



*Photo by J. Russell and Sons.]*

**HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.**

(Born November 9, 1841—Died May 6, 1910.)

[Since the text of this volume was printed, the nation has had to mourn the death of His Majesty King Edward VII., who was Patron of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, and maintained an Aberdeen-Angus herd at Abergeldie. The references to his late Majesty's interest in the breed, given elsewhere, must now, alas, be read in the past tense.]

HISTORY  
OF  
ABERDEEN - ANGUS  
CATTLE

BY  
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AND

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EDITOR OF THE "LIVE STOCK JOURNAL," ETC.

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REVISED EDITION BY JAMES SINCLAIR

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## PREFACÉ TO REVISED EDITION

THE first edition of the History of the Aberdeen-Angus Breed was published in 1882, under the alternative title "On Polled Cattle." It was noteworthy for the fact that it was the first systematic account of any breed of cattle that had ever been written. The general subject of live stock had frequently been elaborately treated by many able authors, and individual breeds had been incidently dealt with ; but the work "On Polled Cattle" broke new ground, inasmuch as it was almost exclusively devoted to one variety and recorded its rise and progress, the foundation and career of prominent herds and the practice of breeders, with a comprehensiveness and minuteness that never before had been attempted. The book on its appearance was appreciated by supporters of the breed, and in a few years it was out of print. Inquiries have frequently been received from breeders in many countries for a new and revised edition ; and now, through the courtesy of Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons, who published the earlier work, the authors have been enabled to comply with these wishes.

When the book was first given to the public in 1882 the Aberdeen-Angus breed, by reason of its inherent merits and its unique successes at the Smithfield and Paris shows, had begun to spread beyond its native districts. A few herds had been started in England, and one or two supporters had steadfastly adhered to it in Ireland, while the United States and Canada had commenced to secure high-class specimens of a variety that had then firmly established its reputation for the economical production of beef of unsurpassed quality, and as an impressive factor in blending with other races for the attainment of this object. But, after all, it then remained mainly a

local variety, enthusiastically admired by breeders in the North of Scotland, and especially in Forfarshire, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Morayshire.

In the twenty-eight years' interval the breed has extended its territories in a marvellous manner. It has spread all over the United Kingdom, while in the United States of America breeders can be reckoned by the thousand. To give in the revised edition of the History full effect to this wonderful international development (while maintaining and completing the interesting and instructive records of historic herds of the past, and those old-established ones that still exist, as well as many since formed), was no easy task. It has been considerably lightened by the editor having had placed at his disposal manuscripts on the subject prepared some years ago by Mr. James R. Barclay, who, since penning these excellent historical sketches, has been appointed Secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society. His contributions have been freely utilised throughout the book; and Mr. Barclay has further rendered valuable assistance in its preparation.

Many breeders have also co-operated in the compilation of the revised edition, while the aid of Mr. Robert Bruce, Mr. James Cameron, Mr. George Hendry, Mr. John Neilson, and Mr. J. H. D. Beales is specially acknowledged. The practical interest manifested by Sir John Macpherson Grant, Dr. Clement Stephenson, Mr. John Macpherson, Mulben, Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Mr. James Kennedy, Mr. G. J. Walker, Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Mr. Albert Pulling, Mr. Hum. Bland, and many others, has been very helpful. In connection with the illustrations thanks are due to Susan, Countess of Southesk, Miss Fullerton (daughter of Mr. Wm. Fullerton), Miss Ferguson (daughter of Mr. Thomas Ferguson), Mr. Robert C. Bowie (son of Mr. Alexander Bowie), Mr. Gavin Ralston, Mr. W. S. Ferguson, Colonel Chas. M'Inroy, C.B., Mr. John Black, Mr. Archibald Whyte, Mr. Robertson, Panmure Estates Office, Mr. Peter Henderson, Mr. R. W. Walker, Portlethen, etc.

It is hoped that the History in its new and much extended

form may prove a useful book of reference to breeders, and that it may be the means of acquainting stockowners at home and abroad with facts concerning the foundation, improvement, extension and substantial merits of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, under which title the famous "Angus Doddies" and "Buchan Humlies" of remote antiquity have long been known, and are now of world-wide fame.

J. S.

*April, 1910.*



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# HISTORY OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

## CHAPTER I

### ORIGIN OF DOMESTIC CATTLE

IT is probable that complete agreement may never be arrived at with regard to the origin of the domesticated races of British cattle. There has been much discussion as to whether they ought to be looked upon as the conglomerate produce of two or more distinctly different species of the genus *Bos*, or as the variegated offshoots of one great parent stem. The subject, like most other questions receding far into the mists of prehistoric times, would seem to be almost hopelessly entangled in the meshes of scientific and theoretical speculation.

The combined researches of the geologist and the archæologist have proved that the genus *Bos*—the generic appellation of the ox and kindred species—had lived in Britain at the time of the Mammoth, sharing with many varieties of extinct mammalia the luxuriant herbage that distinguished the flora of Northern Europe prior to the glacial period. Its fossil remains, along with those of the elephant, rhinoceros, etc., have been dug up from the drift and fresh-water deposits of the Newer-Pliocene formation. There is little doubt that, outliving many of its earlier associates, and finding new companions as it passed from age to age, the ox, of one or other variety, has since that remote period had constant existence in Northern Europe.

#### TWO PREHISTORIC TYPES—*BOS URUS* AND *BOS LONGIFRONS*.

The varieties of the ox which in the prehistoric era roamed in the sweet freedom of nature through the British forests and marshes have been arranged by palæontologists into two main

divisions. The line of demarcation—to minds of a practical turn somewhat arbitrary—seems well enough understood by naturalists. The two types or species differed materially in size, and also, to a varying extent, in some other points of lesser importance. In the strictest sense of the term, however, they presented no structural differences. The larger was named the *Bos primigenius* by Bojanus, and is likewise known as the *Bos urus*. To the smaller, Owen gave the designation of *Bos longifrons*. Other species of fossil European oxen are spoken of by various writers, notably the *Bos frontosus* and the *Bos trochoceros*, but all these are now generally regarded as identical with either the *Bos primigenius* or the *Bos longifrons*. Rüttimeyer considers the *Bos trochoceros* to be the female of an early domesticated form of the *Bos primigenius*, and to be the progenitrix of the *Bos frontosus*.

The *Bos urus* is described as having been an animal of enormous size and ferocious temper. Cæsar referred to the *urus* as having been in size little inferior to the elephant, but in colour, form, and general appearance resembling the common bull. "Great is their strength, and great their swiftness," says the Roman leader, "and they spare neither man nor wild beast that comes within their view. The Germans take and kill them in pitfalls made with great care and trouble. Their young men inure themselves to this labour, and exercise themselves in this kind of hunting; and they who have killed the most, publicly produce their horns in testimony of their exploits, and receive praise. But it is impossible to accustom them to man, and to tame them; and to this, even the very young ones are no exception. The great size, form, and beauty of their horns make them differ much from the horns of our oxen: these they collect with great care, and, surrounding the margin of them with silver, use them as cups at their largest banquets." This is an interesting but probably exaggerated picture drawn by a graphic writer who had seen the huge monster careering wildly in all its pristine majesty in the Hercynian forest. Pliny describes the *urus* as an animal of "excessive strength and swiftness," and states that both the *urus* and the bison were conveyed from Germany to Rome, and "viewed by the people in the circus."

Numerous skeletons, or parts of skeletons, supposed to belong to the *Bos urus* type, have from time to time been discovered in the British Isles, and elsewhere in Europe, and from these various scientific observers and celebrated naturalists have given us sketches of this ancient variety of cattle. Professor Nilsson, writing of the *urus*, says: "The forehead is

flat, the edge of the neck is straight, the horns very large and long, near the roots directed outward, and somewhat backward; in the middle they are bent forward, and towards the front turned upward. This colossal species of ox, to judge from the skeleton, resembles almost the tame ox in form and the proportions of its body; but in its bulk it is far larger. To judge from the magnitude of its horn-cores, it had much larger horns, even larger than the long-horned breed of cattle found in the Campania of Rome. According to all accounts, the colour of this ox was black; it had white horns, with long black points; the hide was covered with hair like the tame ox, but it was shorter and smooth, with the exception of the forehead, where it was long and curly." Rüttimeyer, Owen, Bell, Boyd Dawkins, Smith, and others, give similar descriptions of the *urus*, differing slightly in minor details. There is uncertainty as to the colour of the *urus*. Some say it was black; others believe it to have been white.

By various writers elaborate measurements are presented of the *urus*, showing that the animal must have been of huge dimensions, far exceeding any living variety of cattle. The length of the body "from the nape to the end of the rump-bones," is stated at about 9 feet; and the length of the head "from the occipital ridge to the anterior border of the intermaxillary bones," at 2 feet 4 inches, making the entire length of the animal no less than about 11 feet 4 inches. Then the height over the mane is said to have been 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The horns carried by the *urus* must have been of great size. The horn-cores of the various skulls found in Scotland and elsewhere measure, along the outer curvature, about 2 feet or 2 feet 2 inches in length; while the span between the tips of the horn-cores is stated at 2 feet 2 inches, and their circumference at the base at 1 foot 2 inches. The breadth of the forehead, between the horn-cores, would seem to have been about 9 inches.

The *Bos longifrons* has been represented as smaller in size than many of the existing varieties of cattle. Professor Owen, in his work on "British Fossil Mammals and Birds," says: "This small but ancient species or variety of ox belongs, like our present cattle, to the sub-genus *Bos*, as is shown by the form of the forehead, and by the origin of the horns from the extremities of the occipital ridge; but it differs from the contemporary *Bos primigenius*, not only by its great inferiority of size, being smaller than the ordinary breeds of domestic cattle, but also by the horns being proportionately much smaller and shorter as well as differently directed, and by the forehead being less concave. It is indeed usually flat; and the frontal

bones extend farther beyond the orbits, before they join the nasal bones, than in the *Bos primigenius*. The horn-cores of the *Bos longifrons* describe a single short curve outwards and forwards, in the plane of the forehead, rarely rising above the plane, more rarely sinking below it: the cores have a very rugged exterior, and are usually a little flattened at the upper part."

The accounts of other writers differ but little. The *Bos longifrons* would seem to have been short in the body, and to have had legs almost as slender as those of the deer. Professor Nilsson, in a paper "On the Extinct and Existing Bovine Animals of Scandinavia," published in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," says that, as far as he knew, the *Bos longifrons* was "the smallest of the ox tribe that had lived wild in our portion of the globe;" the whole length, "from the muzzle to the end of the rump-bone," having been "about 6 feet 8 inches." The skull would seem to have been long and narrow. The various specimens found and preserved measure in length from the supra-occipital ridge to front edge of intermaxillary bone about 16 to 18 inches; from roots of horn-cores to upper edge of orbits, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches; breadth of forehead between roots of horn-cores, from 5 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth of skull across middle of orbits, from 6 to 7 inches; circumference of horn-cores at base, from 4 to 7 inches; length of horn-cores along outer-curvature, from 3 to 7 inches; and span from tip to tip of horn-cores, from 9 to 16 inches.

From the bison and other varieties of humped cattle—*Bos priscus*, *Bos babulus*, *Bos indicus*, etc.—these two types, just described in detail, are generally regarded as specifically distinct. It is not denied that the *Bos urus* and *Bos longifrons*, as well as the existing races of non-humped cattle, all come within the one generic—or rather sub-generic—distinction, the *Bos taurus*. Naturalists, however, as we have seen, have arranged the ancient varieties of humpless cattle into two main species or types, the *Bos urus* and the *Bos longifrons*; and while they would seem to agree that these two species represent the sub-generic division to which domesticated cattle belong, they have been unable to arrive at anything like unanimity of opinion as to which type or "species" has been perpetuated in existing races, or as to whether both have been so preserved; and, if both have been preserved, in what varieties each type has its purest representatives. Some naturalists tell us that our living races of domesticated cattle are pure but modified descendants of the huge *urus*. Others claim the deer-like *longifrons* as the progenitors of existing

racés. Perhaps the most generally accepted notion is, that existing domesticated cattle are the intermixed descendants of the two ancient types.

Rütimeyer gives it as his belief that some of the larger domesticated races on the Continent and in England, as well as the semi-wild cattle in Lord Tankerville's Park at Chillingham, are the descendants of the *urus*. The Chillingham cattle, he says, are less altered from the true *urus* type than any other known breed. Cuvier, Bell, and others, would seem to go the length of believing that our entire stock of living cattle are "the degenerate descendants of the great *urus*." Nilsson considers that the existing races of cattle may probably have been derived from the *Bos urus*, the *Bos longifrons*, and the *Bos frontosus*. Boyd Dawkins and Darwin are of opinion—and the one quotes the other to this effect—that "European cattle are descended from two species"—namely, the *urus* and the *longifrons*. In his interesting work on "The Wild White Cattle of Great Britain," the late Rev. John Storer devoted himself mainly to the substantiating of his belief that the semi-wild cattle confined in the Chillingham and Cadzow and some other parks were the progeny of the great *urus*; and that the *Bos longifrons*, having been "driven with its master, the Celt, to the remote and inaccessible parts which the English could not reach," has been preserved in the Kyles of the Highlands of Scotland and in the smaller cattle of Wales.

Owen considers it highly improbable that the enormous and savage *urus*, spoken of by Cæsar, was ever tamed so as to be fitted for the uses of man. He believes that the progress of agricultural settlement had caused its "utter extirpation," just as similar progress in North America is fast driving out the bison, and as it drove out the Aurochs in Europe; and that our knowledge of the *urus* "is now limited to deductions from its fossil or semi-fossil remains." Owen suggests that the early domestic cattle in Britain, more particularly in Roman Britain, had been derived mainly from importations of breeds "already domesticated" by the founders of the new British colonies. But, he remarks, "if it should still be contended that the natives of Britain or any part of them obtained their cattle by taming a primitive wild race, neither the bison nor the great *urus* are so likely to have furnished the source of their herds as the smaller primitive wild species or original variety of *Bos*," the *longifrons*. Winding up his concise and complete description of the *longifrons*, the same writer says: "In this field of conjecture the most probable one will be admitted to be that which points to the *Bos longifrons* as the species which

would be domesticated by the aborigines of Britain before the Roman invasion." Dr. John Alexander Smith, of Edinburgh, who devoted much attention to the subject, and whose papers on the "Ancient Cattle of Scotland," published in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," are full of interest, expressed his entire concurrence with Owen's belief as to the extirpation of the *urus*. Dr. Smith added: "To suppose beasts like these not only tamed, in opposition to such decided evidence to the contrary, but also so strangely degenerated into the comparatively small-sized and placid ox of the present day, seems really past belief." He is inclined to regard the *longifrons* as "the true origin of our domesticated cattle," and presents strong evidence in support of the contention.

#### DIFFERENT VIEWS AS TO "TRUE ORIGIN"

These extracts from noted writers, not by any means comprising all the different views that have been expressed by men entitled to be heard on the subject, will serve to indicate how hopelessly involved the question of the "true origin" of our domestic cattle has become. But while we despair of the discovery of facts calculated to bring all investigators and thinkers to full agreement, we indulge the comfortable conviction that for every practical purpose it matters little which of the varying "beliefs," "opinions," and "contentions" referred to is really the correct one. We shall not seriously raise the question as to whether the two recognized types of ancient humpless cattle, the *urus* and the *longifrons*, should properly be regarded as "distinct species," or merely as varieties of one species, the sub-genus *Bos taurus*, modified in form by food, climate, and other changing conditions. That is indeed a question upon which some pertinent considerations might be submitted; but for the present purpose it will suffice to assure the reader that whether the existing races of domesticated cattle are the descendants of the huge long-horned *urus*, or the slender short-horned *longifrons*, or of both combined, the material of which these races are composed and the forces bound up in them are still the same. If (as the late Mr. Storer would have us believe) at Chillingham one might look upon a pure descendant of the *urus*, and in the Highlands of Scotland upon a living specimen of the ancient *longifrons*, there would be in the two cases material of almost complete sameness—animals so entirely identical in structure, although slightly modified in form by different usage, that in spite of all the distinctions that naturalists have endeavoured to set up, many would still feel constrained to

regard them as having had a common origin in one well-defined if somewhat varying species of the genus *Bos*—those wild humpless cattle that browsed on the luxuriant plains in this country during the Newer-Pliocene period.

#### LOW ON VARIATION IN CATTLE

In leaving this subject, an apt quotation from a footnote in Professor Low's admirable work on the "Domestic Animals of Great Britain" may be presented. In referring to the huge oxen whose skeletons were found in various parts of Europe, Professor Low says these skeletons indicate an animal nearly three times the bulk of the oxen of the present day, and adds that the remains have been found "in the same situations as the great extinct Irish Elk, and thus seem to have survived various species with which they were associated, and even perhaps to have survived till within the historic era." Continuing, he says: "A question, however, which has been agitated by naturalists is, Whether these huge animals are the origin of the domestic races, and may not even have been the *uri* described by Cæsar? The question is one which bears less than is assumed upon the origin of the existing races. We can, by all the evidence which the question admits of, trace existing races to the ancient *uri* which, long posterior to the historic era, inhabited the forests of Germany, Gaul, Britain, and other countries. It is a question involving an entirely different series of considerations, whether these *uri* were themselves descended from an anterior race, surpassing them in magnitude, and inhabiting the globe at the same time with other extinct species. While there is nothing that can directly support this hypothesis, there is nothing certainly founded on analogy that can enable us to invalidate it. There is nothing more incredible in the supposition that animals should diminish in size, with changes in the condition of the earth, than that they should be extinguished altogether, and supplanted by new species. The fossil *urus* inhabited Europe when a very different condition existed with regard to temperature, the supplies of vegetable food, and the consequent development of animal forms. Why should not the *urus*, under these conditions, have been a far larger animal than he subsequently became? The effects of food in increasing or diminishing the size of this very race of animals are known by experience. The great ox of the Lincolnshire fens exceeds in size the little ox of Barbary or the Highland hills, as much as the fossil *urus* exceeded the larger oxen of Germany and England; and we cannot consider it as incredible, that animals



which inhabited Europe when elephants found food and a climate suited to their natures, should have greatly surpassed in magnitude the same species under the present conditions of the same countries."

#### OPINIONS OF OTHER AUTHORITIES

Several noteworthy contributions to the discussion regarding the early history of British cattle have been made since the first edition of this book was published, the authors being Professors Boyd Dawkins, McKenny Hughes, J. Cossar Ewart, James Wilson, and Mr. James C. Lyell.

#### *T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S.*

The first to notice in this connection is the testimony of Professor McKenny Hughes,\* of whose conclusions a summary is given :—

The *urus*, he says, characterises the Neolithic age, having first appeared in Palæolithic times with the bison, and having become extinct in Britain long before the Roman occupation. The Celtic short-horn appeared with the *urus* in Neolithic times, lived down to and through the Roman occupation, and thus may be regarded as the characteristic ox of the Bronze age. The Romans improved the Celtic short-horn by crossing it with cattle imported from Italy, the form of the Roman ox, as inferred from contemporary art, being exactly what was required to produce the modification observed in the later Romanised breed. The characteristics of the *urus* nowhere appear among the Romano-British cattle. The Kerry cattle are the most typical examples in the British Isles of the Celtic short-horn, while the Chillingham cattle are the nearest representatives of the breed introduced by the Romans. The Highland and Welsh cattle are derived largely from the Roman breed, with more or less mixture of the Celtic short-horn. All the above are whole-coloured or shaded. The long-horns (which appear nowhere with Romano-British or early medieval remains), are the offspring of the large breeds imported from Holstein, and the Low Countries in later medieval times. All these and the stock crossed with them, are apt to be party-coloured or sheeted. The Medieval short-horn, as found in the ditches, etc., of the eleventh, twelfth, and

\* "On the most Important Breeds of British Cattle, etc." Communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. By T. McKenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., 1896.

thirteenth centuries, is a reversion to the numerically predominant native breed (Celtic short-horns) after the legionaries had been withdrawn, and selection and breeding had become impossible. As the Romans had improved the small Celtic short-horn by the introduction of Italian cattle with up-turned lyre-shaped horns, so the Germans, by the introduction of long-horns, improved the degenerate breed, which was due to the reversion in early medieval times to the native short-horn.

As regards Professor McKenny Hughes' conclusions, it should be noted that there is no direct evidence to show that the Romans imported any cattle, and in view of the fact just pointed out, that they found abundance of them in the Island, there seems little reason why they should have done so. Variations chiefly in the horns of the cattle found in deposits associated with the Roman occupation would be partially accounted for by the circumstance that during that period the cattle were kept in fortified places, and that selection would have been exercised to a certain extent. When the cattle were again free from restraint they reverted to the type which they had assumed prior to the Roman occupation. The Romans did not usually perform superfluous work, and if they found in the Island plenty of domesticated cattle it is improbable that they would have incurred the considerable trouble of transporting herds from Italy, or rather from France, whence they crossed to Britain. Those were not the days of large cattle boats, and the vessels would have been more profitably occupied than in shipping cattle merely for purposes of improvement, in which soldiers would not have been very zealous. Of course, there is no evidence to prove that they did not import cattle, but the probabilities seem to lean in the contrary direction. The form of the horns would have been modified to some extent by their use or disuse.

*W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S.*

Professor Boyd Dawkins in 1899 read a paper on the "Chartley White Cattle," in which he summed up his numerous valuable investigations into the origin of British cattle. As this probably gives the most reasonable and well-founded view of a complex question, it may be desirable to put it on record here.

The Chartley herd, he said, represented an ancient breed in this country belonging to the larger division of domestic cattle and which has a very clear, definite, and precise history. "Now comes the question, What is that history? When were these cattle introduced? Direct evidence on this

point is altogether absent. I cannot tell the exact date when these cattle were introduced into this country, but I do know this. I know that before the ninth century in this country there was a breed of cattle which was distinctly associated with the English, and which is defined in certain old documents under the name of white cattle with red or dark ears. I take it that these cattle were in this country before the mention of them in these records, in which they are dealt with as well known over a wide area in Britain. The introduction of the smaller breed of domestic oxen *Bos longifrons* into Britain dates back to a remote antiquity far out of the reach of history. This small, short-horned breed was introduced by the Neolithic herdsmen and farmers from the Continent as a domesticated animal. The place where it was originally domesticated is unknown, but it may be inferred, from the absence of any white cattle of this species in Europe, that it was introduced from the East, from some part of middle Asia, into Europe. It was introduced into the British Isles by the small, dark Iberic race now mainly to be found in the western parts of our Isles, in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and still to be recognised elsewhere in our population by the small dark folk. These cattle were small and dark with small horns, and were the only domestic breed in this country, so far as I know, throughout the whole of the Bronze and Iron ages, and during the time when Britain formed a part of the Roman Empire. The evidence on this point, presented by the study of the refuse heaps, leaves no room for doubt. These small cattle are also represented in the refuse heaps of the post-Roman period in Britain in various places, and still live as the small dark breeds of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. This breed contrasts in every particular with the large, white cattle. They differ in colour and size and in proportions. There is no evidence of any large domestic cattle in Britain until the arrival of the English, who came over here with their families, their flocks and herds, and carved for themselves out of the province of Britain the land called after their own name (Anglia). The larger breed was domesticated on the Continent, as Rüttimeyer has shown, in the Neolithic age, and occurs in the refuse heaps accumulated round the pile dwellings in Switzerland. It is descended from the great wild *urus* which abounded in the forests of the Continent in pre-historic times and lingered in Europe so far down as the time of Charles the Great. It has nothing to do with the large, fawn-coloured cattle of Italy, as suggested by Professor McKenny Hughes. These are derived from the East, and probably from Egypt. This larger breed spread over the continent of

Europe through the pre-historic and early historic period, and became defined from all others by its white colour and red or black ears, not merely in the British Isles, but also in Spain. It cannot be traced further back in our land than the time of the English migration. It may very well have been introduced even later than this by the Scandinavian vikings, who were in the habit of taking cattle on shipboard and carrying them to foreign lands. Examples of this are presented by the transport of cattle from Norway into Iceland, A.D. 874, and into Greenland, and from Greenland to North America in the eleventh century. The men who carried cattle over the wide and dangerous waters of the Atlantic are not likely to have left behind their best breed when they invaded and conquered Britain."

In this latter remark it will be seen that Professor Boyd Dawkins, who had dealt with the same point in his famous treatise on the "British Pleistocene Mammalia" (1878), to some extent supports the idea of Scandinavian influence on our domestic breeds.

*JAMES C. LYELL*

In a pamphlet published in 1882, and elsewhere referred to, on "The Polled Cattle of Angus," Mr James C. Lyell gave publicity to the theory of the probable Norwegian origin of the breed. He said: "The now celebrated polled or hornless cattle of Forfarshire long familiarly known as Angus Doddies were probably originally introduced into Scotland from Norway. They were formerly known in the neighbourhood of Dundee as Humble cattle, a name synonymous with that used in Aberdeenshire, where a somewhat similar breed were called Buchan Humlies. The Sueo-Gothic or ancient Swedish word 'Hamla,' to mutilate, is evidently the root of these terms, which, when applied to cattle, may literally mean mutilated in appearance by the want of horns. According to Mr. Bernt Pettersen, Norwegian Consul at Dundee, polled cattle are very common in the southern parts of Norway; while in Tromso within the Arctic Circle they also exist in considerable numbers, as I have been informed by Mr. John Neish, younger of the Laws, who was there in 1879. Iceland has also a breed of polled cattle noticed by Dr. Uno Von Troil in 1772. It is reasonable to suppose," remarks Mr. Lyell, "that both the Icelandic and Scotch breeds were originally derived from the Norwegian"; but, on the other hand, he rightly adds, "it cannot be denied that the same natural law of variation that produced hornless cattle in Norway, or where the Norwegian breed originated, could act on

any breed." In proof of this he recalls that according to Azara a hornless bull born in Paraguay in 1770 was preserved and founded a polled race.

In a communication in 1885 Mr. Lyell remarked: "Herodotus says when referring to Arimapsi, a nation who inhabited the country north-east of the Scythians, who lived north of the Caspian Sea, 'this circumstance of their climate (the cold) seems to explain the reason why their cattle are without horns,' to which, in the edition of Beloe, there is the following note:— 'Hippocrates speaking of the Scythian chariots; says they are drawn by oxen which have no horns and that the cold prevents them having any.' Leaving out of the question the reason why these cattle were hornless, we learn that about twenty-three centuries ago there were polled cattle in Siberia. But as far back into the past from the time of Herodotus, as the time of the learned Greek is from our time, the Egyptians had, as depicted on the monuments of the fourth dynasty (about 2700 B.C.), breeds of longhorned, shorthorned, and hornless cattle (see Dr Birch's 'Ancient Egypt,' 1874, p. 45)." "About as far back as authentic history goes there were already breeds of polled cattle, and as the ancient Egyptians are generally supposed to have come from Asia, it may be true they brought this noted cattle with them."

*JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.*

Professor James Wilson, in his book on the "Evolution of British Cattle,"\* after dealing with the Suffolk Duns, the Durham Duns and Yellows, the Angus Doddies and the Buchan Humlies, the Sutherland and Skye Polls, the Galloways, the Devon Natts, the Somerset Polls, and the Irish Maoiles, goes on to contend that the hornless British breeds did not originate in separate and independent reversionary or variations but that they were all descended from the same race, which was entirely different from the others in Britain. It was hornless, of course, it was light dun in colour, and small in size; it had a long "snake" head, narrow chine and loins, a deep body, short thin legs, sickle-shaped hocks, and it gave a good yield of milk richer than usual. "The fact that the hornless breeds were located in maritime districts, and that these lay right in the tracks of the Norsemen, immediately suggests that the hornless race was of Scandinavian origin. In support

\* "The Evolution of British Cattle and the Fashioning of Breeds." By James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Agriculture in the Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin. London: Vinton & Co., Ltd., 1909.

of this suggestion it can be shown that the hornless cattle came to Britain at the same time as the Norsemen, that similar cattle were taken to other places where the Norsemen settled, and that the same race still exists in Europe from Norway to northern Russia." He adds that, although the hornless breeds are not mentioned by any writer till the eighteenth century, they were in Britain long before that time. The legal document dated 1523 from the Spalding Club's papers is mentioned, and it is observed: The Norsemen themselves have left evidence of the existence of hornless cattle in the north-east of Scotland in their own time. It consists of a number of stone slabs bearing chiselled art figures of bulls dug up on the shores of the Moray Firth, which was a Norse or Danish stronghold. The figures show two kinds of bulls, a horned and a hornless. . . . And there is evidence of hornless cattle in Ireland as early as the ninth or tenth century. In a crannoge near Dunshaughlin about seventeen miles north-west of Dublin, a considerable number of hornless and other skulls were unearthed in the middle of last century. . . . Sir William Wilde was able to fix the crannoge's range of date at from 848 to 933 A.D. Allusion is made to the fact that archæologists have failed to find hornless skulls either of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date in East Anglia, which points to the conclusion that the hornless cattle arrived at the times of the Norse invasions. "The latest date for the arrival of the hornless cattle in Britain can also be fixed. It is somewhere before the Norman conquest." "The only two sets of men who could have brought in the hornless cattle were the Norsemen and the Normans. The latter we know consisted entirely of the nobility and their military followers, who, when they had ousted the English landlords, put themselves in their stead, and therefore had no need to bring over cattle from their Norman lands. Besides, the hornless cattle were found chiefly in parts of Scotland and Ireland where the Normans did not penetrate. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the importers of the hornless cattle were the Norsemen. But if further proof were required there are still the facts that cattle of the same race were taken to other Norse settlements and that others still remain in Norway. These cattle may be identified, not only by their hornlessness but also by their colour, size, and shape." Professor Wilson quotes a letter from Professor Isaachsen, of Aas, in Norway, in which he says that up to the year 1600 little is known of their cattle. But in those days, like in ours, there were several distinct breeds in the country. Especially in the western and south-western parts of Norway the breed is partly horned, partly polled, about half the animals being, he thinks, polled. In the south-eastern parts of Norway,

especially in Akershus and Smaalenene, the indigenous breed is constantly red and polled. In a book on "Sweden," published in 1904, it is stated that the Law of Uppland, 1296 A.D., describes Swedish cattle as being small, hornless, white or whitish grey, often with dark spots. "The Alpine breed in northern Sweden is so still, a race we have every reason to consider as being the oldest in the country."

These speculations by an able scientist, who has for many years devoted much attention to the subject and who is a diligent student of Mendel's law, are very interesting and worthy of attention, but they seem to be scarcely convincing, though, as will be seen, the idea that the hardy Norsemen imported cattle into this country had already been advanced. The distribution of polled cattle has been too wide-spread and frequent to be wholly accounted for by such influences, but this theory as to origin will take its place with the others. As already mentioned, Mr. James C. Lyell in 1882 referred to this as a probable source of the breed, while Professor Boyd Dawkins in 1878 had also suggested that cattle were imported by the Scandinavians.

#### ∫. COSSAR EWART

Professor J. Cossar Ewart, professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, wrote as follows in 1909, on the subject of "Hornless Cattle": "The remote ancestors of cattle were hornless, but in course of time the hornless types were succeeded by species the males of which had horns.

"Several species of cattle with horned males but hornless females occur in the Lower Pliocene deposits. In *Leptobos falconeri* of India, *L. etruscus* and *L. latus* of Italy, France, and Spain, we have early Pliocene species in which horns were probably always absent in the females. In the deer group the females, as a rule, have continued hornless, but during the later Pliocene period female as well as male oxen acquired horns, and the horns seem to have been retained by both the males and the females until cattle were domesticated during the Neolithic age.

"All the modern European breeds have apparently descended from *Bos taurus*, a species represented in prehistoric times by a small domesticated variety (the Celtic short-horn sometimes known as *Bos longifrons*, though it probably never existed in a wild state) and by a large wild variety, a local race of which was the gigantic *urus*, sometimes called *Bos primigenius*. Soon after cattle were domesticated, hornless individuals made their appearance in various parts of Europe.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, who believed that the modern breeds had resulted from crossing the large *urus* variety with the small Celtic short-horn variety, assumed that polled strains were formed by breeding from animals which had reverted to an ancestral hornless type. It is conceivable that in the Neolithic age inter-crossing led to the reappearance of hornless females, such as existed in early Pliocene times, but it is also possible that through domestication and unfavourable conditions the large *Bos taurus* was gradually reduced in size and transformed into the small Celtic short-horn of the Swiss Lake-dwellers, and that a continuation of 'unfavourable surroundings eventually led to the appearance of hornless cattle.

"This view is supported by recent explorations at Anau in Turkestan. The lowest deposits (formed about 8000 B.C.) contain the remains of a large long-horned race allied to *Bos taurus*; later deposits (formed about 6000 B.C.) contain the bones of a small fine-limbed race like the Celtic short-horn of the Swiss Lake-dwellings, while in more recent deposits the cattle show a tendency to become hornless.

"The view that a large horned variety was gradually transformed into a small hornless variety is also supported by records from Babylonia. The ox of the early Babylonians was large and long-horned, but in Assyrian times it was small and short-horned, and the modern representatives of the large ancient Babylonian race are frequently almost hornless. But, as Darwin has pointed out, some Polled breeds of cattle may have descended from hornless sports which suddenly appeared, and in virtue of high prepotency rapidly produced a hornless race. Hornless females, however produced, might at any time, even if not highly prepotent, produce polled males, because during the ripening of the germ cells the germ plasm representing a hornless condition might be exchanged with germ plasm representing horns.

"As an instance of a hornless female producing a polled male Oakwood Gwynne 4th might be mentioned. This hornless "sport" (as pointed out in the "Live Stock Journal" of November 19th, 1909), with the bull Bright Eyes Duke, had a hornless bull calf, which, with hornless heifer calves also out of Oakwood Gwynne, has given rise in America to a family of polled Durhams.

"Polled cattle occurred in Britain in Roman times. During recent years skulls without horn cores have been found at the Roman forts on Bar Hill and at Newstead, near Melrose. These hornless individuals may have belonged to indigenous herds, or they may have been introduced from



Germany, where, according to Tacitus, a hornless race flourished about the beginning of the Christian era. It is also possible that hornless cattle reached Britain from Norway about the time that Polled breeds found their way from Norway to Iceland."

In a note accompanying the foregoing, Professor Cossar Ewart remarked that in the case of the species *etruscus*, the males evidently had horns but the females were probably always hornless.

## CHAPTER II

### POLLED RACES OF CATTLE

REGARDING the probable derivation of the polled varieties of cattle, there has been considerable speculation. As far as our present knowledge extends, the subject is found to rest mainly on conjecture. By some it has been argued that polled cattle are entitled to be ranked as an original and distinct species, and that in the earliest times hornlessness was probably the ancestral form, at least in the case of the females. At any rate, the majority of thoughtful writers who have given attention to the subject are prepared to assign to the principal living varieties or breeds of polled or hornless cattle a separate existence for a very long period of time. An idea that finds favour with some is that most of the cattle from which existing races are derived were originally provided with horns, and that the many varieties of hornless cattle which have from time immemorial existed in various parts of the British Isles and elsewhere may be regarded as forming departures from the ancient order of things. How and when these departures may have been effected, or reversions have taken place to an earlier form, must be left in a large measure to conjecture.

#### DARWIN'S OPINION

That eminent philosopher and naturalist, Dr. Charles Darwin (who died at Down, Kent, on April 20, 1882, aged 73 years), and whose works, notably those on the "Origin of Species" and "Animals and Plants under Domestication," mark him out as at once the most gifted and most far-reaching inquirer into the matters connected with the origin, formation, and deviation of species, confessed frankly that he could not account for the loss of horns on certain races of cattle. In his last-named work, he says he has "often speculated on the probable causes through which each separate district in Great Britain came to possess in former times its own peculiar breed

of cattle ;” and yet he had not been able to arrive at a confirmed conclusion as to how the horns may have disappeared, and how the hornless breeds have sprung up. He thinks “it is probable that some breeds,” and “some peculiarities, such as being hornless, etc., have appeared suddenly, owing to what we may call in our ignorance spontaneous variation,” and that through selection in breeding, either skilled or rude, the results of these “spontaneous variations” have come to possess a powerful hereditary tendency. In a communication, dated January 23, 1882, this gifted naturalist expressed his regret that he had “not had time during several years to attend to the very interesting subject of domesticated animals ;” and added : “No one can give any explanation—although no doubt there must be a cause—of the loss of horns, any more than of the loss of hair, both losses strongly tending to be inherited. It is, I think, possible that the loss of horns has occurred often since cattle were domesticated, though I can call to mind only a case in Paraguay about a century ago. Is there not a sub-breed of the so-called wild park cattle which is hornless ?”

#### SMITH AND LOW ON ABSENCE OF HORNS

In a communication to us, dated March 1, 1882, Dr. John Alexander Smith of Edinburgh, whose interesting “Notes on the Ancient Cattle of Scotland” have already been referred to, also expressed his belief that the absence of horns in certain breeds of cattle is “an accidental variety or peculiarity which might occur in any domesticated herd.” Professor Low evidently regarded the absence of horns as a departure from the original condition of things, but protested against the application of the term “accident” to the organic change that gives rise to such peculiarities. “There is nothing,” he said, “in the phenomena of nature to which the term accident can be justly applied. The characters were doubtless the result of some organic change proper to the animals in which they appeared, and their transmission to their progeny is only the exemplification of a law common to other cases of transmitted characters. . . . In the case of the domesticated animals, we find similar evidences [as in regard to the human race] of the wonderful permanence of characters once acquired and imprinted on the animals. In certain breeds of oxen and sheep, the animals retain from generation to generation their distinctive marks, the presence or absence of horns, the length and peculiar bending of these appendages, and even the minutest

variations of colour, as spots of white and black on certain parts of the body."

Other writers have expressed themselves in similar terms ; and in the absence of proof to the contrary, some authorities conclude that the want of horns constituted a deviation from the usual form of the ox at least in historic times ; that the deviation was due in the first place to sudden organic changes—whether "spontaneous," "accidental," or "proper," one need hardly inquire ; and that by selection in breeding, the new feature came to possess the fixity of an original character, if indeed it was not a reversion to the ancestral type. But while it is believed that the absence of horns may have arisen from some such sudden variation as has been indicated, it is nevertheless maintained that the principal races of polled cattle are quite as well entitled to be classed as distinct breeds as any of the horned varieties, and that their chief distinguishing feature, the absence of horns, is now as firmly established as any of those varying characters, either in colour, form, or attributes that distinguish from each other the leading horned tribes.

Among those who regard the polled varieties as departures from the original form, it is considered as more than probable that these offshoots had appeared after cattle had become domesticated. This idea seems to be supported by the fact that most of those fossil and semi-fossil skulls and skeletons which constitute the chief witnesses of the existence of wild cattle in Britain itself, as well as in Europe generally, prior to the historic era, would tend to indicate the presence of horns, though there is evidence that polled specimens appeared among them. Even in the face of these considerations, however, we are not prepared to admit that no such variations as the sudden loss of horns had ever occurred among cattle while they roamed in their natural wildness. From all that is known, the conditions under which cattle lived before domestication was scarcely less favourable to the occurrence of spontaneous variation than after they had been tamed ; and following the law of analogy, and recognising an inherent power in nature to give forth modified variety—we regard such deviation as the fulfilment, rather than as the breach, of nature's laws. It seems that among the wild progenitors of our domesticated cattle there may have appeared occasional hornless animals. But while it is thought more than probable that that may have been the case, the writers are nevertheless inclined to regard the common belief as accurate in at least one sense.

There is, it is believed, proof in support of the conclusion that those sudden losses of horns—those spontaneous variations, or proper organic changes, which have given us our

known polled varieties—have occurred since domestication took place. It is admitted by all authorities—Darwin clearly enforces the point—that while deviations from the typical form of races of animals may arise spontaneously, some sort of artificial method or selection in breeding is necessary in order to impart to those spontaneous and isolated deviations such fixity of character, or such strong hereditary power, as would insure their perpetuation. Among cattle completely wild, no artificial selection could take place; and therefore any such sudden and radical variation as the loss of horns which may have occurred among ancient wild cattle, would in all probability have been rapidly obliterated by the undirected flow of long-sustained natural forces. With cattle under domestication the case is different. The appearance of new characters, whether the loss of horns or some other feature, might be taken advantage of by the owners, who, by isolating the animals possessing the peculiarities desired to be perpetuated, and breeding from none but these, would succeed in stamping with less or more hereditary fixity those favoured features or changes which at first were but transitory, and which, had not artificial means been taken to preserve them, would have quickly disappeared, merging again, as it were, into the main current from which they had temporarily strayed.

#### PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING

In this connection it should be remembered that, although the general principles which regulate the laws of heredity are now better known, and have been made to produce more remarkable results in late years than at any former age, yet those laws were recognised, and to some extent observed, even in the earliest historic times. In all the ancient nations the ox was the principal beast of burden, and the works of most of the early writers who deal with industrial subjects show clearly that in these nations the power of selection in breeding had been known and employed. This was notably the case among the Romans. Palladius gives explicit directions as to the selection of bulls. "The bull," he says, "should be tall, with huge members, of a middle size, rather young than old, of a stern countenance, small horns, a brawny and vast neck, and confined belly." Columella's description of the best cow is still more minute. He most approves of cows that "are of a tall make, long with very large belly, very broad forehead, eyes black and open, horns graceful, smooth, and black, hairy ears, straight jaws, very large dewlap and tail, and moderate hoofs and legs." Virgil discourses at some length on the

breeding of both horses and cattle, remarking that "if any one, fond of the prize of the Olympic games, breeds horses, or if any one breeds stout bullocks for the plough, he chiefly attends to the make of the mother, who ought to be large in all her parts." In Dryden's *Virgil* (*Georgics*, Book III.) we come across this piece of sound advice amongst directions for the management of cattle:—

"Distinguish all betimes with branding fire,  
To note the tribe, the lineage, and the sire ;  
Whom to reserve for husband of the herd ;  
Or who shall be to sacrifice preferred ;  
Or whom thou shalt to turn thy glebe allow,  
To smooth the furrows, and sustain the plough :  
The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,  
May run in pastures and at pleasure feed."

Darwin says he has found that the degree of care—the selection and isolation—necessary to perpetuate peculiarities in races of stock "has sometimes been taken even in little-civilised districts, where we should least have expected it, as in the case of the *niata*, *chivo*, and hornless cattle in South America." These facts indicate that in the earliest historic times selection in the breeding of cattle had been practised with considerable skill. Along with other known circumstances, they also seem to justify the conclusion that almost ever since cattle were thoroughly domesticated and fitted for the uses of man, they have been submitted to some kind of selection, perhaps in remote ages more rude than skilled, but still sufficient to stamp with permanency such an exceptional characteristic as the absence of horns.

#### WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF POLLED CATTLE

Polled varieties of cattle have been more widely spread than is generally supposed. Few traces have been discovered of the existence of polled cattle prior to the historic era—although, as already remarked, an occasional hornless animal had then appeared, and, as pointed out, several scientific authorities consider that hornlessness is an ancestral form. So far as we are aware, no reference to polled cattle in historic times is made by any of the very early writers excepting Herodotus, who describes the domestic cattle of the Scythians as having been hornless.

It will be convenient at this stage to bring forward some very important evidence showing the antiquity of the polled form in cattle. This subject has already been referred to in the communication from Professor Cossar Ewart, printed in

the preceding chapter. Writing in 1886, Professor Boyd Dawkins said: "I have never found any Galloways or any other polled cattle in any British strata, historic or older. I have, however, seen a polled skull of *Bos etruscus* in the Museum at Florence. It was obtained from the Pliocene strata of the Val d'Arno."

Commenting further on the occurrence of the polled form in *Bos etruscus*, the same writer observed: "It seems very likely that horns were originally a mere sexual character, peculiar to the males, and transferred, like other sexual characters, ultimately to the females. This was brought about before the beginning of the Pleistocene age, since all the oxen of that period possessed horns. If this view of the origin of horns be accepted, it is easy to explain the singular ease with which, in a comparatively short time, the horns have been bred off some of our domestic cattle by selection carried on through a few generations, and our polled cattle may be looked on as a reversion to an ancestral type."

In a further letter, addressed to the editor in May, 1886, Professor Boyd Dawkins expressed his views very concisely. His remarks are now quoted in full (though on some points they repeat what he had stated in the Chartley lecture), because they show the development of his argument with reference to the probability of hornlessness having been an ancestral form:

"The two principal stocks from which all the breeds are descended, are undoubtedly (1) the *urus*, an animal wild in the forests of Europe later than the days of Charles the Great, and which, so far as I know, was extinct in the British Isles before the historic period, and (2) the *Bos longifrons* or small Celtic short-horn, an animal which never was aboriginally wild in Europe. Both were probably domesticated in Asia and both make their appearance together in the Neolithic age, in the possession of the farmers who lived on the wooden platforms and artificial islands in the Swiss Lakes. The remains of the latter are to be found all over Europe, in refuse heaps belonging to various periods from the Neolithic age down to well within the historical frontier. It is the only domestic ox which I have met with, in the large number of refuse heaps in the British Isles, ranging from the Neolithic age down to the time of the English invasion, and is represented by the present Highland cattle, small Welsh and small Irish cattle.

"The first or the *urus* stock, preserved to us almost in its aboriginal purity in the so-called wild cattle of Chillingham, I am unable to trace further back than the invasion of Britain by the English and of Ireland by the Scandinavians. As the

evidence stands, it was unknown in these islands as a domesticated animal before this time.

"The present breeds are in my opinion descended from these two stocks and are the result of crossing and selection.

"The polled cattle I consider to be the result of selection in which advantage has been taken of a tendency to revert to an ancestral hornless type, probably as far back as the Miocene age. I should expect to meet with them from time to time in every breed, just as from time to time a horse is born with three toes which have been derived from his remote Miocene ancestor, the *Anchitherium*. On this point it is interesting to note the polled skull of *Bos etruscus* in the Florence Museum, belonging to a fossil species, usually horned, living along with extinct elephants and rhinoceroses and other animals in the plains of Lombardy in the Val d'Arno. Lord Selkirk's letter to me, which you will find in the Palæontographical Memoir, sent some time ago, shows how the horns were bred out of the Galloways and his version is confirmed by the independent evidence collected by Youatt. The Galloways, however, were not the only polled cattle in Britain, although they probably were the ancestors of those of the Norfolk and Suffolk breed. The Gisburne cattle, now extinct, but of which I am fortunate enough to possess a specimen in the museum under my charge at Owen's College, were polled, being in other respects identical with the Chillingham; they were, however, smaller. The Gisburne polled cattle became extinct in 1859, and the skull of the last bull is in our museum."

Mr. Primrose McConnell, B.Sc., in his work on Agricultural Geology,\* says, "It is not till we come to late Miocene and early Pliocene times that we can recognise an animal of the ox kind—the *Bos planifrons*, the polled ox of Rüttimeyer, to be followed in the Pleistocene by the two forms which have held to the present day, *Bos urus*, or *primigenius*, and *Bos longifrons*." Again, he says, "The existence of these frontal appendages (horns) are due to the survival of the fittest in the struggle for life with carnivorous opponents during the long ages of the Tertiaries. It is a fact that in the earlier ages all the ungulates were without these protective growths; that they appeared in a small way at first, and gradually became of greater size and more importance until they culminated in such specimens as the *Bos antiquus*. "That horns and antlers were evolved to meet the development of carnivorous animals in Middle Tertiary times is proved by the deadly use the

\* "The Elements of Agricultural Geology." By P. McConnell, B.Sc. Crosby Lockwood & Son, Stationers' Hall Court, London.



possessors of the same can put them to nowadays when attacked by wild beasts. . . . The evolution of the polled cattle in recent geological or prehistoric ages is a little bit of a mystery. The earliest fossil remains show polled animals (*Bos planifrons*), both male and female, but it is certain that hornless animals would stand little chance of survival in an age or country where carnivorous animals were common. Polled breeds therefore must have been evolved in comparatively recent times—though they are a reversion to the early type." He considers that "fossil" skulls of this kind must be looked on with suspicion.

In a series of painstaking and interesting papers published in 1883, under the title "Hornless Ruminants," Mr. R. C. Auld gave the results of diligent reading of ancient and modern works on the subject, and his conclusion was that the earlier form of life from which the ox was descended was hornless. "From the special ancestral bovine to the general ancestral ruminant is a big leap, perhaps. . . . In this great ancestral ruminant we find, to begin with, its character defined as weaponless, hornless, etc. . . . Hornlessness is the first starting-point of oxen, of sheep, of deer." Mr. Auld quoted from the laws of Scotland in the time of Kenneth in the eighth or ninth century (Bellenden's "History and Chronicles of Scotland") which contained a reference to the "Kow that is homyll"—this last word meaning that the animal had no horns.

Passing to more recent times, say within the past four hundred years, we gather from sufficiently reliable evidence that, in the British Isles and elsewhere, a great many varieties of polled cattle have existed. A number of these varieties have disappeared, but several still survive. It is known that on the estate of Prince Leichtenstein in Austria a herd of red polled cattle has been in existence from time immemorial; and Darwin states that in Paraguay in South America a variety of hornless cattle originated little more than a hundred years ago. The latter case Darwin, in his communication to us, mentions as the only instance he had ever come across in which the origin and formation of a polled race were fully known. In his work on "Animals and Plants under Domestication," he states (and he takes his information from Azara, the author of "Des Quadrupeds du Paraguay"), that amongst a horned race a polled bull had been born in 1770, and that, having been preserved, the animal founded a hornless breed. There are also polled cattle in Norway; while Dr. Uno von Troil, writing in 1772, says Iceland is "well provided with cattle which are generally without horns."

## THE VARIETIES OF POLLED CATTLE

It is not necessary to record in detail all that is known regarding the many varieties of polled cattle that have at one time or other existed in the British Isles. It will suffice to mention where the more important have been found. Several of the herds of semi-wild cattle which existed in the parks around the seats of country gentlemen in England and Scotland early in the nineteenth century, but which have now, with two or three exceptions, wholly disappeared, were destitute of horns. At Somerford Park, in Cheshire, England, there existed from time immemorial a pure herd of white polled cattle. Writing of this herd in 1875, the late Rev. John Storer said it then numbered twenty head; that it was of great though unknown antiquity, having been at Somerford Park for several hundred years; that it had undoubtedly been at first derived from the wild herds of South Lancashire; and that it had been long domesticated, but was probably the best representative extant of the hornless and tame variety of the original wild white breed. The semi-wild herd "of unknown origin but great antiquity" which was formerly kept at Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire, England, becoming extinct nearly eighty-eight years ago, was without horns; as also were a similar herd at Whalley Abbey, Lancashire, which is said to have been transferred to Gisburne Park, Yorkshire, where it remained till about fifty or fifty-five years ago; and another at Middleton Hall, Lancashire. Dr. Charles Leigh, in his work on the "Natural History of Lancashire and the Peak of Derbyshire," published in 1700, mentions the Middleton Hall herd, and presumes that the cattle had first been brought there from the Highlands of Scotland, although he does not state the grounds upon which that assumption was based. According to Mr. Storer, this herd was in 1765 transferred to Gunton Park in Norfolk, where it existed till some sixty-five years ago, having thrown off several branches which were represented by polled herds, at Blickling, Woodbastwick, Brooke Hall, and other places in Norfolk.

In other districts in England there would seem to have been races of polled cattle which have long ago disappeared. Youatt, writing about seventy-five years ago, says, "The Devonshire nats, or polled cattle, now rapidly decreasing in number, possess the general figure and most of the good qualities of the horned beasts of the district;" while, in reference to the "Northern or Yorkshire polled cattle," or "Yorkshire polls," he says, they "are almost as large as the

horned beasts of that county, and as good for grazing and for the pail. Many breeders pay particular attention to the shape of the head of these polled cattle, and to a certain extent also in the horned ones."

Passing into Scotland, there are several extinct as well as two living races of polled cattle to note. The herd of wild white cattle which existed at Ardrossan Park, Ayrshire, for centuries, and became extinct about 1820, is described as having been originally horned, but latterly polled. Then it is clearly established that the Duke of Hamilton's celebrated herd of semi-wild cattle, which has existed at Cadzow Park, Lanarkshire, from the remotest antiquity, although now horned, was formerly polled. This latter curious and significant circumstance is authenticated by the facts, that there is in preservation the skeleton of a Cadzow ox showing the animal to have been hornless, and that at the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland at Glasgow in 1844, two polled specimens of the Cadzow herd were exhibited.

From a very peculiar source comes interesting testimony of the existence of polled cattle in the Western Highlands of Scotland more than a hundred years ago. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his published account of the journey which he and Boswell, his faithful follower, made through the Western Islands of Scotland in 1773, says: "The cattle of Skye are not so small as is commonly believed. Since they have sent their beeves in great numbers to southern markets, they have probably taken more care of their breed. Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots *humble* cows, as we call a bee *humble* that wants a sting. Whether this difference be specific or accidental, though we inquired with great diligence, we could not be informed. We are not very sure that the bull is ever without horns, though we have been told that such bulls there are. What is produced by putting a horned and unhorned male and female together no man has ever tried that thought the result worthy of observation." When or how the polled cattle of Skye became extinct, unfortunately nothing is known, for the earlier writers on agricultural matters in the north of Scotland, as elsewhere, describe cattle so generally, that any reference to such points as horns is very rare.

Pennant has left interesting notes on his tours in Scotland during the years 1769, 1772, and 1773, but only in a few isolated cases does he give a minute description of the cattle he had seen. He travelled through Sutherlandshire in 1769, and he tells us that it is "a country abounding in cattle, and sends out annually 2500 head, which sold at this time [August,

1769] (lean) at from £2 10s. to £3 per head. They are very frequently without horns, and both they and the horses are very small." Of the Sutherlandshire polled cattle all trace has also been lost. In other parts of Scotland, polled strains which are now extinct would seem to have existed in former times, but the more important varieties known to us have been mentioned.

It is well known that, although the native breeds of Ireland are now horned, there was at one time a polled race in that country. The most interesting and valuable testimony of this fact is the following extract from a review of a work on agriculture which appeared in the "Farmers' Gazette," Dublin, in August, 1847. The reviewer says: "A relative of our own, deceased a few years ago at the age of 114, had polled cattle in Ireland, and stated that the same breed had been in possession of his great-grandfather over 200 years before our informant was born. These cattle were chiefly black, and black and white on the back; occasionally red, and brindled with white stripes; in some cases all white but the ears, which were red; and he believed there was never any intermixture of English or Scotch blood amongst them for the period he alluded to. They possessed the characters of being great milkers and good butter-producers."

At the present time three distinct and well-defined breeds of polled cattle exist in the United Kingdom. Two, the Aberdeen-Angus, and the Galloway breeds, have their headquarters in Scotland; and the third, the Norfolk and Suffolk, in England. The first forms the subject proper of this volume. As to the others, a few sentences here may be of interest. There is hardly any doubt that the polled Galloway cattle are the direct but modified descendants of the ancient race that formerly occupied the old Galloway district, which comprised an extensive tract of valuable grazing-land in the south-west of Scotland. According to Youatt, the "greater part" of the Galloway cattle were horned—some had medium horns and some were polled—about the middle of the eighteenth century; while Dr. Bryce Johnstone, in his view of the agriculture of Dumfries, written in 1794, George Culley (who died in 1813 in his 79th year), in his works on live stock, and Aiton, Smith, and Singer, in their views of the agriculture of Ayrshire, Galloway, and Dumfriesshire, published towards the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century, all testify that, at the time they wrote, the majority of the cattle in these districts were hornless. The Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D., editor of the Galloway Herd Book, says: "I think there can be very little doubt but that the Galloway and the West Highland

breeds of cattle have sprung from the same parent stock at a very remote date. There is a close resemblance, even at the present day, between a well-bred polled Galloway and a West Highlander *minus* the horns. Indeed the similarity is so great, that when we bear in mind the fact that previous to the close of the seventeenth century almost all the Galloways were horned, it is easy to understand how any difference between the two types of animals may have been produced by the different circumstances in which they have long been placed, and the different treatment to which they have been subjected." In a letter to Professor Boyd Dawkins from the Earl of Selkirk, dated 1867, he said: "The Galloway breed a hundred and fifty years ago (1717) was not generally polled, *i.e.* without horns, though there were always a good many polled amongst them. Polled ones are found in every breed." This latter remark, to the effect that polled specimens are found in every breed, should be emphasised, as it is very significant.

These and other considerations support the conclusion that the polled Galloway cattle had originated in the manner already set forth as the most likely source of hornless cattle—*i.e.* by the appearance of animals without horns, and the preservation of this feature through selection in breeding. At what time the first hornless animals may have appeared in Galloway we cannot presume to say. Youatt states that about 1750 "only some of them were polled," while the other writers named indicate that some fifty or sixty years thereafter only a "very few" had horns. It may thus be inferred that the absence of horns had been favoured by the Galloway farmers, and that they had so managed their herds as to ultimately "breed out" the horned strains. Indeed it is known, from authentic sources that the farmers of Galloway had strong inducement from exterior quarters to cultivate and extend their polled herds. Shortly after the union of England and Scotland in 1707, there arose an active trade in cattle between the two countries; and in the exportation of lean cattle from Scotland to England, Galloway participated to a large extent. By the end of the eighteenth century as many as 20,000 head of cattle were annually sent from Galloway to England—chiefly to Norfolk—to be fattened there for the southern markets. It is stated that the English buyers preferred the hornless cattle; and no doubt, this fact had induced the enterprising Galloway farmers—who had been taking advantage of the new outlet for the produce of their herds—to strive more anxiously than ever to get rid of the horns and to enlarge the ranks of their polled stocks. About sixty years ago, mainly through the encroachments of those excellent dairy cattle, the Ayrshires, and the changing

of grazing-lands into tillage farms, the Galloway polled breed became greatly reduced in numbers. Indeed had not some enterprising gentlemen, who knew well the value of the race, taken active steps in the matter, it might have soon become extinct. Since the commencement of the Polled Herd Book in 1862, the breed has regained much of the popularity it worthily enjoyed in bygone days. It is now reared extensively, and with great success, in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and elsewhere. In general appearance the Galloway resembles the Aberdeen-Angus, although the one is believed to be almost, if not indeed quite, as far removed from the other in kinship as from any of the other British breeds of cattle. The Galloways are handsomely formed, all black in colour, slightly ranker and coarser in the hair, rather thicker and stiffer in the skin, and also somewhat slower in maturing than the Aberdeen-Angus. They are, however, justly celebrated as graziers, and are well deserving of the increased and growing attention now being bestowed upon them. They are noted for remarkable fixity of type.

The origin of the Norfolk and Suffolk polled breed has been the subject of considerable discussion. By some it is regarded as indigenous to the district it now occupies, where the Suffolk polls or duns have existed from time immemorial. Mr. H. F. Euren traces the Norfolk and Suffolk polls from the time of the Norse invasions. Others believe that it sprang from Galloway polled cattle introduced in the eighteenth century, probably soon after the union of England and Scotland, when, as has already been stated, a large number of cattle were driven every year from Galloway and elsewhere in the South of Scotland into Norfolk and other parts of England. Youatt in particular adopted the latter notion as to the origin of the breed. He said that the polled cattle which he found in both Norfolk and Suffolk (about 1832 to 1835), and which are recognised as one breed, had "undoubtedly sprung from the Galloway." It has been stated that in 1765 a herd of semi-wild polled cattle was introduced to Gunton Park, Norfolk, from Lancashire. These wild cattle became domesticated in Norfolk; and it is believed by some that they also have had a share in the building up of the improved Norfolk and Suffolk polls. In a volume published at "The Field" Office, London, Mr. John Coleman—the editor of the work, who was himself a Norfolk man, and one of the best authorities upon the subject—in his article on this breed, admitted the probability of the Galloway polls being in the main its progenitors, but claimed part of the credit to an "old native race." He said: "From a very early period large numbers of polled Galloway cattle were

brought into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. There can be little doubt that these were crossed with one or other (probably both) of the native races, and that thus the present breed of Norfolk and Suffolk red polled cattle was called into existence." The characteristic colour of this breed is a deep blood-red. Formerly, according to Youatt, some were black, some red mixed with white, and some black mixed with white, all having a "golden circle about the eye." In recent years the breed has been greatly improved, and it now ranks most creditably among English races of cattle, being noted for a combination of beef and milk.

## CHAPTER III

### FOUNDATION OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREED

It has already been indicated that, among naturalists and other persons of distinction, there has been much discussion upon points connected with the origin of domestic British cattle. It has been disputed whether they should be regarded as the degenerate descendants of the great *urus*, the magnified progeny of the slender *longifrons*, or the composite product of these two. Discussion has also taken place as to whether they have been derived solely from the aboriginal wild cattle of ancient Britain, or partly from these and partly from domesticated cattle introduced from the continent of Europe. There would seem to be strong reason to believe that the latter idea may be applied correctly to several of the English breeds. With the more truly Scottish races, however, the case is different. It is hardly possible, we think, for any one who has become acquainted with the early history of the country, and with the works and circumstances bearing upon the origin and domestication of British farm stock, to avoid arriving at the conclusion that the foreign element could have had but very little to do with the formation of the existing races of Scottish cattle. Of course this view would be modified if the theory of Scandinavian origin of the polled breeds were adopted. The influence of the larger type may also have been felt later, as it probably was to some extent in the case of most of the domesticated breeds of Great Britain.

At present four distinct breeds have their headquarters in Scotland—namely, the Ayrshire, the polled Galloway, the polled Aberdeen-Angus, and the Highland or horned breed. The first—a valuable dairy breed—has undoubtedly been to a large extent, if not wholly, derived from the introduction of foreign cattle, probably either of the Alderney or Holderness races. The other three are in the fullest sense of the term native Scottish cattle. It is right, we think, to regard them as the true lineal descendants of those wild aboriginal cattle that roamed through the forests and marshes of ancient Caledonia.



Whether those wild aboriginal Scottish cattle, from which the existing races were derived, were of the *urus* or the *longifrons* type we need not, perhaps could not, determine. It is at any rate tolerably clear that they had all been of one group. Probably few who investigate the subject fully and impartially can escape the conviction that the three existing breeds of pure Scottish cattle had all originally, at a very remote period, been of one type and had all sprung from one common source. Differing in minor points, in accordance with the variations in the climate and other conditions under which they had been reared, they would still seem to have been so nearly alike in all the chief characteristics which distinguish races from each other, that they ought to be viewed as belonging to one large well-defined group or type. Even yet, after having passed through long ages of widely different treatment, they present such strong similarities as afford substantial proof of their reputed common origin and close affinity. Those marked distinctions which they have come to display are, with the exception of that striking peculiarity, the want of horns (which shall presently be dealt with), exactly such as might be calculated to arise from the variations in their respective conditions of life, more particularly from the divergencies in the mode of treatment to which their owners have subjected them for many generations, nay, even for centuries. The truth of this statement will receive verification when, in dealing with the leading characteristics of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, we come to compare the sleek *polls* which have been reared on the highly cultivated arable farms of the cold, dry north-east, with the more shaggy hornless cattle which have been produced on the soft natural pastures of Galloway, where the rainfall is much greater and the cold less intense. Then a glance at the distinctions between the small "skranky" native horned cattle of the bleak, stormy, northern heights, and the massive, handsome Highlanders that occupy the lower, softer, greener, and better sheltered regions of the west, supplies equally forcible testimony of a similar kind.

In the foregoing digression a very brief indication has been given of the grounds upon which is assigned to all varieties of true Scottish domestic cattle a common origin in the aboriginal wild cattle of ancient Caledonia.

#### SOURCE AND EARLY HISTORY

The source and early history of the Aberdeen-Angus breed have now to be traced. It follows from what has just been stated that this beautiful race is regarded as a direct

branch of the aboriginal cattle of Scotland thrown off by those sudden "proper," "spontaneous," "accidental," or "organic changes" referred to in the preceding chapter. One may go further, and say that the breed is indigenous to the very districts which still form its headquarters, the north-eastern counties of Scotland, with Forfar and Aberdeen as chief centres. There it is believed to have originated, and there it has been brought out as one of the most handsome and most valuable varieties of cattle.

It would seem that in the ancient domestic cattle of Scotland there had been a tendency to those "spontaneous variations" that result in the loss of horns, or that constitute reversions to a still earlier form. As has been noted, numerous hornless varieties have appeared from time to time throughout this country and in other lands, most of them in such localities and under such circumstances as preclude the idea of their all having sprung from one offshoot. From Johnson and Pennant it has been learned that more than a hundred and twenty-eight years ago there were many hornless cattle in the Isle of Skye and in the county of Sutherland. Of these all traces have been lost. Youatt stated that about the middle of the eighteenth century there were "some" polled cattle in the old district of Galloway. These, it has been seen, have developed into an important and well-established breed bearing the name of their native district. A mass of evidence has made us aware that, late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries, polled cattle were pretty well diffused over certain parts of the north-east corner of Scotland. From these have come in direct descent the famous breed whose history and characteristics are now to be described in detail.

As to the precise date or period at which those sudden organic changes which have given us the Aberdeen-Angus polled breed may have occurred, investigators are left without any ray of light. It has been lost in the mists which envelop the darkened agricultural era ending with the eighteenth century. But there is documentary evidence to prove that there were in Aberdeenshire cattle without horns more than four hundred years ago. Beyond that the subject rests mainly on conjecture.

A careful investigation of all known works and circumstances relating to the matter led the writers to believe that, towards the end of the eighteenth century and beginning of the nineteenth, the higher parts of that section of the north-east of Scotland comprising the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff had been occupied by a horned race of cattle, and the lower districts partly, perhaps

mainly, by the same race, and in part also by a polled variety. In arriving at that conclusion, circumstantial as well as direct evidence has been considered. The perplexing absence of precise descriptions of cattle in the earlier works relating to the agriculture of the north, as well as of other parts of the country, has already been noticed. In several of the earlier books dealing with rural matters in the north-east of Scotland, reference is made to the varieties of cattle which then existed ; but, as a rule, they are simply described as having been large or small, as useful and docile, or as wild but handsome. In none of these publications are found what could be called a complete and minute sketch of the animals referred to. The identification of some of the varieties spoken of by writers whose works appeared towards the close of the eighteenth or the beginning of the past century is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty.

#### POLLED CATTLE IN ANGUS

The breed takes one of its sub-titles from the old district of Angus, now mainly comprised in the county of Forfar. It is proved that there have been polled cattle in that district for a very long period of time. In the pamphlet he issued in March, 1882, and which has already been referred to, Mr. James C. Lyell, Monifieth House, Forfarshire, says : "That a breed of hornless cattle existed in Strathmore [a strath which runs through Forfarshire] in very early times is attempted to be proved from one of the ancient sculptured stones of Meigle, which is figured on Plate LXXVII. of the Spalding Club's 'Sculptured Stones of Scotland.' This stone is now in the old schoolhouse of Meigle, which has been set apart as a museum for the preservation of these wonderful relics of prehistoric times. After examining it carefully, I am not satisfied that the two cattle depicted on it represent hornless animals. Judging from the engraving alone, I believe that the cattle represented were polls ; but the artist has not adhered strictly to particulars in his drawing, as any one may see who compares it with the stone. In the same volume there are other representations of cattle, apparently polled ; but I have not had an opportunity of comparing the drawings with the originals."

The same writer states that in an old MS. account-book belonging to Mr. G. B. Simpson, Broughty-Ferry, Dundee, commenced in 1683 by Mr. Grahame of Balmuir, near Dundee, and referring to the estates of Balmuir, Kincaldrum, Dryborough, Duntrune, Powrie, and Meathie, the following

among many other entries of cattle transactions occur: "Account of oxn bought June 9th, 1752.—To one humble ox from James Cramond, at 30 [pound Scots, value 1s. 8d. sterling]; to for 5 oxn at Monifith, at 34, 170; to 3 at Forfar, at 28, 84; to a branded ox, at 37; to a coy at Monifith, at 22; to ane ox at Methie, at 50; to ane ox at Methie at 36." A little further on this entry is found: "June 14th, 1757—bought at Tealing roup, a two-year-old quach doded, at 26, 12; a yellow qugh, one-year-old, at 21, 6; a black D, one-year-old, at 17, 16; a yelow stot, one-year-old, 22, 6; a black quach calf, at 12, 8; a yelow stot calf, at 17, 6." Another entry in 1757 gives a list of the stock then on Balmuir: "10 oxen in the plew; 6 hors and 2 stags (staigs); 2 dodeds; 4 at calf-time; 4 three-year-olds; 2 year-old stots; 3 three-year-old quaes; 5 year-old quaes; 2 calf stots; a cow." Mr. Lyell, who has evidently examined carefully Ochterlony's description of Angus in 1684-1685, as well as other early records of rural matters in Angus, says, "the humble ox from James Cramond is the first mention of a polled beast" he had discovered. He seems, however, to think it probable that the "excellent breeds" which, according to Ochterlony, were kept more than two hundred and twenty-eight years ago by the "Earles of Strathmore, Southesk, Panmure, and Edzell, Pourie, Balnamoone," may have been "polled or doded."

The first printed reference to polled cattle in Angus occurs in the Old Statistical Account of the parish of Bendochy, near Coupar-Angus, and on the border of Forfarshire. The Rev. James Playfair, the writer of the account of that parish, dated 1797, says: "There are 1229 horned cattle, of all ages and sexes, in the parish. I have no other name to them; but many of them are doded, wanting horns." These two sentences are exceedingly interesting and suggestive. In early times, the word "cattle" included both the ox and the horse; and it would seem that, to distinguish the former from the latter, the terms "black cattle" and "horned cattle" had been commonly employed. Confusion has also arisen from the word "black" being used when "blake," an old local term indicating yellow, was intended. It is evident, from Mr. Playfair's remarks, that even so late as the end of the eighteenth century, the term "horned cattle" had not been limited to its literal meaning, but had comprehended all varieties of the ox. There is little doubt that, had he not been of a more discriminating turn of mind than many early writers on agricultural matters, and in particular than most of his brethren who contributed to Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland,"—in fact, had he not been a skilful naturalist, as well

as a minister of the Church, he would have left us without the simple but significant explanation that, although he had no other name but "horned cattle" to give the cattle of Bendochy, yet "many of them are dodded, wanting horns." In all probability, the loose application of such distinctions as *black* and *horned*, just indicated, is largely to blame for the puzzling ambiguity which many of the early writers have thrown around most of the varieties of cattle they pretended to describe. The statement of Mr. Playfair, however, in conjunction with the quotation produced from Mr. Lyell's pamphlet, would seem to be sufficient to justify the belief that, during the closing decades of the eighteenth century, there had been throughout Angus a considerable proportion of polled cattle. This idea is further supported by the following quotation from the "General View of the Agriculture of Angus," published in 1813: "With regard to the permanent stock, they are of various breeds, and differ very much from each other in shape and quality. Little attention is paid to the selection of the males or females by whom the breed is propagated; and no pains have been taken to elicit a breed distinguished by any peculiar properties, either as a good milking or a good fattening breed. A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies—that is, they have no horns; and in this particular they seem allied to the Galloway breed."

Youatt's account of the origin of the polled cattle of Angus is strangely contradictory. In his well-known work on "Cattle, their Breeds and Management," published about 1835, he says: "There have always been some polled cattle in Angus; the country-people call them humlies, or dodded cattle. Their origin is so remote, that no account of their introduction into this county can be obtained from the oldest farmers or breeders. The attention of some enterprising agriculturists appears to have first been directed to them about sixty years ago [that would be about 1775], and particularly on the eastern coast and on the borders of Kincardineshire." Having described the characteristics of the breed, and noted in particular the operations of the late Mr. Hugh Watson of Keillor, Youatt remarks that the Angus cattle "are not quite equal to their ancestors, the Galloways, in quickness of feeding and fineness of grain," and adds, that "in many places the Angus cattle have gradually given way to the old occupiers of the land, the Galloways." The inconsistency between these statements is very striking, and detracts greatly from the value of Youatt's evidence. In support of the suggestion which has sometimes been made, by others as well as Youatt, that the Galloways had been the ancestors of

the polled cattle of Angus, there is absolutely no proof whatever.

About 1792, or soon after, some Galloway bulls were introduced into Forfarshire by Lord Panmure—the first importation of the kind of which we have any record—and although, as expressed by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, the Galloway cross added to the “dodded ranks,” it was not satisfactory in its results, and was consequently abandoned. It has been shown that, nearly half a century before Lord Panmure’s introduction of Galloway bulls, there were polled cattle in Angus, and that, in 1797, “many” of the cattle in the parish of Bendochy, at the extreme corner of Angus, from Lord Panmure’s estates, were “dodded, wanting horns.” These, and the other considerations previously submitted, have impelled us to set aside Youatt’s second statement as to the origin of the Angus Doddies, and to accept the conclusion that they are, as already stated, indigenous to the district ; and that the peculiarity of no horns having appeared at some very remote period, has attained the fixity it displays through long-sustained selection in breeding, if indeed, as has already been observed, it is not a reversion to an ancestral form.

#### POLLED CATTLE IN ABERDEENSHIRE

A variety of polled cattle has also existed in the county of Aberdeen from time immemorial. The breed, now scattered all over the county, formerly had its headquarters in the Buchan district, which originally embraced the lower parts between the river Don and the river Deveron. It is stated by Keith, in his “Diocese of Aberdeen,” published in 1730, that the Thanedom of Buchan “is so called because abounding of old in pasture, paying its rents in cattle—for the word in Irish signifies *cow-tribute*.”<sup>1</sup> In all the early works dealing with the agriculture of Aberdeenshire, the cattle of Buchan are referred to as a distinct and useful breed. There is, indeed, evidence which proves not only that very early in the last century a polled variety of cattle prevailed over the lower parts of Buchan, but also that, at different places in the county of Aberdeen, hornless cattle had been bred, even during the eighteenth century, and that too with some degree of care and skill. It cannot be doubted that the choice polled breed, which is well known to have been the prevailing variety in Buchan about the opening of the last century, was the direct continuation of those famous

<sup>1</sup> By others the name Buchan is said to be derived from the Gaelic words “Bo,” meaning an ox, and “caen,” the head.

old Buchan cattle which are spoken of as a valuable "native" race in early works. In fact, as will now be shown, more than four hundred years ago the absence of horns was an undoubted characteristic.

The statement that a portion of the native cattle of Aberdeenshire have been black and hornless time out of mind is confirmed by a legal document in Vol. III., p. 344, of the Spalding Club Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. It describes the ceremony observed at putting John Cumyng, of Culter, Aberdeen, into possession of his deceased father's property in 1523. Till 1845 when a property changed owners by death or purchase, sasine or actual possession was given by the Crown or the Superior to the new owner by delivering to him, on the ground, a handful of earth as a symbol of the soil of the property, and a stone as a symbol of the building on it. This was called giving "yird and stane." At an earlier period, when land was held by personal military service, the Crown, before accepting a new owner, claimed a money payment, called relief from an heir, and composition from a purchaser. This made sasine-giving a more important function than it was after the abolition of military service tenure. In the case mentioned, sasine was given by an officer of the Sheriff of Aberdeen called the mayor of fee, and it was effected by John Cumyng selecting and accepting *unum hovem nigrum hommyll*—"a black, hummel (hornless) ox"—valued at 40s. 8d. Scots. It had represented a plough ox, of which there were at the time eight in the plough team, and indicated John Cumyng's right to cultivate the ground. Being a symbol, and being selected, it is plain that it was of the kind of oxen common and most esteemed in the county at the time, and also that this had been a long-established custom.

The presence of polled cattle in Aberdeenshire four hundred years ago is thus proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and it may generally be taken for granted that they were co-existent in various parts of the north-east of Scotland, their purity being contingent on the degree of care exercised in breeding.

Dr. Skene Keith, in his "Agricultural Survey of Aberdeenshire," published in 1811, states that this county then raised "a greater number and value of black cattle than perhaps any other in Scotland." He dwells at some length upon the circumstances connected with the earlier attempts to improve the native cattle of Aberdeenshire, and presents a table giving "a general view of the different breeds of black cattle in the county of Aberdeen," at the time he wrote. In this table four varieties are enumerated as follows: (1) Largest

English or foreign breed ; (2) Largest Scotch or Fifeshire, mixed with native ; (3) Native and unmixed lowland or Aberdeenshire ; and (4) Native and unmixed or Highland breed. But while he thus classifies the different varieties, and also gives much interesting information as to their respective working, fattening, grazing, and milking properties, he produces a most imperfect representation of their general appearance. He tells us nothing either as to their form or colour (the term "black cattle," as already stated, was at one time applied to all domestic varieties of the ox), nor does he say whether any or all were horned or hornless. He submitted his "general view" of the breeds for correction to Mr. George Williamson, farmer, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, who was then "the principal cattle-dealer in the north of Scotland," and who, with his two brothers, James and Robert, generally sold "about 8000 cattle yearly in the markets of England and of the south of Scotland, of which two-thirds are raised in this county." Messrs. Williamson approved of the table, and supplied Dr. Keith with a great deal of information regarding the cattle trade. They stated that "they decidedly prefer the true native breed, unmixed, and raised by good keeping, to the mixture of the Falkland or Fifeshire breed with that of this county, and consider both these to be much superior to the English or to any foreign breeds. . . . They consider the small Highland cattle, which are generally bought by inferior dealers, as too restless and impatient for feeding well. They prefer the native Low-Country breed to the larger ones, as they are most easily maintained, more hardy in work, have flesh of the finest grain, and pay better in proportion to the goodness of their keep."

It should be noted that the testimony of the "Stately Williamsons" (as they were familiarly called) carries with it the very highest authority. Besides being largely engaged in cattle-dealing, they also farmed extensively. Dr. Keith says : "They rent about 2000 Scotch acres of land, besides £500 of grass rent, within the county. They have at present [1810] about 200 acres of turnips employed in feeding as many black cattle and in rearing 400 cattle or winterers." Mr. George Williamson in particular was a man of great worth and enterprise. Over his grave in the churchyard of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, there is a monument bearing the following inscription : "George Williamson, late in St. John's Wells, died 17th April, 1823, aged 75, on whose remains this monument was erected by the Aberdeenshire Agricultural Association, as a mark of respect for his upright and honourable conduct in private and public life, and in testimony of the



great benefit derived by the county of Aberdeen from his meritorious exertions as an eminent cattle-dealer for upwards of fifty years." George Williamson had commenced dealing in cattle about 1770. It thus becomes evident that long before the advent of the last century, there had been a distinct native breed in the lower parts of Aberdeenshire, possessed not only of such well-defined features as to mark it out as a separate breed, but also of such excellent properties as that the most extensive and most experienced cattle-dealer and farmer of the day regarded it as superior to all the other varieties which then existed in the county. It would seem that the Williamsons had taken special care to impress upon Dr. Keith their "decided" preference for the native low country breed in its purest form. It was the "*true native breed unmixed*"—the native low country breed—which they so unhesitatingly placed above the others.

Youatt, in his work on "Cattle," brought out about 1835, and already referred to, gave a great deal of information regarding the different varieties of cattle then existing in Aberdeenshire. Like Dr. Keith, he divided them into four classes—namely, "the native unmixed Highland" horned breed, "which he found towards the interior and on the hills;" the crosses between the native and Fifeshire and other races (which came to be known as the Aberdeenshire horned breed); another "variety consisting of all the pure breeds from the north of England and the south of Scotland;" and the "polled cattle of Buchan." Regarding the last, he said: "Besides these [the other three classes mentioned above] there is a breed of polled cattle, said by some to be different from the Galloways, and to have existed from time immemorial. Others, however, with greater reason, consider them as the Galloways introduced about thirty years ago, and somewhat changed by change of climate and soil. They are of a larger size than the horned, although not so handsome. Of late they have been much improved by careful selection from the best of their own stock, and are becoming more numerous. In some districts they are equal to or are superseding the horned breed. They usually equal in weight the larger varieties of the horned breed, but the quality of their meat is said to be inferior. As they are, in a measure, occupying the situation of the larger horned cattle, these, in their turn, are intruding on the cattle of the hill country." Youatt quoted from Mr. R. Gray, who, writing in reference to the Buchan cattle in the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," said: "The best sort used to be polled, and some of them that do not begin to have Ayrshire blood in them are so still, and are of

a dark or brown colour. The breed of cattle in Buchan is peculiar to that part of the country."

Youatt would seem to have favoured the idea that the polled cattle which he found existing in Buchan—*i.e.* the lower parts of Aberdeenshire—at the time he collected his information—between 1832 and 1835—were not really "native cattle," but "Galloways introduced about thirty years ago." No evidence in support of this suggestion has been discovered, and there is such strong testimony in opposition that it must be regarded as wholly erroneous. Dr. Keith stated that in 1811 there were four distinct classes of cattle in the county—namely, (1) "English or foreign breeds;" (2) "Scotch or Fifeshire, mixed with native;" (3) "Native and unmixed lowland or Aberdeenshire;" (4) "Native and unmixed or Highland breed." Some twenty or twenty-four years later, Youatt found the first, second, and fourth varieties still in the county. The native unmixed Highland breed, he said, existed "towards the interior and on the hills," but he made no mention of the native unmixed Low-Country breed. In its place in the lowlands, where it was left by Dr. Keith in 1811, Youatt found "a breed of polled cattle"; and in our opinion the latter ought to be regarded as the direct continuation of the former. In other words, it is manifest that the "native Low-Country breed" which Youatt found there some twenty or twenty-four years later, really belonged to the same race,—the one, in fact, being the direct lineal descendants of the other. If this were not the case, then one would be shut up to the belief that in the interval between the times when Keith and Youatt collected the information for their respective works, the "native Low-Country breed" had entirely disappeared—an occurrence that it is imagined could scarcely have happened. It is extremely improbable that a "native" race possessing such valuable properties as the Williamsons assigned to the "native Low-Country breed" should be so utterly neglected and abused, as to drive it out of existence in the short period of twenty years. Of all the varieties in Aberdeenshire in 1811 it would appear to have been decidedly the best; and on that account there is no doubt it was preserved with even more than usual care. The Buchan Humlies, spoken of by Youatt, form the only link through which its continuity could possibly be established; and it seems manifest that these Buchan Humlies have really come in direct descent from the valuable native unmixed lowland breed so highly prized by George Williamson and his brothers.

In support of these conclusions there is still further

evidence. Youatt, when collecting material for his work on cattle, applied to the late Duke of Gordon for information regarding the stock of cattle on and around his Grace's estates. At the desire of his Grace, the late Mr. A. Macpherson, then factor on the Gordon estates in the Huntly district, sent to Youatt a communication on the subject. For some unknown reason, only a portion of the information supplied by Mr. Macpherson was made use of; but through the kindness of his grandson, Mr. Andrew Macpherson, solicitor, Huntly, it is possible to produce the communication in full. Mr. Macpherson entered the farm of Gibston in 1803, and his letter to Youatt was written from Huntly on September 28, 1832, when he was sixty-three years of age. It proceeds as follows:—

“The county of Banff and the adjoining counties of Aberdeen and Moray may all be regarded as one district for the present purpose. In the Buchan quarter of Aberdeenshire a variety of the polled cattle is the principal breed; but over all the rest of the district, that which is generally termed the Aberdeenshire horned is the ancient, and is still the preponderating stock. It is well known and appreciated by cattle-dealers and graziers from the Moray Firth to Smithfield. These two kinds have existed time out of mind in the district, and their origin is believed to be equally obscure with that of the other animals, wild and tame, which abound in the land. The Galloway breed of polled cattle was introduced into the district about thirty years since, and has increased so much that it now forms a large portion of the heavy stock in our markets. Several other breeds were also brought in of late years—such as the Ayrshire, and the Teeswater Shorthorned from England; but these are hardly observable in mass, being so few in number. Crosses are numerous between the breeds mentioned; but these do not appear as distinct classes, being mostly joined to the parent stocks, as they happen to resemble the one kind or the other in size, or the article of horns. They possess, however, some of the qualities of both the stocks from which they are derived. A cross between the Argyleshire, reckoned the largest of the real Highlanders, and the heavy-horned, has been found valuable, and encouraged. The horned Aberdeenshire vary greatly in size, according to selection and keeping. In the fertile districts of the low country, abounding with summer pasture and winter food, they reach at full growth from fifty to seventy stone Dutch, and have been known to feed to the weight of fifteen and sixteen hundredweight. In the hills and barren parts they reach from twenty to thirty stone; and between these

extremes every variety of weight abounds, depending on the circumstances stated. The polled cattle, being kept chiefly in the low country, do not vary so much in size as the horned. They generally equal the heavier classes of the horned in that respect; but it is not considered here that their quality is equal to that of the horned when brought to the shambles. All cattle have greatly improved within the last thirty or forty years, owing to the introduction of the turnip husbandry, sown grasses, and the general improvements in agriculture. The cattle of this district are well adapted for grazing and the dairy. They are pastured in the fields in summer, and fed with straw and turnips in winter; sometimes with steamed potatoes. Calves are fed with milk warm from the cow. That is the general practice; but they are sometimes allowed to suck, and in a few instances reared partly upon oil-cake.

“The present Duke of Gordon has at different times within the last thirty years brought the best selection of bulls and cows that could be found in Galloway into the district. The same also from Argyleshire, the Scottish isles, and the Teeswater from Yorkshire, from which great benefit has arisen, by their increase and mixture with the original stock and with each other; and his Grace’s example has since been extensively followed by agriculturists and breeders of cattle.”

There is thus evidence to show that, while some Galloway polled cattle had been introduced into Aberdeenshire about the opening of the last century, and that while by the time Youatt had commenced to collect his information the progeny of this introduction blended with the native stock were said to have increased so as to form “a large portion of the heavy stock in the markets,” of one district of the county, there had also been “a distinct variety of the polled cattle” forming “the principal breed” in the “Buchan quarter of Aberdeenshire,” where it had “existed time out of mind.” Mr. Macpherson says the polled cattle were kept chiefly in the low country; and this, together with his other statements, supplies substantial confirmation not only of the idea that the famous “native low country breed” so highly commended by George Williamson, and the polled cattle which Youatt speaks of, were really the same variety, but also that the former, like the latter, were hornless.

The late Dr. Ramsay, in his “History of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,” published in 1879, gave an extract from a communication which he had received from Mr. George Stodart, “lately farmer in Culter-Cullen, Foveran, now (January, 1879) in the 97th year, and who made his first

purchase of cattle in 1801." Mr. Stodart, who died in June, 1880, said:—

"There were at the beginning of the century both polled and horned cattle in Buchan, but the horned cattle were mostly in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. The horned and polled were mixed in the low districts. The biggest market was Aikey Fair, and there was another market, Kepple Market, in New Machar. At Aikey Fair about one-half were polled and one-half horned, but they were all of the Aberdeenshire breed."

Mr. George Barclay, Strocherie, and his forefathers, bred Aberdeenshire cattle at Auchmill and Yonderton, King-Edward, for more than two hundred years, and a good many of their animals were polled. The late Mr. John Marr, Cairnbrogie, Tarves, commenced to breed Buchan polled cattle early in the last century, probably about 1810, or soon after. His son, the late Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, one of the leading breeders of Shorthorns in Aberdeenshire, in 1882 favoured the authors with a communication in reference to his father's herd. He wrote: "My father commenced to collect them before I remember—I would suppose about sixty-five years ago. They were not like the present polled. They had not the same points, being more round in the quarter, short-legged, thick, well-fleshed animals; most of them brown round the muzzle, and many of them with a brown stripe down the back. They were known as the Cairnbrogie breed. There were several public sales of young bulls and heifers at Cairnbrogie, when they realised good prices for those days. There were no Shorthorns in the district at that time. For the purpose of improving their stock, my father and the late Mr. Hay, Shethin, then in the farm of Craigies, went to Galloway, about 1823 [probably two or three years earlier] and bought the pick of that district. I do not remember the number they bought, but I think they would have had between 30 and 40. They were not kept long, as they did not retain condition with the same treatment as his own stock, and they were sold at a public sale along with some of his own breeding. I think Mr. Hay did not keep his half of them long either."

Mr. William Stronach, Ardmeallie, Huntly, who was an extensive breeder of cattle early in the last century, stated that in 1835 he purchased a Shorthorn bull to cross with his stock of cows, which "consisted generally of Buchan hummel, the Aberdeen horned, or a mixture of these breeds."

It has already been seen that Mr. George Williamson, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, was an ardent admirer of the "native low country breed." It is believed that these famous native

cattle were not only the progenitors of the modern Buchan Humlies, but were themselves also polled. At any rate, there is undoubted testimony that Mr. Williamson was a breeder of polled cattle. The late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour stated that he obtained some of his earlier polled animals from St. John's Wells. In his first catalogue, issued in 1850, an entry reads as follows: "Matilda, an Aberdeen cow, bred by the late Mr. Williamson, St. John's Wells."

Another of the foremost agriculturists of his day, the late Mr. Robert Walker, Wester Fintray, was also a breeder of polled cattle; and his herd would seem to have been continued by his son James, who succeeded him. Dr. Skene Keith, writing in 1810, refers to Mr. Robert Walker as an advanced farmer, and quotes the following as showing the success he had attained as a breeder and feeder of cattle—viz. that he (Mr. R. Walker) had "received £50 each for two bullocks reared upon his farm, and killed at seven years old; that he received £35 each for other two only four years old; and that he has frequently received £30 for young stots either sold to the cattle-dealer, or fed to the butcher." It is not stated that these were polled cattle, but it is proved beyond doubt that very early in the last century Mr. Walker bred polled cattle at Wester Fintray. It is mentioned in the "Farmer's Magazine" for 1846 (vol. ii.), that Mr. James Walker was then one of "the most successful breeders of black cattle in the north of Scotland, particularly the polled Aberdeenshire breed, for which he has acquired much and well-merited celebrity."

It would appear that although it had its headquarters in Buchan, the polled breed had even in the eighteenth century been reared in other parts of the county. Mr. William Anderson, Wellhouse, Alford, in a communication dated April 13, 1881, said: "My father and uncle farmed land in the Vale of Alford in the end of the eighteenth century, and bred polled cattle. Sometimes the bulls were black and sometimes brindled, but they were always polled. My father would not have bred from a horned bull, and he always disliked horned cattle. He and my uncle took prizes for black polled cattle at the shows of the Vale of Alford Agricultural Society, formed soon after 1830." Mr. Anderson also stated that there were other breeders of polled cattle in the Alford district, such as Mr. Reid, Greystone, father of the late tenant; Mr. Taylor, Wellhouse, and others. Then through Mr. James L. Douglass, banker, Ballater, and others, it is learned that polled cattle had been bred very early in the last century in the upper districts of Aberdeenshire. Mr. Douglass wrote: "As to the introduction of polled cattle into

the Cromar district, I cannot assign a particular date. The late Rev. Mr. Brown, minister of Coull, who died in the end of 1823 or beginning of 1824, had a small farm rented along with his glebe, and had a very excellent stock of cattle, chiefly of the polled breed; also the late Mr. Harry Lammond, of Pitmurchie, on his farm of Strathmore, previous to his death in 1829, had polled cattle for many years, always using a polled bull. The late Mr. Robert Douglass, farmer, Culsh, had a polled bull in 1822, while his cows were horned, as almost all the cows in Cromar at that date were."

#### RECAPITULATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main reasons have now been set forth which have induced us to regard the Aberdeen-Angus polled breed not only as a direct branch of the aboriginal cattle of Scotland, but also as indigenous to the very districts which still form its headquarters—the north-eastern counties of Scotland, with Forfar and Aberdeen as chief centres. The improved breed is derived directly from the ancient polled cattle of Angus and Buchan—two varieties of the same type, known in the former as "Doddies" and in the latter as "Humlies." And an endeavour has been made to show the great antiquity of the race in its hornless form in these two districts. It is believed that originally the loss of horns may have arisen from those spontaneous variations, or accidental or proper sudden organic changes, spoken of by Darwin, Smith, and Low, and referred to in the preceding chapter. Nothing has been discovered that would enable us to fix the precise date at which these changes occurred, but it is clear that more than four hundred years ago the polled variety existed and was held in high esteem, and that too in some of the districts in which it was afterwards systematically developed.

The quotations from Professors Boyd Dawkins, McKenny Hughes, Cossar Ewart, and James Wilson, which have been introduced into this or a preceding chapter, indicate any new ideas that have been advanced since this work was first published. The scientific investigations point to the *Bos longifrons* as the foundation of the aboriginal cattle of the British Islands, the *Bos urus* or *primigenius* not having been domesticated in this country, though it is probable that elsewhere it may have been brought under subjection in very early times, probably in the Far East. When the Romans landed they found large numbers of domestic cattle, so that there was no necessity for them to introduce animals for food, which at that remote period was the only influence likely to

have much effect. There is, of course, nothing to show that they did not undertake the apparently superfluous task of importation, and Professor McKenny Hughes in this way accounts for alterations in the shape of the horns that seem to have taken place during the Roman occupation of parts of England, which, it should be remembered, was of considerable duration, extending over four hundred years. On the departure of the Romans the cattle in the vicinity of their fortified places in England appear to have reverted in every way to their former type.

The evidence of the presence of a larger breed of cattle in England comes with the arrival of the Angles from the western coast of Europe. Theirs was not an invasion by soldiers and other fighting men, but a migration of the whole community, who brought with them their household goods, their cattle, and all their other possessions. From that time can be traced the distribution of a much larger variety of cattle, and on this subject the testimony of Professor Boyd Dawkins is worthy of special attention. These cattle from the European continent did not for many years penetrate into Scotland, but it is to them that can be traced the larger varieties that began to be noticed all over Great Britain when improved methods of agriculture were adopted.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. J. C. Lyell, and Professor Wilson allude to the probable importation of cattle from Scandinavia, and, of course, this is not impossible, though there is no specific testimony on the point. Mr. Lyell mooted the theory that as polled cattle existed at a remote period in Norway, the characteristic of hornlessness may have come from these imports, although he added the explanation that the same natural law which results in the disappearance of the horns could be exercised just as easily in Scotland as in Norway. The lack of horns prevails too extensively for the explanation of its importation from Scandinavia as its cause to be regarded as being sufficient. It is adopted by Professor Wilson, and enforced by the additional authority of a study of the Mendelian laws as to colour.

It is sufficient here to briefly recapitulate the views that have been expressed on what is admittedly a speculative question, and which do not go so far as to alter the opinions already stated, to the effect that the hornless character in historic times has frequently resulted from organic changes, or what may be called spontaneous variations, selection in breeding making the characteristic strongly hereditary. This was the explanation regarded as sufficient by that great scientist, Charles Darwin. At the same time, it should be mentioned



that several eminent authorities regard hornlessness as the ancestral form prior to historic times, horns appearing later on the males, while the females had remained polled. Then the feature was spread over the race, though there is evidence in many cases of at least a few polled animals existing side by side with the horned. The tendency would thus be to revert to the hornless form, but the aboriginal cattle were predominantly horned, and there are only a few instances of polled cattle in the fossil deposits.

The specific reference to the existence, in 1523, of black polled or hummel cattle in the Culter district of Aberdeenshire, contained in the Spalding Club Antiquities, and to the evident value attached to them by this definite description, is of the highest importance. It is a piece of testimony that has come to light since the first edition of this work was published, and it confirms the impression previously formed, that this race is of great antiquity, and that it has been cultivated from the earliest times in the districts where the breed has been established and improved. In the summary of written evidence it is clear that most of the authorities were dealing not with the establishment of a distinct breed, but with the general practice of cattle-rearing in Aberdeenshire and Forfarshire. It has been necessary to take such records as are available, but it must be confessed that some have very slight applicability to the subject in hand, and may almost appear to be misleading. There can be little doubt that while they describe accurately what was going on in commercial stock-breeding, they do not grasp the main fact that amid all the mixing of varieties, in carrying out the aims of agriculturists in producing such stock as were required for the varying needs of the times, a nucleus of polled cattle was maintained in a pure state, and that from it the present noted breed is descended. At least for four hundred years this race has been kept distinct, and it possessed such hereditary power that it was able to maintain its character, and to form the foundation of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The sources need not have been numerous, but they were carefully guarded. They formed the main stream, which can be traced to a very remote origin. It is not contended that in the various experiments that were made the blood at the outset was kept absolutely pure, but the tributaries were absorbed and incorporated. The character of the breed and its permanence were such that they withstood all experiments, and the pure race, whose history is now being recorded, is directly descended from the original ancient source, only slightly modified to adapt it to the fresh demands made upon it by the advance of the country and the purposes which

it was called upon to serve. From the old Doddies of Angus and the hummel cattle of Aberdeenshire, which were of similar origin and character, there can clearly be traced the present Aberdeen-Angus breed, improved and developed on the lines originally laid down. The places most prominently identified with the celebrity of the breed are those where it has been cultivated for the longest period, and its antiquity is at least as great as that of any of the varieties of domesticated cattle that have given to the British Islands the foremost place in the world as a breeding-ground for high-class live stock of reliable impressive power.

## CHAPTER IV

### IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED

IT would seem that in the north of Scotland little attention was given to the improvement of cattle until after the middle of the eighteenth century. Prior to that date there had been scarcely any inducement to bestow trouble or expense in developing either the beef or the milk producing properties of cattle. During the Queen Anne wars, subsequent to the Union of England and Scotland in 1707, the farmers of the south of Scotland began to export their surplus cattle to England. That trade continued and increased considerably, but did not until long after extend its benefits in any substantial form to the counties in the north and north-east. It is stated that in 1762 the English supply of salt beef for the Navy had proved insufficient, owing to a visitation of cattle disease in England, and that the deficiency in that and some succeeding years had been made up from Scotland "at the average price of one penny per pound."

Mr. G. Robertson, in his "Rural Recollections," remarks that in 1740 the largest ox in the county of Kincardine, weighing from 43 to 51 imperial stones, "could have been bought for 20s., or at most, 21s. "; and that by 1764 the same class of cattle, "as full fed as the county could make them," would have sold at from £3 to £4 each. It is thus seen that even later than the middle of the eighteenth century the farmers of the north of Scotland had little or no encouragement to develop the beef-producing properties of their cattle.

Other circumstances, however, arose which resulted in a marked improvement of the cattle in the north-eastern counties. Throughout these counties, as in other parts of Scotland, a large part of the farm-work was formerly—in some districts even after the opening of the past century—accomplished by oxen. The native cattle of the north-east having originally been rather small for the heavier part of this work, the larger farmers obtained their plough-oxen from the south of Scotland, chiefly the Lothians. About the middle of

the eighteenth century the Lothian farmers began to give up cattle-rearing for the growing of wheat and barley. This, together with the general progress of the country following upon the Union and the protracted wars of the time, raised the price of cattle, and induced the farmers of the north-east to turn their attention to the rearing of their own plough-oxen. The importing of these oxen from the south became decidedly a losing arrangement; and soon after the middle of the century (1750), the more practical landlords, and larger and more enterprising farmers, commenced the systematic improvement of the native stock, with the view of rearing cattle sufficiently large for tilling their land and for other field work.

Mr. James R. Barclay, secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, in explanation of these developments, writes:—

“In order to correct an erroneous but oft-repeated assertion that many of the representatives of the present-day black polled cattle in Aberdeenshire and the north, were formerly horned, it will be necessary to take a glance at the early history of cattle breeding in these parts. Up to nearly the close of the eighteenth century, the ploughing in the north was done by teams of oxen in place of horses. What was then required, therefore, was an ox with plenty of size and strength, suitable for the heavy work of the farm. The native cattle of the district were found to be not large enough for this purpose, and various crosses were tried, the most successful being the cross between the bulls of the Fife or Falkland breed and the native cows, which were, for the most part, black and hornless. The Falkland cattle sprang, it is stated, from English cows which King Henry VII. (1485–1509) sent as a present to his eldest daughter Margaret, who had married King James IV. of Scotland. It was found that the cross from these two breeds produced a good type of bullock for the plough, and so extensively was this crossing indulged in, that a race of cattle was evolved known as the Aberdeenshire Horned breed, though more frequently called ‘Aberdeens,’ which, for nearly three-quarters of a century, held a prominent place in the cattle history of Scotland. The era of cattle feeding had not then dawned in Aberdeenshire, and the cattle trade was confined to the lean or store market. Annually there were sent south to the leading Fairs or Trysts, by several dealers, large droves of Horned Aberdeenshire cattle. These were sold to English feeders, by whom the cattle were finished for the London and other markets. There was, of course, a great deal of indiscriminate mixing up of this horned breed with the native polled breed, but in many parts, and notably in the Buchan district of

Aberdeenshire, the horned breed never got very much of a footing ; and in these parts, the native breed was maintained in all its purity, awaiting the eventful day when M'Combie of Tillyfour was to devote his whole attention to it, and it alone. Thus it will be seen that there were two distinct breeds of cattle, both passing under the general designation of Aberdeenshire cattle. The horned breed was 'manufactured' in order to meet the special requirements of the plough, and the tilling of the soil, and when horses took the place of the oxen in the work of the farm, they were continued to be reared and sold as store cattle, chiefly because they were found to answer droving purposes well. But when turnip husbandry was added to the agriculture of the north, and when the farmers of Aberdeenshire found that they could get better results from the feeding of the cattle they raised than from selling their cattle in a lean state to be finished in the south, then the horned breed slowly but surely was allowed to die out, and the native polled breed was turned to, as being the more suitable for the altered conditions. It was at this stage that Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour came forward as the champion of the breed, and it is from this date that the present-day history of polled cattle in Aberdeenshire takes its origin."

At length, in the increasing prosperity of the country, and the advancement of skilful farming, the true function of the ox—the production of beef—came to be recognised and developed. The demand for beef grew rapidly ; and therefore, by degrees, the ox was withdrawn from the plough, and put instead into the feeding-stall. It was then found that development of bone and muscle was not so essential or so valuable a property as a capacity to produce, at an early age, a heavy carcase of beef of the highest quality. The production of beef had in fact become the main object to be aimed at. Bone and muscle were discounted, and the new ideal was a maximum of beef of prime quality, with a minimum of bone and little offal.

The farmers of the north-eastern counties abandoned the rough big-boned varieties of cattle they had formerly found suitable to their wants, and cultivated instead the smaller, broader, and better fleshed sorts that were less useful in earlier years when oxen had to do the work of horses. Cattle were more liberally fed and more carefully housed, and thus the north-east of Scotland rapidly became famous for its beef-producing cattle—a distinction which in recent years it has pushed into still greater prominence.

In this new demand for beef-producing cattle the progenitors of the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed were not long

in having their excellent fattening-properties duly recognised. It has been seen that in Aberdeenshire the "native Low-Country breed"—the ancestors of the Buchan Humlies—had more than a hundred and twenty years ago become quite famous among the leading cattle dealers and feeders for having "flesh of the finest grain," and for being better payers, "in proportion to the goodness of their keep," than any of their contemporary varieties. Then, from Youatt and others, it is learned that in Angus the Doddies had at an early date developed similar qualities—"their natural fitness for stall-feeding, and the rapidity with which they fattened." The discovery of these valuable properties in the native polled race naturally enough induced its owners, both in Angus and Aberdeen, not only to strive to maintain its purity, and develop still further its better qualities, but also to effect improvement in points where defects were apparent. The date when these systematic efforts to improve the breed within its own limits actually commenced cannot be precisely fixed either as regards Angus or Aberdeenshire; but there is good reason to believe that in both they had been begun long before the advent of the eighteenth century.

### PROGRESS IN ANGUS

#### HUGH WATSON OF KEILLOR

It will be convenient, and in accordance with the order observed in the preceding chapter, to notice first the progress of the breed in Angus. Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, Meigle, Forfarshire, if not the first, was certainly the most systematic and most successful early improver of the breed. Both his father and grandfather were ardent admirers of the Angus Doddies. Mr. William Fullerton, Mains of Ardestie, in a manuscript document (which was kindly placed at our disposal by his son, Mr. James Fullerton, Dundee), states that Mr. Hugh Watson's grandfather "had the breed for upwards of forty years, which leads us back to 1735." The Watson family were in possession of a letter from the late Mr. Henry Stephens, author of "The Book of the Farm," from which it would seem that at a still earlier date the great-grandfather of Mr. Hugh Watson had for a long period reared Doddies on the farm of Cattie, in the parish of Bendochy, near Cupar-Angus. Mr. Hugh Watson was born on his father's farm of Bannantyne of Newtyle in 1789. He became tenant of the neighbouring farm of Keillor in 1808, and continued there until his death. It is stated that from his boyhood he loved the Angus Doddies,

and he certainly lost no time in devoting his energies to their improvement. When he entered Keillor he received from his father six of his "best and blackest cows, along with a bull, as a nucleus for an Angus doddie herd." It is recorded, however, by his son, the late Mr. William Watson, that he was not satisfied with the merits of these, and that "he started in the same summer for Trinity Muir Market, Brechin, and purchased the ten best heifers and the best bull he could procure showing the greatest characteristics of the breed." Mr. William Watson said: "The heifers were black, brindled, and black with brown muzzles and brown streak along their back. The bull was black, and all black my father stuck to, thus working the other colours out of fashion." Mr. Fullerton stated that Mr. Watson, in selecting these animals, had the assistance of Mr. Mustard—"likely Mr. William Mustard, Fithie, his brother, Mr. James Mustard, not having been tenant of Leuchland till 1811,"—and added that the heifers came from "near Farnell, which points to either the late Mr. Ruxton, tenant of Farnell, or to the late Mr. David Aymer, tenant of East Carcary, as their breeders. Both these gentlemen were long keepers of this breed, and Mr. Aymer's stock had a peculiar style of their own. I purchased his two-year-old heifers in 1834. They were particularly good, had extraordinary coats of hair, and peculiarly large, hairy, well-set ears." With these sixteen females and two bulls, Mr. Hugh Watson commenced the systematic improvement of the Angus Doddies—a work which he prosecuted with distinguished vigour and success till near the close of his life in 1865. It will be more convenient to notice in a subsequent chapter the leading families tracing to Mr. Watson's herd. Several of these have become extinct in the female line, but eight still survive, although some are not generally recognised as Keillor tribes.

Mr. Watson was eminently fitted for the important work he took in hand. He was a man of surpassing intellect, unlimited perseverance, and accurate judgment. In many ways he would seem to have presented a striking resemblance to his great prototypes in the Shorthorn world, the brothers Colling, who had commenced the improvement of Shorthorn cattle just twenty-eight years (in 1780) before the famous Keillor polled herd was founded. It has often been remarked with truth that what the Collings were to the Shorthorns, Mr. Hugh Watson was to the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour—the only man who could be set up as a rival to Mr. Watson—bears the most generous testimony to his eminence. In his work on "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders,"

Mr. M'Combie says: "Among those who have distinguished themselves as breeders of Aberdeen and Angus polled cattle, the late Hugh Watson, Keillor, deserves to be put in the front rank. No breeder of Aberdeen and Angus will grudge that well-merited honour to his memory. We all look on him as the first great improver, and no one will question his title to that distinction. There is no herd in the country which is not indebted to Keillor blood."

Unfortunately, there is little known of Mr. Watson's operations as a breeder. In his wide circle of intimate friends he included Mr. John Booth, Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Anthony Maynard, Mr. William Torr, and other noted breeders of Shorthorns; and there is good reason to believe that in many points connected with the building up of his herd of improved polled cattle, he was to some extent guided by the experience of these great patrons of the rival breed. Mr. H. H. Dixon, in "Field and Fern," says, "Mr. Watson was purely catholic in his cattle tastes. Bracelet, Charity, and one or two more of the pure Booths, were the models he kept in his eyes in building up his blacks; and even in a shire so strongly wedded to its own breed, he did not shrink from saying so." His motto would seem to have been, "Put the best to the best, regardless of affinity of blood." He bred from none but the choicest specimens at his command, and did not hesitate to follow the example of the Collings, the Booths, Thomas Bates, and other celebrated Shorthorn breeders, in mating animals closely related to each other. It is evident that he practised in-and-in breeding to a considerable extent. It is also clear that he aimed at building up particular lines or families, and that to some extent he bred each of these families within itself. He did not pursue persistently that intricate system of in-and-in breeding adopted by most of the noted early improvers of Shorthorns; but in this point he so far followed their example. Perhaps the truest description that could be given of his method of breeding is, that he bred from none but the best—those that came nearest to his ideal—and that he did not care whether these were closely related or not. He no doubt discovered that under his improved system of breeding, which may truly be called a system of "selection," he could raise better animals than could be found on Trinity Muir, or anywhere else in those days; and that of course led him to breed in closer relationship than he might otherwise have done. He may not have approved of in-and-in breeding in principle, but, like the earlier improvers of Shorthorns, he frequently put it into practice, with results that were eminently satisfactory.



Mr. Watson would seem to have been a careful, liberal, and successful feeder, as well as a skilful breeder. A few years after starting his herd, he commenced the practice of allowing calves to suckle cows in the house, and found that it produced excellent results. This plan is described by himself as follows : "The cows intended for nursing generally calve early in the season, about the month of January or February, when a stranger calf is procured from some of the small tenants in the district who have dairies. This calf is suckled with the others by the same cow ; and although the cow at first shows great dislike to the stranger, in a few days she receives it very quietly, care being taken that both are put to suck (one on each side) exactly at the same time by tying the calves' bands to the stall or the band of the cow, so as to keep each calf at its own side. They remain with the cow for fifteen or twenty minutes, by which time her milk is perfectly drawn away. As the calves advance in age they eat hay, sliced potatoes, porridge, and other food that they are inclined to take. By the 1st of May, or as soon as grass is ready, they are weaned and turned out from the byre, when two fresh calves are immediately put into their stalls and receive the same treatment, excepting that they are turned out at twelve o'clock, after they have got their suck, to eat grass, and are brought into the byre again in the evening when the cows come in to be suckled. This set is ready to wean by the first of August, and a single calf is put into the feeding-pen and fattened for the butcher, the season being now too late for rearing. As these are fed off, the cows are let off milk, having each suckled *five calves*. It is necessary to have a very careful and steady person to attend to the suckling, which has to be done three times a day—viz. early in the morning before the cows are turned out to grass, at mid-day, and in the evening when the cows come into the byre for the night and get a little cut grass, tares, or other green food. The byre is arranged so that the cows have each a stall of about four feet wide, with their heads to the wall ; and on the opposite wall the calves are tied up, two in a stall, exactly behind the cow, so that there is little trouble in putting them to the cows, and no chance of misplacing them. The fat calves have in some seasons been sold at £5 each, this being the scarcest time of the year for veal."

Mr. Watson gave much attention to the preparing of cattle for the show-yard, and early in his career he in this respect achieved great success. His son, Mr. William Watson, says : "The list of awards to my father during his lifetime for various descriptions of stock—in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France—amounted to upwards of five hundred." The first

occasion on which he exhibited polled cattle under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was at Perth in 1829. His first prize pair of polled oxen at that show attracted much attention by their size, symmetry, and quality. One of these was a great beauty, and a choice butcher's animal. He was exhibited at the Smithfield Show in London the same year, and there too he was greatly admired. When slaughtered by a leading metropolitan butcher (Mr. Sparks, of High Street, Marylebone), his carcase was found to be of very rare quality, the meat being fine in the grain and well mixed: while his fat weighed no less than 240 lb.—about 84 lb. more than the fat of the famous "Durham Ox." Another remarkable animal shown at Perth in 1829 by Mr. Hugh Watson was a heifer, which, like the oxen, was bred by himself, and which, at the request of the Highland Society, was exhibited at the London Smithfield Show as a sample of the excellence to which the Scottish polled breed might be brought. There she was the admired of all admirers. She was then  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years old, and her dead weight was estimated at between 130 and 140 Dutch stones. Before being slaughtered, she, like the Durham Ox, was publicly exhibited for some time. Her purchaser at Smithfield paid £50 for her—a very handsome price for more than eighty years ago. She was a round, low-set, compact animal, the symmetry and evenness of her parts having been wonderful. The bone of her fore-leg, which her breeder long kept in his possession, is said to have been little thicker than that of a roe-deer. At the time she was killed, her brisket was barely 8 inches from the ground, and her inside fat was found to be equal in weight to one-fourth of her gross dead weight. Another wonderful animal of Mr. Hugh Watson's breeding, Old Grannie, or the Prima Cow, No. 1 in the Polled Herd Book, is noticed in a subsequent chapter. Mr. H. H. Dixon, in "Field and Fern," says Mr. Watson gave the Irish a taste of the quality of his earlier polled celebrities. "His four-year-old Angus ox [out of Old Grannie] went over, and was placed first for the Purcell Challenge Cup at Belfast, and yet, strange to say, died after all in the plough at the Royal Home Farm, when he was rising eighteen. Still his fame was in all lands, as a traveller in India found his portrait pasted up on a temple of Vishnu."

#### OTHER EARLY BREEDERS IN ANGUS

Besides Mr. Watson, there were in Angus a good many enterprising agriculturists, who at a very early date—some even earlier than Mr. Watson—devoted attention to the breeding

and improving of the native polled cattle. Prominent among these were the late Lord Panmure; the late Sir James Carnegie; Lord Southesk; the late Messrs. Mustard, Leuchland and Fithie; the late Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and his son, Mr. Alexander Bowie; Mr. William Fullerton, Mains of Ardestie; the late Mr. Ruxton, Farnell; the Hon. Charles Carnegie; Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry; Captain Carnegie of Craigo; Mr. J. Lyell, Shielhill; Mr. R. Scott, Balwyllo; Mr. Lyall, Carcary; Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies; Mr. Aymer, East Carcary; Mr. Leslie, The Thorn; Mr. Archibald Whyte, Braedownie; Mr. W. Whyte, Spott; Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar; Mr. Lyell, Arrat; Mr. Goodlet, Bolshan; Mr. Pierson, The Guynd, etc.

Accounts will be found of two different herds at Kinnaird Castle—one of great antiquity, annihilated by rinderpest in 1865, and another founded about 1880. There is good reason to believe that the property of the Carnegie family has long been a stronghold of the breed. Ochterlony, in his description of Angus in 1684–1685, states that the Earl of Southesk owned the whole of the parishes of Kinnaird and Farnell, which contained “ane excellent breed of horses, cattle, and sheep;” and from other sources we gather that polled cattle had been bred extensively on the estates even before the commencement of the past century. The Hon. Charles Carnegie, brother of the late Earl of Southesk, furnished us with an account of the extinct Kinnaird herd, in which he stated that it was impossible to trace the origin of that old stock, “which had probably gone on from generation to generation from a very remote period.”

Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, owned what was at the time the oldest large herd in existence. It was commenced in 1809—the year after the foundation of the Keillor herd. What will be said regarding it, more particularly in reference to the bulls produced in the herd, will fully establish its title to rank as one of the most useful agents in the improvement of the breed. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, commenced to rear polled cattle in 1835, and until his death had been a devoted, intelligent, and successful breeder.

In the herd of Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar there is a family of Nells, which are descended from cows bred by Sheriff Patrick Chalmers, great-grandfather of the present owner, and it is believed the family has been bred on the farm at least since 1780. Another family in this herd traces to purchases made in 1828 from Mr. Cruickshank, Langley Park, Montrose.

## LORD PANMURE

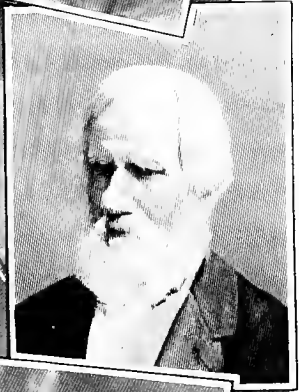
It is generally understood that the late Lord Panmure (born 1771, died 1852) did not himself establish a herd of polled cattle till about 1835. There is, however, good reason for believing that long before that time—in fact, prior to the opening of the last century—he had given close attention to the rearing of the native polled cattle, and had done much to encourage his tenants and others in improving the breed. Mr. William Fullerton gave as his opinion that few men did more for the “Doddies” than Lord Panmure, and remarked: “He not only bred beasts himself which did good service, but, as President of the East Forfarshire Association, he fostered the breed. He stimulated his tenants to breed good Doddies, and amongst others, Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and his worthy father. I must confess he filliped me on to try my skill as a breeder.” In another manuscript document, Mr. Fullerton said: “In the early part of the nineteenth century, Lord William Ramsay Maule of Panmure, seeing there were points in the Doddies capable of being improved, tried the experiment of having so many Angus cows put to Galloway bulls. Procuring eight or ten of these bulls, he had them suitably located over his estates. The result of this crossing was such a failure, that all attempts to improve the old breed in this direction were abandoned. Lord Panmure, after this disappointment, set himself to form a society for the purpose of advancing the agriculture of the district, and, in particular, for improving the old Doddie breed. In this he was greatly aided by the other landlords of the east of Angus, more especially Mr. Arklay of Dunninald. The movement culminated in the formation of the East Forfarshire Farming Association, Lord Panmure being chosen perpetual President, and Mr. Arklay Vice-President for the first year. No breed of cattle were awarded prizes but the breed of the county. The competition took place yearly on Trinity Muir in the latter end of July or first week of August. Members competing had to bring forward at least a pair of queys, and for every 100 acres and above, which they farmed, they were bound to bring forward another quey. In competing in the class of stots, a pair had to be exhibited for the first fifty acres farmed, and for every other fifty acres the competitor was bound to bring forward another stot.” There is in existence, we believe, an oil-painting of three cows exhibited under the auspices of the East Forfarshire Association, one being a “rigged” cow belonging to the late

Mr. James Black, Barrelwell, and the winner of the first prize on the first occasion on which the Society offered prizes for cows.

It would seem that Lord Panmure had still been anxious to try the effect of an experiment which was more likely to succeed with the Angus cattle, for in 1838 or 1839 he commissioned his agent, Mr. Collier, Hatton, to select for him half a dozen of the best polled Buchan heifers to be obtained. One of these heifers, named Black Meg and purchased from Mr. Silver, Netherley, Muchalls, on the Kincardineshire coast, near Aberdeen, became the dam of the celebrated bull Panmure 51, whose sire was a bull named Hector, bred by Mr. Hector, Fernyflatt, Kincardineshire. Lord Panmure held a public sale in 1841, when Mr. William Fullerton purchased the young bull Panmure 51. The dam of Panmure 51 passed into the hands of Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and in his possession she produced the cow Mary, dam of Mary of Kelly 2nd 1192, progenitrix of Mr. Bowie's Martha tribe, to which his race of bulls called Major belong. Another animal of Lord Panmure's breeding was the cow exhibited by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies at the show of the Highland Society at Dundee in 1843, where she gained the first prize. At that show Mr. Fullerton also headed the old bull class with Panmure 51, and won the first prize for lots of three cows, in which latter class he had strong competition from the Keillor, Portlethen, Leuchland, and West Fintray herds. One of Mr. Fullerton's three cows was Dairymaid, bred by Lord Panmure. It is interesting to note that descendants of Colonel Dalgairns's first-prize cow at Dundee (bred by Lord Panmure) existed in Mr. Scott's herd at Easter Tulloch.

