent experience is that of Mr. Charles H. Eady, assistant agent and farm steward to Lady Wantage, Lockinge, Berks, who writes to us as follows: "I have been a buyer of Hereford cattle for summer grazing for upwards of 45 years, and in my opinion there is no other breed so well adapted for that purpose. This I attribute in a great measure to the breeders paying more attention to flesh than milk, and for the following reasons. They will get fat on inferior land. They put meat on where it can easily be seen, and worth the most money per lb., viz. on the back and loins. They carry no suet, which I consider a great advantage in the summer, as suet at that time is often wasted. The hide of a Hereford bullock is worth more money than that of many breeds. They should be sold direct from the grass from the middle of June until the middle of November. After that time they are, so to speak, out of season, the butchers looking out for cattle carrying more suet. I have been in the habit of visiting the great October fair at Hereford and most of the fairs and markets in the spring, commencing at Candlemas Fair the first Wednesday after February 2nd. The bullocks bought at the autumn fair and wintered here are often the most profitable. The greatest fault is that the supply is not equal to the demand, and they are consequently bought in too dear. In speaking of Hereford bullocks I mean the best bred ones; no man can graze a worse bullock than a bad Hereford. Since the days of artificial feeding have become so popular many of the cattle in Herefordshire are fed by the breeders,

and are sold fat, by auction, week by week, a few at the time, from 2 to 2½ years old, instead of being kept in their natural store condition, and brought into market in large droves. This makes it more difficult to buy any quantity of matured bullocks 3 years old and upwards. In consequence of this I have to some extent adopted the plan of buying younger bullocks and keeping them two summers. If proper care and judgment are exercised when making the purchases, and the land is suitable for fattening cattle, no artificial food will be found necessary."

As yard cattle, there is the testimony of the late Mr. Charles Howard, Biddenham, a Shorthorn breeder, who described them as grand for this purpose. No variety of cattle indeed, he added, 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. Of their flesh Mr. Rowlandson, in his prize report on the farming of Herefordshire in 1853, said, "The flesh of the Hereford ox is superior to all other indigenous breeds for that beautiful marbled appearance caused by the intermixture of fat and lean which is so much prized by the epicure."

As to the milking properties of the breed much depends, as Mr. Duckham stated, upon the system adopted by the breeders in rearing the young, and this characteristic could be greatly improved by suitable treatment. The soil of Herefordshire, as he said, is adapted neither for feeding nor dairying, it being decidedly a breeding county. The progeny therefore generally run with the dam. Mr. Duckham gave a number of instances to show that in the dairy counties where the offspring were taken in hand and the milking properties of the cow were well attended to, the results had been most satisfactory. Mr. James, Mappowder, Blandford, Dorset, kept a herd of 100 cows which were let to dairy people. He has tried Shorthorns and Devons with the Herefords, and found the last-named fattened faster and were of a much hardier constitution than either, and therefore better adapted for grazing on the cold soils. He added that the Herefords commanded the top price from the butcher. Mr. James's son, writing in 1884, said the same system was then pursued, and the Herefords were as great a success as ever. He and his father had kept and bred Herefords for dairy cows for forty-eight years. He had won a number of prizes for dairy cows and dairy cows and offspring against Devons and Shorthorns. The butter was of splendid colour and taste. There were then many Hereford dairies in the county. In another page is quoted Mr. W. G. C. Britten's account of a visit to the Zeals

herd in Wiltshire, the property of Mr. W. J. S. White. This herd was started in 1819, and has always been kept for dairy purposes, prizes having been won in competition with other breeds. Mr. White, writing in 1908, mentioned that in August last, after a most careful test, he made 145 lbs. of green cheese from 125 gallons of milk, which is the best proof he can supply that the quality of the milk from his herd is being fully maintained.

Col. N. T. Everard, Randlestown, Navan, writing in 1905 said: "I have been a breeder of pure-bred Herefords for over twenty-five years, and I cannot recall a single instance in which a cow which calved normally was unable to rear her calf. In fact, my experience is that for the first three months after calving a large proportion of the cows give more milk than their calves are able to consume. This year I have about fifty calves running with their dams, and there is not a single badly nourished calf among them. For various reasons I occasionally have one or two pure-bred Hereford cows in my dairy, and I find that their yield of milk compares favourably with half-bred Shorthorns, and that it usually contains a larger percentage of butter fat. Of course there are good and bad milking families in Herefords as well as in the Shorthorns, but I believe that by careful selection and breeding the Herefords can be made to rival the Shorthorns even in a dairy district by reason of their superior hardiness and early maturing properties."

Professor C. S. Plumb, in his book "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," remarks: "No breed equals the Hereford for withstanding the vicissitudes of the great ranges where winters cold and scarcity of feed frequently obtain. The thick coat of hair, the robust constitution, and easy keeping quality of the breed make it unusually suited to such conditions. Hereford bulls have accomplished remarkably fine results on the native cattle on the western ranges in the United States, and many herds, particularly in the south-west, are graded up to very superior character."

A recent article in a Colorado paper says: "Probably in no other breed can such uniformity of attractive colour markings and form be obtained, and when coupled with these attractions their natural and inherent thrift is considered, it must be said that they constitute a truly wonderful breed for our western conditions."

In the annual report of the Council of the New Zealand Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association for 1908, it was stated: "As in other parts of the world Herefords are still advancing in favour in New Zealand, their hardiness, freedom from disease, aptitude to fatten on the natural grasses, long maturity,

and the beautiful quality of their beef enabling them to more than hold their own whenever tried with other breeds."

The testimony quoted indicates that the valuable properties of the Herefords have been maintained and improved, and that the trust handed down by their ancestors has been carefully guarded by breeders of the present day. That this important work has been performed chiefly by tenant farmers is all the more to their credit, while the assistance and encouragement that have always been bestowed by landowners and others have been cordially appreciated. The wealth of flesh of superior quality and the robust constitution that have been marked characteristics of the breed have been preserved, and the type adapted to suit modern requirements. The early breeders and improvers could have had no conception of the great and widespread mission that would ultimately be fulfilled by the race of cattle which they treasured and developed. They could never have had any idea that in the future efforts to secure the beef trade of the world the breed would have proved so prepotent in North and South America and in the Australasian colonies, as well as in many other distant lands. The part that the Hereford has taken in this work of cattle improvement is remarkable when it is considered that the breed is the special production originally of one county, though of course it has extended into several of those that adjoin. It is therefore important to maintain the best characteristics of this famous variety, which, for its own special purpose, is unsurpassed by any other, and there is no doubt that the red with white face will continue to bear a large share in the improvement of the beef-making cattle of all countries.