#### WILLIAM FULLERTON

Mr. William Fullerton's long connection with the polled breed will be referred to later on. He was born in 1810, began to breed polled cattle in 1833, and died in 1880. His first important purchase was that of the famous cow Black Meg 766, and from one of her daughters and the celebrated bull Panmure 51, he bred Queen Mother 348, foundress of the meritorious Queen tribe. Mr. Fullerton was a painstaking and intelligent breeder, and his name will ever live as that of one of the most distinguished improvers and most accurate judges of his favourite hornless breed. The two brothers, Mr. William Mustard, Fithie, and Mr. James Mustard, Leuchland, both bred polled cattle early in the last century. The latter was not only one of the earliest, but also one of the



HUGH WATSON.  
ALEXANDER BOWIE.  
ROBERT WALKER (Portlethen).

WILLIAM FULLERTON.  
WILLIAM M'COMBIE.  
THOMAS FERGUSON.



most careful breeders of Doddies; and descendants of his stock made an excellent appearance in other herds, notably in that of Mr. Lyell, Shielhill. Mr. William Fullerton has recorded with genuine humour some of his earlier contests with his good neighbour Leuchland. In 1844 they had a trial of strength with eight cows from each herd, the "stakes" being an "Edinburgh dress-coat." Mr. Fullerton won, and we are informed that the coat was in due time delivered at Ardovie. "Mr. James Mustard," says Mr. Fullerton, "bred with greater care than almost any one I ever knew." By the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour the system pursued at Leuchland is also very highly commended. Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, was another intelligent and systematic breeder, paying close attention to the purity of his herd. He at one time had a blue or light-coloured tribe, which had been kept on the farm in a pure condition for many years. A few were black, but the majority were blue. They were called "droners," and Mr. Fullerton tells us that he "never saw a secondary droner, blue or black." The late Mr. Scott, Balwyllo, built up and long maintained a large and excellent herd, which will be found fully noticed later on.

## IMPROVEMENT IN KINCARDINESHIRE

### ROBERT WALKER, PORTLETHEN

The Howe o' Mearns, in Kincardineshire—a continuation of the Vale of Strathmore—has also had a share in the producing and improving of the native Aberdeen-Angus breed. Formerly, polled cattle were more numerous amongst the farmers of Kincardineshire than now. Mr. William Fullerton, who assisted in awarding the prizes at upwards of thirty shows in the county, states that he did not think that at any time since 1833 there were, relatively speaking, more than one-fourth as many Doddies in Mearns as in Angus, but adds that he had seen twenty-five polled cows in the "bught"—adjudicating ring—at Fettercairn which would have done honour to any county. Foremost amongst the improvers of the breed in Kincardineshire must be placed the late Mr. Robert Walker, Portlethen Mains, near Aberdeen, who for more than half a century occupied a leading position, not only as a breeder of polled cattle, but also as an advanced agriculturist generally. He founded his herd in 1818, and continued it with much success till his death in 1874. He bred and owned many noted animals, including the show-yard heroes Fox Maule 305, and Banks of Dee 12. In one season



the descendant of the latter bull gained no fewer than seven first prizes and one second. Referring to Mr. Walker's success in the show-yard, Mr. M'Combie, in "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders," says: "It would be endless to attempt to sum up his victories—local, national, and international—they are spread over such a large surface." Among the others in Kincardineshire who took a leading part in the improvement of polled cattle have been Mr. Hector, Fernyflatt; his son-in-law Mr. Glennie, Fernyflatt; Sir Thomas and Sir Alexander Burnett, Barts., of Leys; Colonel M'Inroy, The Burn; Mr. James Scott, Easter Tulloch; Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque; Mr. George J. Walker, Portlethen; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, Fettercairn House, who gave substantial encouragement and assistance to Mr. Ravenscroft in starting the Polled Herd Book.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN ABERDEENSHIRE

It has already been indicated that in Aberdeenshire, as in Angus, the systematic improvement of the native polled breed within its own limits would seem to have been carried on to some extent from a very early date, as far back indeed as 1525. It has also been seen that by 1810 the polled cattle of Buchan had attained to the highest favour with the leading cattle-dealers and cattle-breeders, who even then preferred it in its pure "unmixed" state to all the other varieties in the county. The superior beef-producing properties of the native polled breed naturally induced the leading agriculturists to draw to it more exclusively as the demand for beef became greater; and thus it is found that by 1820 a good many of the more prominent farmers in the lower parts of Aberdeenshire had commenced the rearing of pure polled herds on an extensive and systematic scale. Prominent among these were Messrs. Williamson, St. John's Wells; Mr. Robert Walker, Wester Fintray; Mr. Marr, Cairnbrogie; Mr. Hay, Shethin; Mr. Stephen, Conglass, and others.

After this there appeared a peaceful intruder, which ultimately became so powerful as that for a time it threatened to entirely displace the native polled cattle. The fame of the improved Shorthorns after C. Colling's great sale in 1810 (when Comet was sold by auction for 1000 guineas) spread rapidly over the length and breadth of the land. About the end of the eighteenth century, Shorthorns had been introduced into Scotland by Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, and General Simson of Pitcorthie, Fifeshire. Mr. Rennie of Phantassie obtained cattle from Mr. Robertson, and at the first

shows of the Highland Society at Edinburgh in 1822 and 1823 exhibited Shorthorn oxen, which, by their extraordinary merit, excited great astonishment and admiration. In 1827, at a public sale of Shorthorns held at Phantassie, Captain Barclay of Ury, Kincardineshire, and Mr. Alexander Hay, Shethin, attended, and both made purchases. Within the next few years their example was followed by Mr. Cruickshank, Sittyton; Mr. Grant Duff of Eden; Mr. Longmore, Rettie, and many other breeders—and from the herds of these gentlemen drafts of young Shorthorn bulls were dispersed either publicly or privately every year. The improved Shorthorn was found a very different stamp of an animal from the big, coarse, ungainly Holderness or Teeswater that had been introduced at an earlier period. The improved bulls, mated with native polled cows, produced better butcher cattle than had then been known—animals remarkable alike for aptitude to fatten, wealth of flesh, constitution, and quality of beef. Crossing in this fashion therefore became almost a craze. Handsome profits were realised from it, and for a time it seemed as if farmers had been rendered oblivious to the risk of running out of their reserve of pure polled cows, which were as necessary as the Shorthorn bulls for the raising of the class of commercial cattle that had aroused this excitement and which soon reached the highest prices in Smithfield market. And it was not only in Aberdeen that the craze for crossing had displayed itself. It also invaded Angus, and there induced many farmers, much to their own chagrin afterwards, to allow their excellent herds of pure-bred polled cattle to degenerate into stocks of ever-varying crosses.

It is fortunate, however, that in both the great strongholds of the Aberdeen-Angus breed there were a number of shrewd and very far-seeing agriculturists who grasped the full significance of the new fashion in cattle-breeding. They recognised the danger which threatened the native polled cattle, and with commendable courage they determined to disregard the popular taste, and to maintain more jealously than ever the purity of the polled race. The men who had taken the lead in preserving the Angus Doddies have been mentioned in an earlier portion of this chapter.

#### WILLIAM M'COMBIE OF TILLYFOUR

In the county of Aberdeen, one man, the late Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour, stood ahead of all others as the great deliverer of the polled race. He was among the first to discover its threatened extinction; and knowing full well its

value to the country, he resolved to do what in him lay to protect it from the danger to which it had become exposed. It is doubtful, we think, whether any other single individual has ever done more to improve and popularise any breed of live stock than the late Mr. M'Combie did to improve and make known his pet race of polled cattle. Taking up the good work so systematically commenced by Mr. Hugh Watson, Mr. William M'Combie carried it on with a skill and success that have few equals, and that will hand down his name to posterity as that of the chief improver of the famous Aberdeen-Angus breed. It has been said that what the Collings did for Shorthorns, Mr. Hugh Watson did for the polled breed. It might be said with equal truth that what the Booths were to the "red, white, and roan," Mr. William M'Combie was to the "glossy blacks." Than that, higher credit could be paid to no breeder of live stock; and every one who has any acquaintance with the subject will admit that it is due to the memory of the late Laird of Tillyfour.

Mr. M'Combie was born at Tillyfour in 1805, and died in the spring of 1880. His father, who owned the small estate of Tillyfour, was for many years one of the leading cattle-dealers in the north of Scotland; and young Mr. M'Combie, before he had completed his "teens," also devoted himself to trading in cattle. About 1829 he became tenant of the farm of Tillyfour. Immediately afterwards he gave up dealing in lean stock, and commenced the formation of a polled herd. It would seem that his father, who of course had exceptional opportunities of knowing the value of the breed as compared with others, had held the native polled cattle in high favour. Mr. William M'Combie, in replying to the toast of his health at a banquet to which he was entertained in Aberdeen in 1862, said: "I was led by a father whose memory I revere, to believe that our polled cattle were peculiarly suited to our soil and climate, and that, if their properties were rightly brought out, they would equal, if not surpass, any other breed as to weight, symmetry, and quality of flesh. I resolved that I would endeavour to improve our native breed." The Tillyfour herd dates from 1830, and was finally dispersed in 1880, a few months after the death of its worthy owner. The material used and produced by Mr. M'Combie, as well as the system of breeding which he pursued, will be so fully described afterwards, that a few sentences will suffice here. He started his herd with cattle bred in the county, some on Tillyfour itself, and some by the Messrs. Williamson, St. John's Wells, Fyvie; Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, and others. With these old local strains he worked for some years, producing many

excellent animals, and gaining numerous prizes. At Mr. William Fullerton's sale at Ardovie in 1844 he purchased Queen Mother 348 as a yearling heifer for £12 10s., and from her he built up his celebrated Queen tribe, which has probably done more than any other to spread and enhance the good name of the breed. It will be shown in the account of the Tillyfour herd that Mr. M'Combie pursued close breeding to a considerable extent, and that with much ingenuity he blended the materials which ultimately produced such excellent results as the progress of his herd displayed.

Mr. M'Combie's success in the show-yard has few parallels in the history of farm-stock. In the third edition of his volume entitled "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders," no fewer than seventeen pages are occupied by a record of the premiums won by animals belonging to the herd prior to 1875. Not content with a large share of Scotch and English honours, he several times entered International contests in France, and on all occasions returned with new laurels and fresh fame for his favourite blacks. Probably the crowning victory of his life was achieved at the great International Exhibition held at Paris in 1878. On that occasion, in addition to several leading "class" honours, he carried off, with a group of beautiful young polled cattle, all bred at Tillyfour, not only the £100 prize for the best group of cattle bred by the exhibitor in the Division foreign to France, but also the £100 prize "for the best group of beef-producing animals bred by the exhibitor." At fat stock as well as breeding shows, Mr. M'Combie often proved invincible; and altogether, it may safely enough be said that the high reputation which the breed has deservedly gained beyond the bounds of the British empire has to a very large extent been fostered by the remarkable show-yard achievements of the Tillyfour herd.

The show-yard career of Black Prince, one of Mr. M'Combie's many fine polled oxen, deserves special mention. This animal, bred at Tillyfour, was exhibited at the Birmingham and Smithfield Fat Stock Shows in 1867, when four years old, and at both shows made almost a clean sweep of the special honours. At Birmingham he won the £15 and silver medal as the best in his class; the Earl of Powis's silver cup, value £25, for the best steer or ox bred and fed by the exhibitor; two special prizes for the best Scot; the Hotel and Innkeepers' thirty-guinea cup for the best animal in all the cattle classes; and the gold medal or £20 for the best steer or ox in the show. At Smithfield he won the first prize and silver medal as the best in his class, and the £40 silver cup for the best steer or ox in the show, along with the £20 gold

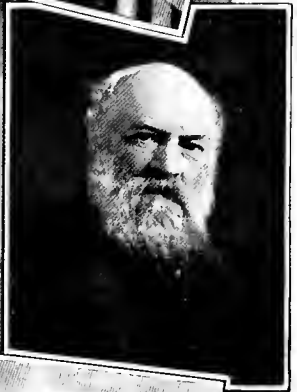
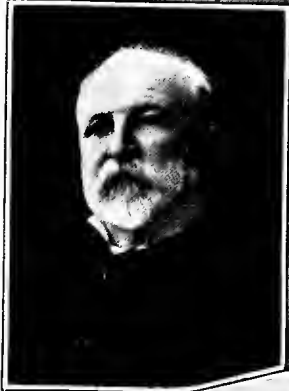
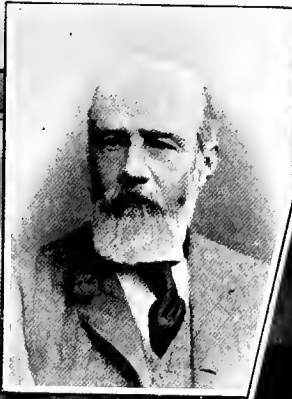
medal to his breeder. From Birmingham the ox was, by Queen Victoria's desire, forwarded to Windsor for her Majesty's inspection; and her Majesty was afterwards graciously pleased to accept from Mr. M'Combie her Christmas baron of beef from the carcase of this fine animal, of which the late Queen had expressed great admiration. A year or two afterwards her late Majesty visited Tillyfour, mainly for the purpose of inspecting Mr. M'Combie's herd of celebrated polled cattle, and she was interested in finding, in Mr. M'Combie's dining-room, the head of the beautiful animal she had seen at Windsor. Black Prince was sold by Mr. Giblett to Messrs. Lidstone and Scarlet, Bond Street, London, for £120, the head having been retained by Mr. M'Combie, who had it stuffed and placed in a prominent position in his dining-room at Tillyfour.

The important work to which Mr. M'Combie devoted himself so assiduously for nearly half a century has been helped forward in a very substantial manner by many other enterprising agriculturists in the county of Aberdeen, both landlords and tenant-farmers, who have also devoted much money, time, and attention to the improvement of the native polled cattle. The operations of most of these will be referred to when we come to notice extinct and existing herds. In the original edition of this work (1882), it was remarked that the following (in addition to those already named) deserved to be mentioned, as having distinguished themselves as improvers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle—namely, Mr. William M'Combie of Easter Skene; Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser; Mr. Harry Shaw, Bogfern; Mr. James Reid, Greystone; Mr. William Anderson, Wellhouse; Colonel Gordon of Fyvie; Mr. W. Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay; Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour; Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart., of Crimonmogate; Dr. Robertson of Indego; Mrs. M'Combie, East Town; Mr. Farquharson, East Town; Mr. Walker, Ardhuncart; Mr. Walker, Westside of Brux; Mr. Lumsden of Clova; Mr. Farquharson of Haughton; the Marquis of Huntly; the Earl of Aberdeen; Mr. P. Davidson of Inchmarlo; Mr. Reid, Baads; Mr. M'Combie, Cairnballoch; Mr. Hunter, Confunderland; Mr. P. Cran, Old Morlich, etc.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN BANFF AND MORAY

SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT

The contiguous counties of Banff and Moray have also in no small degree contributed to the improvement of the



SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.  
COL. CHAS. M'INROY, C.B.  
COL. G. SMITH GRANT.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.  
GEORGE J. WALKER.  
PATRICK CHALMERS.



Aberdeen-Angus breed. In fact, the premier polled herd of the present day—that now belonging to Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch—has its home on the borders of these two counties, near the junction of the rivers Spey and Aven. The origin of the Ballindalloch herd has been lost in the mists of antiquity. Of its early history nothing more definite is known than that (as described by Mr. M'Combie) it is "perhaps the oldest in the north," and that it has been "the talk of the country" for very many years. The late Baronet (Sir George Macpherson Grant) was an enthusiastic and accomplished breeder. For many years he gave close personal attention to the management of his large and valuable herd, and the success achieved by him was so remarkable that we believe no one will dispute the title of the Ballindalloch herd to the premier position, which, since the dispersion of the Tillyfour herd in 1880, has been generally assigned to it. The influence which the Ballindalloch herd has exercised in the improvement of other stocks could hardly be over-estimated. Sir George was specially successful in the rearing of bulls; and these have been eagerly sought after by breeders throughout the country, in whose herds they have given undeniable testimony of their choice breeding. In a word, the fame of the Ballindalloch herd is equally great in the breeding paddock, the show-yard, and the sale-ring; and this is probably the highest tribute that could be bestowed upon any herd.

The other leading improvers of polled cattle in Banff and Moray were Mr. George Brown, Westertown; Mr. Robert Walker, Montbleton; Mr. Morison of Bognie; the Earl of Fife; Mr. W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry; Mr. Alexander Paterson, Mulben; Mr. Skinner, Drumin, and his son, Mr. William M. Skinner; Mr. Robertson, Burnside; and Mr. John Collie, Ardgay. Mr. George Brown's father bred polled cattle at Westertown more than eighty years ago; and when Mr. George Brown himself succeeded to the farm in 1853, he devoted his attention in a very special manner to the rearing of the breed. He procured the best material available, and devised a skilful and systematic plan of breeding which gave promise of grand results, but which was prematurely closed by his early and much lamented death in 1874. Of the operations of Mr. Brown and other breeders and improvers more anon.



## ENCOURAGEMENT FROM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Improvers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have received hearty encouragement in their valuable work from the many influential agricultural societies which existed in Scotland during the greater part of the last century. It has been seen that at least one society in the old county of Angus—the East Forfarshire Farming Association—was started early in the eighteenth century, mainly for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the native polled cattle. In the county of Aberdeen, where there are more than a score of similar societies, the improvement of the polled breed has in most cases been one of the chief objects kept in view. As early as 1812 “black humble” cattle were exhibited and won prizes at the show of the Garioch Farmers’ Club, which was established in 1809, and still continues as active and useful as ever. At the second show of the Highland Society, held at Edinburgh in 1823, a second prize was won by a polled or “dodded” ox bred in Aberdeenshire; while at the Society’s first provincial show, held at Perth in 1829, prizes were offered for polled cattle. On the latter occasion, as noted elsewhere, Mr. Hugh Watson exhibited some of his famous Keillor Doddies, both in the fat stock and breeding classes. Ever since that time the Highland Society has given due attention to the polled breed of the north-east, and has more than once taken official notice of its peculiarly high merits. At the Perth show of the Highland Society in 1852, there would seem to have been an excellent display of polled Aberdeen-Angus stock, for in the portion of the official report of that show referring to these, we find the following sentences: “The Directors rejoice that this and preceding shows indicate a praiseworthy amount of effort and care on the part of breeders of polled stock, followed by a corresponding improvement in the stock. They cannot but regard it as the most valuable breed of Scotland, combining as it does in a great measure the constitution of the Highlander with the feeding properties of the Shorthorn.” In 1834 the Highland Society appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the general arrangements for its live stock shows. The Committee gave special attention to the classification of “the particular classes of stock, or breeds as they are called, which the Society will recognise and encourage in their pure state by the offer of specific premiums;” and recommended that the live stock department be divided into four sections—one for Shorthorns, one for West Highlanders, one for Ayrshires, and another for “the polled breeds of Galloway and the northern districts.”

The Highland Society adopted the recommendation, and acted upon it until 1848, when separate sections were arranged for the Galloways and the polled cattle of the north-eastern counties.

### STARTING OF THE HERD BOOK

The starting of the Herd Book forms an important event in the history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The movement was taken up actively by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, who, after many years of difficult work, made heavier by an unfortunate mishap, succeeded in bringing out the first volume in 1862. The collection of the materials for the first volume had been commenced about twenty years before that date, but in 1851 the whole of the matter which had been obtained was destroyed in the fire which in that year took place in the museum of the Highland Society in Edinburgh. This was indeed a great misfortune, and it seemed for a time as if the desired object would have to be abandoned. In 1857, however, Mr. Ravenscroft, at the urgent request of some of the leading breeders, headed by Lord Southesk, recommenced the work, and succeeded in completing the first volume by 1862. Although, as we shall have occasion to point out afterwards, the volume contains several inaccuracies, its publication was nevertheless an event of great importance to the breeders of polled cattle. Mr. Ravenscroft, in the preface, says: "While regretting the apathy of some breeders, and the opposition of others, during the progress of the work, I should be ungrateful did I not record the valuable assistance I have received from the Earl of Southesk; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart.; the Hon. Charles Carnegie, M.P.; Mr. Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly; Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie Mains; Mr. Robert Walker, Portlethen; and the late Mr. Threshie, Dumfries. Without their aid I am afraid the work would never have seen the light." Soon after the issue of the first volume the polled herds in Angus were decimated by rinderpest; and this, together with the apathy created among the breeders of pure-bred stock by the mania for rearing crosses, which succeeded the general introduction of Shorthorns into the north, resulted in long and unfortunate delay in bringing out the second volume of the Herd Book.

On the occasion of the Highland show at Perth in 1871, a meeting of breeders of polled cattle was held, when it was decided that the Herd Book should be acquired. The copy-right of the work had previously been obtained by the late Dr. Alexander Ramsay of Banff, and arrangements were

then made whereby the work should be carried on jointly by Dr. Ramsay and Mr. H. D. Adamson, Balquharn, Alford. The second volume was brought out in 1872. The third, fourth, and fifth volumes were produced under the sole charge of Dr. Ramsay, and breeders of polled cattle were much indebted to him for the careful and efficient manner in which for many years he executed the difficult and important work that devolved upon him. In the first four volumes Galloway cattle were registered along with the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed, but the Galloway Cattle Society acquired the copyright of the Galloway portion after the issue of the fourth volume. Since then the Herd Book has been confined exclusively to the race to which it was from the outset mainly devoted.

Another important step in the history of the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle was the institution of the Polled Cattle Society. The movement was promoted heartily by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., M.P., and others; and at a meeting of breeders held at Perth in 1879 it was formally decided that the Society should be established. Accordingly, the Society was started in the autumn of that year. Her Majesty the Queen became Patroness of the Society; the Marquis of Huntly was chosen as the first President, and Sir George Macpherson Grant and the late Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour the first Vice-Presidents. On the death of Mr. M'Combie in 1880, the late Earl of Airlie was appointed one of the Vice-Presidents. The late Dr. Ramsay was appointed Secretary. The Society acquired the copyright of the Herd Book from Dr. Ramsay, and an Editing Committee was appointed to supervise the registering of animals. The first chairman of the Editing Committee was the Hon. Charles Carnegie, whose extensive and accurate knowledge of all matters pertaining to the breed fitted him peculiarly for that responsible work.

Dr. Ramsay died in 1909, and was succeeded as Secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society (which title was adopted in that year) by Mr. James R. Barclay, who had previously acted as his assistant.

The objects of the Society are set forth as follows: (1) To maintain unimpaired the purity of the breed of cattle hitherto known as polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and to promote the breeding of these cattle; (2) To collect, verify, preserve, and publish the pedigrees of the said cattle, and other useful information relating to them; (3) To further the above objects by continuing the issue of the publication called the Polled Herd Book; (4) To receive subscriptions

and other payments in return for, or in consideration of, the issue of copies of the publications of the Society, and the entry in any such publication of the names and pedigrees of polled cattle ; and (5) To make bye-laws for conducting the business and regulating the proceedings of the Society, and to enforce the same by fines or otherwise.”

A fuller account of the foundation and progress of the Herd Book and of the Society is given in a subsequent chapter.

## CHAPTER V

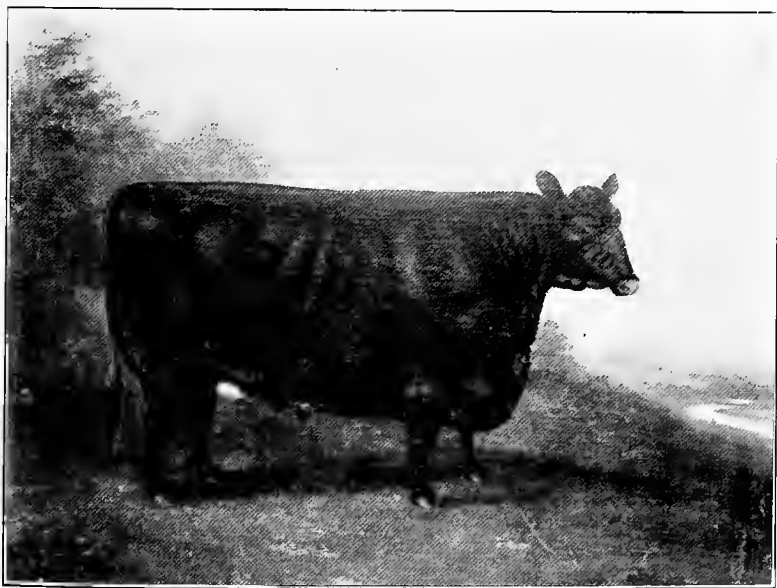
### NOTED EARLY ANIMALS

BEFORE proceeding to notice some of the celebrated herds of the past it is desirable to interpose explanations regarding the pedigrees of a number of famous early specimens, giving effect to information that has come to light since the original edition of the first volume of the Herd Book was published. These points need to be cleared up in order to make the position intelligible to the student of the history of the breed, and the facts obtained are themselves interesting and instructive. In mentioning that the records of several of the animals that were most employed to effect the early improvement of the breed are imperfectly given, it is only right to say that there is not the slightest intention of reflecting on the way in which Mr. Ravenscroft performed the duties of editor of Volume i. Ample evidence is available to show that he discharged his work with care, and that he put himself to a good deal of trouble in endeavouring to secure accuracy. It is believed that the errors were caused in great measure by the untoward circumstances that attended the production of the first volume, and which have already been described. It must also be said that private notes of pedigrees were not at that stage systematically retained by many breeders; and Mr. Ravenscroft has stated that "in some cases where assistance was naturally looked for, obstacles were thrown in the way of procuring information."

If in 1862 it was not easy to obtain reliable details regarding the breeding of several of the early registered polled cattle, it need scarcely be remarked that the task in 1882 was still more difficult of accomplishment. After careful investigation, information was secured which throws considerable light on the subject; and it should be mentioned that since the first edition of this History was published the Polled Cattle Society issued revisions of Volumes i., ii., and iii., giving effect to most of the corrections here indicated.



OLD JOCK I.  
(MR. HUGH WATSON.)



THE WINDSOR OX.  
(MR. HUGH WATSON.)



## BLACK MEG 766 AND PANMURE 51

In dealing with these noted and impressive early animals reference will first be made to the cow Black Meg 766, and the bull Panmure 51.

Hundreds of polled animals, many of them among the most famous of the breed, are descended from Mr. Fullerton's cow Black Meg 766, and Lord Panmure's bull Panmure 51. The pedigrees of these two animals, as printed in the original edition of Volume i. of the Herd Book, were misleading. Black Meg 766 had placed before her name an asterisk, the sign adopted to distinguish the Galloway from the Aberdeen-Angus cattle when the pedigrees of both breeds were recorded in the same Herd Book, and Panmure 51 was said to have been out of Black Meg 766. The name of the sire of Panmure was not given, and the whole antecedents of these two celebrated animals were, so far as the entries in the original edition of the Herd Book went, shrouded in complete mystery. Breeders of polled cattle are under a debt of gratitude to Mr. Thomas F. Jamieson, LL.D., Ellon, for having conducted such investigations as solved the difficulties which arose from the erroneous entries of these animals. Writing under date 9th February, 1882, Dr. Jamieson said: "When I occupied the post of Fordyce Lecturer at Marischal College, Aberdeen, I devoted some attention to the subject of polled cattle along with other matters, and I found that all the best blood of the Aberdeen and Angus doddies traced back to three fountain-heads—viz. 1st, Mr. Fullerton's Black Meg; 2nd, the bull Panmure, from Brechin Castle; and 3rd, the Keillor Jocks. Unfortunately the first volume of the Herd Book is a complete mass of confusion in regard to the pedigrees and history of these animals at least; and I therefore considered myself very fortunate in getting from Mr. Fullerton himself authentic communications giving me all that he, the possessor of Black Meg and Panmure, knew about these animals." Dr. Jamieson kindly furnished us with the more important parts of Mr. Fullerton's statements addressed to him at various times in the years 1872 and 1873. Mr. Fullerton wrote from Mains of Ardestie as follows:—

"I was fortunate at Ardvie in 1833 in starting to breed Doddies—as we then called the breed—from a few cows of excellent milking-qualities. To no cow I then had was I more beheld than to a cow called Black Meg. She was a most wonderful beast this, and a great milker, and steady all the year round, although in her latter years she did fall off in this respect a good deal; but then I suppose she was having calves



up to nearly twenty years of age. I shall never forget how her calves dwindled down in size ; but it mattered not after we got hold of them—we had only to milk them well, and they all came to have size enough. To describe this cow. She was low on her legs, as otherwise, but of lengthy and heavy build, on small bone. Her back was ‘straight as a rash,’ and her tail so well set on that you would never tire to stand behind her and to look along her back. Then her hooks were so level, wide enough and not too wide. Then her ears and eyes full and sticking well out ; then her beautiful jaw and muzzle, with fine, good-natured expression of face, were such, that when taken as a whole, why, one could stand and look at Meg and not weary for a whole hour, as she chewed the cud ! Then her hair—my eye, such hair !—‘we shall never see the like again ;’ of the best quality, and on to her flanks you could almost hide your hand in it. She had a streaked udder, had a knack of having quey calves, and in the colour of their udders they stuck to the old lady’s pattern. My cow, Queen of Ardovie 29, daughter of Black Meg, was very like her mother in some points, but was a heavier and more stately cow. Princess of Ardovie 831, daughter of the Queen, was also a magnificent cow. I sold her to the late Mr. Watson, Keillor, for, I think, 28 guineas—a big price in those days. She calved the day she arrived at Keillor. Mr. Watson afterwards showed her in Ireland, where she beat all comers, and he sold her for 60 guineas. Her calf was a quey she had at Keillor, and I bought it at Mr. Watson’s sale in 1847 for 35 guineas. I had only one calf out of this quey (Princess Daughter 832), when in 1859 pleuro-pneumonia got amongst my herd of pure polled—I cannot tell how—and between the 8th of January and 1st of June I had the misfortune to bury about 100 head of as well-bred cattle as ever were in any one’s possession, reckoning that I had one way or other met with a loss of £2000. I have twice since commenced to breed the polled sort, and for a second and third time have I been all but cleared out by that fell disease, pleuro-pneumonia, and I am now frightened to keep a 60-guinea beast, and am breeding from £25 cows with a Shorthorn bull. I find these cows terrible eaters, and often wish I had a few Black Megs, Queens, and Princesses. The big brutes of cows I have, I am convinced, eat a third more food than ever I saw Doddies do ; and I do not find we are so well served with milk, and I feed higher than I ever fed the blacks, nor is the milk of that rich quality my old favourites used to supply me with. So much as to the milking qualities of the black polled breed, and the ready tendency to fatten and also to milk well that all cows of the breed have as well

as their progeny, who are of good mellow handle, and have plenty of good hair.

“The famous bull Panmure 51 was not bred by me at all, but by the late Lord Panmure, from whom I bought the bull when a year and a half old. He was out of a cow called Black Meg, belonging to his lordship, not certainly to me—and I never at any time said so. It is a misprint altogether of Mr. Ravenscroft, the editor of Vol. i. of the Herd Book, to confuse in the way he has done Black Meg of Ardvie with Black Meg of Panmure. I do not think at the time the late Lord Panmure bred this bull that he had over three or four polled cows in all; and certain I am of this—he had no Galloways. Therefore a double mistake occurs by Mr. Ravenscroft placing either my Black Meg or his lordship’s Black Meg amongst the Galloway cows in the Herd Book. As for me, I never had a beast of the Galloway blood in my life; and at an early period of the existence of the Eastern Forfarshire Association (about the end of the last or beginning of the present century), a trial to introduce the Galloway blood into this county not succeeding at all well, the late Lord Panmure, the then—and indeed he was the perpetual—President of this Society, had ever afterwards an utter dislike to the Galloway breed, and, as is well known by many in this county to this day, would not have tolerated the existence of a beast of this breed in any moor, park, or paddock on his wide domain. Therefore his Black Meg was not a Galloway. But the bull Panmure is on canvas in the Mechanics’ Hall, Brechin, painted by the great J. Phillip; also he is now before me and on canvas by the same great man, and presented to me by the late Lord Panmure; and let any judge look at these paintings, and say if he sees the very slightest resemblance to the Galloway breed. Not he! No! Half a judge would even say so. His elegant head and stately outline would at a glance at once bring out such a remark as, ‘There has been no Galloway blood there—no, no!’

“Further, as to Black Meg (of Ardvie) 766, where did she come from? I purchased this cow from an excellent man now no more—Mr. Thomas Fawns, cattle-dealer, Brechin. He brought her from the north, and I always understood that she was bred in Buchan, although I think Mr. Fawns got the cow off the estate of Arbuthnot in the Mearns. She cost scarce £15; yet in those days she was looked upon as bought at rather a foolish price. For all that, I know not of any other three five-pound notes I ever laid out so profitably.

“The bull Panmure 51, again, and as to his dam. Neither

was the price of this bull a bad investment. His price at eighteen months old was £17 17s. While Black Meg of Ardovie was a great bearer of quey calves, this bull was a great getter of males. I saw him stand as winner of the third prize at Aberdeen with his two sons, Monarch 44, and the Colonel, both bred by me, standing beside their father—Monarch having the first and Colonel the second prize. Of course Panmure was by this time some eight or nine years old, and so wanted to some extent the outline and sprightliness of a three or even a five-year-old. Still, and to make allowance for the service he had rendered, there would have been but small mistake, if any, to have made his sons stand below him. I do not think I have ever seen such a dashing three-year-old as he was at Dundee in 1843.

“As to Black Meg of Panmure, dam of the bull Panmure, I think I only saw her once, and all I recollect of her is that she had a large streaked udder, and, if I am correct, was amazingly well ribbed; also a very strong cow. Who the bull Panmure’s father was I am not certain.”

These valuable communications from Mr. Fullerton still left one point uncertain—viz. the sire of Panmure 51. Dr. Jamieson, in his indefatigable efforts to procure reliable information, accordingly prosecuted his inquiries further. He received from Dr. Simpson of Marykirk, in Kincardineshire, the following interesting letter, which we had Dr. Jamieson’s permission to quote. The letter is dated September 30, 1873, and reads:—

“As soon as I thought the harvest would be finished, I went over to have an interview with David Fullerton, who was grieve to the late Lord Panmure at Brechin Castle, when the famous polled bull Panmure was calved. David states that he was out of the cow Black Meg; that his sire was a black bull very like the calf himself, from the farm of Fernyflatt, parish of Kinneff, at that time farmed by Robert Hector. David mentions that during the seventeen years he was grieve at Brechin Castle, there were none of the Shorthorn cattle ever there. Their dairy cows were pure Ayrshires, and were always kept strictly separate from the black polled cattle. He also tells me that Panmure was ultimately bought by Mr. M’Combie of Tillyfour, and remembers well that, previous to that purchase, the Forfarshire breeders always beat the Aberdeenshire ones, but after that, *vice versâ*.”

It may be explained that it was Mr. Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse, Alford, who bought Panmure 51, after he had gained the first prize at the Highland Society’s show in 1843.

Steps were taken in 1876 to amend the record of these

pedigrees in the Herd Book. Mr. Fullerton wrote a letter to the editor of the Herd Book, making a short declaration similar in substance to that given in the foregoing; and breeders possessing Vol. i. of the Herd Book were requested to delete the asterisk prefixed to the entry of Black Meg 766, as well as the words signifying that she was the dam of Panmure 51. As regards the bull Panmure, it was ascertained from Mr. John Collier, Hatton, Arbroath, that he purchased his dam in the year 1839 for Lord Panmure. The purchase was made from Mr. Silver of Netherley, and "it was understood that the cow was bred in Buchan." The sire of Panmure was certified by Mr. Collier to have been a bull named Hector, bred by Mr. Hector, Fernyflatt. This bull does not seem to be entered in the Herd Book. It was decided to regard Black Meg 766 as the cow that belonged to Mr. Fullerton, and that produced his Queen of Ardovie 29; and to hold that the dam of Panmure 51, Black Meg, belonging to Lord Panmure (of whom Mr. Collier testified that she had not a drop of Galloway blood in her), had not been registered. Fuller details are given in the revised edition of the first volume already referred to.

These inaccuracies had thus been officially corrected subsequent to 1876, and further by the explanations given in the revised edition of the early volumes; but the facts were made still more clear by the publication of Mr. Fullerton's and Dr. Simpson's interesting correspondence with Dr. Jamieson.

### KEILLOR JOCKS

Mr. Hugh Watson's herd at Keillor was one of those that in the period that elapsed between the inception and the actual publication of the first volume of the Herd Book, had been scourged by pleuro-pneumonia, and had been finally dispersed. To the causes indicated as explanatory of the confusion that occurred in many of the entries in Vol. i. has to be added, in the case of the Keillor herd, a defective system of nomenclature, most of Mr. Watson's animals having been called by the same names. There was a series of Jocks, distinguished merely by the prefixes "Tarnty," "Black," "Old," "Grey-breasted," "Young," "Second," etc. Then the females went under the common names of "Grannies," "Favourites," or "Beauties." It sometimes happened, too, that these names were applied indiscriminately to different animals, and it would also seem that some at least of the Keillor entries were made from recollection without the aid of documents. Reference

to such easily accessible authorities as show and sale catalogues would have prevented several of the inaccuracies that occurred.

The chief errors in the Keillor pedigrees were those that crept into the entries of the bulls Old Jock 1 and Grey-breasted Jock 2. The pedigree of Old Jock 1, as given in Vol. i., is very meagre. It simply states that he was bred by Hugh Watson, Keillor, and was the sire of certain animals. A footnote mentioned that he was "descended by sire and dam from the old stock of Keillor doddies, a herd which obtained celebrity so far back as 1800. Old Jock gained the Highland Society's first prize in 1844, and was sold for one hundred guineas." It may be mentioned, however, that in 1844 the Highland Society gave no prizes for polled breeding stock. The pedigree of Grey-breasted Jock 2 was thus printed in Vol. i.: "Calved, 1840. Bred by Hugh Watson, Keillor. Sire, Old Jock 1; dam, Favourite 2." The foot-note added, "Grey-breasted Jock obtained the Highland Society's first prize at Dundee in 1843, and at Inverness in 1846, and was afterwards sold to Mr. Kirkaldy, near Ballinasloe, and exhibited by him at Londonderry in 1847, where he carried off the first prize of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1852, at thirteen years old, he gained the sweepstakes over all the bulls in the yard at the Highland Society's show at Perth."

One obvious inaccuracy in this entry is as to the dam of Grey-breasted Jock, who is said to have been Favourite 2; but in the pedigree of Favourite 2 her sire is given as Grey-breasted Jock 2. Then the footnote mentioned that Grey-breasted Jock 2 gained the first prize at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843. According to the date of birth given in the Herd Book, Grey-breasted Jock would in 1843 have been three years old, and if exhibited at Dundee must have competed in the aged class. It is well known that the first prize aged bull at Dundee in 1843 was Panmure 51. It is next stated that Grey-breasted Jock was sold to Mr. Kirkaldy, near Ballinasloe, and gained for him the first prize of the Royal Dublin Society at the show at Londonderry in 1847. The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held a show at Londonderry in 1847, but the first-prize bull was not exhibited by Mr. Kirkaldy, and was not Grey-breasted Jock. The first prize bull, shown by Mr. Watson, was an animal (erroneously entered in the catalogue under the name of Strathmore) "calved in March 1842; bred by the exhibitor." It will strike most people as singular that if Grey-breasted Jock had been sold to Mr. Kirkaldy in Ireland in 1847, he should have again turned up in Mr. Watson's possession in

1852, and gained the sweepstakes at the Perth show of the Highland Society that year.

In the foregoing analysis of the recorded pedigrees and statements in the first edition of Vol. i. of the Herd Book as to Old Jock 1 and Grey-breasted Jock 2 several obvious contradictions are suggested. Minute inquiries were made into the facts, and the entries in Vol. i. were compared with—(1) published letters from Mr. William Watson, son of Mr. Hugh Watson; (2) letters addressed to the authors, in response to applications for information, by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, Coupar-Angus, a contemporary of Mr. Hugh Watson, and well acquainted with his stock; (3) Mr. Hugh Watson's sale catalogue at Auchtertyre in 1853; (4) catalogues of the early shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland; (5) extracts furnished by the recorder of the Highland Society, the late Mr. Thomas Duncan, of the original entries of the Keillor bulls exhibited at the shows of the Highland Society; and (6) the private catalogue of the Tillyfour herd, dated 1850. A summary of the information gleaned from the evidence of these authorities is appended. It has been deemed advisable, in order to make the statement as clear as possible, to give all that was ascertained regarding the whole of the bulls known as Jocks that were at Keillor, and to arrange them in chronological order:—

(1) The first Jock used at Keillor was the bull **TARNTY JOCK**, calved in 1806, and purchased by Mr. Hugh Watson at the Trinity Muir Market, Brechin, in 1808. He is not entered in the Herd Book.

(2) The **SECOND JOCK** was got by Tarnty Jock, and out of one of the cows which Hugh Watson received from his father, William Watson, in 1808. This bull is not entered in the Herd Book.

(3) The third Jock, named **BLACK JOCK**, was got by Jock No. 2 in this list, and out of a sister of his own. This appears to have been the bull that gained for Mr. Watson the first prize at the Highland Society show at Perth in 1829. He is not registered in the Herd Book.

(4) The fourth Jock was **GREY-BREASTED JOCK** (No. 2 of the Herd Book). He was calved in 1839. His sire was Black Jock (No. 3 in this list), and his dam was a cow closely inbred to himself, and not entered in the Herd Book. Grey-breasted Jock, of whom Mr. William Watson and Mr. Ferguson had a distinct recollection, gained the first prize at one of the shows of the Highland Society: it is uncertain which. In 1843 he was exhibited at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, at Belfast, in the catalogue of which

he is entered as "Jock, four years and six months old." He there gained the first premium of forty sovereigns and the medal. After the Belfast show he was sold to Mr. G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Hearneston, Eyrecourt, near Ballinasloe, and never returned to Scotland. He is described by Mr. William Watson as having been "of immense length, short on his leg, elegant in his gait, and masculine-looking: he was grand and massive all over, as well as a most kindly feeder."

(5) The fifth Jock was OLD JOCK (No. 1 of the Herd Book). This bull was bred by Hugh Watson, in 1842. He was got by Grey-breasted Jock (No. 2 of the Herd Book), and was out of Old Favourite—the dam of Favourite 2, and also of Angus 45. Old Favourite was lot 1 of Mr. Watson's sale in 1848, when she was bought by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. In Mr. M'Combie's private catalogue, dated 1850, Angus 45 is stated to have had for dam "No. 1 at Mr. Watson's sale." Old Jock gained the first prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843, and the first prize in the aged class at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1846. The only information given in the entry of the bull at the latter show was, that he was "aged four years and six months, and was bred by the exhibitor." He was also the bull exhibited by Mr. Watson at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Londonderry in 1847, when he gained the first prize. The name under which he was entered at that show was Strathmore; and the confusion of names is still further increased by it being said in the catalogue that he was got by Old Jock—this designation having apparently been applied to the various Keillor bulls named Jock in order of seniority at the time. The age of Old Jock is placed beyond dispute by the entries in the show catalogues. Thus he wins the first prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843; at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1846 he is entered as "aged four years and six months;" at the Royal Irish Society's show at Londonderry in 1847 he is described as having been "calved in March 1842"—these three separate entries strictly corresponding on the point of age.

Old Jock also gained the sweepstakes for bulls at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1852, when he was about eleven years old, although he is entered in the catalogue as fourteen years and four months old. A somewhat noteworthy reference to Old Jock was made in the report of the "Perthshire Advertiser" on the show at Perth in 1852. The report was evidently from the pen of a gentleman who had acted as a judge at the Londonderry show in 1847, and went

on to say : " In the class of old bulls, Mr. Watson showed his celebrated bull, Jock, for the sweepstakes ; he being disqualified for competing for the premium, having obtained the Society's first prize at Inverness in 1846. This bull is confessedly the best animal of the polled breed ever exhibited in a show-yard. Four years ago, at the meeting of the Irish Agricultural Society at Londonderry, we assisted in judging Jock with his competing brethren. He was not only the best bull in his own class, but he stood second for Mr. Purcell's 100-guinea cup for the best animal in the show-yard ; and it was our opinion then, as it is now, that Jock should have stood first. Being second, however, in such circumstances, was high merit, there being thirty-two Shorthorn bulls, many of them first-class, independent of all the other breeding animals in the show-yard." A striking confirmation of the accuracy of the remarks here made about Old Jock is furnished by the catalogue of Mr. Watson's sale at Auchtertyre, in 1853. Nearly all the cows and heifers at that sale are stated to have been got by Old Jock—thus proving, apart from other evidence, that it was this bull that was used by Mr. Watson from 1843 to 1852. Mr. Dixon, in "Field and Fern," says Old Jock was one of Mr. Hugh Watson's favourite bulls. He was, observes Mr. Dixon, "the most stylish of the lot, and showed, as his owner never scrupled to say, much of the Shorthorn superiority in hair and touch." Mr. Ferguson says : "Old Jock was the best polled bull I ever saw ; and he never looked better than when he was taken in at 180 guineas at the Keillor sale in 1848, at which Mr. Wetherell officiated as auctioneer, using the sand-glass." Mr. William Watson says : "My father used to think Old Jock the best bull he ever bred ; and, as a sire, he has never been surpassed in the annals of polled stock. He was a grand grazer, iron in constitution, and of superlative quality."

(6) The sixth Jock was **BLACK JOCK** (No. 3 of the Herd Book). This bull, calved in 1848, was got by Old Jock 1, and out of Old Grannie 1. He was purchased by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, when three months old, for seventeen guineas, and was used in his herd.

(7) The seventh Jock was **YOUNG JOCK** (No. 4 of the Herd Book), calved in May 1849 ; he was also by Old Jock 1, and Mr. Ferguson says he was out of Octavia 331. He gained the first prize at the Highland Society show at Perth in 1852, at which he was entered as "3 years and 4 months old." Young Jock was acquired by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, in whose herd he was afterwards used.

It is thus established that in the first edition of Vol. i. of



the Herd Book the identity of Grey-breasted Jock 2 and Old Jock 1 has been confounded. It appears evident that Grey-breasted Jock 2, who was the senior and not the junior, as would be gathered from the entries, never returned to Scotland after his appearance at Belfast in 1843, and that he was succeeded as stock sire at Keillor by his son Old Jock 1, whose fame excelled that of Grey-breasted Jock, and who continued in service in Mr. Watson's herd until 1853 or 1854. It follows from this, that most of the animals credited to Grey-breasted Jock 2 were really got by Old Jock 1. Only a few of the more celebrated need here be mentioned—viz. Black Jock 3, Young Jock 4, Strathmore 5, Angus 45, etc. The most important link in this chain of evidence is perhaps the fact that Grey-breasted Jock was sold to Mr. Kirkaldy of Hearnbrook in 1843, and remained in Ireland. It should also be added that Mr. William Watson and Mr. Ferguson agree in stating that Old Jock 1 was the bull exhibited at Dundee in 1843, Inverness in 1846, and Perth in 1852.

#### KEILLOR FAVOURITES AND BEAUTIES

From the remarks as to the Keillor Jocks, it will be seen that there were two noted cows belonging to Mr. Watson that were named Favourite. Old Favourite (the dam of Old Jock 1, of Angus 45, and of Favourite 2) was not entered in the Herd Book. She was a famous show cow, and was sold at Mr. Watson's sale in 1848 to Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, for 40 guineas. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, bought her daughter, Favourite 2.

There has been confusion regarding the cows at Keillor called Beauty. Three, at least, of the Keillor cows were named Beauty. One of these, Beauty of Buchan 5, passed into the possession of Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry. Another was Beauty (not registered), best known as the dam of Emily 332, from whom springs the famous Ballindalloch Ericas. In the volumes of the Herd Book published prior to 1879, Emily was said to have been out of Beauty 96, bred by Sir James Carnegie. In the notes supplied by the Honourable Charles Carnegie on the Kinnaird herd, this inaccuracy is fully dealt with. Emily 332 was bought by the Earl of Southesk for £37 at Mr. Watson's sale in September 1853. She was lot 20 of the sale, and her pedigree was printed in the catalogue as follows—"Angus heifer: by Old Jock, dam Beauty—the dam of Sir T. Burnett's famous bull." Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, informed the authors that this Beauty, bred at Keillor, the dam of Emily 332, became the property of Sir Alex. Burnett, and

that Mr. Hugh Watson bought her and her yearling bull, The Baronet 339, back from Crathes in 1856.

Another Beauty bred at Keillor was Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180. The record of her breeding in the Herd Book was that she was by Young Jock 4, and out of Favourite 2; but, after investigation, the Polled Cattle Society decided that this was not correct, so that the pedigree in the Herd Book now ends with "Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, bred by Hugh Watson, Keillor." She was a very good cow, with a large lump on one of her fore-legs, and was bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour at the Keillor sale in 1860 for £64. At Tillyfour she produced Ruth 1169 and Jilt 973.

At the Keillor sale in 1860, Mr. M'Combie also bought the daughter of Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd, named Miss Watson 987, for £34 or £37. Miss Watson, who was sold at the Tillyfour sale in 1867 to Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, is erroneously entered in the original edition of Vol. ii. of the Herd Book as out of Beauty of Buchan 5, the error being repeated in the pedigree of Miss M'Combie of Fyvie 1519, a daughter of Miss Watson, and purchased by the late Colonel Gordon at the Tillyfour sale in 1867 for 61 guineas. It also occurs in the pedigrees of the bulls Derby 377, Disraeli 401, Reform 408, and Taurus 410—all of whom were descended from Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, and not from Beauty of Buchan 5, whose dam was Old Grannie 1.

#### MONARCH 44 AND THE TILLYFOUR VICTORS

The pedigrees of the bull Monarch 44 and the three Victors—Victor 46, Victor 2nd 47, and Victor 3rd 193—who figure prominently in the records of the early Tillyfour cattle, have been imperfectly registered in Vol. i. of the Herd Book. The information given in the Herd Book can be supplemented from the private catalogue of the Tillyfour herd, dated 1st January, 1850, loaned to the authors by Mr. R. C. Auld, Mr. M'Combie's nephew. Monarch 44, calved 1843, and bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardovie, was by Panmure 51, and out of Julia 671. These facts are stated in the Herd Book. Of Julia 671, however, no particulars are given in the Herd Book entry, except that she was bred by Mr. Fullerton. She was got by Panmure 51, and was out of Susanna, whose dam was Black Meg 766, and sire Captain 97. Mr. Fullerton remarked that Susanna did Black Meg no discredit. The three Victors were full brothers, all bred by Mr. M'Combie, got by Monarch 44, and out of Jean Ann 206. Victor 46 was calved in 1846, Victor 2nd 47 in 1848, and Victor 3rd 193 in 1850.

## CHAPTER VI

### HISTORIC HERDS

THE history of the origin, building up, and composition of the famous early herds of the past has an important bearing not only upon those now in existence, but likewise upon the position which the breed generally has come to occupy. Details relating to those herds that, although now dispersed, have in the greatest measure contributed to the improvement of the breed will therefore be given, and the work of several of the pioneers traced in fuller detail than in a preceding chapter.

#### KEILLOR

As already noticed, Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, Forfarshire, was the first to establish a regular herd of polled cattle. His operations are described in Chapter IV., and therefore a short sketch will suffice here.

One of the most notable animals bred by Mr. Watson, was Old Grannie, or the Prima Cow, No. 1 of the Herd Book. She was calved in 1824, and died on July 1, 1859, at the age of thirty-five years and six months. Mr. Watson's object in retaining her till she died of old age was to ascertain how long an animal of the breed with a fine constitution could be profitably kept, and to what age it would live in its natural state. Old Grannie was the dam of 25 calves, 11 of which were registered in the Herd Book. She ceased to breed in her twenty-ninth year, and yielded no milk after nursing the calf of the previous year. She was exhibited at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1858, when her owner was awarded the Society's medal as the exhibitor of so remarkable an animal. The cattleman (James Thomson) who had attended her all her lifetime, and had been in the service of Mr. Watson for forty-two years, was presented with a medal and premium of 100 francs by the "Société Protection des



KEILLOR HOUSE.  
(MR. HUGH WATSON.)



TILLYFOUR.  
(MR. WM. M'COMBIE.)



Animaux Justice et Compassion Hygiène de Paris," through their secretary, M. Dutrone. A photograph of the old cow, taken two days before she died, was, at the request of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, placed in the collection of cattle photographs at Balmoral in October 1859. Of this photograph an engraving appears in Vol. i. of the Herd Book, from which these facts are extracted. The following are the names of the calves of Old Grannie, whose pedigrees are recorded in the Herd Book: Bulls, Strathmore 5, calved 1851; Old Windsor 115, sire Black Jock 3; First Memus 129, sire Black Jock 3; Hugh 130, calved 1852, sire Old Jock 1; The Baron 134, sire Black Jock 3. Cows: Hope 3, sire Grey-breasted Jock 2; Lady Clara 4, sire Grey-breasted Jock 2; Beauty of Buchan 5, sire Grey-breasted Jock 2; Young Favourite 61, sire Grey-breasted Jock 2; Edinburgh 64, sire Grey-breasted Jock 2; Keillor 231, calved 1852, sire Old Jock 1. It is probable that the date of calving of some of these is inaccurately stated, and it may be noted that while the last-named is given in the list of her produce as one of the calves of Old Grannie, the dam is not specifically stated in the entry of Keillor 231. The blood of Old Grannie circulates in the male line in many existing tribes of cattle, and she has also several living female descendants. In 1839, Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, obtained from Mr. Watson two of Old Grannie's daughters—Young Favourite 61 and Edinburgh 64—and they are worthily represented by the Kinochtry Princesses, Baronesses, and Emilys, to whom reference is made in other portions of this work. Another daughter of Old Grannie, Lady Clara 4, was bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, from whom her daughter Mariana 622 passed into the possession of Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene.

There are still numerous descendants of the Keillor cows Old Favourite (who has not been registered in the Herd Book) and her daughter Favourite 2, respecting the identity of whom there has been some confusion which it is impossible to completely unravel. Favourite 2 was bought by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry; and Old Favourite was sold to Mr. Bowie in 1848, but she left no female produce at Mains of Kelly, although she was the dam of Mr. Bowie's bull Earl Spencer 2nd 25. Old Favourite was the dam of Old Jock 1 and Angus 45. From Favourite 2, Mr. Ferguson's Favourite family is directly descended. Octavia 331 was bought by the Earl of Southesk at Mr. Watson's sale at Auchtertyre in 1853 for £44, being entered in the catalogue as got by Old Jock and out of Old Favourite. Octavia is without female representative, but her blood is preserved by the stock descended from her in the

male line, these being particularly associated with the Kinochtry, Mountblairy, and Montbleton herds.

Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, was purchased by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour at the Keillor dispersion sale in 1860 for £64. In Mr. M'Combie's possession, she, as already noted, bred in 1863 Jilt 973, and in 1865 Ruth of Tillyfour 1169, both by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366. The tribe is further represented by the offspring of Miss Watson 987, purchased at Keillor in 1860 by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour.

The Keillor blood is further maintained in the female line by the Ballindalloch Ericas. Emily 332, bred at Keillor, and out of one of Mr. Watson's cows called Beauty, was bought by the Earl of Southesk at the Auchtertyre sale in 1853 for 39 guineas, Octavia and Emily having been the two highest-priced animals at the sale. Emily's daughter, Erica 843, by Cupbearer 59, was acquired from Lord Southesk by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, and with her he founded his well-known Erica tribe.

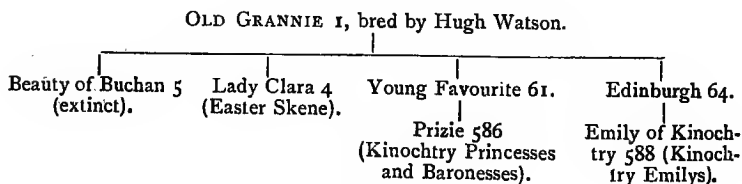
A very superior cow called Dora 333, bred by Mr. Watson, was bought by the Earl of Southesk. She founded a valuable tribe, extinct in the female line, but still potent in the male line, through the bulls Druid 225, Damascus 495, Don Fernando 514, Delaware 457, and Draco 338.

Mr. Harry Shaw, Bogfern, obtained two heifers from Mr. Watson. From one of them, Jane of Bogfern 540, by Grey-breasted Jock 2, there are some descendants, one of the most noted perhaps having been Lord Fife's fine cow Corriemulzie 1701.

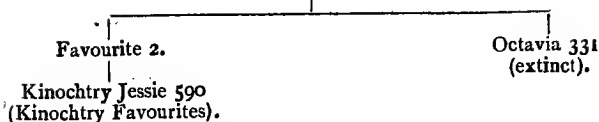
From another Keillor cow, named Panmure 278, the Portlethen Pansy family springs.

The following shows the leading Keillor strains of which female representatives exist, as well as those that are extinct in the female line:—

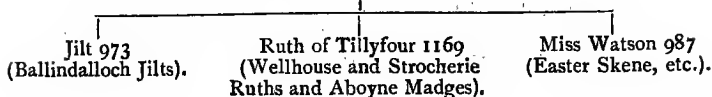
### KEILLOR FAMILIES.



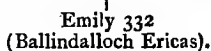
OLD FAVOURITE, bred by Hugh Watson.



BEAUTY OF TILLYFOUR 2nd 1180, bred by Hugh Watson.



BEAUTY, bred by Hugh Watson.



DORA 333, bred by Hugh Watson  
(extinct in female line).

JANE OF BOGFERN 540, bred by Hugh Watson  
(Collithie, Gavenwood, Burnshangiè, etc.).

PANMURE 278, bred by Hugh Watson  
(Portlethen Pansys).

There is scarcely a herd of polled cattle in which the blood of the Keillor bulls is not present. For information regarding the Keillor Jocks readers are referred to the chapter immediately preceding. Another celebrated bull bred by Mr. Watson was Angus 45, by Old Jock 1, and out of Old Favourite. He was the first prize two-year-old at the Highland Society's Show in 1848, and the judges on that occasion reported of him "that he may with justice be classed as the most perfect animal of the breed ever exhibited." Angus was bought in 1848 by Mr. McCombie of Tillyfour for 36 guineas, and his subsequent career is noticed in connection with that herd. Another and scarcely less impressive bull bred at Keillor was Pat 29, by Old Jock 1, and out of Favourite 2. He was the sire of Cupbearer 59 and Hanton 228, whose names are found in numerous pedigrees. Marquis 212, also a son of Old Jock 1, proved a most useful sire in the Portlethen herd; as did also Fyvie 13, who, although not bred by Mr. Watson, was by Old Jock 1,



and out of a cow bred at Keillor. The bull Craigo 260, whose name figures prominently in connection with the Ballindalloch, Montbletton, and Mains of Advie herds, was out of a cow bred by Mr. Watson. Several of the early Kinochtry sires, in addition to the Jocks, were bred at Keillor, notably Hugh 130, the last calf of Old Grannie 1. Among the sires bred at Keillor may also be mentioned Strathmore 5 (used in the Crathes herd), Adam 39 (the sire of President 205), Protection 49, Maynooth 58 (whose name appears in Balwylo pedigrees), Old Windsor 115, Emperor 128, First Memus 582, The Baron 134, Wattie 135, Deeside 168, etc.

Mr. Watson sold large drafts in 1848 and 1853; and in 1860, after a most successful and distinguished career, the Keillor herd was dispersed. Times were bad then, and the herd was not in good order, having shortly before passed through a heavy ordeal of pleuro-pneumonia. The prices were accordingly comparatively low. It has, however, been sufficiently well established that the Keillor Doddies, the dispersion of which occurred under these adverse circumstances, exerted a most powerful influence on the improvement of other herds; and there is no likelihood that those interested in polled cattle will overlook or underestimate the services of Mr. Watson, continued without intermission for more than half a century, in developing the merits and spreading the reputation of the breed.

#### ARDOVIE AND ARDESTIE

Mr. William Fullerton, who farmed at Ardovie, and latterly at Ardestie, commenced to breed polled cattle in 1833, his first important purchase being the cow Black Meg 766. The famous bull Panmure 51 was added to the herd in 1841. For particulars respecting the breeding and appearance of Black Meg 766 and Panmure 51, whose descendants are now held in high favour, readers are referred to the exhaustive statements respecting them contained in the preceding chapter. In a letter written in 1876 to Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, Mr. Fullerton remarked: "When I purchased the bull Panmure 51, late in September or early in October, 1841, he was a year and six months old, so he was three years old off in 1843 when he gained the first prize in the class of aged bulls at the Highland Society's show at Dundee. He cost me £17 17s., a price which a calf would not likely have brought." Panmure became one of the most impressive bulls in the history of the breed. In Volume i. of the Herd Book there are eleven of his calves registered, but that is only a small number of his produce.

The calves got by Panmure, whose pedigrees are printed in Volume i., are: bulls—Richmond 6, calved in 1844, and who passed into the possession of Mr. Ruxton, Farnell; Earl Spencer 24, calved in 1844, and well known in connection with the Mains of Kelly herd; and Monarch 44, calved in 1843, bought by Mr. Ruxton, and sold by him to Mr. Arklay, Bowhill, Brechin, from whom he was acquired by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour: cows—Princess 47, calved in 1843, the dam of the celebrated Balwylo sire President 205; Lady Panmure 59, who belonged to Mr. Ferguson when in Ashmore; Eliza 65, who also belonged to Mr. Ferguson; Jean Ann 206, calved in 1844, from whom Mr. M'Combie's Victors were bred; Miss Taylor 230, calved in 1853; Queen Mother 348, calved in 1843 (out of Queen of Ardovie 29), the foundress of the renowned Queen tribe; Queen of Scots 72, and Eppy 73, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene: Queen of Kinochtry 572 that belonged to Mr. Ferguson; and Princess's Daughter 832, who was bred by Mr. Hugh Watson.

As has already been observed, there is not the slightest doubt that Panmure left many more calves than those that have found a place in the Herd Book. In 1843 he was sold to Mr. Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse, Alford, and was used extensively, and with splendid results, in his herd, as also in the herds of many others in the Vale of Alford. Of his numerous progeny in Aberdeenshire, however, there is little record further than that contained in the pedigrees of the animals purchased at Mr. Fullerton's sale. This sale was held in 1844, and the event may be truly described as a starting-point in the annals of the breed. Elsewhere, the principal descendants of Mr. Fullerton's Queen Mother 348 are fully dealt with. Mr. M'Combie has placed it on record that—"It is to Mr. Fullerton I owe my success as a breeder. I shall always look up to him as the founder of my stock. From the cow Queen [Queen Mother], bought by me from Mr. Fullerton, has sprung a race of females that have driven competition before them in Scotland, England, and France."

Although it is chiefly in the descendants of Black Meg 766, the dam of Queen of Ardovie 29, who produced Queen Mother 348, that Mr. Fullerton's fame as a breeder is preserved, these were by no means the only animals of celebrity bred by him. Susan of Balwylo 422, and Isabella of Balwylo 423, who established tribes at Balwylo, were bred by Mr. Fullerton, as were also Lively 256, the foundress of the Portlethen family of that name; Flora 70, the foundress of a family of Floras at The Thorn; Guinea Pig 120, who went to Mains of Kelly, and from whom Mr. Bowie's Gainsborough bulls were descended;

Ardestie 1183, the progenitrix of the Mains of Kelly Ardesties; and others of lesser note.

Isabella of Balwyllo 423, Susan of Balwyllo 422, and Lively 256, bred by Mr. Fullerton, were got by the bull Earl o' Buchan 57, first prize winner in the aged class at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1850. In the letter from Mr. Fullerton to Mr. Bowie, already alluded to, a few interesting particulars regarding Earl o' Buchan 57 are given. Mr. Fullerton says: "I bought a bull from the late Mr. Cooper, Hillbrae, Buchan, and I fearlessly called this bull Earl o' Buchan. I found out the bull in this way. His mother was a great big cow, with splendid back and hooks, and plenty of hair; she had a 'snod' rather short head, and had a tap hanging down over her forehead. If you could have found a fault, she was thin on her thighs, but on the whole a wonderful cow, and of great substance. I saw the cow and her calf in the show-yard at the Highland Society's meeting at Aberdeen in 1846. The cow, I think, calved in the yard, and it was fancying the calf that made me buy the cow. It was lying covered up with grass at its mother's head, and I only saw its head at first sight. Its face was all glazed like, as you have seen a calf's face when the mother is like to drown it with milk. I made the man take the grass off the calf and set it on its feet. It pleased me much. Mr. Cooper would not sell, he said; but by the help of Mr. Paterson, Mulben; Mr. M'Combie, and others, I at length bought cow and calf. I won at Glasgow with the bull. It is a mistake to say the mark of the blistering was then on his side. He did not take pleuro when my beasts died. I suppose I saved him by keeping him in an end of the straw-barn."

The last observation as to Earl o' Buchan recalls the disastrous fate of Mr. Fullerton's fine herd, which is one of the most melancholy incidents in the records of the breed. Here is Mr. Fullerton's own pathetic statement: "My herd was swept off by pleuro in 1859, when in five months I buried 100 head of, I believe, the best herd of polled cattle in Scotland at the time. I reckoned my loss was not under £2000; but had this [1876] been the date of my loss, the figure would have to be raised a little. How my beasts caught the disease, I could never say. I had more polled cattle than my farm would keep, and I had animals on several other farms, both on grass and turnips, which had, I suppose, brought home the fell disease. I had again got a considerable length to recoup my old position, but three times my herd—of nearly thirty at one time, and twenty head or thereby at other two times—was carried away."

But for the sales made by Mr. Fullerton in 1843 and 1844, it is possible that his choice cattle would now be without representatives. Thanks, however, chiefly to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, no families of polled stock are more numerous or more valued than the descendants of those cultivated seventy years ago by Mr. Fullerton at Ardovie and Ardestie.

### TILLYFOUR

In other portions of this work, allusion is made to the position and proceedings of Mr. Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour, as a breeder of polled cattle. Here an effort will be made to furnish a sketch of the materials of which his herd was composed, and an account of his system of breeding, with notes on some of the more remarkable animals reared at Tillyfour. The Tillyfour herd dates from 1830, Mr. M'Combie having about that time succeeded his father in the farm. An accurate description of the stock with which Mr. M'Combie first acquired his fame as a breeder is furnished in the private catalogue of his herd, dated January 1, 1850.

#### *The Foundation Stock*

In a short prefatory note to the catalogue, Mr. M'Combie remarked that "he had directed his earnest attention to the improvement of the Aberdeen or Angus polled breed, with respect to size, symmetry, fineness of bone, strength of constitution, and disposition to accumulate fat, sparing no expense in obtaining the finest animals from the purest stocks." The following is a list of the cows that were in the Tillyfour herd in 1850: (1) Young Charlotte 103, bred by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies, sire Black Hugh 316, dam Charlotte; (2) Lady Ann of Balgavies 102, bred by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies, sire Black Hugh 316, dam Lady Ann; (3) Jean Ann 206, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Mains of Ardovie, sire Panmure 51, dam Queen of Ardovie 29; (4) Princess, bred by Mr. Fullerton, sire, Panmure 51, dam a pure Angus cow; (5) Lady Scott, bred by Mr. Scott, Balwylo, sire Albert, dam belonging to Mr. Scott; (6) Cleopatra, bred by Mr. Scott, Balwylo, sire Albert, dam belonging to Mr. Scott; (7) Balwylo, bred by Mr. Scott, Balwylo, got by the first prize two-year-old bull at the Eastern Forfarshire Society's show in 1843, dam May Rose; (8) Queen Mother 348, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardovie, sire Panmure 51, dam Queen of Ardovie 29; (9) Victoria, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, sire Second Jock (Old Jock 1), dam belonging to Mr. Watson; (10) Clara, bred by Mr.

Watson, Keillor, sire Second Jock (Old Jock 1), dam belonging to Mr. Watson; (11) Violet, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, sire First Jock (Grey-breasted Jock 2), dam a pure Angus cow; (12) Matchless, bred by the owner, sire Panmure 51, dam Matilda; (13) Duchess, bred by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser; (14) Matilda, bred by the late Mr. Williamson, St. John's Wells; (15) Diana, bred by the owner, sire Monarch 44, dam Georgiana; (16) Mary, bred by Mr. Wilson, Nether-ton of Clatt; (17) Jenny Lind 27, bred by Mr. Pirie, Collithie; (18) Georgiana, bred by the owner; (19) Amelia, breeder unknown; (20) Susan, bred by Mr. David Watt, Kintoche, sire Rory; (21) Lola Montes 208, sire Monarch 44, dam Queen Mother 348; (22) Young Jean Ann 144, sire Monarch 44, dam Jean Ann 206; (23) May Rose, bred by the owner, sire first prize bull at Eastern Forfarshire Agricultural Association's show, dam Balwylo; (24) Fair Maid, bred by the owner, sire Monarch 44, dam Lady Scott; (25) Sophia, bred by the owner, sire Monarch 44, dam Georgiana; (26) Young Mary, sire Monarch 44, dam Mary; (27) Annabella, bred by the late Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray. The bulls in the Tilly-four herd in 1850 were Victor 46, bred by Mr. M'Combie, sire Monarch 44, dam Jean Ann 206; Angus 45, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, sire Second Jock (Old Jock 1), dam No. 1 at Mr. Watson's sale (Old Favourite); and Victor 2nd 47, bred by Mr. M'Combie, sire Monarch 44, dam Jean Ann 206. The bulls referred to, as most intimately connected with the herd at the time, were Panmure 51, and his son Monarch 44. In order to provide sufficient information to enable the reader to identify the cows and bulls in the Tillyfour herd in 1850, the Herd Book numbers have been filled in where possible. Mr. M'Combie's practice apparently was to refer to animals bred in Forfarshire as "Angus;" to those bred in Aberdeenshire, and unconnected with the Forfarshire stock, as "Aberdeen;" and to those bred by himself in which the "Angus" and "Aberdeen" blood was mingled, as "Aberdeen and Angus."

### *The Queen Tribe*

The strain with which Mr. M'Combie's name is most closely identified is that of the Ardvie Queens, and to the members of this tribe special allusion will now be made. The notes in a former chapter on famous early polled cattle, and the remarks on the herd of Mr. Fullerton, Ardvie, convey details, so far as known, regarding the breeding and characteristics of Black Meg 766, and her daughter, Queen of Ardvie 29, whose sire was Captain 97, bred by Mr. Sime,

Panlathie. Mr. M'Combie was present at the Ardovie sale in 1844, and purchased a yearling heifer out of Queen of Ardovie 29, that he afterwards called Queen Mother 348, the name having been suggested by the controversy then raging in reference to the Spanish marriages. Queen Mother was by the celebrated bull, Panmure 51, and the price paid for her was only £12 10s. The cow proved somewhat obstinate as a breeder. Mr. H. H. Dixon, in "Field and Fern," says: "As she turned from her few first services, she was put for a penalty to draw wood, and did all the ridging-up of thirty acres of turnips as well." It was not until 1847 that she had her first calf. Queen Mother gained numerous prizes at the national and local shows, being, when thirteen years old, the second prize cow in a very strong class at the Highland Society's meeting at Inverness in 1856. She was then sold to Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and died on August 20, 1858, apparently from old age.

The Herd Book records four calves out of Queen Mother—Lola Montes 208, Bloomer 201, Windsor 202, and Victoria of Kelly 345. The first three were bred by Mr. M'Combie, and the last was bred by Mr. Bowie after he obtained the cow in 1856. In Mr. M'Combie's book, "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders," he enunciates opinions as to breeding which it will be useful to quote here. "In-and-in breeding," he says, "may be pursued for a time, until the type is developed; but to continue for any length of time to breed in-and-in is not only against my experience, but, I believe, against nature." In the breeding of these three daughters of Queen Mother, the principle on which Mr. M'Combie proceeded is illustrated. He desired to "develop the type," and for that purpose resorted to the mating of animals very closely related. He put Queen Mother to Monarch 44, bred by Mr. Fullerton, and acquired by Mr. M'Combie shortly after the Ardovie sale in 1844. Queen Mother, as already mentioned, was by Panmure 51, and Monarch was not only a son of Panmure, but also out of Julia 671, a daughter of Panmure. Moreover, Julia was out of Susanna, a daughter of Captain 97 and Black Meg 766. From this mating of Queen Mother and Monarch came, in 1847, the heifer calf Lola Montes 208, while another mating of Queen Mother and Monarch resulted, in 1849, in the production of Bloomer 201. Mr. M'Combie then slightly varied his system, only, however, in the direction of still greater concentration of blood. Queen Mother was, in 1849, put to Victor 46. Victor was a son of Monarch 44, and out of Jean Ann 206, a full sister of Queen Mother 348. Thus Queen Mother, Monarch, and Jean Ann were all by Panmure.

Those acquainted with such matters will recognise that, by these alliances, the blood of Panmure was nearly as much concentrated in the Tillyfour herd as was that of Favourite 252 in the early Shorthorn pedigrees of Charles and Robert Colling. There was certainly no degeneracy in the produce of this very close cross between Victor and Queen Mother, for the cow Windsor 202, who resulted from it, was one of the most handsome as well as one of the best breeding animals at Tillyfour. Notwithstanding her excellence, however, Mr. M'Combie evidently thought he had gone far enough in the direction of in-breeding.

*The Bulls Angus, Hanton, and others*

In fact, it would appear as if he had considered that he had gone too far, because, instead of, as might have been expected, following up the use of Monarch and Victor on the closely-bred Panmure cows with a slightly diluted out-cross, he next introduced into his herd a bull that, so far as the Herd Book shows, had no connection with his own stock. This was the celebrated Angus 45, calved 1846, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, got by Old Jock 1, and out of Old Favourite. In taking this step, Mr. M'Combie proved, what was frequently manifested in his career as a breeder, that he was not influenced by jealousy of any rival. When he discovered a really good and pure-bred animal, he did not care, provided it suited his purpose, in whose herd it had been produced, but bought it if he happened to be in want of it. Mr. M'Combie had already developed the type of his Queen tribe, and had proved its excellence by its capacity to produce within itself such stock as Lola Montes, Bloomer, and Windsor. He could therefore afford to disregard any suggestions that he was in danger of compromising his reputation as a breeder by going to Keillor for a stock sire. Angus joined the Tillyfour herd in 1848, having been bought at Mr. Watson's sale that year for the comparatively small sum of £36. In the notice of the Keillor herd is quoted the opinion of the judges at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1848 as to the merits of Angus, who there won the first prize, Mr. M'Combie's Victor being second. Angus was used for a considerable time at Tillyfour, but it is a singular fact that only three calves got by him, and out of cows descended from Queen Mother, are entered in the Herd Book. These were—Charlotte 203, out of Lola Montes; The Belle 205, out of Bloomer; and Beauty of Morlich 2072, out of Windsor 202. It is from Lola Montes's calf Charlotte that the most valued branch of the Queen tribe has sprung.

Charlotte, considered to be one of the best cows bred at Tillyfour, had a most distinguished show-yard career, on which it need only be remarked here that her winnings included first prizes at the Highland Society's show, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1856.

Angus was succeeded at Tillyfour in 1854 by Hanton 228, purchased from his breeder, Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, for £105, after he had gained the first prize of the Highland Society at Berwick. Hanton was got by Pat 29, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor (a son of Old Jock 1 and Favourite 2), and out of Lizzie 227, whose sire, Spencer's Son 154, was a grandson of Panmure 51. Mr. M'Combie in using him, therefore, was able, at the same time that he continued the blood of Angus 45, to infuse more of the Panmure blood among his stock. Hanton got a great many excellent calves, and he was used with special success on the Angus 45 cows, the most noteworthy produce being Charlotte's three daughters—the invincible Pride of Aberdeen 581, Empress of France 578, and Daisy of Tillyfour 1165.

It is very instructive and interesting to observe Mr. M'Combie's next step in breeding. Hanton gave a diluted re-infusion of Panmure blood, and so satisfied does Mr. M'Combie seem to have been with the result, that he altered in practice the principle he had laid down—that in-and-in breeding should be abandoned after the type is developed. It has been stated that the cow Windsor 202 was the closest of the in-bred daughters of Queen Mother. Mr. M'Combie bred from her in 1856 the splendid bull Windsor 221, by Hanton 228. He was not then in need of a stock sire, Hanton being still in use, so Windsor 221 was sold to Mr. Brown, Westertown. In 1858 the cow Windsor 202 calved, to Hanton, Rob Roy Macgregor 267, and this full brother of Windsor 221 was the animal Mr. M'Combie selected to succeed Hanton. It will have been gathered from these remarks that Rob Roy Macgregor had not the violent Angus 45 cross. He was used in the herd with much success, and was followed by his son Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, who was out of Maid of Orleans 580 (a daughter of Bloomer 201 and Hanton), and also without the Angus 45 cross. Black Prince of Tillyfour is believed to have been one of the most impressive bulls bred by Mr. M'Combie. By the successive use of Hanton, his son, Rob Roy Macgregor, and Rob Roy Macgregor's son, Black Prince of Tillyfour, Mr. M'Combie had again gone as far in the direction of line breeding as his opinions on the subject would permit him; and he then thought it advisable to have some more fresh blood.



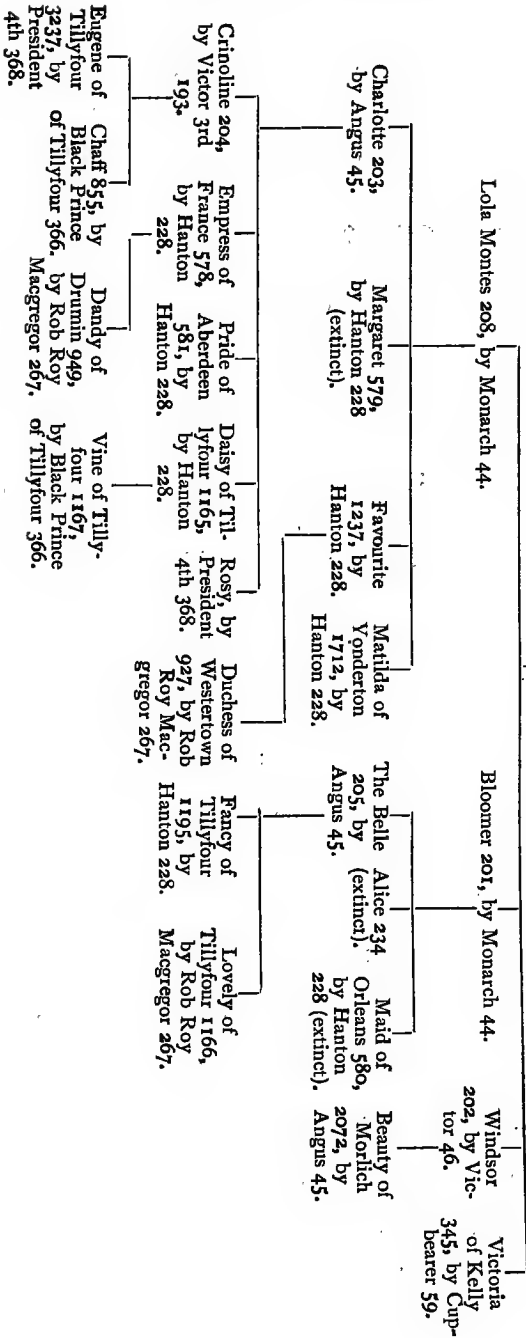
Mr. M'Combie's next choice of a sire was in every respect most judicious. He attended the Kinnaird sale in 1861, and purchased the bull calf Don Fernando 514, bred by the Earl of Southesk. Don Fernando was a son of Windsor 221, of Mr. M'Combie's own breeding, and his dam, Dulcinea 334, was out of the Keillor cow Dora 333, her sire Cupbearer 59, going back to the Keillor and Ardovie blood, so skilfully blended at Mains of Kelly. As a successor to Don Fernando, Mr. M'Combie bought President 4th 368, bred by Mr. Leslie, The Thorn. His show-yard achievements alone—he having been first prize yearling and two-year-old at Highland Society's shows—would have entitled him to a place at Tillyfour, but in addition to that, his breeding was very fine. An analysis of his pedigree discloses a strong infusion of Panmure and Ardovie blood, mixed with Keillor strains. Bright 454, by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, and out of Mr. Collie's Normahal, was next used. In Mr. M'Combie's subsequent selection of sires there was not perhaps quite so much method displayed, although most of the bulls were more or less intimately connected with the Panmure and Queen sorts. It should be borne in mind that it was in 1868 that Mr. M'Combie was chosen to represent his native county in Parliament, and during the time he occupied a seat in the Legislature of the country—from 1868 to 1876, when he retired—he was necessarily unable to exercise so much personal supervision as formerly over the management of his herd.

It will be useful to give on the next page a table showing the principal descendants of Queen Mother 348, discontinuing the list with the names of animals that have formed families, and noting the lines that are without living female representatives.

Of the descendants of Queen Mother, Charlotte 203, and her daughter Pride of Aberdeen 581, were the most illustrious. After the preceding remarks nothing need be said here regarding the celebrity of the animals embraced in their pedigrees. Nor is it necessary at present to enlarge on their individual merit. Sufficient proof of their excellence is found in the fact, that these two cows were considered about the best of any breed exhibited at two great International shows—Charlotte at Paris in 1857, and Pride of Aberdeen at Battersea in 1862. Mr. M'Combie paid special attention to the development of the branch of the Queen tribe founded by Pride of Aberdeen. She bred exceedingly well, and the family of polled cattle in which occur the names of Mr. M'Combie's favourite cows, Pride of Aberdeen, Charlotte, and Queen Mother, is held in very high esteem by breeders.

HISTORIC HERDS

QUEEN MOTHER 348, calved 1843, sire Panmure 51, dam Queen of Ardovie 29,  
by Captain 97, g.d. Black Meg 766.



It ought to be noticed that at Mr. Fullerton's sale in 1844, Mr. M'Combie purchased Jean Ann 206, a full sister of Queen Mother. From her he bred his three Victor bulls, as also Young Jean Ann 144, who was the dam of the Highland Society's first prize cow Fair Maid of Perth 313, by Angus 45. The strain is now extinct in the female line.

#### *Other Tillyfour Tribes*

Hitherto the remarks on the Tillyfour herd have been confined to the members of the Queen tribe bred there. Although that was the family to the rearing of which Mr. M'Combie devoted his chief attention, he also owned and bred several famous animals of other strains. Among these may be mentioned Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180 bred at Keillor. Besides several good bulls, Beauty 2nd bred Miss Watson 987 by President 3rd 246; Jilt 973 by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366; and Ruth of Tillyfour 1169 also by Black Prince of Tillyfour. It is not necessary at present to dwell on the many distinguished descendants of this fine old Keillor family. Of other celebrated animals owned or bred by Mr. M'Combie, a few may be noticed as follows: Raniston 352, the foundress of the Drumin Beauty and the Mulben Caroline families; Young Jenny Lind 207, the foundress of the Mains of Kelly Jennets; Kate 12, foundress of the Kinnaird Kathleens; Young Charlotte 103, foundress of the Montbletton Charlottes; Bess 1181, foundress of the Indego Graces; Bracelet 1010, by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, foundress of the Melville Bracelets; Mayflower of Montbletton 614, foundress of the Montbletton Mayflowers; Mr. Collie's prize cow Mayflower 314; Normahal 726, and Zara 1228, from whom sprung the Ardgay Zaras; Nightingale 262, foundress of the Portlethen Nightingales; Heiress of Balwylo 461, from whom descends the Isabellas formerly at Montbletton; Lady Clara 4, and Mariana 622, from whom sprang the Easter Skene Lady Claras; Young Lady Ann 307, foundress of the Westertown Lady Anns; Matchless 390, representing the very old herd of Mr. Williamson, St. John's Wells, from whom Mr. Brown, Westertown, bred the dam of President of Westertown 354, etc. Some years before his death, Mr. M'Combie added to his herd from Mulben and Aboyne a good many descendants of Pride of Aberdeen. He also bought members of the Sybil and Halt families from Baads, and these became very distinguished in his hands. Purchases were further made at Rothiemay, Easter Tulloch, Melville, and elsewhere.

*Recollections of Tillyfour Cattle*

A few remarks from an eye-witness descriptive of some of the most famous of the Tillyfour cattle are available. These were received in 1881 from the late Mr. W. Joss, Blairshinnoch, Banff, who had charge of the Tillyfour herd in its palmy days, from 1857 to 1868. Mr. Joss's remarks are so interesting, and his sketch is so graphic, that his statement is presented in his own words: "I am somewhat at a loss what to write about the polled cattle, as, after a lapse of twenty-four years, it is no wonder though their characteristics are fading from my memory. I have tried to bring them in view again, and shall begin my description with the bull Hanton 228. He was a bull of great constitution. As an evidence of this, I may state that after his return from the Paris Exhibition in 1856, where he got foot-and-mouth disease, he lay for a week in an old smithy not able to rise, but he ate three cakes of oilcake a day (each cake generally weighs 7 lb.), and a feed of bruised oats, and during that time he took on three inches in girth. He got boots made, was shipped to Inverness, and won the first prize. Hanton was very lengthy, and handled like a glove. The only thing bad about him was his head, on which were loose scurs, which made the head look a little square. He was serviceable to the end, and had the use of himself, although a great weight—he usually scaled a ton. When in condition, he was as playful when seven years old as a yearling, but with strangers he got crusty. No wonder he did so, considering the exposure to which he was subjected at shows, travelling by sea and land. He had also to be thrown now and again to have his feet dressed, as they never recovered the disease. As everybody was poking and punching at him, he was always ready for 'war' if he thought any one was meddling too much with him. He had a great fondness for travelling in the cattle-van, and ran into it whenever he saw the door let down. He was a very sure stock-getter, and taking him altogether, few better have appeared. Standard Bearer 229 (the first prize bull at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1858) was of another type—low standing and smaller in size, but very sweet. He had immense fore-end, but was not proportionable in the hind-quarters. He was not a good breeder; and I knew of only one calf by him when at Tillyfour, out of a small dairy cow; but I believe he had some after he went to Carron on Speyside. As I have said, this bull had an extra fore-end, for I well remember tying him in his stall at Aberdeen in 1858, with his head out to the alley, and the people

remarking that I was making the most of him. Among other bulls I particularly remember when I was at Tillyfour, were Don Fernando 514, Lord Clyde 249, President 4th 368, Bright 454, Champion 459, Rob Roy Macgregor 267, and Black Prince of Tillyfour 366. As to the last two, I think they were kept on for stock—not so much for the merits they had, but because they were good useful bulls, with good pedigrees. During the time they were stock bulls at Tillyfour, I think the number of cows was heavy, and they were never fed for show-yard purposes, consequently they were very useful in serving, and had good crops of calves.

“Of the cows at Tillyfour, I may first mention Charlotte 203. Like her fellow-traveller Hanton 228, she possessed an excellent constitution, as was proved by her coming through all the diseases that the bovine race is heir to—foot-and-mouth, pleuro, etc., etc. She was all over a sweet-looking, level, nice-touching cow, with fine temper; and when in her summer dress, the letters E. U. I.—burnt into her neck when she gained the first prize at Paris in 1856, and which came in in white hair—looked like a medal round her neck. I consider Charlotte the best cow of the breed I ever saw. It made no difference, lean or fat, she was always level-looking, without patchiness of any kind about her. She was an excellent breeder to the last, and generally had better heifers than bulls. Bloomer 201 was larger than Charlotte, but not so level and sweet, nor so fine in the bone. She was an excellent worker in any kind of harness, worked her ten hours the time of the turnip laying down, and brought up twin calves. This was to get her to keep to her service, and keep her down in condition.

“Writing about that brings it to my mind that Daisy 1165 and Fancy 1195, who both came to be Highland Society first-prize cows, when two years old were not like to keep to their service, and were fed on barley straw and water the most of a summer season, and yet maintained condition rarely met with. I mention this to show the good constitution of the race. Crinoline 204, out of Charlotte, was a sweet cow, and had white legs, but was not quite so robust as some of the others. Lola Montes 208 was an old cow before I saw her, and was losing her shapes with a rheumatic leg. The cow Windsor 202, like Bloomer, was a worker, and threw some excellent stock. Pride of Aberdeen 581 was a very small calf, and was not thought much of when a calf, until she was weaned, as her mother, Charlotte, was not a great milker. I had always a favour for the calf. One day when Mr. M'Combie and I were looking over her, he made some not very favourable observation

about her, and I said I should not wonder though she were *the Pride of Aberdeen*, which she was, at the summer show. Hence the name and origin of this distinguished tribe. As she grew, she turned the nearest to perfection in animal I ever saw, but, like her mother, never was a great milker. She was a good breeder of heifers, and a fine feeder, which was one of the principal things I had to look to at that time. Many of the rougher cows in the herd were far better milkers, and some of these rough cows produced grand bullocks. One cow, Lady Agnes, a big, rough, large-quartered beast, was the mother of the celebrated ox, Black Prince. Fair Maid of Perth 313, Kate of Aberdeen, two Mayflowers, Nightingale 262, Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, and Jenny Lind, all run in my mind as first-class cows. The Belle 205 was an instance of a free-martin breeding, as she was a twin with a bull. She was a sweet cow, and came out of the pleuro."

It has sometimes been remarked that Mr. M'Combie's fame as a breeder rests chiefly on the fact that he was able to send out a wonderful lot of females, and that he had but little success as a breeder of bulls. This observation is not well-founded. It is quite true that the bulls bred by Mr. M'Combie did not figure so prominently in the show-yard as the females reared at Tillyfour. That was perhaps due mainly to the fact that the male animals were too valuable to force for showing purposes. Any one who wishes to estimate accurately the merit of the Tillyfour bulls, should look at the accounts of the Westertown, Kinnaird, Ballindalloch, Mains of Kelly, Easter Skene, Drumin, Rothiemay, Castle Fraser, Montbleton, Kinochtry, Tullochallum, and numerous other herds. A few of the bulls bred at Tillyfour may be noted. First there were the three Victors; then Windsor 221; Alford 231; Young Panmure 232; Napoleon 257; Rob Roy Macgregor 267; Black Jock of Tillyfour 365; Black Prince of Tillyfour 366; Sir James 369; Derby 377; Defiance 397; Marshal 399; Garibaldi of Haughton 707; Hero 400; Disraeli 401; Trojan 402; Reform 408; Squire 436; Bright 454; Champion 459; Scotsman 474; Remarkable 482; Major of Tillyfour 509; Clova 517; Black Prince of Clova 518; Tam o' Shanter 491; Shah 680, etc.

The list of prizes won by Mr. M'Combie in the show-yard, from the first premium secured at Alford in 1832 to the crowning victory at Paris in 1878, furnishes a record of success that is probably without precedent in the annals of stock-breeding. A remarkable feature connected with Mr. M'Combie's show cattle was that nearly all his prize animals

were of the Queen tribe. If there were few of this tribe in the champion group at Paris, the reason is not far to seek. Mr. M'Combie, as already mentioned, was unable so carefully to supervise the management of his herd when he was in Parliament as when he could devote his whole attention to it. But for this, it is unlikely that he would have allowed so many of his best animals to be sold in 1874. If this sale had not taken place, including as it did so large a portion of his herd, it might not have been necessary for him to have included representatives of other families than his own in the group which won the highest honours that have yet been bestowed on the polled breed.

Mr. M'Combie held numerous sales of breeding cattle. The first of these took place in 1850, and the dispersion sale was in 1880. Altogether about 350 breeding animals were sold publicly from the Tillyfour herd for upwards of £14,000. The influence of the herd has been widespread. There is not a breeder who has not profited by the life-long exertions of Mr. M'Combie towards the improvement of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

#### KINNAIRD

The Honourable Charles Carnegie furnished a long and most interesting communication regarding the first herd of polled cattle at Kinnaird Castle, that was established by the late Earl of Southesk. This herd occupied such a prominent position, and animals bred in it have so largely contributed to the improvement of the many stocks into which they were introduced, that information regarding it is of much importance. The extinction of the first herd by rinderpest in 1865 was a calamity to the polled breed.

#### *Origin of the Kinnaird Stock*

It was, Mr. Carnegie said, impossible to trace the origin of the Kinnaird stock, which had probably gone on from generation to generation from a very remote period. At the time of the minority of the late Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, which lasted from 1805 till 1821, the home farm of Kinnaird was farmed by his mother, Lady Carnegie, and then all the cattle were polled Angus—indeed, probably there was no other breed in the district. Lady Carnegie frequently spoke to the Honourable Charles Carnegie about her cattle and their splendid milking-qualities, also of her system of rearing calves. This system consisted in feeding

the calf with a mixture of skimmed milk and boiled turnips—her secret of getting the calves to take to it kindly being to put some of the boiled turnips into the very first milk that was given to the calf, as, if the calf had ever tasted pure milk, it would have been very difficult to induce it to drink the mixture.

As far as was known to Mr. Carnegie, no stock but polled Angus was at Kinnaird until about 1834, when one or two Ayrshire cows and an Ayrshire bull were obtained. The best of the Angus cows were then sent to the bulls in the neighbourhood, there being polled stock at that time at every one of the adjacent farms. The use of the Ayrshire bull was discontinued in 1840, though some of the Ayrshire cows continued to be kept till 1849; and Mr. Carnegie remembered some most excellent stock got by the polled bull from these remaining Ayrshires. They were generally black and polled, and some of them might easily have been taken for pure Angus.

At the time of Mr. Carnegie's first personal recollection of the Kinnaird herd, there were about seven pure Angus cows, besides the cows belonging to the servants, all of which were polled. The prevailing colour of the Kinnaird herd, as of all the cattle in the county, was black; but there was hardly a herd which had not a brindled cow in it, and, in many, a dun or a grey. Those of the latter colour were called "droners," and were supposed to have a strain of Dutch blood in them, by descent from some cows brought over by a Dutch company that attempted to reclaim the basin of Montrose. Mr. Carnegie remembers, especially, grey cows belonging to the late Mr. Lyall, Old Montrose; the late Mr. Ruxton, Farnell; and the late Mr. Mustard, Leuchland. The Kinnaird herd in 1840 had no grey cows, but the brindled cow Brandy was one of Mr. Carnegie's earliest recollections. She was a very great favourite of the late Sir James Carnegie, who used to say that she was the handsomest Angus cow in the byre, except Lady Ann. She was of a regular brindled colour, red striped with black, and had very large hairy ears. A daughter of hers was pure red, but not being a good milker, was not retained. There are no traceable descendants of this cow. In 1840 the following polled cows were in the byre at Kinnaird: Old Lady Ann 743, of whom more afterwards; Lucy 670 (misnamed "of Craigo" in the Herd Book, she having nothing to do with that place), bought as a calf from the late Mr. Lyall, Old Montrose, then at Carcary; Brandy, the brindled cow mentioned above; Charlotte, Margaret, Jane, and Mary. Jane died in 1840, and



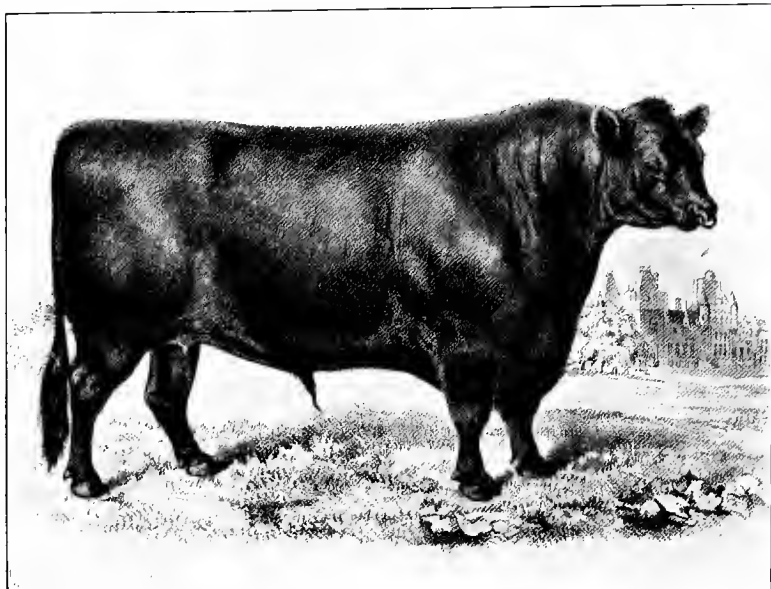
the other ones, without Herd Book numbers, have left no traceable descendants. The cattleman, however, had a dun-coloured cow called Beauty. She was the dam of Beauty 96, also of a dark-dun colour, and of a black cow entered in the Herd Book as Angus 95.

The only addition made to the herd by Sir James, except the descendants of the above, was in 1846, when the cow Sarah 140 was bought from the late Mr. Lyall, Old Montrose. The bulls used were Colin 35, calved in 1840, got by the Old Montrose bull Wattie 135, and out of Lucy 670. As a yearling, he beat the celebrated Panmure 51 at the local show; but the style of keeping he afterwards got was not likely to make a show-yard animal of him, and he was unsuccessful at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843. Colin was succeeded by his son, Southesk 34, from Old Bell 98; and just before Sir James Carnegie's death in 1849, a young bull was purchased from Mr. Ruxton, Farnell. This bull was a son of Adam 39, and his name appears in some pedigrees. He was used only for those cows that were too closely bred to Southesk, as he turned out to have scurs, being the only animal with scurs Mr. Carnegie ever saw at Kinnaird in the late Sir James's lifetime, except a cow bought for one season for milk.

At the time of Sir James Carnegie's death, the following pure animals were in the herd: of the Lady Ann tribe—Old Bell 98, Smutella 329, Lady Ann 97 (miscalled in Herd Book "of Craigo"), Nelly, Bell of Kinnaird 328, Fanny of Kinnaird 330, Meg 708, and Violet 327, the last four being heifers; of the Sarah tribe—Sarah 140, and her daughter, Mary of Kinnaird 326; of the Beauty tribe—Mona 325, and a sister of hers not entered in the Herd Book; the cow Angus 95, of the same tribe, belonged to the park-keeper.

#### *Lady Ann Tribe*

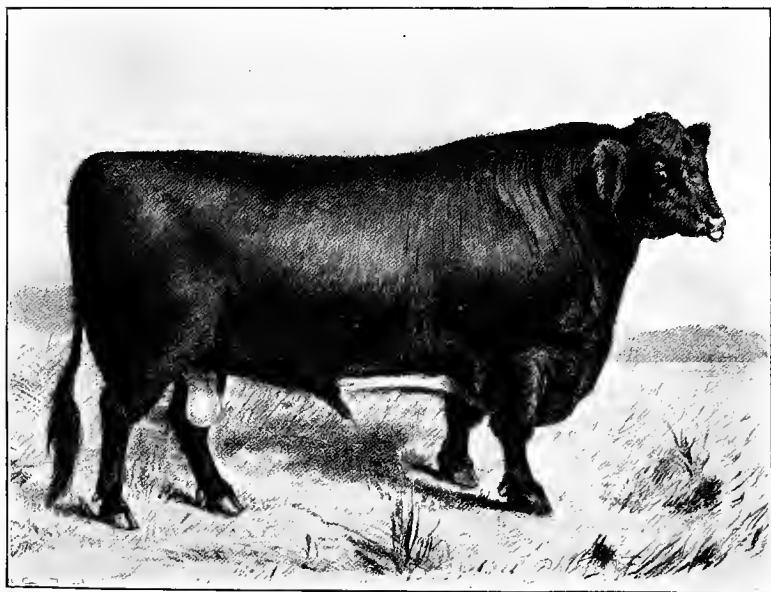
The oldest and most important family in the herd was the Lady Ann tribe. Old Lady Ann 743 was a very old cow at the time of Mr. Carnegie's earliest recollections, and she must have been calved about 1820. She was said to have been a prize-taker in her time. Mr. Carnegie believed Old Lady Ann to be the oldest cow recorded in Vol. i. of the Herd Book. He also mentioned that Old Lady Ann and all her descendants had been most excellent milkers. They had the especial property of continuing to give a large quantity of milk till close on the time that they were due to calve, and, if allowed, they would continue to milk on till



*Painting by Gourlay Stcell, R.S.A.]*

DRUID, 225.

(THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T.)



*Painting by Gourlay Stcell, R.S.A.]*

CUPBEARER, 59.

(THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T.)



their calving. The old cattleman used to say that he believed that, from one year's end to the other, Old Lady Ann and her descendants gave more milk than any of the Ayrshires, though they might not give so much just after calving. All the members of the tribe at Kinnaird were also very docile. This family is now represented by three strains: one through Flora of Portlethen 244, one through Formosa 186 (inadvertently entered in Vol. i. of Herd Book among bulls)—both descendants of Fanny of Kinnaird 330—and one through 'Lavender 1007, a grand-daughter of Lady Ann 97.

The Sarah 140 tribe is extinct, except in the male line, the bulls Kinnaird 224 and Mariner 148 of that tribe having, however, left a good many noteworthy animals.

The Beauty 96 tribe is probably extinct, as the Erica family is descended from another Beauty, as must also be the son of Beauty 96, given in some pedigrees. Beauty 96 had only one calf, and that a heifer, Mona 325.

#### *Early Additions Made by Lord Southesk*

Sir James Carnegie died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Sir James, afterwards the 9th Earl of Southesk, K.T. No addition was made to the herd until 1851, in which year were purchased the bull Balnamoon 36 from the late Mr. David Carnegie Arbuthnott, and the heifers Charlotte (not entered in Herd Book) and Dora 333 from Mr. Ruxton, Farnell. These heifers were both bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, and the latter was the foundress of what was generally considered the best family in the Kinnaird herd. So little, however, were pure bred stock prized in those days, that Dora (being supposed a doubtful breeder) was bought for £19 5s. She gained many prizes, and Lord Southesk was offered 100 guineas for her at the great show at Paris, where she took the second prize. In 1852 was bought from the Crathes herd Kate 12, together with her heifer calf, Kathleen 339, by Strathmore 5. Kate 12 was bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. A more important purchase, however, took place at the Highland Society's show at Perth that same year—namely, that of the bull Cupbearer 59, from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. Cupbearer was then two years old, and had won the first prizes at the Highland Society and local shows. He proved a most valuable acquisition to the herd, leaving a great number of good stock; and it is curious to note that Mr. Carnegie was aware of only one calf out of the very large number that he got that had any trace of scurs. The portrait of Cupbearer is in Vol. i. of the Herd Book, and a representation of his head is on the binding

of that volume. The price paid for this magnificent bull was £60.

In 1853, Pride of Angus 176, the first-prize two-year-old heifer at the Royal Northern Society's show, was bought for £100 from Mr. Robert Scott of Balwyllo.

*Keillor Purchases—Emily, Dam of Erica*

In the same autumn, at the Auchtertyre sale of Mr. Watson, Keillor, the cow Octavia 331, and the yearling heifer Emily 332 were added to the herd. The former was a prize heifer, and was entered in the catalogue as by Old Jock 1, dam Old Favourite. She turned out, however, not to be in calf, and was put to Cupbearer 59. The issue was Odin 153, who was sold to Mr. Morison of Bognie, and whose name appears in so many of the Bognie and Montbletton pedigrees. The heifer Emily 332 is entered in the same catalogue as by Old Jock 1, dam Beauty, "the dam of Sir T. Burnett's famous bull." There was, as already stated, some confusion regarding the various Beauties in the Herd Book, and Mr. Carnegie believed that there were three, if not more, separate animals of that name, all bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor, and probably all nearly related. None of these had anything to do with Beauty 96, who was, as mentioned before, of a totally different strain of blood. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, informed us that Beauty, the dam of Emily 332, was sold by Mr. Watson to Sir Alexander Burnett. Mr. Watson bought her and her yearling bull, The Baronet 339, back from Sir Alexander in 1856. Emily 332 became noted as the dam of Erica 843, whose blood is now so well known. She was a cow of fair but not very large size, with a most perfect head, and splendid quality. She was, however, always a little dipped in the back, which prevented her from taking high honours in the show-yard. Emily was a most valuable dairy cow, and besides breeding Erica 843, had several other fine calves, two of them having gone to Denmark.

*Other Additions*

The next addition was made in 1857, by the purchase of the cow Caroline of Kinnaird 562, and the heifer Thetis 568, from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. The former was rather an unfortunate cow, as her calves generally died. She was, however, the dam of Columbia and Clarissa, both Highland Society prize-winners. The prices were between £60 and £70 for Caroline, and over £30 for Thetis. In 1858, Lord Southesk

bought the heifer Princess Philomel 269, from the late Mr. Walker, Portlethen. The price was 37 guineas, as it was thought doubtful if she was in calf. She was a very fine cow, and through her daughter, Perdita 848, by Druid 225, was ancestress of the celebrated Palmerston 374. In the winter of the same year, Lord Southesk bought from the late Mr. Brown, Westertown, the cow Irene 311, and the bull Windsor 221. The price of the cow was £50, and that of the bull was £150 in money and the bull-calf King Charles 236 (by Druid 225, out of Kathleen 339), whose name appears in many pedigrees. Windsor was a very fine bull, with grand fore-end and back, and he left a great many good stock, both at Westertown and Kinnaird.

In 1859, at the sale of Mr. Scott's (of Balwyllo) cattle, the following were bought: Balwyllo Queen 445, price about 50 guineas; Topsy 447; price over 40 guineas; and the heifer Rosebud 460, price about 70 guineas. At the same sale the Honourable Charles Carnegie bought Keepsake 427 and Charlotte of Balwyllo 470; but as he relinquished his then intention of taking a farm, these animals were added to the Kinnaird herd. Balwyllo Queen 445 was a very fine cow. She took prizes both at the Highland Society and local shows, and was the dam of Jupiter 471 and Quadroona, both winners of first prizes at the Highland Society's shows. In 1861, Empress of France 578 was bought from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for 60 guineas. She was a full sister of the famous Pride of Aberdeen 581, whom she greatly resembled, except that she was rather dipped in the back. She was, when purchased, in calf to Lord Clyde 249, and the produce was Julius Cæsar, the third-prize bull at Battersea as a yearling, and second at the Highland Society as a two-year-old. The next addition, and the last before the fatal rinderpest, was in 1863, when the cows Heather Bell 717 and Gem 719 were bought for 60 guineas and 40 guineas respectively at the dispersion of the Balwyllo herd.

#### *Animals Bred in the Herd*

During the years between 1849 and 1865 many excellent animals were bred in the herd. It is of course unnecessary to mention every animal, but some of the most noteworthy were as follows: In 1851 was calved Ada 338, by a bull bred at Leuchland, and out of Dora 333. Ada had not a calf till she was over four years old, and was one of the largest cows of the breed Mr. Carnegie ever saw. She was honourably mentioned at the Paris show in 1856. In 1852 and 1853 were calved

Flavia 376, Flora of Portlethen 244, Barbara 337, and Lavinia 336, all by Balnamoon, and of the Lady Ann tribe; and Dulcinea 334, by Cupbearer 59, out of Dora 333. The first three all took prizes as heifers at the local shows, and Barbara 337 was a very excellent type of the Angus cow, a splendid milker, and a very steady breeder. Flavia 376 and Flora 244, though not so large, were both very neat; and the late Mr. Walker, Portlethen, informed Mr. Carnegie that Flora brought up three calves at one time. Dulcinea 334 was, however, "the pick of the basket," and was one of the best cows of the breed. She was not shown as a heifer, being a late calf, but as a cow she was first at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Chester. She was twice third at the Highland Society's shows, and won many local prizes. She did not milk well her first two years, but developed into a good enough milker, rearing twin-calves one year.

### *Druid*

In 1854, Dora 333 produced Druid 225, and Mary of Kinnaird 326 Mariner 148; and the same year Octavia 331 produced Odin 153—all by Cupbearer 59. Odin 153 was sold to Mr. Morison of Bognie, and was the ancestor of many of the best stock in that part of the country. His son, The Earl 291, won the first prize at the Highland Show for the late Mr. Walker, Montbletton, and he seems to have thoroughly made his mark. Mariner 148 was sold to Mr. Lyell of Sheilhill, and was the father of Tom Pipes 301 and Prospero 302, both Highland Society first-prize winners. Druid 225 was, however, the most distinguished of the three. Owing to his being a late calf, and his having been obliged to be fired in one of his legs, he was not formidable as a yearling; but as a two-year-old there have probably been few finer specimens of the breed. He combined large size with fine quality and a most excellent temper; and, admirable as is his portrait by Gourlay Steele, it hardly does justice to the perfection of his quarters. He carried everything before him as a two- and three-year-old, and was only beaten when four years old for the Dutrone prize at Aberdeen, at the somewhat memorable show of 1858; and at Battersea in 1862, when eight years old, he was placed second to Prospero 302, the reason alleged by the judges being that the younger bull would be the more serviceable animal. Druid 225, however, with all his show-yard excellences, had a grave defect—he was not a very useful bull. The stock that he did get were all very good, but there were very few of them. Through

his sons, King Charles 236 and Raven 270, and his daughters, Perdita 848, the granddam of Palmerston 374, and Thalia 1233, the dam of Theodore 393, his blood flows in the veins of many of the best animals in the country. The same year was also calved Poppy, by Cupbearer 59, out of Pride of Angus 176. She was second as one of a pair at the Royal Northern as a yearling; first as a two-year-old; second at the Highland Society's show at Inverness as a two-year-old; and won first prizes at the Angus Agricultural Society's shows at both ages. She was sold to Mr. Collie, Ardgay, for about £60, and he changed her name to Empress 312. She had only one calf, a bull. Kitty, by Cupbearer 59, out of Kate 12, was shown with her in the pair that took the first prize as yearlings at the Angus show, and second at the Royal Northern. Kitty was sold to Lord Cawdor.

*Calves in 1855, 1856, 1857*

In 1855, in the whole herd there were only two heifer calves. One of these, Oriana 378, by Cupbearer 59, out of Octavia 331, was a very late calf. She, however, won the first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Chester as a heifer, and at Warwick as a cow; also two first prizes at local shows as a cow. She was one of the neatest animals in the herd, though not big. She was sold to Mr. Goodlet, Bolshan, in 1861, for 40 guineas. She left very good stock; but they were almost all kept at Kinnaird, and were exterminated by rinderpest. Her blood is, however, to be found in some pedigrees, through her son Orestes 273. The bull calves in 1855 were a good lot, but few of them appear in modern pedigrees. Mark, afterwards called Kinnaird 224, by Cupbearer 59, out of Mary of Kinnaird 326, a hand-reared calf, was bought by the late Mr. Collie, Ardgay, and became a celebrated bull. He was first at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow as a two-year-old, and carried all before him at local shows. He was a very heavy bull, which was somewhat remarkable, as his mother was a very small cow—in fact, the smallest cow in the herd. He had a grand fore-end, but wanted a little at the top of the tail. His name appears in many pedigrees, and his stock were uniformly good. A good young bull, Dictator, by Cupbearer 59, out of Dora 333, was sold to Mr. Sproat, Borness, in Kirkcudbrightshire; and Epicure 114, by Cupbearer 59, from Emily 332, went to Sir J. S. Forbes of Fettercairn. The bull Fortitude 28, by Balnamoon 36, was also calved in 1855. On the last day of 1855 was calved The Admiral 227, by



Cupbearer 59, out of Ada 338. This was a very good young bull, but he was of course too old for showing. He was taken into the herd, but was not a very useful sire. Fusilier 226, by Cupbearer 59, out of Fanny of Kinnaird 330, a very neat little bull, calved in 1856, was also kept, and got some very good stock, though nothing celebrated came from him. In this same year, 1856, Emily 332 had a bull calf named Erebus, that was sold to go to Denmark. There were only four heifers that year, one of whom, Blossom of Kinnaird 565, by Cupbearer 59, from Barbara 337, was a prize-winner at local shows; and another, Dahlia 569, by Druid 225, out of Dulcinea 334, who, although rather a poor yearling, developed into a fine young cow, but died of quarter-ill whilst nursing her first calf. This was the only death from that complaint that happened in the herd. It is curious that it should have attacked a grown-up animal—one, moreover, in not very high condition.

The year 1857 was more of a heifer year than the two previous ones had been. Deodora 1232, by Captain Cook 143, from Dulcinea 334, was a day or two too old to show. She, however, distinguished herself as a breeder—Delaware 457, Damascus 495, and Sultan 477 being all from her. The two former were by Windsor 221, and were sold to Mr. McCombie, Easter Skene, and Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry respectively. The Herd Book records many prize-winners got by them. Sultan 477, by Prince of Wales 453, was bred by the late Mr. Paterson, Mulben, to whom Deodora 1232 was sold. He seems to have got some good stock at Mulben. Mr. Tayler informed Mr. Carnegie that he parted with Damascus 495 only on account of his bad temper. This is somewhat remarkable, as Deodora 1232 was, with perhaps the exception of her half-sister Dahlia 569, the tamest cow at Kinnaird. She and her sister would either of them come from a long distance if called, and would follow like a pet dog any one they knew. Florence of Kinnaird 1274, by Druid 225, out of Flavia 376, of the old Kinnaird stock, was a very taking heifer. She won a prize at the Royal Agricultural show, and some prizes at local shows. She was sold to Lady Dunmore, and lived for many years at Dunmore as a pet, though by no means a useless one, as she, like the rest of her kind, was a fine dairy cow. Dolores 1285, by Cupbearer 59, out of Dora 333, was a rather late calf, but was shown as a two-year-old, and at the local shows stood second to her more celebrated neighbour Erica 843. Dolores 1285 proved a very good breeder, and she and most of her stock were retained at Kinnaird, unfortunately to perish with the rest of the herd. She had one

bull calf, Draco 338, by Windsor 221. Mr. Walker, Ardhuncart, Mossat, bought him as a calf, and he did most excellent service in his herd.

### *Erica*

Last but not least of the heifers of 1857 must be mentioned Erica 843, by Cupbearer 59, out of Emily 332. Not being either an early or a very strong calf, Erica 843 was not shown as a yearling. In the autumn of 1858, the late Mr. Collie, Ardgay, paid a visit to Kinnaird, and was so much struck by her beauty, that he begged Lord Southesk to make her up for the shows next year. This was done, and at the local show she was first, and very much admired. Unfortunately, however, at the Highland Society's show she was, from certain reasons, out of condition, and consequently looking at her worst, her fault, a slight tendency to slackness in the back, showing very prominently—so much so, that the judges put her out before either of her companions Dolores 1285 and Florence 1274. That Erica would have been beaten on her merits at that show is, however, quite certain, as her successful rival was the celebrated Pride of Aberdeen 581, probably the best heifer of the breed yet seen. She would, however, if in good condition, have probably been second. In 1861, as a cow, Erica 843 was placed third at the Highland Society; but one of those before her was disqualified, so that she was actually second. She was also first at the local show. In that year she was sold to Sir George Macpherson Grant for 50 guineas, the highest price at the Kinnaird sale. It is needless to remark here on the many excellent animals that now trace descent from this valuable cow. Erica 843 herself was not a very large cow, but was almost bigger than what is called "a big little one." She stood on very short legs, and had a lovely, feminine head, and splendid quality. Lord Southesk remarked, that after the sale he much regretted he had sold her, but that now he was glad, as otherwise her race might have been also extinguished.

### *Calves of 1857-65*

The only bull calf of any note in 1857 was Raven 270, by Druid 225, out of Rebecca 340. Raven 270 was used in the herd, and got one or two good animals. He was a fair but not a first-class bull, and won the first prize at the local show as a yearling, beating the bull Young Panmure 232, who subsequently defeated him at the Highland Society's show, where Raven was not placed.

In 1858 the calves altogether were not equal to those of 1857. Of the heifers, Dorothea and Olympia 1300 were perhaps the best. They were both by Fusilier 226—one from Dora 333, and the other from Octavia 331. Dorothea, that had a little more white than was desirable, won the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society at Warwick as a yearling. She was subsequently sent out to Canada along with a young bull, Orlando, by Raven 270, out of Octavia 331, as a present to the late Sir George Simpson. Whether they left any stock there or not is not known to us. Formosa 186, by Captain Kidd 180, out of Flavia 376, the ancestress of the numerous Floras and Fancys of East Tulloch, was also calved in 1858, but was never exhibited. The most noteworthy of the bull calves of 1858 was King Charles 236, by Druid 225, out of Kathleen 339. As a calf he went to the late Mr. Brown, Westertown, as part payment for the bull Windsor 221. Mr. Brown afterwards sold him to Sir George Macpherson Grant. At Ballindalloch he seems to have done good service, as many first-class animals, both there and at Advie, have his name in their pedigree. King Charles 236, when seen at the Highland Society show in Edinburgh in 1859, was a bull of immense size, girthing more than the Shorthorn bulls of the same age. He also had a very good head, and fine quality. He was, however, not quite a true-made bull, and Mr. Carnegie was somewhat disappointed with him, as, when a calf, he promised to be very superior. A good bull calf by Cupbearer 59, out of Emily 332, called Ethelred 272, was sold to Sir J. S. Forbes.

In 1859 the most prominent bull calf was Black Douglas 311, by the Balwyllo bull President 3rd 246, out of the cow Barbara 337, of the old Kinnaird stock. The late Mr. Collie, Ardgay, took a very great fancy to this calf, and offered 80 guineas for him, which, as Windsor 221 had lately been added to the herd, and consequently two infusions of fresh blood were not wanted, was accepted. Black Douglas 311 never quite fulfilled the promise of his youth. He had from the first a complete aversion to oilcake; and though he got some good stock at Ardgay, he did not turn out the wonder Mr. Collie expected when he bought him. Another bull calf of the same year was Domino, a rather late calf, by Raven 270, out of Dora 333. He had small scurs, and was sold to Mr. Morison of Bognie. As the pedigrees in the Bognie herd were not well kept, it is impossible to say if there are any of his stock left; but from his breeding he ought—bar the blemish before mentioned—to have been a valuable bull. The best heifer of the year was Kalliope 1234, by Raven 270, out of Kathleen

339. She grew into a cow of very fine quality, but was never better than local-show form. She proved a very good breeder, the two bulls Commodore 490 and Cavalier 411, and the heifer Clio, all by Windsor 221, being far above average, the heifer especially having carried all before her both as a yearling and two-year-old; and the bulls having left good stock, Commodore 490 in the Castle Fraser herd, and Cavalier 411, first with Colonel M'Inroy at The Burn, and afterwards at Easter Tulloch. A very perfectly shaped heifer calved late that year was Iris 844, by Windsor 221, out of Irene 311. She was sold to Sir George Macpherson Grant at the same time as Erica, but unfortunately she died in calving.

The year 1860 was a good year for heifers. Ophelia, by Windsor 221, out of Oriana 378, was calved a day or two too soon to show; but she was probably the best of the lot, and was intended to have been the show cow in 1866, along with Esmeralda, a daughter of Druid 225, and Emily 332, who was calved in October or November the same year. These two beautiful cows were very good specimens of the get of their celebrated sires. Mr. Carnegie remarked that Ophelia was a large-framed, upstanding, Juno-like cow, perfectly level in her flesh, and a fair toucher; while Esmeralda was more of the Venus type, with fine head, deep brisket, small bone, and splendid quality. She was, however, not quite so evenly fleshed as Ophelia. It is melancholy to think that two such animals have left no descendants to perpetuate their excellence. Ophelia succumbed to the rinderpest. Esmeralda, after a desperate battle with the disease, recovered, but proved useless as a breeder. Due to calve in the month of March, 1866, she retained her calf till about October, 1867, when she calved a dried-up object, about the size and appearance of an over-roasted hare. This remarkable specimen was in the museum of Dr. Mathews Duncan. If, however, Ophelia and Esmeralda could not be shown as heifers on account of their ages, there were others that could. Columbia, by Windsor 221, out of Caroline 562, won the first prize at the Highland Society as a yearling; also, along with Belladonna, by Windsor, out of Barbara 337, the first prize at the local show. Columbia was next year third as a heifer at Battersea, and not being a breeder, was sent to the Smithfield show, where she won the first prize. There were two other very beautiful heifers, calved rather late in 1860, both by Druid 225,—one Cassandra, from Kathleen 339; and the other Perdita 848, from Princess Philomel 269. Both these were sold at the sale in 1861. Cassandra was bought by Mr. Paterson, Mulben, in whose possession Mr. Carnegie saw her in 1866, a very

handsome cow. She left no recorded descendants. Perdita 848 was sold to Mr. R. Walker, Portlethen, and seems to have done well with him, as the celebrated Palmerston 374 was a descendant of hers. Of the bulls calved in 1860, Delaware 457 has been mentioned already. The only other noteworthy one was Diodorus, the third-prize two-year-old at the Battersea show. He was by Windsor 221, out of Dora 333, and was afterwards sold to go to Denmark.

In 1861 was calved Rosetta, by Druid 225, out of Rosebud 460, the first prize yearling at Battersea, and second two-year-old at the Highland Show; and Quadroona, by Windsor 221, out of Balwyllo Queen 445, the first-prize Highland Society's two-year-old heifer. The latter was fed, being no breeder, and won first prizes at Birmingham and Smithfield shows. Thalia 1233, by Druid 225, out of Thetis 568, was also a nice heifer, but was spoiled by having a calf when little more than a year old. Thalia 1233 was the mother of the Easter Tulloch bull, Theodore 393, by Jupiter 471. Of the bull calves of that year, Damascus 495, and Draco 338, have been already noticed. The two most promising calves were, however, considered to be Don Fernando 514, by Windsor 221, out of Dulcinea 334, and Julius Cæsar, by Lord Clyde 249, out of Empress of France 578. The former was sold as a calf to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. He was the sire of Hero 400, from whom many good things are descended. Mr. Carnegie was much pleased with the stock from him at Mr. M'Combie's sale in 1867. He was, it is believed, foundered in his legs, otherwise he might have been a show bull. Julius Cæsar was retained in the herd. He was third as a yearling at Battersea, and second at the Highland Society's show the following year, and was a bull of great substance and considerable merit, though by no means a perfect animal. His stock, however, were so good that it was a matter of regret that he was not kept longer in the herd. King Henry 390, by Windsor 221, out of Kathleen 339, was also sold as a calf in 1861. He was a May calf; and Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, got him for fourteen and a half guineas. Mr. Carnegie never saw him after the sale, but heard that he turned out very well. He certainly left very worthy descendants.

In 1862 the heifers were again to the front—Clio, by Windsor 221, out of Kalliope 1234, and Clarissa, by a young bull, Don Roderick, a son of Dulcinea, out of Caroline 562, carrying all before them, at the Highland Society and local shows, both as one and two year olds. Clio was exposed for sale in 1865, but was bought in. She was afterwards slaughtered,—some of the other cattle in the same building

with her being supposed to have rinderpest. Clarissa was sold at the same sale to Mr. Goodlet, at the reserve price of 40 guineas. She, however, died of rinderpest in his possession. The most promising bull calf of 1862 was one by Druid 225, out of Barbara 337. He was sold to Mr. Holmes, Mataura Plains, New Zealand, and named Southesk 2nd. Mr. Carnegie had reason to believe it to be probable that it was a descendant of this bull that found its way to the Sandwich Islands, where it was said to have done much to improve the breed of cattle. In November, 1862, was calved the bull Jupiter 471, by Windsor 221, out of Balwylo Queen 445. This excellent bull recovered from the rinderpest, and took the first prize at Dundee, and afterwards at the Highland Show. He was then sold to Mr. Paterson, Mulben, in whose possession he got a great many stock. He was a bull of large size and good substance; but, like other Balwylo animals, was a trifle rough in the hair—not enough, however, to be a very grave defect.

Of the calves of 1863, 1864, and 1865, it is almost needless to write. There were many of them that were as good as any of those before them; but the record almost invariably is, "died of rinderpest." The bulls Commodore 490 and Cavalier 411, calved respectively in 1863 and 1864, have been noted; as has also been Theodore 393, calved in 1865. There was, however, a calf—Gustavus, by Wellington, a young Balwylo bull, out of Gem 719, calved in 1864, of whom Mr. Carnegie heard it said that he improved the stock of a whole glen.

### 1865. *The Rinderpest and its Dire Effects*

In 1865 the rinderpest came, and practically annihilated the Kinnaird herd. Of the nature of this disease (which happily has been banished from these islands for many years by the exclusion of live cattle from the continent of Europe), it is not within the scope of this volume to deal. It is sufficient to say that it appeared to yield to no treatment, and that female animals that recovered from it seemed never to be of any use as breeders. In the case of the Kinnaird herd, the recoveries were only five—viz. the bull Jupiter 471, and the cows Dulcinea 334, Esmeralda, Heather Bell 717, and Balwylo Queen 445. Dulcinea 334 had one calf, a bull called Don Sebastian, by Jupiter 471. This animal, the sire of Southesk of Kelly 465, promised to be a very fine one; but was afterwards obliged to be slaughtered, owing to an internal tumour, which probably was congenital. Heather Bell 717 had a deformed calf. Balwylo Queen 445 cast calf, and none of them ever bred again. Esmeralda, as before mentioned,

calved a dried-up foetus more than a year after time. The only pure-bred cows left were Rhoda 566, and Bella, belonging to two of the servants. These animals never had the rinderpest. From the first came Bolshan 420, and from the latter Southesk of Kelly. Bella is not entered in the Herd Book, but was by Raven 270, out of Bell of Kinnaird 328. Lord Southesk also bought a heifer by Windsor 221, out of Gem 719, with whom he won the first prize as a yearling at the show at Dundee; she was afterwards sold to Lord Airlie.

### THE SECOND KINNAIRD HERD

After the fatal rinderpest in 1865, the Earl of Southesk abandoned rearing the native breed of the county, feeling that he could not replace the stock he had lost except by the expenditure of a larger amount of time, energy, and money than he felt equal to after so serious a rebuff of fortune. His lordship had seen in England some admirable animals of the Hereford breed, and decided to try the experiment as to how they would do in Scotland. As far as concerned the breeding and rearing of excellent stock, the Herefords were on the whole a decided success, but there was little or no market for bull calves, and it could not, in a herd of that value, pay to rear steers. Lord Southesk therefore decided to give up breeding altogether, sold the Herefords, and let the farm of Haughs of Kinnaird.

In the autumn of 1880 it became desirable that Lord Southesk should himself occupy the farm of Greenden instead of putting it into the market, and he then decided to re-enter the field as a breeder of polled stock. The first purchases for the new herd were made at the joint sale of cattle belonging to Mr. Hamilton of Skene and Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, at Aberdeen in 1880. Here Lord Southesk purchased from the former the yearling bull His Grace 1721, and the cows Lady Love of Corskie 3387, Pride of Skene 3193, and Vine 2nd of Skene 3398; and from the latter, the cow Tibbie Fowler 4020, the two-year-old heifers Lizzie Lindsay 4027 and Barbara Allan 4024, and the yearling heifer Tabitha 4585, a daughter of Tibbie Fowler by Paris 1473. These were bought at very moderate prices. Lord Southesk then being desirous of reviving the old Kinnaird strains, purchased the Erica cows, Erica 8th 3550, from Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, and Echo 2976, from Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, the latter having been the second-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1878, besides winning many local honours. He also bought from Sir George

the Lady Fanny heifer Lady Fatima 3798, by Elcho 595, thus, through Lady Fanny 971, by King Charles 236, getting the blood of Druid 225 and Kate 12. At that time Lord Southesk heard that a very highly pedigreed bull, which had been sold as a calf to go to England, was obtainable. He therefore decided to buy him from character without seeing him, and disposed of His Grace 1721 to Mr. Hugh Ferguson, for exportation to the Sandwich Islands. The bull thus brought back to Scotland was named Kingmaker 1794. He was bred at Ballindalloch in 1879, got by Elcho 595, and out of the Pride cow Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412, who combined in her lineage two strains of the Kinnaird Dora 333 tribe. When the bull arrived he was a mere "bag of bones." A little more condition, however, made him look more worthy of his ancestry. Lord Southesk felt that his herd would not be complete without going back to the old original Kinnaird blood, and he therefore bought the calf Blush Rose 4586 from Mr. Walker, Portlethen. His lordship was so much pleased with this scion of the old race, that he subsequently obtained Blush Rose's mother, Bunch of Roses 3350, with a heifer calf at foot by Matador 1710. These all traced directly back to Old Lady Ann 743. Lord Southesk also bought at Aberdeen, from Mr. Walker, the cow Anemone 2269, of one of the very best old Balwyllo families. At the same sale he secured, for use among the dairy cows, a bull named Llewellyn 1888, bred by Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch. At the dispersion of Mr. Adamson's Balquharn herd, Lord Southesk acquired Sybil 2nd of Tillyfour 3526, and her heifer calf Sappho Sybil 5020. The price was high; but Sybil 2nd had the record of having been the first-prize cow at Carlisle, Kelso, and Aberdeen in 1880, and of having been awarded the M'Combie prize as the best animal of the breed at the last-named show. A few days later Lord Southesk bought Charlotte of Fyvie 1893, with heifer calf at foot, and her daughter Mary Grace 4066, of the Fyvie Flower family, at the sale at Fyvie Castle; and shortly before these sales he added another Erica to his herd in the shape of the yearling heifer Essence 4547, by Laird of Fyvie 934, out of Erica 9th 3822, purchased from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood. This heifer gained the second prize at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1881. A few other females were added; and at a long price the bull Saracen 1689, out of Sybil 2nd 3526, was acquired from Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar and Fintray.

The herd was thus formed from the very best available material. The farm on which the cattle were kept had not the fine soil of the Haughs of Kinnaird; but with the addition



of the grass parks near the Castle, and the advantage of the outrun of the deer parks; there was every reason to hope that Lord Southesk's second herd would be a worthy representative of the old one, the destruction of which, by the cruel rinderpest, was characterised by Mr. M'Combie as "a national misfortune."

This interesting herd was dispersed in 1885. Just on the eve of the sale there died suddenly the valuable cow Essence 4547, which was bred at Gavenwood, and for which, in 1882, Lord Southesk had refused an offer of 500 guineas. Her only heifer calf, Amanda Erica, went, at 155 guineas, to Mr. Porteous of Lauriston, and afterwards, in the possession of Mr. Earle, became the dam of the famous bull Fairy King of Kirkbridge. At the Kinnaird dispersion, thirty-seven head averaged £57 9s. 4d.

A very fine herd of Highland cattle was subsequently established. Lord Southesk, who had done so much for the improvement of our breeds of cattle, died in February, 1905.

#### MAINS OF KELLY

One of the oldest and most distinguished herds of polled cattle was that which belonged to Mr. Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, Arbroath, and few breeders were more instrumental than he in improving the breed. Mr. Bowie gave us the following account of the foundation of his herd: "The herd was formed by my father in 1809 or 1810, by the purchase of the cow Boysack from Mr. Henry Lindsay Carnegie of Kimblethmont, Arbroath. My father, when he came from Cockpen, near Dalkeith, at once took a liking to the 'blackskins,' and purchased the best black bull he could find. This bull he mated with the cow Boysack, who, by the way, was thoroughly dodded, although she had a little white on her belly." Under the entry of the cow Lady Margaret 40, in Vol. i. of the Herd Book, the line of breeding pursued by Mr. Bowie was very succinctly described: "Lady Margaret 40 and Jenny 55 were selected by Mr. Bowie from his father's well-known herd (originated about 1810); and by breeding from the Old Jock 1 strain of blood and Panmure 51, some of the best stock bred at Mains of Kelly have been originated." The Old Jock strain was obtained in two forms, first by the purchase of Pat 29, bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, got by Old Jock 1, and out of Favourite 2; and by the purchase of Old Favourite, the dam of Old Jock 1, at the Keillor sale in 1848. The Panmure strain was introduced by the purchase of Earl Spencer 24 at Mr. Fullerton's sale in 1844, and of Black Meg, the dam of

Panmure 51. Earl Spencer was a son of Panmure 51, and Milkaway of Ardestie 668. These then, briefly stated, were the chief materials on which Mr. Bowie built up his herd. It would be an endless task to mention all the celebrated animals bred by Mr. Bowie during his long career, and this is the less necessary as unfortunately, owing to a protracted struggle with rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, the later representatives of the herd, although of great and widespread influence, were comparatively few in number. Mr. Bowie's was one of the few large Forfarshire herds that emerged from the desolating period of cattle plague; but its owner suffered very severely, his stock having been reduced from ninety-three to twenty-one.

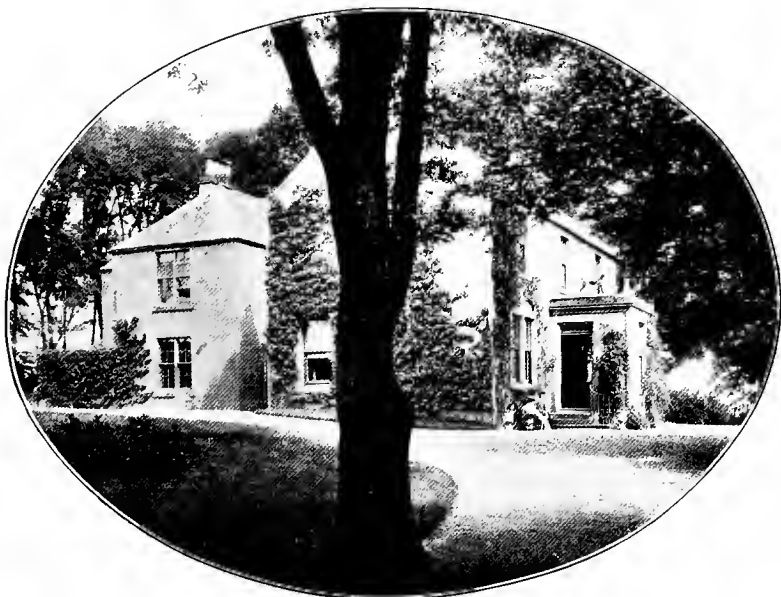
The fame of the Mains of Kelly herd was chiefly acquired by the large number of splendid sires produced and used, with the most gratifying results, in it and other stocks; but before mentioning some of the more famous bulls bred by Mr. Bowie, a brief note may be given of the leading families that had been cultivated in the herd. The oldest of these was that tracing to Jenny 55, who, as already mentioned, was selected by Mr. Bowie from his father's herd. This strain is known as the Jenny family. The Martha family descended from Mary, bred at West Scryne, her dam Black Meg having been the dam of Panmure 51. The Lizzie family was founded by Lizzie 227, as to whom some information can be given supplementary to that contained in the Herd Book. Lizzie 227 was first called "Hanton," after the name of Mr. Bowie's servant, from whom he bought the cow. Although it is stated in Vol. i. of the Herd Book that the age and breeder of Brunette 745 (the dam of Lizzie) were unknown, Mr. Bowie informed us that she (Brunette) was bred by Mr. Webster, farmer, Auchrenny, who had invariably sent his cows to the Mains of Kelly bulls. The Ardestie family had its origin in Bubona 762, bred by Mr. Lyall, Old Montrose, got by a bull bred by the Earl of Southesk, the first of the sort owned by Mr. Bowie having been Ardestie 1183, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardovie. A family of Jennets was formed by the purchase from Mr. M'Combie of Jenny of Tillyfour 353, by Hanton 228, and out of Young Jenny Lind 207, the first-prize two-year-old heifer at the Highland Society's show at Berwick in 1854. The Guinea Pig family traces to Cynthia 761, bred by Mr. Fullerton.

The Victorias, which were the most prized female strain at Mains of Kelly, go back to Queen Mother 348, bought from Mr. M'Combie at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1856. She bred in Mr. Bowie's possession one calf, Victoria

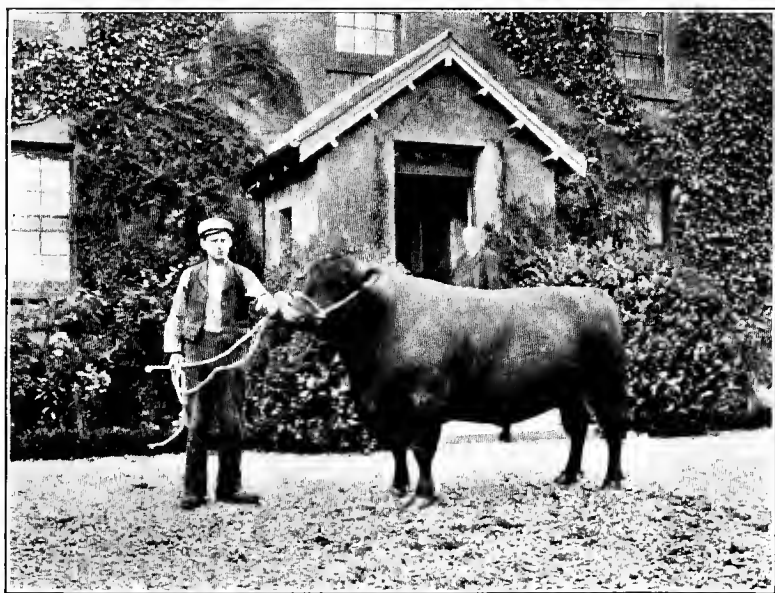
of Kelly 345, and it was from her that Mr. Bowie's Victorias sprang. The Watties are descended from Wattie 2243, bred by Mrs. Lyall, Arrat, got by Rob Roy of Arrat 277. A family of Lucys are descended from Lucy of Portlethen 287, bred by Mr. Walker, Portlethen, got by Fyvie 13. Mr. Bowie, as noted, bought Old Favourite, the dam of Old Jock 1 and Angus 45, at Mr. Watson's sale in 1848, but she left no female descendants at Mains of Kelly, where, however, her blood was preserved in the male line by her son Earl Spencer 2nd 25. Lola Montes 208 also went to Mains of Kelly in her old age, and left a bull calf, Lurgan 429, but the strain was not perpetuated there. The Raniston family, descended from Raniston 352, bought from Mr. M'Combie, was best known in connection with the Drumin and Mulben herds. The cow, Matilda Fox 302, bred by Mr. Bowie, went to Portlethen, and became the dam of Mr. Walker's celebrated Fox Maule 305.

It is a notable circumstance that nearly all the Mains of Kelly families produced a number of famous bulls. From the Jenny family came the well-known Cupbearer 59, by Pat 29, and out of Rose of Kelly 828, a daughter of Jenny. Rose of Kelly had only one calf, and at four years old, having missed service, she was killed. She gained three first prizes as a yearling, two-year-old, and cow at the East Forfarshire Association's shows. Cupbearer won numerous prizes, among them first in the two-year-old and aged classes at Highland Society's shows. Mr. Bowie informed us that this famous bull was a bad server until two or three years old; but after Lord Southesk got him, "he very soon filled Aberdeenshire with his stock, and was accordingly kept on by his lordship until he was eight years old, when he went off his legs and was killed for the butcher." For a description of Cupbearer and a record of his achievements, both as a sire and in the show-yard, readers are referred to the account of the first Kinnaird herd. Another famous bull of the Jenny family was Standard-Bearer 229, out of Lady Ann 2nd 346. He was bought by Mr. M'Combie at Mr. Bowie's sale at West Scryne in 1859 for £89, and gained the first prize at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen the following year.

The Lizzie family was wonderfully successful in bull breeding. From Lizzie 227 was bred in 1852 the renowned bull Hanton 228, another son of Pat 29. He gained the first prize at the Highland Society's show at Berwick in 1854 as a two-year-old. Mr. Bowie's herd was admirably represented at that show, Cupbearer having been first, Earl Spencer 2nd 25 second in the aged class, and Hanton first in the two-year-old class. At the show Mr. M'Combie bought Hanton for the



MAINS OF KELLY.  
(MR. ALEXANDER BOWIE.)



KINCHTRY.  
(THOS. and W. S. FERGUSON.)



large sum of £105, and his subsequent career is fully referred to in the notice of the Tillyfour herd. The Lizzie family also produced a number of bulls known by the name of Logie the Laird. The first of these was sold along with Albert of Kelly 346, of the Jenny family, to the Hon. Matthew Holmes, New Zealand. The most distinguished bull of this tribe was, however, Logie the Laird 3rd 862, purchased by Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour for 100 guineas. After winning numerous honours, among them first prize in the aged class at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1877, and doing excellent service in the Pitfour herd, he was sold to Captain Beedie, Pitgair. His portrait is given in Vol. v. of the Herd Book. Logie the Laird 6th 1623, another bull of the Lizzie family, was sold to Lord Airlie. The Jennet family was associated with a race of bulls called Jim Crow. Jim Crow 344, calved in 1861, got by Young Panmure 232, and out of Jenny of Tillyfour 353, was used at Mains of Kelly, and gained the first prize as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Kelso in 1863. Jim Crow 3rd 350, by Leo 349 of the Lizzie family, and out of Jennet 904, a daughter of Jenny of Tillyfour, won the second prize at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1869 as a two-year-old. He was sold for 100 guineas to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and was used in the Tillyfour herd.

The Guinea Pig family furnished several very fine bulls, named Gainsborough. Gainsborough 596, out of Guinea Pig 3rd 1182, and got by Major 351, was first-prize two-year-old and first in the aged class at Highland Society's shows. He was sold to the Earl of Fife and proved a valuable sire in the Duff House herd. His portrait appears in Vol. iii. of the Herd Book. Gainsborough 3rd 598, by Victor of Kelly 353, and out of Guinea Pig 3rd 1182, was sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £80. From the Martha family, which, as already noticed, traces from Black Meg, the dam of Panmure 51, there were a lot of capital bulls named Major, among them, Major 3rd 662, by Jim Crow 3rd 350, and out of Martha 2nd 906, one of the most remarkable sires of his day. The Victoria family was well represented in the male line by the Victors of Kelly, while its female descendants are much valued, no less for their choice blood than their high individual merits. From the Ardestie and Wattie families the Ardo and Wallace of Kelly bulls were descended. The Lucys were more famous in the female line, and were well known both at Mains of Kelly and Drummin, but they also begot a race of bulls named Leo. The best proof of the excellence of the Mains of Kelly bulls is found in the fact that, at seven shows of the Highland Society,

the aged male class was headed by animals bred by Mr. Bowie. Mr. Bowie, after the introduction of Earl Spencer 24 and Pat 29, generally used bulls of his own breeding—mostly the Jim Crows, Logies, and Gainsboroughs. On two occasions, however, he went to Tillyfour for stock sires. He bought from Mr. M'Combie Alford 221, calved in 1856, by Hanton 228, and out of Fair Maid of Perth 313; and his son Young Alford 1184 gained for Mr. Pierson of The Guynd the first prize in the two-year-old class at the International show at Battersea in 1862. Mr. Bowie also acquired from Mr. M'Combie Young Panmure 232, by Hanton 228, and out of Crinoline 204, and with him won the first prize in the aged class at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1860. Females from Mains of Kelly were very rarely exhibited at the National shows, Mr. Bowie entertaining strong opinions regarding the undesirability of pampering cows and heifers.

A sale of polled cattle was held by Mr. Bowie at West Scryne in 1857, when some prices very high for the time, were realised. The average for twenty-four breeding animals was over £37, and twelve three-year-old bullocks averaged £30 16s. 8d. At the joint sales the stock from Mains of Kelly were always in demand. At Aberdeen, in 1876, a Victoria cow was sold for 106 guineas. Private sales were made to Hon. Mr. Holmes, New Zealand; Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour; the Earl of Southesk; the Earl of Airlie; Mr. Smith of Benholm; the Earl of Fife; Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour; Mr. Melville Cartwright; Mr. Farquharson, East Town; Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, Lake Forest, Chicago, etc.

This historic herd came to the hammer in 1883, when the average was £66 1s. Mr. Bruce, Collithie, bought the highest priced one in the two-year-old heifer Jennet 11th, paying for her 127 guineas.

Mr. Bowie died in 1885. As a breeder he occupied a position of great eminence, and his lifelong and valuable services on behalf of the Doddies will ever be held in lively and grateful remembrance.

#### BALWYLLO

Among the early Forfarshire herds, that at Balwyllo occupied a high place, and its blood still circulates in many famous stocks. The late Honourable Charles Carnegie furnished the following account of the herd:—

“The late Mr. Robert Scott of Balwyllo, who died somewhere about 1846 (I am not sure of the precise date), had a herd of polled cattle that was well known in my boyhood.

After his death the herd was carried on by his son, also Robert Scott, who took a great interest in it, and was very successful in the show-yard. After his early death his mother continued to manage the farm of which, in 1863, she herself took the lease. At that date the whole of the stock were brought to the hammer, but Mrs. Scott bought one or two very good animals. They, however, fell victims to the rinderpest, and no pure stock were afterwards kept. Previous to the final dispersion in 1863, the trustees had a large draft-sale on the termination of the lease of the farm of Powis, on the Southesk estate, and it is to the descendants of the animals sold at these sales that one must look for the blood of this fine herd."

The characteristics of the herd in Mr. Carnegie's memory were great size and fleshiness, and very early maturity, which made the Balwylo yearlings always very hard to beat in the show-yard. There was, however, a slight tendency to coarseness in the bone, or unlevelness of flesh, as they grew up, and a slight roughness of hair, especially in the males, which detracted from the general sweetness in appearance of many of the mature specimens.

Mr. Carnegie described the more noteworthy animals in the herd as follows:—

#### *The Princess Family*

This family—descended from Princess 47—must not be confounded with the Kinochtry family of the same name, although, curiously enough, there is a descent in the male line of the latter family from the former. The foundress of the family, Princess 47, was bred by the late Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, and was got by the celebrated Panmure 51. Princess herself was a considerable prize-taker, and I have always heard her spoken of as a very handsome cow, and free from the defects I have mentioned as sometimes to be seen in the Balwylo cattle. From Princess 47 were bred three bulls, all of whom were used in the herd, one being Stanley 52, by Joseph 53, a Balwylo-bred bull, and the other, President 205, by the Keillor-bred Adam 39. I have no recollection of Stanley, but I have seen President 205; though I have no further memory of him than that he was handsome. He was a very successful prize-taker, as will be seen from the record of his prizes in Vol. i. of the Herd Book. The third bull from Princess, Noble 245, was a pretty good bull, though inferior to his brother. He was, however, decidedly hard in the hair. Princess 47 had two recorded daughters—viz. Bracelet 50, by Joseph 53, and Maggie of



Balwylo 433, by Maynooth 58. The former, Bracelet, was a prizetaker, but I have no personal recollection of her. I remember, however, a very pretty daughter of hers, Bracelet 2nd 455, by Stanley 2nd 198, sold at the sale at Powis in 1859. The other daughter of Princess—viz. Maggie of Balwylo 433—I remember well. She was rather smaller than many of the rest of the stock, but she was neat, and what I call “ladylike.” Her stock were all good. Her son, Tom 310, by Windsor 221, was a very fine bull, and was second at the Highland Society’s show at Perth in 1861 as a yearling, besides taking first prizes at local shows. He was bought at the Balwylo sale in 1863 by Mrs. Scott for 40 guineas, and died of rinderpest. Maggie of Balwylo’s three daughters were Balwylo Queen 445, by Rob Roy 56; Princess Balwylo 459, also by Rob Roy; and Heather Bell 717, by President, 3rd 246. Of these the second was sold to Mr. Lyell, Shielhill, as a yearling, and a very nice one she was. The other two were both bought by the Earl of Southesk. These two sisters were not unlike, both being very favourable specimens of the herd. Balwylo Queen 445 took many prizes both at the Highland Society and local shows, and was the dam of Jupiter 471, and Quadroona, both by Windsor 221, and both Highland Society first-prize winners. Balwylo Queen was also the dam of Bessie Bell of Balwylo 710, by Rob Roy, a very nice cow, sold to Mr. Collie, Ardgay, along with her bull calf, Arthur of Balwylo 478, at the 1863 sale, for 40 guineas and 25 guineas respectively. Neither Balwylo Queen nor Heather Bell bred after the rinderpest, except the latter, that, as already stated, had one deformed calf. I much fear that this most valuable strain of blood is now absolutely extinct, except through the male line.

### *The Isabella Family*

The cow Isabella of Balwylo 423, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie, got by Earl o’ Buchan 57, was, at the time I first saw her, a somewhat aged cow. She was, however, of good shapes and quality, fine in the bone, and with a good head. At the time of the sale in 1863 she was over fourteen years old, and was bought by Mrs. Scott for 18 guineas. She was a regular breeder, and eight of her calves were recorded in the Herd Book. One of these, Rob Roy 56, by Prince Edward 55, was used a great deal in the herd, and got very good stock. He himself, though large and fleshy, had rather rough hard hair, and a very big belly, which somewhat disfigured him. Another son of Isabella, President 3rd 246, by President 2nd 54, was a far finer animal. He was a bull of very true shape, and large,

but his hair was not so good as it might have been. He was a noted prizetaker, but was, except once at a local show, always second to Windsor 221. He was sold at the Powis sale in 1859, to Mr. Watson of Keillor, for, I think 40 guineas. He got good stock both at Balwylo and Keillor, and many of the best of the present race of cattle have his blood in their veins. Of two other sons of Isabella, Raglan of Balwylo 247, by Stanley 2nd 198, and Robert the Bruce 309, by Noble 245, I have no recollection. Four heifers are entered in the Herd Book as daughters of Isabella. Balwylo Nightingale 439, sold at the Powis sale to Mr. Glennie, Fernyflatt, was a very sweet one, though not so big as most of the family; but Heiress of Balwylo 461 and Peerless 711, both by Noble 245, were magnificent heifers, and both of them were first-prize yearlings at the Highland Society. The former was sold at the Powis sale to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for over 70 guineas, and she afterwards passed into the possession of Mr. Walker, Montbletton; and I am glad to say that this fine strain of blood is in no danger of being lost, there being several descendants of the heifer worthy of their ancestry. Peerless 711 was to my mind the finer heifer of the two, but was not so fortunate. In 1862 she had a calf, Eglantine, by Sir William Wallace 308. This was a very nice specimen, and was bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for 45 guineas, but I do not know what became of her. She had twin-calves in 1863 (bull and heifer), and being a doubtful breeder, was sold to me for £30 at the sale; she proved then not to be in calf, but afterwards bred one calf; she was slaughtered at the rinderpest time, and her calf died. There was a calf of Isabella's called Rosabella, sold to Mr. Goodlet, Bolshan, at the sale, for 22 guineas. She, I believe, also died of rinderpest. Another daughter of Isabella's is given in the Herd Book—viz. Lucy of Balwylo 830, and she is only mentioned there as the dam of a bull, Napoleon of Balwylo 113, and I know nothing of her or him.

### *The Victoria Family*

Of this family the foundress, Victoria 45, a prize heifer, seems to have been of an old Balwylo strain. She was got by Joseph 53, out of Tibbie of Balwylo 46, both of whom have no record except that they were Balwylo-bred. Victoria 45 was the dam of Prince Edward 55, by President 205, a bull that was much used in the herd, and of Victoria 2nd 428, also by President 205. Victoria 2nd, who took prizes both as a heifer and cow, was a large, fleshy, handsome animal, but

decidedly patchy. There are three daughters of hers entered—viz. Princess Royal 444, by Cupbearer 59; Topsy 447, by President 2nd 54; and Eugenie 458, by Rob Roy 56. Princess Royal 444 was not much to look at, but was a most wonderful breeder. She was a good deal smaller than most of the Balwyllo cattle, and had a little white on her hind legs and tail. Her first two calves were Lord Clyde 249 and The Doctor 307, both by Rob Roy 56, and both winners of first prizes at the Highland Society as yearlings. The former was sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour at the Powis sale for 81 guineas, and his name appears in many good pedigrees. The latter was used in the Balwyllo herd. Princess Royal's next calf was Alice Maud 724, by Black Prince of Balwyllo 248. She grew into a very large, fleshy cow, a little wanting perhaps in beauty, but of grand substance. She was sold for 63 guineas at the sale in 1863, to Mr. Walker, Portlethen, and has left a numerous progeny. A yearling bull, Wellington of Balwyllo, who does not appear to have been entered in the Herd Book, was sold to the late Mr. Erskine, Wemyss, for 40 guineas; and the bull calf Balwyllo Eclipse 781, by Sir William Wallace 308, was bought for 23 guineas by Mr. Cran, Morlich, and his name appears in almost every pedigree in that flourishing herd. Princess Royal 444 herself was lame at the sale, and was bought by me for 20 guineas. She and her heifer Helena, an animal of great beauty, died of rinderpest, but her calf Princess Louisa, by Legislator 489, survived, and was sold at the Arratsmill sale in 1868 to Mr. Paxton, Broomknowe, for £35. A yearling named Lorelei, and a calf, Laura, were sold at the same sale to Lord Clinton and Mr. Lindsay, Duninald, respectively, but I am not aware that they have left any descendants. Topsy 447, Victoria 2nd's second daughter, was a large beefy animal, but though a prize-taker, was decidedly deficient in style, her head being rather clumsily set on. She was bought at the Powis sale for Lord Southesk, who, however, sold her at the Kinnaird sale in 1861 for about half the money he gave for her. Eugenie 458, the third daughter, was a large but somewhat rough cow. She was bought at the sale in 1863 by Sir Thomas Gladstone; and though there is some doubt in the matter, owing to the pedigrees not having been accurately kept, I have every reason to believe that she was either the dam or granddam of Eugenie of Fasque 3910, and she has left goodly descendants:

*The Keepsake Family*

Keepsake 427 was bred at Balwylo. She was got by President 205, dam Mapsie 76, who seems to have been of old Balwylo blood, and to have been also the dam of the bull President 2nd 54. Keepsake was the broadest-backed cow for her height I ever saw. This at first made her look a little out of proportion, but she was (though perhaps wanting a little in sweetness, and a trifle hard in the hair) a cow that you always came back to, and her history shows that good judges were not blind to her merits. Being lot 1 of the Powis sale, she was sold very cheaply to me for 21 guineas. I then transferred her to the Earl of Southesk, having, as has already been explained, decided not to form a herd at that time. She was sold at the Kinnaird sale two years afterwards to Mr. Collie, Ardgay, for 30 guineas. He afterwards sold her to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £40, and in her seventeenth year she was sold in 1868 to Sir George Macpherson Grant for 27 guineas, with a bull calf at her foot. Of Keepsake's numerous descendants since she left Balwylo, I need say nothing here. At Balwylo she had three daughters—Trial 228, by President 205, of whom I know nothing; Edith 2nd 464, by Rob Roy 56, sold at the Powis sale as a yearling; and Ruby 713, by Noble 245, a large but somewhat rough cow, sold at the sale in 1863 to Mr. Walker, Portlethen, for 22 guineas. A son of Ruby 713, named Rudolph, by The Doctor 307, was sold to Sir Thomas Gladstone for 24 guineas. He was a fair animal, and probably some of the Fasque stock are descended from him.

*The Annie Laurie Family*

Annie Laurie 424, by President 205, out of Jessamine 66, seems to have been of the old Balwylo strain, and I have some recollection of seeing her as a good useful sort of an old cow. There is one bull entered as out of her—viz. Prince of Devon 315. She is also entered as the mother of three daughters. Rosa of Balwylo 438, by President 2nd 54, was an enormous heifer, but grew into a very patchy cow. Alice of Balwylo 463, by Rob Roy 56, was sold as a yearling at the Powis sale; and Pearl 714, by Rob Roy 56, was bought by Mrs. Scott for 25 guineas at the Balwylo sale. Pearl was pretty good, and was a great milker. A daughter of Pearl's, Clematis, by Sir William Wallace 308, was sold to the Duke

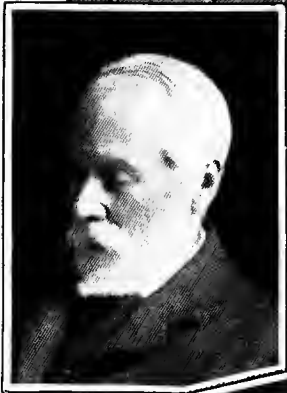
of Buccleuch for 49 guineas, being the highest-priced yearling at the sale. I did not myself think her the best, and she had scurs.

#### *The Emily of Balwyllo Family*

Emily of Balwyllo 421, by the Ardestie-bred Richmond 6, from old Balwyllo blood, produced the bull West Australian 204, by President 205. This bull was taken to Ireland by Lord Lurgan. Emily of Balwyllo had also two heifers—Young Emily 425, by President 205, and Lady Jane 440, by President 2nd 54. The former never, that I knew, threw any first-rate stock, but the latter was a prize-winner as a heifer, and though patchy behind, was from the hooks forward a most magnificent cow. Lady Jane had one daughter, Rosebud 460, by Rob Roy 56, who much resembled her dam, though rather worse in front and better behind. Rosebud 460 was bought by the Earl of Southesk at the Powis sale for about 70 guineas; but though she had several calves, I do not think she has any living descendants. Lady Jane had two bull calves entered in the Herd Book—viz. Sir William Wallace 308, by President 3rd 246, and Pioneer 326, by Noble 245. The latter bull was in the possession of Mr. Whyte, Spott.

#### *Other Balwyllo Families*

At the time of the dispersion sale in 1863, there were several good animals of other families, but none that I recollect as calling for special notice, except perhaps the very neat cow Gem 719, bought by the Earl of Southesk for 40 guineas, and her pretty daughter Angelica, bought by Sir George Macpherson Grant. There were also the old Kinnaird-bred cow Ada 338, her daughter Adela 849, and Hortensia; also a very nice cow, Celandine, by Diodorus (son of Windsor 221 and Dora 333) out of a daughter of Princess Philomel 269. This heifer was bought by the Duke of Buccleuch for 32 guineas.



WILLIAM, LORD PANMURE.  
THE EARL OF STRATHMORE.  
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

JAMES, EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T.  
THE EARL OF AIRLIE.  
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND  
GORDON.



## CHAPTER VII

### OTHER FAMOUS HERDS OF THE PAST

The further progress of the breed in Scotland can be best indicated by notices of other historic herds, several of which, though now extinct, made a lasting impression on the development of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and furthered their marvellous extension.

#### ABERLOUR MAINS (MR. W. ROBERTSON)

The late Mr. Robertson, father of Mr. William Robertson, formerly tenant of Aberlour Mains, established a herd at Burnside, Ballindalloch, about seventy years ago, bringing with him some polled cows from Dandaleith. Bulls were obtained from Ballindalloch, Tillyfour, Westertown, Ardgay, Bognie, and Drumin. The herd took a high place at the shows of the Spey, Aven, and Fiddichside Farmers' Club, instituted in 1856, two of Mr. Robertson's prize heifers at these shows going to Drumin, where one of them, Princess 950, founded a valuable family. Much of the Erica blood was infused by the use of males of that strain, and at the Garline sale in 1874, Mr. W. Robertson acquired two Kildonan-Erica females, Ella 1205 and Editha 1737. Apart from these Ericas, the most valuable family in the Burnside herd was the Honestys, a branch of the Drumin Lucy family. These were remarkable milkers, old Honesty 1690 having yielded as much milk as any other two cows in the herd. On leaving Burnside for Aberlour Mains, Mr. William Robertson sold the bulk of his herd in May, 1880, when 31 animals averaged £28 7s. 8d., 16 cows making an average of £32 7s. A new herd was begun at Aberlour Mains. The herd, of which the nucleus was descendants of the Ericas bought at Garline, and the Honestys bred at Drumin, comprised Georgina 3893, descended from the late Mr. Robertson's cow Princess 950, sold in 1862 to Mr. Skinner; Delilah 3894, bred at Inverallan, of the Drumin Lucy family, and her three-year-old daughter Rose of



Aberlour 4845, by the Erica bull Egbert 1443; Honesty 3rd 3754, Helena of Aberlour 4849, Honesty 6th 4848, and Hetty 4844, these four of the Honesty branch of the Lucy family; Jewel 1413, of the Jilt family; Edma Erica 3759, of the Erica family; Heatherbells, of Drumin blood; Young Favourite 3rd 3533, of Kinochtry blood; and Duchess of Burnside 3762, descended from Old Grannie 1. Several other good families were represented, and the younger stock were by the Erica bull Whig 1867; Souter Johnny 1615, bred at Drumin; Moraystown 1439, a son of Adrian 2nd 622 and Forget-me-not 1685; and the Erica bull Egbert 1443. One of the sires in use was Paris 1473, the first-prize two-year-old at the Paris Exhibition. In collecting his herd, Mr. Robertson gave much attention to the milking-properties of the breed; and his experience was that, by very little extra trouble, it was possible, without sacrificing the merits of the breed in beef-production, to rear animals that would yield a copious supply of milk of choice quality. Mr. Robertson made some important private sales. The Erica cow Ella was sold to Mr. Stevenson, Blair-shinnoch, for 100 guineas; the Erica cows Editha 1737 and Elf 3751 went to Mr. Wallis, Bradley Hall, at long prices; the Erica cow Esther 4843 was bought for Dr. Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Honesty 4th 3757 was sold for exportation, as were also three Erica females. Mr. Stewart, Auchindellan, secured an Erica heifer, and the Erica bull Whig 1867 was sold to Colonel Smith, Minmore, for 100 guineas. At a draft sale in 1884 the average for fifteen animals was £100 13s., 370 guineas being given for the Kildonan Erica cow Edma Erica 3759 by Cluny. In June, 1889, Mr. Robertson disposed of the bulk of his herd to Mr. J. R. Findlay, of Aberlour, and a notice of the stock there will be found in the following chapter.

#### ABOYNE CASTLE

The interest displayed in the breed by the Marquis of Huntly was suitably recognised by his lordship's appointment as first President of the Polled (now the Aberdeen-Angus) Cattle Society. Lord Huntly commenced to breed polled cattle at Aboyne Castle in 1870. In that year he purchased at the Castle Fraser dispersion the two-year-old heifer Lively 1164, that had won prizes at the Highland Society's and Royal Northern Society's shows as a yearling and two-year-old. She was the highest-priced animal at Colonel Fraser's sale, costing 67 guineas, and the price was justified by the excellent breeding qualities which she

developed. At Tillyfour in 1871 was purchased Dora 1282 of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe. She also proved a good investment, and besides breeding well, gained the first prize of the Highland Society at Glasgow in 1874. Her most notable produce were the bull Dragon 1178 used for some time in the Tillyfour herd; and the heifers Dorinda 2575 and Dewdrop 2581. In 1872 three animals were bought from Mr. George Brown, Westertown. They were the bull Pluto 602 of the Victoria family, and the heifers Duchess 3rd 943 and Duchess 4th 944 of the Duchess branch of the Queen tribe. The sum paid for the three was 200 guineas. At Portlethen in March, 1873, a pair of two-year-old heifers were acquired for 150 guineas: they were Cherry Blossom 901 and Flower Girl 895, the former of the Queen tribe, and the latter of the Kinnaid Fanny tribe. From Westertown, the same year, came Duchess 7th 1197 of the Duchess family, and Rose of Aboyne 1596 of the Rose family, the price of the pair having been 120 guineas. At Mr. Walker's sale at Portlethen in 1873 two cows were bought, and at Drumin in that year Gem 1595 of the Pride family, and Beauty of Drumin 939 of Mr. Skinner's Beauty family were purchased for 131 guineas. At Mr. Walker's dispersion at Balquharn, in 1874, was secured Madge of Portlethen 1217 of the Tillyfour Ruth family, full of Keillor blood. She herself won the first prize at the International show at Kilburn, and her son Monarch 1182 was a first-prize Highland Society winner, and gained the cup presented by Her Majesty the Queen at the Tarland show. Madge and five of her family carried off the prize awarded to the best group of polled cattle at the Royal Northern show in 1878. From Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, the Princess cows, Princess of Aboyne 1st 2572 and Princess 2nd 2570, were obtained for 120 guineas. The bull Duke of Perth 357 was secured at the Westertown dispersion in 1874. At Mr. Hannay's sale at Corskie in 1877 the bull Warrior 1291, of the Rothiemay Victoria strain, was purchased for 155 guineas. He was the first-prize yearling at the Highland Society's show, and his dam sold for 111 guineas and his sire Young Viscount 736 for 225 guineas. Several animals were bought at the Indego, Auchlossan, Melville, Glamis, and Rothiemay sales. In 1878, at Tillyfour, Pride of Mulben 2nd 2359 was secured for 91 guineas and Vine 9th 3256 for 72 guineas; and at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880, Charmer 3rd 3251 of the Queen tribe was obtained for 150 guineas.

The herd was thus based on the very best obtainable material, and was collected at an expense of about £2000. Showing was

rarely resorted to, the object having been to keep a herd of regular and useful breeding animals. A number of first-rate bulls were bred, and several of these were sold to the Marquis's tenantry on favourable terms. In this way, as well as others, the herd exerted a most beneficial influence. When specimens were exhibited they obtained high honours at the national and local shows. Thus Lord Huntly had the rare fortune of gaining the Highland Society's first prizes for aged bulls and cows at Glasgow in 1875, with Duke of Perth and Dora. Monarch was also a first-prize bull at the Highland Society, and his dam, Madge, as already mentioned, was the first-prize cow at Kilburn in 1879. The chief distinction of the herd, and one that perhaps afforded its owner more satisfaction than any other, was the rearing of the Madge family. Madge proved a first-rate breeder, and her offspring were uniformly good. A large draft was sold from the herd in 1879, when 37 head averaged over £44; and in 1881 the herd was dispersed, the average for 32 head being over £50. The total proceeds of these two public sales was over £3200. At the 1879 sale, Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour bought a good many animals, chiefly representatives of the various branches of the Queen tribe. Lord Tweedmouth also made several important purchases. At the sale in 1881, old Madge 1217 fell to the bid of Mr. Smith, Powrie, for 100 guineas; Charmer 3rd 3251 was taken by Mr. Wilken, Waterside, for the Honourable J. H. Pope, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, for 100 guineas; Mr. Burdett-Coutts bought Cowslip 2nd 3004 for 100 guineas, and Mr. W. B. Greenfield secured Vine 9th 3256 for 115 guineas.

In 1883 the herd was re-started, and the bull Monarch 1182 was taken back as stock sire. That year, at the Bridgend dispersion, the cow Sibylla 5213 was purchased, and she, mated with Frederick the Great 4680, laid the foundation of the noted family of Aboyne Saints, such names as St. Anna 8768, St. Agnes 13839, and St. Agatha 13838, occupying prominent places in leading show-yards from 1886 to 1892. At the same sale, his lordship acquired Fairy of Portlethen 3349, and in 1884 he bought Waterside Pride 7th, Vine 7th, and Matilda 2nd of Balquharn. Ruths, Mayflowers of East Tulloch, Heather Blossoms, etc., were added, and such sires were used as Paris 1473, St. Andrew 7910, Birse Mannie 8105, Centaur 8180, Privateer of Cortachy 9550, Elf Prince 9116, etc. In 1892 a draft sale of 43 head resulted in an average of £26 17s. 2d., the cow Pride of Coull 13836 going to Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael at 70 guineas, the heifer Soda Water 18064, of the Drumin Lucy family, selling at the same figure to the same buyer. At a sale in 1897, when 36 animals

averaged £32 13s. 4d., the top price was 111 guineas for the cow Lady Elena 20650. In 1899 another sale was held, and a final dispersion of this celebrated herd took place in 1903.

#### ALTYRE

Sir William G. Gordon Cumming, Bart. of Altyre, and his factor, Mr. Robert Walker, did much to popularise the polled breed. On several occasions animals from Altyre won the cups for Scotch breeds at the Smithfield Fat Stock shows; and, as noticed elsewhere, Sir William had the unique honour of gaining, not only the Scotch cup, but also the champion cups for heifers and oxen, and the "blue ribbon" of the show as well as the reserve, with Aberdeen-Angus animals at London in 1881. The heifer which won the championship of the Smithfield Show in 1881 was the first two-year-old animal that had achieved this distinction. The breeding herd at Altyre was of high merit, and contained a great deal of good blood. The herd had been in existence since 1874. At the Westertown dispersion, specimens of Mr. Brown's Rose and Victoria families were acquired. At Mulben, in 1875, some of Mr. Paterson's Mayflowers were introduced. The heifer Oakleaf 1836, by Bon Accord 446, was bought at Rothiemay that year for 54 guineas. In the summer of 1876, 60 guineas were paid to Mr. Ferguson for Princess of Altyre 3126, of the Kinochtry Princess family. From Mr. Gordon, Tullochallum, Pride of the Findhorn 3243, and Pride of Altyre 3244, were bought privately. They were twin daughters of Fancy of Tillyfour 2nd 1799, a granddaughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and were by Talisman 640. Of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, representatives were obtained from Mr. Mac-kessack, Earnside, for whom the cow Dido 3257, and Flora of Earnside 2113, had been secured at Tillyfour in 1871. The Kinochtry Favourite heifer, Favourite of Altyre 3127, was bought from Mr. Ferguson. Banshee 2981, by Jester 472, was also added to the herd. The sires used were Senator 863, bred at Ballindalloch, out of the splendid cow Sybil 974; Black Watch 1242, bred by the Earl of Fife, by Gainsborough 596, and out of Lilius of Tillyfour 1795, of the Pride tribe; and Dustman 1667, bred at Aboyne, by Warrior 1291, and out of Dandelion 2569, of the Duchess branch of the Queen tribe. The herd comprised members of the following families: Pride, Daisy, Princess, Favourite, Westertown Rose, Mulben Mayflower, etc. It was dispersed in 1900, though previously by private sales it had been largely reduced.

## ARDGAY

Mr. John Collie, Ardgay, Forres, had a fine herd of polled cattle, which was dispersed in 1866. In founding the herd, Mr. Collie, who was a very good judge, picked up in the locality a number of animals which, although of short recorded ancestry, were of more than ordinary individual merit. Blinkbonny 315, one of these, was the dam of Marion 308, the foundress of the Westertown Rose family. Another was Dorrit 316, calved in 1850, bred by the trustees of Mr. Howitt, Rothiemay; and it is in connection with the descendants of this cow that the fame of the Ardgay herd has chiefly been perpetuated. Dorrit, when in the possession of Mr. Charles Kay, Earnside, bred in 1855 Hinda 322, whose sire is not recorded. In 1857, in Mr. Collie's possession, Hinda was put to Lord Southesk's bull Kinnaird 224 (a son of Cup-bearer 59), and the produce was Normahal 726. Normahal was again put to Kinnaird, and in 1860 gave birth to Zara 1228—the second prize two-year-old heifer at Battersea in 1862. Zara was bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, to whom she bred, among others, the heifers Kate of Aberdeen, by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, and Matilda of Tillyfour 1175, by Bright 454. Of Kate of Aberdeen (not entered in the Herd Book) Mr. Dixon says, "She was certainly the best calf of any breed we have ever looked over." Kate was the first-prize yearling and two-year-old at the Highland Society's shows in 1864 and 1865. It is, however, through the descendants of Matilda and her daughter Pride of Alford 1778, first-prize yearling at Kelso in 1872, that the tribe is now best known. Mr. M'Combie also purchased Normahal, who was the dam of the famous Bright 454; while from Zara was bred the bulls Champion 459 and Scotsman 474. Another animal bred by Mr. Collie from the cattle obtained in the locality was Marius 564, the first-prize yearling bull of the Highland Society at Inverness in 1865, afterwards passing into the possession of Mr. Robertson, Burnside. Mr. Collie also owned Fair Maid of Perth 313, of the Queen tribe, purchased at Tillyfour in 1857 for £86. She was the first prize-cow at the National show at Edinburgh in 1859. He won with Mayflower 314, bred at Mulben, the first prize for cows at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1861. The famous Balwylo cow, Keepsake 427, was at Ardgay for some years, as were also several other cows from Kinnaird and Balwylo. The chief sires in the herd were Black Douglas 311 and Kinnaird 224—both bred by Lord Southesk, and the

latter the second-prize two-year-old at Glasgow in 1857—and Arthur of Balwyllo 478.

The Honourable Charles Carnegie, who in November, 1857, went to Mr. Collie as a pupil, supplied a few notes regarding the Ardgay herd. He found there the following polled stock—viz. Fair Maid of Perth 313, Empress 312—bought from the Earl of Southesk for 60 guineas—Blinkbonny 315, Cordelia 320, Dorrit 316, Hinda 322, Nannie 321, Duchess 317, Mayflower 314, and some heifer calves. Fair Maid of Perth, afterwards in succession second and first at the Highland Society's shows, was a grand cow. Her fault was, that she was a little too prominent over the hooks. She was a difficult animal to prepare for the show-yard, as she had a tremendous appetite and gave a lot of milk. Empress 312, who had a bull calf—Prince Imperial 223—never bred again, and the calf proved useless. Blinkbonny was a very well-topped cow, but wanted in underline, and had a plain head. Cordelia never bred anything worth noticing, though herself not deficient in second-rate merit. Dorrit was a very neat, sweet little cow, and far superior to her daughter Hinda, who was commonplace in appearance. Hinda, however, always bred well. Dorrit's heifer calf Alice was a prize-taker, but being a free-martin, never bred. One of Hinda's calves was Lala Rookh 730, whose name appears in many pedigrees, and who herself was a very good heifer. Nannie and Duchess were both of a good, useful sort, and the latter was the granddam of Mr. M'Combie's celebrated ox Black Prince. Mayflower turned out a beautiful cow. She was first and second at the Highland Society's shows, though it is believed that in the former case she failed to qualify, not being in calf. Mayflower ended her show-yard career at the Smithfield show, where she won the first prize for Mr. M'Combie, who bought her along with several others a few years later. During the time that Mr. Collie continued to keep polled stock, he bred several animals of note. Normahal 726 and Zara 1228, descendants of Hinda, were both very good. The former was a very taking heifer; and though she did not grow very large as a cow, she looked extremely well when Mr. Carnegie saw her and bid for her at Mr. M'Combie's sale in 1867. Zara, who won the second prize at Battersea, was also a very handsome heifer, and, as previously noticed, could boast of being the ancestress of many prize-takers.

## AUCHNAGUIE

Though the herd of Mr. Alex. M'Laren, Auchnaguie, Perthshire, was established only in 1896, it attained a position of considerable importance. It was founded on the most select blood, one of the first purchases being the cow Erica Ida 16723, then in calf to the celebrated Bion 11454. Another branch of the Ericas was introduced, tracing through Amanda Erica, the dam of the great breeding sire Fairy King of Kirkbridge, to the herd of Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood. Powrie Rubies, Prides of Aberdeen, Georginas of Rothiemay, Matildas of Airlie, etc., were added. The most famous sire used in the herd was Delamere 13305, calved in 1896, bred by Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, and by Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289. This bull, prior to his sale to Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., in whose herd he proved one of the greatest breeding bulls of modern times, was extensively used in the Auchnaguie herd. The herd was dispersed in 1909, when 55 head averaged £31 17s. 9d.

## BAADS.

The herd of Mr. George Reid, Baads, Peterculter, had a very distinguished show-yard career. It supplied the first-prize cows at the Highland Society's and Royal Northern Society's shows in 1877, 1878, and 1880; the first-prize aged bull at these shows in 1880; the winners of the Challenge cups at Aberdeen in 1877, 1879, and 1880; the winners of the M'Combie prize at Aberdeen in 1879 and 1880; the first-prize heifer and the second-prize cow at the Paris Exhibition in 1878; and the first-prize bull and the first and second-prize cows at the Royal show at Carlisle in 1880. These animals were not all exhibited by Mr. Reid, but they were either bred by him or descended from his stock, and, moreover, they were all of two strains of blood. This brief statement affords the most striking proof it is possible to give of the excellent material of which the Baads herd was composed. The herd was established about 1852, and the first of the family, of which most of the prize cattle referred to were members, was obtained about 1857. At that time Mr. Reid's brother, William, purchased a polled heifer from the late Marquis of Huntly at Aboyne Castle. This animal went to Baads, and her calves being of rare merit, were retained for breeding. No pedigrees were kept then, and the first animal connected with the herd whose name was mentioned in the Herd Book was Maggie,

bred at Baads, who produced in 1870 the heifer Fancy of Baads 1948. Fancy was by the famous show bull President 4th 368, who, after being used for some time at Tillyfour, was in service for two years at Baads, and was the first sire that in an especial manner left his mark on the herd. He was by the Balwylllo bull President 3rd 246, of the Isabella family, and out of Flower of Strathmore 479. Flower of Strathmore was got by Cupbearer 59, and on the dam's side traced to Mr. Fullerton's Flora 70, stated in the Herd Book (where the pedigree is imperfectly given) to have been directly descended from Queen of Ardovie 29 and Panmure 51.

In 1873 and 1874, Fancy 1948, to the bull Sir William 705 (by President 4th 368, bred by Mr. M'Combie, Upper Farmton, and winner of the first prize and Challenge Cup at the Royal Northern show in 1873), produced two heifer calves which became famous. They were Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, and Isla 1965. Sybil 1st, when one year old, was exhibited by Mr. Reid at the Inverness show of the Highland Society in 1874, and gained the first prize. Along with another heifer of Mr. Reid's, Halt 3525, who won the second prize, she was purchased by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £100. She next appeared in 1877 at Edinburgh, and gained the first prize for cows—a similar honour falling to her at Aberdeen that year, where she also gained the Challenge Cup. She was the second-prize cow at Paris in 1878. Mr. M'Combie bred from her Sybil 2nd of Tillyfour 3526, who was second-prize yearling heifer at Edinburgh in 1877, first at Aberdeen that year, a member of the Paris group, and, passing into the possession of Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, gained the first prize as a cow at Kelso, Carlisle, and Aberdeen in 1880, as well as the Challenge Cup and the M'Combie prize at the Royal Northern show. In Mr. Adamson's possession she produced, among other calves, the heifer Sybil 4th 4326, that carried the first prize as a yearling to Lord Strathmore at the Highland Society's show in 1881. Sybil 1st was sold to the Earl of Airlie for 110 guineas, and Sybil 2nd to Lord Southesk for 180 guineas. At the Tillyfour and Balquharn sales, six animals of Mr. Reid's Sybil family were sold at an average of about £100 each. The sort was represented at Kinnaird, Cortachy, Glamis, Haddo House and Guisachan. Isla, the other calf of Fancy 1948, was retained by Mr. Reid. She gained the first prizes as a cow at the Highland Society and Royal Northern shows in 1878, and second at Carlisle in 1880, while she and three of her daughters made the very pretty group that won the first prize at Aberdeen in 1881. Isla bred extremely well, her calves inheriting their dam's true form, substance, and quality.



Another early purchase by Mr. Reid was the heifer Matilda from Mr. Dunn, Nether Ennenteer, Leochel. In 1862 this animal to President 4th produced Kate of Baads 1947. Kate's calf in 1872 was Prince Albert 2nd 745, a first-prize bull at Aberdeen, and second at the Highland Society's shows. In 1873 she bred Halt 3525, who, after winning the second prize as a yearling heifer at the Highland Society's show in 1874, was, as already remarked, sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, in whose possession she bred Halt 2nd 3527, who was the first-prize heifer at Paris in 1878, and a member of the Tillyfour champion group, which thus contained two animals tracing from the Baads stock. Kate's calf in 1877 to the Ballindalloch bull Bachelor 690, at Easter Skene, was Prince Albert of Baads 1336, one of the best-looking polled bulls ever bred. Prince Albert of Baads was bought by Mr. Anderson, Daugh, and won the first prizes as a two-year-old at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows, and the first prizes in the aged class at the Royal Northern, Highland, and R.A.S.E. shows, gaining in 1879, when only two years old, the Challenge Cup and M'Combie prize at Aberdeen. Mr. Reid had a few other strains, among them one from Mains of Kelly; but it was with the descendants of Fancy 1948 and Kate 1947 that his fame as a breeder was earned. He kept about a score of cows and heifers, and was very particular in his selection of stock sires, which came from Tillyfour, Westertown, East Town, Jessiefield, Kinochtry, Mains of Advie, etc. The herd was dispersed in 1887.

#### BALLINTOMB (CAPTAIN MANN)

Captain Mann, Ballintomb, Grantown, owned a large herd which was commenced in 1875 by the purchase of the cows Corskie 31st B. 1278, bred at Bognie, and Bell of Biallid 2099, bred at Burnside, with her heifer calf Baby 2316, and the bull Brux 947, bred by Mr. Walker, Westside of Brux, Aberdeenshire. There were also added Queen Mary 8th 3457, and Queen Mary 13th 3458 of the Mulben Mayflower family; Tabby 3077 from Tullochallum, with two crosses by Queen sires; Ada 3591, also from Tullochallum, but of Easter Tulloch blood; Madame Loftus 2231, granddaughter of the Pride cow Regina 1179, bought at the Rothiemay sale in 1878 for 59 guineas; Daphne 2992, of the Rothiemay Miss Morrison family, bought at Ballindalloch in 1879; Coquette 9th 4271, also acquired at Ballindalloch; Fancy 4396 of the Westertown Victoria family, from Earnside; Algina 2nd

3961, from Auchorachan; Pride of Aberdeen 27th 4928, purchased at the Balquharn dispersion for 66 guineas; Dandelion 2569, of the Duchess branch of the Queen tribe, bought at Aboyne in 1881 for 59 guineas; Emma 1733, of the Erica family; and Rose of Biallid 3842 of the Westertown Rose family. As stock sire Brux was succeeded by Kaiser 1253, got by the Erica sire Elchies 563, and out of the Pride cow Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412. Then came Jingo 1558 by Sir Maurice 1319 and out of the Pride cow Madame Loftus 2231. The herd numbered about sixty head, and contained representatives of the Erica, Pride, Duchess, Rose, Coquette, Miss Morrison, and other families. The stock bulls, and a few of the females were exhibited and took good places at the county shows of Inverness, Moray, and Nairn. On Captain Mann's retiring from farming in 1887 the herd was dispersed, sixty-five head averaging £21 1s. 5*d.*

#### BALQUHARN

Mr. Henry D. Adamson, who went to the north of Scotland to learn farming under Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, naturally had his attention early directed to the merits of the polled breed. During the time he occupied the farm of Balquharn, near Alford, he always kept a few animals of the breed, but the herd with which he ultimately became associated was not actually started until 1876, when he made an important purchase at Lord Airlie's sale at Cortachy, Kirriemuir. From that year till 1881 he paid great attention to the collection of his choice herd. Mr. Adamson's main aim appeared to have been to gather together some of the best specimens of the Pride of Aberdeen family in order to demonstrate that, for usefulness and showing capabilities, it had lost none of its early celebrity. In consequence of the owner's ill-health, the herd was unexpectedly thrown into the market in 1881, when it realised the highest average price that up to that date had been obtained at a public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle—£56 4s. 8*d.*, for 36 head. Mr. Adamson's purchase at Cortachy, to which reference has been made, was the Pride cow Regina 1179, out of Pride of Aberdeen 3rd 1168 and got by Jim Crow 3rd 350. The price was 70 guineas. Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249, got by Elgin 724 and out of Pride of Mulben 1919, was bought at the Tillyfour sale in 1878 for 100 guineas. At the same sale Pride of Aberdeen 7th 1777, out of Pride of Aberdeen 581 and got by Derby 377, was acquired for 50 guineas. From Mr. M'Combie were also obtained less noteworthy members of the Pride tribe; and also the cow Sybil 2nd of Tillyfour 3526

of the Baads Sybil family, a member of the Tillyfour prize group at Paris, and a first-prize cow of the Highland Society. At the Tullochallum dispersion in 1877, the Erica cow Miss Macpherson 1252 was added for 90 guineas, but was subsequently sold privately to the Earl of Airlie. Another Erica cow introduced was Ermin 3532, bred at Burnside. The Kinochtry Favourites, the Rothiemay Georginas and Miss Morrisons, and the Ardgay Zaras, were also represented in the herd. Some of the Tillyfour sires were used, as also the Erica bull Cluny 1283, but the chief sire was bred in the herd. This was Knight of the Shire 1699, out of the Pride cow Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249, and by the Queen bull Dragon 1178. For Mr. Adamson Knight of the Shire won the first prizes as a yearling at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Carlisle, and at the Highland Society's Show at Kelso in 1880. He was also the first prize two-year-old at Stirling in 1881. Other famous animals bred in the herd were Pride of Aberdeen 18th 4321, out of Regina 1179 and got by Dragon 1179; Pride of Aberdeen 24th 4327, out of Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249 and by Cluny 1283; Sybil 4th 4326, out of Sybil 2nd 3526 and got by Cluny 1283. At the dispersion of Mr. Adamson's herd in April 1881, Lord Tweedmouth purchased Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249, for 225 guineas; Lord Southesk, Sybil 2nd 3526, for 180 guineas; Mr. Auld, Bridgend, and Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse, Knight of the Shire 1699, for 165 guineas; Lord Tweedmouth, Pride of Aberdeen 18th 4321, for 160 guineas; Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Pride of Aberdeen 24th 4327, for 125 guineas; Lord Strathmore, Sybil 4th 4326, for 110 guineas; and Mr. Grant, Auchorachan, Regina 1179, for 105 guineas.

#### BENHOLM CASTLE

Mr. William Smith's herd was commenced at Stone o' Morphie, Montrose, in 1876. He bought, at Lord Airlie's sale at Cortachy that year, the cow Bessie 1442, at £52 10s. She was then in calf to Belus 749. The calf was a bull. Bessie had other four bull-calves, and the five were prize-takers. The same year Mr. Smith purchased Rose of Guynd 2nd 2599, at £38 17s., from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. She was in calf to Gainsborough 3rd 598; and the calf was Gay Lass 3511, sold to the Earl of Airlie, when one year old, for £60. Mr. Smith also sold the dam, with heifer-calf one month old, to Lord Airlie, at £50. The calf was Griselda 3877, sold at Lord Airlie's sale for £73 10s.—the highest price realised at the sale. From Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, the cow

Nightingale 1742, with bull calf at foot, was secured for £33 12s. Barmaid 2207 was bought from Mr. Walker, Portlethen, and proved a good breeder. Lively of Powrie 3729 was purchased from Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch; and a few other cows were added. The first stock bull Mr. Smith had was Timour 3rd 1287, bought from Captain Grant of Ecclesgreig, for £36. Northesk 1577, by Timour 3rd and out of Bessie 1442, was also used. Animals from the herd were exhibited only at the county shows of Kincardine and Forfar, and they were very successful—a good many prizes having been gained. Mr. Smith died in 1902, but the herd had been discontinued prior to that date.

### BRIDGEND

Mr. R. C. Auld, nephew of the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, had the advantage of studying the principles of cattle-breeding under the direction of his uncle. Latterly he was closely associated with Mr. M'Combie in the management of the Tillyfour herd, and aided him in strengthening it after the sale in 1874, when too large an inroad was made on the stock. Mr. Auld was engaged in the selection and preparation of the celebrated champion group at Paris in 1878; and was thus able to materially assist in the greatest victory ever achieved by the Tillyfour herd, and by the polled breed. On the death of his uncle, Mr. Auld became tenant of the farm of Bridgend, on the Lynturk property of Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene. Bridgend lies a mile north-west of Tillyfour, and was farmed from a very early date by the late Mr. M'Combie. Mr. M'Combie soon discovered its value as a breeding and feeding ground; and it is noteworthy that many of the most famous of the Tillyfour breeding and fat stock were raised on it. It was here, under John Benzie's care, that the famous ox Black Prince was reared. Mr. M'Combie's earliest sales were conducted at Bridgend. Mr. Auld took over the stock on Bridgend at valuation, among them being some pedigree polls. To these he determined at once to add some of the best blood obtainable of the tribes so long associated with his uncle's name. The late Mr. M'Combie left power to Mr. Auld to retain one half of the Tillyfour herd as it stood at his death, but at the desire of Mr. M'Combie's trustees, an arrangement was made by which the whole herd was submitted to public competition. The sale of the Tillyfour herd took place, as recorded elsewhere, in August, 1880, and several selections were made by Mr. Auld—viz. Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, Duchess 3rd 943, and Pride of Aberdeen 20th, out of Gitana 2578. The

most notable of these was Pride of Aberdeen 9th, for whom Mr. Auld gave 270 guineas, the highest price paid for a polled animal up to that date. The herd at Bridgend afterwards steadily increased, and had at its head the Pride bull Knight of the Shire 1699, disposed of at the Balquharn dispersion to Mr. Auld and Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse, for 165 guineas. The chief object aimed at by Mr. Auld in forming his herd, was to collect as many representatives as possible of the earlier branches of Mr. M'Combie's Queen tribe. There was more difficulty in doing this than would at first sight appear, but Mr. Auld succeeded in obtaining more representatives of Mr. M'Combie's early branches than he himself ever possessed at one time.

Among the more prominent animals at Bridgend, the place of honour was occupied by Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253. This fine cow was one of the prize group at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, being the only member of Mr. M'Combie's fashionable Pride family represented in it. She belonged to the most valuable branch of the Pride tribe, and was a granddaughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581. She was early marked out as an animal that would probably become a grand breeder; and she did not belie that promise. At the Tillyfour sale, her two sons Heir of Glory 1746 and Heir of Paris 1917 were much admired, and it was doubtless these proofs of her remarkable breeding properties, combined with her personal merit and high breeding, that induced Mr. Auld to determine on buying her, whatever the price might be. After she went to Bridgend, she became a heifer breeder, and had two female calves, that of 1882 being a very beautiful animal, by Knight of the Shire. Pride of Aberdeen 9th was got by Sir Garnet 684, who was also sire of the champion cow Sybil 2nd of Tillyfour 3526, and was half brother on the dam's side to Gaily 1793, the only cow comprised in the Paris group. Mr. Auld also owned Pride of Aberdeen 10th 3250, got by Sir Garnet 684, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174. Four bulls were bred from Pride 10th, one of them, Knight of St. Patrick, the first polled animal bred by Mr. Auld, having been selected by Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson as stock sire of their very fine herd in Kansas, U.S. He was sold for 120 guineas, and was an animal of rare quality and style.

The other branches of the Queen tribe represented at Bridgend were the Daisies, Duchesses, Charmers, Windsors, Charlottes, Crinolines, and Rosys. There were three Daisies in the herd. One of them was the cow, Vine 10th 3288, by the Daisy bull Dragon 1178, sire of Knight of the Shire 1699,

and out of Vine 8th 3252 by Sir Garnet 684. She had gone from Tillyfour to Moresdale Hall, thence to Storrs, and, having again been brought to the north of Scotland by Mr. Wilken, was acquired from him by Mr. Auld. The other Daisies were the heifer Vampire Queen and the bull Wedgewood, bred by Lord Tweedmouth. The Duchesses, so well known at Westertown, were represented by Duchess 3rd 943 and her son and daughter. Duchess 3rd was a very closely bred cow, and an analysis of her pedigree showed a most wonderful concentration of Queen and Panmure blood, together with a slight dilution of the old Matchless strain, through her dam's sire, President 354, thus preserving the St. John's Wells blood. The Crinoline family was represented by Favourite of Blairshinnoch 3239, granddaughter of Crinoline 204, and her bull calf. The Rosys traced from Rosy, by President 4th 368, sold at the Tillyfour sale in 1871 to Mr. Ross, Annesley. Rosy was a daughter of Charlotte 203. The Windsor family was represented by Nugget of Morlich 2079, and a heifer and bull. The Sylph branch had four specimens headed by Blooming Queen, by Heir of Glory. The pedigree embraces the names of those very fine cows—Bloomer 201 and The Belle 205. There was a heifer calf of the Dandy branch, tracing through Dandy of Drumin 949, and Empress of France 578, to Charlotte 203. In addition to these descendants of Mr. M'Combie's Queen Mother, there were members of the Kinnaird Fanny, Mains of Kelly Jennet (which, as elsewhere noticed, goes back to Mr. M'Combie's Jenny Lind 27), and several other families. As stated, the stock-bull was Knight of the Shire 1699, by Dragon 1178 and out of Pride 3rd of Mulben 3249. He was the first-prize two-year-old at the Highland Society's show in 1881, and also won those coveted honours—the Challenge Cup and the M'Combie prize—at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. An offer of 300 guineas was refused for him.

From the Bridgend herd a large number of animals were disposed of to go abroad. The Queen cow Matilda 3270 went to the Hon. Mr. Pope, Canada; Dandy 2nd 3266 to Mr. G. W. Henry, Kansas; Pride 20th to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Canada; and Knight of St. Patrick to Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Kansas. Very high prices were paid for these. When the herd was dispersed in 1883 fifty-one animals averaged £90 16s. 3d. According to the figures announced at the sale five Prides of Aberdeen brought an average of £310 16s.

## CAIRDSEAT

Mr. Argo's herd at Cairdseat was founded by the purchase in 1874, at Mr. M'Combie's sale at Alford, of Sophia 1978, by Derby 377. Caroline 3rd 3581, by the Erica bull Emperor 396, came from Easter Tulloch in 1876. Fred's 5th Darling 2363, of the Ballindalloch Sybil family, was bought at the Mulben dispersion in 1876. Sybil's Darling 4050, out of this cow, was sold to Mr. Wilken, Waterside, for £100, and her daughter went to the Ontario Experimental Farm. Kora 3582, descended from the Campfield herd; Lark of Tillychetly 3790, descended from Old Grannie 1, and her heifer calf; Kate of Campfield 2177, with two granddaughters; Inky 4381, from the Johnstone herd; Rene 4607, of the Kinnaird Rebecca family from Easter Tulloch; Dnieper 4609, of the Rothiemay Georgina family from Cortachy; Keepsake 6th, out of Keepsake 3559; Lamina, out of Lizzie of Fyvie 2nd 4683, of the Fyvie Flower family,—were other females in the herd, representing valued strains of blood. The stock-bulls were Ballot of Wellhouse 634, bred by Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse; Etonian 1658, bred at Ballindalloch, out of the very fine Erica cow Eva 984, and by Elcho 595; and Standard 1829, bred by Lord Tweedmouth, by the Charmer bull Chamberlain 1570, and out of Rosebud 3rd 3339 of the Drumin Rose family. Etonian was first-prize yearling, and second in the two-year-old and aged classes, at the shows of the Royal Northern Society.

The memory of this herd will be kept green by the fact that it was here on March 11, 1882, that there was born the bull Iliad 2843, which was for so long at the head of the Ballindalloch herd. His sire was Etonian 1658, and his dam Inky 4381. Latterly there was in use in the herd the bull Black Rod of Haughton 2549, which was first as a yearling, two-year-old, and aged bull at Highland and Agricultural Society's shows before he was four years old. The herd was dispersed in 1888.

## CASTLE FRASER

At the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1867 Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser was first for cows with Mina 1009; at Aberdeen in 1868 he was first with Lily 1114; and at Edinburgh in 1869 he was second with Sybil 974, who was, next year at Dumfries, awarded the first prize. These salient facts illustrate the remarkable show-yard career of the

Castle Fraser herd, but they do not exhaust the record of its winnings. At Dumfries, for example, Colonel Fraser owned, in addition to the first-prize cow, the second-prize two-year-old bull, the second-prize one-year-old bull, and the second and third prize two-year-old heifers. The rapid progress of this herd was due to the discrimination and fine judgment exercised in the selection of sires, to careful management, and liberal and skilful preparation. This appears to have been a herd that was mainly built up by the use of highly bred sires, the pedigrees of the females having been of a plain description. The first notable sire used was Black Jock of Tillyfour 365, calved in 1860, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. He was a son of Hanton 228, and Empress of France 578, who, being a daughter of Hanton and Charlotte 203, was a full sister to the invincible Pride of Aberdeen 581. The close breeding should be noted. Charlotte's dam, Lola Montes 208, was closely bred from Panmure 51, and Black Jock himself was a son of Hanton, and out of a daughter by Hanton. Such a concentration of similar blood was bound to result in the production of an impressive animal, and the use of Black Jock of Tillyfour in the herd was wonderfully successful, for, put to the short pedigreed dams, the produce included the first prize cows at Glasgow and Aberdeen in 1867 and 1868. Then followed Priam 467, bred at Mains of Kelly of Mr. Bowie's Jennet tribe, his dam having been bred at Tillyfour, and also by Hanton 228; and Commodore 490, bred at Kinnaird, got by Windsor 221. Next came Prince Charlie 487, calved in 1866, bred by Mr. Brown, Westertown, got by Success 467, a grandson of Windsor 221, and out of Duchess 1st 930, by which cross more of the finest Queen blood was obtained. He was followed by Reform 408, bred at Easter Skene, got by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, and out of Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, of the Keillor Favourite family. Jamie 367, a son of Reform, was also used. At the time of the dispersion of the herd in 1870, the stock bull was Cupbearer of Ballindalloch 451, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant. He was a son of Erica 843 and Trojan 402, whose sire was by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, from Charlotte 203. The bulls used at Castle Fraser were thus very well-bred, and were all nearly related.

The show-yard reputation of the herd collected a large company at its dispersion in 1870. The sale was one of considerable importance, for the foundations of four herds—those of the Marquis of Huntly, the then Earl of Fife, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Mr. Fordyce of Brucklay—were laid by purchases made on the occasion. Sir George Macpherson



Grant acquired for 63 guineas the cow Sybil 974, afterwards exhibited by him, as she had been before by Colonel Fraser, with much success. She founded a well-known family at Ballindalloch. Her twin daughters Fred's Darling 1055 and Fred's 2nd Darling 1045 each established a tribe at Mountblairy and Mulben; and Mr. Dingwall Fordyce obtained Blanche 1117, dam of Bella Mary 1503—first-prize cow at the International show at Paris in 1878. Mina 1009 and Lily 1114, the Highland Society winners, were also foundresses of families.

#### CLINTERTY AND LADYWELL

Mr. George Reid, son of Mr. Reid, Baads, commenced a herd at Smiddyhill, Tarland, in 1872, by the purchase of a cow named Livy 2nd from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and the bull Prince Albert 2nd 745, by Sir William 705, dam Kate of Baads 1947, from his father. Several other fine animals were added, but pleuro-pneumonia broke out, and they nearly all succumbed to it. After going to Clinterty in 1876, Mr. Reid determined to make a fresh start, but again he was cleared out by pleuro in 1878. A third herd was subsequently formed. The bull Duke of Edinburgh 979 had been added from Baads, and the chief purchases were—Waterside Queen 2nd, of the Kinnaird Fanny family, bought at Mr. Wilken's sale in 1878; Hope 3895, of the Drumin Lucy family, and Flossy 5027, of the Westertown Victoria family, at Mr. Robertson's sale at Burnside in 1880; Craigellachie 3882, by Warrior 1291, at Lord Airlie's sale; Bella of Baads 4375, Spott of Baads 4378, and Clara of Baads 5025, from Baads. In 1881, Black Prince of Greystone 1850 was bought from Mr. Reid, Greystone. In 1881, Lord Chancellor 1782, by Sir Maurice 1319, and out of Crocus 2nd 3765, of the Balwyllo Isabella family, was acquired at the Rothiemay sale. Prince Albert 2nd, sold to Mr. Gordon, Tullochallum, gained a number of prizes, including first at the Royal Northern, and second at the Highland Society. The herd was continued at Ladywell, Kirriemuir. Mr. Reid now resides at Pitdelphin, Banchory.

#### DRUMIN

The Drumin herd was founded about 1856 by the late Mr. James Skinner, father of the late Mr. W. M. Skinner. Mr. Skinner then purchased three heifers from Morayshire, the pedigrees of which were never obtained. From them sprang three families, of which the first recorded members were

Fortune 945, Grace 946, and Eliza 960. In 1862 the heifers Young Lucy 947 and Young Raniston 948 were bought from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. As these were the animals that established the families that have mainly raised the reputation of the herd, it is desirable to furnish a brief analysis of their pedigrees. Young Lucy 947 was by Young Panmure 232, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, the first-prize aged bull at the Dumfries show of the Highland Society in 1860. He was got by Hanton 228, and out of Crinoline 204, one of the closest-bred Queen cows at Tillyfour, a daughter of the celebrated Charlotte 203. Young Lucy's dam, Lucy of Portlethen 287, was by Fyvie 13, a son of the Keillor bull Old Jock 1. Lucy of Portlethen 287 was out of the same cow as Raglan 208, who was in the prize-list at the Paris Exhibition in 1856, when Mr. Walker, Portlethen, his breeder, refused an offer of £230 from the Emperor Napoleon. Young Raniston 948 was by Alford 231, a son of Hanton 228 and the Queen cow Fair Maid of Perth 313, a first-prize winner at the Royal and the Highland Societies' shows. From these two heifers, acquired from Mr. Bowie, were descended the Lucy and the Beauty families. In 1862, two heifers were purchased from Mr. Robertson, Burnside. One of these died, but the other, Princess of Burnside 950, left a good family. At the Tillyfour sale in 1867, the cow Dandy 949 was bought. Her breeding was very fashionable, she being out of Empress of France 578, a full sister of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and got by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, a full brother of the famous Kinnaird bull Windsor 202. At the same sale in 1867, the heifer Pride 957, by President 4th 368, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 3rd 1168, was acquired. Other females added were Moonlight 1479, of the Rothiemay Georgina family, dam of those excellent bulls Sir Roger 702 and Sir Wilfred 1157, both Highland Society prize-winners; Rompie 2298, from Burnside, full of Queen blood on the sire's side; Gondola 3275, a Pride heifer from Aboyne; with other good representatives of the Tillyfour Pride and the Mains of Kelly Victoria families.

In the selection of sires much judgment was shown. In 1862, the bull Defiance 397 was introduced from Tillyfour. He was got by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, and out of the Queen cow Charlotte. It was to this bull and the heifers from Mains of Kelly that the stock at Drumin chiefly owed their character. Defiance was followed, in 1864, by Marshal 399, and in 1865 by Hero 400, both from Tillyfour, and of the Queen tribe. Marshal was by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, a son of Rob Roy Macgregor, and out of Fancy of Tillyfour 1195, a daughter of The Belle 205; while Hero was out of Pride of Aberdeen

581, and by Don Fernando 514, a son of Windsor 221, and the Kinnaird Dora cow Dulcinea 334. Marshal was a grand bull of great substance, and the characteristic of size which marked the Drumin stock was inherited from him. In 1868, Disraeli 401, from Tillyfour, was added; in 1870, Clansman 398, a first-prize Highland Society bull; in 1873, Talisman 640, both from Rothiemay; and in 1875, Adrian 2nd 622, bred by Sir Thomas Gladstone. The other bulls used were mostly bred in the herd—viz. Byron 639, an excellent stock getter; Comet 1410, second-prize two-year-old at the Highland Society; Cupid 1411; Scottish Knight 1776; Express 1821, of the Erica family, from Ballindalloch; and Viscount Duff 1365, bred by the Earl of Fife, by Young Viscount 736, and out of Heroine 3016, of the Rothiemay Victoria family. The strong infusion of Queen blood in animals already largely partaking of that element was quite a feature in the rearing of the very fine herd at Drumin.

As will be gathered from the foregoing, the bulls used at Drumin distinguished themselves at exhibitions, and females also met with much success at the local and county shows, while several national honours have been won. The Lucys and Beautys were the favourite families in the herd. Some fine stock were also descended from the Heather Bell family, notably the group of Patiences at Gavenwood. Pavilion 3772, a member of this family, was one of the most perfect heifers of the breed ever seen.

Mr. Skinner held several public sales. The auction in 1873 was the best of the kind held up to that date. Cows averaged £43 13s., two-year-old heifers £44 10s., yearling heifers £34 13s., heifer calves £26 17s., bull calves £27. At the sale in 1876, cows averaged £49 10s. 6d., two-year-old heifers £45 10s., one-year-old heifers £35 19s. 3d., bull calves £36 2s. 4d., heifer calves £24 3s.

Latterly the herd did not occupy such a prominent position. In 1892 a draft sale was held when thirty animals averaged £24 15s. 7d., while the herd was dispersed on Mr. W. M. Skinner's death in 1905, when twenty-five animals averaged £22 8s. 11d. It then contained several of the old Beauty family, as also Ruths and Ericas, and the Freaks, so closely associated with the Guisachan herd.

#### DUFF HOUSE

Few herds of polled cattle had a more distinguished career than that which belonged to the fifth Earl of Fife, and later to the Duke of Fife, at Duff House, near Banff. For several

years it occupied a leading position in the national and local show-yards, and during its short existence was instrumental in effecting considerable improvement among the live stock of the country. The bulk of the herd was taken over at valuation by Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; and as an account of the stock there is given subsequently, it is unnecessary here to enter minutely into the breeding and history of Lord Fife's stock. It is desirable, however, to indicate briefly the materials of which the Duff House herd was composed, and to record a few of its principal performances in the show-yard. Lord Fife founded his herd by the purchase, at Colonel Fraser's sale at Castle Fraser in 1870 of the cow Fanny of Corskie 1014 by Priam 467, for 53 guineas, and the bull-calf, Lord Ornoch 445 out of Fanny 1014 and after Jamie of Easter Skene 367, for 40 guineas. At the Easter Skene draft sale the same year was bought Beauty of Easter Skene 996, a member of the Keillor Favourite tribe, for 35 guineas. At Mr. Tayler's sale at Rothiemay in 1872, was purchased Linnet 1706 of the Drumin Lucy family, for 23 guineas, and the very fine heifer, Heather Blossom 1189 of the Rothiemay Victoria family, for 30 guineas. In 1872 there was also acquired at Sir George Macpherson Grant's sale the valuable Erica cow, Erica 4th 1697, for 60 guineas. From Mr. Skinner's sale at Drumin in 1873 came Patience of Corskie 1932 of the Drumin Rose family, for 40 guineas, and Cowslip 1709 of the Drumin Lucy sort, for 30 guineas. The cow Corskie 23rd B. 1062 was added at the Bognie dispersion in 1874, for 37 guineas, and Major of Bognie 444 came from the same place at a similar price. The splendid Pride heifer, Liliass of Tillyfour 1795, out of Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174, was a purchase at Mr. M'Combie's sale in 1874, for 46 guineas. No other animal was added to the herd from public sales. In addition, however, to the acquisitions made to the herd publicly, its numbers and value were enhanced by private treaty. In fact, a feature in the collection of this famous herd was the additions made to it privately. Only the more important of these transactions need be mentioned. Palmerston 374, after winning the first prize in the aged class at the Highland Society's Dumfries show in 1870, was bought from Mr. Walker, Portlethen, and proved a useful and successful stock sire.

A great many animals were bought in the Alford and Tarland districts from Mr. Shaw, Bogfern; Mr. Hunter, Con-funderland; Mr. Farquharson, East Town, and Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis. Among these may be named the fine cow Corriemulzie 1701, descended from the Keillor herd, the second-prize cow at Stirling in 1873. From Mr. Walker,

Montbletton; Mr. Morrison, Auchlin, and Mr. Barclay, Yonderton, purchases were also made. The animals got from the Montbletton herd were very fortunate. They included Jinny 1017, the dam of Innes 1934, the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1876; Blackbird of Corskie 1704, the dam of the first-prize cow at Perth in 1879; and others of note. In 1873 a very important addition was made. In that year a bull calf was bought from Mr. Duff, Hillockhead, Glass. The bull was called Young Viscount 736, and his fame has travelled wherever the Aberdeen-Angus breed is known. A specimen of the Ballindalloch Erica family, he was shown as a yearling at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1874, as a two-year-old at Glasgow in 1875, and in the aged class at Aberdeen in 1876, and on each occasion he gained the first prize. He subsequently gained the challenge cup and the M'Combie prize at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen, and having been sold to Sir George Macpherson Grant for 225 guineas, won for him the first and champion prizes at the International show at Kilburn in 1879. He was used in the Duff House, Gavenwood, and Ballindalloch herds with excellent results. In 1874, at the Inverness show of the Highland Society, the bull Gainsborough 596, that won the first prize there, was acquired from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. The second-prize bull at that show, John Bright 642, bred at Bognie, was also used in the herd.

With such fine material, and under able management, the Duff House herd came rapidly to the front. From 1872 to 1877 it supplied many of the Highland Society's prize-winners. The greatest success was achieved in 1876 at the National Society's meeting at Aberdeen, where there was an unusually grand display of polled cattle. Lord Fife was then first for aged bulls with Young Viscount 736; first for two-year-old bulls with St. Clair 1160; very highly commended for the yearling bull Gladiolus 1161; first for cows with Innes 1934; fourth for cows with Patience 1932; very highly commended with Blackbird 1704; commended with Crocus 1400; and second for two-year-old heifers with Maria 2nd 3015. As stated, the herd was valued over to Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, and a notice of its subsequent progress will be found on another page.

#### EAST TOWN

Mr. James Farquharson's herd at East Town, Tarland, was established prior to 1822. No Herd Book being then in existence, pedigrees were not kept. The oldest strain represented

was that tracing through Patricia 1606, calved in 1856, and bred by Mrs. M'Combie at East Town, to Jess, also bred there. Jess, Patricia, and Beauty 1608, all of this family, bred until they were about twenty years of age, and they were a robust, useful lot of cattle. Among the bulls used in the herd were Banks of Don, bred by Mr. Walker, Ardhuncart, the sire of Patricia; a bull from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly; Duke, bred by Mr. Paterson, Mulben; Commodore 490, bred by the Earl of Southesk, by the Queen sire Windsor 221, and out of Kalliope 1234; Prince of East Town 435, bred at Tillyfour; Lord Kelly 511, bred by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, got by Victor of Kelly 353; Wallace of Tillyfour 683, bred by Mr. M'Combie, got by Clova 517, and out of Ruth 1169; Baron Settrington 356, bred at Westertown, by March 355, and out of Duchess of Westertown 927 (he was twice first at Highland Society's shows); Osman 1531, and Haddo 2nd 1532, sons of Archbishop 787, bred by the Earl of Aberdeen; and Heir Apparent 1263, bred at Tillyfour, got by Gainsborough 3rd 598, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 10th 3250.

Among the cows added to the herd were Mary 4th 1260, bred by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly; Victoria 4th 908, bred at Mains of Kelly, a prize heifer of the Victoria branch of the Queen tribe; and Lady Forbes 1993, bred by General Forbes of Inverernan, out of Sylph 1774, of the Queen tribe. The chief families in the herd were the Patricias, the Victorias, and the Lady Forbes. Braes o' Mar 715, bred at East Town, descended from Patricia, was the sire of the well-known prize-winner Sir Maurice 1319. Sales were made to various breeders in Scotland, and some animals from the herd also went to England. The herd was dispersed in 1888 on the death of Mr. Farquharson.

[A new herd now exists at East Town belonging to Mr. P. Strachan. It comprises Prides of Aberdeen, Annabellas of Asloun, Waterside Favourites and Puritys of West Fowlis. The sires used have included Bynock 7400, Ben Alder 16283, Evening Star of Advie 16565, and Isidorus 25760.]

#### EASTER SKENE

Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, like his cousin of Tillyfour, devoted much attention to the improvement of the breed. The foundation of his herd may be said to have been laid in 1840 at Lynturk, where Mr. M'Combie kept a number of polled cows, and close attention to breeding was given some years later. The circumstance which caused this greater care to be bestowed was the superiority of the stock produced in the herd

by the noted bull Panmure 51. As previously stated, Panmure was bought, after his victory at Dundee in 1843, by Mr. Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse, and he was used by Mr. M'Combie at Lynturk, as well as by several other breeders in the Vale of Alford. In Vol. i. of the Herd Book, Mr. M'Combie registered two calves by Panmure—Queen of Scots 72 and Eppy 73. These were erroneously entered in the Herd Book as having been got by Panmure of Wellhouse 119; they were really got by Panmure 51. For several years the herd at Easter Skene was almost exclusively composed of the descendants of these cows by Panmure 51. At the Aberdeen show in 1853, Queen of Scots headed a strong class of twelve, beating Lord Southesk's famous Dora; while at the same show, Mr. M'Combie was first for bulls with Roderick Dhu 89, also bred by himself. Mr. M'Combie obtained some blood in the female line from Mr. Farquharson Taylor, notably the dam of Alaster 256, whose sire was Hanton 228. Alaster 2nd 462, a son of Alaster 256, on one occasion at Aberdeen defeated the celebrated Portlethen bull Fox Maule 305; while his grandsire Caledonian 2nd 409 was the first-prize two-year-old at the Aberdeen show of the Highland Society in 1868—the son of Caledonian 2nd, Taurus 410, having been first-prize yearling at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1871.

Mr. M'Combie attributed the excellence of his herd mainly to the Panmure blood. Feeling confident that he could get nothing better, he clung to it tenaciously, and the female additions to the herd were few, although very choice. Among them may be mentioned Mariana 622, of the best Keillor blood, her sire having been Old Jock 1, and her dam Lady Clara 4, a daughter of Old Grannie 1. Marjory 809 and Lark 1000—the latter a prize heifer at the Royal Northern Society's shows—were bred from this strain. Miss Fraser 985 was introduced from the herd of Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser. She was a prize-winner herself, and was dam of Queen Mary 990, one of the best cows ever bred in the herd, she having been the second-prize two-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1865, and first as a cow at Dundee in 1867. An unnamed cow that came from Mulben also proved a valuable addition. In 1867, to the bull Reform 408 she produced Grizzle 995, the foundress of a family that distinguished itself alike in the breeding and fat stock classes of the local and national shows. At Tillyfour in 1867 was purchased a somewhat famous animal. This was Miss Watson 987, who had accompanied her dam, Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, to Tillyfour from the Keillor sale in 1860. Miss Watson was by President 3rd 246, and was a

half-sister to the noted cows Jilt 973 and Ruth 1169. Two females—Prudence 1809 and Black Bess 1811—were acquired from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, and additions were made from Gavenwood and Tillyfour. The early sires used were bred at Easter Skene. In 1861 Delaware 457, of the Dora family, and got by Windsor 221, was bought from the Earl of Southesk; Reform 408, by Black Prince of Tillyfour 336, and out of Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, came from Tillyfour, as did also Moudiewart 680, by Jim Crow 3rd 350, and out of the Queen cow Charmer 1172. Bachelor 690, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, by Juryman 404, and out of Bertha 980—both Highland Society first-prize winners—was used in the herd for only two seasons, but he left a large number of remarkably good stock. Among other sires used was Paris 1473, bred at Tillyfour, out of Matilda 1175, of the Zara tribe, and by Valiant 663. Paris was the first-prize bull at the Paris exhibition, and was one of the Tillyfour champion group. His sire Valiant was bred at Easter Skene, and it is worthy of note that the Easter Skene herd produced the sire of two of that celebrated group—Paris and Witch of Endor 3528. Mr. M'Combie considered Paris to have been one of the best stock bulls that was ever at Easter Skene. His son Paris 3rd was winner of the first prize as best yearling at the Highland Society's and Royal Northern Shows in 1881, and was sold for 150 guineas to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada. Another son of Paris, and Blackamore, bred at Ballindalloch, got by Judge 1150, and out of Edina 2987, of the Erica tribe, were used.

Three drafts were sold—one in 1871 at an average of about £31, one in 1874 at an average of £24, and one in 1880 at an average of £27. Mr. M'Combie had in his possession over 300 prize tickets won by animals from his herd at the local and national shows—a sufficient and striking testimony to the merit of the Easter Skene stock.

Mr. M'Combie died in 1890, when the herd, which up to the end consisted largely of Miss Watson, Grizzle, and Miss Fraser families, which had been so much identified with its early history, was dispersed, twenty-one animals making an average of £23 14s.

#### EASTER TULLOCH.

Mr. James Scott of Easter Tulloch, Stonehaven, owned one of the largest herds, numbering about 200 head. Not only were the cattle at Easter Tulloch numerous, but they were exceedingly well bred. Mr. Scott himself brought out several good



animals, and in the hands of other breeders, who practised a more liberal system of feeding, stock reared from his herd took very high positions. Mr. Scott himself kept his herd in very lean condition, but when his animals were generously treated "blood told." About 1866, some sixteen females and bulls were purchased from Mr. T. Ferguson, Kinochtry. The purchases from Kinochtry and their descendants formed the bulk of the herd. Among the animals acquired from Mr. Ferguson were Princess of Kinochtry 914, of the Keillor Favourite tribe, and foundress of Mr. Ferguson's well-known Princess family; Princess of Easter Tulloch 1026, a daughter of Princess of Kinochtry; Duchess of Easter Tulloch 1028, also a descendant of the Keillor cow Favourite 2, through Prizie 586; Levity 1034, a descendant of Lord Panmure's first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843; Mary of Easter Tulloch 1035, descended from a dam by Panmure 51; Kate of Easter Tulloch 1036, of the same strain as Levity 1034; Agnes of Easter Tulloch 1966, of the Kinochtry Emily family, tracing to Old Grannie 1. At the Kinnaird sale in 1865 Mr. Scott purchased the cow Formosa 186 (erroneously entered among bulls in the first edition of Vol. i. of the Herd Book). She was a granddaughter of Fanny of Kinnaird 330, and proved a very valuable addition to the herd. Reubena 1033, by Jupiter 471, out of Rebecca 340, a daughter of Bell of Kinnaird 328, was also acquired from Lord Southesk. Bamba 1200, bred by Mr. Walker, Portlethen, by Duke of Wellington 1200, and representing one of the oldest Portlethen strains with the cross of Porty 50, was also added, and founded an excellent family of Mayflowers, of which the most distinguished specimen was Witch of Endor 3528, a member of Mr. McCombie's champion Paris group in 1878, and sold at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880 for 151 guineas. A good sort traced to a cow bred by Mr. Robert Scott, Upper Tulloch. It was known as the Blue Bell family, and from it Mr. Scott bred Bluebeard 648, the first-prize two-year-old bull at the Highland Society's show in 1874. From Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis, was obtained the foundress of another family, and a race of Ashentillys sprang from an unregistered cow Agnes, bred at Easter Tulloch.

Among the bulls used were Cavalier 411, bred at Kinnaird by Windsor 221, and out of Kalliope 1234; King Henry 390, also bred at Kinnaird, got by Windsor 221, and from Kalliope's dam, Kathleen of Kinnaird 339; Colonel of East Tulloch 391, bred at The Thorn got by President 3rd 246, and the winner of second prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's show in 1863; Tamarlane 392, bred by Mr. Scott, by Colonel of

East Tulloch, and out of Blue Bell of East Tulloch 1027. Tamarlane gained several local prizes, and was second at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1869, when Prince of Wales 2nd 394, bred and exhibited by Mr. Scott, was the first-prize yearling. Theodore 393, the sire of Prince of Wales 2nd 394 (bred at Kinnaird got by Jupiter 471, and out of Thalia 1233), was also used in the herd; as was Ralph 395, the third-prize yearling at Dumfries in 1870, and Emperor of East Tulloch 396, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and out of the Erica cow Eisa 977. Most of the sires afterwards used were bred in the herd.

In August, 1889, when the herd was dispersed by the late Mr. Scott's executors, it was regarded as the largest herd of the breed in the world, numbering no fewer than 233, and of these only two were not bred by Mr. Scott.

#### FYVIE CASTLE

The foundation of the herd at Fyvie Castle was laid by the late Colonel Gordon in 1848 by the purchase of a cow from Mr. G. G. Robinson, Corskie, Banff (who bred polled cattle prior to 1830), and two heifers from Mr. Watson, Keillor. These are now extinct in the female line; but a son of one of the Keillor heifers, named Fyvie 13, sold to Mr. Walker, Portlethen, keeps up the strain on the male side. Purchases were early made from Mr. Malcolm, Bodiechell, who bred from the old stock of Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, and from Mr. Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse. From the former came the ancestress of the well-known Fyvie Flower family, the foundation cow being by a son of the celebrated Keillor bull Angus 45; and from the latter the Wellhouse family, tracing to a cow by Panmure 51. The first bull used in the herd was Malcolm of Bodiechell 269, twice second in the aged class at Highland Society's shows. Other useful sires were introduced; and the milking-qualities of the herd being carefully developed, much good, far beyond the immediate district, was done by stock from Fyvie. One of the most famous animals bred in the herd was Sir Maurice 1319, of the Flower family, well known in the Rothiemay herd. The Fyvie herd was dispersed in 1881, when 32 head averaged £30 7s. 4d. The Earl of Southesk bought two superior milking-cows of the Fyvie Flower family at 89 and 88 guineas each.

#### FINTRAY

Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar and Fintray, commenced a herd about 1880. He made some very judicious

purchases of animals, characterised by good blood and superior individual qualities. The first additions were from the old-established herd at Westside of Brux. Madge 7th 4223 was added from Mulben. The Baads cow Maid of Culter 1964, a daughter of Kate of Baads 1947, was acquired; she was a full sister of Halt 3525, and a half-sister on the dam's side of the renowned Prince Albert of Baads 1336. Tifty of Fyvie 7th 4686, of the Fyvie Flower family, was bought for 63 guineas at the Fyvie dispersion; Lucy of Kelly 7th 3502 came from Mr. Bowie's herd; and Flower of the Nile 4579, of the Ballindalloch Lady Fanny sort, was acquired at the Rothiemay sale in 1881. The chief stock sire was Saracen 1689, out of the champion cow Sybil 2nd 3526, and by the Queen bull Dragon 1178. After being used several seasons in the herd, Saracen was sold at a high price to the Earl of Southesk. Sir William Forbes's herd was dispersed in 1882, when twenty-one animals averaged £48.

#### GAVENWOOD

Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, near Banff, factor for the Duke of Fife, was closely associated with the improvement of the breed. Under his active and judicious superintendence, the celebrated Duff House herd was collected and brought to the eminent position which it shortly came to occupy. The late Earl of Fife having limited the extent of his home farm, a portion of the herd was acquired by Mr. Hannay; and from a similar cause, the remainder of the herd, then owned by the Duke of Fife, was also a few years later taken over by Mr. Hannay. Elsewhere an account is furnished of the Duff House herd, and it is therefore unnecessary in this place to repeat the information given regarding the materials on which that herd was based, and its leading achievements. It will be observed that the Duff House herd comprised specimens of most of the principal tribes of the breed, and several of the most famous animals produced in its time.

The separate existence of the Gavenwood herd may be dated from 1876, as in that year Mr. Hannay himself first appeared prominently as an exhibitor, winning at the Aberdeen show of the Highland Society, the first prizes for yearling bulls and two-year-old heifers. Among the more renowned animals then or subsequently in Mr. Hannay's possession, a few may be noted. The celebrated Young Viscount 736, of the Erica tribe, and first-prize bull in the yearling, two-year-old and aged classes at Highland Society's shows, imparted character to the herd, and was used in it for several years

with great success, prior to his passing into the Ballindalloch herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant. Innes 1934, the first-prize cow of the Highland Society in 1876, was also in the herd, as well as her dam, Jinny 1017. Another fine cow was Lilius of Tillyfour 1795, a granddaughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and dam of three splendid bulls—Challenger 1260, used in the herd; Black Watch 1242 that went to Altyre; and Proud Viscount 1264, used in the herd, and sold to go to America. There were several of the fashionable Erica tribe, among them Erica 6th 3023, a prize-winner at Highland Society's shows; Erica 7th 3019; Erica 4th, 1697, sold to the Earl of Airlie for 101 guineas, and dam of the prize bull St. Clair 1160, sold to Mr. Melville Cartwright of Melville for 81 guineas; Essence 4547, sold to Lord Southesk for 100 guineas, and winner of the second prize of the Highland Society as a yearling heifer in 1881; Era 3833, a frequent local prize-winner, and others. In fact, away from Ballindalloch there was no finer collection of Ericas in the country than at Gavenwood. Heather Blossom 1703, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, was herself a very fine cow, and bred some beautiful calves, among them the twins Heather Blossom 2nd 3395 and Heather Blossom 3rd 3396, sold to Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, and Mr. Ferguson Ballunie; Warrior 1291, the first-prize yearling bull at the national show in 1877, sold to the Marquis of Huntly for 155 guineas; Heroine 3016, a prize cow, and dam of Young Hero 1837, used at Montbletton, a national prize bull, and Viscount Duff 1365, used at Auchorachan, both sons of Young Viscount 736. Heather Blossom was sold to Mr. Pearson of Johnston for 111 guineas. Patience of Corksie 1932, of the Drumin Rose family, gained many prizes, and was dam of the magnificent heifer Pavilion 3772, that won for Lord Airlie the first prizes of the Highland Society as a yearling and two-year-old, as well as the first prize at the Carlisle show of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1880. The Montbletton Mayflower family was cultivated with much success by Mr. Hannay, particularly the branch springing from Blackbird of Corskie 1704, a daughter of Mr. Walker's Lady Ida 1021. Blackbird 1704 was sold in 1881 to Mr. Cartwright of Melville for 66 guineas. Her daughter Blackbird 2nd 3204 gained the first prize of the Highland Society for cows in 1879. Blackbird 3rd 3766 was acquired by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 71 guineas, and Blackbird 4th 3769 went to Lord Strathmore. Black Standard 1541, by St. Clair, 1160, and out of Blackbird 1704, was used in the Auchlin and Waterside of Forbes herds. In 1881 Blackbird 2nd 3024 had twin calves,

Benefit 5015 and Benefit 2nd 5016, by Challenger 1260. Corriemulzie 2nd 3415, out of Lady Ida 1021, gained no fewer than twelve prizes, among them several challenge cups, at the Banff county show, and second prize as a two-year-old at the Highland Society in 1879. Another calf of Lady Ida's was Violet of Montbletton 1399, who bred His Excellency 1271, the stock bull at Skene, and was sold in 1878 to Lord Strathmore for 80 guineas. Idyll 4541, out of Lady Ida 1021, and by Young Viscount 736, won the third prize as a yearling heifer at the Highland Society's show in 1880. Zingra 2471, the first-prize two-year-old heifer at the Highland Society's show in 1876, was sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for 81 guineas. Corriemulzie 1701, bred at Bogfern, and descended from the Keillor stock, was twice second in the cow class at Highland Society's shows. Crocus 2nd 3765, by Young Viscount 736, and from the Balwyllo Isabella family, was sold to Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry for 82 guineas. Jewel 1413, of the Ballindalloch Jilt family, won several prizes, and was sold to Mr. Walker, Montbletton, for 58 guineas. Good animals were also bred from the Westertown Duchess branch of the Queen tribe; Mr. Barclay's Matilda branch of the Queen tribe; the Ballindalloch Sybil tribe; the Zara family; the Castle Fraser Blanche family; the Rothiemay Georgina family, etc. From the last named came Sir Wilfred 1160, bred at Rothiemay, that won the first prize as a yearling at the Highland Society in 1876, and second as a two-year-old, being sold to Lord Strathmore for 100 guineas.

Incidentally reference has been made to the chief sires used in the herd. Young Viscount 736 was followed by Challenger 1260, of the Pride tribe. This animal was used with the best results for several years. Owing to the date of calving he could not compete as a yearling or two-year-old. His photograph appears in Volume v. of the Herd Book. A lengthy bull of great style and levelness, he had splendid front and rare quality. Mr. Hannay refused 200 guineas for him when he was one year old. Proud Viscount 1264, out of the same dam (Lilias of Tillyfour), and by Young Viscount, was also used. These animals suited admirably with the produce of the two first-prize Highland Society bulls Palmerston 374 and Gainsborough 596.

Several public sales were held, and they were among the most notable events of the kind in the annals of the breed. At the sale in 1877, 68 animals brought £3046—average £44 15s. 10d., highest price £162 15s.; at the sale in 1878, 38 animals realised £1874 5s.—average £49 6s. 5d., highest price £236 5s.; and at the sale of 1881, 46 animals realised

£1555 1s.—average £33 16s. 1*d.*, highest price £74 11s. Numerous sales were also made privately, many of the animals going to Canada, the United States, and South America. Stock from Gavenwood were also spread all over Scotland and England.

In 1884 a draft sale realised an average of £42 12s. 4*d.*, and in 1886 the whole herd, comprising forty-three cows and heifers, four bulls, five heifers and six bull calves, was disposed of to Messrs. Geary of Keillor Lodge Stock Farm, Rothwell, Ontario, through Mr. Robert Bruce. Only one animal was retained, namely Benefit 5015, and she, together with subsequent purchases, went to the formation of another herd at Gavenwood, which, at the late Mr. Hannay's retirement from farming in 1889, numbered sixty-five, chiefly composed of Roses of Westertown, Keillor Favourites, Heiresses of Ballyllo, Fyvie Flowers, etc., while a few of the Lady Idas had again been brought together at their old headquarters. The average at the dispersion in September, 1889, was £26 13s. 4*d.* for sixty-five head.

#### GLENCORRIE

Mr. Petrie began a herd at Glencorrie, Dufftown, in 1876, when he bought from Sir George Macpherson Grant the cow Deveron Lass 1416, of the Rothiemay Miss Morrison family, for 45 guineas, and from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, the two-year-old heifer Matrimony 2214, of the Lucy family, for 50 guineas. The 1881 calf of Deveron Lass, named Deveron Lad, was bought by the Earl of Seafield, and was considered the finest bull in the sale hall in Aberdeen in 1882, when he realised the highest price of the eighty-one sold. In 1875, Mr. Petrie bought at Mr. Tayler's sale at Rothiemay Annie of Inchcorsie 1840 for 39 guineas. In 1877 the cow Beauty 3rd of Drumin 3574 was bought at the Tullochallum sale for 41 guineas. Medea 3890, by the Queen bull Constantine, 1180, was secured at the Aboyne dispersion for 60 guineas. A Rosie family was descended from Rosie 1st, bred at Glencorrie. The sires used in the herd were Victor of Glencorrie 850, bought from Mr. Skinner, Drumin; Ratepayer 1377, bought from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; First Lord 1641, a son of Judge 1150, and of the Lady Fanny tribe, bought from Sir George Macpherson Grant; and King James 1877, bred at Easter Skene got by Paris 1473, and out of Tibbie Fowler 4020. In the later years of the herd one of the sires was the double Erica Essex 5347. On Mr. Petrie's death, the herd was dispersed in 1888, when forty-eight animals brought an average of £29 19s. 7*d.*

## GREYSTONE

Mr. James Reid, Greystone, who was one of the largest and most successful exhibitors of Scotch cattle at the English Christmas shows, had a very good herd of pure-bred cattle. Polled stock had been at Greystone for a long time, a few animals from Mr. Reid's herd having been entered in Vol. i. of the Herd Book, but it was later when particular attention was given to registration. The Janet family traced from Lottie of Clova 3176, by Jim Crow 5th 769; the Kate family from Kate 3rd, bred at Greystone; the Lady Haddo family from Lady Haddo 3rd 4735, by Jim Crow 5th 769, bred at Clova; the Bella family, from a cow by Panmure 51; the Pride family, from Pride of Clova 3rd 3175, by Jim Crow 5th 769, bred at Clova. The herds represented in the female line were the Archballoch, Ennenteer, Tillyfour, Clova, Inverernan, Ard-huncart, etc. Much benefit was derived from the use in the herd of Major 3rd 662, bred by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, calved in 1870, by Jim Crow 3rd, and out of Martha 2nd 906. This bull was bought by Mr. Reid from the late Mr. Forbes, Ruthven, Tarland, and was in profitable service for ten years. He was justly regarded as one of the best stock bulls of the breed, and was a splendid getter of heifers. As a proof of the excellence of the stock got by Major 3rd, it may be remarked that Mr. Reid sold of his produce one three-year-old cow to Mr. Bell, to go to New Zealand, for £200; three females to Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson, Kansas, U.S.A., each fetching about £100; three yearlings to Mr. Henry, Kansas, at good prices; and a heifer to Mr. Matthews, Kansas, for 100 guineas. For upwards of forty years the late Mr. Reid was an extensive exhibitor, and it was estimated that during that time some 1400 prizes had been won. On his leaving the farm in 1894, the herd, numbering thirty-four, was dispersed, the average being £26 11s. 5d.

## GUISACHAN

The herd that belonged to Lord Tweedmouth at Guisachan Home Farm, Beauly, was one of the most fashionable of the breed. It was established in October, 1878, and in the course of three years a grand collection of polled cattle was gathered together, representing many of the choicest families, and comprising individuals of the highest merit. The purchases were made and the herd was superintended by Mr. Samuel Davidson, Lord Tweedmouth's manager. It having been

resolved to procure the finest specimens of the breed that could be obtained, the additions were made without regard to price. The composition of the herd will be indicated by noticing the chief purchases made. At Tillyfour, in 1878, Charmer 2nd 1797, of the Charmer branch of the Queen tribe, was bought for 76 guineas; Pride of Aberdeen 11th 3255, out of Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249, and Princess of Auchlossan 1140, were secured at the same sale. From Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Brucklay Princess 2310 and Waterside Stella 3210 were purchased. Three animals were bought privately from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, viz. Melody 3338, of the Beauty family; Rosebud 3rd 3339, of the Rose family; Heather Bell 3rd 3340, of the Rose family. The bull Ethelred 1440, by Judge 1150 and out of the Erica cow Ethel 1415, was acquired from Mr. Robertson, Aberlour, and was retained in the herd as stock sire. At the Earl of Aberdeen's sale in 1879, the following additions were made—Kate of Haddo House 2261, Rosalind of Haddo 2262, Alice of Haddo 2nd 3675, Mayflower of Haddo 3680, Ishbel 2nd 3995, Lawn of Guisachan 4399, Rosamond of Guisachan 4400, Grace of Guisachan 4401, and Freak 4402. At the Aboyne sale in 1879 were bought—Dewdrop 2581, out of the first-prize Highland Society cow Dora of Aboyne 1282, of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, for 95 guineas; Doris 3280, of the Westertown Duchess branch of the Queen tribe, for 63 guineas; Pansy 3275, of the Kinochtry Princess tribe, for 46 guineas; Foxglove 4615, of the Kinnaird Fanny tribe, and Delilah 3283, of the Duchess tribe, for 81 guineas. Some very valuable animals were selected at the Tillyfour dispersion. They were the bull Heir of Glory 1746, out of the 270 guineas Pride cow Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, for 135 guineas; Witch of Endor 3528, of the Easter Tulloch Mayflower tribe, and a member of the Paris group, for 155 guineas; Pride of Aberdeen 15th 3273, for 105 guineas; Pride of the Seine 4513, of the Baads Sybil tribe, for 73 guineas; and Jersey Lily 4514, out of Witch of Endor, for 49 guineas. At the Balquharn sale in 1881 the beautiful cow Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249 was bought for 225 guineas; and Pride of Aberdeen 18th 4321, out of the Pride cow Regina 1179, for 160 guineas. Pride 18th was the second-prize two-year-old heifer at Kelso and Carlisle in 1880, and gained for Lord Tweedmouth the third prize as a cow at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1881. Heir of Glory was retained as stock sire, and was assisted by Tip Top 1828, out of Pride of Aberdeen 15th. Lord Tweedmouth thus owned a rare group of Prides, and some valuable specimens of other branches of the Queen tribe.



Until its dispersion in 1893 the herd, under the able management of the late Mr. Samuel Davidson, maintained a foremost position. At the Highland show in 1888, six bulls bred in the herd held the following positions :—first and third in aged class, second in two-year-old class, and first, third, and fourth in yearling class. At the head of the herd for some time was the unbeaten bull Cash, and his full brother Field Marshal 6727, which was second at the Highland in 1889 and 1890, and first at the Royal at Windsor in 1889, being also then reserve to Cash as male champion. Besides the high-priced purchases mentioned above others were added, including Pride of Aberdeen 23rd 4936 at the Cortachy sale in 1882 at 360 guineas. So largely represented was the Pride family that at the dispersion no fewer than 34 of the 37 females were of that strain. For eighty head the average was £33, the top prices including £105 given by the Earl of Aberdeen for Pride of Guisachan 27th 14417, and £157 given by Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael for Pride of Guisachan 50th 19948.

#### HADDO HOUSE

As noticed elsewhere, there was at Haddo House a fine herd that was dispersed in 1861. A herd was again commenced by the Earl of Aberdeen in 1870 by purchases at Castle Fraser and Tillyfour. At Portlethen in 1873, Frances 3rd 901, of the Kinnaird Fanny family, and Ida 6th 900, of the Portlethen Ida family, were bought for 51 guineas and 44 guineas respectively; Alice 1243, of Mr. Brown's Victoria family, was bought at Westertown in 1874 for 55 guineas; and the bull Archbishop 787, of the Duchess branch of the Queen tribe, cost 48 guineas as a calf. Rosalind 1805, of the Grizzle family, was bought from Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene in 1874. Ellen 1st 2353 came from Mulben, and the Erica bull Heritor 1277 was acquired at the Corskie sale in 1877. Purchases were also made at East Town and East Kinmonth. The herd was largely reduced by a draft sale in 1879, when thirty-nine animals averaged £25 5s. In the following year attention was again given to breeding, and some valuable additions were made. Among the animals in the herd were Pride of Mulben 2nd 2359, bought at the Aböyne dispersion for 67 guineas, and representing one of the best branches of this fashionable family; Halt 2nd 3527, bought at the Tillyfour dispersion for 61 guineas, winner of the first prize and gold medal in the heifer class at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and a member of Mr. M'Combie's champion group; Gitana 2578, of the Pride tribe, purchased at Tillyfour; Alice 4th 3683, of the

Westertown Victoria family ; Lady Catherine 3rd 4316, bred at Haddo House ; Green Lady 4689, from Fyvie Castle ; Sybil 3rd got by the Queen bull Dragon 1178, and out of Mr. M'Combie's champion cow Sybil 3524 ; and Charming Queen, of the Charmer branch of the Queen tribe, being out of Charmer 3rd 3251, sold for 150 guineas. Sybil 3rd and Charming Queen were bought at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880. Baron Morven 1580, of the Kinochtry Princess family, Warrior 1291, and Heir of Paris 1917, were the sires of the young stock in 1882.

What was practically an entirely new herd was started in 1893, when at the Guisachan dispersion a number of Prides were acquired. Latterly at the head of the herd was the fourteen-year-old Ajax of Guisachan, a great breeding bull. Another sire used was Euraces by Prospero of Dalmore from the same dam as the 225-guinea Eulenberg and the prize bull Eurotas. Lord Aberdeen's frequent absence on Imperial duties led to the dispersion of the herd in 1897, when twenty-six animals averaged £28 13s.