In tracing the History of the Hereford breed it has been considered advisable to extend the inquiry beyond the cattle and the herds and to include many biographical details concerning the breeders themselves, especially those associated with its early improvement. It was found that the authorities who wrote, when it would have been much easier to have obtained this information than is the case now, had largely overlooked the work and individuality of the pioneers, and it was desirable, if possible, to supply the omission, because it is by the efforts of the men of the past and of the present that this noted breed has been improved and its high character established and maintained. Whatever influences may have been exerted by other means in the early days, the fact remains that the main agencies towards its improvement were the splendid foundation material that existed, and the skill and ability of the men who have all along preserved this breed as incomparable for the conversion of natural herbage into whole-



some and nutritious food for man. They have thus placed the whole world under a debt of gratitude to them ; and the breed which has for centuries been developed in the county of Hereford and the contiguous districts as the first for grazing purposes at home has taken a large part in contributing to the increase of the meat supply of vast territories abroad. The valuable work which has thus been accomplished has rendered the breed well worthy of this record of its origin and progress, and it can be safely predicted that the devotion and skill of the present generation of breeders will be continued, in order to still further improve and advance a variety of the live stock of the farm, the fame of which has extended to all quarters of the globe.

## CHAPTER XIV

### EXISTING HERDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

*(Compiled from returns received from breeders or their agents.)*

THE following list supplies particulars as to the date of foundation, the principal tribes or families, the leading sires used, and numbers usually kept, as regards herds in the United Kingdom. The members of the Hereford Herd Book Society were invited to send details for insertion in this list, and the information here given with reference to over 140 herds has been compiled and uniformly arranged from the returns received from owners or their representatives. No entries have been included in this list except those sent by breeders in response to the invitation.

The figures giving the year in which the herds were established are enclosed in brackets. "T" indicates tribes or families; "S" sires used; and "No." numbers in the herd.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, The Royal Farms, Windsor, Berks. [1854]. S.—Earlsfield 19387, Fire King 22135, Admiral 23256.

BACH, FRANK D., Onibury, Craven Arms, Salop [1897]. T.—Females from Woodhouse, Baucott, Whittern, The Rodd, Adforton, Hampton Court, R. Bach's, Col. R. Bridgeford's, Summer Court. S.—Gold Box 15339, Lord Lulham 13937, Wintercott Lad 23245, Longlivity 16176, Whitfield Roberts 21880. No.—80.

BAILEY, HENRY J., Rowden Abbey, Bromyard, Herefordshire, [1871, sold 1879, restarted with some of original stock 1894]. T.—Victoria mated with Sir Thomas 2228, Lovely (Jellicoe's Lovely), Perfection (T. J. Carwardine), Promise (Mr. Turner, The Leen), Comus (the late Sir J. Bailey). S.—Tredegar 5077, King of the Dale 3891, Statesman 23177, Steelclad 17557, Weston Hope 19802. No.—About 80.

BALDWIN, ARCHER E., Underley, Tenbury, Herefordshire [1876]. T.—Governess, Gamester Beauty, Silver. S.—Bondsman 25158. No.—70.

BALDWIN, JAS., Groveley, Northfield, Worcester [1904]. T.—Pigeon, Duchess, Lovely, Pembridge. S.—Kenswick Albion 24089, Wonder 25871, Goldsmith 25403. No.—40.

**BALDWIN, PHILIP**, Oldbury Farm, Broadheath, Worcester [1880]. **T.**—Brown, Floretta, Coquette, Moss Rose, Rose of Oldbury, Peg. **S.**—Sir Harry 6690, Orlando 8971, Laocoon 10147, Bonnie Prince Charlie 15869, Opal Boy 19627, Georgie 22165, Crown Derby 25265. **No.**—100.

**BARNEBY, W. T.**, Saltmarsh Castle, Bromyard, Hereford [1883]. **T.**—Chadnor Court, Stocktonbury, Monkhall, Adforton, Hampton Court, Ivingtonbury, Wintercott, Leinthall and Court House Strains. **S.**—Prince Arthur 11554, Iroquois 7039, Hiero 7707, Banker 14316, Happy Hampton 16097, Newdigate 18498, Ruler 16365, General Buller 20648, Nelson 21525, Rougemont 20296. **No.**—200.

**BIBBY, FRANK**, Hardwicke Grange, Shrewsbury, Shropshire [1889]. **T.**—From Benthall Ford, Barrow, Montford, Wigmore Grange, Stonebrook, Orleton Court, Buckland, Shrawardine, Llanvihangel Court, pedigrees going back to Vol. I. **S.**—Templemore 23787, Chancellor 24477, Brampton Barrier 23916, Antonio 23867. **No.**—85.

**BISHOP, HENRY J.**, Little Tarrington, Hereford [1861]. **T.**—Rose, Bounty, Brown, Lovely, Broady, Mayday. **S.**—Defence 1207, Gambler 2529, Able Boy 2909, Ackerman 4288, Silver King 3421, Kaiser 4671, Spread Eagle 6705, Royal II. 5552, Lawton Duke 6015, Commander 5830, Prince Morris 9071, Sir Horace 12676, County Councillor 13724, Longevity 16176, Ingestionian 18404, Sultan 19760, Larkspur 21519, Mainspring 25533. **No.**—100.

**BOUGHTON, SIR WILLIAM ROUSE, BART.**, Downton Hall, Ludlow, Shropshire [1885]. **T.**—From B. Rogers by Grove III., Wm. Tudge, etc. **S.**—Royalist III. 16958, Gold Box 15339, Garrison 24615 **No.**—100.

**BOULTON, WILLIAM COOKE**, Cholstrey Court, Leominster, Herefordshire [1869]. **T.**—Broadface (Knight), Belle, Bedstone. **S.**—Chancellor 5246, Endale Grove 3rd 9883, Remus 5535. **No.**—90.

**BOUNDS, JOHN**, The Lowe Farm, Pembridge, Herefordshire [1880]. **T.**—Lilys (descended from Queen of the Lilies, Champion Royal Show, 1869). **S.**—Cheerful 6351, Lysander 18467, Major Domo 20179, Shamrock 21006, Pembridge 22446, Hampton 26198. **No.**—90.

**BOWKETT, HENRY**, Leinthall Earls, Kingsland, Herefordshire [1901]. **T.**—From Court House, Wellington, Sutton, The Rodd, Weston House, Endale, Whittern, Withington, Hampton Court. **S.**—Moss Trooper 20881, Ivington Boy 24079, Footman 22139, Gamecock 25375. **No.**—100.

**BRADSTOCK, PERCY E.**, Garford, Yarkhill, Herefordshire [1906]. **S.**—Radlow 26425, Monarch 25578. **No.**—45.

**BRIGHT, RICHARD**, Ivingtonbury, Leominster, Herefordshire [1899]. **T.**—Oyster Girl 24th and 16th (from J. H. Arkwright), Lorrie (from J. Price), Sweetbriar (from A. T. E. Savory). **S.**—Glencoe 17279, Marmion 20844, Little John 23567, Campaigner 23935. **No.**—250.

**BRITTEN, ADMIRAL R. F.**, Kenswick, Worcester, Worcester-shire [1894]. **T.**—Liby, Lovely, Locket, Landscape, Miss Hartington, Cheese Fat (bred by Smythies and Grasset). **S.**—Silver Star 21762, MacSweeney 25528, Best Man 25144. **No.**—168.

**BROOKS, J. B.**, Fininstall Park, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire [1902]. **T.**—Spot, Nutty, Cherry, Curly, Highlass. **S.**—Celebration 22772, Natal 25594. **No.**—40.

**BUTTERS, GEORGE**, Hill House, Newton, Leominster, Herefordshire [1891]. **T.**—Senate Madeline, Prairie Snowdrop, Sparkle 4th. **S.**—Newton 17395, Abductor 17636, Cheesecake 18752, All England 19200, Graspan 20668, Spencer 20343, Greater Britain 21434, Scot 23134, Newton Tumbler 24813. **No.**—65.

**CAVE, E. T.**, New House, Kimbolton, Leominster, Herefordshire [1894]. **T.**—Crofts (J. Cave), Winnies (Mr. Child), Lottie (G. Pitt), Luna (P. Turner). **S.**—Victor 20387, Pagan 21647, Abel King 20423, King Edward 24695, Fair Twin 26117. **No.**—About 65.

**CAVE, WILLIAM HENRY BROWN**, Wall End, Monkland, Leominster, Herefordshire [1859]. **T.**—Croft, Curly, Winnie (Westonbury), Beauty (N. F. Moore), Bonnie Beauty (Wm. Tudge). **S.**—Bilbury 5224, Major 6555, Sir Henry 11700, Gaiety 13071, General 16725, President 17432, Scottish Chief 16378, Director 13002, Victor 20387, Pagan 21647, Baronet 24378, Field Marshal 23429. **No.**—120.

**CAWLEY, SIR FREDK., BART., M.P.**, Berrington Hall, Leominster, Herefordshire [1903]. **T.**—Whitfield, Bangham. **S.**—Sultan 19760, Whittern Standard 21124. **No.**—30.

**CHATHAM, JOHN**, The Hills, Bridgnorth, Shropshire [1895]. **T.**—Patton (E. H. Davies), Charlcombe (J. W. Hinckesman). **S.**—Cow Boy 17787, Frank 19418, Lord Halton 22321, Minor 24160, Uam Var 23804. **No.**—50.

**CHRISTY, HUGH A.**, Llangoed Castle, Llyswen, Brecon [1904]. **T.**—From R. W. Hall, J. Price, E. Farr, R. D. Cleasby, Capt. Clive, W. Tudge, Hamlen Williams, etc. **S.**—Romulus 23113, Boniface 21963, Galaxy 23441, Eaton Bobs 21349. **No.**—85.

**COATS, PETER**, Sheepcote, Clifford, Herefordshire [1899]. **T.**—From John Price, R. Green, L. T. Turner, W. Tudge, J. C. Jones, E. Yeld, J. H. Arkwright. **S.**—Bage Protector 21167, Endale 21366, Fusilier 21402, Happy Hampton 24658, Milton 25572. **No.**—150.

**COOKE, FRANK**, The Hill, King's Pyon, Weobley, R.S.O., Herefordshire [1906]. **T.**—Spangle 6th (Vol. XXXV., p. 609), Lively 3rd (Vol. XXXVIII. p. 348). **S.**—Election Hero 24571, Peer 18006, Long Stanton 2nd 24733. **No.**—60.

**COOKE-HILL, J. G.**, Shelsley Bank, Stanford Bridge, Worcestershire. **T.**—From Polyanthus by Grove 3rd 5051 in calf to Lord Wilton 4740. **S.**—Golden Miner 12168, Ruler 16365, Centurion, 19928, Gambler 20639, General Buller 20648, Eaton Sovereign. **No.**—40.

**COOKE, W. T., JUNR.**, Black Hall, King's Pyon, Herefordshire [1902]. **T.**—From Hampton Court, H. R. Evans, J. P. Evans. **S.**—Sultan 21796. **No.**—70.

**COTTERELL, SIR J. R. G., BART.**, Garnons, Herefordshire [1900]. **S.**—Ricardo 20957, Marcellus 22353, Rameses 23100, Rameses II. 24238, Old Sort 24826, All Right 24348. **No.**—About 100.

**COVENTRY, EARL OF**, Croome Court, Worcestershire [1875]. **T.**—Giantess, Rarity, etc. **S.**—Fisherman 5913, Good Boy 7668, Rare Sovereign 10499, Viscount 18646, Gold 22170, Lama 23550, Rabbi 24918, Glittering Gold 24628. **No.**—About 150.

DAVID, MORGAN W., Llansaintffraed Abergavenny, Monmouth [1884]. **T.**—Dorothy (Vol. XXXI., p. 287), Merrymaid (Vol. XXV., p. 210), Bakara (Vol. XXXIII., p. 377). **S.**—Priam 19005, Locarno 21536, Sirdar 23150, Whitfield Earl 22665, Whitfield John 25065. **No.**—About 90.

DAVIES, W. H., Claston, Dormington and Pigeon House, Weston Beggard, Herefordshire [1895]. **T.**—Showle, The Leen, Monksbury, Court of Noke, Court House, The Rodd, Bronllys, Blakemere, Chadnor blood. **S.**—North Western 18503, Admiral 19183, Dormington 21336, Defiance 20569, Obelisk 21637. **No.**—100.

DENNY, GERARD A., Yarsop, Hereford, Herefordshire [1899]. **T.**—Lofty, Silence (A. H. Morris), Lotus, Dowager (John Price), others from R. J. Penhall, H. Haywood, and J. W. Smith. **S.**—Liberator 18441, Rodney Stone 19692, Shakespeare 23140, Albatross 19193. **No.**—80.

DENT, HENRY J., Perton Court, Stoke Edith, Herefordshire [1902]. **T.**—Lively and Gamester Beauty (J. H. Arkwright), R. Green's Prudence, also from John Price, Aaron Rogers, E. W. Caddick, Thomas Fenn, Lord Glanusk, and L. T. Turner. **S.**—Peer 18006, Macbeth 21566, Perton 24862. **No.**—About 70.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Rhiwlas Farm, Titley, Herefordshire [1885]. **T.**—Lily 2nd (Vol. XIII., p. 343), Beatrice 3rd (Vol. XII., p. 129), Stella (Vol. XIX., p. 470), Spangle 4th (Vol. XXII., p. 338), Her Highness (Vol. XXI., p. 199), Sparkle (Vol. XXI., p. 309), Mabel (Vol. XXVI., p. 297). **S.**—Shaftesbury 11676, Gladstone 16733, Sensation 18601, Magnet 3rd 19573, Liberty 19521, Evolution 21374, Exchange 24577, Confidence 21298. **No.**—45.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Broadward, Leominster, Herefordshire [1902]. **T.**—From Court House, Blakemere, Dewesall, Whittern. **S.**—Carbineer 19926, Lively Lad 22967, Twyford Legacy 26547. **No.**—About 80.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, Staunton Old Court, Staunton-on-Arrow, Herefordshire [1883]. **T.**—Sparkle (B. Rogers'), Lady Cow (Tudge's), Broken Horn (Mason's), Lydia Lass (A. Rogers'). **S.**—Magnet 8873, Shaftesbury 11676, Royal Marquis 18069, Confidence 21298. **No.**—65.

ENDERBY, WILLIAM, Munderfield Harold, Bromyard, Hereford [1878]. **S.**—Cupid 5284, Bard 15055, Evesbatch Champion 24574, Galaxy 23441. **No.**—35.