#### HAUGHTON

About 1862, Mr. Farquharson of Haughton purchased a polled cow of the Tillyfour stock, which he named Leochel Lass, and from her sprang the best of his herd. Leochel Lass 2nd 1161, kept in the herd until she was sixteen years old, was a regular breeder, and a heavy milker. Her daughter, Leochel Lass 3rd 1863, gained the second prize at the Vale of Alford show as a cow, and was sold for £40. Leochel Lass 4th 1864 won the first prize at Alford in 1876, and was afterwards sold to Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada, for 70 guineas. From her descended a sub-family of Heather Bells. Heather Bell 1st of Haughton 2295 won first prizes at Alford and Inch, and was sold to Mr. Mackessack, Earnside, for 80 guineas. Heather Bell of Haughton 2nd 2496, after gaining many high honours at Alford, was sold with her calf for £100. Another daughter of hers, by Victor of Kelly 3rd 854, Heather Bell 3rd 3953 was also a very good one. There were other three cows of the same blood. These went by the name of Marias. They were good breeders, and their stock brought satisfactory prices. In the herd in 1881 there were a lot of very nice calves by the Pride bull The Black Knight 1809, an animal of great substance, good shapes, and quality. Mr. Farquharson was very particular in having bulls of the best pedigree, combined with individual merit. One of the first bulls used was an animal of splendid breeding and superior

style and quality. He was Garibaldi of Haughton 707, by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 581. Mr. Farquharson exhibited him at the International Show at Battersea in 1862, where he gained the second prize as a two-year-old. Victor of Kelly 3rd 854, of the Victoria branch of the Queen tribe, came from Mains of Kelly, and other sires used were Emir 1498, out of the excellent milking cow Miss Macpherson 1252, of the Erica tribe, from Balquharn; and The Black Knight 1809, of the Pride family, from Mr. Pearson of Johnston. There were usually from ten to twelve cows in the herd, and they were all used as dairy cows, their calves being hand-reared.

One of the later products of the herd was the bull Black Rod of Haughton 2549, a son of The Black Knight. He was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows in 1884 and in 1885. He was sold for £200 to Mr. Duff of Hatton, and was afterwards in the Waterside of Forbes herd. After Mr. Farquharson's death, the herd was dispersed in 1890, when thirty-seven animals averaged £21 10s. 3d.

#### HILL OF SKILMAFILLY

In 1863 a heifer out of Fyvie Flower 1516 was purchased by the father of Mr. George Fraser, Hill of Skilmafilly, from Colonel Gordon of Fyvie. He subsequently made additions until 1867, when Mr. George Fraser took over at valuation the farm stock, with the exception of a two-year-old heifer, out of the animal purchased in 1863. In 1868 Mr. Fraser bought a bull and three heifer calves at Fyvie Castle, and made a number of other additions from the same herd. In 1879 the heifer Annie Laurie of Skilmafilly 4253 was bought from Colonel Gordon. Belle of Skilmafilly bred nineteen calves, having on four occasions produced twins. After using, until 1872, the bull bought at Fyvie Castle in 1868, Mr. Fraser bred the next two sires employed in the herd, one from a cow at Fyvie Castle descended from the Keillor stock, and the other from the cow his father reserved on leaving the farm in 1867. In 1876 was bought at the Shevado sale the bull calf Andrew Lammie 2nd 1166, bred by the late Mr. Dingwall Fordyce. In 1879 Mr. Fraser secured the bull calf Macer 1659 from Mr. James Argo, Cairdseat. In January, 1882, was purchased the bull Baron Morven 2nd from the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. Fraser bought and sold from 200 to 500 head of cattle annually. At the dispersion in 1902 sixteen animals averaged £28 18s. 0d.

## HILLOCKHEAD

Mr. Duff's herd at Hillockhead became very famous in connection with several of the best show and breeding cattle of its time. His first purchase was Cupbearer of Ballindalloch 451 and Erica 3rd 1249, a son and granddaughter of the celebrated Ballindalloch cow Erica 843. These animals were bought from Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., in 1868. Cupbearer gained a number of prizes, among them the second at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows. He was sold to Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser, and Mr. Duff bought from that breeder Matilda 1250, of the Mina family, and her bull calf Hampton 492. Hampton was put to Erica 3rd 1249, and the produce was Young Viscount 736, sold as a calf to the Earl of Fife. After winning the first prize three years in succession at the Highland Society's shows, he was purchased by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 225 guineas, becoming one of the most famous sires of the breed, as will be seen from the notice of the Ballindalloch herd and references elsewhere. Among the other bulls used were Statesman of Hillockhead 1209, bought from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour in 1876, after he had gained the third prize at the Highland Society's show; Nicholas 1210, bought from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; Vanguard 1415, of the Montbleton Mayflower family, bought from Mr. Hannay; and Erichthonius, bought from Mr. Robertson, Aberlour Mains, by the Erica bull Whig 1867, and out of the Erica cow Elf 3751. The females, which numbered about a dozen, were all descended from Erica 3rd 1249 and Matilda 1250. Mr. Wm. Duff died in 1898. His son is now in Towiemore, where he has a nice little herd.

## JOHNSTON

Mr. Pearson of Johnston started a herd in 1868. In that year the cow Milicent 1207, by Legislator 489, out of Mysinda 1230, was purchased at the Honourable Charles Carnegie's sale at Arratsmill. Ashentilly 1029 was bought from Mr. Scott of Easter Tulloch, and produced Ada of Johnston 3553, by the Erica bull Emperor of East Tulloch 396; and Levity 5th 3554 was acquired from the same breeder. Animals were also secured from Portlethen. At the Corskie sale in 1877 the fine cow Heather Blossom 1703 was bought for 111 guineas, being the highest price paid for a polled cow at a public sale up to that time. In 1874, at Mr. M'Combie's sale at Alford, Pride of Aberdeen 3rd 1168, a daughter of the

original Pride of Aberdeen 581, and got by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, was secured for 52 guineas. She had gained the second prize as a cow at the Royal Northern show, and the third prize at the Highland Society's show in 1868, and was one of the best bred Prides in the country. At the same sale Mr. Pearson bought Lucy 2nd 1186, of the Drumin Lucy tribe for 57 guineas. The bulls used were Moudiewart 686, bred at Tillyfour, by Jim Crow 3rd 350, and out of Charmer 1172, of the Queen tribe; M.P. 1250, bred at Johnston, by Moudiewart 686, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 3rd 1168; and A.K.H.B. 1576, also bred by Mr. Pearson, got by Young Viscount 736, and out of Heather Blossom 1703. The herd usually comprised from fifteen to twenty cows, and among those in it in May, 1882, when Mr. Pearson gave us our information, were—Pride of Aberdeen 17th 4078, a choicely bred Pride; Heather Blossom of Johnston 2nd, out of Heather Blossom 1703, and got by M.P.; Ada 3553; Levity of Johnston, after Prussia 900, and out of Levity 5th 3554; Annie 1212, and various of her descendants, specially Annie 4th 4868; Inchgarth 2061, and several of her offspring; Lizzie 4th 4867; and Lucy 2nd 1186. Private sales were made of animals to go to various parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland, one bull to Germany, and some heifers to America. Stock from the herd were exhibited only at the Kincardine county show, where prizes were won, Ada having been twice first as a cow, and Inchgarth once. Unfortunately pleuro-pneumonia got in amongst the Johnston herd. Several valuable animals had to be killed in consequence of the disease, and the whole herd was ultimately slaughtered in June, 1882. Mr. Pearson had the heartfelt sympathy of every breeder of polled cattle in the extermination of his valuable herd, the result of many years' careful breeding.

#### MAINS OF ADVIE (MESSRS. CHAS. AND JOHN GRANT)

The Mains of Advie herd achieved distinction in the local show-yards; it was almost entirely descended from one cow; it was characterised by great concentration of blood; and its history reflected credit on the Ballindalloch herd, from which it was derived, and on which it was mainly built up. The herd was started by Mr. Charles Grant nearly fifty years ago, at a time when it was doubted whether, for a farm like Mains of Advie, situated at a high altitude, without much shelter, and in a late, cold, and inclement district, any breed except the shaggy Highlanders could be reared with profit. Mr. Grant's success in his enterprise undoubtedly stimulated

the breeding of polled cattle in the district ; and it is probable that to his efforts more than to any other circumstance may be ascribed the transformation that occurred in the class of stock found in the Grantown markets, which were resorted to for store cattle from many quarters of the north of Scotland. In 1862 Mr. Grant purchased a cow from the herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant at Ballindalloch. Few people then paid much attention to pedigree, and Mr. Grant asked for no information regarding the animal acquired by him, being quite satisfied that, coming from Ballindalloch, her breeding must be satisfactory, and that individually she was of more than ordinary merit. This cow was entered in Vol. iv. of the Herd Book as Old Rose of Advie 3104, calved 1859, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, sire Craigo, 260, dam a pure polled cow. Craigo was by a bull bred at Balwylo, and out of a cow bred at Keillor. When purchased, Old Rose was in calf to King Charles 236, bred at Kinnaird, a son of Druid 225 and Kathleen 339. The produce in 1862 was Rose of Advie 3105. In 1866 Rose 3105 was sent to Ballindalloch and mated with the famous bull Trojan 402, a half-brother on the dam's side to Pride of Aberdeen 581, being out of the Paris cow Charlotte 203, and got by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366. From this union came Dandy of Advie 3106. Dandy bred some wonderfully good stock. She was a massive cow, very thickly fleshed, well haired, and short legged. Nearly all her calves were prize-winners. The Advie Roses bred from this strain have acquired much celebrity.

The first sire used was Conqueror 1190, bred at Drumin. He was by Disraeli 401, and his dam was by Defiance 397 (by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, the sire of Black Prince of Tillyfour, who was the sire of Trojan), and out of Charlotte 203, Trojan's dam. Then followed Elcho 595, bred at Ballindalloch, out of Erica 843, and by Juryman 404, whose sire Bright 454 was a son of Black Prince of Tillyfour, and whose dam Jilt 973 was a daughter of Black Prince of Tillyfour. Elcho, who is renowned in the annals of the breed as a heifer-getter, left more than sixty calves in the herd, and thoroughly stamped upon it the Ballindalloch characteristics. After serving at Advie for three years, he was sold back to his breeder, Sir George Macpherson Grant, and subsequently went to the Glamis and Cortachy herds. The next bull used was Elcho's sire, Juryman 404, who had been for some time in Forfarshire. He was bought at Lord Airlie's sale in 1876 for £60, and was used for one season in the herd. The bulls First Fruits 1325, of the Westertown Victoria family, and First Attempt 1324, of the Westertown Rose family, both bred at Altyre, were then

introduced. They were both by the Sybil bull Senator 863, a son of Scotsman 474. Highland Chief 1590, by Judge 1150, (a son of Jilt and Scotsman), and out of Miss Fanny 3111, by Juryman 404, was then used. Another son of Judge, Baronet, was the next sire, his dam being Maid of Aven 2995, who was by Elchies 563 (a son of Juryman 404 and Eisa 977), and out of Bertha 980, by Trojan. Then followed Etonian 1658, by Elcho 595, and out of the Erica cow Eva 984, whose dam was Eisa 977, by Trojan 402. The selection of the sires used in the herd thus presents some features of considerable interest. The concentration of Erica and Queen blood will be observed, and scarcely less noteworthy was the close relationship of the animals.

The success of the system of breeding adopted by Mr. Charles Grant, and followed by his son, Mr. John Grant, was unquestionable. Of Dandy's calves, Emily 3110 was a famous prize-winner at Elgin, Grantown, and Inverness. Mayflower 3108; Violet, sold to Lord Lovat; Edith, sold to Mr. Hannay; Evelyn 4119, sold to Lord Strathmore; and Young Juryman, sold to Mr. Reid, Baads, were also very superior. Other specially good representatives of the Rose family were Miss Emily, sold to Mr. Whitfield, America; Florence 3587, a frequent prize-taker at Grantown, Elgin, and Dingwall; Duchess 3585; Mayflower 4th 4439; Maggie May; Daisy 3586; Blanche 3588, etc. A few specimens of other strains were in the herd, but the bulk were of the Rose family. Important sales were made to Sir George Macpherson Grant, Lord Lovat, Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; the late Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Whitfield, Rougemont, Ontario; Mr. Hine, Ohio, etc. The herd figured prominently in the show-yards at Grantown, Inverness, Elgin, Keith, and Dingwall, and frequently won prizes for groups—perhaps the best proof of the merit of a breeding stock.

What was practically a dispersion took place in 1882, when forty-two head averaged £88 3s., cows alone averaging £118 17s. 6d. For twenty-eight descendants of Old Rose of Advie the average was £91. Among the prices for cows were 235 guineas by Mr. Wilken, Waterside, for Mayflower of Advie 4th 4439; 210 guineas by Colonel Smith, Minmore, for Emily of Advie 3110; 200 guineas for Judy of Advie 4440, by the Earl of Seafield, and 225 guineas by Mr. Owen C. Wallis for the yearling heifer, May Queen. Mr. John Grant brought together another herd built largely on Erica blood, and, with his heifers especially, he was very successful at the leading joint sales. In 1903 the herd was dispersed at an average of £46 18s., the cow Evasion going at 150 guineas, and the

yearling heifer Ermina at 120 guineas, both to Mr. Calder, Ardgargie. The farm is now tenanted by Colonel Smith Grant, who keeps part of his herd there.

#### MELVILLE

The Melville herd, belonging to Mr. T. L. Melville Cartwright, was started in 1871 by the purchase of a few animals at Mr. Leslie's sale at The Thorn, near Blairgowrie. These selections included the bull Colonel of Castle Fraser 443, the third-prize yearling at the Highland Society's show that year. He afterwards gained the first prize at the Scottish Midland show, and at the Highland Society's show in 1872; and in 1873, at the Highland Society's show at Stirling, he won the first prize in the aged class. The animals acquired at The Thorn were afterwards supplemented by the purchase, in 1873, of a heifer Victoria 6th 1409 (bought privately from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly), of the Queen blood, from whom the Lily family at Melville was descended; and by some purchases at the Westertown dispersion in 1874, including the old cow Dandy 949, of the Empress branch of the Queen family. In 1878 a purchase was made at the Rothiemay sale, viz. Nugget 1796; while the same year at Tillyfour, Pride of Aberdeen 12th 3254 was added, both these animals being of the Pride family. In 1879 two additions were made at the Aboyne sale, viz. Marjorie 2574, of the Madge family, and Princess 2nd 2570, of the Kinochtry Princess family. In 1880 at Glamis, Blackbird of Corskie 4th 3769 was bought. In 1881 the cow Peep o' Day 3570, of the Rothiemay Georgina family, was secured at Mr. Adamson's sale; while at Mr. Hannay's sale the grand old matron Blackbird of Corskie 1704, of the Montbletton Mayflower family, was added. In 1879 a large draft, consisting of nearly sixty head, was sold by auction. They comprised chiefly all the animals with short pedigrees—in fact, Mr. Cartwright weeded out the stock of inferior pedigree; but there were five sold of the Queen blood, and they averaged £45 11s. per head, although one of them was a heifer calf only six months old, that fetched £57 15s. Mr. Cartwright exhibited very seldom, as he preferred to keep the herd in a thoroughly good breeding condition, and not to feed his cattle for exhibition. The bull Black Prince 1244 gained the first prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1878; the fourth prize at the Kilburn show in 1879, where he had to compete with aged bulls; and the fourth prize at the Highland Society's show at Perth in the same year. The sires in use



in the herd in 1882 were the aged bull St. Clair 1160, of the Erica tribe, and a young bull bred by Mr. Cartwright, The Moor 1753, of the Pride tribe. In 1886 the herd was dispersed in consequence of Mr. Cartwright finding it inconvenient to carry it on with his residence elsewhere. Fifty-two animals made an average of £28 5s.

#### METHLICK

Mr. John Grant established a herd at Methlick in 1873. His first purchase was at the Easter Tulloch sale that year, when he acquired the cow Alice of Methlick 1760, by Lord Southesk's Theodore 393. During the same year he purchased at Drumin Mary of Methlick 1761, by the Tillyfour sire Disraeli 401, and out of Daisy 952, of Mr. Skinner's Lucy tribe. At Portlethen, in October 1874, Mr. Grant bought Jackdaw 1982, of Mr. Walker's Julia family, and the bull Lauderdale 671, by Melrose 382, bred at Castle Fraser, and out of Louisa 658, tracing to the Ardovie herd. At the Bognie dispersion in 1874, he was a large purchaser of representatives of the Greenskares and Beauty tribes, full of the blood of Lord Southesk's Odin 153. At Rothiemay, in 1875, Glenaven 1491, bred at Drumin, was added to the herd for 47 guineas. Mr. Grant's most important purchase, however, was at the Tillyfour sale in 1874, when he secured, as a heifer calf, at 25 guineas, Mabel 1801, of the Pride tribe. Mabel was by Bismarck 428, and was a granddaughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581. The heifer turned out a most profitable investment; she was a very true breeder, and her calves likewise bred well, and were remarkable for family type, being evenly fleshed, with beautiful polled heads. As stock sire Lauderdale 671 was succeeded by Knight of Aven 775, bred at Drumin, out of Dandy 949, of the Queen tribe. He cost 70 guineas at the Brucklay dispersion. At the Tillyfour dispersion Mr. Grant bought the Pride bull Knight of the Garter 1763, a son of Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174, and of the Daisy bull Dragon 1178. In 1882 the Pride cow Mabel 3rd 3235 with her calf, and the bull calf Baron Formartine, were sold to Messrs. Bell and Henderson, New Zealand, for £210; and the Pride heifer Mabel 6th 4295 went to Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, at £105, for exportation to America.

Mr. Grant's herd, so favourably known on account of its Mabel family, was dispersed in 1899. A large draft sale had been held ten years previously, but at the dispersion the herd numbered seventy-one, and the average was £27 2s. 10d.

## MINMORE

The foundation of this herd was laid by Colonel Smith in 1876 by the purchase for 51 guineas, at the Ballindalloch sale, of the well-bred cow Nonseuse 2158, of the Keepsake family, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant. At Minmore her first calf was in 1878, the heifer Verbena 4793; and her next calf was also a heifer, viz. Alicia 4794, both by the bull Victory 1364. Colonel Smith next acquired the heifer Queen Mary 7th 4791, calved 1875, bred by the late Mr. Paterson, Mulben, and she proved an uncommonly good cow, a first-rate milker, and a regular breeder. Her first calf was Queen Mary 14th 4792, calved March 23, 1878, by the Ballindalloch-bred bull Barrister 804. Colonel Smith at the sale at Ballindalloch, in 1879, bought the cow Nosegay 3rd 2157, and in 1880 he purchased at Burnside the heifer Honesty 5th 3761, bred by Mr. Robertson, Burnside, and of the Drumin Lucy tribe. Colonel Smith in 1882 bought from Mr. Robert Bruce, Great Smeaton, the cow Patience of Corskie 1932, bred by the late Mr. James Skinner, Drumin. Patience was dam of Lord Airlie's celebrated heifer Pavilion 3772. The sire bought in 1882 for use in the herd was Whig 1867, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, out of Elma 3368, and by Editor 1460.

In 1891 a large—practically a dispersion sale took place. The most numerous families then were the Mary Anns of Mulben, the Tillyfour Nymphs, the Roses of Advie, Ericas and Lady Idas. The principal sires were Principal 6344, bred at Blairmore, and Amateur 6530, bred at Cullen House. Seventy-five head averaged £50 2s. 8d. The cow Evergreen 9929 went to Colonel Smith Grant at 310 guineas; Bridesmaid of Glamis 13135 to Mr. Crisp, London, at 170 guineas; Pride of the Phearach 13057 to the Earl of Strathmore, at 125 guineas; Pride of Balvenie 3rd 13609 to the Earl of Rosebery, at 100 guineas; Darling of Minmore 14278 to Mr. Crisp, at 120 guineas; and the heifer calf Elba of Minmore to Miss Morison Duncan, at 80 guineas. Purchases were also made for the Ballindalloch, Dalmore, and Willerby herds. At the dispersion in 1896, fifty head averaged £38 5s. 7d. Mr. Anketell Jones then acquired Bion at 300 guineas, the highest price ever paid up to the time for a bull of the breed. It is interesting to note that the runner-up on that occasion was Sr. Carlos Guerrero, Argentina.

## MONTBLETTON

An historic interest attaches to the herd at Montbletton, founded by the late Mr. Robert Walker in 1831. Mr. Walker was son of Mr. David Walker, Blair of Fintray, and nephew of Mr. Robert Walker, tenant of Wester Fintray and Suttie. In a former chapter allusion has been made to the fact that Dr. Skene Keith, in his "View of Agriculture in Aberdeenshire," published in 1811, quotes, as evidence of the early fame of Aberdeenshire cattle, some experiments in feeding made by Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray. It is established that these cattle were of the polled breed. Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, appeared at shows as a breeder and exhibitor of polled cattle; some of his stock were among the first introduced to the Tillyfour herd, and the late tenant of Montbletton recollected having seen at Blair, in 1826, a beautiful polled heifer sent from his uncle's farm at Wester Fintray. On entering Montbletton in 1831, Mr. Walker brought with him polled cattle from Blair, and these doubtless had some connection with the stock at Wester Fintray. In the herd at Montbletton, the blood of the Wester Fintray polled cattle was directly represented. The Montbletton herd therefore possessed an interest beyond that excited by its own excellence, inasmuch as it could be traced to the herd of Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, one of the most famous, as it was one of the earliest, of improved polled stocks in Aberdeenshire.

Although Mr. Walker commenced breeding polled cattle at Montbletton in 1831, the records of the herd do not enable us to speak with precision about its members until 1849. The cause of the break was inattention to pedigree. There was then no Herd Book, and it was not until the collection of materials for that publication was begun in 1850 that Mr. Walker kept notes of the breeding of his cattle. The herd, which had always been of considerable dimensions, was descended from not more than half a dozen females. The first animal of which a record was retained was introduced to the herd in 1849. This was Victoria of Fintray 607, bred by Mr. James Collie, Middleton of Fintray, got by Panmure of Middleton 37, and out of Lady Margaret of Fintray 785. She was the foundress of the Montbletton Victoria family. At the Tillyfour sale in 1850, the cow Young Charlotte 103, bred by Colonel Dalgairns, Balgavies, by Black Hugh 316, and the winner of the first prize at the Highland Society's show in 1848, was acquired for £35. From her descended the Charlotte family at Montbletton. At the Craigo sale in 1856,

Lady Craigo 99 was purchased for £42. She was in calf to Craigo 260, whose dam was bred at Keillor. The produce was Mayflower 614, the foundress of the best family at Montbleton. The next purchase was Heiress of Balwyllo 461, of the Balwyllo Isabella family, bred by Mr. Scott, and bought at the Powis sale in 1859 by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. Heiress was the first-prize yearling heifer at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1859, and Mr. Walker gave 53 guineas for her at Tillyfour in 1860. Laurel Leaf 1397, of the Portlethen Lively family, was acquired at Portlethen in 1873. Coquette 3rd 1402 came from Ballindalloch in 1872 for 40 guineas; and Pride of Alford 1778, of the Zara family, the first-prize yearling at the Highland Society's show at Kelso in 1872, was bought at the Tillyfour sale in 1874 for 60 guineas, along with her heifer calf Pride of Montbleton 2204.

The earlier sires used were bred at Montbleton, but no particulars regarding them could be obtained. Fintray 125, bred by Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, was also used. A daughter of his was put to Lord Southesk's Odin 153, and the produce in 1857 was The Earl 291, one of the best bulls that was used in the Montbleton herd. He won the second prize as a yearling, and first as a two-year-old, at the Highland Society's shows in 1858 and 1859. At Tillyfour in 1860 an important purchase was made, the bull calf Tam o' Shanter 491 being then added at the high price of 47 guineas. Tam o' Shanter was individually of high promise, and his breeding was of the best, for he was out of Lola Montes 208, the dam of the renowned Charlotte 203, and by the celebrated Hanton 228. The bull was invincible as a yearling, standing first at the local shows, at Aberdeen, and at the Highland Society's show at Perth. He was also first at Aberdeen in 1862 and 1863 and did excellent service in the herd. His son, Black Diamond 464, out of Heiress 461, was also used in the herd. Another good bull introduced from Tillyfour was Squire 436, by Disraeli 401, and out of Edith 1194, of the Zara family. Hampton 492, bred at Castle Fraser, and the sire of some famous animals, was also used at Montbleton. The bulls subsequently used were bred at Duff House and Gavenwood. The principal stock sire in 1882 was Young Hero 1837, bred by Mr. Hannay, got by Young Viscount 736, and out of Heroine 3016, of the Rothiemay Victoria tribe.

The favourite families at Montbleton were those descended from Heiress of Balwyllo 461, Lady Craigo 99, and Young Charlotte 103. Lady Craigo's descendants were particularly successful as breeders and in the show-yard. Her first calf, Mayflower 614, won the second prize as a cow at the Highland

Society's show at Perth in 1861; but the first-prize cow failing to breed, she obtained that honour. Mayflower's daughter, Mayflower 2nd 1020, who lived to the age of sixteen or seventeen, bred fourteen calves, some of them of great merit. One of these calves, Lady Ida 1021, carried numerous prizes, and proved herself one of the most useful matrons of the breed. She lived until she was nineteen years old, and bred fifteen calves, nearly all of which were prize-winners. A very valuable race of cattle sprang from Lady Ida. Her daughter, Blackbird of Corskie 1704, was acquired by the Earl of Fife, and produced Blackbird 2nd 3024, who, in 1879, stood first in the class of cows at the Highland Society's show at Perth. Innes 1934, Lord Fife's first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1876, was out of Jinny 1017, bred at Montbleton, so that both directly and indirectly this old-established herd secured a good share of the highest show-yard distinctions.

After Mr. Walker's death in 1880 the herd was carried on by his niece, Miss Cruickshank. Mr. Walker held a public sale in 1862, when Mayflower 614 was bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £63. Private sales of considerable importance were made to the Earl of Fife, Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; Sir George Macpherson Grant, and several breeders in the district; while many specimens of the herd are also to be found in England and America.

The herd was dispersed in 1882. As the sale coincided with the height of the American boom that then prevailed very large prices were obtained. The stock bull Young Hero, referred to above, was repurchased by his breeder, Mr. Hannay at 255 guineas, while five members of the Lady Ida family brought an average of £248 17s. The foundress of the family herself and her heifer calf were acquired at 235 guineas by Mr. Mackenzie of Dalmore. Five animals purchased by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec, cost 1000 guineas, and the general average of the forty animals sold was £97 15s. 7d.

#### MONTCOFFER

Mr. John Strachan, on entering the farm of Montcoffer, on 15th May 1881, purchased from Mr. Hannay nineteen Aberdeen-Angus animals, which formed an excellent foundation for his herd. Those retained were—Errolline 1698, descended from the old Mains of Hatton herd; Guava 3836, from the same stock; Islet 4833, of the Rothiemay Victoria family; Damson 3835, from the Mains of Hatton stock; Finery 4835, tracing to Old Lady Jean 187 at Rothiemay; Quince 3839, from the Auchlin stock; Queen Bee 4830, descended from Old

Lady Jean 187; Walnut 3840, from the Auchlin stock; Braw Bell 4832, of the Rothiemay Victoria family; Tansy 4834, of the Rothiemay Victoria family; Caravella 4837, of the Mulben Caroline family; and Branch 4836, sprung from the Arratsmill stock. In February, 1881, Pansy 3rd 4660, tracing to Old Lady Jean 187; Sabrina of Blairshinnoch 4310, off Arratsmill stock; and Lilly 2nd 4309, tracing to Old Lady Jean 187, were purchased from Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnoch. From Mrs. Morison of Mountblairy, in December 1881, were bought Flora of Mountblairy 4878, of the Ballindalloch Sybil family; and Frisk 4417, similarly bred. Further additions were made at Newton of Mountblairy and elsewhere. The stock sire was Editor 1460, bred at Ballindalloch, by the Paris bull Judge 1150, and out of Edith 2973, of the Erica family. Mr. Strachan sold seven bull calves at an average of £31, three of which went to America; and four heifer calves for £175, also to America.

In consequence of the state of Mr. Strachan's health, the herd was dispersed in 1885, when forty-two animals averaged £24, the top price being 50 guineas, given for the cow Pride of Aberdeen 30th 5209.

#### MULBEN (MR. ALEXANDER PATERSON)

Mr. Alexander Paterson became tenant of the farm of Mulben, near Keith, in 1839, and shortly afterwards began to collect a herd of polled cattle. The herd was maintained until his death in 1875. His first purchase was at Mr. Thurburn's sale at Drum, Keith, in 1842. He then bought a calf out of a cow bred in Buchan. This calf was the dam of Madge 161, the foundress of the Mulben Mayflower or Queen Mary family. Other acquisitions were made from time to time, but only those need be noticed that have left descendants. At Mr. Bowie's sale at West Scryne in April 1857, the cow Lady Ann, entered in the Herd Book as Raniston 352, was bought for £37. Raniston was bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and was descended from the old herd of the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House. From her sprang the Caroline family at Mulben. In September, 1857, at the dispersion of Mr. Patrick Davidson's herd at Inchmarlo, the cow Jean of Inchmarlo 522 was secured. She was by a bull bred at Portlethen, and had gained the first prize as one of a pair at Aberdeen. The price was £34 15s.; and Mr. Paterson also bought her dam Calder, by a bull bred at Tillyfour. From Jean of Inchmarlo 522 the Ellen family at Mulben was descended. From the Castle Fraser dispersion

in 1870 came Fred's 2nd Darling 1045, of the Ballindalloch Sybil family, for 37 guineas. At the Tillyfour sale in 1871 a very fortunate purchase was made in the heifer calf of Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174, by Jim Crow 4th 352, for 29 guineas. The animal, of the Pride of Aberdeen family, was named Pride of Mulben 1919, and the sale of her and her offspring formed the chief feature at the Mulben dispersion in 1876.

Among the sires used at Mulben were Malcolm of Bodiechell 269, second-prize bull at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1861; Prince of Wales 453, bred at Westertown, got by a son of the Queen bull Windsor 221, and first-prize winner at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1874; Jupiter 471, bred by the Earl of Southesk, another son of Windsor 221, and first at Glasgow in 1867; Arthur 478, bred at Balwylo; Sultan 477, a grandson of Windsor 221, and of the Kinnaird Dora family; Maccallum-More 722, by a son and out of a daughter of Windsor 221; Lochiel 723, a son of Windsor; and Elgin 724 and Scotland 725, both sons of Maccallum-More 722. The principal points about these sires were their close relationship to the Queen bull Windsor 221, and their success in the show-yard. When the Mulben herd was dispersed in 1876, many of the animals were obtained by well-known breeders. Sir George Macpherson Grant bought Pride of Mulben 1919 for 91 guineas. The other members of the Pride family were bought at high prices by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and Mr. Adamson, Balquharn. The Earl of Strathmore made his first purchases at this sale, and among the other buyers were the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre; Mr. Argo, Cairdseat; Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene; Mr. Bruce, Collithie; Mr. Wilken, Waterside, etc.

#### PITGAIR

The herd at Pitgair, Gamrie, was founded by Captain Beedie in 1865, by the purchase of Mayflower 2376, and other two polled cows, Mary and Polly, at the dispenish sale of his predecessor in the farm, Mr. Sangster, who had kept a black polled herd exclusively for at least eighteen years previous to 1865, as he appears from the records of the Highland Society to have been an exhibitor at the show in 1847. The bull in use at Pitgair when the dispersion of the herd took place in 1865, and the sire of two of the cows above mentioned (Mayflower and Mary), was Pitgair 952, bred by Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, by Lord Clyde 249, and out of Eva 450, by

President 2nd 54. Captain Beedie added the cow Dandy of Glenbarry 1075, of the Drumin Lucy tribe, purchased at Mr. Tayler's sale at Rothiemay in 1872, the winner of the first prize at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1871, as a yearling heifer; Ellen 3rd 2365, from Mulben, bought as a two-year-old at the dispersion of that herd; Shevado Gem 3032, bought a calf at the dispersion of the Brucklay herd; Maiden 2nd 1743, bought at Mr. Hannay's sale in 1877, winner of the second prize at the Royal Northern show in 1874; and Bathy 1525, of the Miss Watson tribe. Bathy was acquired at the Fyvie Castle dispersion in May, 1881.

The earlier sires used were Duke of Cornwall 643, and John Bright 642, winner of the first prize at the Royal Northern show in 1874, and second at the Highland Society's show the same year. The sires afterwards used were Jester 472, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, out of Jilt 973, and winner of the fourth prize at the Highland Society's show in 1874, also first at the Banff and Turriff shows; and Gamrie Mhor 1240, of the Windsor branch of the Queen tribe, bred by Mr. Cran, Morlich, winner of numerous first prizes, and four Highland Society's medals at local shows. The stock bull in 1882 was Logie the Laird 3rd 862, winner of the first prizes at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows in 1877, and of the challenge cup as best breeding animal in the polled sections at Aberdeen. The cows were kept in a natural breeding state, and bred regularly. Mayflower 2376, calved in 1865, produced her first calf when two years old, and bred every year afterwards up to 1881, when she was sold to the butcher at sixteen years old. Captain Beedie having died, the herd was dispersed in 1885, when thirty-two head averaged £23 19s.

#### PORTMORE

Mr. Mackenzie of Portmore, Eddleston, started a herd of polled cattle with the object of exemplifying to his tenants and neighbours, that for the more elevated districts of the south of Scotland they are more profitable to farmers than Shorthorns, both in the pure breed and also for crossing. Mr. Mackenzie commenced by purchasing in the end of 1880 two cows bred by Mr. T. L. Melville Cartwright at Melville, viz. Lavender 4th 4247 and Rosamond 3853. In 1881 he obtained two cows from Lord Airlie at Cortachy, viz. Favourite 7th 3651 and Francesca 3274; also three cows from Mr. James Bruce, Collithie, viz. Julia of Collithie 3671, Ida 9th 3670, and Vine of Collithie 4507. In 1882 he purchased



two from Mr. James Carnegie, Aytoun Hall, viz. Fortune of Aytoun 4632 of the Mina family, from Melville, and Necklace of Aytoun 4633, of the Bracelet family, also from Melville. The bull in service was Josephus 1684, out of the Jilt cow, Jewess 1916, and by Elcho 595, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch; and Mr. Mackenzie acquired from Mr. Carnegie a young bull, Black Peter, by St. Clair 1160, out of Mina 6th 3489.

Mr. Mackenzie having let his farms, the herd was disposed of in 1890, when forty-eight animals averaged £23 12s. 11d.

### POWRIE

Mr. Thomas Smith at no little trouble and expense collected a large and fine herd at Powrie, Dundee. His first purchase was at Lord Airlie's sale in 1876, and subsequently he acquired some excellent animals at Easter Tulloch, Tillyfour, Gavenwood, Aboyne, Easter Skene, Portlethen, etc. At the Tillyfour sale in 1878, Matilda 1175, of the Zara family, dam of the prize heifer Pride of Alford 1778, was secured for 80 guineas; Rosa Bonheur 2565, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, for 60 guineas; Ruby 2nd of Easter Tulloch 3520, of the Kinnaird Rebecca family, for 42 guineas; and Mayflower 2nd 3521, for 36 guineas. The last named, bred at Easter Tulloch, was dam of Lord Tweedmouth's Witch of Endor 3528, bought for 155 guineas. Mr. Smith also purchased from Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, other specimens of the Mayflower family as well as members of the Levity, Duchess, Fanny, etc., strains, full of good blood. From the Easter Skene herd came Naomi 3730, by Bachelor 690, a very sweet cow. British Queen, of the Charmer branch of the Queen tribe, was obtained at the Tillyfour dispersion; while at Aboyne in 1881, 100 guineas were paid for that magnificent breeding cow Madge of Portlethen 1217. Among the stock sires used were Norman 1257, bred at Cortachy, got by Juryman 404 and Monarch 1182, the celebrated son of Madge 1217. Several animals were sold at high prices to go to America.

During the long time he was identified with the breed of cattle which he loved so well, the late Mr. Smith kept to his old strains, and his Normans, Monarchs, Wilfreds, and Rovers in the male lines, and his Mays, Witches, and Rubys in the female lines are largely represented in different herds. The Rover bulls were specially successful as breeders, old Rover of Powrie excelling as a sire, though he also won second and third prizes at Highland shows. Draft sales were held in 1896 (average £25) and 1901 (average £29), while at the

dispersion in 1902 forty-nine head averaged £30 13s. The top price was 80 guineas given by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, for Ruby 47th.

In an obituary notice of Mr. T. Smith who died in August, 1902, Mr. James Cameron wrote—"Mr. Smith did not give his full attention to the breeding of fine Aberdeen-Angus cattle until the 'seventies, but when his opportunity came he knew where the best animals were to be found. He kept a specially watchful eye on the Tillyfour and Easter Tulloch stocks, and it was to the latter that he ultimately became largely indebted. Mr. Scott's Rubys and Mayflowers were greatly to his liking, but he early experimented with several other northern strains, and like many another enthusiast he had his disappointments in what he obtained and what he missed. At the Tillyfour dispersion sale he was a most determined bidder for Witch of Endor, which went to Guisachan at 155 guineas. As compensation, he bought from Mr. Scott, Witch's dam Mayflower 2nd of Easter Tulloch, a beautiful little cow which became the foundation matron of the Powrie Witches of Endor. From another Easter Tulloch cow of Mayflower descent—May 2nd by Porty out of May of Easter Tulloch by Theodore—he bred a very fine family of Mays. Mr. Smith tried the Levitys and Jeans of Easter Tulloch, but after a short experiment he let them slip away. The fine Ruth cow Madge acquired at Aboyne bred well at the outset, but her family was not long kept at Powrie. At one time Mr. Smith had a very pretty cow in Naomi, bred at Easter Skene, by the excellent but fickle-tempered Juryman bull Bachelor. Much against his wish Mr. Smith wore out of the Naomis in the female line, but in 1901 he again acquired a cow and a heifer calf of the family at Lord Londonderry's sale. Although the Naomi females were unrepresented in the herd during the 'nineties, the blood of the family was well diffused through the stock by means of Norfolk, Norfolk 5th, Rover 14th, Rover 19th, and other sires. Famous bulls used in the herd may be named. They were—Norman of Powrie, bred at Cortachy, sired by Juryman and from a sound Forfarshire family; the Marquis of Huntly's Monarch 1182—the Highland Society and Royal Northern first-prize winner of 1880; Monarch 2nd and Norfolk both sons of Monarch; and the next purchase was Asphalt 5847 of the Ariadne family. This was in 1888. From that stage onwards until 1901 Mr. Smith relied on home-bred bulls; the best known of these being Rover of Powrie, Norfolk 5th, the full brothers Rover 14th and Rover 19th, and Monarch 8th. As a sire of heifers, Norfolk 5th (which served at Powrie for about six seasons), was unexcelled. At the Aberdeen show

of the Highland Society in 1894 Mr. Smith took first, third, fourth, and fifth in the three-year-old class of cows with daughters of Norfolk 5th. These taken in order were—Pride of Powrie 4th 19818, then only a two-year-old with calf at foot; Witch of Endor 19th 18526, Witch of Endor 15th 18522, and Ruby 26th of Powrie. Pride of Powrie 4th was then in calf to Monarch 8th, and was sold that day to Mr. Pirie of Craibstone. She gave birth next spring to the famous Rover of Craibstone. Witch of Endor 19th, the property of Mr. Sykes, was afterwards gold medal cow at the Great Yorkshire, while Witch of Endor 15th—the best of the Aberdeen group in the opinion of some—won the Ballindalloch challenge cup at Dumfries for Mr. Smith a year later.”

#### ROTHIEMAY

Major Tayler, father of the late Mr. W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry, was in the habit of breeding animals, mostly polled and either black or brindled, as long as the latter could recollect, and he particularly remembered that his father had at Rothiemay, about 1822 or 1823, a well-known brindled polled bull, then considered a very fine animal. The foundation of the Rothiemay herd may be said to have been laid by the purchase by Major Tayler of two black polled cows named Old Lady Jean and Miss Morrison, from the late General Hay of Rannes, and a bull named Fintray 125, from the late Mr. James Walker, Wester Fintray, about the year 1846. The cows were very large and strong. Their descendants were regularly retained and bred from, and in the Herd Book the pedigrees of the strains established by these fine animals trace from Old Lady Jean 187, and Miss Morrison 833. Another cow early added to the herd was Victoria of Glenbarry 534, calved in 1855, got by Black Jock of Mulben 164. She was acquired from her breeder, Mr. Pater-son, Mulben. From Old Lady Jean the Rothiemay Georgina tribe sprang, through Georgina of Rothiemay 532, by Fintray 125, calved in 1852; from Miss Morrison the Rothiemay family of that name descends, and a third family came from the Mulben cow Victoria of Glenbarry 534. This then was the material on which Mr. Tayler's fine herd was reared. For many years no females were added besides those bred in it, and much of its success was due to the careful selection of sires. At Mr. M'Combie's sale at Tillyfour in 1857, the bull Napoleon 257 was bought for 40 guineas. Napoleon was out of Bloomer 201, a daughter of Queen Mother 348, and got by Hanton 228. He was described by Mr. M'Combie

in the sale catalogue as being "got by the best bull, and out of the best cow in the world, in the opinion of the exposé." Napoleon was also individually a first-class animal; he won the second prize as a two-year-old at the Aberdeen show of the Highland Society in 1858, and was used in the herd for a considerable time. The next sire used was Damascus 495, bought when a calf at the Earl of Southesk's sale in 1861. Got by the Queen bull Windsor 221, he was out of Deodora 1232, of the Kinnaird Dora family. Damascus was a superior bull, and left excellent stock. Through these two bulls some of the best blood in the country was infused into the herd. Napoleon was very strong in the Tillyfour Queen blood, which was also continued by the sire of Damascus; while the dam of the latter was by a son, and out of a daughter of Cupbearer 59, through whom the Keillor and Mains of Kelly strains were introduced.

Then followed Elector 427, bred by Colonel Gordon, winner of the third prize at the Highland Society's shows in 1870 and 1871, and second in 1872. The other sires used were Bon Accord 446, bought from the Earl of Fife in 1871, winner of second prize at the Highland Society's show at Kelso in 1872; Canmore 626, bought in 1874 from Mr. Elmslie, Cardenston; Waterside King 870, by Mr. Bowie's Major 3rd 662, and of the Kinnaird Fanny family, purchased in 1876 from Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, and Sir Maurice 1319 of the Fyvie Flower family purchased at Colonel Gordon's sale in 1876 when a calf for 42 guineas. Waterside King gained the second prize in 1878 at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries, while Sir Maurice was first-prize two-year-old at the same show, and was twice second and once third in the aged class at Highland Society's meetings, besides gaining all possible first prizes at local shows. Sir Maurice retained those superior points that made him one of the best-known show bulls of his time. At least three distinguished bulls were bred in the herd, viz. Clansman 398, of the Miss Morrison family, third prize-winner at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1865, second at the same Society's show in 1868, and first at Edinburgh in 1869; Sir Roger 702, of the Georgina family, who was second-prize one-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1875, and died when rising two years old; and Sir Wilfrid 1166, of the Georgina family, first-prize one-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1876, and second-prize two-year-old at Edinburgh in 1877. The most famous cow bred in the herd was Kate of Glenbarry 2nd 1482, winner of the first prize at the Highland

Society's show at Inverness in 1874, when 21 cows were exhibited, as well as many other first prizes and challenge cups.

As formerly remarked, comparatively few females were introduced into the herd. Among these, however, may be named Fashion 982, and Nosegay 2nd 2156, from Sir George Macpherson Grant, and Crocus 2nd 3765, from Mr. Hannay. Mr. Tayler succeeded in rearing three families of much merit—the Georginas, Miss Morrisons, and Victorias. From what has already been said, it will be seen that the members of these families proved worthy of the attention bestowed on them. Of the Georgina family particularly, some splendid animals were produced, such as Kate of Glenbarry 2nd, Kate Duff 1837, sold at Mr. Tayler's sale in 1881 to Sir George Macpherson Grant for 155 guineas; Kate Darling 3573, the second-prize cow at Stirling in 1881; Lily of the Nile 4576, first-prize yearling at the Royal Northern show in 1881, and third at Stirling the same year; Moonlight 1479, the dam of Sir Roger and Sir Wilfrid; Apricot 1490; Moonshine 4584, etc.

The principal sales were held in 1872, 1875, 1878, and 1881. The average for thirty-two animals in 1872 was £31 16s. 6d., highest price £63; the average for twenty-four animals in 1875 was £41 7s. 9d., highest price £73 10s.; the average for thirty-two animals in 1878 was £41 1s. 3d., highest price £96 12s.; the average for twenty-nine animals in 1881 was £38 5s., highest price £162 15s. Four animals from the sale of 1878 went to Mr. Egginton, South Ella, Hull; and at the sale in 1881, Nosegay 8th 3914 was bought by Mr. Wallis, Bradley Hall, Wylam-on-Tyne, and Orange Plum 4133, by Mr. Foote, New Jersey.

The tribes represented were the Georginas, Ballindalloch Ericas, Lady Fannys, and Nosegays, and the Montbleton Isabellas. The cows in the herd were all good milkers, and at a draft sale in 1884 the average was £48 2s. 2d. The well-known cow Victoria Regina 7877 went as a yearling to Aucharachan at 90 guineas. Owing to his giving up residence at Rothiemay, Mr. Tayler intimated in 1886 his intention to disperse the herd; but the whole collection, numbering thirty-four animals, was acquired by Messrs. Geary of Keillor Lodge, Ontario, and exported by them.

#### SKENE

The foundation of the herd that belonged to Mr. Hamilton of Skene was laid in 1874 by the purchase of Grace of Indego 1847, Elf of Skene 2169, and Nellie of Skene 2172, all of

whom bred extremely well. From Elf, by Prince of Wales 2nd 394, and descended from Bess 1161 by the celebrated bull Rob Roy Macgregor 267, a family of Daisys was reared; while from Nellie 2172, by Sir William 705, winner of the challenge cup at Aberdeen, and similarly bred on the dam's side, a Nellie family sprang. The Pride cow Pride 3rd 1694 was bought in 1875. Several of the Mains of Kelly Victoria family, of the Queen tribe, were bought, among them Victoria 7th 2256 by Gainsborough 596, who had been sold for 106 guineas. Some purchases were made from the Duff House herd, and of these Mr. Hamilton had several Marias, and old Jinny 1017, the dam of the Highland Society's first-prize cow Innes 1934. The first bull used was His Lordship 838, bred by the Earl of Fife, by Palmerston 374, and out of Linnet 1706 of the Drumin Lucy family. His Excellency 1271, by Young Viscount 736, and out of Violet of Montbleton 1399, of the Mayflower family, did splendid service, and enabled Mr. Hamilton to bring forward several pairs of yearling heifers that took good positions at the Royal Northern shows. His Excellency won the second prize at the Highland Society as a yearling, with other prizes at the National show; and he, with other members of the herd, made a creditable appearance at the Royal Northern and local shows. In 1880 a draft sale was held at Aberdeen, when nineteen head averaged £25 15s. Sales were made to the Honourable Mr. Cochrane, Canada, who obtained two cows, four two-year-old heifers, and three yearlings, the yearlings being a Victoria, a Daisy, and a Maria, all of whom were shown at Aberdeen in 1881. This herd was dispersed in 1891 on the death of the owner. A number of purchases were then made by Mr. George Bruce who was laying the foundation of his herd at Tochineal.

#### STROCHERIE

The ancestors of Mr. George Barclay, Strocherie, King Edward, who were known to have been farmers at Yonderton and Auchmill for considerably over 200 years, during that long period bred the native cattle of Aberdeenshire. At the sale at Tillyfour in 1860, Mr. Barclay paid 32 guineas for the one-year-old heifer Matilda of Yonderton 1712, by Hanton 228, and out of Lola Montes 208, being thus a half-sister on the dam's side to the famous Paris cow, Charlotte 203. Matilda founded a valuable family of this branch of the Queen tribe. At Mr. M'Combie's sale in 1874, was bought Ruth 2nd 1783, out of Ruth of Tillyfour 1169, for 70 guineas. At the same sale, Naomi 2445, from the Easter Tulloch stock, was purchased.

Carina 3379, representing the Ballindalloch Sybil tribe, was bought at Mr. Hannay's sale in 1877. At the Fyvie dispersion in 1881, three good cows were purchased. Sires were got from Tillyfour, Easter Skene, Mountblairy, Westertown, Balwylo, Mulben, etc. One of those used was Albany 1354, bred at Easter Skene, sire Bachelor 690, and out of Young Grizzle 1807. In consequence of the death of Mr. Barclay the herd was sold off in 1885, when thirty-one head averaged £31 16s. *od.*

#### SOUTH YTHSIE

This small herd, belonging to Mrs. Hay, was started in 1877, when Mr. James Hay bought from Mr. Grant, Methlick, the cow Corskie 28th B 1065. She proved a good investment. Mr. Hay also bought from Mr. Grant a granddaughter of this cow, Wild Rose 3402, calved in 1877. She cost £36 at an Aberdeen sale. From Mr. John Morrison, Hattonslap, was purchased the cow Tollo 2nd 1832, bred by the late Colonel Gordon of Fyvie; she was a very fine cow, but unfortunately was lost in 1879. Two calves of hers, Tollo 3rd 3698 and Tollo 4th 3699, were bought from Mr. Morrison. The cow Julia 3rd 1896 was also in the herd. One of the stock sires was Macer 1659, bred by Mr. Argo, Cairdseat, and bought from Mr. Fraser, Hill of Skilmafilly. On Mr. Hay's death the herd was dispersed in 1893. It at one time included Inky, the dam of the famous bull Iliad.

#### THE THORN

Mr. James Leslie, The Thorn, Blairgowrie, owned a large and fine herd, which produced some noted prize animals. When Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, began to confine his attention almost exclusively to descendants of the Keillor herd; he sold to Mr. Leslie most of the Ashmore stock tracing from his father's herd. He also sold him Grannie 473, out of Lady Panmure 59, a daughter of Panmure 51, and Lady Eleanor 474, out of Eliza 65, tracing to Old Grannie 1. The cattle sold by Mr. Ferguson to Mr. Leslie were nearly all by Black Jock 3rd, bred at Keillor. Mr. Leslie also acquired the cow Flower of Strathmore 479, bred by Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, by Cupbearer 59, and out of Flora 59 from Mr. Fullerton's herd. Other additions made in the female line were Mina 1009 from Castle Fraser, and Bracelet 1010 from Tillyfour. One of the first sires used was Hanton 4th 31, bred at Mains of Kelly, out of Lizzie 227, the dam of Hanton 228. President

3rd 246, bred at Balwyllo, and used in the Keillor herd, was bought by Mr. Leslie at Mr. Watson's sale in 1860, and retained in the herd, as was also King Henry 390, bred at Kinnaird got by Windsor 221, and out of Kathleen 339. One of the most celebrated animals bred at The Thorn was President 4th 368, by President 3rd 246, and out of Flower of Strathmore 479. He was the first-prize yearling at the Highland Society's Stirling show in 1864, and was sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, in whose herd he was used, and to whom he gained the first prize as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Inverness in 1865. Colonel of Castle Fraser 443 was also bred by Mr. Leslie, being by Jamie of Easter Skene 367, and out of Mina 1009. He won the first prizes of the Highland Society in 1872 and 1873, and was used in the Melville herd. Mr. Leslie had a large sale in 1871, when thirty-two head averaged £27 2s. At that sale Mr. Melville Cartwright purchased a good many animals, comprising members of the Lavender, Bracelet, Flora, and Mina families. Seventeen of the cattle sold in 1871 were descended from Mr. Ferguson's Ashmore herd.

#### THOMASTOWN

Mr. Craighead, Thomastown, Auchterless, began a herd in 1876 by purchasing the bull Haddo 1394 from the Earl of Aberdeen; the cow Miss Jeannie 2309, of the Fyvie Miss Miller family, from Mr. Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay; and the cow Duchess of Fyvie 2478, of the Miss Watson family, from Colonel Gordon of Fyvie. He afterwards added Lily 2nd of Thomastown 3628, from Mr. Walker, Westside of Brux; the bull P.R. 1395, from the same breeder; Mayflower of Pitgair 8th 4237, from Captain Beedie; Cannie Chiel 1662, from Sir William Gordon Cumming; Diana 3rd of Morlich 5036, from Mr. Cran, Morlich; and Knight of Fyvie, from Colonel Gordon of Fyvie. The bulls named were used in the herd. P.R., descended from the Keillor cow Jane of Bogfern 540, left very good stock, and improved the herd very much. Cannie Chiel, by the Sybil bull Senator 863, and of the Westertown Victoria family, a heavy, useful sire, also left nice calves. Miss Jeannie a regular breeding and excellent milking cow, was second in the cow class at the Royal Northern show at Aberdeen. Mr. Craighead sold Lily 4th 5034, winner of the first prize at Turriff as one of a pair and her bull calf; Lily 5th 5035, second-prize heifer at Turriff; Lily 6th; Joan of Thomastown 5032, commended at Turriff; and Knight of Fyvie, out of the Fyvie Flower cow Miss Grace 4066, at from



30 to 60 guineas, to Mr. Bell, for Mr. Robertson, Waimea, New Zealand. Diana 3rd of Morlich and her bull calf were sold to Mr. Wilken for exportation to America. Mr. Craighead was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Milne formerly at Kebbaly Mains, Midmar, and for thirty years at Overhill. He had good useful families of Penolas, Lorna Doones, and Mayoresses. He entered Thomastown in 1895, and on his death the herd was dispersed in 1904. A new herd has now been formed by Mr. G. F. Barron.

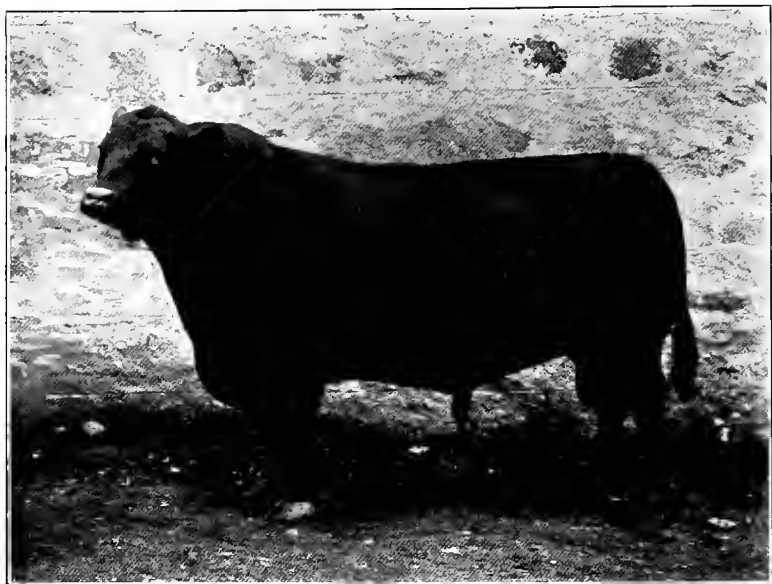
#### TOCHINEAL

By the death in 1909, of Mr. George Bruce, Tochineal, there passed away one of the best-known names in connection with Aberdeen-Angus cattle. As an export agent Mr. Bruce had wide connections in various countries, and his own herd he also raised to a position of considerable importance. In 1878, when still resident at Keig, he won first prize for cows at the French Exhibition, showing Bella Mary 1503, bred by the late Mr. Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay. In 1891 he entered the farm of Tochineal, and founded a herd of Waterside Matildas, and Prides, Ruths of Tillyfour, and Jennets of Mains of Kelly blood. He had also Ericas, Miss Burgesses, and other well-known families. From the cow Rest 3rd of Drummuir of the Lucy of Portlethen family, and tracing through the Burnside herd, Mr. Bruce raised a family of Roseleaves, which were in much favour at his draft sales. The tribe of Legends, so famous in connection with the Auchorachan herd, was also successfully reared at Tochineal. One of the best-known stock bulls used in the herd was the Mulben Pride bull Phidias 9490, by Enthusiast of Ballindalloch, and out of Pride of Hope a daughter of the famous Cash. Mr. Bruce showed extensively, though latterly through failing health he kept only a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He was a well-known exhibitor at the Fat Stock shows at Edinburgh and London. At the Scottish National show he for three years in succession won the cup for the best one-year-old: three times he won the male championship, and once the female championship, while he had also once the championship of the show, the only occasion upon which that honour was gained by a pure-bred yearling.

#### TULLOCHALLUM

Mr. Gordon, Tullochallum, started a herd of pure-bred cattle about 1867, by purchasing a bull and five heifers from Mr. Skinner, Drumin. The bull was Drumin 744, by the





THE BLACK KNIGHT, 1809.  
(MR. R. O. FARQUHARSON.)



WATERSIDE MATILDA 2ND, 6312.  
(MR. GEORGE WILKEN.)

Pride sire Hero 400, and out of Ruby 951, of Mr. Skinner's Beauty family. The next bull used was Major of Tillyfour 509, of the Pride family, being out of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and a half-brother of Hero 400. Then came Knight of Aven 775, of the Queen tribe, followed by Scotia 789, both bred at Drumin; Prince Albert 2nd 745, a prize bull out of Kate of Baads 1947, and Lord Provost 1304, bred by Mr. Hannay. Among the females added were Fancy of Tillyfour 2nd 1799, of the Pride family, whose twin-daughters were sold privately to Sir William G. Gordon Cumming; Miss Macpherson 1252, of the Erica family, out of Erica 3rd 1249, from Mr. Duff, Hillockhead; a Sybil from Ballindalloch; a Duchess and a Rose from Westertown, etc. The herd was dispersed in 1877, when 32 head averaged £34. The highest-priced animal was Miss Macpherson 1252, sold to Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, for 90 guineas. From the Tullochallum herd were sent out some splendid commercial cattle, and it supplied Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour with a noted prize ox at the Smithfield and Birmingham shows.

#### WATERSIDE OF FORBES

Mr. George Wilken, formerly of Waterside of Forbes, who took such a prominent part in connection with the exportation of polled cattle to America, having been entrusted by clients with the difficult and important task of selecting over 200 head of breeding stock for the other side of the Atlantic, commenced a herd in 1872 by purchases from the old Asloon stock. The herd was drafted in 1877, when twenty head averaged about £30, the highest price being 61 guineas. After this sale the herd was very select; and when it was dispersed at Tillyfour in 1878 it was much admired, and brought the satisfactory average of over £32. Mr. Wilken afterwards diligently collected a fresh herd, and succeeded in gathering together a good many descendants of his former stock, together with members of other celebrated families. There were in the herd specimens of such well-known families as the Tillyfour Prides, the Ballindalloch Ericas, the Tillyfour Daisys, the Kinnaird Fannys, the Montbleton Mayflowers, the Ballindalloch Sybils, and the Kinochtry Favourites. At the head of the Prides may be placed Pride of Aberdeen 7th 1777, bred at Tillyfour, a daughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and the dam of Mr. Auld's 270-guinea cow Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253. Pride 7th was purchased cheaply at the Balquharn dispersion, having then, it was supposed, ceased to breed; but in May 1881 she gave birth to a fine heifer calf. The

seven-year-old Pride of Aberdeen 14th 3272 was acquired from Mr. Hamilton of Skene. Another branch of the Pride family traced from Kismet 1946. Of the Ballindalloch Erica family Mr. Wilken had two representatives—Waterside Erica, bred by Mr. Robertson, Aberlour Mains, out of Editha 1737, and got by Souter Johnny 1615; and the bull Octavius Eric 1797, bred by the Earl of Southesk, out of Erica 8th 3550, and by Editor 1460. Vine 8th, of the Daisy family, went from Tillyfour to Kendal, and was bought by Mr. Wilken from Rev. T. Staniforth, Storrs Hall, Windermere. Mr. Wilken's chief family, prior to the dispersion, was the Kinnaird Fanny. He secured several specimens of it by purchase from gentlemen who bought the animals at his sale in 1878. Of the Montbleton Mayflower family, Mr. Wilken had the cow Lady Wilfrid 3818, bred by Mr. Walker, Montbleton; and the bull Black Standard 1541, out of Blackbird of Corskie 1704. Sybil's Darling 4050, a very fine cow of the Ballindalloch Sybil sort, came from Mr. Argo, Cairdseat, at a high price. There were three of the Kinochtry Favourite family. The Greystone, Rothiemay, Baads, Clova, Westertown, Auchorachan, East-Town, and other herds were also represented. The stock sires were Black Standard of the Mayflower family, and Octavius Eric of the Erica family, already referred to.

Mr. Wilken sold from his herd in 1881, forty animals to the United States and Canada. In 1882 he sold (up to June 1) forty-two head to Canada, the United States, New Zealand, and England.

So long as he was engaged in farming Mr. Wilken continued to take an active part as an Aberdeen-Angus breeder, and it is reckoned that between 1883 and 1892 there were gained by members of the herd at shows throughout the United Kingdom nearly 500 prizes. His family of Waterside Matildas acquired great popularity through their show-yard successes, and they are represented in several of the best-known herds of the present day. At a draft sale in 1884 thirty-four animals averaged £70 4s. 6d. The Marquis of Huntly gave 160 guineas for the two-year-old heifer Waterside Pride 7th 6325 by Corse, and the Earl of Strathmore 275 guineas for the yearling heifer Waterside Erica 2nd 7984 by Octavius Eric. The following year another sale was held, when forty-two head averaged £35 14s., the top price being 155 guineas for the three-year-old Waterside Matilda 3rd 6313, acquired for Lord Brougham. In 1892 the greater portion of the herd was disposed of, seventy-two animals averaging £28 19s. 3d. The two-year-old Waterside Matilda 10th 17387 was acquired for the Ballindalloch herd at 125

guineas, and Pride of Aberdeen 65th 17373 by Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, at 80 guineas, while the yearling Waterside Matilda 11th 18693 was purchased at 100 guineas by Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh. At a draft sale in 1889 forty head averaged £33 17s. 3d., the two-year-old Pride of Aberdeen 49th 13219 by Waterside Sir being taken out for the Royal herd at Abergeldie at 195 guineas, while Sir George Macpherson Grant gave 65 guineas for the heifer calf Waterside Matilda 7th 14498 by The Black Monarch, which in the Ballindalloch herd, to the service of Iliad, gave birth amongst other produce to the bull Miclas 10255. A draft sale in 1896 was followed by a final dispersion in 1898, when Mr. Wilken left the farm. At that time fifty-three head averaged £26 10s. 6d., two of the highest priced ones being secured for Lord Rosebery.

#### WELLHOUSE

The farm of Wellhouse, in the Vale of Alford, will always possess interest to breeders of polled cattle, from the fact that it was to it Mr. Farquharson Taylor brought the celebrated bull Panmure 51 after the Dundee show in 1843. Mr. William Anderson also devoted great care to the rearing of a herd characterised by usefulness for breeding and feeding purposes. As previously noticed, Mr. Anderson's father and uncle farmed land in the Vale of Alford and bred polled cattle at the end of the eighteenth century. They gained prizes for animals of the polled breed at the early shows of the Vale of Alford Agricultural Association, formed soon after 1830. When Mr. Anderson came to take charge of the herd, he bought females from Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour; Mr. M'Combie, Cairnballoch; Mr. Taylor, Wellhouse; and Mr. Barron, Moonhaugh,—all of whom were breeders of polled cattle. The sires he bred from were the best he could buy. Like many other breeders in those pre-Herd Book times, he, however, neglected to register pedigrees. The first registered sire he bought was Hero of Boghead 417. This bull, the second-prize yearling at the show of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society in 1871, left some good stock, especially females. The next sire was Bob Lowe 633, bred at Wellhouse; he also left good stock, particularly animals for the butcher. A son of his, King of the Valley 965, won the third prize at the R.A.S.E. show at Kilburn in 1879. The next sire was Laird of Tillyfour 956, bred by Mr. M'Combie. In succession to him Mr. Anderson used Black Prince of Wellhouse 1312, who, like Laird of Tillyfour, was a superior heifer getter; and Fitz Haughton

1563. Besides these sires, Mr. Anderson obtained service of other bulls—viz. Victor of Kelly 3rd 854, Duke of Fife 1592, and Knight of the Legion 1494. The noted Pride bull Knight of the Shire 1699, purchased for 165 guineas at the Balquharn sale in 1881, was used in the herd, leaving excellent stock.

The cow Ruth 1169, descended from the Keillor herd, got by the Queen bull Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, was bought at Tillyfour in 1874. She was the dam of Madge 1217, the foundress of a leading tribe in the Aboyne herd. He retained the old mother cow, who, although seventeen years old in 1882, was as fresh and full of flesh as a ten-year-old. He had also two of her daughters better than herself, a two-year-old granddaughter, two other females, and a bull, as well as a nice lot of Ruth calves. This was the chief strain in the herd. In 1878 Mr. Anderson bought from Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Fairy Queen of Portlethen 889, of the Kinnaird Fanny tribe, and he had several promising descendants of hers. The other sorts in the herd had been long bred by Mr. Anderson, and were not so remarkable for the production of show animals as of cattle possessing satisfactory breeding, milking, and feeding qualities. For many years Mr. Anderson gave attention to preparing a top lot of polls for the London Christmas market.

Mr. Anderson, who had tenanted the farm from 1858, retired in 1891, when the herd was dispersed, and his Ruths of Tillyfour brought an average of £33 3s. The general average of the sale was £27 5s. His successor, Mr. Littlejohn, secured some of the old stock. He retired from the farm in 1900, when his herd of forty-nine head brought an average of £25 19s.

#### WESTERTOWN

At Westertown, Fochabers, a herd of polled cattle was owned by the late Mr. George Brown's father about eighty years ago, and animals exhibited from it gained prizes at the early shows of the Morayshire Farmers' Club. In 1853 Mr. John Brown gave up to his son, Mr. George Brown, the entire management of the farm. The Westertown herd might thus, for all practical purposes, be said to date from that year. When the herd was dispersed in 1874, it consisted of five families. These were the Roses, tracing from Marion 308 (calved in 1855, by the Tillyfour bull Uncle Tom 90), bred by Mr. James Fraser, Lhanbryde, Elgin; the Victorias, tracing from Victoria of Auchinbo 127, bred by Mr. Gordon, Auchinbo, who for many years owned polled cattle; the Lady Anns,

tracing from Young Lady Ann 307, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, calved in 1850, by Victor 46, and out of Lady Ann of Balgavies 102, bred by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies; and the Duchesses, tracing from Duchess of Westertown 927, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, calved in 1860, and bought as a calf in 1860 for 19 guineas. Duchess was by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, a son of Windsor 202, of the Queen tribe, and out of Favourite 1237, also of the Queen tribe, and like Windsor 202, by Hanton 228. The remaining family was the Violet, from Clara 89, bred by Mr. Brown. Among other cows in the herd, but extinct in the female line for many years prior to 1874, were Paris Kate 309, calved in 1850, bred by Mr. Bowie, and purchased in 1857 at West Scryne for £41; and Matchless 390, calved in 1849, bred at Tillyfour, by Monarch 44, and descended from the St. John's Wells herd.

The first sire of importance used by Mr. George Brown was Victor 46, calved in 1846, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, got by Monarch 44, a son of Panmure 51, and out of Jean Ann 206, a daughter of Panmure 51. Then followed Uncle Tom 90, another bull bred at Tillyfour, but whose pedigree is not recorded. Next came Earl Spencer 3rd 26, from Mains of Kelly, a great grandson of Panmure 51. In 1856 Mr. Brown bought a bull calf from Mr. M'Combie, which proved the most valuable and impressive animal introduced to the herd. The bull was Windsor 221, calved in 1856, got by Hanton 228, and out of Windsor 202, who was a daughter of Victor 46 and Queen Mother 384, being thus very closely bred from the Panmure and Queen blood. Windsor was sold in 1858 to the Earl of Southesk, and his doings at Kinnaird and in the show-yard are fully noticed in connection with that herd. On the sale of Windsor 221, King Charles 236, bred by Lord Southesk, and descended on the dam's side from a daughter of Monarch 44, was transferred to Westertown. The chief sires afterwards used were all bred at Westertown. They were Prince Albert 237, calved in 1858, a son of Windsor 221, and Maid of Moray 310; President 354, calved in 1859, a son of Windsor 221 and Elizabeth 391, by Victor 46, Elizabeth being of the St. John's Wells Matchless strain; Captain 468, calved in 1863, a son of President 354, and Rose 3rd 925, by Prince Albert 237; Success 469, calved in 1865, a son of Captain 468 and Duchess 927 by Rob Roy Macgregor; March 355, calved in 1867, a son of Success 469 and Lady Ann 926 by Prince Albert 237; Baron Settrington 356, calved in 1869, a son of Duchess 927 and March 355; and Duke of Perth 357, calved in 1870, a son of March 355 and Rose 3rd 925. It will thus be seen that all the sires used by



Mr. Brown (with the exception of Uncle Tom 90, of whose breeding there is no record) had flowing in their veins a plenteous stream of the blood of Panmure 51 and the Ardovie Queens.

Mr. Brown was perhaps, of all breeders of polled cattle, the most systematic. There was no haphazard in his mode of breeding. He fixed upon a certain strain of blood and a certain type of cattle, and he laboured to realize a distinct aim with such skill and method as had been displayed by the Messrs. Booth and Mr. Bates in breeding Shorthorns. His cattle were bred from close affinities, but the dangers of excessive in-breeding were guarded against by keeping a large number of stock bulls. As the result of Mr. Brown's rare tact and judgment, a thoroughly characteristic herd was built up. His animals possessed a uniformity of type and style that was quite unmistakable. In the show-yard the herd had reached high eminence for several years previous to 1860, when it sustained a serious reverse. At the Highland Society's show at Dumfries that year, Mr. Brown exhibited three animals. They all won prizes, but the victory was dearly bought. The cattle caught pleuro-pneumonia at Dumfries, and communicated it to the rest of the herd, which, before the plague was stayed, was reduced to seven animals. Mr. Brown courageously, and with renewed energy and determination, resumed breeding with this remnant of a previously splendid herd. Showing was abstained from until 1868, when the bull March retrieved the laurels of the herd; and until Mr. Brown's death in 1874, show-yard honours again fell thick and fast. The new herd had thus been actually in existence for only about fourteen years, a period too brief for the maturing of Mr. Brown's plans. Had his life been spared a few years longer, it was confidently expected that Mr. Brown would have made Westertown the scene of as wonderful achievements in cattle-breeding as Warlabay or Kirklevington. But this was not to be. Mr. Brown's death in 1874 abruptly terminated a career that was full of promise. At the dispersion of his herd in 1874 the animals fell into good hands. They enriched many already valuable stocks, and specimens of the Westertown families still exist in considerable numbers.

#### OTHER EXTINCT HERDS

ALDROUGHTY, ELGIN (HON. CHARLES CARNEGIE).—This gentleman, who was so closely connected with the Kinnaird and other herds in their early days, founded a herd on his

purchasing the estate of Aldroughty. It was composed of Trojan-Ericas, Fannys of Kinnaird, Ruths of Tillyfour, Miss Burgesses, and Nosegays. A few years later he died, and the herd was dispersed in 1903. The four-year-old cow Elmaise, a granddaughter of Amanda Erica, made 110 guineas, to Mr. M'Laren, Auchnaguie.

AUCHINDELLAN.—Mr. John Stewart, who had been manager to Sir George Macpherson Grant at Ballindalloch, began a herd at Auchindellan, Clatt, about 1881. The herd comprised an Erica—a one-year-old out of Esther of Aberlour 4843, by Souter Johnny 1615; Nosegay 12th 4582; three of the Ballindalloch Miss Burgess family; Young Nora 3317, of the Drumin Lucy family, and five of her descendants; Maid of Orleans 2nd 1177, Gaiety 4th, out of the Lucy cow Gaiety 2219; and Lizzie of Fyvie 2nd 4683. The Pride cow Liliass of Tillyfour 1795, dam of the famous bulls Challenger, Black Watch, and Proud Viscount, was also secured. On the death of Mr. Stewart the herd was dispersed in 1888, when thirty-eight head averaged £27 17s. 7d. Cows averaged £37. The chief buyers were Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., Major Dent, Mr. Geddes of Blairmore, and Mr. James Wilson, Inchgower.

AUCHMALIDDY.—Mr. James Fowlie, Auchmaliddy, New Deer, commenced farming in 1870, and bought a bull and cow from his father at Upper Boyndlie, who never bred anything but polled stock. The cow was named Rosy of Upper Boyndlie, but she is not entered in the Herd Book, although she was purely bred, and descended from the Fyvie Castle herd. Most of her calves have been registered. Mr. Fowlie had sold five bulls and a heifer from her, and had kept two bulls and a heifer. The first registered bull used was The Laird 1296, bred at Fyvie Castle, and bought for £50. He gained Colonel Ferguson's cup at the Buchan Agricultural Society's show in 1876. The next sire was General 1297, by The Laird, and out of Rosy of Upper Boyndlie. He also gained the cup at the Buchan show as a yearling in 1877, and was sold to Mr. Morrison, Phingask, Fraserburgh. He afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Mackessack, Earnside, to whom he gained a number of prizes in Moray and Nairn shires. The next bulls used were Reformer 1275, bred at Fyvie; Hector 1713, bred by Mr. Fowlie; and Prince Albert 4th 1673, bred at Baads.

BALFLUIG.—Mr. Alexander Adam's herd comprised representatives of the Auchlossan, Brucklay and Lumgair stocks, to which the Mains of Kelly bull Victor of Kelly 3rd 854 had been used. The herd took a very creditable position at the

show of the Vale of Alford Agricultural Society in 1881. Small families of Harriets, tracing to a purchase in 1875 at Auchlossan; of Bellas from the Brucklay herd, and of Lizzies from Kinmonth were kept. The herd was dispersed in 1894.

**BALGREEN.**—Polled cattle were long reared at Balgreen, King-Edward, by Mr. Mitchell and his father. Among the additions made may be noted two cows from Castle Fraser—Georgina 2447, and her daughter Delta 2448; the cow Barbara 2nd 989, from Easter Skene in 1871; Dandy 2nd 2239, of the Empress branch of the Queen tribe, from Westertown in 1874; Kineddart 1702, from Corskie in 1877, and Winsome 2nd 3774, from Montcoffer in 1878.

**BALLATERACH, DINNET (MR. ALEX. G. STEWART).**—The farm being laid out in grass, the herd of Rosebuds, Mabels from Methlick and other old families, which had been reared for about twenty years, was dispersed in 1901.

**BALVENIE.**—Mr. J. S. Findlater had a nice herd at Balvenie, Dufftown. At the Corskie sale in 1877 he purchased Jinny 2nd 3009, paying 41 guineas for her as a yearling heifer. She was a half-sister on the dam's side of the celebrated show cow Innes 1934. The same year Julia of Balvenie 3723, of the Westertown Victoria family, was secured at the Tullochallum dispersion. Milly 3rd 3471, descended from the Honourable Charles Carnegie's stock, was bought at Ballindalloch in 1879; and in that year Briony 3889, of the Drumin Beauty family, was added from the Aboyne sale. At the Burnside sale in 1880 Duchess 2nd of Easter Tulloch 3750, descended through the Kinochtry herd from Old Grannie 1, was acquired. The bulls used comprised Raman 924, bred at Drumin after Talisman 640, and out of Catherine 961; Carpen 1420, bred in the herd, out of Jinny 2nd 3009, and by Sir Wilfrid 1157 and Phœbus 1908, bred at Drumin, by Cupid 1410, and out of Sunshine 1693 of the Beauty family. A sale was held in 1884 when forty-four animals averaged £29, and on Mr. Findlater's retirement, the herd was dispersed in 1889, when forty-five head averaged £25 6s. 10d.

**BARDRILL, BLACKFORD, PERTSHIRE (MR. GEORGE R. SHARP).**—Though only in existence for a few years, this herd achieved considerable distinction in the show-yard. One of its leading members was Just Rover of Morlich 2nd 18000, a well-known winner at the National shows of Scotland, England, and Ireland from 1901 to 1903. In consequence of the owner giving up farming, the herd was dispersed in 1905, when forty head averaged £27.

**BARRELWELL, BRECHIN (MR. D. HUME).**—Mr. Hume took a very active part in the export trade of Aberdeen-Angus

cattle in the early 'eighties. In 1881 he founded a small herd, drawn from Mains of Kelly. It was dispersed in 1892.

**BLAIRMORE, GLASS, ABERDEENSHIRE (MR. ALEX. GEDDES).**—The herd was founded by the purchase, in 1874, of the Miss Burgess cow Bouquet from Ballindalloch. Later on, in 1886, came from the same herd the 200-guinea cow Elgina, while Prides were acquired at the Bridgend dispersion, and the K. Prides were introduced from Ballindalloch. A much-liked family of Josies, from Achlochrach, was also represented. Erica and Pride bulls predominated; there being also used in the herd such sires as Mayor of Windsor, out of the famous Waterside Matilda 2nd, and Lord Ivory—a Dalmore Lady Ida, by Paris—and a winner, in Mr. Mackenzie's hands, at Highland and Royal shows. In 1893, sixty-seven head were sold at an average of £23 18s. 5d. Five years later, another draft sale was held, when forty-seven head made an average of £29 11s. 7d.; while, on the death of Mr. Geddes, the herd was dispersed in 1902, twenty-nine head averaging £33 5s. 1d. The bull Proud Forester 19745, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, was acquired by Major Reid at 200 guineas, and by him he was sold, two years later, to Mr. Robb, Belfast, at 170 guineas.

**BOGNIE.**—The late Mr. Morison of Bognie was most energetic in stimulating improvement in stock-breeding. He was a breeder of Shorthorns as well as of Aberdeen-Angus cattle; and of the "red, white, and roan," he purchased specimens from Mr. Bates of Kirklevington. His chief attention was, however, devoted to the native polled breed, and he kept herds at Bognie and Mountblairy. The Bognie herd was dispersed in 1874, on Mr. Morison's death. The herd was composed of members of four families: the Hawkalls, which had been at Bognie for over thirty years; the Beautys, which had been there for over twenty years; the Corskies, descended from Mr. G. G. Robinson's stock; and the Miss Carnegies, descended from a heifer bought at Captain Carnegie's sale at Craigo. The bull Odin 153, bred by the Earl of Southesk, a son of Cupbearer 59, and Octavia 331, of the Keillor Favourite tribe, gave a decided stamp to the herd, which was continued by the use of a succession of his descendants. Innocent 502, of the Portlethen Ida family, was used, as was also Major 444, bred at Castle Fraser. At the dispersion, the chief purchasers were the Earl of Fife; Mr. Grant, Methlick; Mr. Macgregor, Kincaig; and Mr. Adamson, Balquharn.

**BRACO, GRANGE, BANFFSHIRE (THE LATE MR. ALEX. LESLIE).**—This herd was founded in 1880, and consisted of

Mulben Mayflowers, Georginas of Rothiemay, and Mountblairy Hawkalls. The sires included the Gavenwood-bred Patriot 1542 and the Rothiemay-bred Sir Michael 2249. The double Erica bull Edile 2709, at one time acquired by Mr. Arthur Egginton, South Ella, at 200 guineas, was also used in the herd. At the dispersion in 1890, sixty-eight head averaged £22.

BYRES, FOCHABERS (MR. D. C. BRUCE).—This herd was started in 1884, and had a number of old families, such as the Miss Burgesses, Baronesses of Netherton, Sybils, Mayflowers of Advie, Pansys of Skillymarno, Queens of Coull, Rosys of Glencorrie, Prides, etc. Members of the herd were successfully shown at Aberdeen, Elgin, and other shows. The herd was sold on Mr. Bruce leaving the farm.

CASTLECRAIG.—Sir Wm. H. Gibson-Carmichael founded a herd in August 1880, by the purchase of the cows Fairy 7th 4255, and Beauty of Tillyfour 2567, at the Tillyfour dispersion. The stock sire in 1882 was Prince Arac 1902, bred by Mr. Anderson, Mill of Wester Coull, got by Aggressor 1241, and out of Mopsie 3598, descended from the Keillor cow Jane of Bogfern 540. Sir W. H. Gibson-Carmichael died in 1891, and on the succession of Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael, a new era commenced in the history of the herd. At the Ballindalloch sale in 1893—the sale at which 300 guineas were given by the Queen for the cow Eurya 13708—there were several purchases made, including the two-year-old heifer Elapis 17937 at 125 guineas and the bull Prince Iliad 7091 at 180 guineas. At the Aucharachan sale the same year further selections were made, and at the dispersion of Mr. Stuart's herd at Stonehurst, Sussex, also in 1894 purchases included the cow Elasticity 13703, and her heifer calf Ermine at 65 guineas and 40 guineas respectively, and the heifer Lady Fretful 21159 at 47 guineas. At a draft sale in 1897, fifty-two head averaged £27, Mr. Schroeter giving the top price of 100 guineas for Pride of Kirkurd 20522. At the dispersion in 1899, forty-nine head averaged £47 17s. 10d., leading prices being:—cows, Elapis 2nd 21754 to Mr. Perrins at 107 guineas, Burness 22935 to Mr. Perrins at 100 guineas, and Pride of Knockowes 22945 to Mr. Hunter, Selaby, at 103 guineas; heifer calf Ebryna to Mr. Hunter at 87 guineas, stock bull Diplomat 13310 to Mr. Hunter at 66 guineas, and the bull Barnatum 15248 to Mr. Macpherson, Wyrley Grove, at 81 guineas.

CRAIBSTONE, ABERDEEN (MR. A. C. PIRIE).—The herd was founded in 1890 by the purchase of one of the Morlich Nancys. Later on Witches of Endor were added, as also the cow Pride of Powrie 4th, first prize at the Highland show in

1894, and she became dam of the great breeding bull Rover of Craibstone, so well known in connection with the Morlich herd. At a draft sale in 1898, thirty-five head averaged £24 18s 3d., and at the dispersion in 1900, forty-four head averaged £25 9s. The manager, Mr. William Cran, continued a small herd until his death in 1903.

**CULDEES, PERTSHIRE (MR. T. N. SPIER).**—A small herd, comprising *Ericas*, *Duchesses* of Easter Tulloch, *Heather Blossoms*, *Beautys* of Morlich and *Prides*, was dispersed in 1906.

**DONAVOURD, PITLOCHRY (MR. MAXWELL).**—This herd of thirty-three head was dispersed in 1906. The best prices were: *Edvyra*, for 85 guineas, to Mr. Calder, and the bull *Young England*, to Sir George Macpherson Grant at 60 guineas.

**DRUMMUIR, BANFFSHIRE (MAJOR DUFF).**—The herd was founded by the purchase from the old Bognie herd of the cows *Corskies* 6th 1459 and *Corskies* 7th 1460. *Drumin Lucys*, *K. Prides*, and other families were introduced, as also a numerous family of *Melons*. The sires included the *Pride*, *Gamecock* 2774, bred at *Altyre*, the *Drumin Lucy*, *Ludovick* 3990, bred at *Dalmore*, *Emlyn* 6005, bred at *Ballindalloch*, and *Emperor of Guisachan* 6006, by the famous *Cash*. When the owner died in 1892, eighty-eight head fetched an average of £26.

**FERNYFLATT.**—*Fernyflatt* was long a famous name in connection with polled cattle. It was there that Mr. Hector bred the bull *Hector*, sire of the celebrated *Panmure* 51. Mr. *Glennie* succeeded Mr. Hector in the farm, and at the dispersion of the herd in 1876, on the death of the former, it was possible to point to the existence of a polled herd at *Fernyflatt* for forty years. Pedigrees had not been carefully kept, but the purity of the stock was undoubted. Females had been introduced from *Balwylo*, *Crathes*, and *Portlethen*, and the best herds of the district had supplied sires. The first animal in the catalogue was *Princess of Easter Tulloch* 1026, from Mr. *Ferguson's Prizie* 586; she was bought by Mr. *Ferguson*, *Ballunie*. The other cattle sold cheaply, the reward of Mr. *Hector's* and Mr. *Glennie's* long-continued efforts being lost by the fact that the herd records had been neglected.

**GARLINE.**—At *Garline*, *Ballindalloch*, Mr. J. F. M'Gregor bred *Aberdeen-Angus* cattle, and he had the good fortune to secure, before the merits of the family were so widely recognised as now, a specimen of the *Ballindalloch Ericas*. This was *Ella* 1205, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, got by *Kildonan* 405, and out of *Erica* 843, the foundress of this noted strain. At the dispersion of his small herd in 1874, Sir George

Macpherson Grant bought one of the Ericas, Emma of Garline 1733. The other two, Ella 1205 and Editha 1737, were acquired by Mr. Robertson, then at Burnside.

HATTONSLAP, TARVES (MR. JOHN MORRISON).—Aberdeen-Angus cattle were long kept here, but the herd was at its best when it was dispersed, on the owner's death in 1902. It then contained a large number of Ericas and Prides by Prince Iliad, who was in service for a time after leaving Castlecraig. A large draft sale was held in 1898, and at the dispersion sixty-two head averaged £24 11s. 7d.

HEADS OF AUCHINDERRAN.—Mr. John M'Connachie kept a few pure-bred cattle at Heads of Auchinderran, Keith. They numbered about sixteen head, and were descended from Queen of Auchinderran 3639, bred by Mr. Paterson, Mulben, of the Mayflower family, and Sweet Home 2228, bred at Inchcorsie. The bulls used were Guardsman 1402, bred at Rothiemay, of the Miss Morrison family; Buchan Laddie 1384, bred at Strichen Mains; Franklin 1901, bred at Heads; and Knight-hood 1767, bred by Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, by the Pride bull Challenger 1260, and out of Kate of Glenbarry 1187, of the Georgina family. All these bulls won prizes at the shows of the Central Banffshire Farmer Club. On Mr. M'Connachie's retirement from farming, the herd was dispersed in 1890. It was known principally on account of its numerous family of Mulben Mayflowers, or Queens of Auchinderran.

INCHCORSIE.—Mr. Alexander Smith, who for many years successfully managed the herd of Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry, himself owned a few well-bred cows and heifers at Inchcorsie, Rothiemay. He had the use of Mr. Tayler's bulls, and the cows were of the Fyvie Flower, Rothiemay Georgina, Ballindalloch Lady Fanny, and the old Corskie tribes, some of them having had six crosses of Highland Society prize-bulls in their pedigrees. The herd was dispersed four years ago, on Mr. Charles Smith, son of the late Mr. Smith, going to the farm of Westerton. In the later days of the herd, its chief product was Inchcorsie Kate, who was first in the fat section at the Highland, reserve at Birmingham, and third at Smithfield.

INDEGO.—The late Dr. Robertson of Hopewell had a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Indego, Tarland—animals from which were successfully exhibited at the shows of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society. The females in the herd were descended from the Tillyfour, Bogfern, and Haddo House stocks. The best family, perhaps, was that tracing to Bess 1181, a daughter of Mr. M'Combie's Rob Roy Macgregor 267. Bulls belonging to Mr. Farquharson, at the adjoining

farm of East Town, were used, and at the time of the dispersion the stock sire was Sir William 705, by President 4th 368. This bull won the challenge cup at the Royal Northern show at Aberdeen in 1873, and was used in the Baads herd.

INNERPEFFRAY, CRIEFF (MR. THOMSON GRAY).—On the owner's death, the herd was dispersed in 1902. The best price was 90 guineas, given by Mr. Grant, Boat of Garten, for the cow Tartan Plead 28578, which has proved a great acquisition in Mr. Grant's herd.

KINCRAIG.—The herd, which belonged to Mr. Macgregor, was commenced about 1868 by the purchase of young cows and heifers from Mulben, Westertown, Rothiemay, Ballindalloch, Bognie, Earnside, Burnside, and Johnston. The first bull used in the herd was from Drumin. Thereafter bulls were got from Westertown, Rothiemay, Earnside, etc. The most numerous family was that of which Miss Carnegie 8th 1676 was the ancestress. This cow was purchased at the Bognie dispersion, and proved an excellent breeder and a good milker. Another Bognie family originated with Corskie 30th 1277, also bought at the Bognie dispersion. A third family was from the Ballindalloch cow Elaine 2989, descended from the Drumin herd. A fourth family from Leddy 3556 was from the Johnston herd. The fifth family was descended from Adelaide 3501, of the Westertown Victoria family. The herd was finally dispersed in 1887.

KIPPENDAVIE, DUNBLANE (COLONEL STIRLING).—This herd was founded in 1882 and was largely composed of the Ruby family descended through Easter Tulloch and Powrie stock to the old herd at Kinnaird. Prides, Fyvie Flowers and Roses of Advie were also represented. The sires included Emperor Frederick 6694, bred at Naughton and a great national winner, and the Zara bull Zantho, purchased as a calf at a Dalmore sale for 90 guineas. Draft sales were held in 1893, 1895, and 1898.

KIRKTON, BUNCHREW (MR. JOHN CRAN).—The herd was founded on purchases at the Fyvie, Mountblairy, Wellhouse, Collithie, and Shempston sales. More recently the Ballindalloch and Dalmore herds were drawn from. Among the first sires used in the herd was Souter Johnny 1615, so well known in connection with Dr. Clement Stephenson's herd. Other bulls were the Pride bull Proud Viceroy 3156, a son of Young Viscount; Eglinton 2712 bred at Ballindalloch and by Justice; Euryalus of Ballindalloch by Fitz Elcho and Goshawk, and Jar from Guisachan, also Wide Awake—a Lady Ida from Dalmore. At the dispersion in 1893 the herd numbered seventy-seven.



**KNOCK, BANFFSHIRE (MR. JOHN MORRISON).**—This herd was started at Auchlin, and continued at Knockiemill, and thereafter at Knock. On the late Mr. Morrison leaving the farm in 1894 the herd was dispersed.

**LAURISTON, MONTROSE (MR. DAVID S. PORTEOUS).**—This was a nice little herd of Ericas, Prides, Vines, and other well-known families, headed by the Rose of Advie bull, Jeweller of Advie 6827. It was dispersed in 1892.

**LETHAM GRANGE, ARBROATH (MR. FITZROY C. FLETCHER).**—Started by the late Mr. Fletcher in 1898 the herd was carried on till 1904, when it was dispersed by his widow. It was a very well-bred little herd, comprising Prides, Jemimas of Morlich, Mayflowers of Mulben, Lucys of Portlethen, Lady Fannys, etc., the chief sire being Jipsey Major 17968, acquired in 1901 at 170 guineas. At the time of the dispersion the herd numbered forty head.

**MAINS OF FORDIE, PERTSHIRE (MR. D. ROBERTSON).**—This herd was dispersed in 1908, having been founded twenty-five years previously. Advie Roses, Kinochtry Emilies, Prides from Guisachan, Naughton, Auchorachan, etc., were included in it. The most important purchase, however, was the cow Eulima from Ballindalloch. She bred until she was seventeen years of age, and at the dispersion good prices were realized for her descendants.

**MAINS OF RHYNIE, ABERDEENSHIRE (MR. R. MILNE).**—The herd was founded at Mains of Druminnor, a very old seat of the breed. Duchesses and Highland Marys were descended from a purchase at Ardhuncart. It was transferred to Mains of Rhy nie where for a time there was in use the bull Emblem of Ballindalloch by Prince Inca and out of Edelweiss. It was dispersed in 1905.

**MARYPARK, BALLINDALLOCH (MR. BENNET).**—This herd was dispersed in 1884, when thirty-seven animals averaged £43 1s.

**MILTON OF KEMNAY.**—Mr. H. D. M'Combie maintained the descendants of the Cairnballoch stock. Females were also added from Wester Fowlis and Tillyfour, the Queen cow Cream 1269 having been introduced from the latter herd. The bulls were from Tillyfour, Morlich, Tillychetley, Wester Fowlis, etc.

**MILTON OF NOTH, RHYNIE (MR. HUGH WILSON).**—A fine herd of useful old families was brought together comprising Snowdrops of Clova, Princesses of Drumin, Victorias of Fintray, Miss Watsons, Prides of Aberdeen and Clova, Roses of Advie, etc. On Mr. Wilson's death the herd was dispersed in 1902, ninety-one head, including a large number

of young calves averaging £24 2s. 3d. The chief sires then were Hengist of Pitpointie 15535, and the Auchorachan bull Egypt 12449, which was acquired at 100 guineas by Mr. Grant, Boat of Garten.

**MOUNTBLAIRY.**—Mrs. Morison continued at Mountblairy the herd established there by the late Mr. Morison. The materials were practically the same as those at Bognie. The strains represented at Mountblairy were the Susys, descended from the Tillyfour herd; the Sybils, tracing from Fred's Darling 1055, bought at Castle Fraser in 1870; the Southesks, from Southesk, bred at Mountblairy; and the Hawkalls, long at Bognie. In the herd at Mountblairy, as at Bognie, the blood of the Kinnaird bull Odin 153, was strongly infused. Fitz Erica 1451, from Gavenwood, got by Gainsborough 596, and out of Erica 7th 3019 was used, and he was followed by the Erica bull Egbert 1443. This old herd was dispersed in 1883, when twenty-six animals averaged £53 11s. Subsequently a new herd was brought together by Colonel Morison, as will be seen from the list of existing herds.

**NAUGHTON, DUNDEE (MISS MORISON DUNCAN).**—This estimable lady and her mother were for many years associated with the best interests of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. They built up one of the most select herds in Scotland. It comprised the Elena family descended from the Glenbarry Lady Jeans; Ruths of Tillyfour introduced from Wellhouse; and Sarahs of Easter Tulloch from Glamis. The Guisachan, Aboyne, and Auchorachan herds were also drawn from, and, apart from Ballindalloch, there were few herds in which the Erica family was more largely represented. One of the great sires in the herd was Edric, purchased at the Dalmore sale in 1893 at 235 guineas. At a draft sale in 1891 ten Prides averaged £49 13s. 3d., four Ericas £39 18s., Fyvie Flowers £46 4s., and Drumin Lucys £33 1s. 6d., the general average being £39 11s. At the dispersion in 1896 seventy-nine head averaged £32 18s. 8d. Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, acquired Edric at 240 guineas, while an interesting transaction was the repurchase for Dalmore of Maydew of Montbletton and her heifer calf.

**OAKHILL.**—Mr. Manson's herd at Oakhill comprised specimens of the old Haddo House, Westside, Castle Fraser, and Clova stocks. At the Corskie sale in 1877 two very nice heifers were bought, viz. Millstream 3389, for 33 guineas, and Princess Dagmar 3rd 3233, of the Matilda branch of the Queen tribe, for 35 guineas. The herd was dispersed in 1882, when twenty-six animals averaged £52 10s.

PITCAIRLIE, FIFE (MR. CATHCART).—This herd was founded about 1880 and was continued for about thirteen years. It comprised Prides, Roses of Advie, Victorias, Jennets of Kelly, and representatives of the Miss Burgess family. At a sale in 1894 twenty-seven head averaged £33 13s. 7d.

ROSEBRAE, ELGIN (MR. GORDON R. SHIACH).—This herd was started in 1894, and was dispersed in 1903, when forty-seven animals averaged £38 14s. 9d. The best prices were: cows—Elaphtha, 180 guineas, to Mr. Calder of Ardargie; Electra of Langshott 2nd, 115 guineas, to Colonel Grant, Auchorachan; Euterpe, 190 guineas, to Mr. Bainbridge, Eshott; two-year-old heifer Euope, 140 guineas, to Mr. Perrins of Ardross. The Ericas gave prices ranging from 70 guineas for a very young calf to 190 guineas for one of the cows, and raised the average for the whole sale to the position of one of the largest obtained at the autumn auctions of that year.

SHEMPSTON, MORAYSHIRE (MR. GEORGE WILLIAMSON).—This herd, known for its family of Bellas, was dispersed in 1885 on the owner relinquishing the farm.

TILLYCHETLEY.—This was an old-established stock, and was much improved by Mr. Charles M'Combie. Among notable purchases were—Myrtle 1785, from Tillyfour in 1874; Lark 2nd of Easter Skene 3786, representing a very rare strain, tracing through Mr. M'Combie's (Easter Skene) Mariana 622 and Lady Clara 4 to the Keillor cow Old Grannie 1; Pride of Aberdeen 16th 3302, and Vine of Tillyfour 1167, of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe. The herd was practically dispersed in 1884.

WHITEROW, FORRES (MR. ROBERT WALKER).—Though best known for the skilful manner in which he directed the management of the Altyre herd, Mr. Walker had a good herd of Sunshines of Drummuir, Fannys of Kinnaird, Mayflowers of Mulben, Vines of Tillyfour, Prides, etc. The herd was dispersed on Mr. Walker's retirement in 1903, after being fifteen years in existence. Twenty-one animals averaged £25 1s. 6d.

WILLIAMSTON, INSCH (CAPTAIN FRASER).—The first purchase was at the Montcoffer sale in 1885, when there was acquired Sinna Cooty, the foundress of a family of Bellas noted for great wealth of flesh. There were also in the herd Mayflowers of Mulben, Duchesses of Westertown, Sybils, Coquettes, and Floras of Portlethen. The bull Mayor of Auchorachan was largely identified with the up-building of the herd, and another sire was Paragon of Advie, which at the dispersion was bought by Senor Guerrero. The dispersion

took place in 1896 on Captain Fraser's death, and seventy-nine animals averaged £26.

WOODSIDE OF DELGATY, TURRIFF (MR. RITCHIE).—The herd was established by a purchase at the Montbletton dispersion. The Ballindalloch and Dalmore herds were drawn upon for sires. The herd was dispersed on the farm being given up in 1893.

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Of several other polled herds of the past simple mention must suffice. Mr. Lyell owned a very fine herd at Shielhill, descended from the stock of Mr. Mustard, Leuchland. From it came the bulls Prospero 301 and Tom Pipes 302 (both by the Kinnaird sire Mariner 148) that won high honours at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1861, and at the International show at Battersea in 1863. Herds were also maintained by Mr. Patrick Davidson at Inchmarlo, at the dispersion of which, in 1857, Mr. Paterson, Mulben, secured the foundress of one of his tribes; by Sir A. Burnett, at Crathes, in which there was a large infusion of Keillor blood—Mr. Hugh Watson's Strathmore 5 having been used; by the Hon. Charles Carnegie at Arratsmill, dispersed in 1868, after a struggle with cattle-disease; by Captain Carnegie at Craigo, from whom Sir George Macpherson Grant and Mr. Walker, Montbletton, obtained some valuable animals at the sale in 1856; by the late Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, dispersed in 1861; by Mr. Greig, at Middlethird, Strichen, dispersed in 1875; by Mr. Robert Anderson, Daugh, Tarland, who figured prominently in the show-yards as the owner of the magnificent bull Prince Albert of Baads 1336; at Wemyss, dispersed in 1864; by Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., at Auchlossan, where a large and useful herd, much indebted to Westertown blood, was dispersed in 1874; by Mr. James A. Pierson, of The Guynd, who owned a fine herd, noted for the superior milking qualities of the cows; at Biallid, Kingussie, where Mr. Gwyer had a good herd, dispersed in 1879; at Bolshan, where Mr. Goodlet had a herd, mainly built up on material obtained at Kinnaird, etc.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PRESENT DAY HERDS IN SCOTLAND

IT would be impossible in the space available to give a complete description of all the herds now existing in Scotland, or even to enter into details regarding all the leading establishments. But an effort will now be made to supply a condensed account of a number of the principal herds in Scotland that are associated with the past and that are of historical interest, while brief particulars regarding these and others will be found in a subsequent chapter (XX) under the heading "Existing Herds in the United Kingdom."

#### ABERGELDIE MAINS

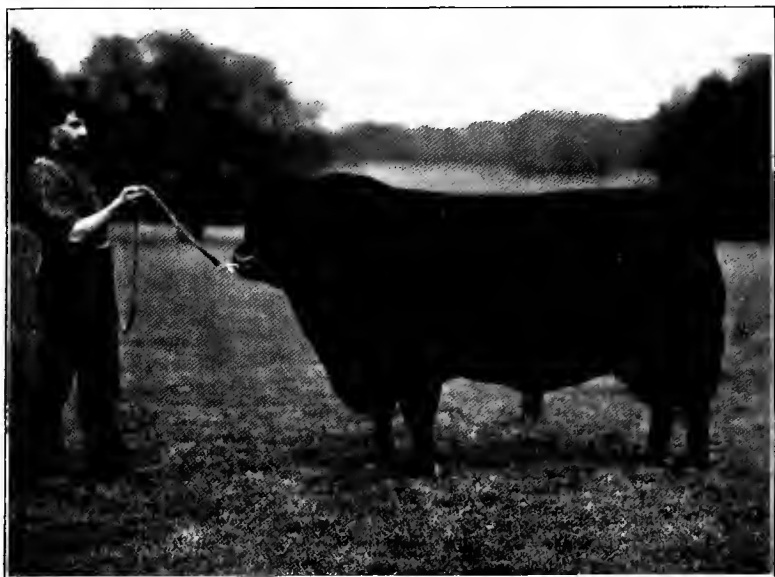
The herd at Abergeldie Mains, owned by His late Majesty King Edward VII., was formed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria after a visit she paid to the herd of Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour. In Vol. vi. of the Herd Book (the first volume issued by the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, and published in 1881) there are entries of cows owned by Her late Majesty; these were bred by Mr. Walker, Westside of Brux, and Mr. Lumsden of Clova. In the same volume two bulls, bred by the late Queen, both calved in 1880, are entered. From the Haughton herd the cow Marjory 9th 12307 was introduced, and from her the Countess of Seafield's heifer Her Majesty of Cullen 5th, champion at the Birmingham and Smithfield shows in 1908, was descended, her dam, Fair Marie, having been bred at Abergeldie. One of the earliest purchases was Pride of Aberdeen 24th 4327, acquired in 1881 at 125 guineas. Four years later the Waterside Prides were introduced. The Prides were further added to by a purchase, from the Castlecraig herd, of Pride of Skirling 21762; while in 1897 the Aboyne Saints were introduced by the purchase of St. Adela 24331. The most important purchases were made, however, from the Ballindalloch herd. Encolonia 19250



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

MISS PRETTY, 12313.

(HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.)



*Photo by A. Brown & Co.]*

EBBERO, 20399.

(THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.)



acquired in 1893 introduced the famous Erica strain, while Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258, bought in 1894, brought in the Georgina family. Both these daughters of the celebrated Prince Inca 7844 proved valuable additions, and bred well. At present the chief families are Ericas, Prides, and Georginas.

Among the sires used in the herd have been Baron Aboyne 8087, a Pride of Aberdeen bull, bred by the Marquis of Huntly, and a first prize winner at the Royal Northern show, and the home-bred Frederick of Abergeldie 12533, a son of Eulenberg 10825, this sire having been secured in 1894 for the Royal herd at 220 guineas. Juryman of Whitelumbs 16732 was also in use for several seasons, while more recent sires include Elandslaagte 17745 purchased in 1901 for 220 guineas; Elcanar of Ballindalloch 24330, purchased in 1906 at 215 guineas, and the home-bred Pridor 23708, afterwards sold for export to Argentina. The herd has been maintained under the most natural of conditions, and has thriven remarkably well.

At the shows much success has been attained. It was in 1881 that entries from Queen Victoria's Aberdeen-Angus herd first appeared in a show-yard, and since then the herd has been well in evidence at the leading shows of breeding stock, and at the fat stock shows. In 1886 there was shown the first prize cow at the Royal Northern show in Princess Irene 5057, and she with two of her daughters, Princess Irene 2nd 15861, and Princess Irene 3rd 17456, won the family group prize at the same show in 1891. Miss Pretty 12313 was first at the Highland in 1892, and second at the Royal show in the following year. At the Royal Show in 1894 Her late Majesty was first for cows with Eurya 13708, the purchase of which had introduced a further supply of the Ballindalloch Erica blood. Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258 was also very successfully exhibited, winning in addition to many other prizes the female championship of the Highland Society in 1896. May of Abergeldie 25004, of the same lines of breeding as the Smithfield champion, was also very successfully shown, both at the Royal Northern and the Highland shows; while one of the most celebrated show cows in the herd was Gem of Abergeldie 27816, a daughter of Gentian of Ballindalloch. Her show-yard career included first at the Highland and Royal in 1902, while in the previous year she and Eline of Abergeldie 23729 won the first prize as the best pair of breeding cows at the Royal Northern show. Another daughter of Gem was Gwendolin, which was also successfully shown though overshadowed, perhaps, by her



better known daughter Gwytch 36695, a first prize winner at the Highland.

Many of the products of the herd have been sold into other hands, and both in this country and in America they have proved very successful. Only the best of the bull calves are kept. Others are fed as steers for fat stock shows, at which His late Majesty had won many successes, both at Edinburgh and London, while each year, prior to Christmas, a draft of fat cattle is sold from the herd at a special sale in Aberdeen, where there is always a keen demand for the different lots offered. Bull calves from Abergeldie Mains sold very well at the Perth sale in 1910, five bringing an average of £100 3s. 5d.

#### ABERLOUR (MR. J. R. FINDLAY)

The Aberlour herd, the property of Mr. John R. Findlay, is a very old-established one, having been founded by the late Mr. Robertson, Burnside, Ballindalloch, and his son, Mr. William Robertson, who succeeded him there, and who subsequently was tenant of Aberlour Home Farm from 1878 till 1889. Mr. Robertson was an experienced and successful breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Two of his cows, Bell of Burnside 631, calved in 1856, and her dam Susan of Burnside 166, are found registered in Volume i. of the Polled Herd Book. From this foundation sprang one of the most greatly prized and typical families in the herd at the present day—the Georginas of Aberlour. This family is held in high esteem at Ballindalloch, and has produced several notable prize-winners at the Highland and other shows for Sir John and the late Sir George Macpherson Grant. The herd has therefore been established for over 30 years at Aberlour, and dating from its origin at Burnside of Ballindalloch may be said to have had a continuous existence of over half a century. One of the stock bulls used in the herd in the time of Mr. Robertson was Proud Viceroy 3156, a son of Pride of Mulben by the famous Young Viscount, whose blood is freely diffused through the Aberlour herd.

The principal families in the herd are Prides of Aberdeen, Ericas, Queen Mothers, and Georginas of Aberlour. Many creditable additions have from time to time been made to the herd, including purchases from the famous herds at Ballindalloch, Auchorachan, Guisachan, Dalmore, Careston, and other valuable polled stocks.

No expense has been spared in the rearing of good and

profitable cattle to satisfy the best demands for animals of the finest quality and breeding.

The chief sires used have been Alick of Aberlour, an Erica which was sire of the Countess of Seafield's old stock bull Portsman of Aberlour, the highest priced polled bull sold by auction at the Aberdeen spring sales up to 1910; Performer of Aberlour, which won second prize in the aged bull class at the Highland; Echevin, a Trojan-Erica bred at Ballindalloch, and sire of numerous prize-winners; Blizzard, a Blackbird, bred at Careston, bought at the Perth spring sale for 200 guineas, which won first prize at the Royal Society's show two years in succession, and Ebon of Ballindalloch, another Trojan-Erica, bred by Sir John Macpherson Grant.

#### ALDBAR CASTLE

Mr. Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar mentions that a herd of Angus Doddies was most likely started at Aldbar about 1753, when the estate was purchased by Mr. Wm. Chalmers. In any case, Sheriff Patrick Chalmers (Mr. Chalmers's great grandfather) bred cattle from 1765 to 1824, and at his death in 1824 he left a stock of cattle that were long known as "the Sheriff's breed," and were said to have been between fifty and sixty years on the farm at the date of his death. This race of cattle are still represented at Aldbar under the name of Nells of Aldbar. The first purchase Mr. Chalmers has on record is that of two heifers bought by his uncle from Mr. Cruickshank of Langley Park, Montrose, in November, 1828; descendants of those heifers are now on the farm known as Maggies of Aldbar or Annuities.

In 1854 the present proprietor's father (Mr. John Inglis Chalmers) succeeded to the Aldbar estate, and took an interest in breeding cattle. In 1861 he purchased at Lord Southesk's sale the bull calf Angus of Kinnaird 2461, sired by Windsor 221, and out of Ada 338 of the Dora family, now extinct in the female line. Dora 333 was bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, and her descendants were much prized in the old Kinnaird herd. Mr. Chalmers adds: "It is useless to write more as in 1865 rinderpest swept away the Kinnaird herd, and also 63 head of my father's cattle at Aldbar. There were left at Aldbar five calves, kept in a shed under charge of the forester; one cow and her yearling daughter, both of which recovered from the disease; also a young bull Wizard of Dun 5809 who escaped disease by being kept in a loose box in the stables, and fed by the coachman. My father died

in 1868, and there were few cattle left when I began the present herd. The herd until then had been purely commercial, bull calves being steered and heifers not required fattened and sold to the butcher. Records of breeding had been kept in a rough way, but no pedigrees of the bulls purchased had been asked for. The farm grieve, who always was much interested in the cattle, had been on the farm from 1828 until his death in 1891. He stated that nothing but good polled bulls had ever been used during the time he was employed there. The bulls were bought in the neighbourhood—from Ardovie, Brechin Castle, Kinnaird, Leuchland, Arrat, Balwyllo, and many other places in the district where Angus cattle were bred."

Mr. Chalmers mentions that in more recent times some of the leading sires used in the herd have been Bondsman 5209, Elymas 6002, Notary 8630, Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8287, Elmendorf 9942, Prince Io 12001, and Euroclydon 13400; these are Ballindalloch bulls that have been used. Young Clansman 3394, Frampton 2119, Emperor Frederick 6694, and many others, including home-bred bulls, have also been used. The present stock bull, Elsyn 23110 is one of the best breeders in the lot. Cattle are seldom sent to the show-yard unless the meeting should be near, such as Perth or Aberdeen. Perhaps the best-known animals bred have been the bull Delamere 13305 sold to Mr. M'Laren, and who went from there to Ballindalloch, and the bull Diaz 14272, full brother to Delamere, sold to the Careston Castle herd. The leading families in the herd are the Nells of Aldbar, Maggies of Aldbar, Ericas (of which the 1907 catalogue contained the names of 26), Prides of Aberdeen, Vines or Daisys of Tillyfour, Waterside Matildas, Jennets of Mains of Kelly, Ballindalloch Rachels, Astræas of Cortachy, etc.

#### ARDHUNCART

When the late Mr. William Walker's father entered the farm of Ardhuncart, Kildrummy, in 1811, he commenced breeding what was at that time considered pure Aberdeenshire cattle. Subsequently fresh strains of polled blood were obtained from Wester Fintray, through Mr. Ross, Oldtown, Tarland. Stock from the Crathes and Mains of Kelly herds were also introduced. That finely bred bull, Draco 338, by the Queen sire Windsor 221, and out of the Dora cow Dolores 1285, was bought at Kinnaird in 1861, and improved the herd very much. Cows and bulls were obtained

from Tillyfour, Clova, Archballoch, and Reekie in Alford. The herd was never pampered or fed for show purposes, but had always been kept in good breeding condition, and stood high in the prize-lists at the local shows. The cows were all good milkers, some of them yielding very heavily at the pail.

A small herd is still continued at Ardhuncart.

#### AUCHORACHAN AND MAINS OF ADVIE

This herd, belonging to Colonel George Smith Grant, was founded in 1875 by the purchase from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, of the heifer Bella 3136, representing the Catherine family. They are a fine breeding sort, splendid milkers, and large-framed. Another purchase from the Drumin herd was Mavis 2211, of the Lucy family, bought at Mr. Skinner's sale in 1876 for £48. She only left one calf, Lady Lucy 3552, who was the dam of Linnet 4751, calved in 1880. This family has produced good milkers and breeders. The next animal purchased was Christian 2nd 3549, at the Easter Tulloch sale in 1876. Bought at 22 guineas, she turned out a very profitable investment. She was by the Erica bull Emperor 396, and her dam was by Cavalier 411. The heifers from her were all retained, being of a fine milking and easily kept strain. The bulls were sold privately, and left superior stock. Nosegay 2155, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, was added to the herd in 1876; and although then fifteen years old, she bred a calf every year until 1881, when, proving barren, she went to the butcher. Unfortunately, her produce consisted of three bull calves and only one heifer. The heifer, calved in 1879, got by Victory 1364, bred by Mr. Melville Cartwright, proved an excellent milker. She was a big, lengthy cow, with fine hair and quality. Silvia 3073, of the Sybil family, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and purchased at Mr. Gordon's sale in 1877, was the next addition. She bred bulls which were sold at good prices.

In 1877 was purchased from Mr. Duff, Hillockhead, Glass, the heifer Erica 8th 3550, and the bull Viscount. Duff 1365, bred by the Earl of Fife. For the two a high price was paid. Erica 8th—herself, as her name implies, an Erica—was sent to the fine Erica bull Elcho 595, and produced, in December 1878, a heifer calf, Erica 10th 3957. In October, 1880, Lord Southesk, who was then laying the foundation of a herd, wishing to get back some of his old Erica family, went to Auchorachan and bought from Colonel Smith Grant the cow Erica 8th, at the handsome price of 100 guineas. At the

Marquis of Huntly's sale in 1879, the cow Bellona 2579 was bought. She was of the Drumin Beauty family, and was a cow of good substance and superior milking-qualities. At the same sale was bought Guitar 4749 of the Pride family. From Mr. Robertson, Burnside, was acquired the cow Honesty 1690, bred by Mr. Skinner, Drumin, of the Lucy family. She was one of the best milkers in the herd. At Mr. Adamson's sale at Aberdeen in 1881, Mr. Grant bought for 105 guineas the cow Regina 1179, a granddaughter of Pride of Aberdeen 581, and noticed elsewhere as the dam of some capital stock. In calf when Mr. Grant bought her, she produced in May, 1881, a heifer by the Pride bull Knight of the Shire 1699. This calf was one of the purest-bred Prides living. In 1882 Regina had a bull calf, by Young Viscount 736. The stock bull in 1881 was Viscount Duff 1365, grandson of the well-known Heather Blossom 1703, and by Young Viscount 736. The herd was kept in excellent breeding condition, in no way pampered. With scarcely an exception, each cow has a calf every year. Auchorachan is situated about 900 feet above sea-level, and the thriving state of the herd shows that polled cattle will do well where other breeds of a less hardy constitution could not thrive.

Though Colonel Grant has been a very extensive purchaser at sales during the past quarter of a century, he still retains representatives of those branches of the Lucy of Portlethen and Sybil families, which first brought the herd into prominence. From the cow Mavis, referred to above, was descended such animals as Livonia 12449 and Ladybird 15066, two well-known local champion winners; Lolium, which was second at the Smithfield show in 1890; London 10163, a first-prize winner at Perth sale in 1893, when he was sold at 105 guineas; and, most notable of all, the great show cow Legend 16518. The herd has as its chief families Trojan-Ericas, and Prides of Aberdeen. The Glamis sale of 1886 provided the ten-year-old Pride of the Findhorn 3243 at 60 guineas; at the Dalmore sale in 1891 the yearling heifer Lady Ruth 16728 was secured at 72 guineas, while at the Minmore sale, in the same year, the Erica cow Evergreen 9929 was added to the herd at 310 guineas. Other purchases that may be noted are the cow Equipoise 24201, bought at the Ballindalloch sale in 1902 for 250 guineas; the yearling Pride of My Heart 31579 secured at Mr. Cridlan's sale the same year at 107 guineas; the Erica cow Electra of Langshott 2nd 29670 purchased in 1903 at 115 guineas, and the heifer Pride of Spey 4th 37292 bought at the Aberlour sale the same year at 100 guineas.

In addition to these, liberal purchases have been made

from a large number of different herds, a fact that has necessitated the holding of several draft sales. These have all been marked with much success. One of the first sales was in 1885 when the general average was £40 2s. 4d. On that occasion the two-year-old heifer Pride of Aberdeen 33rd 7067 went at 205 guineas, while Pride of Suie 7068, another two-year-old, went at 100 guineas. Another sale in 1892 brought an average of £32 11s. 10d. for fifty head, the top price being 145 guineas, for the two-year-old heifer Shepherdess 16526, a granddaughter of the Sybil cow Silvia 3073 purchased in 1877. Two years later another sale was held when forty-two head averaged £38 14s. 6d., the yearling Boaz of Ballindalloch 10672, then one of the stock bulls, making 290 guineas, when he was purchased by Mr. Anketell-Jones, Waterford. A very successful sale was held in 1902, when forty-two animals realised an average of £52 5s. The highest prices were for cows—Pride of Dalmore 9th 20755, Mr. M'Intyre at 115 guineas; and Elderberry 2nd 26920, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., at 270 guineas; two-year-old heifers—Erica Pride Q. M. 30147, Mr. Calder of Ardargie, at 110 guineas; and Erica Pride 7th M. 30146, Colonel M'Inroy, C.B., at 105 guineas; and the yearling heifer—Ermine of Covesea 2nd 31956, Mr. M'Intyre at 150 guineas. At that time the farm of Covesea where part of the herd had been kept was given up, and a lease was secured of the farm of Advie Mains, which holds such a high reputation in the annals of the breed. Another sale in 1905, when the general average was £32 9s. 10d., was followed by a sale at Advie Mains in 1907, when the average was £42 2s., the top price being 85 guineas, given by Sir George Macpherson Grant for Erica Fairy 5th 39038.

Many well-known animals have been produced in the Auchorachan herd, for few have been the National shows of both Scotland and England to which there have not been sent representatives. For example, at the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Aberdeen in 1894 two of the classes for bulls and the class for cows were headed by animals shown from the Auchorachan herd. These were the two-year-old bull Equestrian 9953, picked out from the Ballindalloch calves of season 1891-1892, and which proved a great acquisition to the herd; the yearling Boaz of Ballindalloch, and the cow Legend 16518, which in addition to numerous other successes won the female championship at the Royal Society's show in 1895. Another notable animal bred in the herd was Young Bellona, champion of the Smithfield show in 1887, when shown by Dr. Clement Stephenson; while to later years belongs the well-known prize and stock bull Bion 11454. He was bred

by Colonel Smith Grant, being by Equestrian and out of the Beauty of Drumin cow Sunshine 12th 14261, and at the Minmore dispersion in 1896 he was acquired by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 300 guineas. He remained in the Ballindalloch herd till 1901, when he was exported to the United States. In 1895 Bion was first at both the Highland and the Royal Society's shows. Only a few of the more noted sires used in the herd need be mentioned. In 1896 at the Naughton dispersion there was acquired at 240 guineas the Ballindalloch-bred bull Edric 9110, which had had a great record both in the Dalmore and Naughton herds, and which in the hands of Colonel Grant won champion honours at the Royal Northern show in 1898. At Auchorachan at that time there was also in use Equestrian 9953, which the same year won the championship of the Highland at Perth, an honour which he repeated in 1899 at Edinburgh. When exhibited at the Royal Show at Darlington in 1895, Equestrian also won the male championship. The home-bred Quintus M. 2nd 13888 (a son of Equestrian) was also used in the herd. He was successfully shown both at the Highland and Royal Northern. Evictor 19106 bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and by Eblito was acquired in 1902 at the Perth sale for 360 guineas. He was then second in his class, and at the Highland show in 1902 he was first. Evictor, though not so successful in the show-yard as some of the other sires used in the herd, produced some very good stock, and a number of cows in the herd were got by him. These are splendid breeders and milkers. He also sired the bull England 23124, which went to Ballindalloch in 1905 at 100 guineas. Some of England's descendants have already made records in their show career, including Elect of Ballindalloch 25518, now in possession of Mr. J. E. Kerr, Harviestoun, which was first and champion of the breed at the Highland and Agricultural Show at Aberdeen in 1908. Prince Forest 21106, purchased in 1903 at 230 guineas, was extensively and successfully shown both at local and National shows; his wins including the championship of the breed at the Royal Show in 1906. Ephorus 23138 and Lewald 23421, both sons of Prince Forest, and Black Joker of Ballindalloch 25340, and Pemberton of Auchorachan 26109 were later stock bulls.