EVANS, HENRY RAWLINS, Court of Noke, Staunton-on-Arrow, Hereford [1844]. **T.**—From T. A. Knight's, E. Price. **S.**—Longfellow 18454, Pyon Surprise 10481, Harold 5958, Donovan 18796, Truant 15758, Sir Felton 9283, Lord Sutton 20162, Endale Groves Hope 17246, Gilderoy 20653, Pyon Gauntlet. **No.**—About 80.

EVANS, J. D. D. (late David Evans), Ffrwdgrech, Brecon, Breconshire [1875]. **T.**—From J. H. Arkwright, Sir J. Rankin, J. Tudge. **S.**—Lord Kitchener 22974, Linacre 26257. **No.**—60.

EVANS, JAMES P., Perryditch, near Leominster, Herefordshire [1884]. **T.**—Descended from Mr. Theophilus Salwey's herd at Ashley Moor, Ludlow (Lovely and Primrose). **S.**—Young Trueboy 1475, Ashley Moor 870. **No.**—70.

EVANS, W. H., Lynch Court, Eardisland, Pembridge, Hereford [1894]. **T.**—The Empress, Dowager, Nuttys, The Princess. **S.**—Wideawake 18183, Letton Hardwick 16806, Longevity 16176, Fusilier 21402, Scout 25754, Abel King 20423. **No.**—100.

EVERARD, COLONEL N. T., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Meath, Ireland [1879]. **T.**—Adelaide, Needless, Snowdrop, Gaiety, Posthuma, Filagree. **S.**—Knight Errant 15425, Apelles 17092, Harold 17888, Lambton 21513, Vulcan 21861, General 24619, Dermot 21321. **No.**—About 120.

FABER, G. D., C.B., M.P., Rush Court, Wallingford, Berkshire [1901]. **T.**—Rose, Saucebox. **S.**—Lord Roberts 21545, Curly Boy 17793, Rob Roy 24953. **No.**—25 to 35.

FARMER, JOHN EDWARD, Felton, Ludlow, Shropshire [1836]. **T.**—Wild Rose (E. Thomas), Bessy 2nd, Berea and Bright Star (Jones, Broadstone), Sarnesfield Cherry 4th (S. Robinson). **S.**—Governor 3rd 4619, Prince George 14049, Quicksilver 15605, Montford Jacobin 20201, Lucio 18937, Montford Magnum 23017, Menutton 17365, King Arthur 17324. **No.**—130.

FARR, RICHARD, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire [1850]. **T.**—Cherry, Wilding, Primrose. **S.**—Battenhall 2406, Bear 10974, Whitfield George, 23834. **No.**—50.

FIRKINS, FRANCIS W. J., Paunton Court, Bishops Frome, Herefordshire [1896]. **T.**—From Ben. Rogers, George Pitt, J. G. Beavan, J. H. Arkwright. **S.**—Tumbler 17588, Happy Christmas 21442, Curly Boy 17793, Lurdan 20178, Clarence 15944, Constitution 25250. **No.**—70.

FOSTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Apley Park, Bridgnorth, Shropshire [1882]. **T.**—From B. Rogers, T. Duckham, John Hill, John Price, J. B. Green, J. H. Arkwright, Bowen Jones, G. S. Forester, S. Jones. **S.**—Baron Grove 8248, Grove Wilton 9th 16748, Royal Horace 12630, Chancellor 18287, Gold Finder 20659, Zimri 22683, Eros 25333. **No.**—About 150.

FOUNTAIN, T. St. G., Hopbine, Holmer, Hereford [1900]. **T.**—Tracing back to Old Wellington (Vol. I. p. 74) Hewer's Blood. **S.**—Buckton Havelock 17732, Rex 20286, Dewall A 1 22828, Rosherville 20964, Misty 25577, Amber 25102. **No.**—40 to 50.

GAMBLE, MRS., The Moor, Presteigne, Radnorshire [1904]. **T.**—From Paunton Court and Little Brampton. **S.**—Happy Xmas 21442, Curly Boy 17793, Laureate 4th 24105, Pembridge Captain 23044, Whitfield Bertie 25058. **No.**—24.

GREEN, G. H., Wigmore Grange, Leintwardine, Hereford [1838]. **T.**—Spangle, Lady, Gem, Lilac, Vanity. **S.**—Argon 18209, Menutton 17365, Spark 35th 23167, Gold Dust 23463. **No.**—129.

GRIFFITHS, ROBERT GILBERT, The Bage, Madley, Herefordshire [1896]. **T.**—Blossoms and Trinkets (Hampton Court), Beauty (N. F. Moore's). **S.**—Laird 18432, Gurth 19442, Aylesborough 19843, Golden Viscount 20658, Vitellius 23817, All Right 24348. **No.** 20.

GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, Alders End, Tarrington, Hereford [1876]. **T.**—From S. Griffiths' herd established at Brierley in 1846. **S.**—Rambler 1046, Wellington 1113, Wilton Boy 11846, Hermit 14599, Bellman 12851, Bruce 18258, Iron Master 17318, Robin Hood 21721, Change Ringer 24478, Privateer 25674. **No.**—100.

GROVES, W., Exors. of the late, Burcot, near Wellington, Shropshire [1897]. **T.**—Rarities, Nectarines and Plums (Felhampton Court), Blue Stockings (Broadstone). **S.**—Tenant Farmer 17026, Farmer's Friend 18360, Copped Hall Forester 19954, Guardsman 20673. **No.**—50.

HALL, J. L., Lulham, Madley, Hereford [1887]. **T.**—From J. Morris, H. R. Hall, T. Lewis. **S.**—Lester 13201, Silver King 16390, Landlord 18434, Cræsus 19965, Brown Bread 21977, Success 24292, Cromwell 22058. **No.**—100.

HALL, R. W., Uphampton, Shobdon S.O., Herefordshire. **T.**—From Ashton Herd established 1780, except Lady Wilton from Stocktonbury. **S.**—Chancellor 5246, Wilton Prince 9429, Tumbler 17588, Rhododendron 10531, Wetmore Wilton 4th 17617, Benson 21949, Pagan 2nd 20912, Armstrong 23875, Tenor 25016. **No.**—About 80.

HALL, WILLIAM DOWNES, Highmeadow, Ashford Carbonell, Ludlow, Salop [1896]. **T.**—Vanity (Bach), Felhampton Rarity 54th. **S.**—Snitton Monarch 18611, Buckton Triumph 17165, Goldbox 15339, Waterloo 19797, Burway Prince 21257, Revenue 23719, Raglan 25687. **No.**—30 to 35.

HAMAR, JOHN, The Farlands, Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire [1897]. **T.**—Miss Annie, Gillyflower, Miss Chance and Nora (all bred by the late Mr. T. Myddleton). **S.**—Liberator 18917, Eaton Simon 21355, Cræsus 23973, Trippleton 22624. **No.**—About 100.

HAMILTON, MAJOR WILLIAM J., Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra, Cavan [1892]. **T.**—Adelaides, Winifreds. **S.**—Duke of Albany 13762, Arthur 15829, Prince of Wales 15586, Orpheus 17998, Schoolmaster 22554, Baronet 23283, Advocate (Vol. XL.). **No.**—30.