The Auchorachan herd was sold at Perth in February, 1910, when an average of £48 18s. 6d. was obtained for thirty-nine head, the highest price being 96 guineas for Elatine of Auchorachan. The herd at Mains of Advie is continued by Colonel Smith Grant.







*From the Painting by D. G. Steell.*

EUGENIE, 4576.

EILA, 3794. ELECTRA, 4186.

YOUNG VISCOUNT, 736.  
BALLINDALLOCH ERICAS, 1884.

EQUITY, 4671.

EDELWEISS, 5605.  
EQUINON, 8616.

## BALLINDALLOCH

The account of the Ballindalloch herd as it appeared in the first edition of this History (1882) is reprinted:—

It will be admitted that the premier herd of polled cattle is that belonging to Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Bart. The herd is of very old standing, but it is not exactly known when it was founded. The following extract from Mr. M'Combie's "Cattle and Cattle-Breeders" sufficiently proves that an excellent herd existed at Ballindalloch long before there was any public record of the breed. "Perhaps," says Mr. M'Combie (whose recollections would have gone back at least to 1820), "the Ballindalloch herd of polled cattle is the oldest in the north. It has been the talk of the country since my earliest recollection, and was then superior to all other stock." In this opinion Mr. M'Combie is corroborated by all who take an interest in these matters.

We find from the catalogue of the Tillyfour sale in 1850 that the late Sir John Macpherson Grant, father of Sir George Macpherson Grant, bought two animals of some celebrity—viz. Matchless, whose dam was bred by Mr. Williamson, St. John's Wells, for £30, and Victor 2nd 47 for £20. Sir John displayed much interest in the herd, and these purchases show that he was even then infusing into it some of the best blood obtainable at the time. It was not, however, until Sir George came to reside on his property in 1861, that the improvement of the herd received that decided attention which made it take the leading position in the country which it soon afterwards did. As a proof of how greatly the herd had improved, it may be mentioned that, while in 1861 only four first and two second prizes were gained at the county and district shows with representatives of the original stock, the number of prizes gained by the herd in 1879 and 1880 was as follows: 42 first prizes, 4 special money-prizes, 13 cups and 7 medals, besides 18 second prizes.

The first animal purchased by Sir George Macpherson Grant was Erica 843, acquired at the Earl of Southesk's sale at Kinnaird in October, 1861, for 50 guineas. For notes on the personal appearance of this most celebrated cow, and her performances before she left Kinnaird, readers are referred to the account of that herd. Jilt 973, another remarkably good breeding cow, was purchased from the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour in 1867 for 70 guineas. She was the second-prize two-year-old heifer at the show of the Royal English Agricultural Society at Newcastle, and also second at the Highland

Society's show at Stirling in 1865. Another good addition was Sybil 974, purchased at the Castle Fraser dispersion in 1871 for 63 guineas. She gained almost every prize she could compete for, including first as a cow in 1870 at the Dumfries show of the Highland Society. Of the Pride family, valuable additions were made in Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412, bought at Drumin in 1873, and the grand cow Pride of Mulben 1919, purchased at Mulben in 1876 at 91 guineas, the highest price that up to that time had been paid for a female of the breed at a public sale. Other additions were made as follows, the whole having either been prize-takers themselves or the dams of prize stock: Rose 3rd 925, purchased at Westertown in 1874; Maid of Orleans 2nd 1177, bought at Tillyfour in 1874; Nymph 972, who came from Tillyfour in 1864; Madge 2nd 4180, bought at Aboyne in 1879; Kate Duff 1837, bought at Rothiemay in 1881 for 155 guineas; and Blackbird 3rd 3766, bought at Gavenwood, etc.

The closest attention has without intermission been bestowed upon the selection of sires, in the belief that as to a great extent "like begets like," the stock bull should be of the very best breeding, combined with the best shapes that can be obtained, and in no case without good form in every point. Craigo 260, got by a Balwylo bull, and out of a cow bred at Keillor, was followed by King Charles 236, bred at Southesk, and got by the celebrated Druid 225, dam Kathleen 339. The next sire introduced was an animal of exceptional excellence. This was Trojan 402, purchased at Tillyfour in 1865 for 50 guineas. Out of the Paris cow Charlotte 203, he was by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366. An analysis of his pedigree shows no fewer than twelve terminations in Panmure 51. A half-brother of Pride of Aberdeen 581, being out of the same dam, he had by his sire Black Prince of Tillyfour 366 (out of Maid of Orleans 580 and by Rob Roy Macgregor 267) more of the Queen and Panmure blood than even his celebrated sister. In fact, there have been few, if any, better bred specimens of the Queen tribe. Trojan was also individually of very superior character. He won the first prize as a yearling at the Newcastle show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the second prize of the Royal Northern Society, and the third prize of the Highland Society at Stirling in 1864; while in 1865 he was first at the Morayshire show at Elgin. A private catalogue of the Ballindalloch herd states that Trojan "did more good to the Ballindalloch herd perhaps than any other bull that has been in it. He was undoubtedly the first bull that gave the females the characteristics by which they came to the top a few years after his advent, and brought out fully

the special features that make the Ballindalloch style so popular with the public."

Trojan was succeeded by the Montbletton bull Victor 493, that left some good animals. Other sires used were the champion bull Juryman 404, bred in the herd—sire Bright 454, dam Jilt 973; the first-prize bull Scotsman 474, bred at Tillyfour, out of Zara 1228 by Jim Crow 3rd 350; the Erica bull Elchies 563, dam Eisa 977, sire Juryman; the Erica bull Elcho 595, dam Erica 843, sire Juryman; Judge 1150 (who won the gold medal at Paris in 1878), dam Jilt 973, sire Scotsman. Of these sires, the most valued in the herd may be said to have been Trojan, Victor, Elchies, Elcho, Juryman, and Judge. The stock of the first four were characterised by sweetness, fineness of bone, excellent heads (for which the herd is famous), splendid quality, and grand ribs to carry plenty of flesh on the valuable roasting parts. The stock of the Jilt bulls had rather more size combined with the other good qualities. One of the most successful sires was the renowned Erica bull Young Viscount 736, bought at the Montcoffer sale for 225 guineas, the highest price that up to that date had been paid for a male of the breed. He won every prize he could compete for, and being closely allied to the Ballindalloch cattle proved a most excellent stud bull. Another remarkable sire that was in the herd in 1882 was Justice 1462, dam Jilt 973, sire Elcho 595. This animal was distinguished alike by the highest individual excellence and the finest possible breeding. He was the first-prize yearling, second-prize two-year-old, and first-prize aged bull at Highland Society's shows. The Pride bull Petrarch 1258, out of Pride of Mulben 1919 and by Hero 861, was also used about 1882. It will thus be seen that the three predominant strains introduced on the male side have been the Erica, Jilt, and Pride. Many of the sires used having also been bred in the herd, line-breeding has been pursued to a certain extent, although it has not been carried to an extreme point.

### *The Erica Tribe*

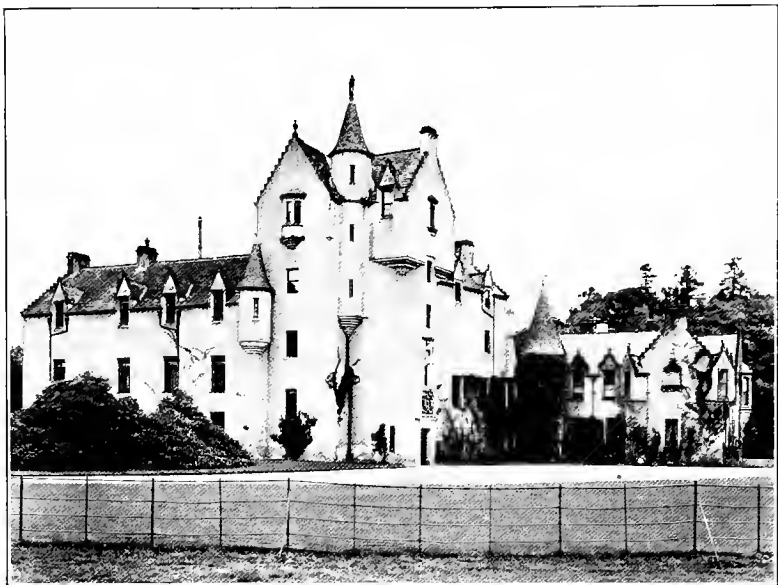
Distinguished success has been achieved in the building up of families at Ballindalloch. The place of honour in this respect must be accorded to the Ericas, of Keillor origin. Of Erica's calves, eight were registered in the Herd Book, four of each sex. These were Eisa 977, by Trojan 402; Erica 2nd 1284, by Chieftain 318; Enchantress 981, by Trojan 402; Ella 1205, by Kildonan 405; Guardsman 658, by Windsor 221; Cupbearer 451, by Trojan; Exciseman 473, by Victor

403; and Elcho 595, by Juryman 404. Erica continued to breed till September, 1873, when she died at the age of sixteen years. Eisa 977 won the second prize as a cow at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1870, when she was placed next to Sybil 974. Next year, at Perth, she gained the first prize, and is remembered as a remarkably sweet, ladylike, evenly balanced cow. Indeed it is doubtful whether, for genuine feminine character, quality, and symmetry, a finer specimen of the breed had been seen. Eisa's daughters, Eva 984 and Echo 2976, were also prominent Highland Society winners, and bred remarkably well. Enchantress 981 won the first prize as a two-year-old and second as a cow at the Highland Society's shows in 1871 and 1872, and has left a numerous and excellent progeny. Of the other two Erica females out of the foundress of the tribe, one was sold. Erica 3rd 1249, out of Erica 2nd 1284, went to Mr. Duff, Hillockhead. Among her descendants may be noted the splendid bull Young Viscount 736, first at Highland Society's shows in the yearling, two-year-old, and aged classes, the champion at Kilburn, not to speak of numerous other honours; Erica 4th 1697, sold to Lord Airlie for 101 guineas; Miss Macpherson 1252, a grand milker, who also went to Cortachy; St. Clair 1160, first-prize yearling and two-year-old at Highland Society's shows; Essence 4547, bought by Lord Southesk from Mr. Hannay for 100 guineas, and winner of the second prize as a yearling at the Highland Society's show in 1881. Ella 1205, the fourth daughter of Erica, was bought by Mr. Macgregor, Garline, and her offspring are also deservedly appreciated. The Erica bull Elcho 595 had the reputation of being one of the best heifer-getters of the breed, and left many excellent calves in several herds.

Space will not permit of an enumeration of the whole of the famous members of this fashionable family, but enough has been said to explain how it has come to be justly regarded as one of the choicest strains of polled cattle. At the Aberdeen show of the Highland Society in 1876, an Erica was first in the class of aged bulls; another first in the class of two-year-old bulls; and another second in the class of cows.

### *Jilts and Sybils*

The Jilt family has been more noted for the production of bulls. Like the Erica sort, it is based on Keillor blood, Jilt 973 having been out of Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, bred at Keillor, and by the Queen bull Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, who, as already observed, was the sire of Trojan, so closely associated with the improvement of the herd. When Jilt was



BALLINDALLOCH CASTLE.  
(SIR JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.)



KINNAIRD CASTLE.  
(THE EARL OF SOUTHESK, K.T.)



sold at the Tillyfour sale in 1867, she was in calf to Bright 454, another son of Black Prince of Tillyfour 366, and the produce was Juryman 404, first-prize two-year-old and first-prize aged bull at the Highland Society's shows. From Jilt was also bred Judge, the first-prize bull at Paris in 1878, and Justice, another first-prize Highland Society bull. All these animals were used in the herd. Among the more noted female produce of Jilt may be mentioned Jewel 1413, Jewess 1916, and Juno 3374.

The Sybil tribe, although also bred well, scarcely came so prominently to the front, the cows Siren 1915 and Sprite 3796 being perhaps its most noteworthy female members.

### *Other Tribes*

The Pride cows have bred admirably. Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412, was one of the best cows of the family she represented, and was dam of superior stock, while from Pride of Mulben 1919 spring several of the highest-priced animals of the breed.

The older families at Ballindalloch also bred extremely well. That tracing from Miss Burgess 1198, bred in 1861 by Mr. Burgess, Slack of Ballindalloch, counted among its members Bertha 980, the first-prize cow of the Highland Society at Stirling in 1873; Bachelor 690, the winner of two third prizes at Highland Society's shows, and one of the most successful sires of his time; Birthday 3373, who gained the second prize at Paris, and the first prize as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1879; and Maid of Aven 2995, the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1881.

The Lady Fanny and Coquette families also yielded some fine specimens, and the Nosegay family is famous for superior milking qualities. These three families trace to the original strains at Ballindalloch.

Besides a large number of private sales, there had been up to 1882 three public auctions at Ballindalloch. At the sale in 1872 the average for nineteen head was £35 18s. 5d., highest price, £63; in 1876 the average for twenty-one head was £47 15s., highest price, £84; and in 1879 the average for thirty-seven head was £24 12s., highest price, £52 10s. The 1879 sale comprised few members of the choicer strains in the herd, and was more of the nature of a weeding-out sale than the others. From the autumn of 1881 to May 1882 twenty-three animals were sold privately for £1874, an average of over £81. Twelve of these were bulls, and they averaged over £50.



In order to fully appreciate the excellence of the Ballindalloch herd, one has to see the animals gathered together at their picturesque home, the Warlaby of the polled breed. It is a treat that no admirer of cattle will ever forget to inspect this large herd and trace the family character running through every group. Polled breeders are proud of Ballindalloch, and hope that the herd there may long occupy the pre-eminent position to which the exertions of Sir George Macpherson Grant and his ancestors have brought it. When information regarding the herd was obtained in May 1882, it was composed of over one hundred animals. There were 32 Ericas, 24 females and 8 males; 14 Prides, 10 females and 4 males; 9 Jilts, 6 females and 3 males; 1 Sybil; 2 Miss Burgesses; 16 Lady Fannys; 3 Nosegays; 5 Westertown Roses; 2 Montbletton Mayflowers; 5 Rothiemay Georginas; with members of other families.

Mr. Campbell Macpherson Grant, in his pamphlet on the Ballindalloch herd published 1892, wrote—

“We claim for the Ballindalloch herd a remarkable family resemblance among the females bred therein, with perhaps the one exception of the Jilt family, whose prepotency towards a certain type seems almost ungovernable; we claim that the cows are as large as those in any other herd where the quality is of equal merit, and that, though they are on short legs they produce to the butcher as much meat as those of any other herd; we claim that they are as healthy and breed as regularly as any other cows, even the cross cows of the neighbouring farmers; and above all, we claim for the young bulls sent annually from Ballindalloch a prepotency and a power to reproduce the merits of their ancestry that certainly cannot be excelled elsewhere. Does it not stand to reason that it must be so? If there is anything in the saying that ‘like begets like,’ surely the intensity of blood which has been handed down at Ballindalloch for many generations from prize-winning families must reproduce itself when brought into contact with other herds. That it is so with Ballindalloch-bred sires it is impossible to dispute. It is only necessary to take up the account of any important show and analyse the prize list to find that it is so.”

#### THE BALLINDALLOCH HERD DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The following notes have been supplied by Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., the present owner of the herd:—

For the past quarter of a century the management of the

Ballindalloch herd has been continued on much the same lines as had obtained since the existing system of breeding was adopted in 1861. In an experience of well-nigh fifty years it has been found that the success of the herd largely depends upon the care and skill exercised in the selection of its stock bulls, not only with respect to their own individual merits, but as regards their line of breeding, and the influence their blood is likely to exercise when blended with that of the females in the herd. In selecting a stock bull it has been the custom to purchase one whose sire was bred at Ballindalloch and who has for dam a cow, excellent in herself, but preferably not related to the females in any particular degree.

Such a method of breeding has, while introducing a strain of alien blood, produced a desired uniformity of type, and has, through its continued application, made the cattle more impressive breeders than they would otherwise have been.

The herd numbers roughly from eighty to a hundred head, not including calves, and about one half of these are Trojan-Ericas, the remainder being Prides of Aberdeen, descended from Prides 3rd and 5th, Blackbirds descended from Blackbird 3rd, Miss Burgesses, Georginas, Witches of Endor, and Ruths of Tillyfour.

The bulls are sold annually as yearlings at the February sales, the main draft being sold at Perth, while the remainder are disposed of either at Aberdeen or Inverness, or privately. The females are sold at draft sales held about every three years at the Home Farm.

It may be of interest to note in passing the success that has annually attended the sale of these bulls at Perth. During the last twelve years they have topped the average, as well as having a gratifying measure of success at the show preceding the sale.

|                           | £   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|
| In 1899 their average was | 88  | 17 | 3  |
| 1900     "     "          | 91  | 9  | 0  |
| 1901     "     "          | 118 | 1  | 0  |
| 1902     "     "          | 154 | 7  | 0  |
| 1903     "     "          | 229 | 1  | 0  |
| 1904     "     "          | 172 | 10 | 0  |
| 1905     "     "          | 192 | 18 | 9  |
| 1906     "     "          | 164 | 19 | 5  |
| 1907     "     "          | 130 | 4  | 0  |
| 1908     "     "          | 106 | 1  | 6  |
| 1909     "     "          | 113 | 15 | 11 |
| 1910     "     "          | 142 | 16 | 0  |

As an indication of the impressiveness of the stock bulls, it may be worthy of remark that at the show preceding the sale at Perth in February, 1909, of ninety yearling heifers, and

two hundred and seventy yearling bulls catalogued, the first, second, and third prize heifers, the first, second, third, and fourth prize bulls in the older class, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prize bulls in the younger class, were all by Ballindalloch-bred sires.

The principal sires used in the herd during the past twenty-five years have been Iliad 2843, and his sons Prince Inca 7844, and Eltham 9120, Prospero of Dalmore 11208, Bion 11454, Prince Ito 12869, Delamere 13305, Eblito 14306, and Jeshurun 19257, while those presently in use are Eblamere 21781, Everard 21902, and Edensor 23081.

Taking these sires in the above order ILIAD was bred in 1882 by Mr. James Argo, Cairdseat, Udny, Aberdeenshire, and was sired by Etonian 1658, bred at Ballindalloch, and out of Inky 4381, an excellent cow unrelated to the herd. Iliad was himself a bull of considerable merit, and after winning first prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Inverness in 1883, he was purchased by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, in whose hands he repeated this performance at the Centenary show of the same Society in the following year. In 1886, however, when shown in the aged class he was relegated to second place, being beaten by Black Rod 2549.

But it was mainly as a breeder that Iliad founded his claims upon posterity, and in this respect his achievements were somewhat remarkable. True, like many of our greatest breeding bulls, his success developed principally in one sex, his bull calves being far superior to his heifers. It would make these notes too cumbrous to attempt a list of all the prizes won by his sons, but taking the Highland and Agricultural Society alone the following record of their achievements may be of interest:—

- In 1888, first and fourth in two-year-old bulls.
- 1889, second and fourth in aged bulls.
- 1891, second in two-year-old bulls.
- 1892, first in all three classes of bulls.
- 1893, first and second in aged bulls, first and fourth in two-year-old bulls, and first and third in yearling bulls.
- 1894, first and second in aged bulls.

PRINCE INCA 7844 was probably the best son of Iliad and about the best bull ever bred at Ballindalloch. He was what might be called a slow beginner, but in his maturer years was undoubtedly an outstanding bull. Calved in February, 1889, he was out of Pride of Invereshie 7059, and began his show-yard career in 1891, standing second to Epsom

7507 at the Stirling show of the Highland. In the following year, however, he turned the tables on Epsom, and at the Inverness show of the same Society he headed his class, and gained the Challenge Cup as the best bull of the breed; beating Enthusiast 8289 and Eltham 9120 the leaders in the younger classes, who both, in later years secured similar honours.

At the Royal Northern Show at Aberdeen in 1893 Prince Inca was placed first in his class and gained the Society's Challenge Cup, and the M'Combie prize for the best animal of the breed, while he also annexed the late Queen Victoria's £50 prize for the best animal in the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus classes. In the same year he was first at the R.A.S.E. Show at Chester.

Prince Inca made his last appearance at the Highland Show at Dumfries in 1895, when, being ineligible for the ordinary classes, he was shown in that for "Extra Stock," but he again vanquished all comers when the President's Medal for the best animal of the breed came to be competed for. He unfortunately contracted a chill on his return journey from that show and died shortly afterwards.

As a breeder Prince Inca will be best remembered by his son Equestrian 9953 and his daughter Gentian 19258, both champions at the Highland and elsewhere, the former experiencing his only defeat in a long show-yard career when he met his sire at Dumfries.

ELTHAM 9120, as has already been noted, was also a son of Iliad and was calved at Ballindalloch in January, 1891, having for dam the first prize Highland Society's cow Elegy 7046. He was shown at the Highland in 1892, and was placed first in his class, while in 1893 he was again first at the Highland and also at the R.A.S.E., and Royal Northern shows, being champion bull at the first-named show. Eltham was a quality bull all over. With a gay carriage and being beautifully developed in front, he caught the breeder's eye immediately he entered the show ring. What faults he had might be described as a little want of scale, and a trifling shortness in his make-up, but taken all over his faults were few. He unfortunately did not prove useful for any lengthened period, but in his time he begat Edenhall 12442, and the champion Prince Ito 12869, to whom we shall refer later. He also left a number of excellent breeding cows that proved an acquisition to the herd.

PROSPERO OF DALMORE 11208 was bred by Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, Ross-shire. He was calved in January 1893, and had for sire the Ballindalloch-bred bull Edric 9110,

and dam Pride of Dalmore 7th 16732. He was purchased from his breeder when a yearling, and was not brought out at any of the principal shows until 1896, when he was first in his class at the Highland, and gained the challenge cup for the best bull of the breed. Prospero was a bull of great scale, strongly backed, and with an immense quarter. He may have lacked something in quality, but he was a robust bull, and left behind him a number of very useful descendants, particularly in the female line. His daughters, Joyful 22999, dam of the champion Danesfield Jester 18949, and Mantua 23002, were second and third at the Highland show at Glasgow in 1897.

BION 11454 was bred by Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, and was calved in January 1894. His sire was the Ballindalloch-bred bull Equestrian 9953, and dam Sunshine 12th 14261 of Drumin breeding. Bion was purchased by Colonel Smith, Minmore, at the Perth sale, in February 1895, and after having been shown by that breeder at the Highland shows of 1895 and 1896, where he led his class, both as a yearling and two-year-old, he was purchased by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant at the Minmore dispersion sale for 300 guineas. Bion was not a bull of large scale, but he was exceedingly "typey," and carried a beautifully clean-cut head, a characteristic he transmitted to his offspring. His best son was Echador 16496, sold as a yearling at Perth sale for 360 guineas, but the average excellence of his daughters exceeded that of his sons, and several of the best breeding cows in the herd to-day are daughters of this bull. Bion was sold in 1901 to an American purchaser, and I understand he gave great satisfaction as a breeder on the other side of the Atlantic.

PRINCE ITO 12869 was calved at Ballindalloch in March 1895, and, as already noted, was sired by Eltham, and out of Pride of Invereshie 7059, the dam of Prince Inca. He was first introduced to the public in 1897, when, at the Highland show at Glasgow, he was not only first in his class, but gained the challenge cup as the best bull of the breed. In the same year he was first at the R.A.S.E. at Manchester, and won the Polled Cattle Society's gold medal as the best A. A. animal. At the Royal Northern at Aberdeen, however, although first in his class, he was beaten for the challenge cup by Fairy King 11662, a bull he beat at both of the previously mentioned shows. Prince Ito was used in the herd for several years, where he left, among other useful animals, Eblito 14306, one of the most successful sires of recent years. He was eventually sold to an American purchaser, who resold him by

public auction in the United States for the record price of £1820.

DELAMERE 13305 was bred by Mr. Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, Forfarshire, and was calved in January 1896. His sire, Enthusiast 8289, was bred at Ballindalloch, and his dam was Pride of Burnshangie 21047. Delamere was purchased at the Perth sale in February 1897 by Mr. A. M'Laren, Auchnaguie, Ballinluig, and was second in his class at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in the same year, and first the following year at the R.A.S.E. at Birmingham. The late Sir George Macpherson Grant purchased him privately from Mr. M'Laren in 1900, and his acquisition proved to be a conspicuous success. Delamere was essentially a breeder's bull. Brimful of quality, he carried himself with that courage and resolution that mark the impressive sire. His sons were, on the whole, superior to his daughters, and they annually gave an excellent account of themselves at the Perth spring sales, where the record-priced Ebbero sold for 480 guineas, Prince Forest, 240 guineas, Prince of the Wassail, 300 guineas, Elchi, 205 guineas, and Everlasting, 240 guineas, all testify to the popularity of his offspring with admirers of the breed. Ebbero was first as a yearling at the Highland; Prince of the Wassail first at the Royal Dublin show, Elchi second at the Highland, and Everlasting first as a yearling and old bull at the same show, and first and champion of the breed at the R.A.S.E. at Newcastle; Prince Forest first at the R.A.S.E. and Royal Northern, and second at the Highland.

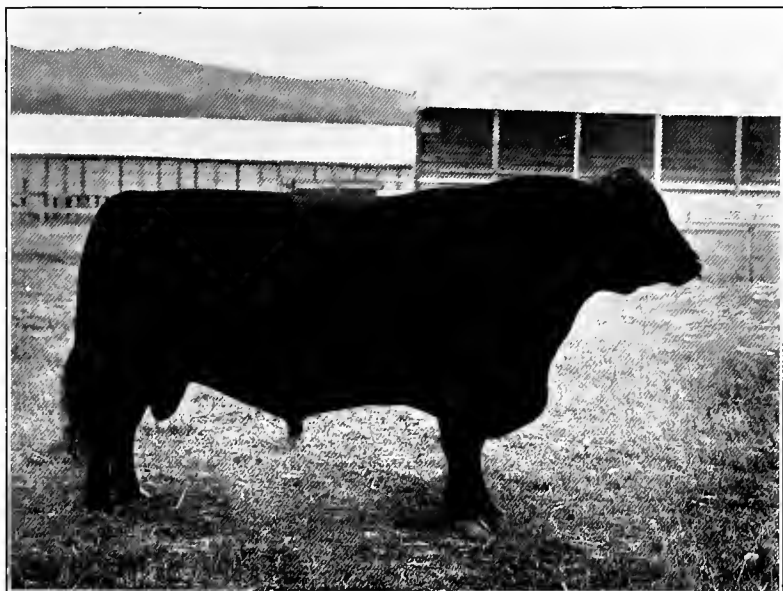
EBLITO 14306 was bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, and was sired by Prince Ito, previously referred to, his dam being Eblana 20553, by Iliad 2842, out of Elba 7045. He was calved on May 21, 1897, and being a late calf he was not offered at the spring sales, but was retained for service in the herd. Eblito was a beautifully topped bull, with a splendid quarter, but being a little tender in the soles of his fore feet he did not move so freely or show himself so gaily as he would otherwise have done. He was only shown in 1901, when he stood fifth at the Highland, in a class of 13, and second at the Royal Northern. But it was as a breeder, particularly in the male line, that he secured for himself a prominent place in the annals of the breed. Jeshurun, Elands-laagte, Proud Forester, Evenhand, Evictor, and Everard are among the prominent sires that testify eloquently to his impressiveness. His sons at Perth spring sales generally shared the top average with those of Delamere, and it is satisfactory to note that they hand down their good qualities to their offspring.

JESHURUN 19257 was also bred at Ballindalloch, and was calved in February 1901. Sired by Eblito, and having for dam the Jilt cow Junta 23000, he was bought at the Perth Spring sale by that astute judge, Mr. George Cran, Morlich, for the small sum of 50 guineas; in fact, the opening and only bid. He was, however, repurchased by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant in 1905, at quite a different price, and was subsequently champion of the breed at the Highland show at Edinburgh. While in Mr. Cran's hands, Jeshurun had also a very successful show-yard career, and he developed in his maturer years into a magnificent specimen of the breed. He left a number of very useful calves at Ballindalloch, and died all too soon.

EBLAMERE 21781, was sired by Delamere, and out of Eblana, the dam of Eblito. This bull was calved at Ballindalloch in December 1902, and retained for service in the herd. He was only shown as a yearling, when he was first at the Highland, and subsequently developed into a straight, lengthy bull, with plenty of quality and breed character. His breeding, it will be seen, combines the blood of two of the most successful sires of recent years, and his own record as a breeder has not belied the high hopes reposed in him. At the Perth Spring show and sale his calves annually stand high in the prize list, and generally touch the top price; while at the principal summer shows they also take a prominent place. His son, Prince Festive 26188, was sire of the first-prize yearling heifer, and the first-prize yearling bulls in both classes at the Perth show and sale of 1909.

EVERARD 21902 was calved in the herd in May, 1903, and sired by Eblito out of Evessa 26911, the dam of the champion Everlasting 24435. Everard is a gay, attractive bull with an excellent covering of evenly-laid-on flesh; he breeds well, and his sons, Black for Ever, Wildgrave, and Black for Aye, after occupying first and second places at Perth spring show and sale, were successfully shown in England and Ireland.

EDENSOR 23081 was a son of Delamere and had for dam the good old Erica cow Edelite 15041 by Iliad out of Edelweiss 5605. He was calved in May, 1904, and through his dam he gives to the herd an infusion of the blood of its earlier history. Edensor is a bull of many good points; he has an excellent middle piece with a deep swashy quarter and breedy-looking masculine head. His calves give promise of sustaining the reputation of their ancestors, a yearling daughter having been third at the Highland in 1908 in a class of nineteen entries, while at the Perth sale, in the spring of 1909, an April calf of



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

PRINCE INCA, 7844.

(SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.)



*Photo by F. Babbage.]*

PRINCE ITO, 12869.

(SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.)





his—Gerace—was sold to Mr. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, for 160 guineas. He was first at the Royal at Gloucester, and the Highland the same year.

As regards the principal matrons within the last twenty-five years I may mention a few of the most prolific whose descendants still maintain the reputation of the herd. KINDNESS 1412 was a Pride of Aberdeen bred at Drumin, and was the progenitrix of the "K" or Kindness Prides. She was purchased by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant when a yearling, and was slaughtered in 1890 at the age of eighteen years, having produced fifteen calves, four of which were retained in the herd, and eleven sold for £1192. Kindness was a big-framed, generous-looking cow, wide and deep, and these characteristics are apparent in her descendants at the present day.

GEORGINA 2ND OF ABERLOUR 5979 was calved at Aberlour in 1881, and was purchased for Ballindalloch in 1884. She was a Drumin Queen, but her descendants are now known as Georginas. Amongst the numerous calves left by this cow there may be mentioned Genista 15051, which she produced in 1889 to the service of Erroll 2723. Genista was an excellent cow and bred to Prince Inca Gentian 19258, first at the Highland as a yearling, and champion of the breed as a two-year-old, and Gardenia 22997, first at the Highland and Royal Northern as a two-year-old, and special at the last-named show as the best female. In 1891 to the service of Iliad, Georgina dropped Gilderoy 9208, first as a yearling at the Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Show, second as a two-year-old to Eltham at the R.A.S.E. and Royal Northern, and first at the Royal Dublin, and first as an aged bull and best animal of the breed at the R.A.S.E. In 1892 to Vesuvius 7257 she produced Gerenda 19259, first as a three-year-old cow at the Highland, first as one of a pair at the Royal Northern, and second at the same show the following year as an aged cow. In 1894 to Eurotas 9962 she gave Georgia 21818, first at the Highland and second at the Royal Northern as a two-year-old. It may be noted that the above offspring were all by different bulls.

EDELWEISS 5605 was bred at Ballindalloch in March, 1881. She was sired by Young Viscount 736 and out of Eva 984, and left many worthy descendants in the herd. To the service of Justice 1462 she gave Evergreen 9929, probably the best daughter of that champion bull; to Iliad, Edonus 5998, Edelite 15041 (dam of the champion Edenhall, and Edensor, the stock bull already referred to), the champion Esmond 8304, Edric 9110, who was placed second at the Highland, Royal,

and Royal Northern shows, and Edmeston 12445, sire of the prize-winning bull Rosador 15996.

ELBA 7045 was calved at Ballindalloch in June, 1882, and was slaughtered in 1900 as the result of an accident. Sired by Young Viscount 736 and dam Edina 2987, she was a typical polled cow with a fine robust constitution, but a little too much white prevented her from taking her place in the show-yard. To Iliad she produced Esquire 5346 and Enthusiast 8289, both champions at the Highland and elsewhere, Equerry 9136, a prize-winner at the principal shows, Eblana 20553, to whom we shall refer later, and to the service of Prince Inca Elixir 21809, second at the Highland and first at the Royal Northern as a two-year-old.

PRIDE OF INVERESHIE 7059, a daughter of Pride of Mulben 1919, by the champion bull Justice 1462, was calved at Ballindalloch in April, 1883. She was a deep-ribbed level cow, although probably not quite up to show-yard form, but as a breeder her name will long be cherished at Ballindalloch. Her sons Prince Iliad, Prince Inca, and Prince Ito, were probably the best three bulls ever produced by one cow in the herd. Prince Inca and Prince Ito have already been referred to, but Prince Iliad was sold to Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, of Castlecraig, as a yearling, and bought back when an aged bull. He was shown at the Highland in 1893, where, after a tussle, he was placed second to Esmond, and at the Royal Northern the same year he was second to Prince Inca. Pride of Invereshie also left by Iliad Pride of Inveruglas 16504, and Pride of Lorgie 20571, the former being second as a cow both at the Highland and R.A.S.E.

EBLANA 20553 was, as already mentioned, sired by Iliad and out of Elba; she was calved in January, 1893, and was fourth at the Highland and second at the Royal Northern as a two-year-old, also second at the same show as one of a pair of cows. In 1898 to Bion she produced Ebb Tide 28470, the dam of the record-priced Ebbero, and in 1897 she gave Eblito already referred to. To Prince of Insh 13844 in 1899 she dropped Eblanita 30132, who was fifth at the Highland as a yearling in a class of twenty-seven entries, and in 1902 to Delamere she produced Eblamere, already referred to as one of the stock bulls in the herd in 1909.

Elfish Erica 22993, Evincive 22996, Junta 23000, Ellassona 25488, Evessa 26911, Evolena 26912, Pride of the Folds 26914, Pride of the Forest 26915, Pride of Whiteassan 26916, Ebb Tide 28470, Elcynthia 31936, Evening Echo 31940, Evilasa 33763, Black Een 35599, and Eliquia 35602, are

amongst the cows that are, or have recently been, in the herd, and who have bred winners at the principal shows.

It would be a difficult matter to gather together a record of all the prizes won by Ballindalloch-bred cattle at the principal shows of the United Kingdom within the last twenty-five years, but taking the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show alone, which is generally recognised as the show *par excellence* of the breed, they have won within the time stated 19 championships and challenge cups, 42 first prizes, 38 seconds, 25 thirds, 23 fourths, and 44 highly commended and commended tickets ; in all 191.

These include several prizes won by the stock bulls in service at Ballindalloch, although not bred in the herd.

The foregoing is a short account of the Ballindalloch herd during the last quarter of a century. It will be seen that considerable importance has all along been attached to the selection of the sires, and it is claimed that the continued use of the best bulls obtainable upon females straightly bred from the foundation has produced a herd of cattle whose potency is becoming year after year more fixed and determined.

[Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., one of the most skilful and successful breeders of live stock, and under whose direction the Ballindalloch herd was brought to such a high state of perfection, died on December 5, 1907. He was succeeded by his son Sir John Macpherson Grant, by whom the herd has been continued, with every indication that its excellence will be fully maintained.]

#### BALLUNIE

Mr. James Ferguson, Ballunie, brother of Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, had a small but very choice herd. It was founded in 1876 by the purchase of Dido 3054 by Juryman 404, of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, at Lord Airlie's sale at Cortachy. This cow left some nice calves. From Kinochtry was acquired one of the Favourite tribe. At Mr. Hannay's sale at Corskie in 1877 was bought Heather Blossom 3rd 3396, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, by the 225-guineas bull Young Viscount 736 and out of the 111-guineas cow Heather Blossom 1703. She had one calf, Heather Blossom of Ballunie 2nd 4883, got by Shah 680, and died after calving in 1880. Emily 6th 3299, of the Kinochtry Emily branch of the Keillor Old Grannie tribe, was bought from Mr. Thomas Ferguson. The bulls used were the celebrated Pride sire Shah 680, and the Princess sire Prince of the Realm 1695 from Kinochtry. In 1880, Lictor 1698, bred at

Aboyne, got by Warrior 1291 and out of Letty 2373, of the Castle Fraser Lively family, was used. Mr. James Ferguson died in 1909, but a herd is continued at Ballunie.

#### BALQUHAIN MAINS AND WEST BALLOCHY

Mr. George Bean, on entering the farm of Balquhain Mains in 1874, began to collect a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He bought a cow and two two-year-old heifers at the sale at Dandaleith in May of that year, and a two-year-old heifer from Mr. Bean, Netherthird—viz. Priscilla, a granddaughter of Lord Southesk's cow Perdita 848. In August, 1875, Mr. Bean purchased Newton 1387, second-prize bull at the Strathbogie Farmers' Club show in 1875, and in October of that year he bought the bull Tollo 1547 from Mr. Morrison, Tollo. From Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, the cow Crathes 4th was obtained in 1876, and during the same year were added Lovinia 2nd 1924, from Mulben and Breeze 1841, from Mr. Bean, Newton. In 1877, Rosavilla by Maccallum-More 722, bred by Mr. Paterson, Mulben, was secured. Other animals added included: Rose of Boghead 1437, from Mr. M'Knight, Boghead; Ella of Tillyfour 1800, from Mr. Turnbull, Smithston; Victoria 8th 3615, of the Victoria branch of the Queen tribe, from Mr. Farquharson, East-town; Meg o' the Mill 1480, from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; Nightingale 4th 3617, of Easter Tulloch blood, from Mr. Strachan, Inverebrie; Mary of Westside 2033 and Faithful 879, the latter of the Kinnaird Fanny tribe, at the Aberdeen Joint Sale in 1877; Abbess 3rd 3615, of Easter Tulloch blood, from Mr. Turnbull, Smithston; Catherine 2nd 2210, of Drumin blood, from Mr. Alsop, Inverurie; Blooming Heather 3rd 3572, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, from Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry; Bloomer of Cardenston 2004 and Elizabeth of Morlich 2083, the latter of the Windsor branch of the Queen tribe, at the Aberdeen joint sale in 1878; Brunette 2278, of the Ballindalloch Miss Burgess family; Orange Blossom 1489, of the Rothiemay Georgina family, from Mr. Bruce, Keig; Ida of Haddo 2559, of the Portlethen Ida family, from the Earl of Aberdeen; Dandy 1075, of the Drumin Lucy family and winner of the first prize as a heifer at the Highland Society's show in 1871, from Captain Beedie, Pitgair; Young Grizzle 1807, of the Easter Skene Grizzle family, from Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene; Lizzie of Morlich 4954, of the Windsor branch of the Queen tribe, and Isabella of Morlich 3rd, from Mr. Cran, Morlich; and Godiva 2568, of the Pride tribe, at the Balquharn dispersion.

Among the sires used were Tollo 1547, already referred to ; Serapis 998, sire Hercules 687 dam Grizzle 995, bred at Easter Skene, winner of the first prize at the Highland Society as a two-year-old, and of numerous local prizes ; Lowther 1388, bred at East Town, of the Victoria branch of the Queen tribe ; Abbot of Balquharn 1932 by Hero 861 and out of Abbess 3rd 3616 ; Maharajah 1893, Heather Bred Lad, and Viceroy 2nd, the last four bred by Mr. Bean. Leotard of Balquharn 2200, bred by Mr. Bean, descended from Old Grannie I., was also used. The herd comprised specimens of the Mains of Kelly Victorias, Kinnaird Fannys, Bognie Miss Carnegies, Kinochtry Favourites, Drumin Cathelines, East-town Patricias, etc.

A large number of sales were made. Bulls were sold privately and at the Aberdeen joint sales. In November, 1880, Dr. Stephenson, Sandyford Villa, Newcastle-on-Tyne, purchased Blooming Heather 2nd 3572, Lady Lizzie 4953, and Lizzie of Morlich 4954 ; in March 1881 he purchased Rose of Boghead 1437, Rose 5th 4958, Abbess 3rd 3616, Abbess 5th 4956, and Faithful 3rd 4957 ; and in January 1882 he purchased Brunette 3rd, out of Brunette 2278, and Miss Carnegie 6th out of Miss Carnegie 4th 4090. Rosebery out of Rose of Boghead 1437 was sold to go to Wales ; Abbot 2nd out of Abbess 3rd 3616 was sold to Mr. S. Beattie, to go to America ; Victoria Seraphina out of Victoria 8th 3615, Milkmaid 4766, Milkmaid 3rd, and Miss Mary out of Mary 2033, were sold to Mr. Wilken, Waterside—the two first to go to America. Milkmaid 3rd went to New Zealand ; Isabella of Morlich and Emerald were sold to Messrs. Galbraith Brothers, Janesville, Wisconsin, America ; and Viceroy 3rd was sold to Mr. Thomson, America.

Mr. Bean continued the herd on his removal to West Balloch, Montrose, and it now consists of representatives of the Pride of Aberdeen, Trojan-Erica, Ruby, or Bell of Kinnaird, Favourite, Nymph, Mulben Mayflower and other tribes. In addition to the sires already mentioned Ginsburg 3773, Edile 2709, McNeil 8519, Emperor Frederick 6694, Erris of Tullynally 23167, Danesfield Jester 18949 and Elleric 26772 have been used. The herd usually numbers from fifty to sixty head.

#### BALTHAYOCK

A herd which has come rapidly into note is that owned by Mr. Robert Wylie Hill, of Balthayock, a picturesquely situated estate above Kinfauns, near Perth. The foundation

stock were purchased at Perth in the spring of 1904. These included the late Earl of Strathmore's first and second prize two-year-old heifers, Bartonina of Glamis 34693, by Jipsey Baron 13532, out of the Beauty of Garline cow Busy Bet of Hayston 24910; and Lucina of Glamis 34703, by Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11772, from Lydia of Glamis 21144, a cow representing the Victoria branch of the Queen Mothers. At the same sale the Portlethen Lucy heifer Sunray of Harvies-toun 34059, of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr's breeding, the good-looking prize-winner Ismene 34051—of old Forfarshire Japonica descent—bred by Mr. Jas. Kennedy, and several other well-bred females were obtained. The bull selected was the Ballindalloch Trojan-Erica yearling Enochdhu 21848. At the Glamis dispersion in the autumn the very fine young Erica cow Evergreen of Glamis 32780 by Fairy King was secured. The most notable purchase made in the following spring was that of the very handsome second-prize yearling heifer Eldorado 2nd of Dalvey 37402. More Erica blood was taken into the herd the same season through the highest priced Ballindalloch heifer Equidelle 37423, a daughter of the noted Delamere 13305. A first-rate member of the Pride family was also bought in Protea 37293, bred by Mr. J. R. Findlay, and by Echevin 17732. Other selections at later stages comprised Pride 3rd of Laggan 39059, bred by Mr. George Grant, Finlarig; the Perth first prize heifer Elvina of Gallovie 42166, bred by Mr. D. G. Grant; two Ericas and one Blackbird cow from Mr. T. H. Bainbridge; a Miss Burgess from Dr. Clement Stephenson; and an Erica and a Powrie May from Mr. Alex. M'Laren, Auchnaguie. The bull Enochdhu was succeeded by his son, the home-bred prize-winning Ethiopian 25594, in use until the spring of 1910. He was out of Evergreen of Glamis. To follow Ethiopian, the very fine young bull Erino 27997, a double Erica bred by Mr. M'Laren, and inheriting the blood of Delamere, Prince Inca and Amanda Erica, was first chosen; and as Erino developed extremely well, his half-brother, Erinello 29207, was bought at the Auchnaguie dispersion sale. Among the successes of Bartonina of Glamis have been first at the Highland Society as a two-year-old; Ballindalloch Challenge Cup as three-year-old cow and reserve for best of the breed; Cup for best animal in cattle classes Perthshire show; and President's medal as best Aberdeen-Angus female when five years old. The bull Biota 25331, by Enochdhu out of Ismene, was second in the older class of yearlings at Perth in 1907, also first at the Royal, and was sold for South America. The stylish May heifer Mariana of Balthayock 40680 won among

other distinctions first at the Perth spring show and second at the Royal as a two-year-old. Daughters of Bartonina of Glamis and Evergreen are well-known winners. The breeding herd usually numbers from twenty to twenty-five cows.

### BANKS

The herd at Banks, Strichen, was commenced by the late Mr. Alexander Beddie, and has been continued and enlarged by his son, Mr. James Beddie. One of the leading families is descended from Lady Craigo 29 through the Strichen herd of Mr. Baird, from whom Mr. Beddie purchased Polly of Strichen 5265 a daughter of Craigo 2nd of Strichen 5544 of the same strain that produced the Montbleton Mayflowers. One of the descendants of Polly of Strichen in the Banks herd was the cow Bride 13343 which passed into the possession of Dr. Clement Stephenson. The seventeen calves she left in the Balliol College herd during the nineteen years of her life, included Bridesmaid of Benton and Benton Bride, the blue ribbon winners at Smithfield in 1885 and 1894. In addition to the Craigo tribe, the herd contains representatives of the Erica, Blackbird, Lady Ida, Pride, Jilt, Demora, and Gammer sorts. The Drop family was introduced from Earnside. The Penelopes belong to an old Portlethen family, and were obtained from Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour. The Demora Vines are fine breeders and prize-takers, both on the male and female sides. Several notable successes were made at the shows in 1909 with members of this tribe—at Aberdeen first prize for pairs of cows, fourth for three-year-old cows, and second prize for yearlings. The Gammers are excellent breeders, and show cattle. Of this strain, is Gammer 2nd, that won the Ballindalloch cup at the Edinburgh show of the Highland Society, and was champion of the breed at Aberdeen, while Gammer 3rd is another noted show cow. The sires used have included Argus of Drip 22871, Royalist of Morlich 14619, Prince Esquire 14835, Manfred of Aldbar 13647, and Eclipse of Guisachan 5993. The group prize at the Royal Northern show at Aberdeen was won three times in five years by representatives of the Banks herd. A selection from the herd was sold in 1909, when fifty-six head averaged £25 15*d.* 3*s.* The highest price was 62 guineas for the yearling heifer Gammer 6th, purchased by Mr. Penny, Mr. T. H. Bainbridge giving 53 guineas for the cow Kernel 40040.



## BLAIRSHINNOCH

The foundation of this herd was laid by Mr. Stevenson in 1867, when he was tenant of the home-farm of Careston, Forfarshire—then the property of the Earl of Fife. The herd has comprised representatives of the Crinoline branch of the Queen tribe,—tracing from Eugenie of Tillyfour 3237 by President 4th 368, and out of Crinoline 204, bred at Tillyfour; Lady Jean of Glenbarry tracing from Nell of Careston 3430 by Damascus 495, and Queen of Rothiemay 3425 by Napoleon 257, both bred by Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry; Rothiemay Georginas, from Kate of Careston 3434 by Damascas 495, bred by Mr. Tayler; Rothiemay Victorias, from Tibby of Rothiemay 3419 by Napoleon 257, bred by Mr. Tayler; and Sabrinas of Arratsmill, from Sabrina 3439, bred by the Hon. Charles Carnegie. In addition to these there were the Montbletton Mayflowers—Minette 4705 and Coronet 4548; a Maud of Tullochallum; a Tillyfour Daisy, out of Vine 9th 3256; the Erica cow Ella 1205, and Juliet of Easter Skene 3808. One of the oldest families in the herd now is the Lady Jean of Glenbarry or Queen of Rothiemay tribe. From the Erica cow Ella 1205 a numerous family now largely represented in many herds has been reared. Other branches of the Ericas have also been introduced, while the Georginas, and Victorias of Rothiemay, Mayflowers, Jacobinas and other well-known families have gone to the formation of the herd. One of the earlier stock bulls was Edgar Erica 1693, out of Ella, and by the Erica bull Editor 1460. In more recent years there have been used the Dalmore-bred Jilt bull Japhet 8419, the home-bred Pride bull Fitzsimmon 14408, the Ballindalloch-bred Erica bull Echevin 17732 by Eblito, the Hatton-bred Pride of Tarland bull Pelion 19603, and the Pride of Aberdeen bull Pertinax of Blairrock 26119, bred by Mr. Wm. Stewart, Nether Blairrock.

## BRUCKLAY CASTLE

The Brucklay Castle herd that belonged to the late Mr. W. Dingwall Fordyce was established in 1870, by the purchase at Castle Fraser of Blanche 1117, from whom was bred Bella Mary 1503, who gained for Mr. George Bruce the first prize for cows at the International show at Paris in 1878. Tillyfour, Portlethen, Fyvie, Westertown, Rothiemay, Easter Tulloch, and Drumin furnished the other female additions to the herd. The chief sires used were M'Combie 430, bred at

Tillyfour, got by Bright 454, and out of Miss M'Combie 1118 ; and Knight of Aven 775, bred at Drumin, both of the Queen tribe. The herd was dispersed in 1876, when 38 head averaged £31.

Mr. Alexander Dingwall Fordyce's herd at Brucklay Castle was established in 1885, and comprises Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas, Prides, Mayflowers of Montbletton, Lady Idas, Vines, Beauties of Montbletton, Stumpies, Bonspiels, Victorias of Kelly, Jemimas, Roses of Spott and Jilts. The sires used have included Rosario of Careston 21237, Patrol of Ballindalloch 22407, Vanderbilt of Mause 26453, Ferach 25638, Pictorial 19619, Euthalito 21896. The herd usually numbers 90 head.

#### BURNSHANGIE AND MAINS OF GAVEL

A small select herd was kept at Burnshangie, Strichen. It was founded by Mr. Smith about 1870 by the purchase of some animals in the Alford district. One of these, Black Bess of Burnshangie 1943, and several of her progeny, remained in the herd. This family is of Keillor extraction, the granddam of Black Bess having been bred at Keillor ; and as the bull Fyvie 737, descended from Mr. Watson's stock, was used as stock sire for seven years, the herd was largely impregnated with Keillor blood. The animals have never been forced for show-yard competition, the best females having been used as dairy cows. The herd nevertheless took a good position at the Buchan Society's shows. Black Bess 1943 was first as a two-year-old, and her daughters Stumpie 2297 and Stumpie 2nd 3150 were first as one-year-olds ; and the one first and the other second as two-year-olds—Stumpie having won second prize as a cow. Another family in the herd—the Rompies—has produced several prize-winners, amongst them Rompie 3rd 4145, first as a yearling and two-year-old at Mintlaw. Her elder sister Rompie 2298 was second as a yearling and two-year-old, and first as a cow, and went to the herd of Mr. Skinner, Drumin. The stock bull used in 1881 was Lord Maurice, bred by Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry, by Sir Maurice 1319 and out of the Georgina cow Kate Darling 3573.

The herd is now kept by Mr. Smith at Mains of Gavel, and comprises members of the Stumpie, Bonspiel, Vine-Pride, Tifty Nannie, Victoria, and Erica tribes. Prominent sires have been Etonian 1658, Pilchard 7827, Emblematic 11628, Nicotian 23586, and Mikado of The Burn 23541.

## CARESTON

The herd belonging to Mr. Shaw Adamson of Careston, Brechin, was founded in 1896, and from time to time representatives of several of the best known families of the breed were added, including Fannys of Kinnaird, Beautys of Garline, (which have been so successful in the herd of Mr. Whyte, Hayston); Queen Mothers, Sybils, Heather Blossoms, Jipseys of Spott and the perennial favourites, Ericas and Prides, while of more recent years the herd has included a large proportion of Blackbirds of Corskie. Among the earliest sires in use was Junior Rover 11796, which had previously, for a season, been in the Ballindalloch herd. He was bred by Mr. Whyte, Spott, was by Rover of Powrie, and from the old Spott family of Jipseys. Another sire was Eliminator of Ballindalloch by Eblito, which was acquired at 110 guineas; but the sire chiefly identified with the herd was Diaz 14272, full brother to Delamere, and a winner of championships at the National shows of both Scotland and England. Like Delamere he was bred by Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, having been acquired for Mr. Adamson at 90 guineas. More recent sires in use include the Pride of Aberdeen bull Price List, bred by the Earl of Strathmore, and by the noted breeding bull Fairy King of Kirkbridge; and Buskin, of the Beauty of Portlethen family, by Bacchus of Glamis, and out of Bonnet of Glamis, a first-prize winner on two occasions at the Highland and Agricultural show. Among the products of the herd may be mentioned the 200 guinea bull Blizzard which was so successfully shown by Mr. Findlay of Aberlour. In September, 1909, a sale was held, when there was a very keen demand, thirty-two head averaging £42 15s.

## COLLITHIE

The farm of Collithie is a somewhat celebrated place in the annals of polled cattle. The present tenant, Mr. James Bruce, has in his possession an oil-painting of the cows Jenny Lind 27 and Old Jenny Lind 34, the former the first-prize yearling at the Highland Society's show in 1847. These animals were bred by Mr. J. Pirie, Collithie, and were very much admired by the late Mr. M'Combie, who purchased Jenny Lind at a high price, and she became one of the matrons of the Tillyfour herd. Mr. Bruce started a herd of polled cattle in 1875, when he purchased eight heifers, bred by Mr. Morrison, Knockie-mill, Turriff. Seven of them were sold shortly afterwards, the animal retained being Fairy Queen 3063, by Elector 2nd 734,

descended from the old stock at Mains of Hatton. This cow proved remarkably useful. The other purchases were as follows: Pearl 3103, bred by Mr. Scott of Easter Tulloch, by Prince of Wales 2nd 3941; Sybil 2nd 1141, bred by Mr. Shaw, Bogfern, and descended from Jane of Bogfern 540, bred at Keillor; Charlotte of Bogfern 1257, bred by Mr. Shaw; Lucy of Morlich 2086, bred by Mr. Cran, Morlich; Elizabeth 2083, bred by Mr. Cran, of the Windsor branch of the Queen tribe; Queen Mary 4th 921, bred by Mr. Paterson, of the Mulben Mayflower family; Ida 8th 2594, bred at Drumin, of the Portlethen Ida family; and Julia of Shevado 3029, bred by Mr. Dingwall Fordyce, of the Portlethen Julia family. These cows were all purchased in 1876. In 1877, Fashion 982, of the Ballindalloch Lady Fanny family, was bought from Mr. Bruce, Burnside, Fochabers; and Princess Dagmar 2nd 3021, of the Matilda branch of the Queen tribe, from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood. The sires used included: Harry 3rd 661, bred at Bogfern, and descended from the Keillor herd; Hero of Mulben 861, bred by Mr. Paterson, of the Mulben Mayflower family; Khedive of Ballindalloch 1153, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, of the Pride family, and by the Erica bull Elchies 563; Keillor 2nd, by Keillor 1370, and out of Kate 3rd of Easter Tulloch 3562; and Lord Dundreary 1495, bred at Tillyfour, of the Kinnaird Rebecca family. The herd in 1882 numbered about thirty females, representing the families mentioned.

In 1877, a heifer, Rosebud, was sold to Mr. Henry Haynes, Drayton Basset, Tamworth; in 1878, Queen of Fernyflatt 2nd 2424, and Alicia 3980, were sold to Mr. Anderson, Boghead of Cobairdy; in 1878, four cows and four heifers were sold to Mr. Brown, Linkwood; in 1880, Ida 9th 3670, Julia of Collithie 3671, and Vine 4507, went to Mr. Mackenzie of Portmore, at £33 each; in 1881, Lulu 4526, Pauline 3672, Princess Dagmar 5th 4526, and Fair Lady 4525, were sold to Mr. Wilken, Waterside, at about £40 each, for exportation to the Hon. J. H. Pope, Canada; in 1881, Mr. Wilken bought Pearl of Springbank, dam Pearl 3013, for Mr. J. F. Foote, New Jersey, and Fair Flower 4726 for Hon. J. H. Pope; Princess Dagmar 6th 4827, sold to Mr. Wilken a short time previously, also going to Hon. J. H. Pope. As to the longevity of the breed, Mr. Bruce mentioned that in 1880 an old cow died at Collithie that in her seventeenth year had produced twin calves for the fifth time in succession.

Mr. Bruce's last public sale was almost a complete dispersion, inasmuch as he retained only a few females from which he has built up his present herd numbering fifteen

cows, etc. For several years after he commenced to rebuild the herd, he experienced a run of extremely bad luck. Lately he has had better fortune, and in 1909 fourteen cows calved, all doing well.

The bull recently used was bred by Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan; this bull is named Erigon 26825, a double Trojan-Erica. The calves by him give very considerable promise. The bull previously used was Veracity of Coynachie 24028, bred by Mr. Wilson. Prior to the introduction of the Coynachie bull Mr. Bruce used Evander of Elchies 19103, and before that two bulls bred by Mr. G. J. Walker, Portlethen. There has been little change in management. Mr. Bruce has always been inclined to allow the young stock as much open air as possible, as he thoroughly believes this is conducive to health.

#### CONGLASS

Mr. Stephen, Conglass, stated that the Aberdeenshire breed of cattle had been on that farm beyond his recollection. He bought a bull from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour in 1849, and afterwards had bulls from him frequently. A sire used was Malcolm of Bodiechell 269, that gained the second prize in the class of aged bulls at the Highland Society's show in 1858. This was an animal of excellent quality and great substance; he was the sire of the ox bred by Mr. Stephen which gained the Challenge Cup at the Royal Northern show in 1864, when three years old. Malcolm 2nd, got by Malcolm and from the Missie family at Conglass, was the best bull for getting first-class stock Mr. Stephen ever bred. He was the sire of two oxen, one of which gained the second prize, when four years old, at Birmingham, and first at Smithfield in 1868; the other ox, in 1869, gained the first prizes both at Birmingham and London, being also awarded at Birmingham the first prize as the best ox in the Scotch classes, as well as the extra prize offered by Mr. Ratcliffe. These oxen fetched 80 and 75 guineas respectively, and each carcass weighed 16½ cwt. At Christmas in 1871 Mr. Stephen again exhibited at Birmingham an ox four years old, whose dam was by Malcolm 2nd, and he gained the first prize. The polled ox with which Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour gained the first prize at Poissy in 1862, and the following year at Smithfield, was bred at Conglass, and was, Mr. Stephen informed us, heavier than the renowned ox Black Prince.

On the death of Mr. Stephen the herd was continued by his son.

## CORTACHY

The seventh Earl of Airlie commenced the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle many years ago, but it was not until about 1865 that he began to devote special attention to the formation of a herd that rapidly came to the front. Among the early purchases were Delia 1533, New Year's Day 1124, and Jessica 2nd 3231, from Mr. Whyte, Spott. Victoria of Kelly 345 was acquired from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and additions were also made from the Portlethen, Aldbar, Spott, The Thorn, Easter Tulloch, The Burn, and other herds. At the sale held by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour in 1874, Lord Airlie obtained four of the best-bred cows and heifers disposed of on that occasion. They were—Regina 1179, of the Pride family, purchased for 40 guineas; Sylph 2nd 1787, of the Queen tribe; Salvia 1781, of the Zara tribe, that cost 60 guineas; and Diana 1782, of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, at 76 guineas, being the highest price paid at the sale. Miss Macpherson 1252, of the Erica tribe, had been bought at Tullochallum for 90 guineas, and was secured by Lord Airlie at a very long price. At Tullochallum, in 1877, Lord Airlie purchased the heifer Dwina 3081, of the Rothiemay Georgina family, for 60 guineas. In the same year, at Mr. Hannay's sale at Corskie, Erica 4th 1697 was purchased for 101 guineas, and some others of lesser note. At the Montcoffer sale in 1878, Lord Airlie paid 46 guineas for the calf Pavilion 3772. She turned out a magnificent heifer, and it was a great misfortune that she died when under three years old. Several good animals were bought at Rothiemay in 1878, but the most important purchases were made at Tillyfour in 1880. At that sale three animals were acquired at an average of over £93 each. They were—Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174, at 135 guineas; Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, at 110 guineas; and the calf Pride of Aberdeen 23rd, at 35 guineas. Pride of Aberdeen 5th was the only daughter of the original Pride offered at the sale, and although in her thirteenth year, she looked fresh and useful. She had bred some of the finest members of this fashionable family produced at that period, among them Mr. Ferguson's national prize bull Shah, Mr. Hannay's Lilius of Tillyfour, and Sir George Macpherson Grant's Pride of Mulben. Sybil 1st, bred at Baads, won, among other honours, the first prize as a cow at the Highland Society's show in 1877, and the first prize and Challenge Cup for the best animal of the breed at Aberdeen the same year. Her daughter, Sybil 2nd, after a very distinguished career,

was sold to Lord Southesk for 180 guineas. Among other animals added at various times were Pride of Tarland 3148, Fair Lady 2159, Frances of Airlie 3050, Constance 4196, Nosegay 4th 2974, Lady Regula 4200, etc.

In the selection of sires, equal discretion was displayed. Bolshan 420, bred by Lord Southesk, a local prize-winner, by Jupiter 471, a son of Windsor 221, and out of Rhoda 566, a daughter of Cupbearer 59, was followed by the national prize bull Juryman 404, of the Ballindalloch Jilt tribe. Belus 749, a son of Juryman, and bred in the herd, was next used. Potentate 1199, bred at Kinochtry, got by Shah 680, and out of Princess 3rd 1771, of Mr. Ferguson's Princess tribe, proved a very useful stock sire. Logie the Laird 6th 1623, from Mr. Bowie's herd, got by Gainsborough 3rd 598, and from the same Lizzie family as produced the renowned Hanton 228, was secured at a long figure. Pontiff 1497, a son of Potentate, and descended from the Keillor herd, and Prince Chase 1454 of the Zara tribe, got by Challenger 1260, were also in service. Other sires used were the Erica bull Elcho 595, the Pride bull Provost 1259, and the Erica bull Ericson 1624—the two first-named bred at Ballindalloch, and the last bred in the herd.

The principal families represented were the Pride of Aberdeen, Erica, Sybil, Delia, Jessica, etc.

Among the show-yard honours won by the Cortachy herd in its earlier days were two second prizes at the Highland Society in 1879, with Pontiff 1497 and Pavilion 3772; two first prizes at the Highland Society's show in 1880, with the heifers Pavilion 3772 and Mirando 4204; a first and a second prize at Carlisle, with Ericson 1624 and Pavilion; and the first prize for two-year-old heifers at the Highland Society in 1881, with Miranda, descended from Colonel M'Inroy's old stock at The Burn. A large number of prizes were also gained at local shows.

Prior to 1882 two public sales had been held. At the sale in 1876, twenty-six head averaged over £35; and at the sale in 1880, forty-three head averaged over £30. In 1876, the Pride cow Regina was bought by Mr. Adamson, Bálquharn, for 70 guineas. At Mr. Adamson's sale in 1881, Regina fetched 105 guineas, and her daughters Pride of Aberdeen 18th 4321, and Pride of Aberdeen 25th 4331, 160 guineas and 50 guineas respectively—Regina and her two calves thus averaging £110.

A feature of the Cortachy herd is its superior milking-qualities. Lord Airlie was careful to select animals of noted milking strains, and he was able to produce records which

somewhat surprised those who disparaged the milking properties of the breed. To his lordship's efforts in this direction reference is made elsewhere.

Part of the herd was sold by public auction in 1882, when fifty-seven head realised over £6000. The average for fifty-seven head was £108 11s. 6d., and the highest price £535 10s., for the Erica cow Emerald of Airlie. In 1886, the larger portion of the Home Farm was let on lease to Mr. Robert Myles, and in that year a public sale was again held, the herd having since been very much reduced from what it formerly was. Mr. John Black, the factor at Cortachy, mentions that the principal sires used during the past twenty-five years were—Sir Maurice 1319, Rover of Powrie 4991, Primate 7082, Dandy Cock 9890, Roscommon 12938, Elmo of Hillockhead 14330, Judex of Glamis 16722, and Parmian 27252. The last named is the bull at present in use. The two bulls longest in use in the herd were Rover of Powrie and Judex of Glamis; they were both good stock sires, and produced some good specimens. Rover of Powrie was the sire of the three young bulls from Cortachy which gained the Fraser challenge cup at the show and sale of young bulls at Perth in the spring of 1904. Otherwise, Mr. Black adds, they have not been showing much from the herd for a good many years, unless an occasional animal at the local show. The herd, it may be added, is now very much diminished from what it once was—only about a dozen cows and a few young heifers being kept. The past season's crop of calves consisted of five females and six young bulls. This is about the extent of the herd it is proposed to keep for the present—about as many as the farm will maintain, in addition to the dairy cows required. Privateer of Cortachy 9550 gained the first prize among the young bulls at Perth in 1892, and was sold for £120 15s.

#### COYNACHIE AND DRUMFERGUE

The herd at Coynachie and Drumfergüe, the property of Mr. William Wilson, was founded by the late Mr. James Smith about the year 1850, he having then purchased a cow and a bull from the Rev. Mr. Rainy, Corse of Monellie, a famous breeder in his time; and on several occasions he secured cows from the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. In the year 1856 he bought one of Mr. M'Combie's cows that gained a prize at the Paris Exhibition of that year. The herd has now grown to be one of the largest in the United Kingdom, numbering at the present time close on two hundred animals. The strains in the herd embrace Prides



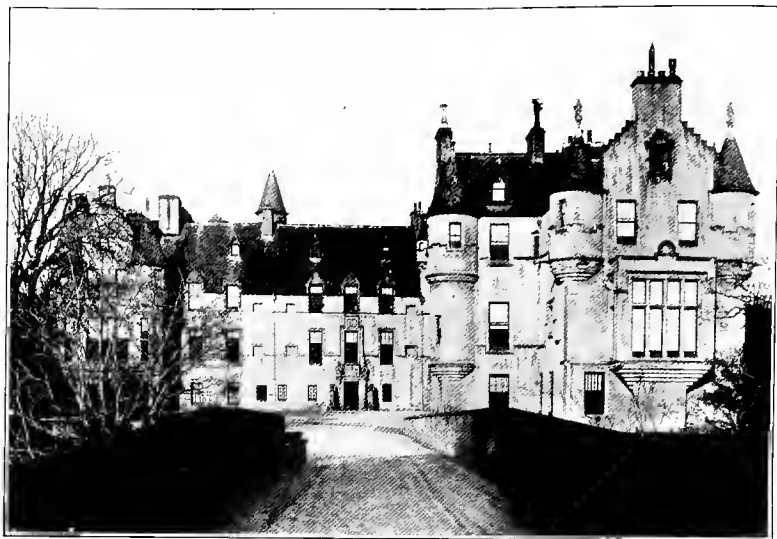
of Aberdeen, Mulben Prides, Trojan-Ericas, Sybils, Queen Mothers, Drumin Lucys, Prides of Drumfergue, and a few other tribes. The Prides of Aberdeen are descended from animals bought at Waterside and Inchgower, and the Mulben Prides from animals bred at Aberlour, Auchterarder House, Mulben, etc. The Trojan-Ericas were bought at Aboyne Castle and Auchorachan. The principal sires used in the herd were mostly bred at Guisachan, Finlarig, Ballindalloch, etc., and possibly one of the most useful of recent times was a home-bred bull Statesman of Coynachie 17309. He was followed by Margrave of Ballindalloch 19445, a noted prize winner that was first in his class at a Perth sale, and first at the Highland Society when a two-year-old, while he was prized out at the local shows when he was three years old.

The sires in use in the herd at present are three Trojan-Ericas and a Mulben Pride, viz.: Elatus 25509, bred by Mr. Kennedy, Doonholm, Ayr; Erin of Coynachie 26827, a home-bred bull by Enfield 21845, one of the purest bred Trojan-Ericas on both dam's and sire's side; Barclay Lad 27712, dam a Mulben Pride, sire a son of the champion Jeshurun 19257, Eynort 28057, an extra well-bred Trojan-Erica bred by Mr. Kerr, Harviestoun, Dollar, third in his class at Perth; he was sold at £105, and gained in 1909 first prize at Aberdeen, Strathbogie, Central Banffshire, and Banff shows. The stock are kept in a natural healthy condition, and the cows are famous for their milking properties. A good many animals have been exported from time to time, one of the most notable having been Queen Mother 7th of Drumfergue 31185, bought by Colonel Judy. When a two-year-old she gained first in her class at Chicago, was reserve champion of the whole show, and was sold for £750. It may be added that Mr. Wilson has taken the farm of Tochineal with entry at May, 1910.

#### CRAIGHEAD.

Mr. John B. Tulloch, Craighead, Auldearn, Nairn, says his father and grandfather kept polled cattle, but the present herd was begun in 1872. In that year Mr. Tulloch, then a young man, was sent by Mr. Stables, factor for Lord Cawdor to Tillyfour, and remained for a year with Mr. M'Combie. When he returned home Mr. Tulloch brought Charmers' Boy 1540, a bull calf out of old Charmer, first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show that year, and a Pride heifer, Elsy of Balquharn 10681. These were bought from Mr. M'Combie, and they turned out remarkably well, leaving a number of





CULLEN HOUSE,  
(THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.)



DALMENY HOUSE,  
(THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.)

excellent stock. The next addition was Mabel 11th, also a Pride, and one that did well, while the same may be said of Pride of Guisachan 46th that was also acquired. The next important purchase was an Erica from Sir George Macpherson Grant, which proved a good investment. The principal sires used in the herd were Melanthus, bred by Colonel Smith, Minmore; Cynic, bred by Lord Tweedmouth, Prince Errol, Juba of Ballindalloch, Echenique, Echion. Just now there are Eques of Ballindalloch and Ebonist of Ballindalloch. All these last-mentioned bulls were bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant. Mr. Tulloch likes the Prides best, the Ericas being of nice quality, but not of the same size. On the three farms of Craighead, Braevail and Mains of Moyness there are about 150 head of cattle, and they are all Prides and Ericas. Being far from a railway station not many of the animals have been shown. In 1901 Mr. Tulloch sent thirty to the United States of America: thirteen to Mr. Goodwin, and seventeen to Messrs. Williams and Canton, as well as single specimens at other times. Two were sent to the Argentine. The cows are kept in fair condition, but not forced in any way. The best of the bull calves are sold when a year old, and any not up to the mark are made into bullocks and fed off fat.

#### CULLEN HOUSE

The herd owned by the Countess Dowager of Seafield at Cullen House, Banffshire, is one of the largest, as it has also proved one of the most successful of the breed. It was commenced in 1881, when purchases were made at Portlethen. Further selections were made in 1882, at the Advie sale, when the late Earl of Seafield secured three animals—the five-year-old Judy of Advie 4440, of the old Rose of Advie tribe, at 200 guineas; the yearling heifer Princess Thyra 5417, at 105 guineas; and the calf Lucerne 7675, at 60 guineas. To these foundation purchases many additions have been made, including the Mountblairy Corskies, the Duchesses of Westertown, the Bogfern Sybils, the Georginas of Rothiemay, Fyvie Flowers, Coquettes of Ballindalloch, Trojan-Ericas, and Prides of Aberdeen. One of the most notable purchases was that of the cow Marie Lucy, bred by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. At Cullen House there have been raised from this cow a family known as Their Majestys of Cullen, which in the Fat Stock shows of this country have gained high honours. One of them Her Majesty of Cullen 5th, won champion honours at Birmingham and Smithfield in 1908. In the hands of Dr. Brown, Ohio, other members of the family have been

shown with great success. From the premier family of the herd was descended that rare yearling heifer *Our Pretty Rose*, which won champion honours at Inverness in 1909. At the shows of breeding stock the herd has been extensively shown, and many prizes have been won. *Cullen Kate*, of the *Georgina* of *Rothiemay* family—a sister of *Inchcorsie Kate*, which was second at *Birmingham* and *Smithfield*—was second at the *Royal show* and third at the *Highland*; while the bull *Bernadotte*, of the very old *Shempston Duchess* family, was first at the *Royal show* and second at the *Highland*. The greatest product of the herd is perhaps, however, *Mr. Kerr* of *Harviestoun's* noted show cow *Juana Erica*. The first bull regularly used in the herd was *Deveron Lad 2068*, bred by *Mr. Petrie*, *Glencorrie*. *Elcho's Favourite 3702*, by *Elcho*, and out of a *Sybil* cow, was very successfully used, while *Epigram*, a *Highland* champion, and a grandson of that wonderful breeding cow *Frailty*, and his son *Faultless*, were also in the herd for some time. More recent bulls have been *Portsmen* of *Aberlour 17040*, *Ergot* of *Finlarig 20476*, *Premier* of *Finlarig 17059*, and *Prince of Ake 24932*, the last-named of which is proving an exceptionally good breeder. *Early Effort 21778*, *Erasmus* of *Eshott 21856*, and *Earl of May 26711* are also among the sires used. The herd (which has all along been most successfully managed by *Mr. L. Beaton*, who has been very closely associated with *Aberdeen-Angus* herds) has been very largely drawn on for export purposes.

#### DALMENY

The *Dalmény* herd, the property of the *Earl of Rosebery*, was founded in 1891 by purchases from some of the leading herds in the North of Scotland, including those of the late *Sir George Macpherson Grant*, the late *Mr. Geddes* of *Blairmore*, and the herds at *Woodhead*, *Drumin*, *Dalmore*, *Castle Craig*, and *Waterside* of *Forbes*. From the last-named there was purchased *Pride of Aberdeen 113th*, whose granddam was the noted *Pride of Aberdeen 7th*, by *Derby 377*, out of *Mr. M'Combie's* original *Pride of Aberdeen*. *Pride of Aberdeen 7th* was the dam of *Pride of Aberdeen 9th*, the highest priced cow at the *Tillyfour* dispersion sale, and was one of the members of *Mr. M'Combie's* famous *Paris* group. The herd at present numbers about seventy head, and includes specimens of some of the most noted families of the breed—*Trojan-Ericas*, *Kildonan-Ericas*, *Prides of Aberdeen*, *Lady Idas*, *Blackbirds*, *Ruths of Tillyfour*, and *Drumin Lucys*.

The sires used in the herd have always been of the highest

standard, including Marquis of Moray 9387, of the Ballindalloch K. Prides, a noted sire and winner of many prizes. He was followed by the Trojan-Erica Edenhall, which proved a great sire, being winner of many first and champion prizes. He again was succeeded by another Trojan-Erica, Eulenberg, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, and purchased for Dalmeny from the herd of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria at Abergeldie. Klondyke, another Pride of Aberdeen, bred by Colonel M'Inroy, was used for two years with good results. He was exported to Canada, where he has proved a very useful sire, and won a large number of prizes.

The sire at present in use, Ebbero 20399, is a highly-bred Trojan-Erica, by the noted Delamere. Ebbero is the highest priced bull of the breed that has yet been sold by public auction in this country, and is proving a valuable sire, his young stock having already taken foremost places in strong competition. He was the sire of Dalmeny Lady Ida 3rd, the female champion at Smithfield in 1906.

The herd has had a very successful show-yard career since its foundation, having taken high honours at all the principal shows in England and Scotland. Among other awards, it has already won the female championship three times with Aberdeen-Angus heifers, and also the King's Challenge Cup at Smithfield for the best animal in the show bred by the exhibitor.

The demand from abroad for animals from the Dalmeny herd has been very keen, and large numbers have been exported to the Argentine, South Africa, Canada, and the United States. It was from Dalmeny that Colonel Judy purchased Queen Mother 7th of Drumfergus, which, after winning the championship at Chicago, was sold by public auction for £750. The herd is kept in natural breeding condition, being grazed in the park for about seven months in the year, and housed through the winter months, the cows being stalled and the young stock kept in open courts. As a ready market has always been found for the young stock, it has never been found necessary to have a public sale, except for the young bulls, which are usually disposed of at the Perth sales in February, where they have always met a good demand.

#### DALMORE

The Dalmore herd, the property of Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, is, on the female side, composed entirely of the Lady Idas—all in direct descent from Maydew of Montbletton 5396, the last heifer calf the grand old cow Lady Ida 1021 had. Old breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle will recollect the purchase at Mr.

Walker's memorable sale at Montbletton in 1882 of Lady Ida 1021 and her heifer calf at foot, Maydew of Montbletton 5396 for 235 guineas for the Dalmore herd. At that sale five females of the Lady Idas averaged £258, and were principally purchased by American buyers. What drew Mr. Mackenzie's attention to this noted family was their grand constitution and great wealth of natural flesh carried on fine bone, while they were withal good milkers. Lady Ida was also a noted prize-taker, and all these characteristics she imparted to her progeny in a marked degree. She lived until she was nineteen years old, and had fifteen calves, most of them prominent prize-takers, the last being Sir Iver 4308 calved at Dalmore and retained as a stock sire. Her progeny have been in great favour in this country and also abroad, particularly in America and Canada.

In 1893 Mr. Mackenzie disposed of his herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle owing to changes in farming arrangements, and to give purchasers every opportunity he did not retain any of them. Among the cows sold was Maydew of Montbletton, which passed to the Naughton herd. At the Naughton dispersion sale in 1896 Mr. Mackenzie bought back his favourite Maydew of Montbletton, then in her fifteenth year, with her heifer calf Make Haste 24001 at foot, and she was in calf to Edric 9110, the produce being Ideal Ida 25727 still in the herd. The following is a note of the prizes taken by Maydew of Montbletton's stock, this cow having inherited her dam's good qualities and having also been a great milker: Lord Ivory 5430 won first prize at the Royal Northern show, Aberdeen, and second at the Highland Society show, Glasgow, in 1888, when a yearling; also third prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Jubilee show, Windsor, in 1889, as a two-year-old. Lady Ida 5th won first prize at the Royal show, Windsor, in 1889, and second at the Highland Society's show, Melrose, as a yearling.

At the sale at Dalmore in 1893 Lady Ida 7th 16725, in calf to The Black Knight 1809, passed to the Rosehaugh herd and produced Lady Ida of Rosehaugh 21706, which Mr. Mackenzie purchased at the Rosehaugh sale in 1894.

The Dalmore herd is thus descended entirely from Maydew of Montbletton and her two daughters Make Haste 24001 and Ideal Ida 25727, and also her granddaughter Lady Ida of Rosehaugh 21706.

This herd is the closest in descent to Lady Ida in existence. All the stock bulls used in the herd have been of the Ballindalloch Trojan-Erica, and Pride of Aberdeen families, of the most select breeding.

The sires have included Even Echoer 23198, Exedo 19109,



DALMORE and the LADY IDAS.  
(MR. ANDREW MACKENZIE.)



BLANDSFORT.  
(MR. HUM. BLAND.)





Euzon 14377, Edric 9110, Colonel Plumer 17629, The Black Knight 1809, Sir Iver 4308, and Grampian of Montbleton 1838. It is interesting to note that every bull used traces descent to that king of sires, Young Viscount 736, so that the two most prominent animals in the pedigrees of the herd are on the dam's side, Lady Ida 1021, and on the sire's side Young Viscount 736, a unique foundation to build upon.

The herd at the close of 1908 was composed of twenty-seven females and eight bull-calves. There were also three stock bulls as follows:—the Ballindalloch Trojan-Erica—Even Echoer 23198, which traces descent from Sir Iver 4308, the last calf of Lady Ida and bred at Dalmore; he was a bull of great substance, flesh, and quality, and mated well with the Ballindalloch Ericas; the Pride of Aberdeen yearling bull, Prince Bluff of Ballindalloch 28519 descended from the noted cow Pride of the Tervie 7060 by Young Viscount 736 and also from the Lady Ida bull Vesuvius 7257; and the Lady Ida bull Lord Ivo 27089, sire Colonel Plumer 17629, which was descended from Kinswoman by Young Viscount 736.

With reference to the herd of Lady Idas at Dalmore, it is interesting to note that they are descended from old Lady Ida. As already mentioned, this valuable cow died at Dalmore in 1885 in her nineteenth year, and Mr. Mackenzie has at present a granddaughter of hers, while the rest of the herd runs into the third, fourth, and fifth generations—all with a striking family resemblance. They carry a great cover of natural flesh on fine bone, and all are capital milkers.

Mr. Mackenzie's intention is to confine the herd to the Lady Idas on the female side, and to use bulls of the most select breeding with, if possible, a dash of Lady Ida blood, so as to breed in line; this should make the bulls bred very impressive.

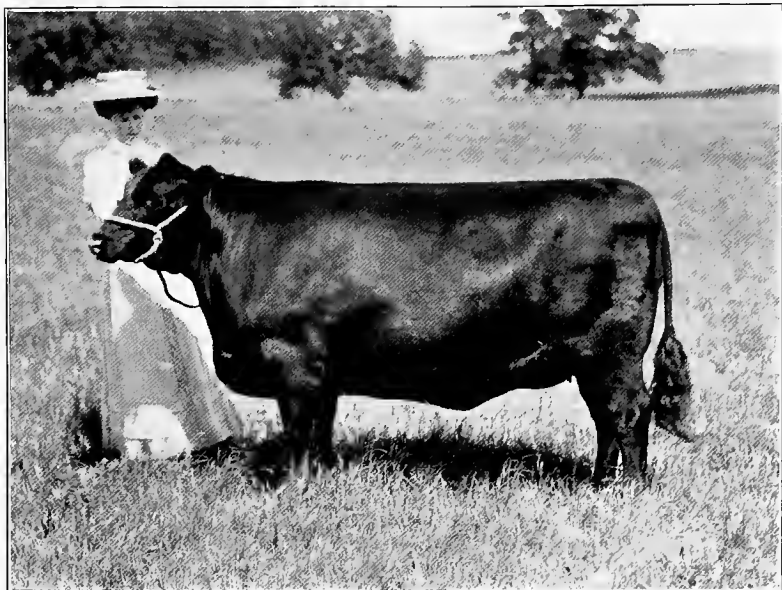
#### DOONHOLM

Mr. Kennedy of Doonholm, Ayrshire, began the establishment of a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in 1900. One of his first purchases was Molly of Morlich 23902, in calf to Rover of Craibstone 12948, and she produced Myrica 32175. Myrica is a cow of great substance and quality, and has been a regular and successful breeder. Amongst others she is the dam of Mythologist 26030, second prize yearling bull at the Highland show, 1907, and first at the Northumberland County show at Tynemouth, same year—afterwards exported to the Argentine; of Mondello 27193, first-prize yearling bull at Royal and Highland shows, 1908, and still in the herd; of

Morello, winner at the Dublin show and sale, February, 1909. Myrica is dam also of Myronia 39207, placed second in the cow class at the Highland, 1909, the only time she has been exhibited. At the Rev. Mr. Bolden's sale, 1900, besides others, were purchased the Ericas Even 26499 and Evasion of Preston 27939, full sisters. Even has produced some good animals, notably Euroto 39206, who in 1908 as a three-year-old cow was first and champion female at the Royal, also first in the cow class and winner of the Ballindalloch Cup at the Highland. Evasion is dam of the stock bull Evarra 20507 himself the winner of numerous prizes, and the sire of many winners, three of his progeny having been first in their respective classes in 1908 at both the Royal and the Highland shows. Euroto has been chosen by the Council of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society as the representative female of the breed to be exhibited, by enlarged photographs under the auspices of the British Board of Agriculture, at the Brussels International Exhibition and at Buenos Ayres Centenary Exhibition, both to be held this year (1910).

In the Spring of 1901 the Blackbird Glamis-bred yearling bull Mondamin 20240 was placed at the head of the herd. He proved a valuable sire, mating exceedingly well with the cows that had been so carefully selected; his stock amply justifying the high price paid for him. He was the sire of the grand breeding bull Evarra; the champion cow of 1908, Euroto; the second-prize cow Myronia at the Highland, 1909; the second-prize bull Mythologist at the Highland, 1907, and of other high-class stock. At Mr. Egginton's dispersion sale, 1901, Equable 24029 and Quines 29954 were added to the herd. Equable is dam and granddam of some of the best females at Doonholm. Her daughter Eruca 34049 by Mailbag, a cow of great quality, is dam of Ermosa 42354, first-prize yearling at the Royal and Highland shows, 1908, and first at Glasgow, and second at the Highland 1909. Eruca is dam also of Esperanto 28006 by Mythologist, now at the head of the herd of Captain Greer, Curragh Grange, Ireland, and of the bull Escovedo 29225, a youngster of great promise, by Mondello, selected by Mr. John Roberts, C.M.G., for his herd in New Zealand, and shipped there as a calf in the autumn of 1909. Quines won many prizes, including two championships, and is represented in the herd by Quisisana 29210.

In 1902 at Mr. Whitburn's dispersion sale Emita of Addington 32928, then a yearling, was purchased at a high figure. The following year she took first prize at the Jubilee Show of the Angus Society at Forfar. She is a cow of beautiful quality, an extraordinary milker, and is a breeder



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

ELLEN TERRY, 40745.  
(MR. JAMES KENNEDY.)



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

EUROTO, 39206.  
(MR. JAMES KENNEDY.)



of rare merit, being the dam of Eblis 23069 sold to Mr. Garden Duff of Hatton, in whose hands he won numerous first prizes, including first at the Highland in 1906, and proved a successful sire. She is dam also of another bull, Emilion 24357 exported to Tasmania. Of Emita's daughters may be mentioned Ellen Terry 40745 who was first-prize two-year-old heifer at the Royal and Highland shows, and reserve female champion at the latter in 1908.

Of more recent additions there may be mentioned Esoteric of Glamis 36429, Lobelia of Glamis 38201, and Perilla of Glamis 28203, purchased at the Earl of Strathmore's dispersion sale in 1904; also Beneficient Maid 33751 and Evrosa 39029, bought from the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, in 1905 and 1908 respectively. Esoteric of Glamis is dam of Ermelo 29214, by Mondello, easy winner of first prize in a large class of yearling bulls at Perth, February, 1910, and sold there at the top price of the sale to Captain Greer, Curragh Grange. She is dam also of Errico 26840 by Evarra, now in the herd of Major Lambart, Beauparc, Ireland, where he has been a winner.

#### EARNSIDE

The herd that belonged to Mr. James Mackessack, was founded about fifty years ago by purchases from Mr. Robertson, Burnside, Ballindalloch. Mr. Mackessack, in 1871, bought from Mr. Paterson, Mulben, Queen Mary of Mulben 1043, of the Mayflower family, got by Jupiter 471, and from her descended an excellent tribe, the cow having had twin calves four years consecutively. Another good sort traced from Florence 3142, bought from Mr. Brown, Westertown, by President of Westertown 354, and representing Mr. Brown's Victoria family. At the Tillyfour sale in 1871, Mr. Paterson, Mulben, bought for Mr. Mackessack the cow Dido of Tillyfour 3257, with heifer calf by Cupbearer of Ballindalloch 451 (subsequently named Flora of Earnside 2113). The price was 45 guineas, and the family from which these animals were descended was the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe. At the Westertown dispersion in 1874, Mr. Mackessack secured Lady Ann 926 for 39 guineas. Barbara 2nd 989, got by Alaster 2nd 462, and out of Barbara of Easter Skene 808, came from the Easter Skene herd. Fanny 1061, of the Rothiemay Miss Morrison family, and by Damascus 495, was bought at Mr. Tayler's sale in 1872 for 47 guineas. At Mr. Hannay's sale in 1878, Crocus 1400, of the Montbletton or Balwylo Isabella family, was acquired for 50 guineas. A specimen of the

Leochel Lass family at Houghton was bought at a high price. The sires used were obtained from Burnside, Ballindalloch, Drumin, and Aboyne Castle. Among them were the Jilt bull Jester 472, and the Drumin bull Scotia 789, the former fourth, and the latter second at Highland Society's shows. The stock took a creditable position at the Moray and Nairn county shows, notwithstanding that the animals were not forced for exhibition. The herd has been continued by Mrs. Mackessack.

#### FASQUE

The late Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., founded a herd in 1863. The first animals bought were the yearling bull Rudolph and the cow Engenie 458, from Balwylo. Rudolph was out of Ruby 713, a daughter of Keepsake 427, and Eugenie was by Rob Roy 56, and out of Victoria 428, a well-known prize cow. Of the heifers added from time to time two were from Portlethen, two from The Thorn, four from Haddo House, and one from Easter Skene. The sires bought for use in the herd were Adrian 439, from Portlethen; Harry 440, from Easter Tulloch; Serapis 998, from Easter Skene; Diamond 1862, from Aboyne Castle; and Donald Roger 1719, from Greenmyre, Old Meldrum. Adrian 2nd 622 Milton 621, and Negro 1398, bulls bred at Fasque, were also successful stock-getters. Adrian was sold to the late Sir George Macpherson Grant; Adrian 2nd, to Mr. Skinner, Drumin; and Serapis, to Mr. Bean, Balquhain. The cow Eugenie 3910 (a granddaughter of the Balwylo cow) was a remarkable animal, having at thirteen years old produced thirteen calves, all of which came to maturity. Her stock were very successful, having taken the highest honours when exhibited at local shows; and Adrian 2nd, out of Eugenie, sire Adrian, was second as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's show, and again second in the aged class, when the property of Mr. Skinner, Drumin. Emilie 2513, his full sister, was first at the Highland Society as a one-year-old. Eurydice 2515, by Harry, and out of Eugenie, was third at the Highland Society as a yearling. Adrian, bought at Portlethen when a calf, carried the first prizes at all the local shows, second at the Highland Society's show as a two-year-old, and first in the aged class when three years old at Kelso in 1872. Serapis, bought at Easter Skene when a calf, was first at all the local shows, and first at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1877 as a two-year-old.

The herd at Fasque, which now belongs to Sir John R. Gladstone, is one of the oldest in the country, and has a

history antecedent to the date mentioned above, it having been nearly exterminated by rinderpest before 1863. It now comprises specimens of the Erica, Myrtle of Fasque, Susannah of Fasque, Lizzie of Fasque, Esther of Fasque, and Elsinores of Fasque tribes. The bulls used in the herd have included Mein Herr 16901, Puzzle 15947, Quartz 12912, Bugler 16618, Field Marshal 5374, Arabi of Fasque 2457, Diamond of Fasque 1862, etc. Sires now in the herd are Earl Marshal 20389, and Prince Forfeit of Ballindalloch 24927.

#### FORGLEN MAINS

The Forglen Mains herd was founded in the early eighties by the late Sir Robert J. Abercromby, Bart., who laid the foundation principally on representatives of the Miss Morrison family from the very old herd at Bognie. Other purchases were made of animals representing strains which had been long bred in Aberdeenshire. Much care was taken in the selection of sires for use in the herd. For a beginning there was purchased Prince Leopold 1599 from the herd of Mr. Tayler, Glenbarry, which was followed by Honest Knight 6801, bred by Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, and a son of The Black Knight. Another sire used in the herd was El Dorado 6690 bred at Ballindalloch, of the Erica family, and by Royal George; while he was followed by Gay Boy 8349, a bull of the Lady Ida family, bred by Dr. Clement Stephenson, and by the Erica bull Evander. On the death of Sir Robert in 1895, the herd, which enjoyed considerable popularity locally, was dispersed. A commencement has been made, however, with the laying of the foundation of another herd, the present proprietor, Sir George W. Abercromby, Bart., taking a deep interest in the breed. The foundation stock has been purchased mostly from the herd of the Countess of Seafield, tracing back to the Sybils through the Hatton herd, and to the Marjorys of Haughton, from which came the Countess of Seafield's Smithfield champion of 1908. The bull used in the herd for the last two or three years has been Blencathra 24172, a K. Pride, bred by Colonel M'Inroy of The Burn, and by his well known prize-winning Ben Vrackie 16290.

#### GLAMIS CASTLE

The herd at Glamis was founded about 1879 by the late Earl of Strathmore. The first selections were made at the Mulben sale, and at the Ballindalloch and Drumin joint sales



in that year. Beauty of Garline, the foundress of the Beauty of Glamis family, and Sweetheart 2nd were among the early purchases. Neptune was also purchased from Ballindalloch as a sire. During several years following 1879, cows from such noted families as the Violet of Montbletton, Blackbird of Corskie, Blanche of Advie, Pride of Aberdeen, Sybil, Isla, Trojan and Kildonan Ericas and Spott Jipseys were purchased, and with these the herd was established. In the first edition of this History, published in 1882, it was remarked that the herd had been gathered together from the best sources, and under Mr. Ralston's care it had even then acquired a high reputation, the selections having been prudently made, and the home management doing full justice to the fine material collected.

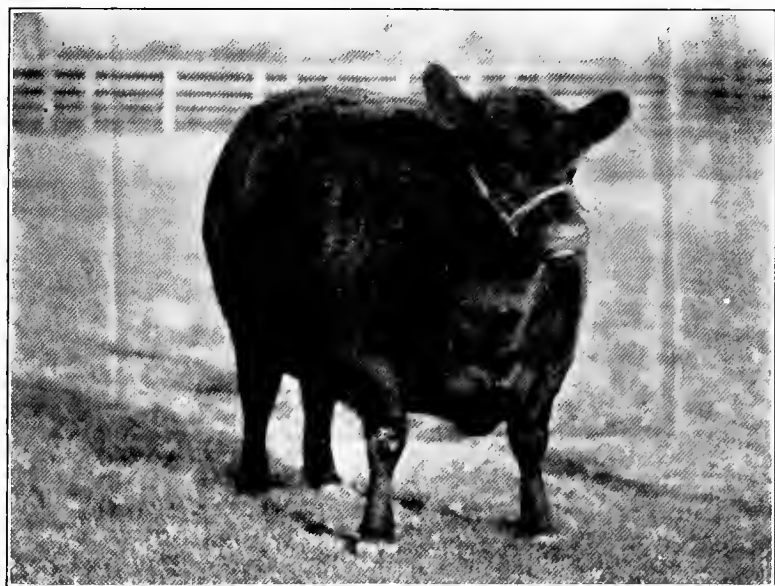
In the earlier days the most famous animal was Sybil 4th, which won first at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1881. From that date onwards the herd was most carefully bred. The period from 1895 until the sale in 1904, when the herd was practically dispersed, was one of phenomenal successes for Glamis, both at the breeding and fat stock shows, which proves what care in selecting and mating animals will do. The principle adopted in this herd was to select well-bred animals of good shapes and to mate them with specimens equally well bred, with the view to improving the breed, rather than by following the lines of any particular fashionably-bred family. A note of the show-yard career of the Glamis herd from 1895 and 1903 is appended, and all must admit that in pursuing this system of breeding, the success of animals of different strains is very marked. It is perhaps worthy of note that the Glamis herd has been more famed for producing better heifers than bulls.

On the succession of the present Earl of Strathmore to the title and estates it was found expedient to let one of the home farms, and to disperse the herd, which, for the preceding twenty-five years, had been bred so carefully and successfully, only a few representatives of some of the best families being kept for the purpose of carrying on the herd on a reduced scale. The sale took place in September 1904, when sixty-six head of all ages were disposed of. The following were the averages of the different ages and classes which were sold on that occasion:—

|                             | £  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Cows ... ..                 | 52 | 5  | 7  |
| Two-year-old heifers ... .. | 71 | 8  | 0  |
| Yearling heifers ... ..     | 51 | 19 | 6  |
| Bulls ... ..                | 56 | 14 | 0  |
| Bull calves ... ..          | 19 | 17 | 6  |
| Heifer calves ... ..        | 27 | 4  | 8  |



MINX OF GLAMIS, 22408.  
(EARL OF STRATHMORE.)



JU-JU OF GLAMIS, 24826.  
(EARL OF STRATHMORE.)



The sale took place when the price of Aberdeen-Angus cattle had reached low-water mark.

On referring to the list of prizes gained by the Glamis herd during the period from 1895 to 1904 it will be found that it was represented eight times in the yearling heifer class at the Highland Society's shows, and succeeded in that period in gaining seven first prizes. In one instance only, viz. Inverness, 1901, had the Glamis representative to give place to an animal from another herd. If possible, the fat stock show record is even more wonderful, for in this case the animals from Glamis had to compete with all classes and breeds of cattle. It will be observed from the record that between the years of 1896 and 1904 the Glamis herd was represented at the Birmingham Fat Stock show six times, and in that period succeeded in winning the championship and every other possible prize four times and the cup in the class, and for best Scot six times. In like manner, during the same period at the Smithfield Fat Stock show, representatives were exhibited seven times, and won the championship four times, reserve for this prize once, breed cup six times, and first in class seven times, besides winning outright the only challenge cup presented by the late Queen Victoria. The above successes are all the more remarkable, as in only one instance (in 1904) was there more than one animal put into training for these shows in one year.

The show record of the herd is so remarkable that a list of the chief prizes gained at National shows from 1895 to 1904 is appended:—

#### SHOWS OF BREEDING STOCK

1895.—Highland Society's Show, Dumfries: Minx of Glamis (22408) (Black-bird), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Rivena of Glamis (22410) (Rachel), 4th prize, yearling heifer. Appraiser of Glamis (11422) (Georgina), 2nd prize, yearling bull.

1896.—Highland and Agricultural Society, Perth: Erica of Glamis (23568) (Trojan), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Agricultural Show, Aberdeen: Erica of Glamis (23568), 2nd prize, yearling heifer.

1897.—Royal Agricultural Show, Manchester: Fairy King (11662) (Trojan-Erica), 1st prize and reserve champion. Ju Ju (24826) (Jipsey), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Estelle (24824) (Kildonan-Erica), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Highland and Agricultural Society Show, Glasgow: Fairy King, 1st prize, aged bull. Ju Ju (24826), 1st prize, yearling heifer. May of Glamis (24827) (May Flower), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Show, Aberdeen: Fairy King, 1st prize, aged bull, champion of breed, and winner of M'Combie Cup. Elena (17774) (Queen of Rothiemay), 1st prize cow. Erica of Glamis (23568), 2nd prize, two-year-old heifer. Ju Ju (24826), 1st prize, yearling heifer. May (24827), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Fairy King, Elena, Erica, and Ju Ju also won the group prize.

1898.—Royal Agricultural Show, Birmingham: May of Glamis (24827) 1st prize, two-year-old heifer and best female. Estelle (24824), 2nd prize, two-

year-old heifer. Highland and Agricultural Show, Kelso : May of Glamis (24827), 1st prize, two-year-old heifer and gold medal for best animal of breed. Estelle (24824), 2nd prize, two-year-old heifer. Victoria of Glamis (26198) (Queen-Mother), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Electra of Glamis (26185) (Kildonan-Erica), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Edinburgh Agricultural Society Show : May of Glamis (24827), 1st prize, two-year-old heifer and best female. Estelle (24824), 2nd prize, two-year-old heifer. Victoria of Glamis (26198), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Electra of Glamis (26185), 3rd prize, yearling heifer.

1899.—Highland and Agricultural Society Show, Edinburgh : Aquilegia (27632) (Georgina), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Show, Aberdeen : Aquilegia (27632), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Angus Agricultural Association Show, Brechin : Aquilegia (27632), 1st and champion of breed.

1900.—Royal Agricultural Show, York : Bonnet (29275) (Fanny of Kinnaird), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Brunhilde (29276) (Miss Watson), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Highland and Agricultural Society Show, Stirling : Bonnet (29275), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Brunhilde (29276), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Home-made (29279), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Agricultural Show, Aberdeen : Brunhilde (29276), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Bonnet (29275), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Homemade (29279), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Angus Agricultural Association Show, Dundee : Brunhilde (29276), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Bonnet (29275), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Homemade (29279), 3rd prize, yearling heifer.

1901.—Highland and Agricultural Show, Inverness : Bonnet (29275), 1st prize, two-year-old and champion female. Preciosa of Glamis (30940) (Pride of Aberdeen), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Layia (30938) (Queen-Mother), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Show, Aberdeen : Bonnet (29275), 1st prize, two-year-old heifer, gold medal, and M'Combie's Cup. Preciosa (30940), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Elegy (30934), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Veneer, Bonnet, Preciosa, and Elegy won the group prize.

1902.—Royal Agricultural Show, Carlisle : Preciosa (30940), 1st prize, two-year-old heifer. Elegy (30934), 4th prize, two-year-old heifer. Hibiscus of Glamis (32791) (Heather Blossom), 1st prize, yearling and champion female. Mahonia of Glamis (32793) (Blackbird), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Highland and Agricultural Society Show, Aberdeen : Preciosa (30934), 1st prize, two-year-old and champion female. Elegy (30934), 3rd prize, two-year-old heifer. Hibiscus (32791), 1st prize, yearling heifer. Mahonia (32793), 3rd prize, yearling heifer. Magnolia (32792) (Pride of Aberdeen), 5th prize, yearling heifer.

1903.—Highland and Agricultural Show, Dumfries : No entries. Royal Agricultural Show, London : Vintage of Glamis (34705) (Queen-Mother), 1st prize, yearling heifer and reserve champion. Exotic of Glamis (34699) (Kildonan), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Royal Northern Show, Aberdeen : Vintage (34705), 1st prize, yearling, cup for best animal, M'Combie's prize, and Polled Cattle Society's gold medal for best animal. Exotic (34699), 2nd prize, yearling heifer. Panard of Glamis (34704) (Patience), 3rd prize, yearling heifer.

#### FAT STOCK SHOWS

1896.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Minx of Glamis (22408), 1st in class, Best Scot, President's Prize for best beast in show (champion prize), The Elkington Challenge Cup, ditto, The Thorley, ditto, The Webb, ditto. Smithfield Fat Stock Show (London) : Minx of Glamis (22408), 1st in class, The Breed Cup, best heifer in Show, Champion plate for best animal, Queen's Challenge Cup for best beast in Show, Gold Medal for breeder, Gold Medal for feeder.

1898.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Ju Ju of Glamis (24826), Queen Victoria's Special Cup to commemorate 50th Anniversary of Exhibition, 1st in class, best Scot, President's Prize for best beast in Show (champion prize), The Elkington Challenge Cup ditto, The Thorley ditto, The Webb ditto. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Ju Ju of Glamis (24826), 1st in class, Breed Cup,

best heifer in Show, Champion Plate for best animal, Queen's Challenge Cup for best beast in Show, Gold Medal to breeder, Gold Medal to feeder, three Centenary Medals.

1899.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Victoria of Glamis (26198), 1st in class, best Scot. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Victoria of Glamis (26198), 1st in class, best animal of breed, Queen's Challenge Cup of £150 for best animal bred by exhibitor.

1900.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Aquilegia (27632), 1st in class, best Scot. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Aquilegia (27632). 1st in class, winning outright the Queen's Challenge Cup of £150 for best animal bred by exhibitor.

1901.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Brunhilde (29276), 1st in class, best Scot, President's Prize for best beast in Show (champion prize), Elkington Cup, Thorley Cup, Webb Cup, Maisemore Cup. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Brunhilde, 1st in class, Breed Cup, best heifer in Show, Champion Plate for best animal, Gold Medal to breeder, Gold Medal to feeder.

1902.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Layia (30938), 1st in class, best Scot, President's Prize (Champion Prize), Elkington Cup, Thorley Cup, Webb Cup, Maisemore Cup, Tipper Cup. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Layia (30938), 1st in class, Breed Cup, best heifer in Show, Champion Plate for best animal in Show, King Edward VII. Challenge Cup, Gold Medal to breeder, Gold Medal to feeder.

1903.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show and Smithfield (London) Fat Stock Show : No entries.

1904.—Birmingham Fat Stock Show : Vintage of Glamis (30705), not shown. Smithfield Fat Stock Show : Vintage of Glamis, 1st in class, Breed Cup, Reserve to Champion, Reserve for King Edward VII. Cup.

### HARVIESTOUN CASTLE

This herd, the property of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar, N.B., was founded in 1899 by the purchase of several females at Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael's dispersion sale at Castlecraig. One of them was the two-year-old Kinochtry Princess Pastille 25441, by Egerton 10796, a heifer that turned out a very fine breeding cow, being dam of, among others, Princess Pansy, winner of many firsts, including Dublin and Dumfries Highland, and Princess Petal, first at Perth as a yearling. Further additions were made the same year from Mr. Grant, Advie Mains; Mr. Maconachie, Ardoch, and the late Sir G. M. Grant, Ballindalloch. From Advie came Erin of Advie 30159, an Erica, by Kidnapper, a true breeder, and a very heavy milker; Ardoch supplied the Miss Burgess heifer Bonny Maid 27248, a typical Angus of rare feminine character, and one that has proved to be a very good addition to the herd. She is now twelve years old, and has bred eight heifer calves, some of which have been sold at high prices; while from Ballindalloch came the Erica cow Eugola 25492, by Goldsworthy. Eugola was sold some years later, but two of her heifers, Evergood 35859, by Kidnapper, and Eugreta 40753, by the Miss Burgess bull Baron Burgess, have been

retained in the herd. Later on, purchases were made from several famous herds. From the late Mr. Thomas Smith's herd at Powrie came the well-known Royal champion Pride of Powrie 9th, a Pride, by Monarch 8th, and shortly after a Pride heifer calf, Pride of Powrie 14th 34608, that later on won first at Dumfries Highland. From Mr. Chalmers's old-established herd at Aldbar there was purchased, as a heifer, the good breeding Erica cow Ethné 35223, by Kriston 18021. A fortunate purchase was that of the Erica heifer Juana Erica 36285, from the Countess of Seafield. She had a wonderful unbeaten show career after joining the Harviestoun herd, winning, among many other prizes, championship of the breed at the Royal, the Royal Dublin (twice), and Highland shows. Perhaps even better for the herd, she has been a regular breeder of good stock. One of her daughters, Juanita Erica 42362, won, as a two-year-old, firsts at the Royal and the Highland shows. Evoluta 37425 by Kriston 18021, a heifer that is breeding good stock at Harviestoun (a son of hers, Evansville, coming first in the bull class at Perth), Evocate 42184, and Evodina 42185 were three Erica heifers acquired from the Ballindalloch herd. Purchases have also been made from the herds of the late Lord Strathmore at Glamis; Mr. Hunter, Selaby, and Mr. Bruce, Tochineal. The herd consists of four families namely—Erica, Pride of Aberdeen, Miss Burgess, and Kinochtry Princess, and numbers at present about eighty head. The stock bulls used in the past have been Mario of Ballindalloch 11886 and Kidnapper 9300, both bred at Ballindalloch, Buttress, bred at Castlecraig, and the home-bred Parsee of Harviestoun 22401. At present the stock bulls are the two champions, Prince of the Wassail 23751 and Elect of Ballindalloch, both bred at Ballindalloch. In the selection of foundation stock, not only good pedigree, but good individual merit was required, and females of the four selected families have been purchased as opportunities occurred. For stock bulls only the very best obtainable have been used, and the policy followed has been to keep only the very best of the heifers to come in as cows.

Several export sales have been made, including Parsee (a Perth first-prize winner), but owing to the desire to keep and breed from the best procurable, very few females have been disposed of. In the show-yard the herd has won many prizes, among them breed championships at the Royal Dublin, in 1906 and 1907, at the Highland, in 1906 and 1908, and at the Royal, in 1907. The Leinster cup for the best group of Aberdeen-Angus at the Royal Dublin show was won in 1907. As to the future of the breed, Mr. Kerr is of opinion that, if



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

JUANA ERICA, 36285.  
(MR. J. ERNEST KERR.)



*Photo by A. Brown & Co.]*

ELECT OF BALLINDALLOCH, 25518.  
(As a two-year-old.)  
(MR. J. ERNEST KERR.)





breeders would always bear in mind that it is from the best class of stock only that the world-wide reputation of the Aberdeen-Angus breed can be maintained, there need be no doubt.

#### HATTON CASTLE

Mr. Garden Duff of Hatton established his herd in 1877 by the purchase of two cows at Mr. Hannay's sale at Corskie. One of them—Fred's 4th Darling 1923, of the Ballindalloch Sybil tribe—was bought for 98 guineas, and bred well. Mr. Duff also made purchases at the draft sale of Lord Aberdeen's herd in 1879, at the Aboyne draft sale in 1879, and at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880. At the Tillyfour dispersion the Pride cow Royalty 3053 was bought for 80 guineas. The herd in 1882 numbered 38 head, consisting of 3 Prides, 8 of other branches of the Queen tribe, 10 Ballindalloch Sybils, 4 Kinnaird Fannys, and 3 Aboyne Livelys, etc. In a comparatively short time Mr. Duff had thus collected specimens of some of the very best tribes of the day. The stock sire was the Erica bull Viscount 2nd 1743, half-brother on the dam's side to Young Viscount 736.

The herd (the property of Mr. Garden A. Duff) at present consists of 20 cows, 19 calves, 7 two-year-old heifers, 9 year-old heifers, 3 bulls. The stock bulls are: 1. Edmund of Aberlour 26744, bred by Mr. J. R. Findlay. Edmund was commended at the Highland show last year. His sire Blizzard was first at the Royal Northern show, second at the Highland, and his dam Eurite cost 150 guineas as a calf at Ballindalloch. 2. Ephod of Ballindalloch 27979. Ephod won first prize at the Aberdeen bull sale this year and cost 110 guineas. His sire is the champion bull Jeshurun 19257, and his dam Evodie 35605 by Delamere. The best bulls of late years have been Eblis 23069, first prize, Royal Northern show, 1905; first, Highland (Peebles), 1906; first, Royal Northern show, 1906; he died as the result of an accident in December, 1906. Ploughboy 24885, second, Royal Northern show, 1906; first, Highland (Edinburgh), 1907; first and best male, Royal Northern show in the same year; he was sold to the Argentine for £200 in September, 1907. Jolly Boy of Ballindalloch 11780 and Dianthus 5th 18977 also left good stock. Dianthus 5th 18977, a Westertown Duchess bull, bred in the herd was sold to Mr. Bridges, Ewell Court, and gained several prizes at English shows. The herd now contains 5 Erica females (4 Trojan), 14 Pride females (3 Mulben P.), 7 Westertown Duchesses, 10 Rothiemay Miss Morrisons, 5 Prides of Tarland, 1 Queen Mother, etc.

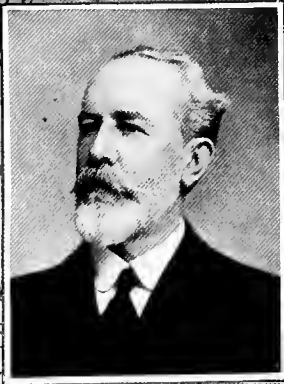
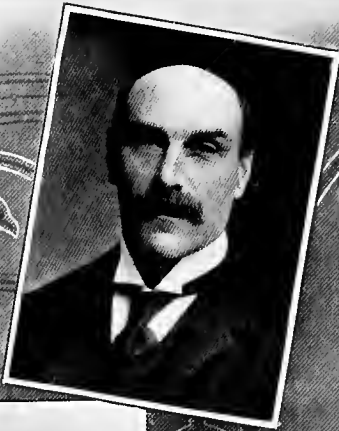
## HAYSTON

The Hayston herd, the property of Mr. James Whyte, was practically founded by the purchase of Begonia 9340 at the Glamis Castle sale in 1886; she was then a two-year-old heifer and the price paid for her was 40 guineas. Two-thirds of the cows in the herd are descendants of hers and are animals of nice female character, of fine quality, and level fleshed. Members of this family have always done well in the show-yard, having been remarkably successful at the Angus County show. Few of them have appeared in the H. & A. S. show-yard, and these only in recent years. All, however, have given a good account of themselves, always figuring well in the prize-list. Bartonina of Glamis 34693 out of Busy Bet of Hayston 24910 secured for Mr. Wylie Hill, of Balthayock, the Ballindalloch cup in 1905, and President's medal in 1907. Other families represented in the herd are Ericas, Prides, and there are also a couple of good cows of the old Southesk family.

The herd has had the distinction of winning the championship of the H. & A. S. show twice—in 1901 with Jipsey Baron 13532, and in 1905 with the stock bull Jim of Delvin 20691. Besides the above-named sires, bulls that have left good stock in the herd were Jack's the Lad 9267, Provost 2nd of Powrie 11219, and Hartmann 20619. Jack's the Lad and Hartmann were exported to South America, the former at three years old and the latter at four years old. Other exports have been made to South Africa, South America, and Tasmania.

## INCHGOWER

The herd belonging to Mr. John Wilson was started in 1882 by the purchase of Lily White 3rd of Strocherie 4774 from Mr. George Barclay; and Missie 2nd of Glenfarclas 6651, Rosalind of Glenfarclas 6653, Rose 2nd of Glenfarclas 8280, Missie 4th of Glenfarclas 10789, all purchased from Mr. James Collie. In 1884 a Mayflower heifer 7218 was secured from Mr. Leslie, Braco; a member of an old Easter Skene family from Lord Tweedmouth in Balm of Guisachan 9392; a Drumin Sweetheart, and Queen Mother from Mr. Skinner, and a "K" Pride in Kinswoman of Ballindalloch 5612 from the late Sir George Macpherson Grant. Of these original purchases the last-named and the Guisachan Balms have done best, the descendants from the former being strongly represented in the herd at the present time. The first stock bull used was



JOHN H. BRIDGES.  
WM. WHYTE.  
T. H. BAINBRIDGE.

GARDEN A. DUFF.  
J. J. CRIDLAN.  
JAMES KENNEDY.



Bushman 2011, purchased at Ballindalloch, followed by Enzie 6015 from the same herd, and next came Entail 6012 by Cash, a Guisachan bull, and a Highland Society winner on more than one occasion. This bull left a strong impression on his stock, and all were characterised by substance, style, immensely strong ribs, and great backs. In September, 1893, a draft sale was held, when a most satisfactory realisation was the result.

Since then the herd has been built up on more "breedy" lines, and contains to-day representatives of Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Sybils, and Rosalias, a family originally owned by the late Mr. R. Cruickshank, Claymires, and which are great milkers and very regular breeders. The stock bulls after Entail were Quartzite 3880, bred by Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael; Ben Macdhui 16287, bred by Mr. M'Laren, Auchnaguie; Enjoiner 23127, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant; Prince Bravo 27334, a Mulben Pride, promising to be an extra good one, and Baron of Ardargie 26554, bred by Mr. James Calder. The herd has never been forced for showing in any scientific way, although several premier honours have from time to time been won at local shows and at Aberdeen. It numbers fully fifty head, and the 1909 crop of calves, nine bulls and fifteen females, were very promising. Mr. Wilson is grading up cows with the view of securing higher milking propensities, and consequently all the young cows which do not prove satisfactory in this way are fed off.

#### KINOCHTRY AND PICTSTONHILL

The famous herd at Kinochtry, Coupar-Angus, was commenced at Ashmore by the late Mr. Thomas Ferguson, about the year 1835. Between that year and 1839 he received several black polled cows from the stock of his father, Mr. Thomas Ferguson, who was then and had for years been tenant of the farm of Claywhat, near Bridge of Cally, in the parish of Blairgowrie. The late Mr. Ferguson had got several of his cattle from the late Mr. Chalmers of Netherton of Claywhat. Among Mr. Thomas Ferguson's earliest recollections was his having seen Netherton's fine black polled cattle, of which the owner and the people in the district spoke as "Angus Doddies." The last Mr. Chalmers of Netherton, who died in 1855, said his father had kept Angus Doddies as far back as he could remember, and that his grandfather also kept them. As long as Mr. Thomas Ferguson recollected, there was also a herd of polled cattle on the contiguous farm of Milton of Drimmie. In fact, Mr. Ferguson said the "Doddies" were ninety years ago, and previous to that time, common enough all over the

district. In addition to the cattle Mr. Ferguson thus obtained from his father, he occasionally bought in the locality other polled cows and heifers, supposed to be of about the same breeding.

Mr. Ferguson soon discovered that the Keillor cattle were superior to those he had started with, and in 1839 he bought from Mr. Hugh Watson the heifers Young Favourite 61, and Edinburgh 64, daughters of Old Grannie 1. Shortly afterwards he got the cow Favourite 2 from Keillor, and he then sold to Mr. Leslie, The Thorn, and others, the specimens of his father's strains. For many years he had in his herd descendants only of Young Favourite 61, Edinburgh 64, and Favourite 2. The families descended from Young Favourite 61 are the Princesses and Baronesses. These two families both trace to Prizie 586, bred by Mr. Ferguson out of Young Favourite 61, and by Black Jock 3. The Princesses descend through Princess of Kinochtry 914, calved in 1861, a daughter of President 3rd 246, and Prizie 586; and the Baronesses through Eliza of Kinochtry 912, calved in 1860, by The Baronet 339, and out of Miss Scott 913, a grand-daughter of Prizie 586. From Edinburgh 64, a smaller family of Emilys is descended. The Kinochtry Favourites trace directly to Favourite 2. Mr. Ferguson's herd may therefore be said to have been founded by the three Keillor cows—Young Favourite 61, Edinburgh 64, and Favourite 2. Mr. Ferguson, also, when he commenced to cultivate the Keillor families, purchased from Mr. Watson the bulls Black Jock 3, and Young Jock 4, and he obtained the use of the stock sires at Keillor.

With the exception of two heifers which he bought from Mr. Mustard, Leuchland, in 1856, and which were that year shipped to Canada, along with Butterfly 71, a heifer of his own breeding, Mr. Ferguson added no animals except from Keillor until 1871, when he purchased Young Mina 924, a calf, at Mr. Leslie's sale at The Thorn. He bought two other bulls from Mr. Watson, Hugh 130, and The Baronet 339, the latter bred by Sir James Burnett, Bart., of Crathes, out of the Keillor cow Beauty, and by the Keillor bull Strathmore 5. He also purchased a cow at the Keillor final sale in 1860 for £58 10s., but she died of dropsy soon afterwards. In consequence of an accident to a Princess bull, Mr. Ferguson acquired, about 1873, the bulls Lord Macduff 678, and Young Palmerston 982, from the Earl of Fife, but he sold the whole of their progeny excepting one or two. In 1874 he bought from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour the Pride bull Shah 680, that proved a very good sire; and in 1876 he purchased

Diana 1782, of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, at Lord Airlie's sale, for 61 guineas. Diana had been the highest priced animal at the Tillyfour sale in 1874, when she went to Lord Airlie for £79 16s. Subsequently Mr. Ferguson bought Diana's heifer calf, Pride of Kinochtry 3289, by Juryman 404, from Lord Airlie. In 1877, at Mr. Hannay's sale, was secured Heather Blossom 2nd 3395, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, and got by Young Viscount 736. In 1879, at Mr. Cartwright's sale at Melville, he secured the heifer calf Eugenie of Kinochtry 4338, obtaining in her, after an interval of twenty-five years, a representative of one of the late Mr. Ferguson's tribes. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Ferguson bought at the sale at Guynd the cow Nannie of Guynd, sire Alford of Guynd 2nd 1168, dam Rose of Guynd 2598. He purchased a Pride bull, out of Pride of Aberdeen 17th 4078, from Mr. Pearson of Johnston, for the purpose of mating with his Queen females. Among other additions to the herd were three Daisy heifers from Ballunie, three fine heifers from Corston, two heifers from Stone o' Morphie, four heifers of various families from Mr. Pearson of Johnston, and eight or ten from other breeders. The herd in 1882 numbered over one hundred head.