HATHERTON, LORD, C.M.G., Teddesley Hall, Penkridge, Stafford [1845]. **T.**—Wellingtonia 7th, Lassie 6th, Matchless 4th, Gift 4th. **S.**—Lord Richard 13943, Golden Sun 11282, Leinthall Wilton 14669, Montford North 23629, Merchant 22372, Redmond Barry 24929. **No.**—About 30.

HAYWOOD, W. M., Westfield House, Hereford [1902] (from herd of his father, H. Haywood, of Blakemere House). **T.**—Beauty by Preston 2688, Pauline by Standard Bearer 3471, Wellingtonia by Sir Thomas 2228. **S.**—Wintercott 21129, Bedlamite 23894, Weapon 25052, Birthday 25148. **No.**—48.

HELME, THOMAS, Monnington House, Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford [1894]. **T.**—Cows of Horace, Monarch 2nd 11481 and Blazer 19245 blood. **S.**—Carbineer 19926, Bravo 21213, Count 22808, Marcellus 22353. **No.**—40.

HEYGATE, CAPT. E. L. A., Buckland, Leominster, Herefordshire [1888]. **T.**—Clithe (Court of Noke, The Grove 3rd blood), Cherry Ripe (Lord Wilton blood), Primula (Hampton Court). **S.**—Ironclad 14628, Wintercott Fine Lad 19414, Ironmaster 17318, Success 21792, Eaton Bobs 21349, Cameronian 23934, Coronet 23968, Highland Prince 25437, Good Cross 25409, President (Vol. XL.). **No.**—150 to 170.

HEYGATE, CAPT. R. L., The Wells, Bromyard, Herefordshire [1904]. **T.**—Cows by Success 21792, Sir George 22580. **S.**—Nautilus 24171, Rambler 24237. **No.**—25 to 30.

HILL, ARTHUR E., Egleton Court, Herefordshire [1891]. **T.**—Egleton Lilly, Mayday, Lady Horace, Woodmaid. **S.**—Prince George 12541, Stretton Grandison 7290, Newdigate 18498, Guardsman 20673, Hampton Pearl 24057, Pearl Cross 25626, Good Cross 25409, Pearl King 26366. **No.**—About 60.

HILL, FREDK. R., Marsh Brook House, Church Stretton, Shropshire [1898]. **T.**—Felhampton Count blood from Marion 2nd, Pink Coral, Pleasure, and others from Bahailion. **S.**—Nimrod (Vol. XL.).

HILL, JOHN R., Orleton Manor, R.S.O., Herefordshire [1842]. **T.**—From cow bred by Mr. Heming, Kingsland, by Sir Andrew 183, and cow Stockton by Dayhouse 299. **S.**—Samson 24209, Macbeth 21566, Twin 16450, Renovator 16930, Orleton Monarch 14005. **No.**—About 95.

HILLAS, MAJOR R. W., D.L., J.P., Doonecoy, Templeboy, co. Sligo, Ireland [1897]. **T.**—From Bach, G. H. Green, Samuel Jones. **S.**—Goldbox 15339, Saladin 19082, Joker 20726, Surprise 23185. **No.**—70.

HOLDER, WILLIAM THOMAS, Yearston Court, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester (Herefordshire), [1900]. **S.**—Lazarus 20766, Eaton Defender 12th 20602. **No.**—80 to 85.

HUGHES, ALLEN E., Wintercott, Leominster, Hereford [1845]. **T.**—Plums, Lovelys, Prettymaids. **S.**—Pearl King 24192, Portrane 25659. **No.**—60.

HYSLOP, J. K., Ivington, Leominster, Herefordshire [1908]. **T.**—From Lord Coventry, H. J. Bailey, H. R. Hall, Capt. E. L. A. Heygate, and J. Yeomans. **No.**—30.

JONES, E., AND SONS, Caebardd, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire [1885]. **T.**—Sunbeams, Sunflowers, Spangles. **S.**—Rhallt 22506, Buckton Improver 19280, Lucifer 20171, Cubic Measure 26040, Twin King 26542, Crusader. **No.**—70.

KNOX, JOHN A., Belgariff House, Foxford, Mayo [1904]. **T.**—Gaiety 20th, Silver Cloud, Silver Cord, Aylesborough Rose 2nd, Miss Briton, Snowdrop. **S.**—Dermott 21320, Lord Charles 26269, Debutante 24525, Silver King 26486. **No.**—15.

LANGFORD, W. H., Chirbury Hall, Shropshire [1886]. **T.**—Gentle Mary (Vol. VIII.), Hedgenut (Vol. VI.), Sunflower (Vol. V.). **S.**—Bismark 24418, Marvel 24773, Glanusk 25395. **No.**—About 140.

LANGSTON, HENRY, Marston, Pembrige, Herefordshire [1869]. **T.**—Stately, Jenny Lind, Cloudy (from J. W. Smith). **S.**—Cheerful 6351, Chieftain 9702, Gaylad 13081, Clerk of the Crown 15193, Saturn 18089, Abbot, 24330. **No.**—50.

LEAKE, J. P., Moreton Jeffries Court, Herefordshire [1890]. **T.**—Miranda, Florris, Miss Moreton, Miss Stanway. **S.**—Benvolio 15084, Aberdare 22687, Barnbrooke 24375, Drummer 25303, Sapper 24975. **No.**—90.

LEAKE, WILLIAM HENRY, Lower Hope, Ullingswick, via Worcester (Herefordshire), [1897]. **T.**—Mirandas, Lady Fawns. **S.**—Gurth 18866, Caradoc Ensign 19922, Aberdare 22687. **No.**—60.

MARFELL, RICHARD H., Llangeview Farm, Usk, Monmouthshire [1902]. **S.**—Eaton Defender 13th 20603, Blockade 22740, Marcus 24769. **No.**—50.

MEIRE, G. H., Eyton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury, Salop. **T.**—All of one tribe, females home-bred since 1833. **S.**—Speculation 387, Franky 1243, Valour 20384. **No.**—120.



MINTON, THOMAS S., Montford, Shropshire [1876]. **T.**—Beauty (J. Crane), Cherry (T. J. Carwardine), Countess and Duchess (H. Matthews). **S.**—Prizeman 4063, England's Glory 5314, Assistant 6788 Mentor 8903, Statesman 14938, Captain Grove 15923, Launcelot 7772, Czar 12054, Aberdeen 21141, Hendre Albion 2206, British Hero 19262, Royal Standard 24260. **No.**—70.

MONTFORD, A. G., J.P., Ivy House, Church Stoke S.O., Montgomeryshire [1897]. **T.**—Spangle (J. B. Green), Peerless, Rheingold (Wm. Tudge). **S.**—General, Dauphin 44, Tumbler, Cannon Shot, Macdonald 2nd, Generator, Sultan, Bismarck. **No.**—About 12.

MOORE, LAWTON L., Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire [1852]. **T.**—Sunbeam, Sunflower, Merry Agnes. **S.**—Baron Grove 9544, Excellence 14513, Vulcan 17053, Ever True 19400, Bonanza 21962, Brampton Standard 23922, Eaton Sensation 24566. **No.**—140.

MOORE, WILLIAM, M.P., Moore Lodge, Kilrea, Antrim, Ireland [1903]. **T.**—Cows by Eaton Monarch 24006. **S.**—Hero 22220, Eaton Monarch 24006, Bushranger 24460. **No.**—40.

MOORE, HENRY, Shucknall Court, Hereford. **T.**—Whole herd purchased from Mr. T. Powell, The Bage, Madley, Blanche, Queenia. **S.**—Lancer 21515, Tugela 21065. **No.**—80.

MORRIS, ERNEST, E., The Field, Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire [1898]. **T.**—Dinah, Locket, Norah, Purity, Stately, Rose of Leinthall. **S.**—Pirton Cross 20245, Prosperity 21678, Blakemere II. 23297. **No.**—85.

MORRIS, J. P., Clunbury Hall, Aston-on-Clun, Shropshire [1902]. **T.**—From T. J. Nott, The Rodd, The Whittern, Little Brampton. **S.**—Maori Chief 21577, Palermo 22437, Trippleton 22624. **No.**—60.

MORRIS, THOMAS, Weston Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire [1880]. **T.**—Perfection (by Sir Thomas 2228), Gipsy Queen (by Challenge 3005). **S.**—Ashley 5192, Weston 14894, Gift 17866, Horace Hardwick 8748, Fine Lad 19414. **No.**—100.

MOUGHTY, PATRICK, Willowfield House, Ballynacargy, Westmeath, Ireland [1902]. **T.**—Saraband (Vol. XXXIII., p. 531), Rosalind (Vol. XXXIII., p. 530), Rosalind VI. (Vol. XXXVII., p. 590). **S.**—Stars and Stripes 7284, Cyrus 4494, Lord Nelson 3223, Minstrel 17367, Favourite 20020, Harpist 20067, Cherry Picker 18755, Socrates 15708, First Principal 22138, Town Tenant 25829. **No.**—About 12 or 14.

MYNORS, Major W. B., Bosbury, Ledbury, Herefordshire [1901]. **S.**—Whittern Specimen 23243. **No.**—60.

NEWMAN, BROS., Lower Wickton, Leominster, Herefordshire [1904]. **T.**—Gipsy and Prettymaid (Hampton Court), Pansy (A. P. Turner), Cornelia (J. H. Pitt), Jeffery (R. Keene), Susie (A. Rogers), Sapphire (J. Tudge), Brights (R. T. Griffiths). **S.**—Eaton Baronet 24000, Pandorus 23658, Gipsy King 26163. **No.**—75 to 80.

NOTT, THOMAS JAMES, The Jay, Bucknell S.O., Herefordshire [1894]. **T.**—Gem, Melody, Snowdrop, Prettymaid, Little Nora, Silver Queen, Lily, Lily of the Valley, Rosaline, Rose of Westonbury. **S.**—Buckton Wilton 15147, President 19650, Buckton Thumper 15145, Chieftain 21279, Alliance 19825, Harold 22201, Buckton Sterling 19286, General 19430, Brampton Wedger 25964. **No.**—About 110.

NUGENT, MRS. E. F., Rosemount, Moate, Co. Westmeath [1894]. **T.**—Languish, Sparkle, Happy Blossom. **S.**—County Councillor 19961, All Ireland III. 21915, Gaffer 24039. **No.**—40 to 60.

OWEN, THOMAS, Hopton, Sarn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire [1902]. **S.**—General 22881, Pretender 20257, Hopton Prince 24674, Downton-Bonanza 23991, Brampton Severn (Vol. XL). **No.**—60.

PALMER, RALPH, Lodge Farm, Nazeing, Waltham Cross, Essex [1881]. **T.**—Lilian (T. J. Cawardine), German Lass (Col. Bridgford), Arrogance (J. Price), Wellingtonia (H. Haywood). **S.**—Crown Prince 8464, Rose Stock 6651, Sophism 18615, Simon 23149, Challenger 26000. **No.**—40.

PARKER, A. J., Hinton, Felton, Herefordshire [1886]. **T.**—Orleton, Ivingtonbury, Perryditch, and Leinthall blood. **S.**—Langdon 13913, Reuben 15628, Insurance 19466, Pretender 20257, Premier 23065, Corporal 25256. **No.**—About 50.

PARTRIDGE, CHARLES GEORGE, Lambswick, Tenbury, Worcestershire [1888]. **S.**—Robin Adair 9137, Sir Harry 6690, Scottish Chief 16378, Prince Monksbury 16296, John Bull 18415, Bombardier 16556, Whitfield Buller 21876, Aberedw Prince 25078. **No.**—About 40.

PEARCE, JOHN, Poston Court, Peterchurch, Herefordshire [1878]. **T.**—Silvia (by Professor 10466), Starlight (by Bucton Big Ben 19275), Lemon Girl (by Mars 24th 13965), Blanche 3rd (by Thickset 17575). **S.**—Professor 10466, Bucton Big Ben 19275, Dr. Nansen 18793, Hope 23511. **No.**—About 70.

PETTIT, H. RONALD, Weston House, Pembridge, Herefordshire [1908]. **T.**—From Capt. E. L. A. Heygate, John Price, John R. Hill, Geo. Butters. **No.**—About 40.

PHIPPS, R., Buckenhill, Bromyard, Herefordshire [1884]. **T.**—Lord Wilton blood and strains from Court of Noke, Wintercott, De Winton, The Rodd, Hampton Court, The Leen. **S.**—Prince 15579, Victor Toronto 15751, Prairie Chief 17430, Locarno 20797, Pyon Brilliant 23086.

POWELL, D. F., Hardwick Court, Clifford, Herefordshire [1885]. **T.**—Silk, Beauty, Ivington Lass, Silver, Dolly. **S.**—Strafford 14946, Tumbler 17588, Principal 17452, Luminary 19564, Anthony 21160, Broadside 23320. **No.**—60 to 70.

POWELL, J. T., Town House, Madley, Herefordshire [1902]. **S.**—Eaton Defender 18345, Glendower 2nd 22169, Lonely 22315, Eaton Speculator 24567, Eaton Sensation 24566. **No.**—24.

POWELL, H. D., Glasbury Farm, Glasbury-on-Wye, Radnorshire [1905]. **T.**—Ormolu (Vol. XXXI., p. 372), Godiva (Vol. XXXVI., p. 537), Laurel (Vol. XXXVI., p. 538). **S.**—Neptune 22406, Lionel 24115, Paladine 24187. **No.**—50 to 60.

PRICE, J., White House, Llantillio Crossenny, Monmouthshire [1900]. **S.**—Sheriff 23142, Alban 23859, Neptune 24173, Pummelo 25679. **No.**—10.

PRICE, W. M., Pipton, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Breconshire [1893]. **T.**—Primrose (Vol. XIX., p. 215), Spot 3rd (Vol. XXII., p. 299), Brownie Stanway (Vol. XXIX., p. 518), Lady Lift 3rd (Vol. XXX., p. 462), Peggy (Vol. XXVIII., p. 609), Kate (Vol. XXXVII., p. 646). **S.**—Saint David 18078, King Charles 20752, Tugela 21065, Happy Boy 24052, Romeo 18570. **No.**—100.