A few remarks with reference to the sires used at Kinochtry will be interesting. The first notable sires used were the early Keillor Jocks, as already mentioned. Both Black Jock 3 and Young Jock 4 were Mr. Ferguson's property. They were as good as most of the bulls to be seen at the time, and both were splendid getters. After them came Hugh 130 from Mr. Watson, who had been using him. Hugh was the last calf of Old Grannie 1, and was also a very superior bull, leaving some excellent stock. The last Keillor stud bull President 3rd 246, bred at Balwylo, got by President 2nd 54, and out of Isabella of Balwylo 423, was also used. He was a long, level, stylish bull, and a prize-winner at the Highland Society. The Baronet 339, bred at Crathes, but from Keillor stock, was also used. He was quite equal to President 3rd as a getter, and was kept for a good many years. In 1863, when eight years old, he gained the first prize at the Scottish Midland Agricultural Society's show, and at Perth.

Young Hugh 131, by Hugh 130, and out of Prizie 586, was then used, being about the most gay and stylish bull Mr. Ferguson ever had. He was never fed for showing, but in 1861 was exhibited at the Perth show of the Highland Society, and although in lean condition was highly commended. Young Hugh carried all before him at the local shows, and was sire of the cow Princess 2nd 916, that twice, in lean



condition, beat Highland Society prize cows. It was, Mr. Ferguson informed us, mainly from this bull that the Kinochtry Princesses got their high-bred-looking and characteristic heads. Young Hugh was sold to Mr. William Watson, who was then engaged breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Binns, near Dundee. Following The Baronet 339 and Young Hugh 131, Crathie Jock 340, calved in 1865, was used. Bred by Mr. Ferguson, he was out of Princess of Kinochtry 914, and got by The Baronet 339. He gained a large number of prizes, and was a remarkable instance of early maturity. Meeting with an accident when under three years old, he was sold by weight to Mr. Young, Whitelawstone, near Dundee, when his four quarters were found to weigh 132 stones dead weight. Crathie 2nd 342, also bred by Mr. Ferguson, was used. He was got by The Baronet 339, out of Miss Scott 913, by Hugh 130; g.d. Beauty of Kinochtry 595, by Young Jock 4; g.g.d. Prizie 586, being thus of the Baroness family. In Mr. Ferguson's possession he gained the first prizes as a yearling at the shows of the Scottish Midland and Stormont Union Agricultural Societies in 1868. He was sold when two years old to Mr. William Owen of Blessington, County Wicklow, and in Mr. Owen's possession won the first prize as a two-year-old at the National Show in Ireland in 1869, the first prize at the Royal Dublin Society's spring show in 1870, and the first prize at the Irish National Show the same year. Crathie 2nd was a lengthy, gay, fine handling, stylish bull, and Mr. Owen kept him a long time. Mr. Ferguson believed that this bull gave an impetus to the breeding of polled cattle in Ireland, he having left excellent stock in Mr. Owen's herd, as he had done at Kinochtry.

Alfred of Kinochtry 341 calved 1868, out of Miss Scott 913, being thus a Baroness bull, and Keillor 2nd 433 (out of Princess 914), a bull of the Princess tribe, were then used. Keillor 2nd was out of Princess of Kinochtry by her own son Crathie Jock, and Alfred was also by Crathie Jock, and out of Miss Scott 913, the same cow that bred Crathie 2nd, so that Mr. Ferguson was at that time carrying out the principle of line breeding very decidedly. He had a considerable number of the closely-bred cows in his herd by these two bulls, and they were all good, especially in respect of quality, style, and uniformity. Keillor 2nd 433 gained the first prize at the Scottish Midland show at Kinross in 1870, and the first prize at the Stormont Union Society's show at Meiklour. He was also highly commended at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries the same year. He was sold for 50 guineas to Mr. Farrell of Moynalty, County Meath, and

in his possession gained several first prizes. Mr. Ferguson considered him superior even to Crathie Jock, his sire. The bull Alfred was lame and was never shown, but he was a very excellent getter. He was sold to the West Indian Company, and was shipped to Demerara along with four other bulls—a Hereford, Devon, Shorthorn, and Ayrshire. Some of the other bulls died on the voyage, and all of them succumbed in that trying climate, except Alfred, who remained for several years quite healthy and vigorous. Afterwards came Lord Macduff 678, calved in 1872, and Young Palmerston 982, calved in 1873, from Lord Fife. They did not give Mr. Ferguson satisfaction, and, as already stated, he disposed of most of their offspring.

In 1874, Shah 680, of the Pride tribe, joined the herd. He left some excellent stock, and Mr. Ferguson had seven or eight five-year-old cows by him that were of very high merit. Shah gained the first prize at the show of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society in 1873, first prize and silver cup as the best bull in the yard at the Stormont Union Agricultural Society's show in 1877, first prize in the class of aged bulls at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1878, and the gold medal in the class of extra stock at the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1879. Prince of the Realm 1695, got by Shah, and the sixteenth calf produced by Princess of Kinochtry 914 was next used. He was a fine server and as good a getter as Mr. Ferguson ever had. Prince of the Realm was the first prize yearling at the Stormont Union Society's show at Meiklour in 1879, the first-prize two-year-old at the Highland Society's show at Kelso in 1880, the second-prize aged bull at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1881, and the same year he won the first prize in his class and silver cup as best bull in the yard at the Stormont Union Society's show at Alyth. Mr. Ferguson also used Baron Balgersho 1696, previous to selling him to Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Angus Farm, Illinois, U.S.A., in 1881. The bulls chiefly used at Kinochtry during the season 1881 were Prince of the Realm and his son Baron Wharncliffe, the latter out of Mary of Kinochtry 1770, of the Baroness tribe.

After the foregoing minute account of the materials on which the Kinochtry herd is based, it need scarcely be pointed out that its striking feature is the large representation of Keillor blood which it contains. When Mr. Thomas Ferguson, in 1881, gave a note of the animals in his herd, he had no fewer than 50 descendants of Keillor families, made up as follows:—16 Princesses, 24 Baronesses, 7 Favourites, and 3 Emilys. Not only was the bulk of the herd descended from

animals bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, but the sires used had also partaken largely of Keillor blood. A short analysis of the pedigrees of Mr. Ferguson's stock bulls will show this clearly. The first three bulls used—Black Jock 3, Young Jock 4, and Hugh 130—were bred by Mr. Watson. The fourth, The Baronet 339, was, as has been seen, of Keillor blood. In President 3rd 246, a very judicious outcross was taken. This animal had in his veins an almost equal proportion of Keillor and Ardovie blood. Of the stock at Kinochtry, his descendants were confined to one strain in the female line, that tracing to his daughter Princess of Kinochtry 914, the foundress of the Princess tribe; but his blood was also perpetuated in a more modified form in the male line by Crathie Jock 340, out of Princess of Kinochtry 914, his two sons, Alfred of Kinochtry 341, and Keillor 2nd 433, and Prince of the Realm 1695, a son of Princess of Kinochtry 914, all of whom were used in the herd. Young Hugh 131, and Crathie 2nd 342, were of pure Keillor blood. The President blood thus so skilfully and sparingly introduced, doubtless contributed to the preservation of the vigour and health of this closely-bred herd. The two bulls Lord Macduff 678, and Young Palmerston 982, failed perhaps more on account of dissimilarity of blood than owing to any individual deficiency. Scarcely any of their produce were retained, and none of their blood was spread over the stock, so that their influence on the herd was in a permanent sense infinitesimal.

In Shah 680, Mr. Ferguson secured a bull marked by personal excellence, a member of the most celebrated show-yard tribe of the breed, and not entirely without connection with the predominant strains in his own herd; for while, of course, Shah had all the early concentrated Panmure and Ardovie blood, it will be found by working out his pedigree to its terminations, that there occur in it the names of Mr. Watson's bulls, Grey-breasted Jock 2, Old Jock 1, Angus 45, Pat 29, Strathmore 5, Adam 39, and Maynooth 58. Prince of the Realm 1695, again, was a son of Shah 680. The other sire used by Mr. Ferguson in 1881, Baron Wharncliffe, continued the slightly diluted blood by his sire Prince of the Realm, while on the dam's side his pedigree presents a remarkable concentration of the Keillor strains. The close affinities on which the herd was raised is shown in another way. From 1839 to 1881, Mr. Ferguson had used, leaving aside the bulls Young Palmerston and Lord Macduff, thirteen sires. Of these, nine were descended from Old Grannie 1, one from Favourite 2, one from Mr. Watson's Beauty, while one each belonged to the Balwylo Isabella and the Pride

tribes. It will be seen that practically the only decided out-crosses resorted to by Mr. Ferguson during his career as a breeder, extending over forty years, were those introduced by President 3rd and Shah.

Mr. Ferguson disposed of polled cattle privately for forty-five years, and of course a full account of transactions extending over that long period would be impossible. A note of the chief sales may, however, be given. Mr. Ferguson had bred about 400 bulls. The great majority of these were never registered, but went to ordinary rent-paying stocks throughout the country. About the year 1850, fifteen heifers were sold in one lot to a gentleman who had formerly kept the inn at Castletown of Braemar, and was then a grazier in the north of Scotland. About the same time twelve or fourteen heifers were sold to Mr. James Leslie, The Thorn, and with these he founded his herd. They were, as already mentioned, descended from the stock obtained by Mr. Ferguson from his father. In 1855 Mr. Ferguson took the best portion of his herd from Ashmore to Kinochtry, and during a few years subsequent to that date it was perhaps larger than it has been before or since. From the years 1855 to 1860, a great many pure-bred heifers and cows were sent from Ashmore to the fat market, higher average prices being then got for bulls than for females. By the time the lease of Ashmore expired in 1864, that farm was mostly stocked with ordinary keeping cattle. Previous to 1866, sixteen or seventeen cows and heifers, with some bulls, were sold to Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch.

A good many bulls were sold to Ireland at prices ranging from 30 to 60 guineas. Amongst those in Ireland who have been supplied with bulls from Kinochtry were Mr. Owen, Blessington, County Wicklow; Mr. Farrell, Moynalty, Kells, County Meath; Sir Charles Knox Gore, Bart., Belleek, County Mayo; Mr. S. E. Collis of Tieraclea, Tarbert, County Kerry. In 1875 two yearling Princess heifers were sold to the Marquis of Huntly, and the following year a yearling heifer of the Princess family, and one of the Favourite family, were sold to Sir W. G. Gordon Cumtning, Bart., of Altyre. For years no females of the Princess, Baroness, or Favourite families were sold at a lower price than 60 guineas, the animals of these families disposed of being mostly yearlings. From 1876 to 1882 no females of these tribes had been sold in Scotland, excepting a Favourite heifer calf to Lord Airlie. At the Highland Society's show at Perth in 1879, three yearling heifers and a yearling bull were sold to Mr. F. B. Redfield, Batavia, New York, U.S. The heifers were Princess 8th 3298, 3rd Baroness 3294, and Favourite 9th 3295, while the

bull was Field Marshal 1778 of the Baroness family. In the spring of 1881, a yearling bull and two heifers were sold to the Honourable J. J. Dowsett of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The bull was of the Baroness family, and the heifers were of the Mina family. In the same year nine bulls and seven heifers were shipped to Mr. Redfield. Three animals were also shipped to Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Angus Farm, Knox County, Abingdon, Illinois. They were the cow Favourite 6th 3118, the heifer Baroness 8th 5039, and the Bull Baron Balgersho 1696. In the spring of 1882, twelve yearling heifers and two bulls were sold to Mr. Rodgers. The heifers were sold at very high prices, and chiefly represented the Princess, Baroness, and Favourite tribes.

Mr. Ferguson had gained most of the prizes for polled cattle at the shows of the Stormont Union Agricultural Society since its establishment in 1854. During the time the Scottish Midland Agricultural Society was in existence, he also won nearly all the prizes offered by it. He on various occasions gained prizes at other local shows and sales. He also exhibited at the Highland Society's shows, and the prizes won by him for bulls at these have already been indicated. In 1878 he gained the first prize for yearling heifers with Princess 6th 3296. At Stirling in 1881 he was awarded the gold medal for the cow Princess of Kinochtry 914, who was twenty-one years old when exhibited. In 1877 and 1881, when champion prizes were offered at the Stormont Union shows they were won by Mr. Ferguson, in 1877 with a heifer out of Mr. Brown's Duchess of Westertown 927, and in 1881 with Princess 7th 3297.

A very successful sale was held in 1884, when sixty-nine head averaged £51 5s. 4d. The best prices were—160 guineas for Victoria 3rd of Kinochtry; 137 guineas for Blooming Bride; 120 guineas for Pride of Ballunie and calf; 120 guineas for Victoria 3rd of Kinochtry; 112 guineas for Princess B. of Scone; 103 guineas for Prince Royal of Kinochtry; 105 guineas for Princess Marina; and 100 guineas each for Favourite 8th, Diadem of Kinochtry, and Daisy Pride.

Writing in September, 1909, Mr. W. S. Ferguson, who has also a fine herd at Pictstonhill, states that he still retains at Kinochtry the old herd in as good form as ever. Probably it is the oldest and largest herd in the country, having been kept at that standard. The old Keillor families are still in evidence and still the best. The Princesses evolved from Keillor and Kinochtry, through the use of President 3rd and Shah, have always been the most vigorous and the best. The herd now consists mainly of Princesses, Prides, and Ericas, with two



GROUP OF HEIFERS AT KINCHTRY.  
(The late MR. T. FERGUSON.)



*Photo by D. Whyte.]*

LADY IDA, 1021.  
(At 18 years old.)  
(MR. R. WALKER, and MR. A. MACKENZIE.)



Trojan-Erica bulls as sires. The bull that did most good in the herd after Shah was Knight of Johnston, full brother to the famous The Black Knight. Prince of the Realm, also a champion Princess bull, did excellent service. More recently, the main sires have been Prides and Ericas. Ten years ago Mr. Ferguson bought the record to that date Ballindalloch bull at Perth—Echador, at 360 guineas. He was used extensively for eight years, and has left a lot of beautiful females. Mr. Ferguson sold him in 1909 to Ireland. The home-bred bull Ballo, by Echador and out of the old Queen Dot family, also did good service, and took many prizes before he went to the Argentine three years ago. Mr. Ferguson adds, "I have had a steady connection with the Argentine and Monte Video for the last twenty years, and most of my good bulls go there, although I have sent them all over the world. The demand for good ones is growing everywhere, and there is no fear for the future of the breed. Foreigners who used to grudge £40 for a bull will now give four times that sum. It has been supposed that the Shorthorn was the best for crossing the foreign scrub cow to begin with, but now buyers say they want the Aberdeen-Angus to mix with the Shorthorn cross."

#### MORLICH

The late Mr. Cran, Morlich, Towie, commenced his herd about sixty years ago. He was fortunate enough to procure from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour the cow Beauty of Morlich 2072, and she proved to be a most fortunate investment. Calved in 1854, she was got by Angus 45, and out of that grand-breeding cow Windsor 202, of the Queen tribe, the dam of Lord Southesk's Windsor 221, and of Mr. M'Combie's Rob Roy Macgregor 267. Beauty of Morlich 2072 left a numerous and excellent progeny. The strain is held in high repute, and worthily so, no less on personal merits than on account of the choice Tillyfour blood which it alone in the female line preserves. Mr. Cran did not exhibit except at the local meetings at Tarland and Kildrummy, and he had the honour of gaining on one occasion the challenge cup presented by Her Majesty the Queen with one of the descendants of Windsor. Another very lucky purchase by Mr. Cran was the bull Balwylo Eclipse 781, bought at the Balwylo sale in 1863 for 23 guineas. He was by Sir William Wallace 308, and out of Princess Royal 444, by Cupbearer 59, of the Victoria family at Balwylo. This bull was used with satisfactory results in the herd. Among other sires introduced were Bogfern 901, bred by Mr. Shaw, by the Highland Society's



first-prize bull Palmerston 374, and tracing on the dam's side to the Keillor herd; and Marshal Var 1452, bred by Mr. Hannay, got by Young Viscount 736, and of the Castle Fraser Mina tribe. Mr. Cran made a good many sales privately, and his bull calves always fetched high prices at the Aberdeen joint sales.

Writing in 1909, Mr. George Cran says—"In a retrospect of the history of the Morlich herd for the last twenty or twenty-five years, the most outstanding features have been the potency of such sires as Lord Chamberlain 4823, Rover of Craibstone 12948, and Jeshurun 19257; while on the female side the successes of the Jemimas, or Queen Mothers, and the Prides of Aberdeen, and 'K' Prides, have contributed not a little to keep up the reputation of the cattle bred and reared in the herd. The stock bulls at present in use in the herd are Eliano 16517, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant at Ballindalloch, and Just Jeshurun of Morlich 25283. This latter bull stood second at the Highland and Agricultural show in 1908. He has improved immensely since then."

The numerous prizes gained by specimens of the Jemima tribe included two cups given by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria and one cup given by His Majesty the King, each of which had to be won three times, and all of which were given for the best breeding animal at the shows of the Upper Deeside and Donside Agricultural Association.

Animals bred in the herd have also been very successful in the hands of a number of well-known breeders, such bulls as Juba of Morlich, Just Rover of Morlich, Just Rover of Morlich 2nd, and Jim of Morlich having stood well in the leading show-yards of the country. Bulls bred in the herd have been found to remain useful and active even when turning over to years, and they have invariably proved excellent sires. As an instance, there may be mentioned the bull Just Rover of Morlich 15605 (calved February 24, 1898). Writing in regard to him in 1907, Mr. Knight, Haynes Park, said—"Just Rover of Morlich was only shown as a yearling, as I thought his calves so good that it would be bad policy to keep him in show condition, as I wanted him for a stock bull. Among his first calves shown from Haynes Park was the bull Quinton of Haynes 19773, which was first at the Bath and West Show, first and reserve champion at Park Royal, and first and champion at Essex in 1903. He was sold to go to New South Wales for £400. At the same time Mr. Greenfield showed the heifer Darling of Haynes 2nd 32047, also by Just Rover of Morlich. This animal was exhibited on twenty-two occasions, and won 14 first prizes, 8 second prizes, 6 silver

medals, 1 gold medal, and a special prize of £10, besides having been shown in two winning groups. Her sister, Darling of Haynes 4th 37504, has been shown six times, and has won 3 first prizes, 2 second prizes, 1 third prize, and 3 champion silver medals. Royal Rover of Haynes 2nd 25093 was shown in 1906 five times, and won 4 first prizes and 1 second prize, and the champion gold medal at the Great Yorkshire show. He was sold for £200 for exportation. Another son of Just Rover—Eldorado of Haynes 23095, was shown once, and won first and champion prize, beating Darling of Haynes 2nd and Royal Justice of Haynes 22664, also a prize-winner. This fine bull was sold at a high figure to the Argentine. These are only a few of Just Rover's prize stock that have been shown and sent abroad. The great characteristics of his stock are good fleshing properties, levelness of back, well sprung ribs, grand hind-quarters, constitutions like iron, and docile, quiet tempers. In conclusion, I may safely say that Just Rover was the bull that made the Haynes Park herd."

Another instance of the great vitality and grading-up characteristic of the Morlich bulls is furnished by Loyalist of Morlich by Rover of Craibstone 12948, and out of the Miss Watson cow Ludovica 13969. Writing on June 7, 1907, of this bull, Mr. Beddie, Banks, said—"The Morlich bull Loyalist is now over the half-score years, but is as fresh and active as a yearling, and looks like going on as long again. Before coming into the Banks herd at five-years-old, he sired more than one cross champion at the Aberdeen summer and Fat Stock show. He breeds bulls and heifers equally well, as is instanced by the fact that of the four times his bulls have been shown at the Aberdeen Spring Sales, they have been twice first in their class, while his heifers have been equally prominent at the summer shows." In a subsequent letter Mr. Beddie remarked:—"Supplementary to my former note regarding Loyalist of Morlich, in addition to other honours gained by his stock at the various shows, I have to record that a get of his, Gammer 2nd, a three-year-old cow, suckling her second calf, gained first prize, a silver medal, and the Ballindalloch challenge cup at the Highland show at Edinburgh. At the Royal Northern, Aberdeen, the same cow gained first prize, the fifty-guinea challenge cup, the M'Combie prize, and the Polled Cattle Society's gold medal as champion of the breed, while, in the winning group for the president's prize, she and her first prize yearling heifer worthily maintained the honour, not only of the old bull, but also of a line of females that have, in three successive generations, gained highest honours at this show."

## MULBEN (MR. JOHN MACPHERSON)

The modern herd at Mulben has been brought together by Mr. John Macpherson since his entry to the farm in 1888. Prior to that time he had a very old-established herd at the farm of Achlochrach, which lies at an elevation of 1000 feet above sea-level, and the tenancy of which Mr. Macpherson still retains. A number of well-known families were reared at Achlochrach, and these are still represented in several herds. A good many animals descended from the herd were sold for America, where they figured prominently in the early days of the breed at the State fairs there. Most of the bull calves were steered and fed. The Smithfield champion of 1872 was one of the products of the old Achlochrach herd.

Since going to reside at Mulben, Mr. Macpherson has brought together a new herd, and it is unique in this respect that, on the female side, it is composed entirely of Trojan-ERICAS, and Prides of Aberdeen. The Prides were selected from the herds of the late Mr. Skinner, Drumin, and Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett; the Mulben branch of the family—the most highly prized of this great tribe—being reintroduced by purchases from the Ballindalloch and Guisachan herds. The representatives of the Erica family were also largely drawn from Ballindalloch, while other well-bred specimens were acquired from the herds of Mr. Robertson, Fordie, and Mr. Osenton, Kent.

The greatest care has always been exercised in the selection of sires for use in the herd. Amongst those of more recent years may be noted Erica Prince E 14357, bred by Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan, and out of the Equestrian cow Erica Champagne 2nd 21833. He won champion honours at the local shows, and was also successfully exhibited at the Highland Society, while he proved an exceptionally good breeding bull. Another show and capital breeding bull was Lord Sirdar of Advie 16822, while he was followed by the Queen Mother bull Juba of Morlich 17986, whose show-yard honours included first as a yearling at the Highland Society's show. In 1902 he was exported to America, where he had a very remarkable show-yard career, and where he was sold at a public sale at 1500 dollars. Khartoum of Ballindalloch, of the K. Pride family, was second at Highland and Royal shows, and champion at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. He also proved a very successful breeding bull, liberally imparting to his stock his grand characteristics of flesh and constitution. He was followed by Imry 24553 and Eclipsor of Ballindalloch

26733. Imry, a four-year-old of the Lady Ida family, was bred by Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, and is by the Cullen House Pride bull Colonel Plumer, while he is nearly related to such famous sires as the 240 guinea Edric, the champion Prospero of Dalmore, Iliad, Cash, etc. Imry was successfully exhibited at the National shows of both Scotland and England. Eclipser of Ballindalloch, who was acquired at 170 guineas, is an exceptionally well-bred Trojan-Erica, being by the champion Jilt bull Jeshurun 19257 and out of Ecilia 33756 by Delamere, while besides being first as a yearling at the Morayshire, Spey, Aven, and Fiddichside and Central Banffshire shows, he was also fourth at the Highland Society. A good demand is always experienced for the young bulls, these having passed into the Ballindalloch, Portlethen, Morlich, and other leading herds. Amongst the products of the herd of recent years may be noted Ploughboy 24885 by Erica Prince E, and out of Pride of Pride of Aberdeen 93rd, which, in the possession of Mr. Duff of Hatton, was first at the Royal and Highland shows in 1907, and Carolus of Mulben 18876 by Erica Prince E, out of Camera 2nd of Mulben by Eridale, second as a yearling at the Highland show, 1902, and sold to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for his herd at Goodwood. In the following year he was exhibited by the Duke at the Royal Counties show, where he was first and champion, and was sold for exportation. A few of the females have also been shown with success at the Highland, Royal Northern, and other shows. As a rule however, Mr. Macpherson prefers to keep his female stock in a healthy natural breeding condition, so that the females are not extensively exhibited. Sales have been made from time to time to different American buyers, and contributions made to joint sales. The only home sale held in connection with the herd was in 1908, when thirty-seven head averaged £34 12s. 5d., the top prices being 68 guineas given for a yearling heifer by Mr. Logan, Australia, and 60 guineas given for a cow by Colonel Grant, Auchorachan.

#### PITFOUR

The foundation of Colonel Ferguson's herd at Pitfour was laid in 1869, by the purchase of two heifers from Easter Skene; and another heifer, Bella 1477, of the Blanche family, was added at the Castle Fraser dispersion. The next addition was Mysie by Bright 454, from Tillyfour. At the Rothiemay sale in 1872, Diana 1185, and Deveron Banks 1492, were bought. Periwinkle 902, descended from Mr. Hugh Watson's

cow Panmure 248, was acquired at the Portlethen sale in 1874, and Buxom Polly 2240, of the Easter Skene Queen of Scots family, came from the Garthdee sale in 1875. In that year the herd received a temporary check through foot-and-mouth disease. Several of the above-mentioned cows slipped or had dead calves, and three had to be fed for the butcher in consequence of their udders being spoiled. Rosemary 936, of the Rose family, was bought at the Westertown sale. Martha 4th 2254, of Mr. Bowie's breeding, was obtained at the joint sale at Aberdeen in 1876. Isla of Corskie 2999, of Drumin descent, was bought at the Corskie sale. Tifty of Fyvie 1527, of the Fyvie Flower family, was purchased in 1879, and Cumberland Lass 3970, of the Rothiemay Victoria family was bought at the Tillyfour dispersion. The Virtues, tracing from Mally 2299, bought at Easter Skene in 1869, were the nicest, although not the heaviest in the herd. The Dianas from Rothiemay were a profitable rent-paying race, being large fleshy animals, and mostly good milkers. From this sort the prize cow Dulcet 4057 sprang. At first the Mysies from Tillyfour were rather small, but being crossed with the well-known bull Logie the Laird 3rd 862, they came out much larger in frame, while retaining all the flesh of the matron cow. The family descended from Periwinkle was also good.

The first bull used was Aberdour 627. The most important acquisition to the herd was Logie the Laird 3rd 862, from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, at £100, considered a long price at the time. He was the stock bull for four years, and raised the character of the herd considerably. He was first at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh in 1877, while in 1878 he gained the challenge cup as best polled breeding animal at Aberdeen. Marischal Keith 1627, of the Lucy tribe, purchased from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, followed Logie the Laird 3rd in the herd. He was a massive, lengthy bull, with a great amount of flesh, but perhaps not so stylish as Logie. Then came Lord Maurice 1881, bred at Rothiemay, out of the fine Georgina cow Kate Darling 3573, and by Sir Maurice 1319.

A few animals were sold from the herd to go abroad. Diana's yearling heifer was sold in 1878 to Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, Chicago. In 1879 the yearling bull Virtuoso 1626, and one of the Mysies, was sold to the agent for Senor Don Carlos Guerrero, Buenos Ayres, South America. These were amongst the first of the breed sent to South America. A year afterwards the agent for the same gentleman bought one of the Westertown Roses. In 1882 the herd numbered fifty to sixty pure-bred animals, comprising Virtues

from Easter Skene, Mysies from Tillyfour, Dianas from Rothiemay, Panmures from Portlethen, Westertown Roses, Fyvie Flowers, Pollys from Easter Skene, and Marthas from Mains of Kelly.

In 1889, the greater portion of the herd was sold off, though a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle are still kept at Pitfour by Col. G. A. Ferguson. During the later years of the old herd, two well-known bulls Erroll 2723 by Young Viscount and Jocelyn 3864 by Edile were in use. At the sale 76 head, largely of calves, made an average of £22 14s. 11d., the average for 29 cows being £30. A representative of one of the old Skene families was found in Miss Pretty for which Dr. Profeit on behalf of the Queen gave 130 guineas. Miss Pretty was first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show in 1892.

#### PORTLETHEN.

Among herds that have contributed most substantially to the improvement and extension of the breed, that at Portlethen occupies a high position. The first bull used in the herd was Colonel 145, calved prior to 1818, being the oldest animal, the date of whose birth is given in the Herd Book. It was some years later, however, before the late Mr. Robert Walker established the pedigree herd, which rapidly acquired a great reputation not only in Scotland, but also in France. Mr. George J. Walker, the present owner of the herd, furnished in 1882 the following note regarding it:—"The first known to me about the herd is the fact that in 1818 the bull in use was called Colonel, a prize bull of his day, and Porty his son. At that time there appears to have been two distinct tribes—the Nackets, a short-legged, neat, black animal; and the Brown Mouths, lengthy and coloured as named. These are all gone. Bulls were got, as far as I can see, from Mr. Walker, Fintray, and Mr. Hector, Fernyflatt—that is, from 1826 to 1836. Later, they were obtained from Crathes and from the produce of females brought from Ardestie, Mains of Kelly, Kinnaird, etc. All our best bulls of late years—say since 1856—have been home-bred. Within my recollection none but polled cattle have been kept at Portlethen. The first draft sale I remember was in 1847. There was one, I think, in 1843, but I have no record of it. Banks of Dee 12; the Andrews—Andrew 8 and Young Andrew 9; Raglan 208, for whom the late Emperor Napoleon offered £230 at the Paris show in 1856; Marquis 212, who there had second prize; Fox Maule 305, and Palmerston 374, were perhaps the crack

bulls. The herd at one time numbered 120 head. It is now only a little more than half, close on 70. A famous old cow called Duchess went to America, when, I think, fifteen years old. This must have been about 1850. The first regular Herd Book kept is dated 1840, at least this is the first of which I can find any trace."

Mr. H. H. Dixon, when collecting information in 1865 for "Field and Fern," visited Portlethen and gleaned some facts about the herd. He says: "We were just in time to see the last of Fox Maule, by universal consent the best Angus bull that has been seen in Scotland for many a long year. He was by Mr. Watson's Marquis 212, from Mr. Bowie's Matilda Fox, by Cupbearer 59, a dam which never failed. Mr. Martin had been there the day before, and declared that he never killed a heavier beast, save one, as he proved, at 13½ cwt. *plus* 13 imperial stones of fat. It was a rare treat to see him come out, with every point so beautifully fitted into each other and bevelled off, and that 'neat Roman head set on like a button;' but he was nearly five years old, and had been sadly chary of his duplicates; and therefore the second-prize two-year-old bull at Stirling, the blood-like Jehu by Duke of Wellington 219, from Young Jean 295, by Captain of Ardovie 63, was captain in his stead. The herd was commenced by Mr. Robert Walker in 1826, by Brown Mouths and Nackets, which were left him by his father. Porty by Colonel 145, from the tribe of Rosie, 'a dowry cow,' whose milking sort had been in the family since 1778, crossed well with both these tribes. Colonel was a Nackets bull, with rather a brown back, and so crusty that he had three years of penal servitude at the plough. There was no Aberdeen show in Porty's day, but, although he was rather small, his nice shape and peculiarly fine bone brought him up first at Inverurie, and a cross with his own sister helped not a little to improve the quality of the herd. It was with Marquis 212 and Raglan 208, by Young Andrew 9, that Portlethen stood second and third to Mr. M'Combie's Hanton at Paris; and he valued the blood of Raglan so highly in consequence of his dam Young Miss Alexander (who died from inflammation of the brain through the scratch of a thorn) having only left one other calf behind, that he declined the imperial offer of £230, and priced him at £400."

In the period that had elapsed since the establishment of the herd, many strains that were cultivated at Portlethen have become extinct. Mr. Walker informed us of the disappearance of the Nackets and Brown Mouth sorts. In 1882, at least a dozen families associated with the old Portlethen herd were



PORTLETHEN.  
(MR. GEORGE J. WALKER.)



MULBEN.  
(MR. JOHN MACPHERSON.)





represented. The oldest of these traced from Old Maggie 681, Miss Scott 679, and Miss Alexander 678. The descendants of Old Maggie are known as the Mayflowers, latterly at Easter Tulloch. The strain had the crosses of the Portlethen bulls Porty 50, Stanley 14, and Duke of Wellington 219, the cow Bamba 1200 having been acquired by Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch. Young Andrew 9, referred to by Mr. Walker as one of the crack bulls at Portlethen, was of this family; and its most distinguished representative in modern times was Witch of Endor 3528, one of the Tillyfour Paris group. The Miss Scott family is still reared at Portlethen, the early sires in the pedigree being the prize bull Banks of Dee 12, bred by Sir Thomas Burnett, and Young Andrew 9. From Miss Alexander 678 descends the well-known Lucy family at Drumin and Mains of Kelly, Lucy of Portlethen 287, got by Fyvie 13, a son of Old Jock 1, having been purchased by Mr. Bowie. The famous bull Raglan 208 was out of Young Miss Alexander 16, the dam of Lucy of Portlethen 287. The other families connected with the Portlethen herd trace from animals bought by the late Mr. Walker. Flora of Portlethen 244, bred by the Earl of Southesk, by Balnamoon 36, and out of Fanny of Kinnaird 330, was purchased from her breeder in 1855 for £27 10s. She has left a large number of meritorious descendants, this being one of the best branches of the Kinnaird Fanny family.

Mr. Walker purchased at Sir A. Burnett's sale at Crathes in 1856 the cow Nightingale 262, and her daughter Princess Philomel 269, representing the old herd at West Fintray. Nightingale won the first prize of the Highland Society as a cow at Glasgow in 1857. She was subsequently sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. Her daughter Princess Philomel 269 was sold to the Earl of Southesk; and Mr. Walker purchased at the Kinnaird sale in 1861 Princess Philomel's daughter, Perdita 848, by Druid 225, a highly commended heifer at Battersea. It is by Perdita's descendants that this family is preserved, and its excellence is sufficiently attested by the fact that the two first-prize Highland Society's bulls Palmerston 374 and Adrian 439, bred at Portlethen, were both produced by it. The Lively family was founded by Lively 256, bred by the late Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie, by Earl o' Buchan 57. Jean 264, bred by Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, by the Keillor bull Adam 39, founded the Julia family. The Pansy family had its origin in the cow Panmure 278, bred in 1853 at Keillor after Old Jock 1. The Balwylo Victoria family is represented by the descendants of Alice Maud 724, out of Princess Royal 444, purchased from the trustees of the late Mr. Scott, Balwylo. The Idas spring from Ida 651, a

daughter of Inchmarlo Maggie 301, bred by the late Mr. Patrick Davidson of Inchmarlo. Madge of Portlethen 1217, a descendant of the Keillor cow Favourite 2, was bought by Mr. Walker at Tillyfour, and going into the possession of the Marquis of Huntly, established a rather famous strain in the Aboyne Castle herd. At the Honourable Charles Carnegie's sale at Arratsmill, Japonica 894 was bought, and has founded a family. Among the families that are extinct in the female line we may note that of Matilda Fox. The cow Matilda Fox 302, bred by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, had been sold to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and in 1857 was bought by Mr. Walker, in whose herd she produced the bull Fox Maule 305, one of the most renowned animals of the breed.

It would be difficult to enumerate the whole of the sires used at Portlethen during the many years the herd has been in existence, but a few additional facts may be given regarding some of the more celebrated animals. As already stated, the first bull owned by Mr. Walker was Colonel 145, whose pedigree is thus recorded in the Herd Book:—"Sire, an Aberdeenshire bull, bred by Mr. Williamson at Portlethen Mains, dam Old Nackets." Another early sire was Porty 50. Andrew 8 was bred at Ardestie, being after Captain 2nd 156, and out of Betsy of Ardestie 143. His son, Young Andrew 9, out of Young Duchess 2nd 32, was a useful stock sire. Banks of Dee 12, a famous show bull of his time, was bred by Sir Thomas Burnett. Fyvie 13, of whose calves eleven are registered, was bred at Fyvie, and was by Old Jock 1, his dam having been bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor. Marquis 212 was a very impressive sire. Bred at Keillor, he was got by Old Jock 1, and there are no fewer than twenty-eight calves of his registered in the Herd Book. He gained the second prize at Paris in 1856, and second at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1857. Raglan 208, got by Young Andrew 9, and out of Young Miss Alexander 16, gained a great number of prizes, and competing at Paris in 1856 against aged bulls, when only a two-year-old, won the third prize. Duke of Wellington 219, by Marquis 212, and out of Lively 256, was a Highland Society's first-prize bull. His son, Jehu 362, won three second prizes at Highland Society's shows. Fox Maule 305 was one of the best bulls bred at Portlethen, and besides gaining the first prize in the aged class at the Highland Society's show, carried off the challenge cup at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. His half-brothers, Fox Maule 2nd 370 and Fox Maule 3rd 372, were, although not so famous in the show-yard, more useful in the herd. The bulls Sir James 369 and Derby 377, bred at Tillyfour, and out of the Keillor cow Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180,

were also used ; and Palmerston 374, a first-prize Highland Society bull, bred in the herd, got a great many superior stock.

As already indicated, a large share of show-yard honours has fallen to the herd. The late Mr. Walker first appeared as an exhibitor at the Highland Society's meeting in 1834, when he won a second prize for cows. At the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1858 much attention was attracted by the fine lot of ten cows exhibited from the Portlethen herd, Mr. Walker receiving a silver medal for this unique display.

Periodical sales were held for many years, and specimens of the herd were thus distributed over the country. The private registers of the stock have been most carefully and accurately kept, the late Mr. Walker having perceived the value of pedigree long before many polled breeders gave much attention to preserving records of breeding.

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Since 1882 the Portlethen herd has maintained its reputation for good, sound well-bred cattle, unpampered and not overfed. Mr. Walker, from a breeding point of view, has never encouraged the too common practice of bringing out breeding animals in overfed condition often detrimental to their health and usefulness. Members of the old families still exist in the herd. A striking feature of the typical Portlethen female is the head ; it is always true to the type. Beyond the local county show, the herd has not been shown for a number of years. At the Centenary show of the Highland and Agricultural Society held in Edinburgh in 1884, a medium gold medal was awarded to Alexandrina's 894 triplet heifers Asia, Africa, and America. The late Lord Southesk yearly paid a visit to Portlethen, and being much interested in the triplets, asked Mr. Walker's permission to suggest names. The names he suggested were gladly adopted, as they not only followed Mr. Walker's rule of naming calves with the mother's initial letter A, but were apt. There are no remaining representatives of Asia alive, but there are still Africas and Americas. This family came to Portlethen by the purchase of Alice Maud 724, the highest priced cow at a Balwyllo sale, on which occasion the late Mr. M'Combie was the "runner up." There are at present no members of this family at Portlethen.

There have been periodical draft sales, viz. in 1888, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1905. In addition yearling bulls have been annually sold at the Spring sales in Aberdeen.

The herd has always maintained its characteristic healthy

state. The exposed nature of the farm on the sea coast has been helpful to the hardihood of the cattle, and to the growth of a good coat of hair.

The stock bulls which have been used during the past five and twenty years have always been carefully chosen, and comprise:—Gight 2nd 2128, a Pride bull; Hatton 3813, in the opinion of many one of the best Sybil bulls of his time; the Nosegay bull Nicholas of Aboyne 4908, with top crosses of the blood of the noted prize bulls Prince Albert of Baads and Juryman; Corsair of Ballindalloch 6648, a Ballindalloch Coquette; Inver, a son of the noted Cash 4558; Waterloo, a bull of Mr. Walker's own breeding, tracing back to the old Flora of Portlethen 244 family; Earl Erica 9100, a Trojan-Erica; Joko 12625, a Japonica 864 bull of Mr. Walker's own breeding; Dauntless 2nd of Noth 15316; Emperic 2nd of Mulben 16528; Everynight 19105, a Kildonan-Erica and a Highland winner; Eyeball of Portlethen 21912, a Trojan-Erica of Mr. Walker's own breeding; Exodus 24444, a Kildonan-Erica, and Entasis 26799, a Trojan-Erica.

There is still a large proportion of the old families at Portlethen. Flora of Portlethen 244 is represented by Brunhilda and by Wilton Beauty. The latter traces back to Flora through Waterside Queen 3208 and returned to Portlethen by the purchase of Waterside Queen 5th 4822 from Mr. Wilken. Japonica 864, bought at Arratsmill from the Hon. Charles Carnegie, is represented by the Jinse family and the Junita family.

Purchases have been made from time to time, and representatives of many of these additions are still found in the herd. Ethica 23874 was purchased by Mr. Walker at the Aldbar sale in 1896 as a calf, and has proved an excellent investment. She has bred regularly every year since 1899, and her progeny have been sold at high figures. She is a Trojan-Erica by Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289. The Arabellas are a family which have done well at Portlethen during the past twenty years. They were started by the purchase of Alice of Haddo 2564 and trace back to Victoria of Westertown 385 belonging to the late Mr. George Brown.

Other well-known families represented at Portlethen are—Ruth of Tillyfour 1169 in Coynachie Ruth 3rd 33010, a descendant of one of the calves born after Ruth of Tillyfour went to Wellhouse. Nannie 1747 (Cortachy) in Nature 26403. Maggie of Aldbar 6602 in Annuity 8th 35220. Emily of Kinochtry 588, a descendant of old Grannie 1st, in Dainty of Portlethen 43030. Mina 1009 has several representatives in the Prima Donnas of Portlethen, and Kildonan-Ericas are

represented in Early of Morlich 2nd 38715 and her calves. Miss Copland 1862 is found in Blarinda 14250 and her descendants.

#### SKILLYMARNO

This herd, that belonged to Mr. Ferguson, was founded in 1869 from two sources—the Crimonmogate and Castle Fraser Lily families. Lady Anne 1144, and Lady Mary 1145, were descended from the former, and Lovely 1146 from the latter. In establishing the herd, the bull Jamie Fleeman 437, from the Strichen Mains herd, was used. He was the winner of the Kinmundy cup at the Buchan Society's show at Mintlaw in 1871. The females in the herd were wholly descended from the two strains named. The bulls introduced included Miller 716, bred by Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry, and Garvock 1221, bred by Mr. Adamson, Balquharn. A few calves were sired by the noted Highland Society bull Logie the Laird 3rd 862, and by Marischal Keith 1627, both owned by Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour. Young Prince of Wester Fowlis 1897, bred by Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis was in use. The cows were all good milkers. Mr. Ferguson left the farm, and the herd was dispersed in 1885 when it numbered fifty head. Quite recently a herd has been started by the present tenant, Mr. Charles Penny.

#### SPOTT AND HATTON OF EASSIE

In the herd of Mr. William Whyte, Spott and Hatton of Eassie, will be found representatives of some of the oldest families of the breed. In Volume I. of the Herd Book there are entries of four cows by his father, Mr. A. Whyte, Braedownie, and of eight cows by Mr. Whyte, Spott. The herd was founded about 1852 by animals got chiefly from Braedownie, where polled cattle had been kept time out of mind, and Mr. Whyte has stuck faithfully to a few very old families, such as his Jips, Roses, and Actresses, while other families such as Heather Blossoms, Fannys of Kinnaird, Vines, Mayflowers of Easter Tulloch, Melons of Drummuir, and Snowdrops of Clova, are also successfully kept. Showing has not been extensively engaged in, but at the Perth sales there is always a good demand for these fine old sorts, full of natural flesh and with every look of utility about them, which have for so long been identified with the Spott herd. Cattle bred by Mr. Whyte or descended from his stock have done remarkably well in many herds, notably in that of Mr. M'Intyre, Theakston, whose herd is largely founded on Spott blood. The first

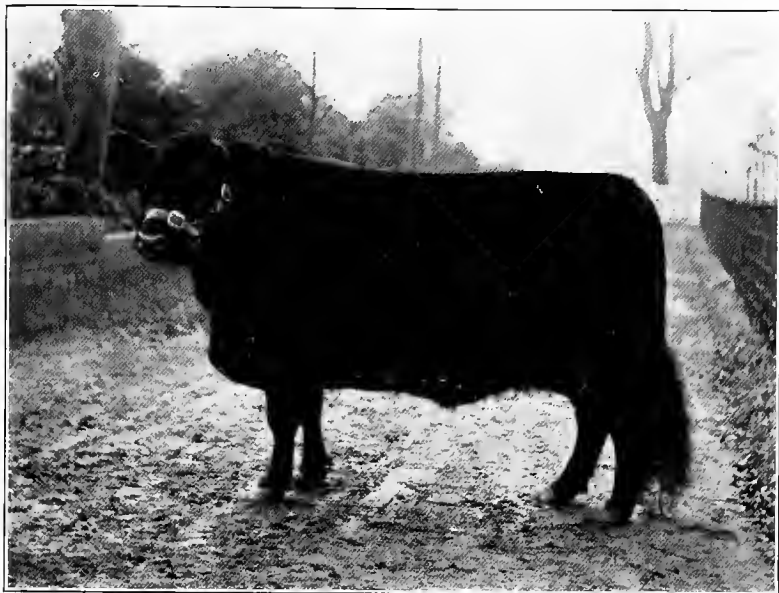
bull used by Mr. Whyte was bought from Mr. Watson, Keillor, and he was followed by Heather Jock of Shielhill 278. Then followed Pioneer 326 bred at Balwylo, Othello 319, The Fenian 418, Baronet of Leys 419, Engineer 571, Juryman 404, Juror 908, Johnston 1360, Man o' the Mearns 1483, Elcho 595, and that fine breeding Pride bull Khan 1260, which was afterwards used in the Glamis herd. Of more recent date the sires have included Field Marshal of Guisachan 6727, a full brother of the renowned Cash, to which he stood reserve as the best male at the Jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Windsor in 1889; the grand breeding Junior Rover 11796 by Rover of Powrie; Wilfred 24th 13099 from Mr. Smith's Witches of Endor; Marmion 9th 11052 from the same herd; Eryx of Ballindalloch 16548 by Prince of Insh; Erops 21874 by Echevin; Pretoria of Auchorachan 26157 by Ephorus; India 25752, a Lady Ida by Even-Echoer, etc. On the few occasions when stock from Spott have been offered for public sale, the demand has been very satisfactory. At the latest sale the average was £58 3s. 7d.

The Spott herd is one of the oldest of the breed, reared in a high country where winter keep is scarce. Except locally, showing has not been practised to any extent. The cattle are of large size, with plenty of flesh, fine bone, and superior quality. Ju Ju, champion at Smithfield, was one of the Jipsey strain, so also was Jipsey Baron, champion at the Highland.

A notice of the Hayston herd, belonging to Mr. James Whyte, will be found elsewhere. Mr. Archibald Whyte, Inverquharity, commenced his herd in 1893, and it comprises Jipseys, Nannies, Ericas, Witches of Endor, Powrie Rubys, and Beautys of Glamis. The sires used have been Donford 21744, Junior Earl 24590, and Verderer 28813. Mr. Alexander Whyte also owns a herd at East Denoon, Forfarshire.

#### THE BURN

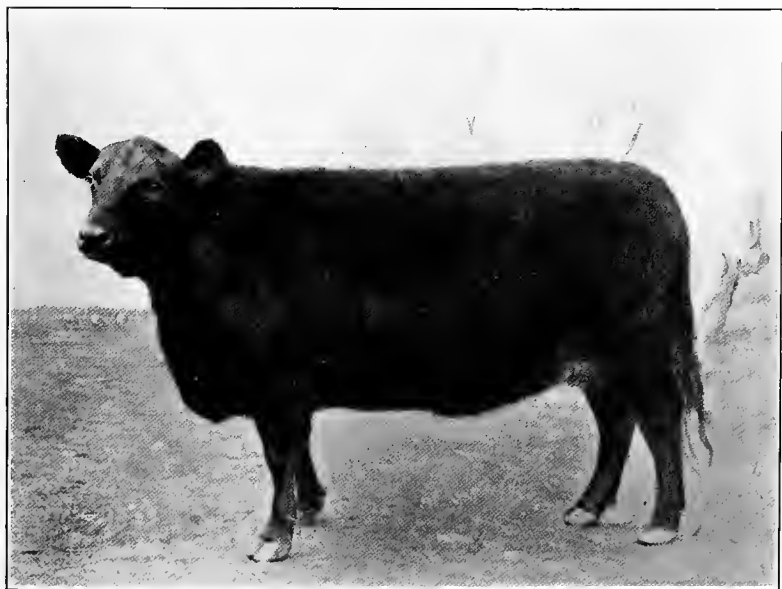
This herd, the property of Colonel Charles McInroy, C.B., is very old established, being probably as old as any, except that at Aldbar. But the late owner (Lieut.-Colonel McInroy) did not register, except in the first two volumes of the Polled Herd Book, and, consequently, although the cattle were as pure-bred as any in the country, they mostly became, owing to the introduction of very stringent rules, ineligible for entry in the Herd Book, and the present owner was able only in a very limited number of cases to trace back pedigrees so as to get the descendants registered. It may, however, be noted that none but pedigree (registered) sires have been used for at



*Photo by G. H. Parsons.]*

PAN OF THE BURN.

(Bred by COL. C. M'INROY ; Exhibited by SIR R. P. COOPER, Bart.)



BURN BELLONA, 3599S.

(COL. CHAS. M'INROY, C.B.)





least 40 years, the late owner having bought bulls from Kinnaird, among them Cavalier 411, got by Windsor 221, dam Kalliope 1234.

As a registered herd, it only dates back to 1897. Besides the one or two families of the old Burn herd which were then registered, purchases of valuable animals of various families have been made. The most notable bull was Ben Vrackie 16290, bought as a yearling at Perth in February 1900, and no doubt this sire has, to a great extent, made The Burn herd. He was only shown twice as a yearling and twice as a two-year-old, on each occasion securing the red ticket at the Royal Northern; in 1900 beating Pundit of Preston, which had led in his class at the Stirling Highland, and was later a champion of the breed as an aged bull. Ben was not shown after this, as his owner does not believe in the combination of fattening for show, and letting down for breeding purposes, and he required the bull for the latter.

Another notable purchase was the Kindness Pridecow, Kathleen of Morlich 21542 by Prince Inca, still in the herd, now 15 years old. She was bought from Mr. Cran, Morlich, as a four-year-old, and has produced since then six bull-calves and four heifers. One of the latter went to America, where she has done well, and four of the bulls are, or have been, stock bulls in good herds—one, indeed, a grandson of Ben Vrackie's, being now leading stock-bull at The Burn (Kaptan 27027). Purchases of females from Spott, Auchorachan, Glamis, etc., have turned out well.

For the reason noted above, not much has been done in showing at the Highland, etc., as breeding cattle must, under the present fashion, be much overfed to have a chance of a prize—but at the Scottish National and Smithfield, in the last five years, animals from the herd have been very successful. The championship of both shows was taken by Burn Bellona 35998 in 1905—and other animals have been every year first and second in their classes—including champion under two years at the Scottish National 1907, reserve in 1908, whilst this latter (Pan of the Burn 27244) was champion steer at the same show, first in his class, also reserve champion in the young class at Smithfield. He went into the possession of Sir Richard Cooper, and won for him the championships at Birmingham and London in 1909.

Colonel McInroy mentions that very much of the success of the herd in taking a good position was due to the late John Gray, who was head herdsman at The Burn for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years, but who died in 1908 at the early age of 35; his enthusiasm was boundless, and he was also a very excellent judge.

## WESTER FOWLIS

This herd was founded by Mr. James Strachan in 1842, but for many years no records were kept, and the first animal bred at Wester Fowlis that was registered in the Herd Book was Nelly 1136, calved in 1866, she having been entered by Mr. Pearson of Johnston, to whom she was sold. Long previous to that time, however, Mr. Strachan never used any except black polled bulls. In 1863, Messrs. Strachan, J. Dunn, and H. Shaw bought from Mr. M'Combie the bull Black Prince of Ennenteer 512. This bull gained a prize every year he was exhibited at Leochel Cushnie, which was then the principal show in the district for polled cattle. He left some good females, but few of them were registered. In 1870, Mr. Strachan entered in the Herd Book Bate 1952, Matilda 1953, Beatrice 1954, and Lady 1955. Bate and Matilda, both by Black Prince of Ennenteer 512, were among the best cows he had, and they were sold at £140 in 1877 to Morayshire. Bate's first calf was Beatrice 1954, sold to go to England for £60. After this she bred Prince Albert of Fyvie 624, sold in 1872 to Colonel Gordon of Fyvie, when one year old for 36 guineas. Bate gained numerous prizes at the local show. In 1868 was purchased Draco 3rd 733 from Mr. Walker, Ardhuncart. He left some very fine stock, and was sold to the butcher in 1872. That year was bought Sir William 2nd 748 from Mr. Reid, Greystone, who had purchased him from Mr. Shaw. He was the best bull that had been at Wester Fowlis up to that date, and after being used two years, was sold to go to Germany. He gained the first prize at the Leochel Cushnie show. In 1872, Mr. Strachan sold the bull calf Black Prince of Wester Fowlis 619 to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £50. He was the best bull calf he ever bred, girthing 6 feet 2 inches when eleven months old. He gained the third prize at the Highland Society's show at Stirling in 1873, besides several other prizes, and was sire of the fine cow Lillias of Tillyfour 1795.

In 1871 the heifer Balvenie 1700 was sold to the Earl of Fife, and she gained the third prize at Kelso in 1872. Several other animals were sold at various times to Lord Fife. In 1874 Mr. Strachan sold the cows Isabella of Felcourt 2327, Elleana 2328, and Lady of Wester Fowlis 1955 to Mr. Carter Wood, Felcourt, Sussex, at a long price. In 1877 he purchased Waterside Dandy 2nd 2071 from Mr. Wilken, Waterside, for £70. She gained the second prize in a large class at Alford in 1876. Signet 2nd 3017 and her bull calf Prince Albert of

Wester Fowlis 1492, by Young Viscount 736, were acquired from Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, and both frequently gained prizes at the Alford and Leochel shows. Surplus pedigreed females had been sold by private bargain. Bull calves were sent to the Alford sales, and to the Aberdeen joint sale. Mr. Strachan's highest price for these in 1881 was 33 guineas, and in 1882 34 guineas. In 1882 the cow Matilda 2nd 3613 was sold to her late Majesty Queen Victoria at a long price. This cow was the best in the herd at that time, and won first prizes at Leochel. In 1881 six heifers were sold to Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Kansas City, U.S., for 30 guineas of an average, and two were sold to Mr. Bruce. In 1882 ten heifers were sold to Mr. G. N. Henry, Kansas City, U.S., at an average of 30 guineas. The cow Isabella 2nd 3857 was sold to Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson for £60. Three one-year-old heifers went to Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, Chicago. These twenty animals, sold for exportation, were all bred at Wester Fowlis, being by Craigievar 1397 and Prince Albert 1492. Craigievar left excellent stock, perhaps altogether the best Mr. Strachan ever had.

The Wester Fowlis herd, which is now the property of Mr. Alexander Strachan, comprises Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgesses, and Puritys of Wester Fowlis, from which descended the Ballindalloch first-prize cow and cup-winner at the Highland Society's show in 1899. There are also the Matildas of Wester Fowlis, from which sprang the first-prize yearling bull at the Royal and Highland Societies' shows last year, this being Mondello the property of Mr. Kennedy, Doonholm. The bull now in use is Enjoiner 23127, a Trojan-Erica bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, and the crop of twenty calves got by him in 1907 were very promising. Erotic 25582 and Ebeneus 16493, both Trojan-Erica bulls, also left good stock. The Highland Society's prize bull Baron Blackbird 9787 (a Blackbird Lady Ida) proved a very good investment, as did also Fitzlyon 6056, first prize at the Highland Society's show in 1891. Champagne 4565, the Royal and Highland Societies' prize bull, was also an excellent sire and left good stock. He was sold by Mr. Strachan to Colonel Grant, Auchorachan. Adamant 2428, a Witch of Endor, was also a very good investment, winning prizes at the Royal Northern and Highland Society, and was afterwards sold to Mr. Dye, America, at a high price. The females have all been regular breeders and very healthy. Numerous sales have been made to America, the Argentine, Rhodesia, and to Germany. Several good animals were sold to Lord Rosebery, including the Lady Ida

cow Coronel 2nd 29254, the dam of the heifer which was champion at the Scottish National in 1896, as well as reserve champion at Smithfield the same year. Numerous champion prizes have been won at the Aberdeen Fat Stock shows during the last fourteen years, these being the only shows at which cattle from the herd are exhibited. The young bulls, as well as the heifers, are mostly disposed of privately.

#### WESTSIDE OF BRUX

A herd of long standing was carefully bred by the late Mr. James Walker, at Westside of Brux, Kildrummy. It was descended from three cows—one bred in 1852 by Mr. James Reid, Kirktown, Forbes; one bred by Mr. George Fyfe, Upperbigging; and one bred by Mr. Stephen, Govals, Auchindoir. Sires were obtained from Castle Fraser, Upper Farmton, and Bogfern. Mr. Walker also had the use of the Ardhuncart bulls. Two sires in service were Logie the Laird 4th 892, bred at Mains of Kelly, and Prompter 1872, bred at Balquharn by Mr. H. D. Adamson, by Dragon 1178, and out of the fine Pride cow Pride of Aberdeen 7th 1777. Bulls from the herd were sold at high prices, and Westside females are to be found in several herds both in Scotland and America. Mr. Walker supplied to Dr. Profeit, Commissioner for Her Majesty the Queen, the first animals that were bought for the Royal herd at Abergeldie. Stock have not been shown beyond the local meetings, but at these they obtained a good many prizes. The herd now belongs to Mr. John Walker.

#### OTHER HERDS

**AQUORTHIES.**—Mr. James Gerrard had a small herd at Aquorthies, Tarves, mostly descended from a cow tracing to the Crathes stock. This cow, Fern, by Black Prince of Ennenteer 512, of the Zara tribe bred at Tillyfour, was purchased in 1875, and was a splendid beef and milk producer. Her first calf was steered, and when twenty-two months old brought £32. Her next bull calf was very successful at the Formartine show, and was a good stock getter. Fern 2nd 4136, by Colonel Gordon 3rd 1602, had several calves, one of them having been sold to Sir Thomas Gladstone for 32 guineas. Bess of Burnside 3776 was bought at the Tillyfour sale in 1880. There is a small herd now at Greenmyre.

**BALLINTOMB (MR. JAMES ALLAN).**—This herd was founded about eighteen years ago, the principal purchases having been from Ballindalloch. The family represented

that has done best is the Trojan-Ericas. At present there are ten female Trojan-Ericas, three Mulben Prides, two Jilts, one Miss Burgess, and one Pride of Aberdeen. For the last ten years Trojan-Erica sires have been chiefly used, and nearly all have been bred at Ballindalloch. The cattle are only exhibited at the Perth show and sale in spring, and prizes have been won with the yearling heifers at every one for the last eight years, including Eblight sold for 135 guineas, Erica 2nd of Ballintomb 125 guineas, Ebbright 85 guineas, and Erica of Ballintomb 42 guineas. The herd was never in a better condition than it is now, and Mr. Allan anticipates a bright future for the breed.

**BOGARROW.**—Mr. James Farquharson, Bogarrow, Ballindalloch, had some polled cattle about 1833 or 1834, which were kept pure and were excellent milkers. They were mostly bred from Drumin and Mulben sires. Mr. Farquharson gained a considerable number of prizes at local shows. It was from his stock that the cow went to Achlochrach, that became the principal foundress of the herd there, and progenitrix of the champion ox at Smithfield in 1872. Mr. R. G. Farquharson continues the herd, which is mainly composed of descendants of the animals that were in it in 1882, and they have since been mated with highly-bred sires, mostly of the Pride of Aberdeen family. The cows are noted for good milking properties, one of them Rosalie of Bogarrow 27198 having given 45 lbs. of milk in a day one month after calving. Cows have been retained that bred until they were eighteen and nineteen years old. Rosalie 3rd of Bogarrow 14869 had sixteen calves; Rosemary 3rd of Bogarrow 14871 fifteen calves; Rosalie 8th of Bogarrow 27198 had produced twelve calves when she was twelve years old, having twice had twins. The sires used have included Day Star 5963, Provost 19755, Period 17020, Problem 22549, Edgar of Hillockhead 13367, and Prince of Findochty 27358.

**BRUCEHILL.**—In the formation of this herd Mr. James Fowlie acquired some animals from Mr. Shaw, Bogfern, and Mr. Williamson, Standingstones. From the latter came Beauty of Brucehill 3684, of a Kinochtry family, and one of the Portlethen Livelys. The Campfield and Castle Fraser herds were also represented, and bulls from Haddo House and Waterside of Forbes were in service. Many prizes were gained at the local shows, and some important sales made to America.

**DOWNIEHILLS.**—The herd at Downiehills, Peterhead, the property of Mr. James C. Booth, was founded in 1896. It comprises Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, and

Ferns, the sires used having included Jack of Morlich 15569, Calabash 20225, and Victor of Culdrain 26469.

**DUNDAS CASTLE.**—The herd belonging to Mr. J. Stewart Clark at Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, was commenced in 1902. It comprises Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Nosegays, Annuities, Drumin Queens, and Rubys. The sires used have been April Fool of Drumfad 22866, which has been very successfully exhibited at the leading shows, and Earl Even 25464. The herd numbers over forty.

**ECCLESGREIG.**—The origin of Captain Grant's small herd at Ecclesgreig was the purchase of two very well-bred cows at the Portlethen sale in 1869. They were Alberta 1510, of the Balwylo Victoria family, for 38 guineas, and Favourite 2nd 858, of the Kinnaird Fanny family, for 41 guineas. Rosa 1079, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie, was also in the herd. The sires came from Mulben, Easter Tulloch, Stone o' Morphie and Cortachy. The principal strain was that tracing from Alberta 1510, who turned out an excellent breeder.

**EASTER DUTHIL.**—The herd at Easter Duthil, Carr Bridge, belonging to Mr. John M. Allan, was commenced in 1896, and consists of Queen Mothers, Prides, Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas, etc. The sires in service have been Energetic 13368, Epictetus of Ballinalloch 19071, Black Japan of Ballinalloch 22926, and Everest of Ardargie 26867.

**EASTER MONIACK AND BROOMHILL.**—The herd belonging to Mr. John C. Rattray, Easter Moniack and Broomhill, now numbering over 150 head, was drafted from the Phoinias herd, founded by his father over forty years ago by the introduction of animals bought chiefly from the Ballinalloch and Mulben herds, and believed to have been the first polled Angus cattle brought to that part of the North. The outstanding tribes and those found most suitable are the Prides and Bright Eyes, the stock having been maintained by the change of the best procurable sires out of the Ballinalloch stock. Mr. Rattray has exported several drafts of bulls and heifers to the Argentine. He has never paid any attention to special feeding, and his showing is all done locally. The cattle being in sound and unforced condition, have always done well.

**GLENLOGIE.**—The herd belonging to Mr. John M'G. Petrie, Glenlogie, Forbes, Alford, and Craigie, Belhelvie, was established early in 1905. It comprises Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Vines of Tillyfour, Beautys of Montbletton, Blackbirds, Lady Idas, and Ruths of Tillyfour. The sire formerly used was Kubelik of Morlich 24626, by Jeshurun 19257. The stock bull now is Metaphor 27161, first at the three National shows as

a two-year-old in 1909, at the Highland, the Royal, the Royal Dublin, also at the Royal Northern. At these shows he was champion or reserve champion.

**KIRKSID AND WARDEND.**—Mr. Alexander Simpson, Kirkside and Wardend, was for many years identified with the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and few possessed a wider knowledge of the history of the breed. While in the employment of the late Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, factor to the Duke of Fife, and in that of the Duke of Fife, as farm manager, Mr. Simpson gained a rare experience which he put to good account when at Kirkside he founded a herd of his own. In addition to Kirkside, Mr. Simpson became tenant of the farm of Wardend, and, assisted by his youngest son, Mr. A. St. Clair Simpson, continued the breeding of blackskins at the two farms, until his death in 1909. The herd was established in 1885, and comprises Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgesses, and Lady Idas. As stock sire Echevin 17732, by Eblito 14306, bred at Ballindalloch, has recently been used, and at a successful sale in 1908, calves by this bull averaged £21 19s.

**NETHER KILDRUMMY.**—This herd about 1882 took a very good position at the Kildrummy shows. The herd was small, and the bulk of it descended from the cows Missie 2484, by Reform 408, bred by Mr. Taylor, Southbank, and Mary of Ardhuncart 2013, by Draco 338, bred at Ardhuncart. The Ardhuncart bulls were used in the herd, and one of the earlier sires was Socrates 1907, bred at Auchorachan, by Viscount Duff 1365, and out of the Sybil cow Silvia 3073. The herd now belongs to Mr. John Reid.

**ROSEHAUGH.**—Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher's herd at Rosehaugh, Avoch, Ross-shire, was commenced in 1884, and now comprises Ericas, Prides, Fyvie Flowers, and Lady Idas. Among the sires used in the herd, which numbers fifty, have been Euston of Ballindalloch 3716, Baron Ambrose 12265, and Just Rover of Morlich 2nd 18000.

**RUTHVEN, KINGUSSIE.**—The herd belonging to Mr. A. D. MacRae, Ruthven, Kingussie, was established in 1877, and comprises Trojan-Ericas, and Prides of Aberdeen of the Pride of Mulben 1919, and the Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412, strains. The sires formerly used were chiefly of the Ballindalloch Edelweiss sort (Trojan-Ericas). The stock bull is Earl Echo of Ballindalloch 26706, winner of first prize at Perth in 1908, second prize at the Royal, at Newcastle, second at the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen, and first prize at Inverness in 1908.

**RUTHVEN TARLAND.**—The herd here was one of the oldest



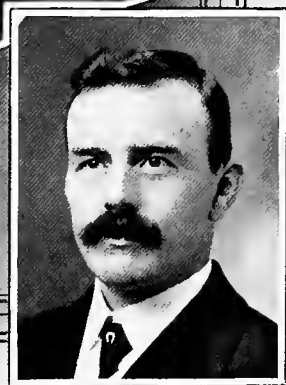
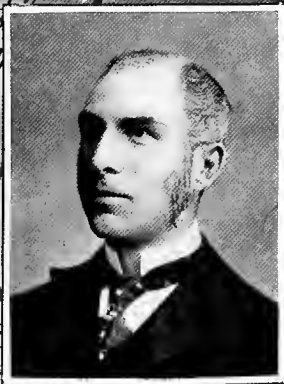
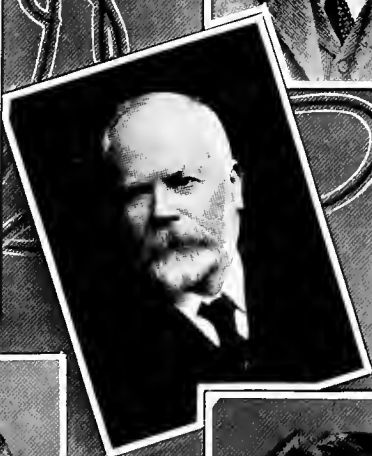
in the district, being descended from the Castle Newe stock. Bulls have been introduced from Tillyfour, Mains of Kelly, Auchlossan, and Aboyne Castle. A draft sale was held in 1876, when an average of over £27 was realised.

**THE MAINS, EDZELL.**—Mr. D. R. Arnot's herd at the Mains, Edzell, Forfar, was commenced in 1890. It contains Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Fairys of East Town, Rubys, Heather Blossom, and Stumpies of Powrie. Among the sires used have been Negro of Coynachie 11109, Marmion 12th 12734, Wise Magnate 16183, Jipsey Provost 19269, Marmion 18th 20868, Earhill 23051, and Justice of Ardargie. The cow Violet 3rd of Congash won first prize at the Highland show in 1909, and was afterwards sold to a Canadian breeder.

**TITABOUTIE.**—The herd at Titaboutie, Tarland, belonging to Mr. Wm. Anderson, was begun in 1894, the families being Julias of Titaboutie, Floras of Titaboutie, and Ishbels of Titaboutie. Sires used have included Black Prince of Balfluig 10660, Shah of Titaboutie 25130, Everlasting of Coynachie 20511, and Prince Adair 26169.

**WEST WATTEN.**—This herd in Caithness, belonging to Mr. James Davidson, was begun in 1882, and comprises Prides, Queen Mothers, Rubys, and Charlottes. The sires used have been Erica Emperor 13382, Grenadier of Guisachan 7574, Eridale 11646, Phidias 9490, Merryman 19486, Junot of Ballindalloch 17993, Ercott 20474, and Egmont 25503.

**YONDERTON, BONNYKELLY.**—The herd belonging to Mr. J. M. Campbell, Yonderton, Bonnykelly, Aberdeenshire, was established in 1872, and comprises representatives of the Pride of Aberdeen tribe, from Pride of Mulben, or Pride of Aberdeen 5th, Trojan-Ericas, and Portlethen Lucys. The sires have included Monogram 1299, Eclipse of Guisachan 5993, and Partnership 12818. Mr. Campbell's connection with the breed dates from sixty-four years ago, when his father owned a herd of Buchan Humlies. He recalls that he made the first purchase for Mr. Bridges of Fedderate in 1876, at the Brucklay dispersion, and was with him when he bought his first two heifers from the late Mr. Walker, Montbleton. This was very near the first introduction of the Aberdeen-Angus to the South, and laid the foundation of what is now the excellent herd at Langshott.



DR. ALEXANDER RAMSAY.  
J. ERNEST KERR.  
JOHN M'INTYRE.

ALBERT PULLING.  
WM. S. FERGUSON.  
JAS. R. BARCLAY.



## CHAPTER IX

### THE BREED IN ENGLAND

IT was remarked in the first edition of this History that English agriculturists had enjoyed numerous opportunities of inspecting the best specimens of the breed. Prizes were frequently offered for polled cattle at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, while at the International Exhibitions at Battersea in 1862, and at Kilburn in 1879, Aberdeen-Angus mustered in strong force. At the former meeting a competent authority bracketed Mr. M'Combie's Pride of Aberdeen 581 with Mr. Richard Booth's famous Shorthorn Queen of the Ocean as the two best females at the show. For many years the Smithfield and Bingley Hall Fat Stock shows have had as one of their leading features the displays of animals of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. There can be no doubt that the succession of champion winners bred by Dr. Clement Stephenson, and exhibited at these shows, did much to attract widespread attention to the merits of the breed and stimulated its extension.

The breed is now numerously represented in England, and the interests of breeders there are looked after by the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association, of which Mr. Albert Pulling, Beddington, Croydon, is hon. secretary. Periodical sales of bulls are held under its auspices and prizes are awarded at shows. Classes are now regularly included at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, the Royal Counties Society, and others.

The expansion of the breed and the composition of a number of the herds in England are indicated in the following notes.

#### BALLIOL COLLEGE FARM \*

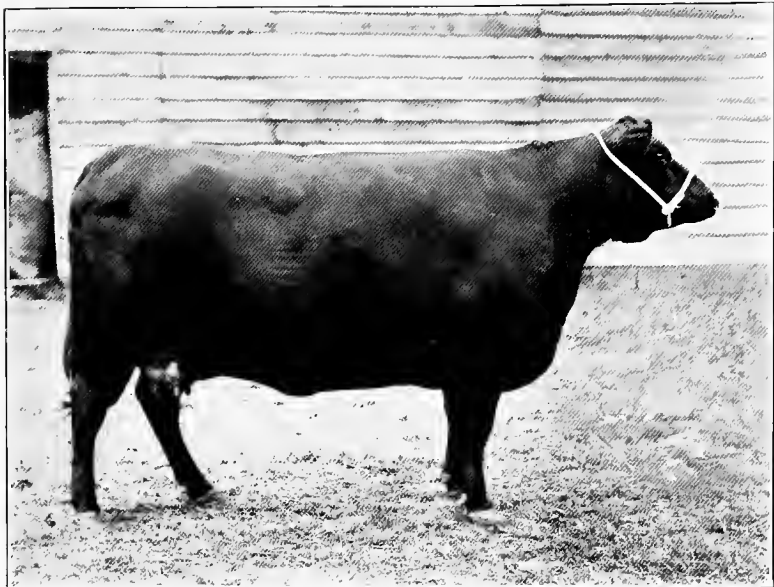
Mr. Clement Stephenson, D.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., gives us the following account of his herd:—I began farming in November,

\* The College Farm, Long Benton, with others in the district, belongs to Balliol College, Oxford—hence the name.

1871, taking over the stock and crops of the outgoing tenant. As time went on I got a few pure-bred Shorthorns, some Aberdeen-Angus grazing heifers, also some Galloway heifers. In December, 1880, I got three pure-bred two-year-old in-calf heifers from Mr. G. Bean, Balquhain. In March, 1881, I bought at a sale at Aberdeen, Lemon 2nd 2264; she was by Bacchus 607, dam Lemon 854, and was bred by Mr. R. B. Walker, Portlethen. She was then five years old, and she gave me ten calves; amongst them was Luxury 7783, the Birmingham and Smithfield champion of 1885. I look upon Lemon as the first foundation cow of my herd. She was a grand sort; a wealthy-fleshed cow, with good head, light in bone, a regular breeder, a good milker, and good-tempered. Soon afterwards I bought three more cows from Mr. George Bean; amongst them was Abbess 3rd 3616. This was another foundation cow. She was six years old when bought. Her sire was Bluebeard 648, and her dam Abbess 2nd 1969, by Cavalier 411. She won numerous prizes at the summer shows, and she gave me nine calves—seven heifers and two bulls. In 1882, I bought from Mr. J. H. Bridges, Ewell, Gravity 4864, a Lady Ida, and Ethelinda 3356, a Ruth. They bred well, and did my herd good service. In the same year I bought Pride of Aberdeen 16th 3302, with twin heifer calves at foot, Pride of Balliol 6112 and Pride of Benton 6113. The old cow only gave me three calves, but the twins bred well; I sold produce from them to go to the United States, Canada, Australia, and Russia. At the Mountblairy sale in 1882, I bought another good cow, Southesk 5th 4420, sire Royal Hope 1207, dam Southesk 4th 3604. She was a cow with great quality, a very heavy milker; she produced ten calves, and did them well. In 1884 I bought Elissa 7934 from Mr. Owen Wallis. She was by Editor 1460, dam Easter 4540, by Challenger 1266. Elissa only produced three calves, Exact 11768, by Elmar 3704; Elissann 13082, and Eclat 5320, both by Evander 3717. She was lost at her fourth calving.

Exact was the dam of Exactly So 14134, by Souter Johnny 1615. Exactly So bred extremely well; she produced twelve calves—five bulls and seven heifers. Seven of her calves, Earl Benton 9099, Exactitude 19844, Earl Balliol 10776, Exactly Right 22370, Esmond of Benton 14368, Explicit 27572, and Excerpt 19108 realised when sold 602 guineas.

Elissann 13082 produced five calves, and then had to be slaughtered, owing to an accident. Her calves were all heifers. Amongst them were Effulgence 23526, by Cerberus 8181, Effulgent 23527 by Albion 6525, and Elite of Benton 24772, by Albion. Elite is still in the herd. In 1897 I sold a nice



ELITE OF BENTON, 24772.  
(DR. CLEMENT STEPHENSON.)



LUXURY, 7783.  
(DR. CLEMENT STEPHENSON.)



lot of cows to Mr. R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, and amongst them was Effulgent 23520, by Albion, dam Elissanna by Souter Johnny 1615. At Danesfield, Effulgent produced Effulgent of Danesfield 28617, by Eric Macdonald 12475. This cow was a great success at the summer shows. The herdsman told me recently that in three years she won twenty-seven first prizes and gold medals. She is now in Mr. W. S. Ferguson's herd, and is still breeding well. In 1885 Mr. R. Bruce bought for me at the Auchorachan sale Young Bellona 5630; she bred for me three bull calves. She gained prizes at the summer shows, and won the championship at Birmingham and Smithfield in 1885. In 1885 I was anxious to possess a Jilt. I wrote to Sir G. Macpherson Grant on the subject, and I obtained Jovial 7054. She only gave me three calves; one of the bulls, Jovial Souter 7634, by Souter Johnny 1615, was an extra good one, and the heifer Joviality 14319, by Evander 3717, bred well. A daughter of hers, Jilt of Benton 4th 32754, is still in the herd. In 1887 I bought from Mr. Norman Cookson the cow Ruffles 5167, by Knight of St. Patrick 2194, dam Ruth of Wellhouse 2nd 4588. She bred me some good stock. Amongst them was Rufflette 14237, Repose 15664, and Rustler 8761, all by Souter Johnny 1615. Rustler was a success as a sire. As a yearling, he was sold at Perth for 120 guineas. In 1890 I got some extra good heifers from that well-known veteran breeder, Mr. William Whyte, Spott. They were Jipseys, tracing back to Old Jip 965, and Roses, tracing back to Flakey 795; they did well for me.

### *Bulls Used*

The first bull I used was Rex 1607; he was sent to me by Mr. George Bruce. In October, 1881, Mr. O. C. Wallis and myself each wanted a bull, and it was decided to go to Ballindalloch for them, and this we did, accompanied by Mr. Robert Bruce. We found the young bulls in a large covered fold. They had not been named and entered in the Herd Book. The one I got I named Englishman 2076; he was by Young Viscount 736, dam Edith of Ballindalloch 2973. The one Mr. Wallis got was named Sea King 2334, a name that had been selected for him by Sir G. Macpherson Grant. Englishman developed into a fine massive bull. His heifers were all extra good; his bulls were not so satisfactory. In 1884 I sold Englishman to Mr. Wallis, and he ended his days at Bradley Hall. In June, 1882, I was advised to have a mature bull to assist Englishman, and I think that I am correct when I say it was Mr. John Stewart, then at Ballindalloch, who sent me



Paragon 1653. Paragon was only used to five cows, and, unfortunately, I made a great mistake in selling him for slaughter before seeing his calves. I had five calves by him—Benton Heather 7775, Forgiveness 7779, Luxury 7783, Grateful Blackbird 7782, and Boy Blue 2564. Benton Heather was first-prize yearling at the Northumberland show, and she, along with Forgiveness, was sold to Mr. T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Nebraska. Boy Blue 2564, along with his dam Bo-Peep 5715, was sold to Estell and Elliot, United States. Luxury became the Birmingham and Smithfield champion in 1885. Grateful Blackbird gave me several good calves, amongst them Greatheart 6078, by Evander 3717, and Golden Blackbird 14317, by Evander 3717. Golden Blackbird was sold to Mr. A. Egginton, South Ella. Grateful Blackbird's name and her sire Paragon's, can still be found in pedigrees of to-day—I saw it recently in Idelamere's 22036, Mr. Bainbridge's champion bull.

Having sold Englishman, I returned to Ballindalloch for another sire, and I got Evander 3717, by Julius 1819, dam Evening 4187, by Elcho 595. From 1880 to 1888 Evander won many prizes. Amongst them he was first-prize bull in the yearling class at the Royal (Preston), and second at the Highland (Aberdeen) as a two-year-old. He was first at the Royal (Norwich). He was a fine quality bull, of great length, which made him slightly weak on his top line. He was on short legs, and was very gay in his walk. He left me a lot of good calves, amongst them Abbess of Jesmond 11765 and Robinson Crusoe 6374, sold to Buenos Ayres; Garter King 6766, sold to Hon. M. H. Cochrane; Sunray 11777, to Mr. McCulloch, Melbourne; Sparkle 14329, to Tasmania. In 1887, I bought Souter Johnny 1615 from Mr. Boughton Knight, Wormsley, Hereford. I saw Souter Johnny win first prize in the old class at the Royal (York), 1883. In 1887 Mr. Boughton Knight's agent wrote and told me the bull was for sale. I visited Wormsley, and bought the bull at 40 guineas. He was then ten years old. He had been used to the pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus herd, and also to Herefords, and a grand lot of stock there was by him—the cross Herefords, black hornless, and white-faces. With me he left grand stock. It would occupy too much space to enumerate all his calves, but I may mention a few of them.

He was the sire of Luxury 3rd 14323 and Luxury 4th, Albion 6525, Albert Edward 7293, Pall Mall 7032, Pride's Mantle 15663, Pride's Pearl 14325, Reticence 14326 (reserve champion at Smithfield), Jovial Souter 7634 (sold for £300), Rufflette 14327, Repose 15664, Rustler 8761, Patentee 7809,

Pride's Bracelet 17202, Exactly-So 14314, Elissanna 17197, and several other good ones. Souter Johnny was used two years, and was then sold for slaughter. His dead weight in store condition was 78 stones of 14 lb. He was not a large bull, and was on short legs. His body was smooth and well covered with muscle—no weak places about him—and he was very good tempered. I feel confident that the best bull I ever used was Souter Johnny. In a note from the Rev. C. Bolden he points out that the highest price at the Perth sale (300 guineas) in 1910 was for a Kildonan-Erica whose sire was Souter Johnny; the sire of his dam, Mondello, is Evarra, also a Souter Johnny Kildonan-Erica.

In 1892 I bought Cerberus 8181 from his breeder, Mr. T. Cathcart, sire Norfolk 3082, dam Lady Jane Grey 10065, by Monarch 1182. He left me many good calves, amongst them Exactly Right, Exact, Exemplar, Lady Sandyford, and others. After using him for four years I sold him to Mr. J. McIntyre, Theakston, where he also left good stock. Cerberus won many prizes when in my possession.

In 1896 I bought Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304 from the Rev. Charles Bolden—sire Iliad 2843, dam Edelweiss 5605. He was then six years old. He was first-prize aged bull at the Highland Society's show, 1893. He left me a lot of grand stock, including Esmond of Benton, Explicit, Exactress, Excerpt, Excel, Roving King, Luxury 8th, Luxury 9th, and Luxury 10th. He was sold to slaughter in May, 1902. He was good-looking, good-tempered, and he transmitted his superior properties to his progeny.

### *Bulls Bred and Used in the Herd.*

The bulls bred and used in the herd have included Albion 6525, calved 1888; and Albert Edward 7293, calved 1889—both sired by Souter Johnny 1615, dam Abbess 3rd 3616. Individually they were both good, and their produce was good. Albion was useful up to his eleventh year, when he was shot. Albert Edward 7293 was used up to 1891, and was then sold to Mr. W. C. Grubb, Tolarno, Tasmania. Albion was the sire of the double champion Benton Bride 19843 and Best Man of Benton 13173, and many other good animals, including Gentleman 10020, a bull that made a great reputation as a sire in the herd of Mr. R. Glahome, Windmill Hill, Beal.

Best Man of Benton 13173 was used in the herd and then sold to Mr. W. C. Grubb, Tolarno, Tasmania. He was the

sire of Exemption 29239, a prize-winner, and still in the herd, and the dam of many good animals.

Jovial Souter 7634, sire Souter Johnny 1615, dam Jovial 7054, was used and then sold to Sir James Duke, Bart., Laughton. He was the sire of Bridesmaid of Benton 18540.

Eliminator 17755, sire Esmond of Ballindalloch, dam Elite of Benton 24733, by Albion 6525, calved 1900, was used up to April, 1907. He was a very successful sire. An own brother to him, Elector of Benton 21814, was sold to the late Capt. F. Cookson, and proved a valuable sire in the Chute Standen herd.

*The following is a note of Prizes won at Fat Stock Shows:—*

In 1878 I had my first exhibit at Smithfield, an Aberdeen-Angus heifer that was first in her class. This was the last time the late Mr. W. M'Combie exhibited.

1880. Aberdeen-Angus heifer first in her class.

1881. Blue-grey heifer, champion at Norwich and York.

1882. Blue-grey heifer, first in her class and best of the breed.

1883. Aberdeen-Angus heifer, champion at Norwich, Leeds, and Birmingham; at Smithfield she was first in her class and was awarded the breed cup.

1884. Cross-bred black-and-white heifer at Norwich, first in her class, and reserve for best female. At Oakham she was first in her class and reserve for champion. At Birmingham she was champion, and at Smithfield she was third in her class.

1885. Luxury 7783, sire Paragon 1653, dam Lemon 2nd 2264, was first in her class, best heifer and reserve for champion at Norwich. At Oakham she was first in her class, and reserve for champion. At Birmingham and Smithfield she was champion, and was sold to Mr. Harry Grant for £130 net cash. The dead weight of Luxury was 1318 lbs., showing a percentage of  $76\frac{3}{4}$  dressed meat to live weight. Mr. Grant, the purchaser of the heifer, stated that she was the most solid body of flesh that he ever saw or bought. The weight stated was when all fat was removed. At the Smithfield show at 2 years and 8 months old her live weight was 15 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs., and although she was exhibited at all these shows she rather increased in weight, the return at Birmingham a week previously having been 15 cwt. 21 lbs.

In 1887 Young Bellona 5630, bred by Colonel G. S. Grant; sire Viscount Duff, 1365, dam Bellona 2579, was champion at Birmingham and Smithfield. She had then had two calves,

and had won prizes at the summer shows. She was brought back from Smithfield and turned into the park at once, and she bred another bull calf. After Young Bellona was champion at Smithfield cows and ewes were prohibited.

1889. Achievement 13080, sire Evander 3717, dam Abbess 3rd 3616, at Birmingham was first in her class, best of the breed, won the President's cup and was reserve for champion. At Smithfield she was first in her class, was awarded the breed cup, was best female and reserve for champion.

1890. Reticence 14326, sire Souter Johnny 1615, dam Ruth's Darling 8106, was second in her class at Birmingham. At Smithfield she was first in her class, was awarded the Scotch cup and was reserve for champion.

1892. Bridesmaid of Benton 18540, sire Jovial Souter 7634, dam Bride 13343. At Smithfield (as a yearling) was first in her class, and was awarded the Scotch cup. In 1893 she was champion at Norwich and Birmingham, and at Smithfield she was first in class 44, the only class she could compete in.

1894. Benton Bride 19843 by Albion 6525, dam Bride 13343, was champion at Birmingham and Smithfield.

### *Exports*

The list of animals sold from the herd for exportation is very lengthy, extending from 1882, when the first sale was made to the United States. Many have since gone there from the herd. The buyers have included Messrs. Estill and Elliott, T. W. Harvey, J. J. Hill, Colonel Judy, C. Escher, and many others. Cattle have also been sold to several breeders in the Argentine, including Senor Echezareta; to the Rao of Cutch, India; to the Hon. W. McCulloch, Australia; to the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and Mr. W. Gordon Cumming for Canada; and others have gone to Russia, Denmark, Honolulu, etc.

### BRADLEY HALL

While visiting Mr. Stephenson's farm in 1881, Mr. O. C. Wallis, Bradley Hall, was much struck with the polled cattle, and resolved to go to the north of Scotland, accompanied by Mr. R. Bruce, then at Great Smeaton, to see the principal herds. Being very greatly impressed with the remarkable family-likeness of the Ballindalloch Ericas, as well as with their beautiful heads and other good characteristics, he determined on forming a herd, and on getting as much of the

Erica element as possible. He bought the only female of this family obtainable at Ballindalloch, but from the list appended it will be seen he had in his possession thirteen females of this tribe. The lot formed a pretty family group, and there were four particularly good ones,—viz. Eve 3355, Erica 6th 3023, Era 3833, and Easter 4540,—while the heifer calf from Ermin 3532, by the famous Pride bull Knight of the Shire 1699, was most promising. The other Ericas were Elina 4361 and her heifer calf, Editha 1737, Elf 3751, Errantine 4546, Ermin 3532, with the heifer calves Esperanza, from Erica 6th, and Estella, from Easter. Of the Pride family, the herd had two specimens, both very pretty and good. They were Khiva 4188, of the Ballindalloch Kindness branch of the strain, and a heifer calf from the Gavenwood matron, Liliias of Tillyfour 1795. Other three Ballindalloch families were represented in the herd in Jemima of Ballindalloch 4172, of the famous Jilt tribe; Nosegay 8th 3914, of the Nosegay tribe; and Frolic 4039, of the Lady Fanny tribe. One of the best show animals in the herd was Patroness 4561, from Patience of Corskie 1932, by Proud Viscount 1264; while Heather Bell of Haughton 3rd 3593, from her great size and true outline, was one of the best of the cows. In Smyrna 4571 and her heifer calf, a well-known family was represented—viz. the Miss Watsons of Easter Skene. The cow Penuel 3755, bought from Mr. William Robertson, was a very good specimen of the old Burnside blood; while Mary of Whiteside 3829, who was accompanied by her twin heifers, represented an old Clova family. Hecuba 3rd 3637, bought for the dairy, though not a high-bred one, had good blood in her veins. As stock bulls, Mr. Wallis secured Challenger 1260, of the Pride tribe, and Sea King, bred at Ballindalloch from Sprite 3796, and got by Justice 1462.

Mr. Wallis continued the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus cattle with great success till 1894, when, on the sale of his estate, the herd was dispersed. Among the sires in use in the herd was Mosstrooper 2256, the sire of Cash, Epigram, Ensign of Guisachan, and other well-known winners. He was in the Bradley Hall herd from 1880 until his death in 1891. At the dispersion seventy-four head averaged £51 19s. 5d. Some high prices were paid—cows: Hosden 14460, to Mr. Crisp at 110 guineas; Jungle 15783, to Sir George Macpherson Grant at 95 guineas; and Jurinea 18660, to Mr. Dorman at 140 guineas; two-year-old heifers: Popinjay 19985, to Mr. Carmichael at 170 guineas; the yearling heifer Chantress 21225, to Mr. Douglas Fletcher at 156 guineas; and Pancake 21232, to Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael at 200 guineas; and the bull

Jolly Rover, at 100 guineas to Sir James Duke. In this herd was bred the Jilt bull Jim Jams 7630, exported in 1890 to America, where he was sold at 1000 dollars.

#### BYWELL

At his pleasantly situated home farm of Bywell, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Lord Allendale (formerly Mr. Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, M.P.), has been building up a fine herd since the spring of 1904, when a few choicely-bred female animals were acquired at the Perth sale. The principal of these were the young cow Tell Tale 31791, bred at Kinochtry from the Levity family so much liked by the late Mr. James Scott, East Tulloch, and an excellent yearling heifer, Pleasure 35652, bred at Balliefurth, sire Educator of Laggan 19021, dam Pride 12th of Kippendavie 25163 by Norfolk 5th 7022. In the autumn of the same year five excellent females were secured at the Glamis dispersion. These were the beautiful cow Verdant Vine 29445 (115 guineas) of Mr. William Whyte's breeding; her yearling daughter Vellozia of Glamis 36440 (105 guineas); the Lady Ida cow Vivacity of Glamis 30941, which, like Vellozia, was by the champion Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662; also the Queen Mother Duchess of Finlarig 35630, and the yearlings Euchlorine of Glamis 36430 and Evelina 19th 36222, representing the two branches of the Erica family. The more important of the succeeding purchases were the very fine Queen Mother cow Black Maiden 35048 by the champion Maramere 15160 and Matilda 8th of Aldbar 33355 from Mr. Bainbridge; Eris of Morlich 37053 and Jemima 63rd of Morlich 37056, daughters of the champion Jeshurun 19257, from Mr. George Cran; Primrose of Glenlyon 35313, a very sweet Pride from the late Sir Donald Currie, Beau's Bride 38158 (of Lady Craigo descent) from Dr. Stephenson, and Marquisa of Birtley 39432, a very pretty Rose of Drumin cow, Patronage 31383, and Irene of Birtley 36148 at the dispersion sale of Messrs. Perkins and Partners. Verdant Vine went to Bywell with a great reputation, as she was dam of the Royal Society's class winner and reserve champion female of 1903, Vintage of Glamis 34705, who was also reserve champion at Smithfield. Then her second daughter Vellozia was clearly the best of the Glamis yearlings at the dispersion. In 1908 this handsome representative of the Vine family headed a capital class of cows at the Royal at Newcastle, where she was also reserve champion female. She was also champion of the breed at the Yorkshire show in the same year. As a breeder she began

well with the fine bull Verderer 28813, now owned by Mr. Arch. Whyte. He was fifth in the young class at Perth and reserve champion at the Forfarshire show. The first bull of consequence used at Bywell was Expert of Benton 23207, which proved a first-rate breeder. The present stock bulls are the famous old champion Danesfield Jester 18949, a sire with an extraordinary record, and the Heather Blossom Tartan Tego 27579, third prize yearling at Perth and first at the Yorkshire show in 1908.

Most of the Bywell land is a loam of excellent quality of fair strength over the millstone grit formation. It grows fine old grass and crops of good feeding properties.

The cows and young stock are kept as much as possible in the open air. The cows are taken in about a fortnight before calving. Most of the heifers are allowed to remain in the fields all winter, having the use of good shelter sheds and receiving an allowance of hay. The cows are calved in boxes, and after a week are transferred to stalls, the calf being tied beside or behind its dam and allowed to suckle thrice daily. Afterwards the cows with their calves are turned into a fold-yard, where they receive a liberal allowance of hay, straw, and roots, until the weather permits of their being turned out to grass. The bull calves receive a little concentrated food (mostly rolled oats) while on the grass, and on weaning, about the end of September, are housed in cool, airy boxes and turned out one hour each day for exercise.

#### ESHOTT

A herd of exceptional distinction is that owned by Mr. Thomas H. Bainbridge of Eshott, in the Felton district of Northumberland. In breeding it is at once remarkably select and richly representative, while its merits, as tested by the exhibition standards, are of the highest order. Founded in 1899 the herd had from 1900 onwards till 1908 the astonishing record of twenty championships, sixty-one first prizes, and many other honours at the Royal, the Highland Society, the Great Yorkshire, the Royal Counties, and North of England shows, nine of the championships having been secured at the three exhibitions first noted.

Two or three of the early purchases were made from Dr. Clement Stephenson, one of the animals then selected being Pride of Ryehills 26699, a cow of striking grandeur of character and great substance, by Darnley of Ballindalloch 11569 out of the Dalmore-bred Pretty Pearl 20754 by the champion Esquire 5346. In 1900 the Aldbar bred Annesley 13128 by



ESHOTT HALL.  
(MR. T. H. BAINBRIDGE.)



MAISEMORE PARK HOUSE.  
(MR. J. J. CRIDLAN.)





Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289 and Mr. James Whyte's first-prize heifer Sabrina of Hayston 27744 by Provost 2nd of Powrie 11219 were bought at Perth. Both of these animals proved prominent prize winners. The most notable purchases in 1901 were the yearling bull Maramere 18160 bred by Mr. Alexander McLaren, and which became the greatest show animal of his time as he took the Royal and Highland breed championships in 1903; and Neat Nellie 29426 bred by Mr. Archibald Whyte, which became the Ballindalloch challenge cup cow also in 1903. Further selections were made in the course of three or four years from the herds of the late Queen Victoria, His Majesty the King, the late Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Arthur Egginton, Mr. Patrick Chalmers, Dr. Clement Stephenson, and others. Since 1904 some fine young bulls and heifers have been sold from the herd for South America.

Sires of great value in the herd, in addition to those referred to, have been Egmont of Pitpointie 15369, the Ballindalloch-bred Elandslaagte 17745, acquired from His Majesty; and the home-bred Idelamere 22036, male champion at the Royal and Highland shows of 1907, a bull of superb polled character, and representing through his dam, Ideal 26739 by Mailbag 13637, the Golden Blackbird branch of the Lady Idas.

The herd has usually a strength of about eighty head; nearly one-half of which are Trojan-Ericas. The most numerous family otherwise is that of the Lady Ida and the Queen Mother, or Pride. The herd has also very fine representatives of the Georginas of Burnside, the Miss Burgesses, the Coquettes, and the Jilts, so intimately associated with Ballindalloch; the Waterside Matildas, Heather Blossoms, and Ruths of Tillyfour.

Among the Ericas, Esterel of Southgate 28136, a very compact fine quality cow by the champion Gilderoy 9208, is dam of the very pretty young cow Estrella of Eshott 38487, which led the two-year-olds at the Highland and the Royal Counties in 1907. Estrella is dam of the beautiful young bull Eston of Eshott, which Messrs. Escher of Iowa, U.S.A., secured at the Perth spring sale of 1909 at 140 guineas. Then Edina of Addington Park 31100, a female of great sweetness and feminine character by the Pride bull Kilgraston 15610, has bred exceptionally well. A great favourite with her owner is the blocky yet motherly-looking Eileen of Abergeldie 29406 of the late Queen Victoria's breeding, which won at the Royal Counties and took the championship at the Great Yorkshire in 1907.

Old Pride of Ryehills and her massive short-legged daughter Pride of Maramere 33143 would have delighted

Wm. McCombie, but he would have found room for the smooth framed, "milky" and kindly Pride 10th of Tullynally 27152 by the choicely-bred General of Abergeldie 12548—a son of the champion Prospero of Dalmore 11208 and of the double champion Gentian 19258—and no doubt he would also have fancied her lovely-headed, neat-framed daughter Pride of Twyfold 39994 by Idelamere. No family has done so well at Eshott, however, as the Georginas, which are from the lovely deep milking Gabrielle 31231, a daughter of the Royal and Highland winner Gem of Abergeldie 27816 and granddaughter of the more famous Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258 already referred to.

The Matildas, headed by the noted prize-winner Matilda 7th of Aldbar 31515—a cow much after the model of Pride of Maramere—are highly esteemed at Eshott. The cow first noted is dam of Mastermere 24739, the sire of Mr. Wylie Hill's stylish prize-winning heifer Mariana of Balthayock 40680, and of the grand young bull Magnificent 27115, which took the championship for Mr. James Bowman of Guelph at the Toronto show of 1908. On the female side the herd owes a great deal to Egmont of Pitpointie and Elandslaagte, while Idelamere is proving a remarkable success alike for males and females.

In course of 1909 the more notable successes of the herd were through the Ruth of Tillyfour two-year-old bull Metaphor 27161, sold to Mr. J. M. Petrie in 1908, and the Ballindalloch-bred yearling Gerace 28100, which cost 150 guineas at the Perth spring sale of 1909. These two animals were the most distinguished of their age during the season. Metaphor, which was out of the pretty show cow Mistress Nelly 32975, was champion at the Royal Dublin and Royal Northern, also winner at the Royal and the Highland shows; while Gerace was unbeaten in his class at the summer shows north and south of the Border. This grand young bull is by Edensor 23081, and his dam Gera 39030 by Delamere 13305 was one of the best cows at Ballindalloch. He promises to be of great effectiveness as a mild outcross for the Ericas, and evolver of all that is best in the remarkable family of Georginas.

Most of the Eshott soil is of a naturally stiff cold nature over boulder clay. It has been vastly improved in recent years by new drains and top dressings of basic slag. Cows are in the fields until near calving time, and the heifers which are not intended for showing are always in the pastures, with the option of seeking shelter in open fronted sheds or hummels. In the byres and boxes the utmost attention is paid to



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

IDELAMERE, 12036.  
(MR. T. H. BAINBRIDGE.)



METAPHOR, 27161.  
(MR. J. G. M'G. PETRIE.)



fresh air and cleanliness, and every corner is periodically disinfected. Great enterprise, enthusiasm, and energy have been displayed in the working up of the herd, and the position it has so rapidly taken in breeding high-class sires and show-yard stock is a wonderful tribute to owner and manager.

#### HAYNES PARK

A very fine herd was established by Mr. W. B. Greenfield, Beechwood Park, Dunstable, in 1880, and was subsequently removed to Haynes Park, Bedford, where its reputation was still further increased. It was one of the oldest established herds in England, and throughout its existence held a very high position. The first animals were purchased at a joint sale from the Glamis and Cortachy herds in the year mentioned, the selections comprising the bull Bombastes 1548, first-prize winner as a yearling at the Royal show at Kilburn, and first at Carlisle; and five females—Manilla 4189, Gay Lass 3511, Griselda 3877, Escape 3879, and Rose of Guynd 2nd 2599. In 1881 a few more females were added, including Vine 9th 3256 of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, the highest priced animal at the Marquis of Huntly's sale; Kilmeny 2nd 4780 of the Matilda branch of the Queen tribe, and the Lady Ida heifer calf Benefit 2nd 5016 from Mr. John Hannay, the last-named calf being out of the Highland Society's first prize cow Blackbird of Corskie 2nd 3024. Both these heifers bred remarkably well in the herd, and their produce were always very successful in winning prizes. Kilmeny's descendants included Queen of Haynes 16584, grand-dam of the noted bull Quinton of Haynes; Queen of Haynes 2nd 18018, winner of nine firsts and three second prizes; and of Queen of Haynes 5th 21880, also a great prize-winner. Benefit 2nd was grand-dam of Benefit 10th of Haynes, the first-prize yearling at the Royal show at Maidstone, and of many other winners. Some of these animals were very prolific, and handed on to their offspring their own good qualities. One of the most remarkable specimens in this respect was the cow Gay Lass 2nd 4723, the first animal bred in the herd, and who lived to the age of upwards of nineteen years, during which period she produced as many as ten heifer and six bull calves. Her daughter Gay Lass 7th 12492 lived to be within two months of twenty years, and was the dam of seventeen calves, two of which turned out so well that they won first prizes both at Smithfield and Birmingham. Other additions

were made to the herd, which ultimately consisted of characteristic specimens of the Erica, Ruth, Queen Mother and Gay Lass tribes. One of the most noted animals was Darling of Haynes 2nd 32047 of the Sybil tribe by Just Rover of Morlich; her dam was Darling of Flamsteadbury 26991 by King of Paris 6869, and the prizes she won included fourteen firsts, seven seconds, five reserve championships, one gold and six silver medals, besides having been one of the winners of the Maisemore challenge cup, and one of the first prize group at the Royal at Newcastle, where she also took the special prize as the best female of the breed. Darling of Haynes 4th 37564 was second at the Royal at Newcastle in 1908, and Rhona of Haynes 40647 was another noted winner.

In looking through the history of the herd it is found that the sire that did as much good to it as any used, was King of Paris 6869 by Paris 1473, the champion bull at the Paris exhibition. He served in the herd for a period of seven years, during which the improvement in the young stock got by him was very marked. Other successful sires were Ewell 3718, Monarch 2nd of Advie 11094, and Black Prince of Ardingly 1st 11464. A most successful sire was Just Rover of Morlich 15605, bred by Mr. George Cran, by Rover of Craibstone 12948, dam Jemima 27th of Morlich 22764. The good he did in the herd was almost incalculable, all his stock having been particularly noticeable for heavy flesh, and the characteristic qualities of the breed. Himself a prize-winner whenever he was shown, many of his stock distinguished themselves in the show-yard. Most of the best bulls by him were exported, including Quinton of Haynes, the winner of many first prizes and reserve champion at the Royal; Eldorado; Royal Justice of Haynes 22664, and Royal Rover of Haynes. Gay Boy of Danesfield 21967 by Governor of Abergeldie 14447, from Danesfield Lass 25612, was another good sire. Numerous animals from the herd were exported to foreign countries, but the beneficial influence of the herd was also seen in the large number of young bulls that were sold at home for use in stocks where they effected much improvement. In consequence of Mr. Greenfield's death the herd, which had been continuously under the management of Mr. Alexander Knight, was sold in March 1909, when forty-one head averaged £22 9s. 6d. For cows the best price was 75 guineas from Mr. G. Faber for Darling of Haynes 4th 37504, and for heifers 86 guineas also by Mr. Faber for Gay Favourite of Haynes 43906, a Kinochtry Favourite.

## HURSLEY PARK

The first purchases for the foundation of the herd at Hursley Park, the property of Sir George A. Cooper, Bart., were made at Perth sale in February, 1903, when the following heifers were secured:—*Verbascum* of Glamis 32797 for 100 guineas after winning first prize for her breeder, the late Earl of Strathmore; *Byzantine Maid* 31479 of the Miss Burgess family, from the late Hon. Charles Carnegie of Aldroughty, Elgin; *Pride of Whitely* 34057 by the great breeding bull *Kidnapper* 9300; she also won first prize for her breeder, Mr. J. Ernest Kerr of Harviestoun Castle, Dollar; and the *Enchantress-Erica* heifer, *Eve of Ruthven*, from Mr. MacRae, Ruthven, Kingussie. The following autumn additional purchases were made at the Coynachie and Morlich sales, including the *Erica* heifer *Era II* of Coynachie 36636 by *Escort* of Aberlour 13389, which afterwards bred that fine heifer *Evera* of Hursley 38703, winning the following prizes: First prize and silver medal for best female at the Royal Counties show at Portsmouth, 1906; first prize Sussex County show at Brighton; first prize Tunbridge Wells, and second prize at the Royal show at Derby.

Another important purchase made on that occasion was *Pride 5th* of Coynachie 29488, also by *Escort* of Aberlour 13389; this cow is an exceptional milker. *Jemima 50th* of Morlich 31562 was purchased at the same sale from her breeder, Mr. George Cran; this cow afterwards bred *Judge* of Hursley 23353, winner of first prize and silver medal at the English Aberdeen-Angus Association sale at Peterborough; he was purchased by Mr. Bridges, Langshott, Surrey, who exhibited him very successfully, he being afterwards exported to the Argentine. She also bred *Justice* of Hursley 24598, winner of first prize, and reserve to his herd-mate, *Bachelor* of Hursley, for the best bull at the Birmingham bull sale 1906, and afterwards sold to Mr. Davenport for export to New Zealand.

The principal stock bull in the herd *Evolurus* 21908, dam *Evolution* of Ballindalloch 30135, and by the *Lady Fanny* bull *Lord Fretful* 18090, was purchased for 355 guineas from his breeder, the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, after winning second prize in his class, and he has turned out one of the best breeding bulls of the day. There was bought at the same time, privately, *Parody* of Ballindalloch 33768, and *Manubia* of Ballindalloch 33767; both these cows are sired by the renowned breeding bull



Eblito 14306, and were purchased from Mr. Henderson, Reedieleys, Fife.

Later additions to the herd are Jemima 56th of Morlich 35274 by the Highland Society champion Jeshurun 19257; Enamel of Dalvey 35588, from Mr. Grant, Dalvey, Grantown-on-Spey, and Fabiana 35580 by the 360 guinea bull Echador 16496; she was purchased from Mr. Wilson, Coy-nachie, at the Tochineal joint sale. At the Perth sale, 1907, the yearling heifer Pride of Alick 39949, dam the great show cow Pride of Spey 3rd, and by the fine breeding bull Alick of Aberlour 12231, was purchased from her breeder, Mr. Allan, Ballintomb, Grantown; at the same time was purchased the Blackbird bull Black for Ever of Ballindalloch 25338, first prize in his class at Perth and purchased for 135 guineas, afterwards winning the following prizes during 1907: First prize Royal Counties at Maidenhead; first prize Bath and West at Newport; first prize Tunbridge Wells; first prize at Sussex County Show; second prize Royal show at Lincoln. 1908: Second prize Bath and West, Dorchester; first prize Tunbridge Wells. The prizes won during the four years of exhibiting are 35 first prizes, 18 second prizes, 26 third prizes, 4 silver medals, 2 challenge cups, 6 reserve champions.

The chief interest is in bringing out the young bulls for show and sale with which the herd has won the following prizes: First prize in young class, silver medal for best bull in show 1905.

1906: First prize old class; first, second, and fourth in young class; silver medal and Reserve for medal; challenge cup for three best bulls.

1909: First prize old class; first prize young class; silver medal and Reserve for medal; challenge cup for three best bulls.

#### LANGSHOTT

One of the oldest established and most successful of the English herds is that belonging to Mr. John H. Bridges at Langshott, Horley, Surrey. Originally founded at Beddington Park, Surrey, in 1876, the herd was three years later removed to Ewell Court in the same county, whence, in 1893, it was transferred to Langshott. The foundation of the herd was laid by the purchase from Mr. Robert Walker, Montbletton, of two heifers, Mayflower of Montbletton 3rd 3411, a half-sister of the celebrated Lady Ida, and Duchess Marie 3410, a granddaughter of that cow, which had been prize-winners as a pair at the Turriff show of that year. Shortly afterwards Mr.

Bridges purchased from Mr. George Barclay, Yonderton, Ethelinda 3356, a granddaughter of Ruth of Tillyfour, and from Mr. William Duff, Hillockhead, the bull Nicholas 1210.

At the Royal show held at Kilburn in 1879 Mayflower of Montbleton 3rd and Duchess Marie were awarded second and third prizes respectively in the cow class. Both these animals proved prolific breeders, the former producing eleven and the latter ten calves, all bulls except Gravity 4864, which went to the Balliol College herd, where she bred till her fourteenth year.

At the date of its transfer from Ewell to Langshott the herd consisted of some Montbleton Mayflowers, Mountblairy Southesks or Marions, a Lady Fanny, and a few others; also of the Erica bull Empiric 9123, bred by Mr. Stuart of Stonehurst, Sussex. The Home Farm at Langshott was then of small dimensions, and the buildings not well adapted to a breeding herd, but as the acreage was increased and the farm buildings improved and enlarged, the herd was gradually augmented by judicious purchases at both English and Scottish sales, until its normal strength is usually upwards of seventy head.

In 1909, the herd contained eight Trojan-Erica females of various ages, all of them sprung from Esterel 2nd of Southgate 29830, purchased as a calf in 1900 at the New Southgate sale. The Kildonan-Erica branch is represented by Eulogium of Glamis 36431, purchased at the Glamis sale in 1904. A very favourite strain is descended from Pride of Christmas 19117, a grand-daughter of Pride of Dalraddy 8621, one of the three daughters of Pride of Mulben. Pride of Christmas was purchased at the Naughton dispersal sale in 1896, with a heifer calf by Edric 9110 at foot and in calf to Edric, the result being Pride of Langshott 25122, a handsome and massive cow from which sprang a number of celebrated prize-winners. Another branch of the Pride of Aberdeen family, of which there are several members, came into the herd through Pride of Preston 5th 20185, a cow by Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, which bred eleven calves at Langshott before she was destroyed in her fifteenth year. Other descendants of Queen Mother in the herd sprang from Princess Eugenie 6th 21288 by Adolphus 8037, bred at Pitpointie, whence she passed to Naughton, thence to South Ella, and finally, in her ninth year, to Langshott. Others are descended from Rosie of Tillyfour 5997, a half-sister of Pride of Aberdeen, through her daughter Rosy Queen 5th of Skegby 15813.

The popular Miss Burgess family had in 1909 five female representatives and their progeny, all descended from Bold

Maid of Danesfield 33949 by Junior Jehu 14536, and dam of the high-priced bull Baron Edward 25296. The famous Jilt family is also fairly numerous, tracing back to Jet of Preston 25090 by Prophet 12895, purchased in 1902, and her half-sister Jilt of Preston 29650, purchased at the Danesfield sale in 1904. The Ruths of Tillyfour were introduced by Madoqua 25419, a cow bred by the late Mr. Alex. Geddes, and which produced several Birmingham winners. The Bogfern Sybils, of which there are several, come from Daric 25412 by Eimeo 12450, a cow purchased when a yearling in 1898. Her first calf was Darlington 17679 by Breckan 15235, first-prize winner as a yearling at the Bath and West, Peterborough, and Tunbridge Wells shows, and subsequently sold for 180 guineas to go to Greatham Manor, where he was used as a stock bull and was placed second at the Royal show in 1903. One of the Sybils, Symphony of Langshott 31405, was the dam of the steer Sylvanus, third-prize winner at the Smithfield Club show as a yearling and, in the following year, champion at the York show and reserve for the Breed Cup and for the male championship at Smithfield.

Some of the Mayflowers of Montbleton, as already stated, formed the foundation stock ; others of the same line through Lady Ida came from Mr. Bolden's herd at Preston Bissett, and from that of Mr. T. H. Bainbridge at Eshott. The two Mayflowers of Mulben are represented by Lymph 24149, and a daughter bred at Blairmore, which came to Langshott from Addington Park. Of the Mina family there are some of the produce of Milliner of Preston 22670, purchased as a yearling at Preston Bissett, and which later was the dam of some good bulls ; as also was her daughter, Mina of Langshott 26536 by Esteban 13394. Members of the good-milking Cortachy Ariadne family are also included in the herd. Mention may be made of the Barbarinas, descended from Miss Watson 987, an elder and half-sister of Jilt and Ruth of Tillyfour, which have been bred in the herd from Barberry of Laughton 22819, a cow that was purchased from Sir James Duke of Laughton at his draft sale in 1898. Barberry of Laughton produced several prize-winners, some of which were exhibited at the fat stock shows. This excellent beef family has become extinct in the herd owing to its members having been sacrificed for feeding purposes and also to their propensity to white markings.

For the same reason the Marions, descended from the Mountblairy cow Southesk 2nd 1051, have been eliminated from the herd, although several representatives of it attained to great honours at the fat stock shows, including the steer Twin



LANGSHOTT, HORLEY.  
(MR. J. H. BRIDGES.)



PART OF FARM BUILDINGS, BALLIOL COLLEGE FARM.  
(DR. CLEMENT STEPHENSON.)



Ben, which in Mr. Cridlan's hands was reserve champion at the Norwich, Birmingham, and Smithfield shows in 1903.

Amongst the sires used in the herd have been, Empiric 9123, bred at Stonehurst and got by Vesuvius 7257 from Elasticity 13703, an Erica cow; Jackanapes of Ballindalloch 13157, sire the Highland champion Prospero of Dalmore 11208, was full brother to Joyful of Ballindalloch 22999, dam of the noted bull Danesfield Jester 18949; Equerry of Ballindalloch 9136, sire Iliad 2843, dam Elba 7045 by Young Viscount 736, who was one of the last survivors of the Iliad bulls, and full brother to the prize-winning stock bulls Esquire 5346 and Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289. Equerry was purchased at the Methlick dispersion sale in 1899, then in his ninth year, and was used at Langshott for four seasons. He was the sire of many prize-winners. Breckan 15235, bred at Blairmore, by Lord Ivory 6179, was a very robust bull which did well in the herd; as also did Nicotian 23586, bred at Aldbar, by Pagan of Aldbar 21008; and the prize-winning bull Perfection of Sands 22420 by Buttress 16357. Edward VII., still in use in the herd, was bred by Dr. C. Stephenson. After a successful career at Milverton Hall, Co. Dublin, he came to Langshott in 1905, and has proved an excellent sire.

Mr. Bridges has been a regular supporter of the spring show and sale held under the auspices of the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association since its institution in March, 1901, by sending with few exceptions his young bulls of each season, and also heifers, where they have gained numerous prizes and honours and have realized good average prices—several of them having been sold there in recent years for export to South America.

Only one draft sale has been held, namely on 27th August, 1901, which was well attended by breeders and local buyers, when an average of £28 7s. 8d. was obtained for forty-four head. The best price was 180 guineas for the yearling bull Darlington 17679, which with several females went to Mr. Batchelor of Greatham, Sussex, who was founding a herd. At the same sale the Trojan-Erica cow Elasticity 2nd of Stonehurst 22422, which was purchased as a calf at the dispersion of the Stonehurst herd in 1894, was sold to Mr. Bainbridge of Eshott, and subsequently passed to Aucharachan, and produced in the north some high-priced cattle. Her daughter, Elasticity of Langshott 26532, went to Mr. Batchelor, and was sold with her offspring at good prices at his dispersion sale in 1906; another daughter, Electra of Langshott 2nd 29670, was bought as a yearling by Mr. Shiach of Elgin, and was resold by him as a cow for 115 guineas.

Cattle have been also sold privately from time to time to farmers and others in the South-Eastern Counties.

As regards sales for export, early in the year 1902 two females, Pride of Labbucks 29675 and Elga 6th 27936 (bred by Mr. Bolden) with a heifer calf at foot, were sold at good prices to Mr. H. W. Elliott of Estill, U.S.A. In July of the same year five heifers were sold to Mr. E. T. Davis of Iowa, and these have bred well in that country. Dandy of Langshott 29669, which was purchased by Mr. Schroeter of Tedfold at the draft sale in 1901, also passed to Mr. Davis, and produced in the U.S.A. a bull and heifer which were considerable prize-winners. At the same time Pride of Langshott 2nd 26538, purchased at the sale in 1901 by Mr. Vaughan Williams of Eccleshall Castle, went with her calf to the U.S.A., and bred well there.

Early in 1903, there was sold to Mr. Marvin of Paynes' Depôt, Kentucky, U.S.A., at a high figure, the bull Parthian 19589 and a young cow Pride of Priorsland 29677.

Since that time a considerable number of bulls and heifers have been sold for export to Argentina, including the young bull Baron Edward 25296, which realized 140 guineas at the Birmingham show and sale in March, 1907.

Since 1900, Mr. Bridges has been a regular exhibitor at the principal and local English shows, including those of the Royal, Bath and West, Royal Counties, Essex, Peterborough, Tunbridge Wells, and Sussex County Societies, and has gained a considerable number of prizes, the most prominent of his home-bred prize-winners being the yearling bulls Darlington 17679, first at the Bath and West and other shows in 1901, and Parthian 19589, first at the Bath and West, Royal Counties and other shows in 1902; Darling of Langshott 2nd 33239, a winner as a two-year-old in 1904; Parthia of Langshott 2nd 36910; Queenie of Langshott 36912; and Laurel of Langshott 5th 36905, successful as yearling heifers in 1905 at the Bath and West and other shows; Barbarina 2nd 33237, second as a cow at the Royal and Royal Counties, and first at Tunbridge Wells in 1906; Ariadne of Langshott 41608, which was first at Essex, and Sussex, and Tunbridge Wells in 1908, and Parthian Lass 41698, which was second at R.A.S.E. show in 1909 as a two-year-old heifer.

Exhibits have also been regularly sent for the last ten years to the Redhill Christmas show (at which the competition is strong) and also to the Smithfield show. During this period there have been gained at Redhill seven first, five second prizes and several Butchers' prizes for the best beast in the show with yearling steers, together with two first and three second prizes







ELAIE, 16513.  
(MR. J. J. CRIDLAN.)



*Photo by G. H. Parsons.]*

EVERWISE, 24436.  
(MR. J. J. CRIDLAN.)

and reserve for the championship at that show with two-year-old heifers. During the same period at the Smithfield show the winnings have included one first, one second, three third, and two fourth prizes for steers, with second and third prizes for heifers and reserve for the Breed cup.

A concise history entitled "An Account of a Surrey herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," compiled by Mr. Albert Pulling, Secretary of the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association, and for many years agent for Mr. Bridges and manager of the herd, was published in 1907.

### MAISEMORE PARK

Although early associations at first led Mr. J. J. Cridlan to the support of the Hereford breed, a fuller knowledge, acquired by personal visits to the principal herds of the North, convinced him that the Aberdeen-Angus breed was most suited to the requirements of the butcher. Before commencing operations as a breeder, Mr. Cridlan devoted himself to the study of pedigree, a task which enabled him, when the opportunity occurred, to procure the strains of blood which his knowledge taught him were most suited to the purpose in view.