PRICE, RICHARD, Curn Earl, Sarn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire [1904]. **T.**—Lady Heroine (Vol. XXXIII.), Gentle Mary 27th (Vol. XXXVI.), Hawthorne 2nd (Vol. XXXIII.), Silver Queen (Vol. XXXIV.). **S.**—Bahallon Thumper 21932, Sultan 21040. **No.**—20.

PROSSER, JOHN PUGH, Trevithel Court, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Brecknock [1883]. **T.**—Patch (from John Price), Boadicea (from S. Goode), Coxall and Stanway (R. W. Bridgwater). **S.**—Albatross 19193, Boniface 21965, Patron 20235, Bruce 18733, Saint David 18078, Lulham 13234. **No.**—90.

PRYCE, DAVID, Kynant, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire [1888]. **T.**—Pitteri (Vol. XII., p. 163), Lady Lark (Vol. XXII., p. 605), Spangle 43rd (Vol. XXIX., p. 527). **S.**—Albany 7364, Good Cross 14569, Pretender 20257. **No.**—About 30.

PULLEY, C. T., Lower Eaton, Herefordshire [1891]. **T.**—Coronis, Peggy Wiltons, Broadys, Silly Girls, Blossoms, Ashleafs, Lotties, Darts, Loyaltys, Barbara, Waverings, Lady Leilas. **S.**—Protector 19660, Eaton Defender 20602, Eaton Champion 21351, Glendower 2nd 22169, Eaton Masterpiece 25315, Eaton Truant 25320. **No.**—About 80.

PURDON, GEO. N., Lisnabin, Killucan, Co. Westmeath [1871]. **T.**—Lady and Beauty (J. B. Green), Tidy and Spot (J. Price), Queen (T. Rogers), Cherry and Sultana (J. Rea). **S.**—Rifleman 5538, Truro 5677, Favourite 6430, Cicero 11077, Sophist 18114, Duke of York 18342, Gordon 21430, Montford Opal 24166. **No.**—100.

RADCLIFFE, ALLASTER JOSEPH, Dan-y-Graig, Grosmont, Hereford (Monmouthshire), [1906]. **T.**—From Blackbrook, Wintercott, W. M. Dawes, R. Dawes, H. Haywood, J. H. Yeomans, F. Evans, etc. **S.**—James Wolfe 25451, Lucks All 25522. **No.**—7.

RAWLINGS, JOHN, Woofferton, Brimfield, R.S.O., Herefordshire [1847]. **T.**—Nutty, Beauty, Lovely, Thicket, Woofferton Lottery, Whiteloin, Woofferton Duchess, Comic, Woofferton Lily. **S.**—Sir John 3454, Longbow 3214, Yeoman 2nd 4264, Sir Harry 6690, Marcus 7840, Pipton Sovereign 6603, Lord Hampton 11417, Iroquois 2nd 11351, Mr. Speaker 17388, King Arthur 17324, Magician 22346. **No.**—120.

RICKETTS, J. F., Trebarried Hall, Talgarth, Breconshire [1889]. **T.**—Giantess, Nymph, Myrtle, Muriel, Gladys, Broady, Crystal. **S.**—Lulham 13234, Royalty 18074, Trebarried 23206, Glanusk 25395, Trademark 26533, Orbe 26355. **No.**—65.

RIDLER, R. H., Clehonger Manor, Hereford [1860]. **T.**—From Ben. Rogers, A. Rogers, John Rogers, Rea, John Turner, Philip Turner, Tudge, Edwards, Hughes. **S.**—The Count, Curley, Matchless, Sir Benjamin, Carlisle, Grateful, Adforton, Albion, Fine Lad, Protector, Post Obit. **No.**—80 to 100.

ROBINSON, STEWART, Lynhales, Kington, Herefordshire [1865]. **T.**—Lilys, Sparks, Princesses, Carols, Silks, Wye Ladys, Reginas, Blue Bells. **S.**—Lulham 13234, Stirling 14943, Pearl Cross 16882, Achilles 21144, Eaton Bobs 21349, Commandant 22040, Abacot 23251. **No.**—About 60.

ROGERS, BENJAMIN, The Willows, Ludlow, Hereford [1886]. **T.**—Blossom, Lady Grove, Lady. **S.**—Charity 4th 7480, Reliance 20952, Whitfield Willow 24319. **No.**—125.

ROGERS, DAVID, Stansbatch, Staunton-on-Arrow, Herefordshire [1886]. **T.**—Lovely, Blowdy. **S.**—General 11258, Jacob 5th 13153, Linguist 22965. **No.**—80.

ROWLANDS, JOSEPH, Evesbatch Court, Bishop Frome, Hereford [1901]. **T.**—Pretty Maids, Beautys, Oyster Girls and Curlys (all Hampton Court blood), Luna (Leen blood), Bountiful (Wintercott), Princess Alice (Rogers), etc. **S.**—Clarence 15944, Merman 21594, Royal Standard 24260, King Edward 24095, Tumbler 17588, Evesbatch Marvel 26109. **No.**—120.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM STANWAY, Westonbury, Pembridge, S.O., Herefordshire [1878]. **T.**—Miss Street (by The Count 2262), Hilda (by Dauphin 3058), **S.**—Horace Hardwick 8748, Stockton Wilton 8078, Peer 18006. **No.**—100 to 120.

SHEW, H. F., Munsley Court, Ledbury, Hereford [1899]. **S.**—Spotless 21028, King Charles 20752. **No.**—40.

SHIRLEY, T. J., Baucott, Craven Arms, Salop [about 1849]. **T.**—Nuttys, Miss Morris, Silkys. **S.**—General 19430, Whitfield Buller 21876, Badminton 24366. **No.**—About 80.

SMALL, A. J., Cinders Farm, Herefordshire [1896]. **T.**—From William Tudge and R. T. Griffiths. **S.**—Great Hero 18861, Lifebuoy 20786, Clarence 15944, Pearl Cross 16882, Jack Wilton 23532, Chieftain 23349, Castle Douglas 25211. **No.**—60.

SMITH, JAMES, Monkton Court, Hereford [About 1809]. **T.**—Beauty (tracing to Monkland Lass by Pharold 3313), May (tracing back to Lively by Benicia Boy 1872). **S.**—Forest Lad 24035, Brigadier 21969, Fairfax 14519, Leander 16146, John Bull 18414, Majestic 20831, Eaton Chancellor 26083. **No.**—100.

SMITH, JOHN W., Thinghill Court, Hereford, Herefordshire [1877]. **T.**—Late W. Taylor, females purchased from the herds of G. Pitt (Chadnor), J. H. Arkwright (Hampton Court), J. Price (Court House), S. Robinson (Lynhales). **S.**—High Minster 1879, Victorious 11820, Hero 15374, Argon 18209, Barry 20459, Perfection 22450, Benefactor 22730, Sandringham 22551. **No.**—120.

SMITH, T. P., The Vern, Bodenham, Leominster, Hereford [1883]. **T.**—Hewer, Morris and Nott blood. **S.**—Moonstone 22392, Locarno 20797, Eaton Gaylad 23406. **No.**—90.