The beautiful estate of Maisemore Park, near Gloucester, was purchased in 1897, and in the following year Mr. Cridlan laid the foundation of his eminently successful herd by the purchase of thoroughly typical animals from the best herds in Scotland and the north of England. Amongst these animals the most conspicuous were a grand-daughter of Blackbird 2nd of Corskie, an Erica, a Pride of Aberdeen, and a Sybil. The first of these, Benefit 6th of Haynes, was purchased at the late Mr. Greenfield's sale at Flamsteadbury, and the others came from Colonel Smith Grant at Auchorachan. The Erica was Evergreen 2nd, a daughter of Evergreen and granddaughter of the famous cow Edelweiss. She cost 71 guineas, with a late and doubtful service to Blackwood, half-brother to Bion; her three top sires were the great champion bulls Equestrian, Justice, and Young Viscount; she proved a regular breeder of females and founded a family by the aid of Elate, whose lineage was of the best. She was the ancestress of the noted bull Everwise, and nearly twenty other animals of the same family were included in the herd in 1909. The second purchase at the Auchorachan sale was the choicely-bred Pride of Dido, one of the most select strains of the Pride of Aberdeen tribe. She was not a regular breeder, but produced several

bulls and two females, Pride of Maisemore and Pride of Maisemore 2nd, the latter having been retained in the herd and mated with Everwise. The representative of the Sybil strain was Darien 3rd, a daughter of Bion and dam of a yearling bull that realised a high price after winning first prize at the Peterborough show and sale of the Aberdeen-Angus Association.

At Mr. Geddes's sale at Blairmore the Erica bull Eimeo, and Rubelle, a Ruby heifer, were purchased. At the Methlick sale the fine cow Pride of Aberdeen 87th, in calf to Equerry of Ballindalloch, was secured, and also her grand-daughter Pride of Aberdeen 130th. The highest priced yearling Ettina of Methlick was another purchase on the same occasion, and was the dam of Ermelo, the yearling that realised 110 guineas at the first Maisemore Park sale. Other purchases were Pride 13th of Kippendavie, a Mulben Pride, from Dr. Clement Stephenson, which won many prizes at the R.A.S.E. and other shows. She was the dam of Pride of my Heart, which made 107 guineas at Mr. Cridlan's first sale, and also of Aachen, a bull that took several prizes. Wych-Elm, a very sweet small Witch of Endor cow bred by Lord Strathmore, was the dam, by Elate, of the champion bull Wizard of Maisemore, whose progeny won so many show-yard honours. Elite, the dam of Elate, was secured for £100 at the South Ella sale, whilst Jovial of Benton, a Jilt, was another that came from Dr. Clement Stephenson in 1905. The last named bred well in the herd, and one of her daughters was sold to go to Canada.

The Miss Burgess family, a great favourite with Mr. Cridlan, is represented in the herd by Ballista 5th, whose daughter Brave Maid by Elate, in 1908, won first prize and silver medal as best female at the Bath and West, and first at the Royal Counties. Lady Idas are represented by Blackbird 2nd of Maisemore, the winner of three first prizes as a yearling, by Elate, and her daughter Blackbird 3rd of Maisemore by Everwise. A brother of Blackbird 2nd of Maisemore is A.A.1 of Maisemore, which won second prize at the A.A. Association's sale at Birmingham, and was purchased for the Danesfield herd at 110 guineas.

Other important purchases were two Mabel Prides at the Knapperna sale, the yearling Mabel 7th of Knapperna and the calf Mabel 8th of Knapperna at 31 and 16 guineas respectively. Mabel 7th won five first prizes and two seconds at the R.A.S.E. and other shows, 1903. The successes of Mabel 8th 34663 were so numerous as to warrant the following particulars:—In 1904 she was first at the Bath and West, Essex

County, Royal Counties, R.A.S.E., Gloucestershire, and Yorkshire shows. In 1905, first and champion at the Gloucestershire, and first at the Bath and West and Royal Counties shows. In 1907, first at the Oxfordshire and Bath and West; while in 1908 she won first and championship at the Oxfordshire show, first at the Bath and West, first and female championship at the Royal Counties, and first at the Gloucestershire show. She was, in the autumn of 1908, sold at a high figure to Mr. J. D. Larkin, Niagara, Ontario, Canada, with nine other females and a bull calf. She left two heifers in the herd to perpetuate the strain.

Great judgment has always marked the selection of bulls for use in the herd. The first one used was the Erica-bred Eimeo, bought at Blairmore and subsequently sold to Mr. Calder, Ardargie. But in looking back over the history of the herd no individual animal stands out so conspicuously as the great bull Elate by Mailbag, dam the Erica cow Elite by Esbros. He was bred by Mr. Arthur Egginton in 1898. Coming into Mr. Cridlan's possession at the Peterborough sale at the low cost of 37 guineas, he, in 1901, commenced his unbeaten show-yard career by winning first prizes at the Royal and Great Yorkshire shows, taking the champion gold medal at the latter, and being reserve for it at the former. The year following, after winning first and championship at the Bath and West, Royal Counties, Royal and Northumberland shows, he was victorious at the Highland show, where he secured the £50 Ballindalloch challenge cup, the President's champion medal, and the champion gold medal as the best animal of the breed.

Almost equally celebrated was Elate's son Wizard of Maisemore, calved in 1901. This grand bull has been used freely and produced good stock; he scaled the great weight of 23 cwt. when he started from home for the Bath and West show in 1905 as a three-year-old; he won the gold medal there, and also the gold medal at the Royal Counties, but his further show-yard career was ended by meeting with a temporary accident in serving a cow.

Aachen, a Pride of Mulben bull and out of the prize-winning cow Pride 13th of Kippendavie, was used a little; he won several prizes at the leading shows and was then sold. Everwise, a son of Wizard and grandson of Elate, an Evergreen Erica of rare breeding, is now being used. Everwise in 1908 won the two gold medals at the Bath and West and Royal Counties, thus emulating the deeds of his sire and grandsire; but just missed the gold medal of the R.A.S.E. (won by Elate), being placed reserve. He, however, in 1909 repeated

the record of Elate, and at the close of his show-yard career had won 6 gold and 9 silver medals, as well as 15 first prizes. He is now retained in the herd, although several tempting offers have been made for him to go to the Argentine and the Colonies. During the eight years from 1900 to 1909, members of the herd won 12 gold medals, 25 silver medals, 22 silver cups, 101 firsts and 73 second prizes. A rather remarkable record was created at the Royal Counties show in 1908, all five first prizes being won by the herd, and, as a natural sequence, the gold and silver championship medals for the best male and female.

#### MORDEN HOUSE

This herd, belonging to Mr. Walter A. Sandeman, is only of small dimensions, the farm being of limited area, and no other land in this good farming district being at present available. In 1902 three cows and heifers were purchased at the dispersion of the New Southgate herd. In December, 1903, the Miss Watson heifer Isoline 36272, by the well-known bull Mailbag, was bought at the Starborough Castle sale for 40 guineas. In September, 1904, the cow Rhona of Danesfield, winner of first at Bath and West, second at Royal Counties, and first at Peterborough shows (the only times ever shown), was purchased at the Danesfield sale, together with the prize-winning Chieftain-Erica bull Extract of Danesfield. The latter was used in the herd until the end of 1908, leaving some very useful stock. He was also the sire of many prize-winners when at Danesfield, including the heifer Danesfield Honey Bee, junior champion at Birmingham and Smithfield in 1905. In 1905, at the Selaby dispersion sale, was purchased the Ruth cow Ruthless of Selaby (grand-dam of the champion heifer Ruritania).

The most important additions have, however, been made lately, when, in 1907, at the dispersion sale of the Laughton herd, the Finlarig-bred Trojan-Erica cow Eolanthe 37448, in calf to Earl Eloquent, was bought at 84 guineas; and again at the Ballindalloch sale in 1908, when the Trojan-Erica heifer Evenza 40528, in calf to Young England, was secured at 85 guineas; also in 1908 was purchased the Jemima of Morlich cow Queen Mother 2nd of West Wycombe, together with her calf, Queen Mother 7th of West Wycombe, by the Trojan-Erica bull Editor 2nd of Preston.

The herd early in 1909 consisted of three Trojan-ERICAS, the two above mentioned and Morisca of Morden, a yearling daughter of Eolanthe, by Earl Eloquent; one Rhona (her

heifer calf of 1909, retained in the herd); one Miss Watson (her yearling daughter, Malvina 3rd, is also being retained); two Ruths; two Queen Mothers (Jemima of Morlich branch); one Norah of Wyrley (first at Peterborough show and sale, 1905).

In the autumn of 1909 the Blackbird of Corskie (Lady Ida) cow Benzoline was purchased from the Careston herd, and the Pride of Aberdeen heifer Korella from the Auchnaguie herd. The Lady Ida cow Clover of Standen 40216 was also purchased, while at the sale of the Auchorachan herd Princess of Elchies and her heifer calf were secured for 70 guineas.

At the show and sale at Aberdeen in 1909 the Ballindalloch-bred Pride bull, Prince Fortune 28549, winner of third prize, was bought at 110 guineas and used in the herd this season. He was subsequently sold to Colonel Fenwick, D.S.O., to join his select herd on the Los Negros section of his Las Molles Estancia in Santa Fé, Argentina.

No great amount of showing has, so far, been done. At Smithfield in 1908, Malvina, a daughter of Isoline, was placed first by inspection when alive in the carcass class for heifers, and the same happened in the under two-year-old class for steers with a half-bred by Extract of Danesfield. However, in the final judging, the carcasses were only commended, and it remains to be proved if "yellow and mellow" fat can be produced in this good farming district, where the water is very hard. Sir Walter Gilbey was also fairly successful at various fat-stock shows in 1907 with two steers bred at Morden House. In 1909 Mr. Sandeman won the second prize in the carcass competition with an Aberdeen-Angus steer; this carcass was described as having a capital round of beef, with good loin and kidney.

#### PRESTON BISSETT

Mr. Bolden's herd at Preston Bissett, Bucks, was founded in 1888. The Lady Ida cow Violetta 12592 and the Mulben Mayflower Memory 13883, bred at Whittlebury, were bought from Sir R. Loder, Bart.; Pride of Glenlivet 6037 and Pride of Aberdeen 46th 13010, bred at Drumin from Mr. Skinner; Waterside Erica 6298, and Erica Blossom, bred at Aberlour, from Mr. Robertson; Elga 11206, bred at Ballindalloch, from Mr. J. C. Williams of Caerhays. Later on, the Heatherbell cow Patroness 4561, bred by Mr. Hannay at Gavenwood, and the Fyvie Flower cow Cynthia Grace 10567, bred by the Earl of Southesk, were bought at the dispersion sale of Mr. O. C.

Wallis at Bradley Hall. Subsequent purchases were Beggarmaid 16085, of the Miss Burgess family, and Ediska 28401, of the Erica family, from Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.; Lady Carbiston 20264, of the Mains of Kelly Jennet tribe, bred by Mr. J. T. Cathcart, was bought from the Hon. T. Fitzwilliam, and Flash Lass 29716, of the old Flowrie tribe, bred at Inchcorsie, from Mr. Smith. Females of other tribes—Jilts, Portlethen Lucys, Kinochtry Princesses, Saints of Aboyne, and Minas, etc., were subsequently purchased. But the herd now consists chiefly of Lady Idas, Prides, and Ericas, descended from the cows bought in 1888, with some Heatherbells, Miss Burgesses, Jennets, and Inchcorsie Flowries.

On the whole, the Lady Idas and Prides have done best in this herd, though the Ericas have bred well and have been successful in the show-yard.

The principal sires used were Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, winner of first prize at the Highland show; Pommery, 7069, bred at Dalmore; Eglamore 11618, and Prophet 12895, both prize-winners at the Highland and the R.A.S.E. shows; Proud Duke of Ballindalloch 12031, champion bull at the Highland and champion at the R.A.S.E. shows; Pundit of Preston, 17156, first prize as yearling and champion as aged animal at the Highland show; Publican of Preston 21178, and Veneration of Preston 22783, both prize-winners at R.A.S.E.; and Earl Elvan 21765, bred at Ballindalloch.

Numerous prizes have been won by animals bred in the herd at the Highland, the R.A.S.E., the Bath and West, and Royal Counties shows, including a champion at each of these shows. Animals bred by Mr. Bolden have been exported to U.S. America, the Argentine, New Zealand, and South Africa.

#### ROCKLIFFE PARK

Mr. Robert Clayton Swan, of Rockliffe Park, near Darlington, owns one of the best-bred herds in the United Kingdom. It is composed of Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgesses, Blackbirds of Corskie, and Jilts. But further the standard of merit is very high. Founded in 1905 with a few fine selections at the Selaby dispersion, the herd is directly and indirectly full of Ballindalloch blood through four of its families, and the Prides, with one exception, are of the generous proportioned Guisachan branch, four of the purchased females having the blood of the champion Cash 4558, the fifth animal of Queen Mother extraction being the magnificently bred Ballindalloch Pride of the Forest 26915, grand-daughter of Pride of Invereshie 7059, and dam of Colonel Smith Grant's

famous show and stock bull Prince Forest 21106, and of the 200 guineas bull calf at the Perth sale of 1909. The Selaby selections are Eyelash 32103, her relative Evenlode 33963, the noted prize-winner Estimation 33962, almost full sister to Evenlode, and Ebria 35791, all descended from the Ballindalloch Eisa 977. In 1905, two other animals of the same foundation, through the distinguished Edelweiss, were secured at Mr. J. J. Cridlan's sale. These were the three-year-old cow Evergreen 5th 33412, and the two-year-old heifer Evergreen 8th 35296, both by the champion Elate 16513. In 1907 the pretty little yearling heifer Elvina 40612, bred at Knockanbuie, and representing the Enchantress line of the Ericas, was purchased at Perth, and the following season the fine cow Eblanita 30132, of the same line of blood, was bought at the Ballindalloch sale. The Prides, with the exception of the Ballindalloch cow, were bred by Mr. C. E. Hunter; Mr. Allan, Easter Duthil; Mr. Grant, Mains of Dalvey; Mr. Grant, Knockanbuie; the late Mr. Wm. Maxwell, Donavoured, Pitlochry, and were chosen as yearling heifers.

The Miss Burgesses had their off set at Rockliffe with the sweet cow Beckoning Maid 35598, and the beautiful two-year-old heifer Bra' Maid 2nd 37636, the former bred at Ballindalloch, and by Delamere 13305, the latter bred at Harviestoun, sired by Buttress 16357, and second prize-winner at Perth in 1906. The Blackbird purchases at Ballindalloch were the six-year-old cow Black Ear 33752, dam of several high-priced young bulls, and her yearling daughter Blackease 42178 by Edensor 23081. At a home sale held by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Mr. James Calder took out the very fine Jilt cow Junta 23000, and daughters of that cow Jennet of Ardargie 41729, by Eimeo 12450, and Junta of Ledlanet 46258, by Elchi 23093, were purchased at the Perth spring sale of 1909, by Mr. Swan. The first bull used in the herd was the great champion Pundit of Preston 17156. He was successfully followed by the prize-winning Protestant 23779, also bred by Mr. Bolden, out of the Pride family. The principal stock bull at the present time is the beautifully smooth and neatly built Eliphaz 23103, bred at Ballindalloch, and winner of many prizes for the Auchterarder House Trustees, and the handsome yearling Pride Prince of Rockliffe 28565, by Protestant. With ordinary good fortune great things may be expected of the herd. Many of the young animals bred by Mr. Swan are of exceptional promise, and the cattle as a collection look most attractive in the picturesque grazing enclosures which are practically the whole year the home of the young females.



## ROOS.

The Roos herd was founded in October, 1875, Mr. Dickinson at that time being allowed the selection of the Tillyfour herd—four or five animals excepted. He chose Heather Bloom 1189, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, and her daughter Louisa of Tillyfour 1790, with the fine two-year-old heifer Lady Scott 1802, giving 100 guineas a-piece, then considered a high figure. At the same time he bought the first-rate old cow Naiad 978, of the Balwylo Keepsake family. Mr. M'Combie had acquired her at a sale of Sir George Macpherson Grant's, she being the highest-priced animal at the sale. Two or three others of lesser note were obtained at Tillyfour. A great milker, Mary of Kinochtry 1770, was bought from Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, and a couple of cows from the Balquharn dispersion were added before Christmas of 1881. As stock bull, Mr. Dickinson took from Tillyfour Blackleg 1350, bred at Easter Skene out of the well-known prize breeding cow Grizzle 995, and got by Moudiewart 686. Blackleg went to the butcher after a year's service, his place being taken by a promising yearling, Baron de Roos, out of Naiad, who was served when at Tillyfour by Altanour 641, being thus Tillyfour bred. This yearling was assisted by another of the same age, named Burton, out of Heather Bloom, who was in calf, when sold, to Sir Garnet 684. A bull from Mains of Kelly followed, and in 1880 Chard, out of Heather Bloom, sire Baron de Roos, was used, as was also Heather Lad, out of Heather Bloom, and by the Mains of Kelly bull. Mr. Dickinson found that certain strains of polls gave fully the average quantity of milk, the quality being second only to that of the Jersey. The polls were hardier and were easier kept than the dairy Shorthorn or cross-bred. The bulls showed their potency, nine-tenths of the calves from cross-bred cows coming black and hornless. The herd was dispersed in 1888.

## SKIDBY MANOR

Mr. Hoyles established this herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in 1895, from the celebrated herds of his two neighbours, Mr. Arthur Egginton, and Mr. C. P. Sykes, of West Ella; while he also purchased a number of prize heifers in Scotland. The stock bulls used have been Fury of South Ella, bred by Mr. A. Egginton; Doughty, which was purchased from Mr. Sykes, and Withers, which also came from the same herd. The sire of Withers was Mailbag, and his dam Witch of Endor,

a cow which won first prize and championship at the Yorkshire show 1893. Withers took a third prize at the Yorkshire show 1899, was highly commended at the Royal in 1900, and came out first at the Yorkshire show 1901; his live weight was 182 stones.

An important addition to the Skidby Manor herd was made a few years ago, when at Mr. Hay's dispersion sale, Mr. Hoyles bought the fine old Erica cow Eleusa, which is well known as the dam of Elite, and the grand-dam of the Royal winner Elate. Eleusa, after winning a second prize as a heifer at Perth, was sold for 150 guineas, her sister being sold for 300 guineas to Her late Majesty the Queen. Eleusa at fifteen years of age reared a handsome bull calf, Erasmus, by Mailbag, which was used for some time in the herd. Erasmus of Skidby and three other bulls were sold and exported to the Argentine in 1906. The tribes are Queen Mother, Pride, Miss Maurice, Witch of Endor, Erica, etc. The dam of Miss Maurice, won first at the Royal, first at the Yorkshire, second Smithfield, and although Miss Maurice 3rd is fourteen years old she is still a fine-looking animal, and breeds a bull calf every year. It seems to be characteristic of this breed that they carry their years with greater ease than inferior breeds. The sires now in use are Proud Monarch 3rd of Skidby 27419, by Erasmus of Skidby 25563, which was commended at the Royal in 1908, and won second prize at the Yorkshire show at Halifax. Royal Justice of Haynes, a very promising sire bred by the late Mr. Greenfield, was secured in 1908.

#### SMEATON MANOR

Major Godman, on taking one of his farms into his own hands thirty years ago, and being favourably impressed with the polled cattle exhibited at the Carlisle show of the Royal Agricultural Society, determined to found a herd in the very heart of the Shorthorn country. The herd grazed on land that was occupied by George Coates, the compiler of the Shorthorn Herd Book. Major Godman's herd was started in August, 1880, the following six animals having been bought by Mr. Robert Bruce, viz. May Queen 5th 4499, of the Easter Tulloch May Queen family; Pride of Altyre 3rd 4277, of the Pride family; Princess of Altyre 2nd 4280, of the Kinochtry Princess family; Favourite of Altyre 3rd 4278, of the Kinochtry Favourite family; Regia 2nd 4283, of the Montbleton Charlotte family; and Lena 3rd 4279, of the Westertown Lady Ann family. May Queen 5th 4499 was bought at the Tillyfour sale in August, 1880. Pride of Altyre

3rd 4277, was purchased from Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre. The Proud Knight 1922 succeeded Ludolph 1711, of the Portlethen Lively family, as stock sire. Princess of Altyre 2nd 4280 was also bought from Sir William Gordon Cumming, and was an excellent representative of the family to which she belonged. She had in April, 1881, a bull calf, Prince of Smeaton 1923, sold to Mr. Geary, Ontario. The Altyre herd also supplied Favourite 3rd 4278. A good many farmers sent Shorthorn cows to Major Godman's bulls, with remarkably good results, some of the calves having been very superior. Following upon Colonel Godman's departure from the country the herd was dispersed in 1888.

### SOUTH ELLA

Mr. Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, started a herd in September, 1878. In that year he purchased at Mr. Hannay's sale at Montcoffer the cows Garland 3018 and Pendant 1935; and at Mr. Taylor's sale at Rothiemay, Charm 2436, Miss Ba-Rae 2311, Water Lily 2432, and Hallowe'en 2435. The first sire used was Kinsman 1444, bred by Mr. Hannay, got by Waterside King 870, and out of Kate of Glenbarry 1187 of the Georgina family. Then followed Scotter 1634, by Young Viscount 736, out of Pendant 1935, and Cupid 2nd, bought in October, 1881.

Further important additions were made at the Montbleton sale in 1882. During the twenty years it was in existence the herd occupied a prominent position. Such sires were added as Ensign of Guisachan 6011, full brother to the famous Windsor Royal winner Cash; Epsom 7507, champion at the Highland in 1891; Financier of Ballindalloch 8328, also a first-prize national show winner; Equality 11208, a double Erica, and Esbros 10816, out of the champion cow Equality by Mr. Stephenson's Albion, and Prior of Benton 10393, bought in 1893 at 145 guineas. One of the cows, Black Empress 14861, was champion at the Royal at Birmingham in 1891, and in 1890 first at the Dundee Highland. At the dispersion in 1901 forty-seven head averaged £42 3s. 2d., the cow Equalize and the yearling heifer Equidora joining the Ballindalloch herd at 130 guineas and 100 guineas respectively; the Naughton-bred Mailbag, then stock bull, going to Mr. Schroeter at 120 guineas, and the bull calf Exedo to Mr. Mackenzie, Dalmore, at 105 guineas.

Mr. Egginton found the cattle most satisfactory in every way—being wonderful feeders, very quiet and ornamental. His calving cows remained out all the winter, having sheds to

go into when they liked. They got a few turnips and some hay when snow was on the ground, but no cake was used, and it was wonderful to notice in what condition they kept. In fact, Mr. Egginton said, they became too fat unless care was taken. They were most hardy, and the climate suited them admirably. Mr. Egginton had killed steers under two years at 75 stones (14 lbs.) each. The calves were allowed to run with their dams during the summer.

#### STUDLEY PRIORY

Mr. Henderson, Studley Priory, near Oxford, supplied us in 1882 with the following account of his experience with polled cattle:—"I made my first beginning in September, 1879, when I purchased seven pedigree heifers and one pedigree bull, Royal Eric 1278, at the Earl of Aberdeen's sale in Aberdeen. Some of my neighbours advised me against attempting to rear polled stock. They believed there was something in the swedes of Aberdeen and Forfar shires which was not in English swedes, hence the breed could not develop in England so successfully as it had done in the north. The cattle arrived at a most unfortunate time, as our grass was bad, and partially flooded with the incessant rains, while a most severe winter followed. The animals, however, got nothing but what they could pick up, except a feed of hay twice a day when there was snow on the ground. They had only an open shed for shelter; still they kept in good condition—better than my Shorthorns, which were having plenty of mangels, etc. I felt so satisfied with my short but trying experience of the polled breed that in April, 1880, I purchased other ten heifers, all pure bred. Writing now, in April, 1882, I have had two seasons' experience of the breed, and I find they do better on the same grass land than the Shorthorns. They are more contented, and they are a stronger and hardier race. I find their calves are easier to rear. I do not use the polled breed for the dairy, but I make every polled mother suckle two calves—a foster calf in addition to her own calf; and almost invariably the polled calf is much stronger than the Shorthorn, both being suckled by the same cow. No better test can be had of the superior vitality and strength of the polled over the Shorthorn breed, than the wonderful difference of the two breeds in undergoing the painful operation of castrating the bull calves. The strength and hardihood of the polled I have observed to be amazingly greater. I have tried the experiment of crossing the Shorthorn heifer with the polled bull, and this cross has produced

very big, strong calves, hardier and easier kept than the pure Shorthorn. In these days of keen competition, a farmer cannot afford to indulge his fancies in breeding stock; he must find out what pays best, and stick to that."

#### THEAKSTON HALL

Mr. J. M'Intyre of Theakston Hall, Bedale, Yorks., began to breed Aberdeen-Angus cattle in 1883, when purchases were made under the guidance of his friend, Mr. George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, who accompanied him to the dispersion sale of Messrs. Barclay's herd at Strocherie, King-Edward, one of the oldest homes of the "Doddies" in Scotland. The cows Bessie Lee 4th, by Heritor, Bessie Lee 5th, by Herald, daughters of Bessie Lee of Yonderton; Moss Rose of Strocherie, by Caractus, with Mayflower, and Pitgair 9th, by Jester, and Miss Malcolm 3rd, by Herald, were the chosen ones, and these were brought South to Gibside Park, County of Durham, where Mr. M'Intyre and his grand-father before him had been breeding thoroughbred racing stock since the early part of the last century. Other purchases were made from Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse, and Mr. John Stewart, Auchindellan; these included Sally of Wellhouse 4th, by FitzHaughton, Gentle Lucy 11792, by Emilius, Lady Fedalma 11794, by same sire, Miss Carnegie 11th, by Black Rod of Haughton, and Maggot 12883, by King of Scotland. These cattle all bred well and were added to from time to time by purchases from Dr. Clement Stephenson, Mr. Robert Bruce, and others. The herd was dispersed by Mr. John Thornton in 1889, and brought good prices, amongst the purchasers being Mr. C. Bainbridge, father of Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Mr. Bridges of Ewell Court, and Dr. C. Stephenson, who got a phenomenal bargain that day in the cow Bride 13343, by Sir Peter, that proved a little gold mine, producing such champions as Bridesmaid of Benton, and Benton Bride, invincible in the show-ring, the latter being pronounced by all cattle judges to be one of the most perfect champion animals ever shown at Smithfield.

The present Theakston herd was formed in 1893, several purchases being made from Mr. Wm. Whyte, Spott. Two of the heifers were Juddy 5th and Juddy 6th, of the famous winning Jipsey family, which produced Ju Ju of Glamis, the Smithfield champion. Further purchases were made from Dr. C. Stephenson, amongst them the grand bull Benton Boy 14127, own brother to the champion Benton Bride 19843, also Cerberus 8181, both of these bulls leaving

splendid stock in the herd. The fine Erica cow Effulgence 23526, and Pride of Albion 2nd 23533, a good representative of the Pride family, were bought at high figures from Dr. C. Stephenson; also later the fine stock bull Alick of Aberlour 12231, was bought from Mr. Findlay, and got some very choice things, nine of his yearling bulls averaging over 40 guineas each one season, and many of his daughters have proved great breeders.

Mr. M'Intyre had only one public sale for sixteen years, all the best females having been put into the herd and the cows sold privately, as also the yearling bulls, averaging about thirty annually, many being exported to the Argentine, South Africa, United States, France, etc., etc. The herd now numbers about 150 head, and has attained a high state of excellence, attributable to the rich pastures of Theakston—a highly favoured position agriculturally, between the fertile vales of York and Mowbray—extending to some 600 acres, over 400 being old grass land of the finest herbage. The cattle have bred and thriven in a remarkable manner. The families comprise Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Miss Burgesses, Jipseys, Jilts, Lady Craigos, etc.

#### OTHER HERDS IN ENGLAND

FELCOURT.—Mr. Carter Wood established a herd at Felcourt, East Grinstead, Sussex, in 1874, by the purchase of four animals from Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis. These were: Beatrice 1954, by Draco 3rd 733; Isabella of Felcourt 2327, by the Highland Society's first-prize bull Palmerston 374; Elleana 2328, also by Palmerston; and Lady of Wester Fowlis 1955, by Draco 3rd.

GOODWOOD.—The herd at Goodwood, Chichester, the property of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was commenced in 1874, two cows having been bought at the dispersion of Mr. George Brown's famous herd at Westertown, Fochabers. These were: Duchess 6th 1242, Victoria Regina 931; also a bull calf got by Shah 719, named Goodwood. The herd now numbers about eighty head, and comprises specimens of the Goodwood Lady family, Prides, Ericas, and Lady Ivys of Goodwood. The stock sires are Eric of Goodwood 26818, Sybolian 21374, and Homotype 22026. At the Birmingham sale in 1909 a very good Lady Ida bull, Ventnor of Hursley, was bought from Sir George Cooper, Hursley Park; he won the first prize in the class for bulls calved before March 1st. Two choice heifers of the Ruth family were bought at Mr. Greenfield's sale at Haynes.

GLYNDE PLACE.—The herd belonging to Rear Admiral the Hon. T. S. Brand was established at Glynde Place, Lewes, Sussex, in 1897, having been started with purchases from Mr. M'Ainsh, Congash, Grantown. The sires used have included Elster of Southgate 16524, Baron Huddleston 20112, and Barber 22890.

HYDE HALL.—Mr. Wm. Dannatt, Hyde Hall and Margaret Woods, Essex, commenced his herd in 1899. It now contains Ericas, Violets, Miss Burgesses, Valentines, and Laurels of Roos, numbering about one hundred head. The sires have been Lord Monken 9341, Bonny Ben 18833, Eric 2nd of the Hyde 21870, and Estimate.

KIRKBRIDGE, DARLINGTON (MR. JOHN W. EARLE).—This herd was founded in 1893, and in it was bred Fairy King of Kirkbridge, which was second at the Royal as a two-year-old, first at the Highland, champion at Leicester, and at the Durham show he beat Lord Polwarth's Leicester champion Shorthorn, being thus the supreme champion of the show. He was sold to the Glamis herd, where he sired a number of well-known animals, including Smithfield winners. The herd comprises Ericas, Prides, and Queen Mothers. The sires used in it have been Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, Juba of Glamis 19284, Rhodes of Glamis 13899, Proxy of Kirkbridge 25004, and Loiterer 15661.

LUDDICK.—Mr. John B. Adam's fine herd at Luddick, Northumberland, was commenced in 1893, the first purchases having been made from Blairmore. The Kindness of Ballindalloch and Miss Burgess tribes are represented. The Erica bull Ellendale 19043 from Ballindalloch has been used with much success, and has been succeeded by Luxury Boy 29577, bred by Dr. Clement Stephenson.

NESLEY.—The herd belonging to Mr. W. Warner at Nesley, Tetbury, was started in 1899. It now numbers one hundred head, comprising specimens of the Queen Mother, Ruth, and Erica tribes. The sires used have included Prince Ben 19675, Theakston Duke 3rd 23999, and Mailbag of Kirkbridge 27116.

SNITTERFIELD.—Mr. Rudolf Valintine's herd at Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon, was commenced in March, 1908, and the principal tribes represented are the Queen Mother, Old Grannie, Kinochtry Princess, Witch of Endor, Matilda of Yonderton, and Ruth of Tillyfour. The sires used have been Proudfoot of Claverdon 27415, since exported to the Argentine, and Elector of Benton 21814, bought at the late Captain Freville Cookson's sale. The herd now numbers twenty-five, but it is intended to increase the number to sixty.

## OTHER HERDS NOW EXTINCT

In the preceding pages references will be found to some of the larger herds that are now extinct. The following are shorter notices of other herds that were formed in England.

ACKLINGTON, WIDDRINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND (MAJOR LAMBERT).—In 1892 six cows were purchased at the Drummuir sale, and from one of them Katrine of Drummuir, the most numerous family, was descended. There were also in the herd Stumpies, Ruths, Julias of Portlethen, Beautys of Easter Tulloch, Prides of Greystone, and Ericas. The stock bulls included Great Heart, bred by Dr. Stephenson; Junto, bred at Bradley Hall; and Baron Coffee, bred at Rosehaugh, which was first at the Royal English and Royal Dublin shows in 1894. A sale was held in 1896, when thirty-eight head, of which about a third were calves, averaged £20 16s. 8d.

ALWALTON, PETERBOROUGH (HON. THOMAS W. FITZWILLIAM).—This herd was just being brought together by very select purchases when the owner died. At the dispersion in 1896 the average was £27.

BIRTLEY, DURHAM (MESSRS. CHARLES PERKINS AND PARTNERS).—The herd comprised Lavenders of Urlar, Marthas, Nells of Aldbar, Rubys, Patience of Corskie, etc., the chief sires being Pundit of Preston 17156, and Bacchus of Glamis 14095. On the death of one of the partners the herd was dispersed in 1906.

COMBERFORD, TAMWORTH (MR. JOHN CROMBIE).—This herd was commenced in 1891, the object being to secure good utility bulls for the farmers in the locality. In selecting the animals to establish the herd Mr. Crombie was careful to obtain constitution, milk, and beef. The two chief families—the Southesks and Corskies—possessed these qualities, and the three principal bulls were bought with a view to the fulfilment of these conditions. All the sires used were from long-lived parents. The chief sires were Compton 9872, Powisland 21148, from Mr. Bridges; and Peter of Preston from the Rev. C. Bolden. The herd was sold in 1906.

DANESFIELD, BUCKINGHAM (MR. R. W. HUDSON).—Mr. Hudson's herd was started in 1896, when several heifers were acquired from the Haynes Park herd. Important additions were made at the Ballindalloch sale in the following year, including the two-year-old Joyful of Ballindalloch 22999, which became the dam of Danesfield Jester, champion at the Royal Society's show in 1905. Eric Macdonald 12475 and Junior Jehu 14536 were also used in the herd. As showing the success that attended the herd, it is recorded that during



the five years prior to its dispersion, there were won at the breeding shows, apart from the great successes at the fat stock shows, twenty-seven championships, eighty-four first, seventy-nine second, twenty-seven third, besides reserve championships and other honours. What was practically a dispersion took place in 1904, when forty-six head averaged £33 19s. 6d. Effulgent of Danesfield 28617 went to Mr. W. S. Ferguson at 100 guineas, and the two-year-old Effulgent 2nd of Danesfield 33950 at 108 guineas to Mr. Drummond of Swayland. The balance of the herd was disposed of in 1906.

ECCLESHALL, STAFFORD (MR. F. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS).—The herd was started in 1897, and comprised representatives of the Erica, Vine, Pride, Miss Burgess, and Rose of Advie families. At the dispersion in 1903 the best price was 98 guineas for Ballista 2nd 29345, bought by Mr. M'Laren, Auchnaguie.

EWHURST MANOR, BASINGSTOKE (GENERAL LORD ALEXANDER GEORGE RUSSELL, C.B.).—Corskies, Hawk-halls, and Beauties of Burnside chiefly composed this herd, at the head of which for several seasons was the Spott bull Breastknot 12320 by Rover of Powrie. It was founded in 1891 by purchases from Mr. Grant, Advie, and was dispersed in 1901.

GREATHAM MANOR, SUSSEX (MR. R. L. BATCHELOR).—A few representatives of the Erica, Pride, Witch of Endor, and Mayflower families, acquired chiefly from the Langshott herd, were brought together, but the herd was disposed of in 1906, having been in existence for only three or four years. It was founded by the purchase of five cows and the bull Darlington 17679 at the Langshott sale, the latter costing 180 guineas.

HORSTED.—This herd, that belonged to Mr. F. Barchard, Horsted, Uckfield, Sussex, was begun in 1880 by purchases at the joint sale held by Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene and Mr. Hamilton of Skene. From the former was bought Isabella of Easter Skene 2585, of the Miss Watson family; Lady Langtry 3804; Margaret, by Paris 1473; and Scota, by Paris; and from the latter, Lady Love 2nd, by His Excellency 1271, dam Lady Love 3387; Vine 3rd of Skene, by His Excellency, dam Vine 2nd of Skene 3329; and the bull His Worship 2nd 1889. At Lord Strathmore's and Lord Airlie's sale at Glamis, in the same year, Mr. Barchard bought from Lord Airlie Elmira 4208, Jessica 5th 4206, and Guinevere 4211, all by Potentate 1199. On account of the farm being let the herd was dispersed in 1890.

LANGLEY, CHELMSFORD (COLONEL TUFNELL).—Purchases were made principally from the Tedfold and Goodwood

herds, the families including Corskies, Ericas, Miss Burgesses, etc. At the dispersion in 1900 the best of the stock was acquired by Captain Freville Cookson, Chute Standen, who died in March, 1909.

LAUGHTON, SUSSEX (SIR JAMES DUKE).—This herd was founded in 1888. At Perth in 1898 there was acquired at 205 guineas Lord Strathmore's eleven-month-old calf Junic by Siberian from the old Jipsey family. Another leading sire used was Jovial Souter, a 300-guinea son of Dr. Stephenson's well-known Souter Johnny. In 1898 a draft of forty-six averaged £24 15s. 6d. The chief sire afterwards was the 200-guinea Earl Eloquent. At the Royal and other shows and at Smithfield many prizes were won. The herd was dispersed in 1906.

LEADHILL, STOCKSFIELD-ON-TYNE (MR. THOMAS DIXON).—The herd was founded in 1889 by purchases from Bradley Hall, Balliol College, Collithie and Pitfour. In 1892 the entire small herd belonging to Mr. Shorthose, Hartford Bridge, Northumberland, was acquired. It had been founded in 1888 by cattle tracing to the Ballintomb herd. One of the sires used was Angus Macdonald 9763, bred at Spott, second at the Highland show, and reserve at the Yorkshire show for the championship to Mr. Crisp's famous Gilderoy. Mr. Dixon died in 1903.

MENETHORPE, MALTON (MAJOR DENT).—In 1884 Major Dent established a very select herd composed principally of Jilts, Matildas, Lady Fannys, Prides, and Ruths. The Ruths were descended from a purchase in 1887 from Dr. Clement Stephenson. Among the most prominent sires used were Janus 4755, a Jilt bred at Ballindalloch and a second prize-winner at the Royal show; Knight Errant 6155, bred at Easter Skene, also a Royal Society second-prize winner; and Mango 8530, bred by Mr. Owen C. Wallis, a son of Mosstrooper and of the Rose of Advie family. The herd was dispersed some years ago.

MOOR PARK, HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE (MR. HENRY WILLIAMS).—The herd was founded in 1892 by the purchase at 110 guineas at the Aucharachan sale of Erica Pride of Aberlour. At the same time there was acquired at 145 guineas the Sybil cow Shepherdess. The Aboyne Saints were also represented, as also were the Beautys of Tillyfour and the Vines. At a very satisfactory dispersion in 1897, St. Alice went back to Aboyne at 85 guineas and for her heifer calf Mr. Bolden gave 71 guineas.

NEW SOUTHGATE, LONDON (MR. FRED CRISP).—A very fine herd was brought together by Mr. Fred Crisp, comprising

such well-known families as Prides, Ericas, Nightingales of Easter Tulloch, Roses of Advie, Corskies, Nosegays, and Jipseys of Spott. A great acquisition was made in 1892 when at 190 guineas there was acquired from Sir George Macpherson Grant the Georgina bull Gilderoy 9208. He was a great show bull, his wins including first prizes at the Yorkshire, Bath and West, Royal Dublin, Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other shows, while he had also the championship at the Royal show at Cambridge and at Dublin. A draft sale in 1899 resulted in thirty-seven animals bringing an average of £31 3s. 9d. The following year the herd was dispersed, when forty head brought an average of £31. Mr. Hudson, Danesfield, acquired the cow Lady May of Advie 25526 at 100 guineas, and the bull Governor of Abergeldie 14447 at the same figure.

**RANKSBOROUGH, OAKHAM (COLONEL BROCKLEHURST).**—This herd, dispersed some years ago, was started by the purchase of seven cows and heifers from Captain the Hon. A Greville of Burghley Paddocks, Stamford, which had come from the herds of the late Sir R. J. Abercromby of Forglen, and Mr. Todd, Crathes. The families included Victorias, Duchesses of Westertown, Susys of Forglen, Marias of Crathes, and Hawkalls from the old Mountblairy herd.

**SELABY, DARLINGTON (MR. HUNTER).**—In this herd there were many highly-bred animals, including a large number of Ericas, one of the original purchases being the cow Evidence by Iliad. Coquettes, Ruths, Miss Burgesses, and other families were also represented. In 1896 there was acquired the bull Eurotas of Ballindalloch, a Highland Society winner by Iliad, later sires being Examiner of Selaby and Evenor. Fifty-five animals at the dispersion in 1905 averaged £35, the cow Estimation, which was second at the Royal show, going to Mr. Fenwick at 112 guineas, Ruritania, the Royal champion female, at 96 guineas, and Eyelid, third at the Royal, to Mr. Kerr at 115 guineas.

**SHERFIELD MANOR, BASINGSTOKE (MR. LETHBRIDGE).**—During his stay at Knockando House, Speyside, the owner made purchases from Ballindalloch, Drumin, Aanchorachan, Drummuir, Cullen House, and other herds. When the farm was let in 1894 the herd was dispersed at prices ranging up to 60 guineas for a Jilt heifer, which the previous year had been acquired at 42 guineas.

**SKEGBY, NEWARK (MESSRS. CASSWELL, BROS.).**—This herd was founded on purchases from the South Ella herd, and latterly selections were made from the Minmore, Kinloss, Waterside, and other herds. The Burnshangie Stumpies were also well represented. Such sires as Rabbi 11228, from Bradley Hall ;

Count Fluster 16409, from Rosehaugh; Proud Monarch of Maisemore 21166, and Quince 13886, were in use. The herd was dispersed in 1906.

STONEHURST, SUSSEX (MR. STUART).—This herd was founded in 1889, chiefly by purchases at the Coynachie sale. Later purchases were made from the Guisachan, Ballindalloch, Dalmore, and Kinochtry herds. The stock bulls included Financier of Ballindalloch, which cost 150 guineas at the Perth sale in 1891, and the Auchorachan bull London, the first prize winner at Perth in 1893, when he was withdrawn at a reserve of 120 guineas. Latterly Epigram of Cortachy 8292, purchased at 90 guineas at Major Irwin's sale, was used. The herd was dispersed in 1894 in consequence of Mr. Stuart giving up farming. Forty-four head averaged £32 17s. 2d.

TEDFOLD, BILLINGSHURST, SUSSEX (MR. C. W. SCHROETER). — Mr. Schroeter was for long a prominent breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Starting his herd in 1874, he had his first prize at Smithfield for Aberdeen-Angus cattle in 1876, and by the showing of steers at the fat shows, and otherwise, much valuable work in the interests of the breed was accomplished. The herd was at one time a large one, and comprised such families as Ericas, Prides, Kinochtry Princesses and Favourites, Abbesses, Waterside Matildas, Sybils, Corskies, etc. The stock bulls included President of Kinochtry; Romeo, of the Roses of Advie; Parisian 9473, the Mulben Mayflower; Morning Star of Auchorachan, the Beauty of Morlich bull Quince, Epigram of Cortachy 8292, and latterly the Miss Burgess bull Mailbag, sire of Mr. Cridlan's champion bull Elate, and Kilgraston, by Prospero of Dalmore. Draft sales were held in 1894, 1897, and 1900, by which means the herd was largely reduced, and the dispersion took place in 1903, when cows made up to 150 guineas, two-year-old heifers to 61 guineas, yearlings to 60 guineas, and heifer calves to 40 guineas, while Mailbag was bought by Mr. Fenwick at 100 guineas. The average was about £38.

THE HOLLINS.—A herd was kept by the late Mr. Postlethwaite, The Hollins, Cumberland, purchases having been made from Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. On the death of Mr. Postlethwaite the herd was dispersed in 1878, when Mr. M'Combie bought several animals. At The Hollins sale Mr. Thomson of Moresdale Hall, Westmoreland, acquired a few good polled cattle, and with some purchases made a short time previously at Tillyfour he had the nucleus of a nice herd.

TROSLEY COURT, KENT (MR. C. W. SOFER WHITBURN). — This herd was founded in 1896 by purchases at Cullen

House, Minmore and Williamston. The chief sire was the Pride Kilgraston, by Prospero of Dalmore. At the dispersion in 1902, forty-four head averaged £33 6s. The two-year-old heifer Edna 31100 went at 205 guineas to Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, and the yearling heifer Emita 32928 to Mr. Kennedy of Doonholm at 140 guineas.

WEST ELLA, HULL (MR. C. P. SYKES).—The herd was founded in 1892, principally by purchases from Mr. Egginton and Dr. Stephenson. Bulls used in the herd included Echo 9106, and Goldseeker of Ballindalloch, a son of Prince Iliad and that rare breeding cow Georgina 2nd of Aberlour. Following the death of Mr. Sykes, the herd was dispersed in 1900.

WEST WYCOMBE PARK, BUCKINGHAM (SIR ROBERT J. DASHWOOD).—This was a small but selectly-bred herd of Ericas, Roses of Advie, etc., and with a large infusion of Preston Bissett blood. It was founded about 1902, and was dispersed in 1908 on the death of the owner.

WILLERBY, HULL (MR. WILLIAM HAY).—The herd was founded in 1889, purchases being made from Mr. Egginton and Major Dent. In 1895 a valuable addition was made, including four Prides, one of which was the old cow Pride of Strathspey 4182, by Elcho, and out of Pride of Mulben, and two Ericas, Prince Aven 9522, by Prince Inca, was one of the stock bulls used. On the owner's retirement in 1900 the herd was dispersed.

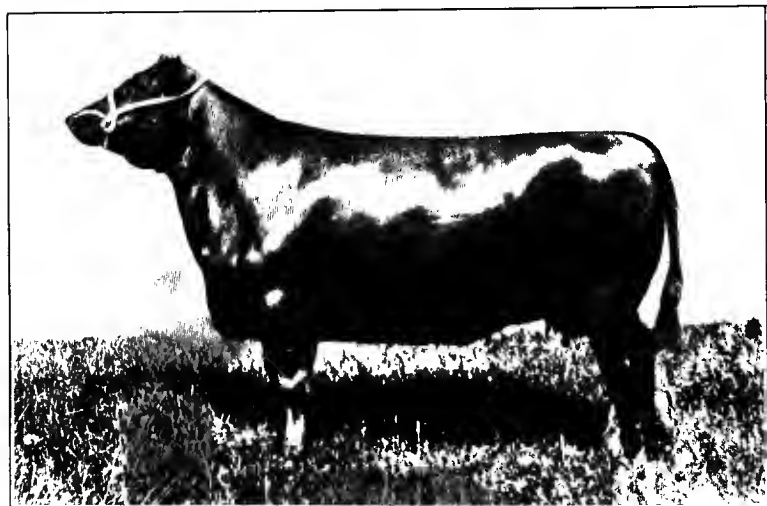
WYRLEY GROVE, PELSALL (MR. L. A. MACPHERSON).—The herd was founded about 1890 by the purchase from Mr. Rattray, Phoinas, of ten females. The Corskies were well represented, as also Roses of Advie, Bright Eyes of Knockollockie, etc. A draft sale was held in 1900. After the death of Mr. Macpherson the herd was carried on for a time by his widow, and was dispersed in 1908. A number of females were sold for export to Spain.





*Photo by C. Reid.]*

**JIM OF DELVIN, 20691.**  
(MR. JAMES WHITE.)



**VIVO, 36875.**  
(MR. HUM, BLAND.)

## CHAPTER X

### THE BREED IN IRELAND

THE breed has long been favourably known in Ireland. Mr. Watson, Keillor, used to include the Emerald Isle in his show circuit, not only as a judge, but also as an exhibitor; and it is partly from this circumstance that the great agricultural societies of the country, the old Royal of Ireland and the Royal Dublin, for many years offered prizes for the breed. More recently the Royal Ulster Society has also given classes for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It was in Ireland that Mr. Watson's celebrated bull Grey-breasted Jock 2 closed his career, having been sold for 100 guineas, after his victory at Belfast in 1843, to Mr. Kirkaldy of Hearnbrook, Eyrecourt. It sometimes happened at these early shows that Mr. Watson had to be content with minor prizes, having been occasionally beaten with his own stock, or their descendants in other hands. This was probably due to the fresh condition in which the breeders in Ireland were able to present their cattle compared with the jaded appearance of the Keillor animals after their trip across the Channel. At the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Belfast in 1843, when Grey-breasted Jock 2 was first in the class of aged bulls, Mr. Thomas Seymour of Ballymore Castle, Ballinasloe, was first for cows and heifers. At the Royal Dublin show at Dublin in 1844, Mr. Seymour was first for aged bulls with a four-year-old, bred at Keillor, Mr. Watson being second with a bull named Saunders. That year Mr. Watson was first for two-year-old heifers, with a pair bred by himself, got by a bull named Black Jock. At the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at Ballinasloe in 1845, Mr. Kirkaldy of Hearnbrook was first for aged bulls with Sambo, bred by himself; and he was first for yearling bulls with one bred by himself from the Keillor stock, probably a son of Grey-breasted Jock 2. Mr. Kirkaldy was also first for cows with one bred by Mr. Millar, Ballumbie, and Mr. Watson was first for two-year-old heifers. At the Royal Irish show at Limerick in 1846, Mr. Seymour



gained all the prizes, and at Londonderry in 1847 Mr. Watson was first for aged bulls with the famous Old Jock 1, who had a very close fight for the Purcell cup as best bull in the yard.

Lord Talbot de Malahide had a superior herd at Malahide Castle, County Dublin, his animals being descended from the Ardovie, Kinnaird, and Balwyllo herds. Lord Lurgan also bred polled cattle, and possessed the well-known Kinnaird bull Monk 149, who left much fine stock in Ireland. It will be seen from the notice of the Kinochtry herd that Mr. William Owen of Blessington, County Wicklow, had many of Mr. Ferguson's best bulls, and he had almost a monopoly of the prizes at the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland and the Royal Dublin shows for several years. Mr. S. E. Collis of Tieraclea, Tarbert, County Kerry, had a very good herd, the matrons of which were Sarah of Ruthven 2429, by the grand old bull Major 3rd 662; Waterside Janet 3472, bred by Mr. Wilken, and got by the same sire; and Waterside Daisy 2nd. He used the bull Lord Kilmurrily 918, bred by the Earl of Fife, got by Major of Bognie 444, and out of the champion cow Innes 1934. Lord Kilmurrily left some very good heifers, and was succeeded by a highly-bred bull from Kinochtry, got by Shah 680, and out of Baroness of Kinochtry 2nd 3293, of Mr. Ferguson's Baroness family. The Earl of Carysfort and Mr. Farrell, Moynalty, also had some polled cattle. The breed has had a considerable influence in improving the cattle of the country. Mr. Owen, for example, allowed farmers the use of his bulls, and their produce showed great improvement as compared with the ordinary stock of the country.

In recent years the supporters of the breed in Ireland have greatly increased in numbers, and there are now many superior herds in the country. Of some of them short notices are given below, and reference is also made to a number of those that have been recently dispersed. The classes for the breed at the shows of the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Ulster Society are now large, and always comprise animals of high merit. The breed also makes a capital appearance at the winter show of the Royal Dublin Society, and the practical result is seen in the splendid lots of black polls that have now become a feature of the London Christmas markets, where they command the attention of the butchers and make high prices.

The Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association has been instituted to promote the interests of breeders, and of this useful organisation Mr. Wickham H. B. Moorhead, Carnmeen, Newry, is the hon. secretary.

## BLANDSFORT

The herd belonging to Mr. Hum Bland, now at Blandsfort, Abbeyleix, has been in existence for over thirteen years. In November, 1897, he visited a few herds in Scotland, and bought half a score of cows and heifers, which turned out very well, though they were all moderately priced animals. The first stock bull was Rustler 2nd of Advie 16028, of the Rose of Advie tribe, and he secured the first leading award won by Mr. Bland. In 1899 Pride's Mantlet 26748 and Votive 26746, both by Mailbag 13637, came from Mr. Egginton. In 1901 three bulls, all by Rustler, were sent to the Royal Dublin show, and they were first, third, and fifth in their class, a success which caused Mr. Bland to think more seriously of polled cattle, and accounted for a visit to Mr. Egginton's sale in September, 1901, where the cattle by Mailbag were admired. Queenly 31736, Elise 29948, and the bull Evasit 19104, together with Votive and Pride's Mantlet, and their offspring, made Mailbag's blood the most prominent in the herd. Progeny of these four cows have been consistent prize-winners, and in 1908 all four of them had a share in winning the challenge cups. At the Dublin spring show of 1902, Evasit was first prize yearling bull, with over eighty behind him. He, with two others of Mr. Bland's own breeding, won the Queen's cup. Queenly was first older yearling heifer, and Mr. Bland also had first young yearling heifer, making three firsts and two seconds. Evasit then went to the Royal at Carlisle, where he won. In November, 1902, Mr. Bland bought, among others from Mr. Fletcher Moore, of Manor Kilbride, Electra of Kilbride and her dam, Elocution 19249. These Trojan-Ericas have done very well, and are excellent specimens of this family. In 1903 Mr. Bland selected a stock bull at Perth. He was second in Dublin in 1903, with seventy-six in the class. At Mr. Vaughan Williams' dispersal sale in 1903 Ballista 22930, of the Miss Burgess family, was obtained, and proved a most satisfactory breeder; her daughters, Ballista of Ireland and Biscuit, having won second prizes at Dublin. Zea and her daughter Zinnia were selected from Mr. Fletcher Moore's herd, Zodaic having been previously purchased from him. The two-year-old bull Proud Hope, by Proud Duke of Ballindalloch, dam Pride of Preston 17th, was purchased from Mr. Bolden, and was first-prize two-year-old at the Royal. He has fine size, with excellent underlines, and has proved himself an admirable sire. At Mr. Bolden's sale Pride A 2nd of Preston was bought. She, mated with Proud Hope, produced Pope of

Kilquade, one of the Queen's cup winners. In 1906 at Dublin, the female challenge cup was won with Biscuit, a daughter of Ballista, by Evasit; also the Perpetual challenge cup for the two best heifers bred in Ireland—Biscuit and Quarto (a daughter of Queenly by Beau) won this cup. 1908 was the most successful showing season. At Cork Mr. Bland owned the first cow, Vivo; first yearling bull, Quaint Hope (by Proud Hope from Queenly); and first yearling heifer, Penelope (Proud Hope from Pride of Kilquade); also the medal for best animal of the breed. At Dublin, first yearling bull with Quaint Hope; first (March) yearling bull with Pope of Kilquade (Proud Hope from Pride A 2nd of Preston); and first two-year-old bull with Exhaust. These three won the Queen's cup for Mr. Bland for the second time. Exhaust was reserve for the gold medal. Penelope was third yearling heifer. Vivo was first cow and won the female challenge cup, while Engine 40075, by Beau of Ardoch, from Electra of Kilbride, was first-prize two-year-old heifer, and reserve to Vivo for the cup; the herd thus won four firsts, one third, two cups, and two medals. At Belfast Vivo and Engine were first cow and first two-year-old heifer, Exhaust second to the Dublin gold medallist, and Penelope reserve. These four won the Dudley cup and medal for a group. These successes were for the most part due to Mailbag as foundation, with Proud Hope and Beau of Ardoch as top crosses. Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Miss Burgesses, and Valentines of South Ella have, with Zaras, contributed their share of honour. Other additions have been Irvine (a Lady Ida), the Ericas, and a Blackbird bought from Mr. Nash. The old Glamis bull Master Key 18180, and Exhaust 25622, bred at home, have recently been used. Mr. Bland has a particularly choice collection of Zaras in his possession, and he hopes to bring out successful specimens of this old family, which is so highly appreciated in the United States. The tribes represented are the Ericas (Trojan), Lady Idas, Miss Burgesses, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Valentines of South Ella, Mayflowers of Mulben, and the Zaras.

#### LISNABREENY HOUSE

A choice herd has been established by Mr. Frederick J. Robb at Lisnabreeny House, Castlereagh, Belfast, the families represented, as mentioned by the "Irish Farming World," including—Ericas of both the Trojan and Kildonan branches, Prides of Aberdeen, Lady Idas, Queen Mothers, Lady Fannys, Matildas, Ruths of Tillyfour, Roses of Westertown, Vines of

Tillyfour, Witches of Endor, and Rubys. Among the Ericas are Eve of Duthil 36742 from Eltina of Hattonslap 32432, and got by Epictetus of Ballindalloch 19071, and her daughter Eudoxia of Lisnabreeny 41112 by Eckhart 17733; Ericina 44194 from Ellinga 37806 and Elvira of Careston 33062 out of Erica of Careston 25016, and got by Reporter of Aberlour 14921. From these some excellent bull calves that have made high prices have been bred. The Rubys comprise Daisy 5th 23551 and Daisy 7th bred by Mr. A. Stewart, Ballaterach, Aberdeenshire, and these have bred well. Of the Lady Fanny sort is Lady Fitful and her offspring. Various branches of the Queen tribe are represented in Pride of Corskie 30009 by Probationer of Rosebrae, Pride of Castlereagh 34468 by Kronstadt 18024, Pride of Cregagh 37993 by Mandaro 19432, Princess of Erne 3rd by Baron Inca 13160, Planasia by Proud Forester, Rover Queen 38085, by Just Rover 2nd of Morlich 18000, Jipsey of Ballintomb 29537 by Prince of Woodhead 12331, Pride of Beauty by Elshender and Laurentia by Just Rover 2nd of Morlich 18000. Of the Witch of Endor family is Wheel of Fortune 27582, bred by Dr. Clement Stephenson, by Albion 6525, and out of Witch of Endor 24th 21087. Pride of Spey 30015 by Alick of Aberlour 12231, from Pride of Guisachan 41st 18625, was bred by Mr. Findlay of Aberlour, and has left excellent stock. Ida Duchess 28344 is of the Lady Ida tribe; Rosanna of the Dell is of the Rose of Westertown family. Fair Charmer 29420 and Jeannie Deans of Forgie 46053, are two very fine cows that have been successfully shown. Fragaria of Glamis 38196, bred at Glamis Castle and got by Fairy King of Kirkbridge, has also been a noted winner, and Ruth of Droagh, bred by Mr. Coey, is of the Ruth of Tillyfour tribe. Fidelia 44387, by Elegance and out of Feronia, is a very promising heifer. The stock bulls have been Proud Forester 19745, Elder Thorpe 24333, and Elegance of the Dell 25522. The herd has been very successful at the Royal Dublin and Royal Ulster shows.

#### MANOR KILBRIDE

On the high-lying northern borders of County Wicklow, some three miles nearer Dublin than Blessington, is situated Manor Kilbride, the beautiful residence of Mr. Fletcher Moore, D.L., whose herd is well known. The estate is admirably adapted for stock breeding, though the stock must be hardy to thrive in the district, where the winter is severe. Mr. Moore has therefore had to select his stock for their robustness, and they show very good thriving qualities when introduced to more

genial surroundings. The farm of Kilbride was taken over by Mr. Fletcher Moore in 1879 from his father, Mr. Scott Moore. There were then only a few Aberdeen-Angus cows, and sires were used that belonged to Mr. William Owen, Blessington. Mr. Moore began his registration in Vol. viii. of the Herd Book (1883) with Elizabeth of the Manor 7407, also entering her dam Countess of Kilbride. From this foundation a valuable family has been bred. From time to time fresh blood has been introduced from Ballindalloch, Dalmore, Wylam-on-Tyne, Shanvaghey, South Ella, etc., bringing in representatives of the Erica, Zara, Daisy, Ruth, Vine, Pride of Aberdeen, Dandy of Drumin, Rosalind, and other tribes. Marteino 20873, bred by Mr. Alex. M'Laren, proved an excellent sire; he was a half-brother to Maramere. Proud Lord of Ballindalloch, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, was purchased at the Shanvaghey dispersion, and was got by Eblito. The largest tribe in the herd is the original Kilbride family of Elizabeths. They have considerable breed character, and are level in flesh, with no waste, and have fine, clean polled heads. Of the Empress of France family there are some very good specimens. From Demona the Duchess of Westertown stock are descended; she was bred by Mr. C. P. Sykes, West Ella, Hull, sired by Prior of Benton, and when purchased was in calf to Mailbag 13637. The Daisy or Vine of Tillyfour family was introduced to the herd through Geraldine 2nd by King of Paris 6869 bred by Mr. G. Wilken, Waterside; she was purchased from Mr. Claude de Lacy, and a number of animals in the herd trace to her. Princess Poppy by Buttress 16357, Lady Fearless, bred at Ballindalloch, Lady Fancy of Curraghmore, Rhoda of Kilbride, and Rona 8th by Jumper, are other good cows; Proud Patrick 28609 by Prince Judge, and from Pride 10th of Ann Grove, was lately secured for the herd.

Mr. Fletcher Moore adds:—"I think the Aberdeen-Angus breed is the very best we have in Ireland for crossing on the ordinary country cows—especially for beef purposes, and no animal is quicker bought up in the fairs than the good Aberdeen-Angus cross-bred. The cross seems to lend a thickness and strength of constitution with early thriving and maturity, and the butcher's meat is placed in the best situations. As to milk, I have had some high-class Aberdeen-Angus fine milkers, and have always turned out of the herd any inferior milkers, no matter how long their pedigree may be, for my theory is: To have milk, the cow must have a calf. Secondly: To have a good calf reared up, the cow must have a good milk supply. A poor milking cow rears a poor calf and is very often a shy breeder. About the

prettiest cross-bred I have seen is the magpie cross, Aberdeen-Angus on Hereford, black body and white face—but they are apt to come very patchy in the fat, and I have heard from butchers that they did not kill well. The best cross, however, that I know is the Aberdeen-Angus on Dexter Kerry (not the ordinary Kerry)—wonderful little blocks full of quality—just enough fat, nicely marbled through the meat—nice to look at when alive, and good for the gourmand when cooked. I sometimes fear that show-yards are spoiling the good qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus; breeding too fine and pampering too much, but judges will look for fat animals and too fine bones. This may do for fat shows, but for shows of breeding classes fat is not productive of fertility in either bulls or cows.”

#### RIVERSDALE

Mr. E. M. Archdale says:—My herd was started in 1892 by the purchase of one heifer Unity of Tullynally (descended from Isa of Phoneas) from Lord Longford, and six heifers from Mr. Crawford, Ballievey, bred by him from Coull cows. Unity bred very well, her stock all turning out good cattle, among them Isa of Crocknacrieve, who won the female championship for me at Dublin in 1898. The Ballievey cows were not so satisfactory, and I got rid of them gradually. In 1893, I bought two cows of the Lavender of Kinnaird family from Mr. Norman. In 1896, a very good milking cow, Mary 2nd 14040 came from Mr. Fletcher Moore, and also the best cow I had, Columbine 2nd of Haynes by King of Paris 6869, of the Old Lady Ann family. All her stock turned out well. In 1906, I sold my entire herd, and in 1908 bought in Dublin five cows and a heifer from a draft sent up by Lord Waterford and Mr. Nash. The bulls I have now in service are Proud Pasha 26243 by Bacchus of Glamis from Panicle 28404, bred by Mr. Coey; Volcano of Milverton 31192 by Jaalin 20669, bred by Mr. Woods, and Quaint Hope 27435, bred by Mr. Hum. Bland. Quaint Hope in 1908 won first and medal at Cork, first at Dublin, first and medal Derry. There has always been a demand for the yearling bulls bred, and of late I could have sold double as many as I had. No cows are kept which do not milk well. My experience at the various shows in Ireland during the last twenty-five years is that there has been an enormous improvement in the breed in Ireland, and farmers here are waking up to the fact that no bulls they can use to produce store stirks, their chief production in North of Ireland, come up to the Aberdeen-Angus. Every year at Dublin there is a keener demand.

## TUBBERDALY

Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, the owner of this herd, writes as follows:—"It was in 1899, at a draft sale from the herd of Mr. Arthur Owen, of Shanvaghey, that I made my first purchase of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I had indeed for a few years previously kept a bull of that breed for cross-breeding. I had been much struck by the excellent qualities shown by the young stock, and felt it would add greatly to the attractions of farming to start a pure-bred herd of my own. I made two purchases here, a Lady Ida heifer, and a two-year-old of the well-known Blessington Mary family, and very lucky these two animals proved for me; the price of the two was 53 guineas, and their bull calves have sold for over £350, in addition to winning a considerable number of prizes. The following year I purchased a couple of Queen Mothers at Lord Crofton's sale, and at another sale a Lady Ida and a Pride heifer. In 1902 I bought two heifers at the Powrie dispersal sale, and from that date I continued to add to my herd when opportunity occurred, females of well-known families, Jilts, Ericas, Miss Burgesses, and Prides, till in 1905 I had about thirty-five head. My first bull was purchased in Scotland from Mr. Hunter, Dipple, by that excellent judge Mr. Robert Walker, Rosefield, Elgin, and I owe him much gratitude, for this bull—Norman Gordon 26th 19564, a Pride. He proved a most successful and impressive sire, his first get being the first-prize yearling bull in a class of seventy-seven at the Dublin spring show, and he sired many others which got into the prize money. I purchased a Trojan-Erica yearling bull in 1903 from Sir G. Macpherson Grant at Perth, but he did not prove more than ordinarily successful, although he sired some winners; but none of outstanding excellence. Later on I got a charming Lady Fanny bull, Lord Fingal, but he met with an accident, and I have only a few of his get; these, however, are very good indeed. I also own Buttress 16357, which I purchased in 1907 from Mr. Kerr of Harviestoun, who showed him that year in Dublin, and from him I have some nice females, notably Vineta, a Vine, second-prize young heifer in Dublin in 1909. His get are notable for good heads and beautiful mellow touch.

"One of the most successful cows here is the Kinochtry-bred Styx 28305, a member of the Queen Dot family. Her first calf in my possession, Discord, in 1905 was second in a class of forty-seven to Prince of the Wassail, and won the Owen cup for the best bull bred in Ireland; her next calf, the heifer

Dora, was fourth as a yearling in 1906; and her calf of 1908, Dion, was third in the April yearling class in Dublin in 1909. Her daughter Dora is dam of Douro, which was second in 1909 in the December-January yearling bull class at Dublin, beating Eridanus and Black for Aye, which had been first and second respectively at Perth. Douro was sired by the above-mentioned Lord Fingal, and I am keeping him on in my own herd.

"My Lady Idas have also consistently won, and the Prides have done well. I have twice since 1904 got the prize for group of three bulls, and with varying luck have always had something out of the prize money in Dublin since 1903, when I commenced showing. The real test of showing is in the end selling, and I have always been able to command remunerative prices for my young bulls, which are sold privately, or at the two Dublin shows in February and April. The demand for the Aberdeen-Angus cattle for export has not been heavy, though a few good animals have gone over the water. Personally I have sold a few for shipment to the Argentine, including the Lady Ida bull Idalus, purchased in 1909 by Mr. Donald MacLennan to go to Buenos Ayres, but up to this foreign purchases have not been extensive, nor have we yet reached the stage when Scotchmen come over to buy our bulls. However, seeing that we have taken so much good blood out of Scotland I am hopeful that some day we shall also attract buyers from that country. But our own home demand is at present able to absorb all the good young bulls we can produce, their popularity for cross-breeding having been latterly so much enhanced by the number of prizes won at all the fat stock shows by Aberdeen-Angus crosses, and also by the fact that at our big store stock sales in Dublin they will always sell for 1s. or 2s. more per cwt. than any other class of cattle.

"The Aberdeen-Angus breed has made great progress in Ireland during the last decade, and especially during the last three or four years, for though we have to deplore the dispersal of the herd of the late Mr. Arthur Owen—whose father was responsible for the introduction of the breed into Ireland—we have succeeded in finding some most promising recruits, who have already shown that they are prepared to uphold the reputation of the breed by every means which money, judgment, and skill can provide. The soil and climate suit these cattle admirably, their popularity is increasing, and I look forward to the future in the certainty that if our breeders continue to devote their time and energy to the maintenance and improvement of their herds, they have great



prospects ahead. At present we have little demand for 'families' in Ireland; most of our pedigree breeders go to Scotland for fresh blood when they want a sire, and for cross-breeding our farmers only require a good quality bull, irrespective of pedigree. Size is with them a *sine quâ non*, and although some people are inclined to urge that thereby quality is liable to be sacrificed, I do not think this can reasonably be argued when our cattle can hold their own, as creditably as they do, against the high-class Scottish specimens of the breed which frequently compete at our Dublin shows."

#### OTHER HERDS IN IRELAND

**BARON'S COURT.**—The herd belonging to the Duke of Abercorn at Baron's Court, Newton Stewart, Tyrone, was commenced in 1889, cows being purchased from Balvenie and Kinochtry. The sires used have included Mallet 11040, Viking of Derravaragh 15059, and Kathegemon 20729.

**BESSBOROUGH FARM, PILTOWN.**—In 1898 the Earl of Bessborough laid the foundation of an Aberdeen-Angus herd at Bessborough Farm, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny. Several cows were bought, the families represented including the Pride of Aberdeen, Witch of Endor, Rosie of Glencorrie, and Vine of Tillyfour. The sires used have been Bessborough Stamp, and Drummer of Auchorachan, followed by Etolydon a double Erica, and along with him at present in service is a Beauty bull from Hayston, by the Highland Society's champion Jim of Delvin. About twenty-six cows are this year (1910) in the herd. The cattle are kept in a perfectly natural condition in the open on the hill farm. The females are never housed until they calve, and are then turned out daily unless in very severe stormy weather. Since the foundation of the herd a good demand has sprung up in the locality for Aberdeen-Angus bulls for crossing purposes. From time to time a large number of prizes have been won by representatives of the herd. All the females now in it are home-bred, with the exception of two, which are of the original foundation purchases.

**CASTLE COOTE.**—Mr. H. D'E. Strevens commenced his herd at Castle Coote, Roscommon, in 1898, and it now comprises Ericas, Prides, and Rubies. The bulls used have included Sir Redvers 18568, Mormon 19621, and Norman Gordon 26th 19564.

**CARNMEEN.**—The herd at Carnmeen, Newry, Co. Down, the property of Mr. Wickham H. B. Moorhead, was commenced in 1904, and comprises Trojan-Ericas, Miss Burgesses, Lady Idas (Blackbird), Mulben Prides, Islas, Vines, Roses

of Advie, Valentines of South Ella, Mayflowers of Mulben, Jilts, Patiences of Corskie, Prides of Aberdeen, Witches of Endor, and Queen Mothers. The herd numbers fifty head, and the stock sires are Beau of Ardoch 20128, and Proud Hope 25564.

**DUNMORE PARK.**—The herd at Dunmore Park, Kilkenny, the property of the Marquis of Ormonde, was begun in 1898. The tribes are the Lady Ida, Queen Mother, Witch of Hartburn, Corskie, Lady Flash, and Vine. The sires used have been Gay Boaz of Mote 16622, Juniper of Dunmore 17992, Just 17996, Idler 2nd of Tubberdaly 23310, and Interlope 26979.

**ELLESMERE, BOYLE.**—Mr. W. Morony has started a herd at Ellesmere, Boyle, Roscommon, founding upon the Erica tribe. The sires used have been Earl of Milverton 21774, Ernest of Milverton 25378, and Florian of Dunmore 28078.

**GRANSTON MANOR.**—Lord Castleton's herd at Granston Manor, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co., was commenced in 1888, and the families represented are the Bets, Clarindas, Ericas, and Jilts. Among the sires used have been Lucan Caliph 24688, Sopwell Dasher 21354, and Beau of Granston 20129.

**HEARNESBROOKE.**—This herd, the property of Mrs. Æ. J. G. Mackay, Hearnesebrooke, Killinor, Ballinasloe, Galway, was commenced in 1906, the families being the Corskies, Gay Lasses, and Miss Burgesses. The sire used has been Balivor of Tubberdaly 25284.

**HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE.**—The herd at Hillsborough Castle, Co. Down, the property of the Marquis of Downshire, was begun in 1899, the families being descended from Tochinal Pride B 21472, Lore 20584, Gladys 2nd of Mote 29840, and Benton's Queen of Mote 31586. The sires in service have included Mamilius 15701, Gem of Milford 17884, Just Epeus 22121, and Cruister 25410.

**HUMPHREYSTOWN.**—Mr. W. J. Cotton has had a herd at Humphreystown, Blessingtoun, Wicklow, since 1869, this being one of the oldest in the country. The tribes are Corskies, Arethusas, Biancas, Monas, Prides, and Mayflowers. Among the sires used have been Powrie of Melville 6311, Pall Mall 7032, Cortachy of Kinochtry 8206, Blackguard 13181, Lord Esmond 16806, K.C.B. 13551, Legislator of Benton 20783, Jimcrack 22070, and Armen 26525. The herd comprises twenty cows and generally twenty younger animals. The farm lying beside Blessington, Mr. W. Owen's bulls from that herd were for years used. The first of the cows were purchased from Mr. Whyte, Spott; Mr. William Malcolm, Isley Mill, and Mr. T. L. M. Cartwright of Melville.

**KILKEA HOUSE.**—This herd, belonging to Mr. Francis R. Jackson, was begun at Kilkea House, Castledermot, in 1899, cows having been bought from Mr. A. J. Owen, Ballacolla; Mr. A. Whyte, Kirriemuir; Marquis of Waterford, Curraghmore; Mr. R. C. Barton, Glendalough House, Co. Wicklow, and Mr. R. Barter, Blarney, Co. Cork. The sires used have included Jolly Jack of Mote 20702, Delvin 2nd 15323, and Jim Crack 22070.

**KELLAVIL.**—Mr. Thos. W. Webber's herd at Kellavil, Athy, Queen's Co., was commenced in 1893. The cows, Elizabeth of the Manor and Blessington Belle 7451, have left a good many descendants and have formed families. The bulls used have included Comte de Paris 9045, Merlin of Blessington 6978, Blackguard 13181, Jimcrack 22070, Bridge 24192, and Cleaver 2nd 27812.

**KILMEADE.**—The herd, the property of Captain Thomas Hone, Kilmeade, Athy, Co. Kildare, was founded in 1895, the families composing it being from Rose of Foxford 19479, Roseabella of Foxford 23200, Missing Link 15524, Kindness of Minmore 21072, May Dew of Inverfiddich 19902, and Fancy 10th of Carron 19543. The sires used have included Provost of Advie 11217, Coynachie Rover 2nd 13267, Eurasian 9144, Gay Lad of Milverton 16624, Somerville Lad 19911, Ironclad of Milford 20665, and Quartz of Tubberdaly 23820.

**LISARD.**—The herd at Lisard, Edgeworthstown, Longford, the property of Mr. E. More O'Ferrall, D.L., was commenced in 1887. The tribes represented are the Beautys of Easter Tulloch, Levitys of Easter Tulloch, Prides of Easter Tulloch, and Matildas of Drumfergue. Among the sires used have been Egalite of Preston 2nd 25502, Gilderoy of Ardoch 19179, and Waterside Ruler 15075.

**MILFORD.**—Major John Alexander's herd at Milford, Co. Carlow, was commenced in 1883, and contains Prides of Aberdeen and Vines of Tillyfour. The sires used have been Gay Knight 8351, Prince Arthur of Cortachy 14829, Eliteson 16578, and Elegant Laddie 21816.

**MILVERTON HALL.**—The herd at Milverton Hall, Skerries, Co. Dublin, the property of Mr. Edward H. Woods, was commenced in 1897. It comprises Vines, Panmures, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Miss Morrisons, and Ericas. The sires recently used have been Charon of Preston 13243, Edward VII. 19022, and Jaalin 20669.

**MOYGLARE.**—Mr. Arthur E. Kinahan commenced a herd at Moyglare, Maynooth, Co. Meath, in 1898; the families comprising the Lavender, Floss and Pride. Sires used have been Mangerton 22260, and Mellibus 4th 18195.

ROE PARK.—Mrs. Ritter, Roe Park, Limavady, Londonderry, began a herd in 1900, the families being the Empress and Kathleen. The sires used have been Magistrate of Pellipar 28310 and George of Mitchelbourne 24515.

SOPWELL HALL.—The Hon. C. G. Trench's herd at Sopwell Hall, Clough Jordan, Tipperary, was begun in 1891, and comprises about thirty head. The sires used have included Martyr of Blessington 9391, Jolly Ferdinand 14511, and Just II. 19293.

Mr. C. Dunbar Buller, Woburn, Donaghadee, Co. Down, has been a successful exhibitor at the Royal Dublin shows, his prize-winners having included April Fool of Drumfad 22866, winner of the Owen Challenge Cup in 1906, and Elf King of Droagh 21818, the challenge cup winner in 1907. Captain J. H. Greer, Curragh Grange, Curragh Camp, Kildare, has formed a highly-bred herd, and secured at the Perth show and sale in 1910 Mr. Kennedy's young bull Ermelo for 300 guineas. Mr. T. K. Laidlaw, Luttrellstown, Clonsilla, and Mr. R. G. Barton, Glendalough House, have also exhibited successfully, as have Mr. James Coey, Arden, Larne, and Mrs. Cambridge Grubb, Killeaton House, Dunmurry.

Amongst other herds recently started are those of Mr. S. F. Symes, Barberstown Castle, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Mr. J. Willington, St. Kierans, Birr, King's County; Mr. Patrick Field, Junr., Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Co. Dublin; Lady Fitzgerald, Johnstown Castle, Wexford; Mr. Michael Farrell, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford; Captain Alcock, Wilton Castle, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; Sir Algernon Coote, Ballyfin House, Mountrath, Queen's County; Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., Lismullen, Naven, Co. Meath; Miss Staples, Dunmore, Durrow, Queen's County, who has kept a small select herd for several years; Mr. M. H. Franks, Westfield, Mountrath, Queen's County; Major Montgomery, Ravensdale, Leixlip, Co. Kildare; Lord Barrymore, Condonstown, Co. Cork, and Ballinree, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

#### HERDS NOW EXTINCT

ANNGROVE, CO. CORK (MR. J. H. GUBBINS).—This herd was founded in 1894 by selections from the herds of the late Colonel Stirling of Kippendavie; Mr. Smith, Powrie, etc. It contained Ruths of Tillyfour, Prides of Aberdeen, Waterside Mavises, Mayflowers of Easter Tulloch, etc., and at the dispersion in 1908, the herd numbered about seventy head. The chief sires included the Georgina bull Grandee of Ballindalloch

13474, Flying Mail 16597, Flying Fox of Tochineal 20557, Proud Judge 26239, and Birrell Dunraven 26587.

**BLESSINGTON, CO. WICKLOW (MR. WM. OWEN).**—This was one of the oldest herds in Ireland. A succession of bulls from the Kinochtry herd were used, and the herd came to have a foremost position. The herd was founded as far back as 1838, by purchases at the sale of Lord Talbot de Malahide, who obtained his stock from Keillor and Ardestie. For years Mr. Owen had almost a monopoly of the prizes for Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Royal Irish and Dublin shows. On the owner's death the herd was dispersed in 1891, when sixty-three head averaged £32 9s. 2d.

**CURRAGHMORE, CO. WATERFORD (MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, K.P.).**—This small herd, from purchases of Gay Lasses, Vines of Boghead, Witches of Endor, Lady Mays of Culdrain, etc., was dispersed in 1908.

**DUNMURRY, BELFAST (SIR ROBERT ANDERSON).**—This herd was dispersed in 1904, on which occasion Mr. Whyte, Hayston, acquired the bull Jim of Delvin 20691, at 80 guineas. He was afterwards a Highland Society champion winner.

**FINNSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN (MR. R. G. NASH).**—The herd was started about 1890, and was founded largely on Blessington stock. A draft sale was held in 1902, and at the dispersion of the herd in 1908, the best price was 50 guineas given by Mr. Hum. Bland for a three-year-old Erica cow.

**FOXFORD, CO. MAYO (MR. HENRY MACGLOIN).**—At the Waterside of Forbes sale in 1885, there was acquired the cow Maggie 2nd of Whitebog, and from this foundation a large family was reared up. Further additions were made at Ballindalloch, Cortachy, Guisachan, Dalmore and Blessington sales. In 1889 the purchases from Guisachan included the stock-bull Goldfinder 7566, a son of Cash, while Principal 6344, for some time in the Minmore herd, was also used. A draft sale was held in 1894, and on the death of the owner in 1895 the herd was dispersed.

**GLENDALOUGH, CO. WICKLOW (MR. R. C. BARTON).**—This herd was founded in 1901 by purchases from the Inverquharity, Spott, Careston, and Kilquade, and Mote Park herds, and included Queen Mothers, Necklets of Ballindalloch, Mayflowers of Mulben, Waterside Blancas, etc. The herd was dispersed in 1905 on the owner leaving Ireland.

**PACKENHAM HALL, WEST MEATH (EARL OF LONGFORD).**—This herd was founded in 1890, the principal families being Prides, Ericas, and Mulben Mayflowers. The stock bulls included Cordinero 5948, bred at Pictstonhill of the Pride family, and Emerald Isle 9122, a son of the 100-guinea cow

Ellora, and by Iliad. At the dispersion in 1903 Mr. MacRae of Stenhouse gave 81 guineas and 100 guineas respectively for the cows, Ellora of Erin 23183 and Ellora 2nd 28753, while Ellora 3rd 32210, a two-year-old, sold at 75 guineas.

St. WOLSTAN'S, CELBRIDGE, CO. KILDARE (MAJOR R. CLAUDE CANE).—This herd was started in 1891, and had the Drummur Carolines, Ericas, Janies of Blessington, Prides, etc. The dispersion took place in 1902.

SHANVAGHEY, QUEEN'S COUNTY (Mr. A. J. OWEN).—This herd was largely descended from the old Blessington herd, the Marys, Biancas, Nannies, Besses, and Corskies, being all represented, as also a few Lady Idas introduced at a later date. Such sires were used as the Jilt Jumper 10957, from the same dam as the 1000-dollar Jim Jams 7630, and Janos 11758, another Jilt, both bred by Mr. Owen C. Wallis. The home-bred Mick 3rd 10254, of the old Mary family tracing to Mr. Fullerton's herd, gained a great many prizes, being three times champion at the Royal Dublin Mellibus 3rd 15741 of the same family, Proud Lord of Ballinalloch 22568, and Alpha Beater 22859, a first-prize winner at the Royal Dublin show, were also used. On the death of the owner the herd was dispersed in 1908, when sixty-one animals averaged £31 19s. 9d. Mr. Laidlaw and Captain Greer, two new breeders, who have since founded highly-bred herds, were the principal buyers.

SPRINGFIELD, WATERFORD, CO. MAYO (MR. S. ANKETELL JONES).—In 1894 there was acquired the entire herd of Mr. C. de Lacy, The Island, and at the Auchorachan sale the same year there was purchased the yearling bull Boaz at 290 guineas. In 1895 a draft sale was held, and thereafter the herd was dispersed, when twenty-two animals averaged £24 13s. 11d.

THE ISLAND, WATERFORD (MR. CLAUD DE LACY).—The herd was founded in 1890 chiefly from purchases of Lady Idas and Vines from the herd of Mr. Greenfield, Haynes Park. One of the leading sires in the herd was Gay Knight 8351, which in 1893 won the Chaloner Plate at the Royal Dublin show. The herd was prominent in the show-yard. In 1893 a successful draft sale was held, and in 1894 the entire herd was acquired by Mr. S. Anketell-Jones.

Other herds in Ireland from which winners were exhibited at the shows, chiefly of the Royal Dublin Society, were those of Mr. Thomas Anderson, Levitstown, Magenny, Co. Kildare; and Mr. E. Coey, Droagh, Larne (who won first and champion honours with Baron Inca 13160 and Prince Forester 19745).

## CHAPTER XI

### THE BREED IN AMERICA, BRITISH COLONIES, ETC.

THE extension of the breed abroad during the last forty years has been marvellous. Prior to that time little was known of Aberdeen-Angus cattle beyond the limits of their native districts; but in the interval the breed has established itself firmly in many foreign countries and in the Colonies, so that now Aberdeen-Angus cattle have a world-wide standing and reputation. Large numbers have been exported to the United States of America, Canada, South America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, many parts of the European Continent and elsewhere. In many cases the popularity has been great, and the same enthusiasm is noticeable among its foreign and colonial admirers as is shown by supporters and breeders at home.

In this sketch of progress and expansion abroad, which is chiefly from the pen of Mr. J. R. Barclay, prominence is given to the achievements of the breed in the United States of America, where it has met with remarkable success.

#### IMPORTATIONS INTO NORTH AMERICA

The brightest page in the whole history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is that upon which there are inscribed the wondrous achievements of the breed on North American soil. Introduced into that country at a time when Shorthorn and Hereford cattle had become established throughout the land, and when the Duchess and Oxford tribes of the former breed were selling at phenomenal prices, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle have overcome obstacles and prejudices such as few breeds have been subjected to; and throughout the length and breadth of the American continent they have—alike on the prairie as range cattle, in the corn belt as feeders, and at the block as beef-producers—proclaimed their superiority with a clearness that admits of no question.

The early history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in North America has an interesting parallel in its early development and

evolution in their native home in the north-east of Scotland. Away back in the early days of the nineteenth century, as has already been seen, the "great intruder" from the banks of the Tees was being hailed with joy throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so keen did the crossing craze become that the native cattle of Buchan seemed doomed to complete extinction, until the master hand and strong personality of M'Combie appeared, when a new lease of life was infused into the breed, and a new chapter begun in its history—a chapter which every passing year only serves to enrich in brilliancy. In the same way, the introduction of the breed into America coincided with a remarkable boom in Shorthorn breeding in that country, when the cattle of Bates and Booth strains were bringing fortunes to their owners. The existence of that boom must be taken into account in considering the circumstances under which the Aberdeen-Angus breed made its appearance in its new home in America. No such boom has ever occurred in the case of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and its absence is one of the best signs of the healthy tone which has all along characterised transactions in the breed. The range of prices has been such as to keep business on a healthy basis without too great an extreme either the one way or the other, and the result is that, taken over a long series of years, the prices of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are on the average better than those for other breeds.

It was a notable day for the Aberdeen-Angus breed—as it has also proved an eventful day in the cattle industry of America—when in 1873 the late Mr. George Grant imported from Scotland to his ranche in Victoria, Kansas, three bulls of this race of cattle. They were the forerunners of a mighty stream of "black and all black" that was soon to set in; but before diverting our thoughts to this stream, there may be followed out the fortunes of the pioneer of Aberdeen-Angus breeding in America.

For several years Mr. Grant used the sires he imported on the horned cows from the Indian territory or Northern Texas, and he—in common with the results that had attended the process of crossing with the breed in the old country—found that a very large percentage of the calves were black and hornless. The half-bred steers, which he bred and disposed of to various feeders throughout the country, did not a little to impress on all who saw them some of the virtues as stock-getters of this new race of cattle.

In 1876, a visitor to Mr. Grant's farm states that he had had eight hundred calves after the bulls, and that these grade calves were admitted to be superior to any of their ages ever



seen in that quarter. In 1877, Mr. James Macdonald, now Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and joint author of this History, visited America as a special commissioner to inquire into the cattle trade between that country and Britain, which was then growing to large dimensions. In the course of his tour he visited the ranche of Mr. Grant, and saw two of the bulls—one of them had previously died—browsing near Mr. Grant's residence, and, "well," he says, "they seemed to enjoy their prairie life. They were most prolific sires, and the great improvement in their produce as compared with the ordinary cattle of the country created no small sensation. All the cows were horned, and yet the large majority of the calves were polled. The choice quality and the early maturity of Mr. Grant's polled grades attracted considerable attention, and for his surplus stock there was always a keen demand."

But Mr. Grant did not live long to reap the fruits of his labour, though the seed he sowed three decades ago continues to bring forth a flourishing crop. On his death, a sale took place at Victoria, when one purchaser acquired about a hundred three-year-old steers, half of them being grades by Aberdeen-Angus bulls, and the other half by Shorthorn bulls. The evidence borne by that purchaser may fittingly enough be quoted. It is as follows: "I kept them over last winter, and the polled crosses did best, standing the winter far better than the Shorthorn crosses. Their feed was cornstalks and prairie hay. At George Grant's they had to provide for themselves during the winter, as it is short buffalo grass only that is found in that section. The man in charge of the steers at Victoria told me that in spring the polled crosses were in good condition, but the Shorthorn crosses, from want of artificial food, could hardly rise up and walk. Another circumstance of note is that the polled crosses weighed about 120 lbs. live weight more than the other crosses. This I could hardly have credited unless I had been an eye-witness."

Though the qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle as responsive feeders will be dealt with later on, there may here be noted a point in connection with Mr. Grant's early ventures with the breed. In the fall of 1883, there was sold in the Stock Yards at Kansas City, fourteen half-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers, the produce of the deceased Mr. Grant's stock at Victoria. They were then sold to Mr. Charles Still—a feeder of Cass County, Missouri—at 4.25 dollars, and averaged in weight 1038 lbs. In the following December, just four months and six days later, they were again put up for sale in the Kansas City Stock Yards, when they brought 5.45 dollars,

and averaged 1280 lbs. Even then they were not full fed, but in that short interval they had increased in value 1'20 dollars per 100 lbs., while the weight of each of the steers had increased by 242 lbs.

In 1876 Professor Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm at Guelph, introduced the first breeding herd. Professor Brown, in his position as Commissioner on the Invercauld Estates in Aberdeenshire, knew intimately the doings of the native cattle of the county, and his experiences of the breed in America, which are referred to below and at another part of these notes, are most valuable. At the Highland Society's show at Aberdeen in 1876, there was very highly commended in the class for yearlings the bull *Gladiolus*, bred and shown by the Earl of Fife, Duff House, Banff, who, at the same show, was carrying everything before him with the great bull, *Young Viscount*. Professor Brown acquired this young bull, and, along with him, took to Guelph the *Fancy of Montbleton* cow, *Eyebright*, bred by the Earl of Fife, and the property of his Commissioner, Mr. John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff. Both *Gladiolus* and *Eyebright* were by the bull *John Bright*, a winner of many prizes in the early seventies at local and national shows. Along with these two products of the Duff House herd, Professor Brown took out the four-year-old cow *Leochel Lass 4th*, bred by Mr. Farquharson, of Haughton, Aberdeenshire, and descended from the stock of Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour. The bull and these two cows formed the nucleus of a herd which is still in existence, and which, through Professor Brown's able management, continues to shed lustre on the doings of the breed. In 1881 and subsequent years these were added to, but it will be unnecessary now to particularise further as to the individual purchases.

At the College Farm at Guelph, there were kept herds of Shorthorns, Shorthorn crosses, Herefords, Devons, and Ayrshires, but in experiments carried out as to feeding, milking, and early maturing, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were found most creditably to hold their own. Professor Brown had every encouragement in his venture, for he found he could command 300 to 350 dollars for yearling bulls and heifers for the United States and Canada. The cow *Eyebright*, in the course of five years, gave a value in produce of 1500 dollars; and of the cows as a whole, Professor Brown reported:—"We have conclusively proved by extensive experiments that the milk is very rich." This feature forms the subject of another section of this work; but it may be added that the Professor further reported that he found the cattle hardy, splendid on pasture, good searchers for food, and kindly, good nurses.

An honourable place in the list of early importers belongs to the firm of Messrs. Findlay and Anderson of Lake Forest, Illinois. In the late seventies and early eighties they imported very large and valuable consignments. Mr. George Findlay spent his early years in the Buchan district of Aberdeenshire, one of the cradles of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and he and his partner, Mr. James Anderson, took out their first lot of the breed in 1878—the year in which Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, and Mr. George Bruce, Tochieneal, Banffshire, were making the doings of their favourites re-echo from Paris over the length and breadth of the world. In the summer of that year, Messrs. Findlay and Anderson purchased a bull and five heifers, and in the ensuing autumn they exhibited the bull at the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago, simply to show a specimen of the new breed, repeating the exhibition in 1879. At the county fairs, too, they exhibited cattle of the breed, and the result was a quickened demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, several herds, including the famous herd of Mr. T. W. Harvey, and that of Mr. John V. Farwell, being founded by purchases made from Messrs. Anderson and Findlay.

Mr. Harvey, Turlington, Nebraska, was also a very busy importer on his own account, and his herd, which was so long under the charge of the late Mr. William Watson, son of the first improver of the breed, Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, was one of the most highly bred herds in the country, producing animals that “clung” to the top wherever they were shown. Mr. Harvey was one of the earliest exhibitors on a large scale, winning, so long ago as 1884, at Nebraska State Fair, the grand herd sweepstakes over all breeds. At the same time, with his bull Guido, he won the championship for the best bull of any breed. It need scarcely be added that Guido proved equally successful in the stud as in the show-ring, when there is pointed out such a famous son of his as the famous champion bullock Black Prince of Turlington 2nd. Mr. Harvey also won the female championship with the cow Waterside Minnie, which he had acquired for 1000 dollars from Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, the well-known importers from Missouri.

The history of the Turlington herd, the home of the Heather Blooms and the birthplace of Abbess of Turlington from Dr. Clement Stephenson's Abbess of Benton, champion cow of all beef breeds at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, would prove an interesting theme to write upon; but it can only be mentioned here as the headquarters of specimens of the breed, which, wherever they were shown, served to

popularise their race, and assisted in the making of the history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America. It may be recalled that it was as the result of a visit to Britain in 1890 by Mr. John R. Harvey and Mr. William Watson that the Jilt bull Jim Jams, bred by Mr. Owen C. Wallis, Bradley Hall, which left a strong impress on the herd, was acquired for Turlington. From another purchase from the Bradley Hall herd, Antelope, Mr. Harvey bred the dam of the International Champion steer Advance, which is referred to further on. It will thus be seen that the Turlington herd did much to foster the interests of the breed both in the breeding classes and in the fat show-ring. The herd was dispersed at Chicago in 1892.

Mr. F. B. Redfield's herd at Wigwam Farm, Batavia, was founded in 1879 by purchases from the late Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, one of the oldest breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Scotland, whose son, Mr. W. S. Ferguson, is at present one of the most enthusiastic breeders in Scotland. Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, owing to selling a portion of their farm, sold their entire Aberdeen-Angus herd in 1887 to the Fairmount Cattle Company, Stratton, Nebraska.

Another large importer was Mr. G. W. Henry, Kansas, who founded a herd in 1882. When he retired from the cattle business, he left this testimony behind him: "After five years' experience with Polled Angus cattle, I believe them to be the best beef breed on earth, and if ever I handle cattle again, they will be Polled Angus, and nothing else."

The herd founded in 1882 by Messrs. Estill and Elliott at Woodlands, Missouri, had also a powerful influence on the fortunes of the breed. At the dispersion in 1900 of Mr. Wallace Estill's herd at Estill, Missouri, fifty-eight females averaged 583 dollars, and fourteen bulls, 561 dollars. It was here that Mr. W. A. M'Henry purchased the great show cow Lucia Estill at 2800 dollars. It is interesting to recall that at the sale thirty head of cattle were purchased for Iowa, seven each for Kentucky, Michigan, and Illinois, four to Wisconsin and Ohio, three to South Dakota, two to Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri, and one to Pennsylvania.

In 1880, a very valuable importation was made by Mr. George Whitfield, Rougemont, Quebec, including the Ballindalloch Jilt bull Judge, which afterwards passed into the hands of Judge J. S. Goodwin, who was bringing together a very selectly bred herd at Beloit. It was further enriched as the result of a visit to some of the leading herds in Scotland and England.

Mr. Whitfield had also large importations in 1881 and

1882. In Canada he was joined by the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, who imported large consignments in the seventies and eighties, some of his purchases going to form the herd of Mr. Boyd, Bobcaygeon. The Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, was another active importer in the early days. The nature of his purchases may be gathered from the fact that at the sales at Montbletton, Advie, and Cortachy in 1882, he acquired ten animals at a total cost of 9975 dollars.

Others who took a leading part in the establishment of the breed in America were Mr. Hill, Minnesota, a well-known exhibitor at fat shows; Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Angus Farm, Illinois, who has done much to popularise the breed in the Union Stock Yards; Messrs. Leonard Bros., Mount Leonard, Saline County, Missouri, for whom the late Mr. Campbell Macpherson Grant, brother of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, sent out large consignments of very highly bred cattle; and Mr. A. B. Matthews, Kansas, who, up to the time his herd was dispersed in 1892, joined with his fellow-breeders in showing forth the virtues of a breed of cattle in the introducing of which he took an active share.

The name of Messrs. Geary Brothers, Keillor Lodge Stock Farm, Ontario, is one to conjure with in connection with the introduction of the breed to, and its early development in, the continent of America. The enterprise displayed by that family in the early days of Aberdeen-Angus breeding and showing in America will receive fuller notice later on in these remarks; but here there may be recalled those two great "deals" which they carried out in the spring of 1886, when they acquired the herd of Mr. John Hannay, Gavenwood, numbering fifty-eight head, and the herd of Mr. William James Tayler, Rothiemay, numbering thirty-four head, and constituting two of the best-known collections of the breed in the North of Scotland.

One of the oldest established herds in the United States is maintained by Mr. John S. Goodwin, at Heatherton, Naperville, Illinois. The herd was founded as long ago as the year 1883, by the purchase from Mr. Matthews, Kansas City, of a bull and two heifers: Dunedin of Ballintomb, Alexina of Kansas, and Rosebud of Daugh 2nd, the last named being a daughter of Prince Albert of Baads and the foundress of the Greek Rosebud family. Beauty of Candygearach, a daughter of Paris, was secured later, and other females were added to the herd as opportunity occurred. The Goodwin Park herd, as it was entitled, was, five years later, removed from Beloit, Kansas, to Hilliary, Illinois, where it remained for two years, and was then run in partnership with Mr. M. A. Judy, of West

Lebanon, Indiana, under the title of the Heatherton herd. In 1902, on the termination of the partnership with Mr. Judy, the cattle were removed to Blue Island, about twenty miles south of Chicago, and in the year following the herd was finally located upon the Ellsworth estate at Naperville, Illinois, twenty-eight miles west of Chicago. Amongst the many noted bulls used in the herd since its formation have been the Paris gold medal winner, Judge by Scotsman out of Jilt. He was followed by Justice, also bred at Ballindalloch, and imported after winning first and championship at the Centenary show of the Highland Society. His dam was also Jilt and his sire Elcho by Juryman out of Erica. Then in turn were used Abbotsford by Ermine-Bearer, Erica Chieftain by Erroll, a son of Young Viscount, Black Monk by Abbotsford, Blackbird Jim, Emulus, John Grant, Lowie 8th, Black Monarch of Emerson, the noted Prince Ito, Blackcap King, Blackston Erban, Heather Monk, Black Mark Twain, and Baron Inca. Most of the celebrated tribes are well represented by females, descendants of Blackbird of Corskie being especially numerous. In fact, no pains have been spared to procure the best possible blood, the aim of the owner having throughout been to make the Heatherton herd a source whence those seeking sires need only judge the animals on their individual merit, their pedigree being all that can be desired. Mr. Goodwin published in 1907 a revised edition of his "History of the Heatherton Herd," first published in 1903.

By the year 1882 the merits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle were being noised abroad throughout America, and the import trade about that time was very active. In the last week of August, 1882, there were in the quarantine station at Quebec 362 head of cattle, representing ten different breeds, and of that number 136 were Aberdeen-Angus. The following figures, showing the number of the leading beef breeds imported into America in 1882, throws considerable light on the rapid and steady growth of the breed in America:—

|                          | Shorthorn. | Hereford. | Aberdeen-Angus. | Galloway. |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| For Canada ... ..        | 90         | 31        | 323             | 56        |
| For United States ... .. | 14         | 142       | 263             | 166       |

It has been estimated that from 1880 to 1883 there were imported 2600 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle into the United States and Canada. The establishment of the breed on a permanent basis may be dated from the latter year, which saw the organisation of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, the flourishing history of which will be noted later on.

But here for a moment we may take pause, and allow memory and imagination to run back over the work accomplished during the first decade of the breed's history in America—from George Grant's initial venture in 1873 until the triumphant official birth of the breed in 1883. Some of the pioneers are still spared to see the results of their work. Some, who joined in the early fight to have the breed recognised as the embodiment of qualities unsurpassed, have gone over to the great majority. To all a mead of praise is due—those mentioned above, and those whose names may have escaped the memory, and to all it will be ungrudgingly given by the vast army of breeders, feeders, ranchmen, and farmers who are to-day reaping the harvest where these pioneers of the breed sowed the seed.

#### NOTES ON EARLY HERDS IN U.S.A. AND CANADA.

In the foregoing we have referred only in general terms to the early herds in America. A few notes regarding some of the chief herds in U.S.A. and Canada were given in the first edition of this History (published in 1882), and these are now repeated in detail on account of their historic interest, although some of them are alluded to in the preceding remarks:—

Mr. F. B. Redfield's choice herd at Wigwam Farm, Batavia, New York, was founded in 1879 by the purchase of three heifers and a bull from Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry. The purchase was made at the Highland Society's show that year at Perth. The animals were—the bull Field Marshal 1778, of the Baroness family; by the Pride of Aberdeen bull Shah 680; and the heifers Princess 8th 3298, of the Princess family; 3rd Baroness of Kinochtry 3294, of the Baroness family; and Favourite 9th 3295, of the Favourite family, all by Shah 680. In March, 1881, Mr. Redfield imported sixteen additional animals—nine bulls and seven heifers, as follows:—Bulls—Fandango, of the Favourite family; Proud Knight, of the Daisy or Vine branch of the Queen tribe; Favonius, of the Favourite family; Falerino, of the Favourite family; Manfred, of the Castle Fraser Mina family; Falconer, of the Favourite family; Prince of Batavia 1898, of the Princess family; Angsbred Baron 1899, of the Baroness family; and Manrico, of the Mina family. Heifers—Princess 10th 4339, Princess 12th 4345, 6th Baroness of Kinochtry 4341, Favourite 10th 4336, Favourite 12th 4606, Maid of the Mist 4344, and Mountain Mist 4346, these representing the Princess, Baroness, Favourite, and Mina families. They were all bought from Mr. Ferguson,

Kinochtry. The three heifers Mr. Redfield first imported were mated in Scotland with the Princess bull Prince of the Realm 1695. In 1880 he used Field Marshal 1778. This bull, on a ranche in Kansas, left some very good stock, including several excellent grades out of Shorthorn cows. On the ranche he proved most useful, and kept his condition well under severe climatic trials. He was exhibited at the Fair at Hay's City in 1882, and was greatly admired. For the bull calves dropped to him by native cows, there was a spirited demand among neighbouring ranche men. In 1881 and 1882 Mr. Redfield used Manrico 1900. The herd numbered in April, 1882, eleven head—four Princesses, three Baronesses, three Favourites, and the stock bull Manrico 1900, a son of the Erica bull St. Clair 1160, a Highland Society first-prize winner, and the Mina cow Mina 4th of Melville 3843, one of the best breeders at Kinochtry. Mr. Redfield's principal sales had been as follows:—In June, 1881, the bull Field Marshal 1778, went into the ranche of Mr. Robbins, Battell, Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas. Shortly after, the bulls Fandango and Proud Knight were sold to Mr. Jos. B. Eldridge, of Norfolk, Connecticut, for his ranche in Ellis Co., Kansas. About the same time, Professor E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, visited Wigwam Farm, and purchased the bull Falerino for the College Farm at Manhattan, taking with him also a cow purchased at the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph. In addition to the above, Mr. Redfield sold, in the summer and fall of 1881, three bull calves bred from his imported heifers—one to Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois; one to Messrs. D. E. Fenn and Son, Tallmadge, Ohio; and the third to Mr. J. G. Tayler, Burlington, Kansas. In January, 1882, he also sold to Messrs. D. E. Fenn and Son, the heifers Maid of the Mist 4344, and Mountain Mist 4346, with heifer calves. The only other sale was that of the bull Falconer to Messrs. D. J. and G. F. Whitmore, West Union, Iowa, in February last. Prices had averaged about £100 a head. Mr. Redfield exhibited stock in 1881 at the Chicago Fair, the Illinois State Fair, and the St. Louis Fair, where he had much success, winning in all about £200 in prizes. The cow Princess 8th 3298, and the bull Manrico 1900, were particularly successful. Mr. Redfield gained the first premiums for young herds at Chicago and St. Louis with Princess 12th, Mountain Mist, Maid of the Mist, Favourite 12th, and Princess A. Mr. Redfield stated that "the prospects are that the climate of America will suit the Aberdeen-Angus cattle perfectly. I hear favourable reports on this point from all parts and extremes of the States and territories. I believe



they have constitutions of iron, so to speak, and will stand very hard usage. The rough winter voyage on deck of the steamer which my last lot, little more than calves, endured without injury, was a severe test."

Mr. A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, formed a herd about 1880 by purchases in Canada and Michigan. Among the Aberdeen-Angus obtained were Deeside Lass, a daughter of Leochel Lass 6th 2096, bred at Haughton. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Matthews visited the North of Scotland, and selected an excellent lot of 55 head, comprising 33 females and 22 males. Among them were Bella 3rd of Greystone 4740, by Major 3rd 662, from Mr. Reid, Greystone, and full sister to Bella 2nd, sold to go to New Zealand for 200 guineas; Miss Fyfe 3rd 4841, by the champion bull Prince Albert of Baads 1336, from Mr. Anderson, Daugh, Tarland; Waterside Juliet, bred at Easter Skene, by Paris 1473, the first-prize bull at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and out of Juliet of Easter Skene 3808; a two-year-old heifer Ray, by Fyvie 737, and out of Rompie 2298, bred by Mr. Smith, Burnshangie. From Mr. Emslie, Keir, Belhelvie, were bought Cherry Princess 4930, of the Kinochtry Emily family; and Keir, descended from Lady Panmure 59, by Panmure 51. From Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, were obtained Duchess 11th, of a branch of the Old Grannie strain, and Margaret 4th, of the same descent as the Easter Tulloch Mayflowers, from which Witch of Endor 3528 was bred. Several of the animals were selected from Mr. Wilken's herd at Waterside of Forbes, and besides the herds mentioned, specimens from Balquharn, Gavenwood, Blairshinnoch, Campfield, Brucehill, East-town, Powrie, Skene, Kinbate, Baads, Balquhain, Nether Kildrummy, Oakhill, Haughton, etc., were included. Two stock bulls were selected, one bred by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, and the other bred by Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnoch. The latter was Strathisla 1816, of the Erica tribe, being out of Ella 1205, a daughter of Erica 843, and got by Moraystown 1439, whose dam was the prize cow Forget-Me-Not 1685. Mr. Matthews wrote in 1882:—"My herd now numbers 170 head. I have sold within the last two years about fifty head of cattle. They have nearly all gone to the plains in the West. I have shown my cattle at the Kansas State Fair, where there was no opposition, and also at the Kansas City Exposition, where they received the first prizes in all classes shown. I also exhibited them at the great polled cattle show at St. Louis last year, where seven herds were represented, and there took the herd premium, also several individual prizes. This was the greatest show of polled cattle that had been held in America up to that date.

I have fed a polled steer from November up to the present time (May 25, 1882), the average daily gain of which was about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. per day, which I think very good. I could not expect animals to do better than mine have done during the time I have had them, and all parties to whom I have sold them write me most encouragingly of their hardiness, capability of caring for themselves under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and the ease with which they fatten when well fed. The prospect for the breed is beyond anything that I have ever known for any class of cattle."

Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, Lake Forest, Illinois, made three large importations. The first lot was landed at Quebec in August, 1878, and, prior to 1882, comprised five females and a bull from the Westside of Brux, Brucehill, Pitfour, Burnshangie, and Waterside of Forbes herds. The bull then selected was Nicolis 1633, bred by Mr. Walker, Westside, got by Carlos 673, and out of Bess of Bogfern 1225, descended from the Keillor herd. Most of the animals had gained prizes at the local shows in Aberdeenshire. The next importation was made in August, 1881, and included specimens from the Mains of Kelly, Wellhouse, Altyre, Blairshinnoch, Auchmaliddy, Earnside, and Bridgend herds. Among them were representatives of the Mains of Kelly Jennet, the Rothiemay Old Lady Jean, the Montbleton Charlotte, and the Westertown Victoria families. The bulls taken over at that time were Waterside King 2nd 1864, bred by Mr. Wilken, of the Kinaird Fanny family; and Basuto 1820, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, got by the Erica bull Editor 1460, and out of the prize cow Blackbird of Corskie 3rd 3766 of the Montbleton Mayflower family. The third import was made in the summer of 1882, and comprised twenty heifers and ten bulls from various herds in the north of Scotland. Messrs. Anderson and Findlay also purchased from Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwill, Vassalboro, Maine, their herd of polled cattle. Among these were the following:—The Erica cow Enigma 4176, bred by Mr. Brooke, Cardney, Dunkeld; the Beauty cow Sunshine 3rd 3337, bred by Mr. Skinner, Drumin; Snowdrop 2nd 4599, bred at Drumin; and the Nosegay cow Netta 4041, bred at Ballindalloch. There were also two heifers from the Mains of Advie herd—one out of Duchess of Advie 3585, and the other out of Norah 3107. The cows had calves at foot by a Jilt sire. The herd at Lake Forest was thus composed of very good material, and took a creditable position in the American show-yards. Writing us in February, 1882, Messrs. Anderson and Findlay said:—"Our sales have been to T. R. Clark, Victoria, Ellis Co., Kansas;

Lee and Reynolds, Dodge City, Kansas; J. J. Rodgers, Abingdon, Illinois; Abner Royce, Naperville, Illinois; P. H. Tompkins, El Paso, Illinois; W. S. Crosby, Highland Park, Illinois; George F. Whitmore, West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa. The animals sold were six bull calves, two heifer calves, a yearling and a two-year-old heifer realising £600, or an average of £66 per head. The future is pregnant with promise to this breed in this country and North British America. We are unable to see any reason for breeding any other than Aberdeen-Angus for plains and beef cattle, since for early maturity, weight, quality of beef, and hardiness of constitution they cannot be surpassed, to say nothing of the advantage of being hornless."

Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Angus Farm, Knox County, Abingdon, Illinois, bought from Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, in the spring of 1881, three animals—viz. the cow Favourite 6th 3118, the heifer Baroness 8th 5039, and the bull Baron Balgersho 1696—these being of the Kinochtry Favourite and Baroness families. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Rodgers secured from the Kinochtry herd twelve yearling heifers and two yearling bulls. These were of the Princess Baroness Favourite and Mina families. The list comprehended the following:—Princess Adelaide, by Shah 680, out of Princess 2nd 916; Princess Olga, by Baron Balgersho 1696, out of Theresa 1773; Princess Alberta 1695, out of Warble 922; Princess Louisa, by Baron Balgersho 1696, out of 5th Baroness 4333; Princess Maud, out of Princess 3rd 1771; Princess Maria, out of Georgina 3119; Dulciano, by Shah 680, out of Pride, 3289; Blooming Belle, by Shah, out of Blossom 3970; Melisa, out of Roxanna 3967; Everilda, out of Maggie 2nd 923; Minnie out Ruby 3964; Lizzie 5th, bred by Mr. Pearson of Johnston Lodge, by A.K.H.B. 1576, out of Lizzie 4th 4867. Six of these were by Prince of the Realm 1695. Besides the twelve heifers, there also went from Mr. Ferguson's herd two excellent yearling bulls, one being Faustulus, out of Louisa 1769, the other being Prince of the Blood, out of Princess 7th 3297. Both bulls were by Prince of the Realm.

Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson, Missouri, Kansas, imported thirty animals in 1881, supplementary to a previous importation. Thirteen of these were selected from the herd of Mr. Wilken, Waterside, including the cows Blackcap 4042, bred at Ballindalloch, by the Erica bull St. Clair 1160 and from one of the Montbleton Mayflowers; Rosa Bonheur 2nd 3531, bred at Tillyfour, of the Rothiemay Victoria family; Myrtle of Tillychetly 3787, of the Drumin Lucy family, and a calf at foot, by the Erica sire Etonian 1658. Besides a number of

fine heifers obtained at Waterside, there were purchased two bulls—Polestar 1772, and Knight of St. Patrick, both of the Pride of Aberdeen family. The latter was a most valuable animal, bred by Mr. Auld, Bridgend, by Knight of the Legion 1494, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 10th. The herd of Mr. Reid, Greystone, furnished the cow Kate 6th 4733, a first-prize winner at Aberdeen; Pride 3rd 4744; and a two-year-old heifer. From the Old Morlich herd were secured the cow Jemima 2nd 4082, winner of the Queen's cup at Tarland, and a two-year-old heifer. The cow Rosella 3020 was bought from Mr. Grant, Mains of Advie; the cow Isabella 2nd 3857, from Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis. The other purchases were made from Mr. Mackessack, Earnside; Mr. Strachan, Montcoffer; Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnoch; and Mr. George Bruce, Aberdeen.

Mr. G. W. Henry, Kansas City, bought a valuable lot of twenty-three heifers and five bulls in the spring of 1882. From Mr. Auld, Bridgend, was secured the cow Dandy 2nd 3266, of the Empress branch of the Queen tribe; Tifty 5th 4575 of the Fyvie Flower family; Dimple 3916; Dolly Douglass; and Cymbeline. The herd at Greystone supplied Bella 4th, sister of the cow Bella 2nd, sold for 200 guineas; Lady Haddo 7th; and a yearling bull. A good selection was made from the herd of Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis, all the animals from that herd—eight in number—having been by Prince Albert 1492, a son of Young Viscount 736. Three heifers were obtained from Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnoch; two from Mr. George Bruce, Aberdeen; and one from Wellhouse. The bull Black Commodore was secured at Montbletton. He was by the prize bull Young Hero 1837, and of the Ballindalloch Coquette family. Bulls were also purchased from Mr. Fraser, Kinbate; and Mrs. Hay, South Ythsie.

Mr. J. V. Farwell of Chicago imported in the autumn of 1881, for his farm in Iowa, a bull and seven yearling heifers. The bull was Father Jack 1913, bred by Mr. M'Kenzie, Lyne of Carron; and among the heifers were specimens of the Westertown Rose and Mains of Kelly Guinea Pig families. Mr. Farwell also bought from Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour, a yearling bull out of the prize cow Dulcet 4057, and after Marischal Keith 1627; and two heifers. From other breeders in the north of Scotland eighteen heifers and a bull were secured.

Mr. P. H. Tompkins, El Paso, Illinois, purchased a male and female,—the former being Black Hawk, and the latter Scottish Maid. The bull was purchased from Messrs. Anderson and Findlay. Mr. Tompkins says these animals wintered

the easiest and best of any cattle he ever saw. Health and fatness appeared to be their normal condition.

Mr. J. F. Foote, New Jersey, made an importation in November, 1881. The lot numbered twelve, and included a bull calf and yearling heifer from the Earl of Airlie; yearling heifer from Aboyne Castle; together with representatives of the Haughton, Pitgair, Old Morlich, Collithie, Skene, Tillychety, Little Endovie, and other herds.

Mr. W. H. Whitridge, of Baltimore, imported a bull and two heifers, selected for him by Mr. Campbell Macpherson Campbell of Balliemore. They were the bull Sir Eustace, and the heifers Merrythought 4670 and Clarissa 4534.

Mr. D. N. Hine, Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, laid the foundation of a herd by purchases from Mr. Grant, Mains of Advie; Mr. Maitland, Balhalgardy; and Mr. Lumsden of Clova.

Mr. Robbins Battell, 74, Wall Street, New York, and others, imported four females and two bulls in March, 1881.

Mr. F. W. Harvey, Chicago, imported two bulls and several heifers during the summer of 1882.

Mr. Archibald Galbraith, of Messrs. Galbraith Brothers, Janesville, Wisconsin, imported six animals in 1882 from the herds of Mr. Bean, Balquhain Mains; Mr. Grant, Methlick; Mr. Beaton, Lethenty; and Mr. Stewart, Knockolochy.

In 1876, Professor Brown, of the Agriculture College at Guelph, Ontario, paid a visit to Scotland, and selected for that institution three polled animals—the bull *Gladiolus* 1161, and the cow *Eyebright* 3001, from the herd of Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood; and the cow *Leochel Lass* 4th 1864, from Mr. Farquharson of Haughton, after she had taken the first prize at Alford the same year. In 1881 the bull *Meldrum* 1759, of the Madge family, was bought from the Marquis of Huntly; and the cow *Sybil's Darling* 2nd 4611, of the Ballindalloch *Sybil* family, from Mr. Argo, Cairdseat. These animals bred satisfactorily, and the bulls proved very sure stock-getters, having been put with success to other breeds when other bulls failed to get calves. Professor Brown wrote in 1882: "We can command £60 to £70 for yearling bulls and heifers for the States and Canada. *Eyebright* 3001 has given us a value in produce of £300 in five years. We have conclusively proved, by extensive experiments, that the milk is very rich. We are putting up a couple of grades (polled upon Canadian) next winter against others in feeding. The polled cattle do well in Canada—are hardy, splendid on pasture, good searchers for food, kindly, good nurses, and evidently early maturers. They are unquestionably, with Herefords, *the* animal for our North-Western grazings."

Mr. Mossom Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ontario, founded a herd in the summer of 1881 by the purchase of some very well-bred animals. They comprised Pride of Findhorn 3rd 4758, of the Pride of Aberdeen family, and Mayflower of Altyre 3rd 4763, of the Mulben Mayflower family, both from the herd of Sir W. G. Gordon Cumming, Bart. of Altyre; Wanton 4610; by the Erica bull Etonian 1658, bred by Mr. Argo, Cairdseat; Princess Alice 4829, descended from the Keillor cow Old Grannie 1, bred by Mr. Middleton, Waulkmill; Princess Dagmar 5th 4328, of the Matilda branch of the Queen tribe, and Pauline 3672, bred by Mr. Bruce, Collithie; Waterside Queen 3208, of the Kinnaird Fanny family, bred by Mr. Wilken, Waterside; and Caroline 2nd 3814, bred by Mr. Reid, Nether Kildrummy. These were to be largely added to. Mr. Boyd in 1882 was using the bull Lord Macduff, bred at the Ontario School of Agriculture, after Gladiolus 1161, and out of Leochel Lass 4th 1864. Mr. Boyd in 1882 added: "I showed three at our provincial exhibition last fall, and they were much admired and curiously looked at, being the first exhibited, and showing a marked superiority to the Galloways which stood alongside of them. Of the three I exhibited—viz. Wanton 4610, Princess Alice 4829, and Pride of Findhorn 3rd 4758—Wanton took precedence. She weighed 1040 lbs., being one year and 6½ months old. Having had so short an experience in handling the polled cattle, I cannot pronounce upon them further than to say that so far mine all look well and thriving, and I do not doubt will suit the climate admirably."

The Hon. J. H. Pope, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada, made three importations through Mr. Wilken, Waterside. The first two consignments were bought as an experiment, and consisted of fifteen heifers and a bull. These having proved satisfactory, a more valuable lot was selected in 1881. It included the beautiful cow Charmer 3rd 3251, of the Charmer branch of the Queen tribe, who had been sold at Tillyfour for 150 guineas, and was purchased at the Aboyne dispersion in September 1881 for 100 guineas; Pride of Montbleton 3rd 3418, of the Zara tribe; Melon 4837, of the Castle Fraser Mina tribe; Princess Dagmar 6th 3827, of the Matilda branch of the Queen tribe; and Fair Flower 4726, of the Ballindalloch Lady Fanny family. The others were from the Ardhuncart, Tillychetley, Cairnballoch, and Waulkmill herds.