STREVENS, H. D'E, Castle Coote, Roscommon [1899]. **T.**—From H. W. Taylor, H. J. Baily (the Lily tribe), Wm. Grove. **S.**—Dermot 21320, Pollion 24875. **No.**—25.

TANNER, ALFRED, Shrawardine, Shropshire [1868]. **T.**—Charmer of Prunella (Hopton Castle), Countess (T. Rogers), Dowager (S. Jones). **S.**—Commandant 22040, Royalist 3rd 16958, Major Domo 20179, Sirdar 19094, Statesman 14938, Captain Grove 15923. **No.**—About 70.

TAYLOR, HENRY W., Showle Court, Ledbury, Herefordshire [About 1849]. **T.**—Hazel, Beauty, Vanity. **S.**—Maidstone 8875, Victorious 11820, Admiral 12797, Cavalier 9682, Bombardier 12869, Restorer 19681, Sorcerer 20339, Black Pearl 21957, Home Office 20073, Descender 22823, Jack Wilton 23532, Briton 21973. **No.**—100.

TAYLOR, P. W., Birchend, Ledbury, Herefordshire [1882]. **T.**—Descended from Rachael (Vol. II., p. 305), Heartsease (Vol. II., p. 303). **S.**—Hermit 14599, Adonis 19185, Volunteer 21857, Happy Lot 24064. **No.**—About 60.

THOMAS, D. A., M.P., Llanwern Park, Newport, Monmouthshire [1903]. **T.**—From Stocktonbury, Hampton Court, Wintercott, Court House and Whittern strains. **S.**—Fine Lad 19414, Robin Hood 21721, Pole Star. **No.**—130.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, The Hayes, Sully, Glamorgan [1858]. **T.**—Gazelles, Hardys, Victorias, Gladys, etc. **S.**—Goldfinder 2nd 959, Horace 2nd 4655, Columbus 9731, King John 20114, Perfection 22450. **No.**—About 90.

THOMPSON, T. R., Erwé Delyn, Penarth, Glamorgan [1901]. **T.**—Gamester Beauty (Arkwright's), Diamond (Penhall's), Little Lady (Geo. Pitt's), Gaylass (R. Firkin's), Cornelia (R. Firkin's), Bonnie Mary (W. Thomas), Silkweed (R. Green), Ariel (J. Price). **S.**—Bonnie Protector 21204, King John 20114, Happy Christmas 21442, Tumbler 17588, Fairlad 24024, Twyford Sultan 25845, Perfection 22450. **No.**—30 to 50.

TRENCH, W. T., Redwood, Birr, Co. Tipperary [1890]. **T.**—From F. Lloyd Edwards. **S.**—Pioneer 15556, Prince Charlie 17443, de Butcher 19982, Lord Artist 25572, Arbitrator (Vol. XXXVII., p. 403), King's Counsel 24699. **No.**—100.

TROTMAN, A. W., Rhadyr, Usk, Monmouth [1906]. **S.**—Marcus 24769. **No.**—70 to 100.

TUDGE, JOHN, Duxmoor, Craven Arms, Salop [1881]. **T.**—Lady, Old Darling (Vol. IX., p. 274). **S.**—Hartington 5358, Ancient Briton 15034, Alton 11877, Viscount Rupert 19789, Albany 20434, Wonder 25871, Standpoint 19747, Rameses II. 24238. **No.**—40 to 50.

TUDGE, WILLIAM, Summer Court, Kington, Herefordshire [1832]. **T.**—Ladies, Bonnies, and Darlings. **S.**—Commandant 22040, Lord Lieutenant 22323, Rob Roy 24953, Royal Rameses 26456. **No.**—25.

TURNER, ARTHUR PHILIP, The Leen, Pembridge, Herefordshire [1780]. **T.**—Daisy, Almond, Mayflower and Fairmaid tribes from the original herd at Aymestrey Court, and the Wigmore Grange tribe from a cow, Gaudy, calved in 1845. **S.**—The Grove 3rd 5051, Statesman 14938, Clarence 15944, Lord Lieutenant 22323. **No.**—120 to 130.

WALKER, T. L., Knightwick Manor, Worcester, Worcestershire [1887]. **T.**—From J. R. Hill, E. Yeld, Smythies, Grasett, and J. Tudge. **S.**—Prince Edward 23074, Samson 24269, Sea Captain 25756, Gambler 20639, Laureate IV. 24105. **No.**—150.

WALLER, WILLIAM N., executors of the late, Allenstown, Kells, Meath [1895]. **T.**—From A. Tanner. **S.**—Ruby Chief 18586, Duke of York 18342, Valentine 25849. **No.**—About 18 or 20.

WHITE, WILLIAM JOHN STEEDS, Zeals Park, Wiltshire [1819]. **T.**—Prettyface. **S.**—Helianthus 4641, Lord Salisbury 12297, Brunsdale 17136, Prince Brunswick 19654, Prince Edward 2nd 20936, Prince Charles 23681, Eaton Garnet 26085. **No.**—160.

WILKES, JAMES HENRY, Lower Hamnish, Kimbolton, Hereford [1897]. **T.**—From W. Tudge, J. Price, E. Yeld, G. Pitt, T. D. Burlton. **S.**—Helio 22205, Batsman 21940, Searchlight 23138, Doncaster 24543, Invasion 25447, Revenge 25707. **No.**—30.

WHITEMAN, WM., The Hyde, Leominster, Herefordshire [1890]. **T.**—Silk, Orange Blossom, and Ivington Lass (J. H. Arkwright), Beatrice (Tudge), Lemon (J. Rogers), Polly (Mrs. S. Edwards), Gipsey (J. Hewer). **S.**—Baronet 20456, Bugler 21254, Bugle Sound 23931. **No.**—65.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, Red House, Llansantffraed, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire [about 1875]. **T.**—From Evan Morgan, W. Evans, Lord Llangattock, and R. Keene. **S.**—Raglan 6628, Vice-Chancellor 8135, Emperor 9881, Primus Wilton 14043, Mirage 12427, Deacon 15240, Sir Amyas 16998, Silvanus 19089, Raymond 20948, Sirdar 23152, Ortonian 24832, Proctor 25675. **No.**—50.

WILSON-SLATOR, CAPT. HENRY B., White Hill, Edgeworthstown, Longford, Ireland [1884]. **T.**—Ivington Lassés, Curlys, Pearls (J. H. Arkwright). **S.**—Falconwood 6427, Moonlighter 12448, Eros 19396, Success 23182, Emerald 24016. **No.**—16 to 20.

WOODGATE, G. A., Gattertop, Leominster, Herefordshire [1905]. **S.**—Beaufort 24387, Royal Rupert 20976, First Choice 24033. **No.**—80 to 100.

YEOMANS, MRS. J., Letton, Brampton Brian, Herefordshire [1867]. **T.**—From Mrs. Edwards, F. Evans, R. W. Bridgwater, Jno. Hamar. **S.**—Upper Crust 10753, Poster 18535, Carbineer 19926, Major 24145, Trippleton 22624, Mystery-Man 24803, Anxiety (Vol. XL.), Mirthful Captain 25576, Cherry Brandy 26005. **No.**—About 50.

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