The Honourable M. H. Cochrane founded an excellent herd at Hillhurst, Compton, Canada. In March, 1881, he bought some superior animals at high prices in Forfarshire. They comprised Beauty of Glamis 3515, by the Erica bull

Elchies 563, from the Earl of Strathmore, for 120 guineas, and three yearling heifers from the same breeder, after Elcho 595. From Mr. Thomas Smith, Powrie, there were obtained the cow Naomie of Powrie 3730, bred at Easter Skene, for 100 guineas; Rosa Bonheur 2565, and calf at foot, for 100 guineas, together with three two-year-old heifers. Mr. Wilken, Waterside, selected twenty-five animals, comprising Blackbird of Corskie 2nd 3024, the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Perth, and representing the Montbletton Mayflower family, her price having been 200 guineas. Mabel 6th 4295, of the Pride family, bred by Mr. Grant, Methlick, was secured at a long price. Vine 2nd 3329 was bought from the Earl of Southesk, and was in the prize list at the Highland Society's show at Stirling. The Pride heifer Pride 20th, bred at Tillyfour, was acquired from Mr. Auld. Animals were further obtained from the East-Town, Altyre, Skene, Dunnydeer, Cardney, Kinstair, Guisachan, and Thomastown herds. The bull Paris 3rd, out of Proserpine 3807, a second-prize heifer at the Highland Society's show, and after Paris 1473, the first-prize two-year-old at the Paris Exhibition, was purchased from Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene for 150 guineas. He was the first-prize yearling at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows in 1881. The herd contained specimens of the Pride, Easter Tulloch Mayflower, Mulben Ellen and Mayflower, Kinochtry Favourite, Advie Rose, Indego Grace, Mains of Kelly Victoria, Tillyfour Charmer and Windsor, Rothiemay Victoria, Drumin Princess, Westertown Victoria, Drumin Lucy, Kinochtry Emily, and other well-known families. Twenty-five bulls were also selected for the Cochrane Ranch Company. Writing us in April, 1882, Mr. Cochrane said: "I have at present in my herd thirty-three cows and heifers, three stock bulls, and eleven calves of both sexes. They have done well during the past winter. I am in every way pleased with them, and they are greatly admired by all who see them. The manager of our Ranche Company in the North-Western Territory also speaks in the highest terms of the nine young bulls which I purchased at the Perth auction sale."

Three very fine lots were imported by Mr. George Whitfield, the Model Farm, Rougemont, Quebec. The animals were selected by Mr. John Grant, Bogs of Advie, and among them were a few of the best-bred and best-looking cattle in the country. The first importation included two bulls from Ballindalloch, one of them Judge 1150, a frequent prize-winner in Scotland, and the first-prize bull at the Paris Exhibition, when an offer of 300 guineas was refused for him; and

Rougemont, out of Siren 1915, of the Sybil family, and got by the celebrated Young Viscount 736. The second importation, in the summer of 1881, comprised three of the Erica family, from Mr. Robertson, Aberlour Mains—Etta 2225, with heifer calf, and Effie 4847. From Ballindalloch went the two-year-old heifer Maid of Cyprus 4177, by Elcho 595; and from Auchindellan, Gipsy 4006, after Judge 1150. In 1882 eleven animals were imported. They included four from the herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant, viz. Roseblossom 4173, by Elcho 395, of the Rose family at Westertown; Lais 4178, of the Victoria branch of the Queen tribe; and two bull calves by Julius 1819, of the Jilt family. From Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, was purchased the cow Corriemulzie 2nd 3415, of the Montbleton Mayflower family, a first-prize winner at the Royal Northern, and second at the Highland Society's show; also Aivrin 4551, of the Rothiemay Georgina family; and Rosereyn of the Westertown Rose family. Three animals were selected from the herd of Mr. Grant, Mains of Advie, representing the Advie Rose and the Drumin Lucy families. A heifer was bought from Mr. Mann, Ballintomb. Mr. Whitfield also procured twenty-four unpedigreed polled females for crossing purposes.

Mr. Geary, London, Ontario, imported in the summer of 1882 a lot of eighteen. Nine of these were from the herd of Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, comprising Patria 4549, by Challenger 1260, of the Drumin Rose family, a half-sister to the beautiful heifer Pavilion 3772; Caledonia 4550, by Challenger, and of the Rothiemay Georgina family; Oslin 4552, also of the Georgina family; Muscatel 4553, of the Advie Rose family; Blue Ribbon 4554, by Challenger, of the Montbleton Mayflower family, being out of the first-prize Highland Society's cow Blackbird of Corskie 2nd 3024; Rosy Dream 4545, of the Westertown Rose family; Flower o' the Forest 4568; Daydawn 4583; and a heifer out of Henrietta 3912 of the Rothiemay Miss Morrison family. Four females, representing Kinochtry, Bognie, Boghead, and Ballindalloch families, were obtained from Mr. Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and two females and two males from Major Godman, Smeaton Manor. The bulls were of the Kinochtry Princess and the Easter Tulloch Mayflower families. The two-year-old bull Rosebery, out of Rose Leaf 2993, of the Westertown Rose family, and by the Erica sire Elchies 563, was also purchased from the Ballindalloch stock.



## RECENT EXTENSION OF THE BREED ABROAD

In recent years Aberdeen-Angus cattle have spread rapidly abroad, and in order to bring this section of the history up-to-date we resume Mr. Barclay's detailed and comprehensive account of the breed in the United States and other countries.

## BREAKING DOWN AMERICAN PREJUDICES

To resume the sketch of progress in the United States, it may be noted that it was perhaps only natural that the colour of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle should prejudicially affect their appearance in a country where, hitherto, the only known black cattle were the "scrubs," which were worthless as feeders. Critics also prophesied that this new race of cattle would prove unsuitable for the cold climate in certain parts of America; others that the heat of summer would prove too much for them. It was accordingly only by degrees that the exploding of such false impressions could be accomplished, but step by step it was, and is still being, brought home to breeders and feeders that on the range where it has to depend entirely on the bounties of nature for pasturage, the breed has done well alike in the cold regions of Canada and in the warmer climes around the Gulf of Mexico.

The Boers of South Africa think that cattle without horns can be of very little use, but the day that a hornless breed of beef cattle appeared in America was a notable day in its agricultural history. We have seen it stated that not less than two hundred persons are killed or seriously injured in the United States each year by the horns of cattle: that a hundred thousand head of cattle and horses are annually destroyed from a like cause, while the loss by abortion, bruised carcasses, etc.—the direct result of horned cattle goring each other—must represent a very large sum.

The importance of a polled race of cattle was forcibly brought home in connection with the shipping of live stock to Britain, which commenced about 1877, it being found that heavy losses were incurred both in the transport by rail, and in the sea voyage, in consequence of the cattle being horned. It was soon found that dishorned cattle grazed and fed better and more quietly, and could be shipped or marketed with fewer of those scars and bruises which discolour a carcass, and reduce it in value. Hence arose a demand, and the creation of polled types of naturally horned races of cattle. But it must be borne in mind that if you dehorn a Hereford,

a Devon, a Shorthorn, a Sussex, a Jersey, a Holstein-Friesian, a Highlander, an Ayrshire, or any other horned breed, you at once remove an outstanding characteristic of that particular variety. By the use of Aberdeen-Angus bulls, however, not only is purity maintained, but such is the potency of sires of the breed that crossing will, in the course of a few years, remove every trace of horns from the most pronounced horned breed.

On this point the greatest weight must be put on the opinion of the packers and those who have the handling of the cattle. During the year 1897-98, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture carried out extensive inquiries among those engaged in the cattle industry, especially in regard to the fattening of cattle. A large majority of these favoured dehorned or hornless cattle, and stated that for the fattening lot, such cattle have a ten per cent. greater value than those with horns. Of the reports received, thirty gave the polled cattle a greater value of seventeen cents per hundred pounds; twenty-six placed it at 205 dollars per head. The higher price they stated fat hornless cattle were likely to sell for, averaged thirteen and a half cents per hundred pounds.

In the course of the inquiry conducted by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture already referred to, the question was put: "Quality and other factors being the same, what greater price per hundred pounds are hornless steers worth than those with horns?" To this question the reply made on behalf of the important firm of Armour was: "Hornless cattle are preferred because there are less bruises on them, and the general result from slaughtering and disposing of them is better. It is difficult to establish any actual difference in the price. They have the preference at even figures, which probably means that they are bringing more. As packers, we certainly prefer them."

Most valuable evidence in regard to Aberdeen-Angus cattle was given by Mr. George Findlay, who took such an active part in introducing the cattle of his native Buchan to the plains of America. In the course of a contribution to the "Breeder's Gazette," of Chicago, that ideal of stock journals, he at great length told the interesting story of how the first consignment brought out by Mr. James Anderson and himself were received, and of the dire predictions that were made of what would befall the cattle. But nothing of that kind happened; rather was there introduced an era of revolution, and certainly an era of epoch-making in the cattle industry of the country. In writing of the breed, Mr. Findlay quoted from his own experience in connection with the X. I. T. ranch

of the Capitol Syndicate. He records that "about 1888 it was determined, now that the X. I. T. pastures were well fenced and watered, to begin to assort the cattle and to separate them by breeds, and to do this properly and completely and without unnecessary working of the cattle required several years; but cows showing traces of Aberdeen-Angus character were turned into the Alamositas pastures, and an equal number of cows showing traces of Hereford character were turned into the Minneosa pasture. These two pastures are very similar in most respects, being naturally watered, affording good brakes for shelter—in short, ideal cow ranges, the only difference being that Alamositas is on the south side of the Canadian river, toward which it slopes, thereby having a north exposure, whereas the Minneosa is on the north side of the river, and has a south exposure, and contains about 6000 acres more than Alamositas. With the Alamositas cows were turned black bulls, and with the Minneosa cows Hereford bulls, an equal number to each. The result in 1890 was as follows: calves branded in Alamositas pasture, 3064; in Minneosa pasture, 2688. Mr. A. G. Boyce, manager of the ranch, in reporting this result adds: "The more I see of the black cattle the more I like them, and am inclined to think they are the cattle for this country." In 1891 and 1892 the branding in Alamositas largely exceeded that of Minneosa, but I do not put as much value on the comparative figures for these two years, as some changes in the she stock were made, and equal numbers may not have been maintained throughout this time in each pasture; but the test of 1890 was absolutely reliable and fair in every way. Every year thereafter, however, the calf crop from the Aberdeen-Angus bulls has equalled, and several years has exceeded that of any other breed, so far as could be determined, without an actual count of the cows and calves, and this is seldom practicable and never profitable in such large pastures. The X. I. T. Ranch Company has also had a small breeding herd with their steers on their maturing range, which is an open range in Montana, on which they have used pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bulls with equally satisfactory results. There is, therefore, no question of the fecundity of the Aberdeen-Angus bulls in the minds of any of the owners or managers of this Company."

In support of this claim for the prepotency of the breed, there may further be cited the experience of Mr. D. R. Perry, Bartholomew County, Ind., who writes contradicting the statement that Aberdeen-Angus cattle were not strong breeders, and that in most cases they failed to overcome other colours

when crossed on other breeds and native cattle. This is exactly the point where Aberdeen-Angus cattle may be relied upon to produce their like, a fact which is substantiated to the hilt by an examination of the entries in the cross-sections of the Fat Stock Shows. Here, however, is Mr. Perry's experience, and it is an experience which all who have an intimate acquaintance with Aberdeen-Angus cattle will back up: "A three-year-old heifer that has a registered Angus sire and a grade Shorthorn dam has just calved to the service of a solid red registered Shorthorn bull, and the calf is black as a crow and true to Angus type in every respect. I have a registered Angus bull that has been bred on not less than fifty cows of horned breeds, and he has never sired a calf with horns, and 95 per cent. of them are black."

#### POPULARISING THE BREED IN AMERICA

It would be impossible to over-estimate the services rendered the breed in the way of popularising it through the medium of State fairs, county shows, and International expositions. By these means breeders, who had never seen or heard of the breed, were made familiar with some of its qualities, and, as it has always proved where Aberdeen-Angus cattle are concerned, the more breeders came to know of the breed, the more it advanced in public estimation.

There are many countries where the breed suffers from a pure lack of knowledge concerning it, and where information regarding the qualities, properties, and achievements of the breed could not fail to be followed by the most satisfactory results. There is no point in regard to Aberdeen-Angus cattle on which breeders do not court the strictest inquiry, for the more that is known regarding them the greater will be the favour bestowed upon them by the breeder, the feeder, and the packer.

The history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the show-yard is a big subject of itself, and references can only be made here to its more general aspects. For minute details as to the various herds, readers may be referred to the Appendices to the volumes of the Herd Book; but there may here be touched upon some of the features of the breeding show-yard victories which served to deepen interest in the possibilities of the breed.

About the year 1880 Aberdeen-Angus cattle began to make their appearance at the State Fairs, and during the intervening quarter of a century they have built up a record in that short space of time unexampled for brilliancy of achievement in the annals of any other race of cattle. In

the early days of showing it was noted that it was difficult to get near the pens in which the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were exhibited on account of the admiring and inquisitive crowds.

In 1882 Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, at Kansas, won the championship for the best cow of any breed; and Mr. A. B. Matthews and Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson were also among the successful winners, the latter exhibitors, the breeders of the famous bull Black Knight, winning both that year, and also in 1883, the grand herd sweepstakes over all breeds. In 1884 Mr. Harvey, Turlington, swept the boards in the interbreed competitions with such representatives of his herd as the bull Guido and the cow Waterside Minnie. In writing of the successes of the Turlington herd, a word must be said of the work of the late Mr. William Watson, whose death at Keillor Park Farm, Winchester, Illinois, removed one of the foremost authorities on Aberdeen-Angus breeding, and one of the most enthusiastic lovers of the Angus Doddies. Brought up, as we have said, in the atmosphere of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, he, in his early days in Scotland, was a judging colleague with such men as John Booth, of Killerby, and William Torr, of Aylesby. During the time he was in America he had to do with several herds; but he was perhaps more immediately identified with the Turlington herd up to the time of its dispersion. He died on November 1, 1897, having for three years previous to that date had charge of the herd of Mr. Grant, Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, whose herd was founded upon the best animals from the herds of Dr. Craik, Canada, and Mr. Brown, Davenport, Iowa. His interest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle was a prominent feature up to the very last, for in one of his last letters he wrote expressing the hope—which, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Kerrick, was fulfilled—that the Doddies would manage to carry off the Clay-Robinson prize at Chicago in the carload competition. A fitting testimony to the memory of the son of Hugh Watson, of Keillor, was paid by the members of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, who erected a memorial stone over his grave in the churchyard of Winchester.

Very soon the ranks of exhibitors were swelled by such recruits as Messrs. J. S. and W. R. Goodwin, who in 1885 won the herd prize at Kansas; the Indiana Blood Stock Company, who in the same year had the sweepstakes for the best cow; Mr. J. J. Hill, of Minneapolis, the shower of the great steer Benholm, and of the grade steer Turriff—the winner of the sweepstakes prize at Chicago in 1885—for the carcass with the greatest percentage of edible meat; Leslie and

Burwell, the owners of the great show bull Errant Knight; Geary Brothers, of Black Prince fame; the Hon. Mr. Cochrane and Messrs. Mossom Boyd and Co., from Canada; Messrs. R. B. Hudson and Sons, of Corrollton; Mr. W. M. D. Lee, Leavenworth, the owner of His Highness 6th, the grandsire of the 3200 dollar cow at the Estill dispersion; Messrs. Estill and Elliott, the breeders of Dot, the famous champion steer, and the founders, from Mr. John Macpherson's May of Achlochrach, of the well-known family of Maggies.

To this list many names could be added, and much could be said of the effects the victories won by these breeders had on the distribution and development of the breed, but, however attractive the subject, and however brilliant the record, they cannot be entered upon; what is here sought to be impressed is the great influence for good thus exercised on the growing fortunes of the breed.

But referring even thus generally to the history of the breed in the American breeding show-yards, it would be unpardonable if one overlooked the wonderful display—so far-reaching in its influence—which breeders joined to produce at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. There were, for instance, Mr. Wallace Estill, with his Abbess of Turlington; Mr. M'Henry, with his Progress of Turlington; Mr. R. B. Pierce, with his Heather Bloom of Turlington—all products of the Turlington herd—and Messrs. Goodwin and Judy, with Bonnie Maid, bred by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst. These, with such other breeders as Mr. J. J. Rodgers, of Abingdon; Mr. W. S. Niles and Dr. Robert Craik, of Montreal, aided by others in the Fat Stock section, whose triumphs are noted elsewhere, succeeded in bringing together a display of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which proved one of the features of the Jackson Park Exhibition, and which must have done much to increase the reputation of the breed. On that occasion, Mr. Estill's Abbess of Turlington, and Mr. M'Henry's Progress of Turlington (which in 1892 was champion cow over all beef breeds at the Illinois State Fair) were awarded the championship and the reserve championship in the class for cows of all beef breeds. Mr. M'Henry, with his two-year-old Nell Gwynne 3rd, also won the heifer championship over all beef breeds.

For further victories of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, reference must be made to the Herd Book records, but this general remark must here be made, that on such occasions as representatives of the breed were pitted against the representatives of other breeds, the laurel crown invariably fell to the "Angus Doddie." This, however, will better come out when we come to deal with the fortunes of the breed at the Fat Stock Shows.

## ON THE AMERICAN RANGE.

Range-bred cattle grow steadily in popularity, just as they steadily grow in quality. It is a tribute to these cattle to note that of nine championships by ages at the American International Show in 1905, no fewer than seven were won by steers bred on the range. It is accordingly of prime importance that the very best class of stock should be selected for the range, and in this particular line, Aberdeen-Angus cattle will be found to "fill the bill" admirably. Long experience by many ranchmen forces to the conclusion that Aberdeen-Angus cattle are unsurpassed by any breed for both range and farm. Under almost any conceivable conditions they will make the very best returns, and will forage for a living on the scrubbiest pasture.

Some ranchmen are situated three thousand feet above sea-level, with little or no shelter, and unanimously from such ranchmen as have tried Aberdeen-Angus cattle comes the verdict that no other race of cattle will compare with them, and no cattle put on flesh so quickly in proportion to what they eat as the Aberdeen-Angus, even in the most adverse circumstances.

One large Texas ranchman thus writes:—"I have the Shorthorns, the Herefords, and the Angus, and the loss on the blacks is always least; greatest on the Shorthorns. They will, undoubtedly, in time supplant all other beef breeds in the plains of Texas or any other cold country." "Angus always wintered better than Herefords," says another ranchman, who had experience of these two breeds. "As to their rustling qualities and standing the cold winters of the plain, Angus cannot be beaten by any of the other breeds." In the cold climate of the North, it has been noted that the Aberdeen-Angus is the last animal to seek the shelter in a storm, and, when the storm had abated, the first to leave in search of food.

When Messrs. Gudgell and Simpson were making their early imports about 1881, they found that all the ranchmen in their quarter were Shorthorn or Hereford breeders, and had, in fact, never seen an Aberdeen-Angus animal. And now, at the close of a quarter of a century, Missouri owns over a hundred breeders, besides the large number of ranchmen who have found that Aberdeen-Angus blood tells either in the pure or the grade offspring, and that, in order to secure uniformity of type and uniformity of quality—which is of the first importance in selling cattle by the "bunch"—they must have an infusion of Aberdeen-Angus blood, just as the producers of

the "Prime Scots" in the Old Country find that Aberdeen-Angus blood is a *sine qua non* in their industry.

The experience of a firm of ranchmen in New Mexico may not be unique. They had large herds of high grade Herefords and Shorthorn cattle, but found that these sorts had a great tendency to develop bone. As the result of inquiries as to the best corrective of this tendency, Aberdeen-Angus cattle were selected as the most likely to impart the qualities of low-standing, thick flesh, and early maturity, while at the same time maintaining their character as good rustlers or foragers. Accordingly, in 1886, agents in Scotland selected a lot of fifty-four bulls and seventeen heifers for this ranch, and the result was one of eminent satisfaction.

It is an unquestionable fact that parties on the outlook for steers for the feed lot prefer those of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. In October, 1897, Mr. John Todd, of Maple Hill, Kansas, acquired from Messrs. Findlay and Anderson, thirty-eight grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling steers, and seventy-six grade Hereford steers, weighing respectively 562 pounds and 573 pounds. When they were turned out to the pasture in May, 1898, the Aberdeen-Angus weighed 894 pounds and the Herefords 858 pounds. In October, forty-four Herefords were marketed weighing 1152 pounds, and in November the balance of the Herefords which weighed 1127 pounds, as also the Aberdeen-Angus steers which gave an average return of 1187 pounds. The first batch of Herefords made a gain of 1.52 pounds per day, the second batch of 1.39 pounds per day, and the Aberdeen-Angus of 1.57 pounds per day.

As store cattle, Aberdeen-Angus are in constant demand. When they are offered at the sales, they are snapped up like "hot cakes," as the well-known importer and successful breeder Colonel Judy once remarked to the writer of these notes. For instance, in the course of 1901, we find this reported from the Union Stock Yards of Chicago: "A load of choice Angus feeders averaging 1003 pounds made 4.90 dollars last week, and a considerable drove was bought at 4.80 to 4.85 this week."

Again in January of the following year there was given out this report: "The best trade on feeders was done that has been enjoyed by dealers for many months. Some Angus steers got to 5 dollars, and heifers of the same persuasion to 4.60 dollars, but these were top sales of top stuff."

A striking proof of this demand for stores of the Aberdeen-Angus breed was contained in correspondence which recently passed between Mr. Mark E. Tucker, Williamsfield, Illinois, and Messrs. Clay, Robinson, and Co., the well-known commission agents. Mr. Tucker wrote to Messrs. Clay, Robinson



and Co., to select a lot of feeding cattle for him, and in his letter after the arrival of the cattle, Mr. Tucker wrote: "I am well pleased with the cattle, for they are exactly what I wanted, but I did not suppose you could get them 'blacks,' else I would have stated the colour in my order." There is a double compliment implied to the Aberdeen-Angus cattle here—first by their selection by the commission agents, and second by their flattering reception by the purchaser. Second and third repeat orders: "Be sure and get all black ones" followed, until Mr. Tucker could write: "I believe I have the biggest bunch of black stockers in Knox County, and I know there are no better ones, taking the number of head into consideration."

To the men who put forward drafts of such store cattle—men whose work is seldom heard of, but who from day to day, and from week to week, place on the market the raw material for future topping of the market prices—too much credit cannot be paid for their valuable work. They, too, share with the breeder of pure cattle and the flesh feeder of the corn belt in the building up of American-Angus history.

#### HARDINESS OF THE BREED AS BROUGHT OUT IN AMERICA.

It was only to be expected that a breed of cattle reared in full exposure to the North Sea blasts of Scotland, would soon establish for itself a name for hardiness and strength of constitution in a country where these are all-important qualities in cattle.

In the early days of importation, Mr. P. H. Tompkins, El Paso, Illinois, acquired from Messrs. Findlay and Anderson a bull and a cow of the Aberdeen Angus breed, and writing of them, Mr. Tompkins stated that these cattle wintered the easiest and best of any cattle he had ever seen, and that health and fatness appeared to be their normal condition.

The opinion of few authorities carries more weight on matters connected with Aberdeen-Angus cattle than that of the late Mr. William Watson, who was born in the atmosphere of the breed, and in one of whose last letters there was expressed, as has been seen, an ardent hope that the "Doddies" he loved so well would carry off the Clay, Robinson and Co. prize for carloads at the ensuing Chicago Show. And they did win, as is subsequently noted. However, to return to Mr. Watson's opinion. In 1883, he had charge of the Bovine Department of the Canadian Government's farm, which they had taken on lease from Mr. Whitfield, Rougemont, and in the course of a letter to the homeland in that year, he said: "At the Government Model Farm, Rougemont, there are

twelve breeds of cattle. It will interest you to know how the respective breeds looked under the same treatment as I found them when placed under my supervision on 12th of May last. The various tribes were Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Sussex, Angus, Galloways, West Highlanders, Ayrshires, Jerseys, French-Canadian milkers, Irish Kerries, and Shetlanders. All alike were comfortably housed. Their feed consisted of timothy hay and water, no matter whether they were nursing or dry. I will confine myself to the six beef-producing sorts. Under the experiment we read a well-defined lesson, clearly proving that the Aberdeen-Angus have stood the test of what I call *scant feed* above all others. Although one and all of them have had calves during the past twelve months, yet they have improved in flesh on the timothy hay. Some of them were nursing 600 lb. calves, not above six months old. Dams and youngsters all looked beautiful, many at both ages fit for the show-yard without further preparation. Second comes Aberdeenshire Shorthorns, none of which had had calves for many months. The other sort of Shorthorns, which I call the long-legged, wasp-waisted description, were in very low condition, and their calves most thriftless. Third, Herefords. Only three out of twelve cows have had calves during the last season. These looked anæmic and miserable, the calves the same. The dry Herefords were not nearly so fat as the Aberdeenshire Shorthorns under the same circumstances. Next comes the Devons and Sussex, which I class as one. These were regular breeders, young and old looked well. Two of the Devon cows were dry, and were very fat. Sixth are the Galloways. At all ages they looked hard and thriftless, making a wonderful contrast between them and their Scotch cousins—the Aberdeen-Angus—cousins in colour, but mighty distant in feeding qualities. At grass, all the breeds hold the same position, only the Devons prove themselves decidedly better grazers than the Sussex.”

Evidence of another feature of the hardiness of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle is borne by the well-known importer of pure-bred cattle, the late Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, Scotland. Writing in March, 1883, he says: “An experiment of great interest, to polled cattle breeders more particularly, but also interesting to every one who wishes well to the black skins, is likely to prove a success. Last autumn a last and valuable consignment of carefully selected pedigreed Angus cattle was despatched to Southern Texas, there to form the nucleus of a herd, and also to improve the breed of Texas grades. As is well known, the great drawback to the rapid improvement of Texas cattle is that all stock introduced from

more northern latitudes, invariably fall victims to the Spanish and Texan fever, to which, unfortunately, a large portion of them succumb. Stockmen have for some years past been year by year introducing pure Herefords and Shorthorns, or Durham cattle, as they are there designated, in considerable numbers, but invariably, whether pure Shorthorns and Herefords or only their grades, with the result hinted at above, viz. that from thirty to fifty per cent., and in some cases even over the latter figure, die before getting through the fever. This being so, the first attempt to introduce Angus cattle from our cold climate, was watched with great interest, and many thought the attempt not likely to be crowned with success, as, though acknowledged to have grand constitutions capable of encountering great inclemency of weather in their native home, it was doubted if they would survive a sharp attack of Texan fever, after the fatigue of so lengthened a journey. The result has been successful beyond expectation, and has scored another triumph for the fashionable breed which will doubtless lead to a still greater demand from America this summer; the fact being that, while in the same locality, an importation of Shorthorns from the State of Kentucky sustained a loss of over fifty per cent., the blacks have stood the long journey from Scotland to their new home, and have come through the fever with a loss of only about twenty-five per cent."

We again quote Mr. William Watson's experience, on this occasion gained while he was with Mr. Hector Johnson, Kansas. It was Mr. Watson's custom to weigh each month such cattle as he was specially interested in, and by this means he found that two yearling Aberdeen-Angus bulls made in the thirty-one days of January, 158 lbs. and 117 lbs., and other two, 94 lbs. and 106 lbs. These last two bulls had been under no cover, but in the open all winter, lying on the cold ground night after night, the thermometer standing at 18° below zero, and had also been in constant service. Mr. Watson had all breeds of bulls on the night pasture with them, but they all shivered nearly to death on the very cold days, except the two blacks, and they at all times looked comfortable and happy, no matter how far below or above zero the thermometer stood.

In the spring of 1886, Judge Goodwin—whose achievements with the breed, dating as they do far back to the early days of Aberdeen-Angus breeding in America, did much to stimulate and encourage the onward march of the "Black Brigade"—was in Britain on the search for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It was on that occasion that he went to Ballinalloch, and became the owner of Sir George Macpherson Grant's

great stock bull Justice. In the herd there had previously been another celebrated Jilt bull, Judge, of Paris Exhibition fame. Judge Goodwin was, in 1907, the official head of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, and by offering special prizes and otherwise, lends his valuable assistance in pushing forward the "Angus" cause.

In the course of an interesting interview while in Britain on the occasion referred to, Judge Goodwin stated that on Goodwin Park Stock Farm, worked by his brother and himself, they had tested on a small scale the relative and comparative merits of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Jersey, and Holstein cattle, side by side in their natural pastures without any additional food, and the result was that the evidence in favour of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle was overwhelming, especially as regards adaptability to climatic conditions, hardiness of constitution, and ability to thrive on little food; indeed, when once in condition, it would be difficult to starve them.

#### AMERICAN FAT SHOW RECORD

Undoubtedly the most important factor in the development of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in America has been the altogether phenomenal series of successes which have characterised its appearance in the leading fat stock shows of the country. Chicago and Kansas have re-echoed back across the Atlantic the brilliant achievements of the breed at London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh; the Old World and the New have joined in declaring the Aberdeen-Angus breed to be the premier meat producer of the universe; for the record of the breed in Britain and in America defies comparison.

A peculiar interest attaches to the first appearance of a fat steer of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in the American Fat Stock Shows. It was a time of keen breed rivalry, for it was recognised on every hand that it was, so to speak, a case of "the survival of the fittest," and that the test by which the various breeds would have to stand or fall in the popular estimation was the bar of the Fat Stock Shows. The Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association passed a resolution recommending each breeder to steer one of his best bull calves for the purpose of exhibiting at the Fat Stock Shows, and it was known that the Hereford and Galloway breeders were importing steers of these breeds to show at the Chicago Show in November, 1883.

It was accordingly seen that the interests of the breed, then new to American soil, depended largely upon its being

able to take a good position, and, with this in view, Messrs. Geary Bros., London, Ontario, commissioned the well-known agent and capable judge, Mr. Robert Bruce, Great Smeaton, and now of Dublin, to select a steer to represent the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Mr. Bruce selected the steer Black Prince, bred by Mr. Robert Maitland, Balhalgardy, Inverurie, which had stood second as a two-year-old at the London Smithfield Show in 1882, when it was shown by Mr. J. Lowthian Bell of Rownton Grange, Yorkshire. When shipped from Liverpool in July, 1883, Black Prince weighed over 2500 lbs., but by the end of the voyage and the ninety days' quarantine, and the railway journey to Kansas City, he was reduced to 2360 lbs. So short was the time at disposal that the steer had to be run through from Quebec to Kansas by express train at a cost of some 400 dollars, and even then he arrived in the latter city only the evening before the show opened. At Kansas, however, he did not fulfil the high hopes that his great weight and beautiful appearance gave rise to. He was first, however, in his class, and second in the class for early maturity, while he also gained the special prize for the best Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway in the show. A few days later at Chicago, however, he was awarded the sweepstakes prize as the best three-year-old judged by butchers, beating the steer which had been placed before him at Kansas, as well as the steer that was subsequently awarded the grand sweepstakes at Chicago. At Kansas in the following year, Black Prince was again shown, but being now four years old he could not compete, but he formed a grand object-lesson of what an Aberdeen-Angus bullock could be brought to.

Being dead, however, Black Prince yet "spoke," for at Chicago in 1884 he yielded a dressed carcass of 71.3 per cent., though this record was broken at the ensuing Chicago Show when Mr. J. J. Hill's Benholm, a two-year-old steer, gave a return of 71.4 of dead to live weight.

To return to the 1883 show at Chicago, it may be noted that the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst, was first for dressed carcasses with the two-year-old steer Waterside Jock, bred by Mr. Wilken, Waterside, Aberdeenshire.

Although there was only a numerically small show of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Kansas Show in 1884, those present figured well in the prize-list. Mr. G. W. Henry, Angus Park, had first honours with Bride 3rd of Blairshinnoch, for cows of any breed, and was also first in the dressed carcass competition. The Indiana Blood Stock Company won the 150 dollar gold medal for the best beef animal bred and fed by exhibitor with the Angus-Hereford cross heifer Burleigh's

Pride; the same exhibitors' yearlings were first and second for early maturity in a lot of ten, representing different breeds; and a two-year-old grade Angus shown by the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was second in the two-year-old class, and first in its class for early maturity. This was no mean record for the breed; indeed, there was little more it could have done.

Mr. Henry's cow, which was calved on March 20, 1880, weighed 1395 lbs., while her carcass yield was 881 lbs., being 63.15 per cent. of dead to live weight. The cow is described as having the most remarkable series of successes ever achieved by any animal in one season at an American Fat Show, and some particulars regarding her treatment may be of interest, providing, as it does, another proof of the natural flesh-forming properties of the breed. She ran in the pasture from April to November, 1883; from November, 1883, to March, 1884, she ran in open field, with a stack of both straw and hay, but no other shelter and no other feed; from March 1 to August 26, 1884, she ran in pasture, except one week at the Kansas City International State Fair, and one week at Kansas City Fat Stock Show in 1883. She had no food of any description but that mentioned. From August 26, 1884, she was kept in the stall, and consumed 5 bushels of shelled corn, 340 lbs. of corn chop, 120 lbs. of wheat bran, 130 lbs. of oil meal, what hay she could eat—say 750 lbs.—and nothing else. Taking into consideration the slight preparation given the cow to fit her for such a contest in a show containing more than a hundred beasts, makes her triumph and that of the breed all the greater.

It may also be noted regarding the polled Angus-Hereford heifer shown by the Indiana Blood Stock Company, that her weight was 1615 lbs. when 665 days old, showing the remarkable daily gain of 2.43 lbs.

Not a year has passed that has not seen the Aberdeen-Angus breed breaking new ground in the way of fresh victories or emphasising those already gained. At the Kansas Show in 1886, Messrs. Gudgeon and Simpson showed the supreme champion in the Aberdeen-Angus steer Sandy, which had a wonderful career. This Missouri-bred steer weighed 1470 lbs. when 593 days old, showing the great gain of 2.47 lbs. per day. He won first prize as a yearling at the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago in 1885. In the following year, when weighing 1855 lbs., and 939 days old, he won at Kansas the first and sweepstakes prize in his class, first in his ring in the early maturity class, the sweepstakes as the best two-year-old in the show, the 250 dollar gold shield offered by the "Breeders'

Gazette" for the best animal in the show bred and fed by exhibitor, and the championship of the entire show over all breeds, grades, and ages. At that time he showed an average daily gain of 1'97 lbs. At Chicago Show in 1887, where he was again successfully shown, he, at 1322 days old, gave a return of 2225 lbs., being at the rate of 1'68 lbs. per day.

In 1887 the breed again provided a champion for Kansas Show, namely, Black Prince of Turlington 2nd by Guido. At two years old, he gave a return of no less than 2000 lbs., and he formed an admirable head to the herd shown by Mr. Harvey which won the grand sweepstakes at both Kansas and Chicago, as the best herd. On the block, he gave a return of 70'7 per cent. of dead to live weight. The same year saw the Woodland-bred steer Dot make his début at the Fat Stock Shows. After having been shown successfully in 1887, by his breeder Mr. Estill, the steer was sold to Mr. John G. Imboden, Decatur, Illinois, who showed him at the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago in 1888, where he gained the championship over all breeds and ages. At 863 days old, he weighed 1515 lbs., equal to a daily gain of 1'75 lbs. His dressed weight was 1040 lbs., so that he produced a carcase of 69 per cent. to his live weight.

Succeeding years brought fresh honours to the breed, and to detail the victories they won would run away with more space than is available within the compass of these notes; but it is an acknowledged fact that during these years, pure and grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle have won more prizes at the leading Fat Stock shows than any other breed. Take, for instance, the year 1897—we take it as it has already been mentioned in connection with the death of William Watson. At Chicago, there were seven entries for the Clay-Robinson prize for carloads, aggregating 105 head of cattle, composed of Hereford grades, cross Herefords, Shorthorns, high-grade Shorthorns, and Aberdeen-Angus. The judging was carried out by a Committee of expert stock-yard buyers, and with universal consent, the prize fell to a lot of fifteen steers shown by that veteran Illinois breeder and feeder, Mr. L. H. Kerrick of Bloomington, whose name stands out prominently in connection with the triumphs of Aberdeen-Angus carloads at the Fat Stock shows. This lot was afterwards sold to Messrs. Armour & Co. at \$5.90 per 100 lbs. It may be recalled that on that occasion, the second best carload of fifteen steers was Mr. H. Schilding's Shorthorns, which sold at half a dollar less per 100 lbs., which meant a big difference over such a big lot. Mr. Kerrick also won the grand sweepstakes for a carload of eight two-year-old steers, while Messrs. Charles

Escher and Sons of Botna, Iowa, received the grand sweepstakes for carloads of eight yearling steers, both being of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

A new era in fat stock showing may be dated from the opening of the permanent show-yard in the Chicago Union Stock Yards, provided through the unbounded generosity of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. From the time that the Fat Stock Show of Chicago was called into existence under these auspices, the shows have in a very special manner been thoroughly representative of the very highest range of quality in American Stock breeding, and the best course therefore to bring out the place Aberdeen-Angus cattle have won for themselves in the great cattle industry of America, may be to follow with some detail the occurrences at these annual Fat Stock Shows. We give the more attention to this class of shows, because at them the various beef breeds are pitted the one against the other for champion honours, and it is the comparison thus afforded that provides the material for the writing of Aberdeen-Angus progress and Aberdeen-Angus supremacy as the beef breed of America.

The first International Show took place in 1900, and it marked the beginning, for the Aberdeen-Angus breed, of a record excelled by no other race of cattle. Than the Messrs. Pierce, Creston, Illinois, few advocates have done more for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. From their large, old-established, and choicely-bred herd, have gone animals which have assisted in the making of the history of the breed, and in convincing the farmers of the corn-belt that the Aberdeen-Angus steer shows "no surrender" to any other comer as a producer of the maximum of primest beef with the minimum of waste. Advance was the name of the steer which Mr. Stanley R. Pierce produced at the initial American Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, and before the history of the Show was told, the steer was certainly proved to be an advance on any record that had yet been established. As a calf, he won the championship of the Illinois State Fair Fat Stock Show, in 1899, and as a yearling he occupied the corresponding place of honour as supreme champion at what was one of the greatest shows of fat stock ever held in America. To secure this honour as a yearling was a credit both to the skill of the feeder and to the inherent qualities of the breed, and he was pronounced on all hands to be one of the greatest show champions that had ever been produced. But the honours fell even more thickly on the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and on the Creston herd, for not only did Mr. Pierce exhibit the grand champion in Advance, but in the two-year-old



Aberdeen-Angus steer Good Times, he also showed the reserve grand champion winner.

Then there followed the sale of the champion, when a world's record was broken. There are many in America who will remember the excitement of that half hour, when in presence of some five thousand spectators, New York strove with Chicago for the champion steer. Finally, it was acquired by the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company of New York, at \$1.50 per lb., equal to 150 dollars per cwt. The live weight of the steer was 1430 lbs., so that the steer brought considerably over 2000 dollars.

At this same Chicago Show of 1900, the grand champion carload of fifteen grain-fed cattle was shown by Mr. L. H. Kerrick, the strong combination of Pierce and Kerrick serving to make the first International Show a notable one in Aberdeen-Angus annals.

It was not only in the fat cattle pens, however, that the blackskins came out on the top. In the lots of twenty feeders, they also carried off the palms of the show. We have already referred to the experience of the X.I.T. ranch in regard to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and we cannot refrain from extracting the following paragraph from the report of the show of range cattle and carload lots in the "Breeder's Gazette": "The improvement achieved since the day of the long-horned Texas steer was perhaps most clearly demonstrated by exhibits from the X.I.T. ranch in the Panhandle of Texas. The managers of this enterprising concern entered ten different lots for competition, including a pen each of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus calves: and three pens of yearling steers of the breeds mentioned. All of these cattle were typical of their breeds in appearance, and one could see that they would suit breeders who require large lots of growthy stockers and feeders. The Aberdeen-Angus yearlings were first in this class, the Herefords second, and the Shorthorns third; the calves won first, second, and third in the same order as the yearlings. Their Aberdeen-Angus yearlings were also first in the contest for champion carloads by ages for feeding steers from all sections of the country, and their Aberdeen-Angus calves were second in the same contest. In the former contest for champion carload lots by ages, the Herefords of the Swan Land and Cattle Co. of Wyoming were second, and in the latter contest for champion carloads by ages the *black* calves of Newcomb of Colorado were first, and the Herefords of the Swan Land and Cattle Co. were third." Thus it will be seen that both as feeding stockers and also as finished fat stock, the honours of the day lay with the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

The year 1901 also added lustre to the Aberdeen-Angus breed. We are here tempted to turn aside and take a glance at the Pittsburg Show, and recall the capturing of the single steer championship by Mr. A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Illinois, and the winning of second steer prize by Mr. Chas. Escher, both with Aberdeen-Angus steers; the third being an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford steer shown by Mr. A. D. Bassell, Lost Creek, W. Va.

But to keep our notes within reasonable compass, we must confine ourselves to the Chicago International, where we find Mr. Collins Dysart, Nachusa, Illinois, winning for his Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Empress Damask, the sweepstakes by ages in two-year-olds, and the reserve championship of the show. At this show Messrs. M. A. Judy and Son, Williamsport, showed the yearling steer Maple Leaf Standfast, which was champion of the breed, and sold at 25 cents per pound. Mr. Kerrick showed the reserve champion carload lot, the breed thus standing reserve to two of the most important championships of the show. Among grades and crosses, the Iowa Agricultural College was first with an Aberdeen-Angus grade, while in the carcass competition the breed had everything its own way. The champion carcass was that of the Aberdeen-Angus steer Elm Park Lad, shown by the Michigan Agricultural College. He weighed 1620 lbs. alive, and the carcass weighed 1023 lbs., his return being thus 63·15 per cent. Second to him came Mr. Dysart's Empress Damask, with 64·34 per cent.; while the third prize two-year-old was shown by Mr. W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant. The fourth winner was a Shorthorn, and Mr. Binnie's Aberdeen-Angus steer from Alta, giving the great return of 67·51 per cent., was fifth.

To tell the tale of the International Show of 1902, we cannot find fitter words than those used by the "Breeder's Gazette":—"It was a 'black year' at the show. The grade Aberdeen-Angus bullock was dominant. Whether in the pavilion, in the pens, or in the slaughter test, the colour was 'black and all black.' Never has a breed accomplished such sweeping victories at a fat stock show. Two out of three of the breed championships by ages—the grand champion of the show, the grand champion herd, and reserve for the herd—fell to the blacks within the building, while in the pens the carload lots made almost as sweeping a victory. On the block it was repeated, as five of the ten prizes for carcasses fell to the 'blackskins,' together with the championship."

The story of the 1902 show may be begun with the championship. This was the Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer Shamrock, shown by the Iowa Agricultural College, of

which it was remarked that it was unquestionably one of the greatest bullocks that had ever been fitted for exhibition. Messrs. D. Bradfute and Son, Meadow Brook (the exhibitors of Lady, the champion beef cow over all breeds in 1899 and 1900, and who produced at the show under review the bull Lucy's Prince, which was to prove a triple champion in three succeeding years), showed the reserve champion yearling in the steer Tip-Top. Let it also be remembered and marked well for future reference that the calf championship was won by Mr. George E. Williamson's Clear Lake Jute 2nd. The herd championship over all breeds, grades, and crosses was won by the Iowa Agricultural College with Aberdeen-Angus grades, while Mr. Judy's pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus herd was reserve.

In the class for grades and crosses two-year-olds, Aberdeen-Angus cattle had three out of the first five places in the prize list, the leader being the grand champion Shamrock. In the class for senior yearlings, three out of the first five places in the prize list were again occupied by animals of Aberdeen-Angus breeding, the Iowa Agricultural College being first and the Minnesota Experiment Station second, both with Aberdeen-Angus grades. In the junior yearling section, Mr. Silas Igo was first with Sunshine, winning also the reserve championship of the cross and grade classes, again three out of the first five places in the list going to Aberdeen-Angus cattle—surely a notable and noteworthy achievement and a powerful testimony to the crossing properties of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

In the course of the 1903 International, one again comes across the name of Clear Lake Jute 2nd. In the interval he had passed into the possession of the Minnesota Experiment Station, and at this show he proved champion yearling and reserve grand champion of the show. Mr. Pierce showed the reserve champion herd, and the outstanding carload for leading honours was shown by Mr. C. Krambeck, the animals being of course of that breed with which Mr. Krambeck has so closely associated his name.

The St. Louis Exposition in 1904 deserves more than a passing comment, but space will prevent, although much might be said, for example, about the fine show of the breed exhibited by Mr. W. A. M'Henry. Suffice it to say that the champion Aberdeen-Angus steer Deuce of Meadow Brook, shown by Messrs. Bradfute and Son, won the reserve grand championship of the show, though only a year old.

But Chicago told another tale, and, in brief, it was as follows:—Champion two-year-old; champion calf; grand champion; champion two-year-old carload lot; champion

yearling carload lot ; grand champion carload lot ; champion carcase. Never in the annals of showing did one particular breed so completely sweep the boards. But fuller details of the show reveal the fact that not only did the Aberdeen-Angus breed supply champions all over, but they had points to spare to the competing breeds. Thus for the grand championship of the show, not only did the breed score through the medium of Clear Lake Jute 2nd, but the reserve grand champion was found in the Aberdeen-Angus calf champion, shown by Mr. Pierce, who also, it should be noted, was first for herds of steers. Again, as regards the carloads, not only did the breed provide the grand champions in Mr. Krambeck's lot, but the reserve carload shown by Mr. Kerrick were also two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steers. The yearling carload championship fell to Mr. Chas. Escher's lot of 1200-pounder Aberdeen-Angus steers.

Equally "black" was the record of the 1905 International, in keeping with the National and local fat stock shows of Scotland and England. The grand champion of the show was the high grade two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus bullock Blackrock. He was shown by the Iowa College, and won first in the class for two-year-old grades and crosses—a class in which an Aberdeen-Angus grade was also second. In the class for senior yearling grades and crosses, a Hereford was first, but the Aberdeen-Angus managed to secure second, third, fourth, and fifth places, while in the junior yearling class Aberdeen-Angus cattle were first and second, and in the calf class they also carried off the leading prizes. The class for three steers of any breed or grade got by one sire also revealed the merits of the breed in regard to uniformity of quality, for Mr. W. J. Miller was first with Aberdeen-Angus grades, Mr. S. R. Pierce second, and Mr. L. Kerr third, both with Aberdeen-Angus steers. The champion carlot, shown by Mr. C. Krambeck, Marne, Iowa, were generally conceded to be the best that had ever been shown at Chicago.

The wonderful run of successes that attended the appearance of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Fat Stock Shows in 1905, both in America and in Britain, is worthy of more than passing comment. Breeders and exhibitors may have been unmindful of the fact which we here introduce, namely, that the year 1905 was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour. Was it not fitting, therefore, that 1905 should be an "Aberdeen-Angus" year? And could any higher tribute have been paid to the great Trojan of the breed than the record achieved by its votaries in every leading show-yard of the New World and of the Old? Scarce

forty years had passed away since M'Combie had first exploited the London Smithfield Show to its very height with his celebrated Black Prince. Little over twenty years had passed since Messrs. Geary Brothers, with that other Black Prince, had first laid the foundation stone of Angus Fat Stock showing in America; and now, at the close of that time, the breed is found reigning triumphantly over the beef cattle breeds of both countries; rioting even in the abundance and splendour of its victories. Such a record is neither excelled nor equalled in the whole world's volume of live stock breeding. Nor did subsequent years belie that record, the great bulk of the prizes falling to the lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The grades and crosses of the breed furnished two out of three contestants for the grand championship in 1907, and among the other honours they won was the unbroken continuation of the prize for carload lots, in some respects the greatest achievement open to any breed.

At the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1908, honours fell thick and fast upon the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The grand championship of the show was awarded to a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer shown by the Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. This was Fyvie Knight by Woodlawn Knight 4th, bred by Mr. B. R. Pierce, Creston, Illinois. The sire of this bull, Black Woodlawn 42088, traces through the herd of Mr. J. S. Goodwin to the Corskie Blackbirds, and on the dam's side the sire also traces back to that favourite branch of the Lady Idas. Fyvie Knight weighed 1610 lbs. The grand championship for the best group of steers also went to Aberdeen-Angus, shown from the Iowa College, while the champion "load" of fifteen fat cattle was shown by Deane Funk, Illinois, and were of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. This, by the way, was the third occasion upon which members of this well-known family were associated with the winning of the champion carlots at the Chicago International. The grand champion carcass was that of an Aberdeen-Angus yearling shown by Messrs. D. Bradfute and Son, which gave a return of 67.47 per cent. of dead to live weight. At the stock-yard sales in connection with the show the top price of thirteen dollars was made by a "load" of yearling Aberdeen-Angus steers shown by Mr. W. C. White, Missouri. It may further be recalled that at the auction sales of fat cattle the average for Aberdeen-Angus was \$9.52, for Herefords \$8.83, and for Short-horns \$8.51. It will accordingly be seen that the outstanding feature of the exposition of 1908 was the remarkable manner in which the Aberdeen-Angus breed snatched up the laurels of victory in every department of the show. In 1909 the breed

again gained the championship and really had two champions to spare. The grade two-year-old that the English judge made champion of the grades and crosses was headed straight for the grand championship until the official saw the two-year-old pure-bred Angus, which more closely approached the butcher's ideal. The three candidates which came up for the final championship all wore black hair, although the sombre colour of the calf was relieved by a white face. The reserve champion and champion group the get of a sire, all were Aberdeen-Angus. In the single bullock section the champion of the breed was a two-year-old steer, King's Ellsworth, shown by the Kansas College, and he won not only the breed championship, but the grand championship of the show, making the sixth Aberdeen-Angus champion in the course of the ten exhibitions. A yearling Aberdeen-Angus steer also shown by the Kansas College was reserve, while an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross calf from the Missouri College was declared the third best animal in the show. Nine out of ten championships in carcasses now stand to the credit of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the International, while at ten exhibitions (up to 1909) the carlot championship has been won by Aberdeen-Angus upon no fewer than seven occasions. In 1909 they also carried off seven out of the ten money prizes offered in this section. The champion carcase—that of an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old steer—was shown by the University of Nebraska, and gave a return of 66·8 per cent. of dead to live weight.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS AT THE STOCK YARD

There is no criterion by which the value of any race of cattle can better be judged than that which is afforded by the verdict of the stock-yard sales. In ordinary sales of breeding stock, pedigree always counts for something, and the existence of certain lines of breeding may so take the fancy of purchasers that something a good deal more than the "back" value of the animal will willingly be paid. But when the stock-yards are reached, the transactions resolve themselves into the question of what an animal may be worth to be turned into beef. We do not decry the importance of pedigree even when the stock-yards are reached, for in the production of the best class of even commercial stock, "blood" will always tell. The point, however, to be emphasised is that the sole consideration which the buyer has in view in his transactions in fat stock at these sales is what the carcase will "peg" out at, when it reaches the butcher's counter.

It is when this test of the verdict of the stock-yard sales is applied to the Aberdeen-Angus breed that cultivators of the variety have most cause for boasting of their favourites. No breed has established such a record in the wholesale beef markets of America as has the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and no other breed has on so many occasions produced the material for "market topping," and for the establishment of new records.

It would, of course, be an idle boast to say that on every occasion that Aberdeen-Angus cattle appear in the stock-yards they command the top prices going; but this is most emphatically asserted, and we hope will be satisfactorily proved in the course of this chapter—that in the season of the year when the very best classes of killing cattle are being placed upon the market, the Aberdeen-Angus has for many years held the record of successive markets, and has justly earned for itself the proud title of "market topper." Taking a general average of the run of the market prices for any series of recent years, live-stock salesmen have, without exception almost, found that Aberdeen-Angus cattle can safely be counted upon as leading all other breeds by at least a quarter to half a dollar per 100 lbs.

It will not be necessary to go back further than the year 1888; indeed, it was only then that Aberdeen-Angus steers in any great numbers began to make their appearance at the sales. In the summer of that year there was a sharp and rather remarkable rise in the price of fat cattle, and the top price reached at the Union stock-yards of Chicago was \$6.75. This price was obtained by Mr. Leverett Leonard, of Mount Leonard, Missouri, for a lot of sixteen Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and it constituted the highest price paid for fat cattle since 1884 up to that time. Mr. Leonard's cattle weighed 1593 lbs. on the average. At the same sale a lot of sixteen Shorthorns averaging 1468 lbs., being the leading lot of that breed for the day, made 25 cents less, and sixteen Herefords, of an average weight of 1570 lbs., also made \$6.50.

In addition to the enhanced price, Mr. Leonard received for his Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as compared with the exposers of the Shorthorns and Herefords, there must be taken into account the easy and thrifty feeding, characteristic of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. When such a concrete case as this is put before the farmers of America, the claims of the Aberdeen-Angus breed must appeal to them with a practical—because a monetary—directness, the force of which should prove irresistible.

At the leading sales of the year, that which usually

precedes the Christmas trade and coincides with the holding of the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and other Fat Stock Shows throughout the country, Aberdeen-Angus cattle have taken a leading place, and for a long period have, with almost unbroken regularity, furnished the top-priced lots of the market. In the December sales of 1889—the year following the breaking of the record by Mr. Leonard, who, it will be remembered, was one of the largest importers as well as one of the most select buyers—Mr. R. B. Hudson, Carrollton, Missouri, topped the market for the year with a carlot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which brought \$7.10 per cwt.

In 1890, it was rather notable that there was not a single entry of Aberdeen-Angus steers at the American Fat Stock Show, a fact which may be traced to the keen demand that was being experienced for bulls of that breed, the class of steers being put on the market by Aberdeen-Angus breeders leading to a great demand for sires for the range. In the early exploiting of the market with these choicely-bred steers an active share was taken by Mr. J. J. Rodgers, Abingdon, Illinois, who imported largely from the old Scottish herd at Kinochtry. A bull which he owned—Kabul—a Pride of Aberdeen, bred at Ballindalloch, and by Young Viscount, did great service through his progeny in giving point to this branch, along which each succeeding year was to see Aberdeen-Angus cattle march in steady occupation of the vanguard of the fat market of America. In the same year the top quotation of the market was \$7.40 made by a carload of Aberdeen-Angus cattle sent forward by Mr. Thomas Brandon, Carrollton; while in 1891 the highest priced load was sent by Mr. W. C. White, also of Carrollton. In 1892 Mr. J. D. Enbank, Slater, Missouri, had the top price of \$7, which was repeated in 1893 by W. C. White, the record-maker of 1891, in each case the carloads being of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. Values fell somewhat in 1894, but still the place of honour was retained by the Aberdeen-Angus. In October of that year, in the yards at Chicago, thirty head of 1447 lbs. Aberdeen-Angus bullocks brought \$6.35, which was the top price for that month since 1888, with the one exception of 1891. But a record for the year was established by Aberdeen-Angus cattle before the year had spun its course, namely, \$6.60, thanks to these successful breeders and feeders, Messrs. J. Evans, Jun. and Son, Emerson, Iowa. In the summer of 1895 cattle were selling very dear, but at the December sales prices fell away somewhat, the top quotation being \$5.50 made by an Aberdeen-Angus carload, again shown by Mr. White.

The year 1896 is an important one, for this among other



reasons, that the late Mr. L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, then for the first time secured the top quotation of the market. No breeder of any variety of cattle has within recent years placed so many animals on the fat market which have come out at the top, and no Aberdeen-Angus breeder holds a more honourable position in regard to the brilliant record of the breed at the stock-yard sales. The doings of the Bloomington cattle have added a chapter to the history of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in regard to beef production, without which the annals would be distinctly the poorer. Mr. Kerrick's top price in December, 1896, was \$5.90, which he increased to \$6 in 1897, while in 1898 Messrs. J. Evans, Jun., and Son, Emerson, again showed the top-priced lot at \$6.25. It was little wonder that Mr. L. M'Whorter, Mercer Co., Illinois, in writing of the industry of Aberdeen-Angus breeding, said: "As a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, you will at all times have the satisfaction of knowing that you are not only breeding the breed that beats the record, but the breed that has no record to break but its own."

The full force of the truth of Mr. M'Whorter's assertion is, however, best brought out by the events of more recent years. Take, for instance, the year 1899. In September of that year, twenty-eight head of cattle fed by Mr. John M'Fall, Terre Haute, Indiana, and of an average weight of 1496 lbs., sold at Chicago at \$6.85, which was just about the highest price obtained at the Union Yards at Chicago since 1892, while it was the highest price made by September-marketed cattle since 1884. Nor did they stand quite all by themselves, for in the same month Mr. Herman Brummer, of Cherokee, Iowa, sold "Doddies" of his own feeding, weighing 1436 lbs., at \$6.75; while Mr. T. E. Cabeen, Mercer County, Illinois, sold fifteen grade Aberdeen-Angus steers averaging 1565 lbs. at \$6.70.

In the following month Mr. J. M. Bradshaw, Hancock County, Illinois, sold seventy-two head of cattle at Chicago averaging 1326 lbs. Of these, thirty head were of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and sold for \$6, while the balance, which were grade Shorthorns, sold at \$5.90—a very clear case of Aberdeen-Angus cattle forming part of the same lot and marketed under the same conditions, yet taking a distinctive place in the list of market values.

In the succeeding month (November, 1899) Mr. Fred V. Stowe, a skilful Iowa feeder, had on the Chicago market thirty-two head of Wyoming-bred steers, Aberdeen-Angus grades, averaging 1578 lbs. They sold at \$6.90, topping the market by 20 cents for that day over all cattle.

But it was at the December sales that the record for the year was established. In the beginning of that month Aberdeen-Angus cattle were selling at \$7.40. This figure was obtained by a carload of Aberdeen-Angus steers put on the market by Mr. Alex. Shepherd, Clinton County, Missouri, and they were the first lot that had touched that figure since Mr. Brandon's lot in 1890. The steers were all sired by Edwin Forrest (bred by Mr. Wallace Estill), and were calved in March, April, and May, 1897. As another example of how easily Aberdeen-Angus cattle will put on flesh, it may be stated that these steers received no special treatment beyond just being well-kept. They ran on good grass the summer of 1898, and went into the feed lot about November 1. They were full-fed on ear-corn all winter, and half-fed on good grass during the summer of 1899. They were on full feed probably seventy days before shipment. The last thirty days they had corn, shelled oats and bran twice each day. The net price on these two-year-olds was \$109.63 per head.

An advance on that price was, however, recorded at the sale on December 13, when Mr. L. H. Kerrick sold sixteen high grade Aberdeen-Angus steers at \$8.25. At the same time two pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers shown by Mr. Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, of whom Aberdeen-Angus breeders have such cause to be proud, brought \$8.50 per cwt. Not for the long period of sixteen years had such a price been got for carload lots as that made by Mr. Kerrick's steers, and the \$8.50 mark reached by the Creston steers had then no parallel till as far back as 1882. Mr. Kerrick's steers averaged two years in age, and 1536 lbs. in weight, and not only did they top the carload market, but were 75 cents above the next quotations for carload lots. It is interesting to note that on the very next day Mr. Kerrick again reached the \$8.25 standard with a consignment of twelve head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle under two years of age, and averaging in weight 1380 lbs. The Bloomington lot of sixteen dressed out at 65.6 per cent. of dead to live weight. As stated, the Creston Aberdeen-Angus bullocks made the highest price at the Chicago market since 1882. They were both bred and fed by Mr. Pierce, and at two years' old weighed respectively 1750 lbs. and 1680 lbs., and they killed out at 68 per cent. The steers were reared on grass and ordinary farm feed, and were finished on ground corn, oats and bran mixed.

Mr. Kerrick, however, had still fresh ground to break, and the year 1900 saw it broken with a vengeance, establishing a record in the history of the beef trade of Chicago. As noted

elsewhere, Mr. Kerrick at the International Show that year had the carload championship, and it was this lot that made history. But before dealing more minutely with the wonderful achievements of the Bloomington steers, some other cases may be cited as showing that this was not a unique or solitary instance of Aberdeen-Angus cattle touching the highest limits of the market.

For instance, there is taken the Pittsburg Fat Stock Show of that year. The grand sweepstakes were won by Mr. A. A. Armstrong, Douglas County, Illinois, with high grade Aberdeen-Angus, being from grade Aberdeen-Angus cows and pure-bred sires, while they were from twenty-four to thirty months old. The owner thus described the treatment of his champion winners and their sale: "They had been on feed about twelve months, weighed, November 1, 1899, 850 lbs., and out of feed lot November 14, 1900, 1550 lbs. These cattle were fed in a plain, farm-like way, their ration being principally ear-corn and blue grass. They were started on snapped corn till cold weather, and then given a feed of shock corn each day with broken ear-corn in boxes till about April 1, when they were given hay and straw instead of fodder for roughness. About May 10 they were turned out to blue-grass pasture, with all the broken ear-corn they would eat. The last thirty days they had three-quarters of a pound of oil cake per head once a day. They were fed in with a bunch of fifty head. As to the profit, they were worth about \$40 per head when put on feed, and sold in Pittsburg for \$9.25, weighing 1465 lbs. The load which won third prize in class sold for \$6.75, weighing 1456 lbs. They were all fed alike, the fifteen first-prize ones being the tops."

In the first week of December, at Chicago, Mr. V. M. Scott, Paris, Illinois, topped the steer market by 15 cents with a load of Aberdeen-Angus grade steers that averaged 1463 lbs., and brought \$6 per cwt. There were on the market that day no fewer than 23,000 cattle. The Aberdeen-Angus toppers weighed close on 1500 lbs., and had the lead by at least 15 cents per cwt. Two days later the top price was \$6.50 paid for some Aberdeen-Angus grade yearling steers and heifers. This was accounted the best load of cattle of the "baby beef" sort seen in the yards in a year. Three days later Aberdeen-Angus cattle were again asserting their position, Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, Knoxville, Iowa, sending in thirty-one head of 1630 lbs. Aberdeen-Angus cattle that brought the \$6, and 447 more averaging 1561 lbs., which sold at \$5.75. About the same time Mr. John Argo, Tipton, another Iowa feeder, sold on the open market two loads, forty-three head

in all, of Aberdeen-Angus grade yearling steers reared and fed by himself. They were of an average weight of 1043 lbs., and sold at \$5.75 per cwt. During the week December 19 to December 26 the reporters of the Chicago market thus record what was taking place: "Grade Aberdeen-Angus steers were very much in evidence throughout the past week in the pens. On Wednesday a lot of seventy head that averaged 1312 lbs. brought \$6, which was right at a quarter more money than any other cattle on sale brought that day."

It was left, however, to the International Fat Stock Show steers to surpass all previous records. Mr. Kerrick's champion carload of fifteen Aberdeen-Angus bullocks reached the great figure of \$15.50, which constituted not only the record for fat cattle in the Chicago Yards up to that time, but was \$3 more than the enormous figures paid in the late fifties and sixties, the war-time record standing at only \$12.50. It should also be noted that the carload of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers, which stood second to Mr. Kerrick's cattle in the competition for the Aberdeen-Angus Association's Specials at the International Show, sold at \$11. They were raised and fed by Mr. Robert Blakely, Pre-emption, Illinois, and averaged 1493 lbs. It was then, too, that the grand champion of the Show, Mr. Stanley R. Pierce's steer Advance, sold for \$2145 or \$150 per cwt., the highest price that had ever been made for a beef steer.

Thus in the Sale Ring as in the Show Ring, in connection with the International of 1900, the laurels of victory fell to the representatives of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

Nor in some respects was the year 1901 less remarkable. In the month of May, the top price of the Chicago market was \$6.10. It was made by five Aberdeen-Angus steers, and was not only the top price of the market, but the highest price for beef for the month of May since 1895. Mr. Wheatley, Atlantic, Iowa, in July of the same year, had a load of 1466 lbs. high grade Aberdeen-Angus steers which sold at \$6.30. This was not the top price by 10 cents. on that week's markets, but we specially mention Mr. Wheatley's consignment to note that this was the fifty-seventh load of cattle placed on the Chicago market that season by him.

In November, Messrs. J. Evans and Son, Emerson, sold ninety-nine head of Aberdeen-Angus crosses bred and fed by themselves, at \$6.90 per cwt., the cattle averaging 1356 lbs. At the same time a carload of Aberdeen-Angus grades, averaging 1401 lbs. marketed at Chicago by Mr. H. C. Hull of Mahaska, Iowa, brought \$7.25, being the highest price of the year at that date.

And here we must digress a little in order to bring out one of the highest compliments to the beef of the Aberdeen-Angus breed that could possibly be paid. American readers will know that the cattle bought for shipment to Britain towards the middle and end of November come into competition with the choicest beef of the year marketed in London from all parts of the United Kingdom, and especially from the north-eastern counties of Scotland, the home of the "Prime Scots." It will therefore be seen that American beef must also be selected with special care, both with the view of competing with the best that Britain can produce, and of meeting the enhanced demand for the best quality of beef which exists at that period of the year. It is therefore interesting to note that Mr. H. C. Hull's 1401 lbs. steers which brought the highest price at Chicago for the first eleven months of 1901, were purchased by the large firm of Messrs. Dond and Keefer for shipment to the London market. Not only so, but in November that firm shipped for the London market in Britain 550 prime Christmas cattle, and of that number about 500 were high grade Aberdeen-Angus steers, purchased from \$6.50 up, as we have seen, to \$7.25. That such a very large proportion of the cattle selected by Messrs. Dond and Keefer to be placed on what is undoubtedly the most exacting market of the year held in Britain, should be of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, is perhaps the biggest testimonial that could be given in favour of the pre-eminence of that race of cattle as producers of the best quality of beef that can be placed on the market.

Though the Aberdeen-Angus breeders failed to secure the carload championship in 1901, they provided the second-best lot in Mr. Kerrick's load of Aberdeen-Angus, and the roll of honour of the Stock Yards of that year was still well filled with the names of the "blacks." At the International Exposition of that year, there were sold sixty-four carloads of cattle, which brought as follows:—

| No. of Loads. | Breed.                | Average price per cwt. |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 10 ... ..     | Shorthorn ... ..      | \$7.75                 |
| 22 ... ..     | Hereford ... ..       | 8.23                   |
| 32 ... ..     | Aberdeen-Angus ... .. | 8.21                   |

It should, of course, be kept in mind that the "White-faces" that year furnished the champion carload, and their selling price of \$12 naturally inflated the general average of the breed. The large number of carloads of Aberdeen-Angus cattle also tells against that breed, though the best twenty-two carloads of Aberdeen-Angus come out at nearly 30 cents per cwt. better than the Herefords. Mr. Kerrick's reserve champion carload sold at \$9.30. Earlier in the same month, Mr. Kerrick

topped the market by selling three Aberdeen-Angus steers at \$7.85, and thirty-eight more at \$7.80. The average of the three was 1643 lbs., and of the rest 1585 lbs.

Other "deals" on the Chicago market during the International week of 1901 may be noted. Messrs. M'Bride and Welsh exhibited three cars of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers, winning second premium for a carload of two-year-old steers, and also second premium for a carload of three-year-old steers, besides third premium in the Aberdeen-Angus Association Specials for two-year-olds. The top lot sold at \$9 per cwt., and the other two lots at \$7.80 and \$7.85. During the same week, Mr. C. W. Sykes, Schuler, Nebraska, had a load of Aberdeen-Angus yearling steers that averaged 1136 lbs., and sold for \$7. This was the highest price up to that time paid for yearlings, on the regular market that season.

Another exhibit at the 1901 International was a carload of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers and spayed heifers of an average age of seventeen months, and weighing 1110 lbs. They were bred and fed by that veteran cattleman Mr. Z. T. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Illinois, and exhibited by his son, Mr. I. D. Webster, who is well known as a successful handler of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Their selling price was \$8.10, a great price surely for yearlings to bring, and another tribute to the early maturing properties of the breed under review.

It was, however, at Pittsburg that the history of 1901 Stock Yard transactions was made. At the Fat Stock Show there in November, the championship for carloads fell to Mr. Chas. Escher, Botna, Iowa, for a lot of Aberdeen-Angus steers. They averaged 1550 lbs., and were sold at a price that outstripped all that was to follow at Chicago that year, namely, \$21.50 per cwt. In addition also to Mr. Escher's champion and record-breaking carload, other lots of the same breed made from \$11 to \$20. The second prize winning lot of Aberdeen-Angus steers shown by Messrs. J. and D. Funk, McLean, Illinois, sold at \$11.75 per 100 lbs. A cross steer combining Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford blood shown by Mr. A. D. Bassell, Lost Creek, W. Va., sold at \$20 per 100 lbs., while one pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer made \$25 per 100 lbs.

Thus the Aberdeen-Angus breed can claim the record for 1901 as well as for the previous series of years, and to clench home their superiority in the selling ring at Pittsburg, it may be added that top prices for other breeds were: Herefords, \$11.25, and Shorthorns, \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

Then, of course, 1902 again saw the breed more than holding its own, and maintaining in the sale ring the unique standard

it had set up in the show ring. Never did a breed accomplish such sweeping victories at a Fat Stock Show as did the Aberdeen-Angus at the International of 1902. But to show that it was not during the International week only that the breed asserted its supremacy, there may be quoted from the market reports for two consecutive weeks in September. The first report had this short but suggestive line: "Top price for the week was \$8.65 paid for some Angus grades that did not scale 1500 lbs. apiece;" while the report for the following week had this equally short, but equally suggestive statement: "Top price for steers this week is \$8.75, obtained by A. E. Barnes, Atlanta, Illinois, for twenty Angus grades that scaled 1454 lbs."

The chief interest, however, gathered round the week when the International winners were passing through the ring. The record for the year for carloads was established by Mr. Escher's champion winners, which sold at \$14.50 per cwt. The champion of the Show, the Iowa Agricultural College's two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus grade steer Shamrock, sold at 56 cents per pound, a very handsome return when it is kept in view that Shamrock had just carried off honours to the value of \$535.

Coming next to 1903, there is still evident the shippers' and the packers' favour for beef of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. In the course of the November sales, a good illustration of this was given at the Chicago Sales. Mr. P. K. Bohannon, Table Grove, Illinois, topped the market of the particular day we are dealing with, putting forward thirty-two Aberdeen-Angus steers averaging 1242 lbs., which sold at \$5.75. At the same market, two Kansas feeders had forward lots of the other two great beef breeds—Shorthorns and Herefords. The Shorthorns, of which there were twenty-nine, sold at \$5.35, and the Herefords, of which there were fifty, at \$5.50.

At the sales in connection with the International Show, the Aberdeen-Angus were unable to furnish the highest-priced carload, owing to the robbing of Mr. Kerrick's Aberdeen-Angus of the championship through a technical point in the show rules; but, despite the loss of this prestige, the Bloomington carload came in a very good second at \$7.55 per cwt., and Mr. Krambeck and Messrs. J. and D. N. Funk tied for third place with \$7.50, the only representatives of any breed to touch that mark, apart from the Hereford yearlings, which, in the throwing of the Aberdeen-Angus carload, were preferred to grand champion honours. The sale of the carlots saw a stiff tussle between the Aberdeen-Angus breed and the Herefords for the best general average, and despite the fact that there were more than twice the number of carloads of "blackskins" than there were of "White faces," the Aberdeen-Angus

were able to keep their ground, or within a shade of doing so. A calculation will show that of the carloads sold, twenty-two were Herefords which made an average of \$5.97 including the champion lot; forty-eight were Aberdeen-Angus, which made \$5.96 per cwt., and twenty-three were Shorthorns which sold at \$5.60 per cwt.

At this point, however, it may not be out of place to give some general figures showing the regularity with which Aberdeen-Angus cattle were topping the market at Chicago. We do not mean that one lot of the breed brought a price in advance of that made by any other breed, but to show the general all-round rule of market topping that prevailed. During the four International Expositions held in the years 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1903, there were sold two hundred and sixty-one carloads of fat cattle. Of these, one hundred and twenty-three carloads were of Aberdeen-Angus breeding, and sold at an average of \$7.09 per cwt.; eighty-one carloads were of Hereford breeding, and made an average selling price of \$6.68 per cwt.; and fifty-seven were of Shorthorn breeding, and sold at an average of \$6.53 per cwt. Such a substantial lead as that in favour of Aberdeen-Angus cattle drawn from a series of four years is just about as strong evidence as could be wished in support of the claim we are making for the breed.

But the slight ground that was lost in 1903 was more than regained in 1904, which was a "black year" equally in the sale ring as, we have seen, it was in the fat show ring. The grand champion of the International Show, the Aberdeen-Angus steer Clear Lake Jute 2nd, sold at \$36 per cwt., while Mr. Krambeck's grand champion carload of Aberdeen-Angus two-year-olds made \$10.50, and Mr. Escher's champion load of Aberdeen-Angus yearlings made \$12.25. The highest price for Hereford carloads was \$8.55, and for Shorthorn carloads \$8. Taking all the sales of show cattle entered in the carload competition, there is forcibly brought out the value of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. There were only nine carloads of Shorthorns, which made an average of \$7.41; twenty-two carloads of Herefords made a general average of \$7.31; and twenty-one carloads of Aberdeen-Angus made an average of \$8.19. What was even more remarkable was that only five of the loads of Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold at a less price than the general average for Shorthorns, and four of the loads at a less price than the general average for Herefords—a striking proof of the general excellence of, and uniform demand for, the lots of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Coming to the International of 1905, we can again claim



the place of honour for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Not long before the advent of the International Show—on a day when there were 33,287 head of cattle on sale at Chicago—a drove of thirty-five head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, averaging 1588 lbs., made \$6.75, despite the fact that they were branded, which, it was reckoned, lessened their selling price by at least ten cents. They were bred by Mr. George B. B. Brooks of Wyoming, on his ranch near Casper, and fed by Messrs. Paterson Brothers, Weston, Iowa.

Dealing, however, with the International Show lot, it has to be pointed out that the grand champion of the show, the Aberdeen-Angus steer Black Rock, sold at \$25 per cwt., and Mr. Claus Krambeck's grand champion carload of Aberdeen-Angus steers made \$8.65. The second highest priced carload was also of Aberdeen-Angus breeding, and the buying figure was \$8.45. The highest price for Herefords was \$7.40, and for Shorthorns \$7.25. General averages for the carloads noticed in the sale were: Aberdeen-Angus \$6.80; Shorthorns \$6.70; and Herefords \$6.55. Among the lots of single bullocks, the top price was \$10 given for a bullock of the Aberdeen-Angus breed sold by Mr. J. W. Reedy.

To review in detail the record of the breed at the Stock Yards in subsequent years would be to unduly burden this chapter with statistics. Sufficient data has been given to indicate the establishment of the breed as the most remarkable race of beef cattle in America.

Thus must close the notice of the record of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Stock Yards. Much might be added to these notes, but it would be more or less of a vain repetition, since what has already been said should be ample proof to carry conviction to every cultivator of cattle that, to secure the best return for the fruits of his industry when the butcher's counter is reached, there should be Aberdeen-Angus blood, either in entirety or in part, for in either case the inherent properties of the breed as flesh formers, and as quality maintainers, will assuredly be manifested. Many who have assisted in building up the Stock Yard history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle should be mentioned in addition to those which occur in the course of these notes—such names as those of Messrs. C. E. Young, Bloomfield; J. C. Goodwin, Sullivan; H. P. Morrison, Homer; S. W. Belden, Kanevill; F. J. Werner, Livingston Co., George Wallace, Grant Park; S. D. Porter, Neola; and Messrs. Hudson and Sons. But space forbids entering further into this point, valuable work as such men have contributed towards the consistent vindication, year after year, of the place of honour which Aberdeen-Angus cattle are

now so justly entitled to claim in the Stock Yards of the great cattle country of America.

Messrs. Funk Brothers, the celebrated Illinois feeders, have taken a leading part in exploiting the merits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle through that very valuable channel, the carlot competitions at the International Shows of Chicago, where they and their late brother-in-law, Mr. Kerrick, have made many notable exhibits. They contributed largely to the success of the breed at the International Show in 1908, when the grand champion single bullock, grand champion steer herd, grand champion carlot, and grand champion carcass all fell to the Aberdeen-Angus. Several of the colleges have also shown Aberdeen-Angus cattle extensively. In such a vast country, however, it would be almost an impossible task to trace with any degree of exactitude the work of individual breeders. Throughout the United States breeders have co-operated most loyally in their support of the breed, and never perhaps have their efforts been crowned with more success than they are being at present, for it has to be recorded that during the last year over three hundred new members were added to the membership of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. This body, which is now twenty-six years old, has a membership of 2000 members. The limits of space preclude our noticing in detail the work of many breeders who occupy notable positions in the ranks of the association, but the following may be mentioned, in addition to those whose work has been already referred to, as being amongst the owners of the larger herds now reared in America:—

Messrs. Anderson and Findlay, Lake Forest, Illinois; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa; James Bowman, Guelph, Ontario, Canada; O. A. Bridgfoot, Joy, Illinois; R. A. Candor, Cogswell, North Dakota; Cantine Bros. and Stevenson, Quimby, Iowa; Gerard O. Cresswell, Oplin, Texas; Horatio Dunning, Charles City, Iowa; Chas. Escher and Son, Botna, Iowa; H. A. Escher, Harlan, Iowa; John H. Fitch, Lake City, Iowa; E. C. Fussel, Fayette, Iowa; Benton Garinger, Washington, C. H., Ohio; T. L. Goeldner, Webster, Iowa; John E. Griffith, Washington, Iowa; George Hamilton and Son, Ocheyedan, Iowa; Oliver Hammers, Malvern, Iowa; Harrison and Harrison, Indianola, Nebraska; Isenbarger Bros., Battle Creek, Iowa; A. J. Jones and Son, Larne, Ohio; Charles Kivell, Aurora, Iowa; James W. Knox, Jacksboro, Texas; M. P. and S. E. Lantz, Carlock, Illinois; F. H. Lyon, Worthington, Minnesota; L. S. McCabe, Rock Island, Illinois; Donald McCorkindale, Odebolt, Iowa; George McCulloch, Humeston, Iowa; W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa; C. J. Martin, Churdan,

Iowa ; R. W. Maxwell, Aberdeen, South Dakota ; Sol Mayer, Sonora, Texas ; S. Melvin, Greenfield, Illinois ; M. F. Merchant, Ellendale, North Dakota ; F. E. Moses, Wayne, Nebraska ; J. Nissen, Meservey, Iowa ; Palmer and Palmer, Princeton, Illinois ; Parrish (Parker) and Miller, Hudson, Kansas ; N. M. Pettit, Overton, Nebraska ; Fred Prop, Laurel, Iowa ; J. W. Reedy, Beresford, South Dakota ; Walter Roberts, Atlantic, Iowa ; T. L. Rothwell, Mt. Pulaski, Illinois ; J. N. Rushing, Weatherford, Texas ; R. C. and M. L. Shiley,<sup>™</sup> Berwyn, Nebraska ; H. C. Smith, Pollock, South Dakota ; Alex Spear, Tipton, Iowa ; James Spear, Stanwood, Iowa ; Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kansas ; Wheatley and Ward, King City, Missouri ; A. C. Wheeler, Garden City, Kansas ; L. H. White, Cogswell, North Dakota ; R. Wilkinson and Sons, Mitchellville, Iowa ; A. L. Wynkoop, Bendena, Kansas.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AS BEEF-PRODUCERS IN AMERICA

The late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour used to make a point of impressing upon breeders the importance of always keeping in view the fact that all cattle finish at the block. In any test as regards rapidity of growth, economy of feeding and maximum of return at slaughter, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle easily hold the field against all comers.

We have already shown that equally upon the scanty herbage of the ranch and the luxuriant pastures of the fertile farms, Aberdeen-Angus cattle give ample satisfaction alike to the breeders and the feeders. Mr. A. B. Matthews found in the course of his early transactions that "all parties to whom I have sold them write me most encouragingly of their hardiness, capability of taking care of themselves, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and the ease with which they fatten when well fed. The prospect for the breed is beyond anything that I have ever known for any class of cattle."

It is this responsiveness as feeders that has brought the Aberdeen-Angus cattle into such favour with stockmen. It is only a few years ago that the Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station completed an extensive series of experiments in the feeding of various beef breeds and grades, and it was found that for all-round excellence Aberdeen-Angus cattle stood easily at the top.

As a race of cattle that can be fed at a minimum of expense, Aberdeen-Angus also excel. There may in this connection be recalled the Kansas Show of 1884, when prizes were awarded on the basis of cost of feeding the animals

entered from birth upwards. On that occasion, the Indiana Blood Stock Company gained first and second prizes for yearlings. One ox, a year and twenty-seven days old, weighed 1057 lbs., and cost 2.51 cents per lb. ; while the second prize winner, at a year and eighteen days, weighed 960 lbs., and cost 2.65 cents per lb. In the same class there were exhibited two Shorthorn grade oxen which cost 3.44 cents and 4.24 cents respectively to feed, the calculations being per pound of live weight.

In further proof of their qualities as early maturing cattle, there may be cited the following statistics showing the average daily gain of three-year-old steers, two-year-old steers, and one-year-old steers of the three leading beef breeds—the Aberdeen-Angus, the Shorthorn, and the Hereford—which have gained first prizes at the American Fat Stock Shows at Chicago. The figures relating to the three-year-old steers are given for a period of only ten years, as—thanks in a very large measure to the appearance of the Angus cattle in the show-yard—the era of “early maturity” now precludes the idea of leaving steers over till they are three years old before they are finished. In the case of two-year-olds and yearlings, the figures are for periods of fifteen years:—

#### THREE-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

| Breed.         | Average weight. | Average age. | Average gain per day. |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Aberdeen-Angus | 2312 lbs.       | 1375 days    | 1'68 lbs.             |
| Shorthorn      | 2115 „          | 1324 „       | 1'59 „                |
| Hereford       | 1903 „          | 1271 „       | 1'50 „                |

#### TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

|                |           |          |           |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Aberdeen-Angus | 1819 lbs. | 992 days | 1'83 lbs. |
| Shorthorn      | 1765 „    | 978 „    | 1'81 „    |
| Hereford       | 1642 „    | 996 „    | 1'65 „    |

#### ONE-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

|                |           |          |           |
|----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Aberdeen-Angus | 1413 lbs. | 618 days | 2'28 lbs. |
| Shorthorn      | 1389 „    | 650 „    | 2'14 „    |
| Hereford       | 1338 „    | 685 „    | 1'96 „    |

Evidence of a more convincing nature than is embodied in these three tables of figures could not be had, showing that, all along the line, of the three breeds mentioned, the Aberdeen-Angus easily take a leading place.

Not only do Aberdeen-Angus cattle grow quickly to the block, but they yield the highest percentage of meat, and that, too, on those cuts which fetch the highest prices in the butchers' hands—the fore-rib, the porter-house, the sirloin, the round, and the rump.

In connection with the Chicago Fat Stock Show of 1887, there was prepared a table of analysis, giving details of all the animals killed, and the result is a distinct testimonial to the merits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At the top of the list stood the two-year-old steer Black Prince of Turlington, the champion of the show, while following him came the three-year-old steer Sandy, the champion over all breeds, grades, and ages at the Kansas Show in 1886, when he gave an average daily return of 1'97 lbs. The third on the list was also of the Aberdeen-Angus breed—surely a notable achievement when there is considered the fact that all beef breeds were represented.

The figures, however, will best show how the Aberdeen-Angus representatives proved their superiority at the block:—

| Breed.                                   | Per cent. of Dead to Live Weight. | Age of Animal in Years. |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aberdeen-Angus (Champion of Show) ... .. | 70'74                             | 2                       |
| Aberdeen-Angus ... ..                    | 70'67                             | 3                       |
| Aberdeen-Angus ... ..                    | 69'77                             | 2                       |
| Sussex ... ..                            | 68'77                             | 3                       |
| Shorthorn ... ..                         | 68'28                             | 3                       |
| Grade Angus ... ..                       | 68'16                             | 2                       |
| Grade Sussex ... ..                      | 68'08                             | 3                       |
| Grade Galloway ... ..                    | 67'61                             | 2                       |
| Grade Abd.-Angus ... ..                  | 67'38                             | 2                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 67'23                             | 1                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 67'06                             | 1                       |
| Hereford ... ..                          | 66'60                             | 2                       |
| Grade Abd.-Angus ... ..                  | 66'15                             | 3                       |
| Devon ... ..                             | 66'08                             | 2                       |
| Grade Galloway ... ..                    | 65'80                             | 2                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 65'66                             | 3                       |
| Hereford ... ..                          | 65'61                             | 1                       |
| Grade Shorthorn ... ..                   | 65'56                             | 1                       |
| Shorthorn ... ..                         | 65'41                             | 2                       |
| Grade Abd.-Angus ... ..                  | 64'90                             | 1                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 64'76                             | 2                       |
| Hereford Highlander ... ..               | 64'70                             | 3                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 63'88                             | 2                       |
| Hereford ... ..                          | 63'33                             | 1                       |
| Grade Devon ... ..                       | 62'85                             | 2                       |
| Grade Hereford ... ..                    | 62'29                             | 2                       |
| Grade Galloway ... ..                    | 60'76                             | 1                       |

A summary of the foregoing table of analyses shows the following very eloquent result:—

| Number. | Breed.           | Average per cent. of Dead to Live Weight. |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 3       | Aberdeen-Angus   | 70'38                                     |
| 1       | Sussex           | 68'77                                     |
| 1       | Grade Sussex     | 68'08                                     |
| 2       | Shorthorn        | 67'50                                     |
| 4       | Grade Abd.-Angus | 66'68                                     |

| Number. | Breed. |     |                 |     | Average per cent. of<br>Dead to Live Weight. |
|---------|--------|-----|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1       | ...    | ... | Grade Shorthorn | ... | 65'58  |
| 1       | ...    | ... | Devon           | ... | 65'41  |
| 7       | ...    | ... | Grade Hereford  | ... | 65'06  |
| 3       | ...    | ... | Grade Galloways | ... | 64'78  |
| 2       | ...    | ... | Hereford        | ... | 64'47  |
| 1       | ...    | ... | Grade Devon     | ... | 62'18  |

That this is no isolated case, further statistics can be added to show. At the Columbian Exposition in 1893—where, as we have seen, there was such a display in the breeding classes—the Aberdeen-Angus bullock, Mince Meat, fed by the Lakeside Stock Farm, Iowa, was first in his class, but second only in the sweepstakes breeds by ages to a Shorthorn bullock. Both the carcasses were inspected by Professor Curtis, the eminent authority, who gave it as his opinion that “the black skin not only out-dressed the Shorthorn, but showed a far superior carcass in every respect.” The butcher who bought the steer pronounced him the most perfect carcass of beef he had ever seen.

Then we may take the carcass competition at Chicago in 1897, where the judges were three experts, and where, by the skill of Messrs. Pierce and Sons as feeders, Aberdeen-Angus breeders were again able to claim the victory, as will be seen from the following statistics:—

| Number. | Breed.         | Live Weight. | Dead Weight. | Per cent. of Dead<br>to Live Weight. |
|---------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | Aberdeen-Angus | 1735 lbs.    | 1214 lbs.    | 69'97                                |
| 2       | Aberdeen-Angus | 1340 „       | 915 „        | 68'28                                |
| 3       | Shorthorn      | 1090 „       | 743 „        | 68'16                                |
| 4       | Shorthorn      | 1590 „       | 1049 „       | 66'67                                |
| 5       | Devon          | 1325 „       | 883 „        | 66'64                                |
| 6       | Abd.-Angus     | 1312 „       | 865 „        | 65'92                                |
| 7       | Shorthorn      | 1270 „       | 832 „        | 65'51                                |

It is not proposed to go into detail regarding all the shows, but particulars which are before us with respect to the exhibitions at Chicago over a period of four years may be alluded to. As the result of the slaughter test in 1902, the Iowa Agricultural College, with a grade Aberdeen-Angus which gave a return of 65'08 per cent. of dead to live weight, was first in the class for two-year-olds, while the second prize for two-year-olds also went to an Aberdeen-Angus. It was shown by Mr. W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and gave a return of 65'51 per cent. In the class for yearlings, four out of the first six places went to grade Aberdeen-Angus. Mr. A. P. Grout, Winchester, Illinois, was first, winning also the championship for the best carcass with a yearling which killed 64'95 per cent. The other successful

exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus yearlings were the Iowa Agricultural College, Mr. C. F. Fleming, Dakota, Iowa, and the Minnesota Experiment Station, who showed yearlings which gave yields of 61·03, 61·57, and 64·98 respectively.

The tests carried out in 1903 brought out the University of Nebraska second among two-year-olds (yield 65·29), the Minnesota Experiment Station third (yield 66·75), and Messrs. Baker and Smith fifth (yield 67·61)—all with Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In the yearling class, carcasses of that breed swept everything before them, winning the first four places in the prize list, namely: Iowa Agricultural College, 67·16; W. B. Seeley, 64·99; Iowa College, 66·45; and D. Bradfute and Son of Meadow Brook fame, 67·78, this being the largest percentage held among yearlings.

Again, in 1904, at the Chicago International Show, the first prize in the dressed carcass competition for two-year-olds was an Aberdeen-Angus, while grades of that breed were second and third. The first prize two-year-old, as also the champion carcass, was won by Messrs. Funk Brothers, a name identified with the best traditions of Illinois agriculture. Their entry gave a return of 66·7 per cent. The Minnesota Experiment Station showed the second and third prize two-year-old carcasses, the returns being 66·4 and 64·4 per cent. respectively. The best return among all the two-year-olds was a grade Angus shown by the Iowa Agricultural College, and amounted to 67 per cent. of beef.

Coming next to 1905, there may be recalled the yield of 69·97 per cent. by the International Grand Champion, the Aberdeen-Angus steer Black Rock. At the slaughter tests, champion honours went for the second time to the Iowa Agricultural College. The animal shown was a yearling, again of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, which had a live weight of 1250 lbs., and a dressed weight of 807 lbs., being a percentage of 64·88 of dead to live weight. Not only, however, did the Aberdeen-Angus lead in the yearling class, winning also the championship for carcasses, but in the class for two-year-olds an Aberdeen-Angus shown by Messrs. Funk Brothers had the leading honours. Their steer had a live weight of 1310 lbs., and a dead weight of 874 lbs., the percentage being thus 66·71. The carload with which, for the second time in succession, Mr. Krambeck won champion honours for the Aberdeen-Angus breed, dressed out at 64·5 per cent.

Other high yields have been noted when the record of the breed at the fat stock shows was dealt with, and the results in these cases by no means minimise the moral imparted by a study of the figures quoted above, namely, that, whether on

the hoof or hanging in the cooler, the Aberdeen-Angus stands peerless and alone.

### THE PRIME SCOTS OF AMERICA

Those engaged in the cattle and meat trade, do not require to be told what "Prime Scots" is. For many years, and ever since the farmers of the North East of Scotland by the altered conditions of their industry, gave up the breeding of store cattle, and betook themselves to the feeding of cattle, their product in the shape of the finished article has gained a distinctive place in the great meat and cattle markets of London, and day by day the quotations of both the live and dead meat markets are topped by the prices of Scottish cattle. In the case of the live market, the quotation is designated as that for "Prime Scots," and in the dead meat market, which has grown to very large dimensions during the past few years, the quotation is designated as that for "Scotch Short Sides." In both cases the prices are the top quotations of the market.

Now it is not asserted that the term "Prime Scots" is exclusively applied to cattle of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, but it is asserted that the primest of the "Prime Scots" are either of pure Aberdeen-Angus breeding, or have a large dash of Aberdeen-Angus blood in them. We do not know a retail butcher who is not ready to affirm on the basis of practical experience that the best class of meat is furnished from the cattle of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. Mr. George Findlay, Lake Co., Illinois, has been the means of unearthing the most valuable information possible on this question from three of the largest handlers of stock and meat in the London markets, namely, Mr. Hicks, the late Mr. P. Tocher, and Mr. W. Cooper, Chairman of the Meat and Cattle section of London Chamber of Commerce. Three more capable authorities could not be appealed to for a decision. Mr. Findlay, it may be explained, in 1899 wrote a contribution to a newspaper on the subject of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the Range, and, in the course of his communication, he pointed out how the term "Prime Scots" was specially applicable to Aberdeenshire, the home of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Another correspondent interpreted Mr. Findlay's meaning to be that he appropriated the term "Prime Scots" for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. In replying to this criticism, Mr. Findlay, after pointing out the mistake, stated that he would not have missed the mark very much had he used the term as applying to the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and proceeded to quote from the three authorities mentioned, to



whom the point had been referred by Mr. Findlay. Mr. Hicks wrote: "There is no doubt that the term 'Prime Scots' now refers entirely to the Aberdeen-Angus cattle grazed in the North of Scotland. Twenty years or more ago, before the demand for black polled cattle arose for America, very few were sent to London, and the term then applied to the Shorthorn cattle grazed in Scotland. The Hereford is a grand ox in his season, but can never compete with the Angus from a butcher's point of view, being so much fatter in the flanks and brisket. Also there is no better ox than the Highlander, but I never saw fifty on one stand yet, and am sure a special quotation has never been made for them." Mr. Tocher wrote: "In my opinion, black polled Scots are the choicest cattle, and command the highest price." Mr. Cooper wrote: "In reply as to what may be fairly considered 'Prime Scots,' while there can be no doubt that polled Angus is what is generally meant when the term is used, still it must not be taken to imply only that breed to the exclusion of say West Highland or the best of cross-bred cattle, carcasses of many of which are very prime and fully deserving to be called 'Prime Scots.' Of course, I am now referring to Scotch-bred and fed cattle. I should further say that from an American point of view undoubtedly the words 'Prime Scots' would be taken to mean polled Angus."

What these London cattlemen say is backed up by authorities in America. There is perhaps no writer on agricultural matters whose poetic and yet highly practical work is read with keener relish on both sides of the Atlantic than that picturesque writer Mr. Joseph E. Wing, of "Breeder's Gazette" fame. A more observant writer than he could scarcely be found, and on this question as to the prime meat producers of America, he gave his verdict in words which cannot be mistaken. In January, 1906, a discussion took place at a meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture as to beef production, and a question was put by a visitor from Colorado. To that question, Mr. Wing replied that probably the very best beef in the world was made from Angus cattle. Such a testimony, terse yet full of meaning, coming from such an authority, cannot but be highly acceptable to breeders of the variety.

What Mr. Wing says is agreed in by some of the largest packers in the American Meat Trade. In the year 1897-98, the Kansas Board of Agriculture conducted extensive inquiries into the question of beef-production in America. One of the questions submitted to the packers for their opinion was:—"Given bunches of steers of about equal age, size, fatness, and

general appearance, would you ordinarily discriminate as to price in favour of any one beef breed, say, Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway, Angus, or Holstein? If so, what breed would you rate highest? what would be the principal grounds for such discrimination? and what would it amount to in price?" In their answer to this question, the G. H. Hammond Company of Chicago stated that the Aberdeen-Angus was the best beef-producing bullock and of the highest value, putting most of its beef on the upper half, having small bones and very little surplus fat. The Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company of Kansas City also decided in favour of the Aberdeen-Angus, and their answer may be given in full. It was as follows: "In buying cattle for our trade in the United States, and especially for export, we give the preference to Angus steers. These, well fattened with corn, will dress from one to two lbs. more per 100 lbs. of live weight than either Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, or Holsteins. Although the Angus may appear very fat, they will show more lean meat and be less wasteful for the retail butcher than animals of any of the other breeds above mentioned; the meat itself will show a better and richer grain, and is very juicy. The Shorthorns come next, and for the same time and same percentage of feed used, will show considerable fat on the outside, but less lean meat. This fat will be in lumps on the outside, and is very unprofitable for the retailer. Galloways and Herefords come next in quality as well as grain. The Holsteins are very undesirable; being coarse, they do not show much grain in the beef, and are especially unprofitable for the retailer. Of the five breeds of cattle mentioned, the Angus is superior to the extent of 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs. live weight." That is the answer of the men whose business it is to know every intricacy of the meat trade; to know the kind of beef that the consumer demands, and to know the variety of cattle from which that kind of beef will be got in greatest quantity, and for which an enhanced price is readily paid.

Another question put to the packers was: "Do you discover that steers of any one of these breeds or their grades have more weight or more of the most valuable meat in their hindquarters than those of the other breeds? If so, what is the breed and to what extent is there a difference?" To that query the answer was made on behalf of the large packing firm of Swift and Company: "We consider that well-matured Angus cattle have a little more of the valuable meat in their hindquarters than those of other breeds of the same ripeness."

Inquiries made by a Canadian body have elicited the same preference for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. One of the witnesses

at the Ontario Agricultural Commission which sat at Toronto in 1880 was Mr. Richard Hall, Cattle Salesman, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Wakefield, who spoke on the comparative value of different breeds. He stated that "of the cattle which comes into the English market, those which rank highest in point of quality are the Aberdeen-Scot. They are the breed known as the Polled Angus. The fat Galloway ranks about equal with the Polled Angus; but a middling Galloway is just about as bad a bullock for a butcher as you can select; he kills very coarse indeed. The Galloway will bring more per pound than any other breed, except the Aberdeen, but he does not cut as streaky as the Polled Angus."

Further evidence, if such is required, of the claim of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be regarded as the "Prime Scots" of America, is furnished by the remarkable record of the breed in the Union Yards of Chicago and other stock-yards throughout the country.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AT AUCTION IN AMERICA

So far as we can ascertain, the first public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America took place at Chicago on September 20, 1882. The cattle were consigned by Messrs. Geary Brothers, Canada, and for a lot of fifteen females, an average was obtained of 750 dollars, and for six bulls, 413 dollars. The highest price of the sale was 800 dollars, given by Mr. Tompkins, El Paso, Illinois, for the bull Rosebery of Ballindalloch, by Justice, and Mr. Tompkins had also one of the highest priced females in the Gavenwood cow Patricia, of the Patience of Corskie family, paying for her 1280 dollars. Messrs. Anderson and Findlay and Mr. G. W. Henry, Kansas, were also purchasers, and it was here that Messrs. Estill and Elliott acquired the Lady Ida cow, Blue Ribbon, bred at Gavenwood, Scotland, at 1550 dollars. From her they bred the well-known family of Woodland Blackbirds, which even up to the present day are held in such high reputation by breeders.

On October 12, 1882, a sale took place at Kansas City of cattle imported by Mr. A. B. Matthews, when twenty-five animals brought an average of 655 dollars.

The year 1883 saw a large volume of business, comparatively speaking, in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, no less than 300 head being sold at public sales. The average was 515 dollars, and was the highest average made by any breed. A rather notable sale of that year took place at Kansas City, when Waterside Blackcap was sold by Messrs. Gudgell and

Simpson to Messrs. Geary Brothers at 2050 dollars; Blackbird of Corskie 2nd by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Hillhurst to Mr. T. A. Fletcher at Indianapolis at the same figure; and Pride of Aberdeen 20th, also by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, to Mr. Stephen Peery, Trenton, Mo., at 1950 dollars.

Among the sales to be noted as occurring in 1884 was that held by Mr. T. W. Harvey of Turlington Stock Farm. This was the first of many sales held of the Turlington cattle, which did so much to maintain the quality of the American herds. At it there were sold six bulls and three cows. The whole of the latter were acquired by Messrs. J. S. and W. R. Goodwin, Beloit, Kansas, who had the previous year joined the ranks of the Aberdeen-Angus breeders in America.

It will not be necessary to enter further into details as to the early sales, but, as showing both the numbers dealt with each year and the returns made, the following table of figures giving the results of the public sales for a period of years up to date may be given :

| Year. | No. Sold. | Average Price. |
|-------|-----------|----------------|
| 1892  | 257       | \$165.15       |
| 1893  | 107       | 74.32          |
| 1894  | 107       | 99.44          |
| 1895  | 37        | 89.49          |
| 1896  | 45        | 99.59          |
| 1897  | 147       | 166.70         |
| 1898  | 370       | 153.79         |
| 1899  | 512       | 234.77         |
| 1900  | 541       | 288.48         |
| 1901  | 1146      | 236.10         |
| 1902  | 1065      | 259.80         |
| 1903  | 1041      | 220.15         |
| 1904  | 932       | 132.80         |
| 1905  | 1084      | 130.35         |
| 1906  | 1259      | 154.90         |
| 1907  | 1119      | 134.75         |
| 1908  | 955       | 165.10         |
| 1909  | 935       | 189.00         |

As a matter of interest, there may here be given the sales of the highest priced representatives of the breed. At his sale at Chicago in February, 1902 (when twenty-four imported animals made an average of 1235 dollars, and eighty-two head 650 dollars), Colonel M. A. Judy sold the Ballinalloch-bred, six-year-old bull Prince Ito at 9100 dollars, the purchasers being Messrs. B. R. Pierce and Son, Creston. At the same sale, Colonel Judy sold the Blackbird yearling heifer Blackcap Judy to Mr. C. H. Gardiner, of Blandinsville, for 6300 dollars. These are the highest prices ever paid publicly for a bull or a female of the breed. In March, 1899, the five-year-old bull Gay Lad was sold by Messrs. J. Evans, junr., and Son to Mr.

Thomas Mattinson, junr., South Charleston, at 3050 dollars, and a year later the ten-months-old bull Black Knight of Estill 9th was sold by Mr. Wallace Estill to Mr. W. B. Seeley, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, at 2100 dollars. In regard to females, other high prices which have been reached are 3010 dollars paid to Messrs. Baker and Smith, Mount Vernon, Iowa, by Messrs. Cantine Brothers and Stevenson—who in recent years have also imported pretty largely from Britain—for the six-year-old Blackbird Wellington 2nd, in April, 1902; and 2800 dollars paid to Mr. Wallace Estill for the five-year-old Lucia Estill by Mr. W. A. M'Henry in March, 1900.

#### AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK

In all this work of development which we have briefly sketched in the foregoing pages devoted to the fortunes of the breed in America, the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association naturally took a large part. Since its institution twenty-six years ago, the Association has been worked on lines which further the interests of the breed. Its main object has been, of course, as that of every record Association ought to be, the keeping of a correct record of pedigrees, and safeguarding the interests of breeders in this respect. The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has, however, been able to accomplish much more than this, and it is questionable if any Association of similar size and resources has been so active in taking practical measures for popularising the breed, and encouraging the breeders.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was organised at a meeting of breeders and owners convened for that purpose on November 21, 1883. By that time, over two thousand head of cattle had been imported from Britain, and had been scattered over all the beef-producing districts of the country. As showing the steady development which has marked the presence of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America, it may be stated that, twenty years after the inauguration of the Association, it was estimated that there were 50,000 pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the country. This, of course, was irrespective altogether of the thousands of high grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the breeding lots on the ranges, and in the feed lots of the farms of the corn belt, and refers entirely to the cattle registered or eligible for registration in the Herd Book.

The petition for the Charter was signed by William T. Holt, Charles Gudgell, H. W. Elliott, and A. B. Matthews,

and the Charter of Incorporation of the Association was granted under the Statutes of the State of Illinois on November 26, 1883, ten years after the first importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle into America, namely, the consignment of 1873 by Mr. George Grant, Kansas. In the Charter of Incorporation it is set forth that the particular objects for which the association was formed were the collecting, verifying, preserving, and publishing of the pedigrees of the breed of cattle known as Aberdeen-Angus, so as to maintain unimpaired the purity of the breed, and to take such steps as would best promote the interests of the breed in America. The directors selected to manage the affairs of the association for the first year were W. T. Holt, Denver, Colorado; John Geary, London, Canada; H. C. Burleigh, Bassalboro', Maine; Charles Gudgell, Independence, Missouri; Abiel Leonard, Mount Leonard, Missouri; Stephen Peary, Trenton, Missouri; Wallace Estill, Estill, Missouri; A. M. Fletcher, Indianapolis, Indiana; and Abner Graves, Dow City, Iowa. Mr. Holt was elected the first president, Mr. Burleigh the vice-president, and Mr. Charles Gudgell, whose name is so closely associated with the official organisation of the Hereford Breeders' Association, was elected secretary and treasurer. In this position he remained for about five years, being succeeded in 1888 by Mr. Thomas M'Farlane, then of Iowa City, Iowa, during whose long connection with the association it grew to large dimensions. In 1890 the offices of the Association were removed from Iowa to Harvey, Illinois, and in 1902 the Association shifted to their new quarters in the Live Stock Record Building, No. 17, Exchange Avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. In 1907, Mr. M'Farlane was succeeded in the office of secretary by Mr. Charles Gray, formerly secretary to the Galloway Cattle Society.

In the office of president, Mr. Holt has been succeeded by such gentlemen as H. C. Burleigh, Vassalboro'; A. M. Fletcher, Indianapolis; George Geary, London, Canada; T. W. Harvey, Turlington; W. A. M'Henry, Denison; H. W. Elliot, Estill; Wallace Estill, Estill; E. S. Burwell; M. L. Evans, Iowa; O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville; L. M'Whorter, Aledo; W. F. Dickinson, Redwood Falls; L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington; E. T. Davis, Iowa; J. S. Goodwin, Chicago; and W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa; George Stevenson, jun., Waterville; and M. A. Judy, West Lebanon; while at present the President is Mr. C. E. Marvin, Kentucky.

At the second meeting of the Association in 1884 it was reported that there were sixty-nine members, but by the time the first volume of the Herd Book made its appearance in

1886, the membership had increased to one hundred and twelve.

It may be of interest to give the following particulars regarding the location of the members, bringing out most forcibly, as it does, the growth in numbers and the spread of the area over which the Aberdeen-Angus breed gained a footing. When the first volume of the Herd Book appeared there were, as stated, one hundred and twelve members. The best way may be to give the figures for that year, and in parallel lines give the figures for 1893, ten years after the starting of the Association; and for 1909, twenty-six years after the Association was started.

| State.            | Year          |     | 1893. |     | 1909. |      |
|-------------------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|
|                   | 1883 to 1886. |     |       |     |       |      |
| Illinois ...      | ...           | 18  | ...   | 78  | ...   | 329  |
| Dakota ...        | ...           | 2   | ...   | 4   | ...   | 69   |
| Missouri ...      | ...           | 28  | ...   | 33  | ...   | 62   |
| Michigan ...      | ...           | 3   | ...   | 2   | ...   | 12   |
| New York ...      | ...           | 3   | ...   | 6   | ...   | 7    |
| Colorado ...      | ...           | 3   | ...   | 11  | ...   | 22   |
| Maine ...         | ...           | 2   | ...   | 1   | ...   | 2    |
| Indiana ...       | ...           | 4   | ...   | 13  | ...   | 11   |
| Oregon ...        | ...           | 3   | ...   | 8   | ...   | 10   |
| California ...    | ...           | 1   | ...   | 2   | ...   | 2    |
| New Jersey ...    | ...           | 1   | ...   | 1   | ...   | 1    |
| Kansas ...        | ...           | 8   | ...   | 12  | ...   | 77   |
| Iowa ...          | ...           | 11  | ...   | 46  | ...   | 426  |
| Ohio ...          | ...           | 3   | ...   | 11  | ...   | 69   |
| Minnesota ...     | ...           | 4   | ...   | 13  | ...   | 52   |
| Nebraska ...      | ...           | 2   | ...   | 10  | ...   | 73   |
| Pennsylvania ...  | ...           | 1   | ...   | 4   | ...   | 10   |
| Wisconsin ...     | ...           | 2   | ...   | 5   | ...   | 32   |
| Montana ...       | ...           | 1   | ...   | 5   | ...   | 7    |
| Massachusetts ... | ...           | 1   | ...   | —   | ...   | —    |
| Wyoming ...       | ...           | 1   | ...   | 1   | ...   | —    |
| Kentucky ...      | ...           | —   | ...   | 1   | ...   | 17   |
| New Mexico ...    | ...           | —   | ...   | 1   | ...   | 1    |
| Texas ...         | ...           | —   | ...   | 3   | ...   | 22   |
| Vermont ...       | ...           | —   | ...   | 2   | ...   | 2    |
| Washington ...    | ...           | —   | ...   | 1   | ...   | 3    |
| West Virginia ... | ...           | —   | ...   | 3   | ...   | 12   |
| Idaho ...         | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 3    |
| Oklahoma ...      | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 4    |
| Tennessee ...     | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 8    |
| Mississippi ...   | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 6    |
| Virginia ...      | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 7    |
| Maryland ...      | ...           | —   | ...   | —   | ...   | 2    |
| Canada ...        | ...           | 10  | ...   | 15  | ...   | 36   |
| Total ...         | ...           | 112 | ...   | 292 | ...   | 1496 |

At the inception of the Association, the membership was limited to 200, but by 1888 it was found necessary to remove that limitation, and to make the membership unlimited. The progress made in the membership has been steady, reaching

over 1000 three years ago, while at present the Association is endeavouring to double its membership of 1300 active members, an effort which so far has met with the most gratifying results, the membership at the close of 1909 being 1989.

In the first volume of the Herd Book there were recorded 5200 entries. Of the animals represented by these, 2802 were owned by 362 Scotch and English owners, while 2398 were owned by 178 American owners. By the time the second volume came to be issued in 1888, the American owners had increased to 608. Altogether, there have been published fifteen volumes of the Herd Book, the entries in each being :—

| No. of Volume. | Date.                         | Total No. of Entries. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 ... ..       | 1886 ... ..                   | 5200                  |
| 2 ... ..       | 1888 ... ..                   | 4600                  |
| 3 ... ..       | September 1888 to June 1890   | 2700                  |
| 4 ... ..       | June 1890 to February 1892    | 3000                  |
| 5 ... ..       | February 1892 to July 1893    | 3000                  |
| 6 ... ..       | July 1893 to March 1895       | 3000                  |
| 7 ... ..       | March 1895 to October 1896    | 3000                  |
| 8 ... ..       | October 1896 to February 1898 | 3500                  |
| 9 ... ..       | March 1898 to March 1899      | 4500                  |
| 10 ... ..      | April 1899 to April 1900      | 4500                  |
| 11 ... ..      | April 1900 to January 1901    | 4500                  |
| 12 ... ..      | February 1901 to May 1902     | 11,000                |

In all subsequent volumes the number of entries was 12,000 each, and with Vol. xviii., which registered cattle prior to April, 1909, the total was brought up to 124,500.

These figures show at a glance the steady and the rapid development of the breed in America, and there will be noted the comparatively short period in the course of which so many as 12,000 entries are received and issued in Herd Book form.

The Association has done a great amount of work in the way of fostering the showing both of breeding stock and of fat stock, this constituting, of course, the best way of popularising the breed, and of creating familiarity with its characteristics. At the second meeting, in 1884, the Association passed a resolution laying a tax of half a dollar per head on all pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by members of the Association, for the purpose of forming a Fat Stock show fund. In these early days the funds had to be very carefully husbanded, but in 1890 it was resolved to set aside \$3000 for the World's Fair which was to take place in 1893. The state of the funds, thanks to the increasing membership, and to the fact that the entrance fee had been raised from \$10 to \$20, warranted this being done, and subsequent years



have seen large sums spent in prizes for the leading fairs and Fat Stock shows. Details of these need not be given, but it may be mentioned that at the last annual meeting, in 1909, the Association allocated a sum of \$16,125 in the form of special premiums at fairs and shows.

The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of nine Directors, three of whom retire annually, while the annual meetings are held in Chicago the week of the American International Fat Stock show.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE IN ARGENTINA

The position of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Argentina, and the vast possibilities for the breed in the near future in that great beef-producing country, where scarcely a fourth of the available pastures have yet been occupied, form subjects of outstanding importance to the breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle both in Britain and in America. That there is a growing demand for cattle of the breed from that country is abundantly evident, and it would be well that, in their own interests, breeders kept the estancieros of the Republic fully informed of the doings of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Those who have made a special study of the subject are agreed that there is a vast field for the breed in the Argentine. In some of the northern provinces a difficulty has been experienced because of the excessive heat, which has been found to have a bad effect on the Shorthorn. This has caused a delay in the process of grading up the native races, but the growing value of the cattle industry is spurring farmers on to make further efforts with other breeds, notably the Aberdeen-Angus, which has been found more suitable. From the facts which have been brought forward, the conviction is said to be spreading that the Shorthorn is not suitable for the northern districts. The Aberdeen-Angus, being more thrifty and hardy in its natural state, is accordingly gaining ground in the estimation of breeders, and it is becoming abundantly evident that the breed will meet with a large demand not only for the low temperature and hard grasses of the southern lands, but also for the hot regions of the north—Corrientes, the North of Santa Fe, the Chaco, Formosa, Tucuman Salta, and Santiago del Estero. We are informed by those who have made special inquiries on the spot in regard to these matters, that the whole of the south—namely, from the Rio Negro, to Tierra del Fuego, more than forty thousand square miles of Patagonian land—is unfitted for the Shorthorns, while under the cold conditions that exist there

and the scanty feed that is available, a thrifty rustler like the Aberdeen-Angus ought to give eminent satisfaction. 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 such of Nature's own frugal brood as the Aberdeen-Angus.

The breeds of cattle most esteemed for their thrift, hardiness and vigour have an immediate and immense scope in Argentina, and filling the bill so admirably in these respects, it would be well that Aberdeen-Angus cattle did not suffer from want of information on what they have done in those countries where they have been put to the severest tests.

One of the largest handlers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Argentina was Mr. W. R. Grant, Santa Catalina, who died recently, and his business is now carried on by his son. The late Mr. Grant, about 1876, took out his first Aberdeen-Angus bull. When the bull arrived, a number of his friends, when they saw an animal without horns and black, came to him and said: "Why, Grant, what do you mean by bringing an animal like that here? Are you mad? What is the use of bringing an animal like that here—without horns and black?" Mr. Grant, however, brought the progeny forward, and put them into the market, and not only did buyers come to see them, but a number of breeders in South America came forward and looked at them, and they all declared without exception that they never saw a finer lot of cattle in South America. And not only that, but the cattle were sold at a higher price than any other breed. Mr. Grant could have sold a hundred Aberdeen-Angus bulls the following day. He states that he had "very uphill work to establish the breed in South America, but that he had been able to convince farmers that the polled Angus breed was really the very best on the face of the earth. For instance, they did not house their cattle out there. The Shorthorn animals were very pretty to look at, and did well where there was plenty of pasture and a nice warm climate, but when they were left out to the mercies of the weather, with frost and very little pasture, they could not resist the cold. The polled Angus cattle, on the other hand, could live out there in any kind of weather."

What was apparently the first importation of a breeding herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle into Argentina, took place in 1885, when Mr. J. S. Ritchie, Chascomus, Buenos Ayres, who had early emigrated to South America from his native county of Fifeshire, was on a visit to this country. One of the places

he visited was Corskellie, Banffshire, and while there, Mr. Adam, the tenant, drove him to Collithie, where Mr. Bruce maintains a fine herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, founded by purchases in 1875 and 1876. The visitor was much impressed by what he saw, and there was subsequently in that same year sent him three heifer and bull calves. These may be taken to have been the pioneers of the breed in the Argentine, and it was not long before they began their mission. At the port of landing, the cattle were seen by a gentleman who held large estancias in the country, and who had never seen cattle of the breed before. So impressed was he with the cattle and with their suitability for the country, that, through his agent in England, he obtained the services of Mr. Bruce in securing for him a lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We give these details as we believe breeders will be interested to know the beginnings of a trade to Argentina which has been of no small benefit to the breed, and which may yet prove even more remunerative.

What Aberdeen-Angus cattle have done in such a country, for instance, as America, they can also do in Argentina. Mr. Grant's words indicate that there they are entitled, as in America, to the term "market toppers," and that they are good growers on ordinary feed may be gathered from such a fact as that in May, 1902, Mr. Grant reported that he had just sold three hundred fat Aberdeen-Angus steers of an average weight of 1400 lbs., the cattle being fed on natural grass. This, of course, was only one of very many lots that had thus been turned out for the market. At the Fat Stock show at Palermo in the autumn of 1901, a pen of Aberdeen-Angus crosses carried off the championship—an indication that the pre-eminence of the fleshing properties of the Aberdeen-Angus, so outstanding in British and American Fat Stock shows, does not fail to appear in South American cattle competitions.

That other characteristics are common to the breed in whatever land Aberdeen-Angus cattle are found, is evident from the following, with which we may fittingly enough close our notes respecting Argentina: The Manager, Mr. C. Hope, of the Nelson's New River Plate Meat Company, wrote to Senor Guerrero, the proprietor of the estancia "La Postrera," as follows: "In reply to your letter asking for particulars concerning the result of the Aberdeen-Angus bullocks bought by me for the factory of Messrs. Nelson and Co., I have the pleasure of giving you the opinion of the butcher who dressed them. He informs me that he has never had occasion to kill better animals, nor of better flesh, either in England or Scotland. In fact, he was very highly pleased with the animals.

The Polled Angus have exceeded 1000 silos (equal to nearly a ton) live weight." It is believed that in the near future the demand for the breed in Argentina will greatly increase.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE IN AUSTRALASIA

No record of Aberdeen-Angus cattle would be complete without a reference to the breed and what it has accomplished in the British Colonies of Australasia, where alike in the fertile regions of New Zealand, and in those parts of Australia subjected to the ravages of drought, characteristics have been brought out which go to enhance the value of the breed.

Taking Australasia as a whole, it would appear that New Zealand led the way in its adoption of the breed which has now come to occupy the leading place among the beef breeds of that country, just as it has done in Britain and in America. The first introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to New Zealand was carried out by the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, who about 1863 imported a bull and three cows mostly of Tillyfour breeding. In 1875, the company made a second shipment of two bulls and three cows from the herds of the Earl of Airlie, Cortachy Castle, and Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour. In 1883, a couple of bulls and a heifer were exported, the Company thus finding that their first object in the introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, namely, the improvement of the ordinary grade stock of the country, was being successfully accomplished. Reporting on the herd in 1885, the manager of the Company stated: "We have a good demand for polled bulls in Australia, and I have no trouble in disposing of our surplus at satisfactory prices. The Aberdeen-Angus cross is doing very well in Queensland and New South Wales." The New Zealand Agricultural Company also established a very selectly bred herd, and, generally speaking, it may be said that the other herds in New Zealand sprang from these two herds. During past years, large numbers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been imported to Australia from New Zealand. One of the best-known breeders in New Zealand is Mr. Roberts, Gladbrook Farm, Otago, who, in the end of 1909, recruited his herd by exporting two exceptionally fine bulls, a Lady Ida from Dalmore and an Erica from Doonholm.

So far as can be ascertained, it was the late Mr. Thompson, at one time Principal of the Hawkesbury College and of Dookie College in Victoria—a pupil, by the way, of William M'Combie of Tillyfour—who first introduced Aberdeen-Angus cattle into Australia. In 1870, Mr. Kayne, of Messrs.

Kayne and Butchard, Melbourne, while in Scotland, selected from the herd at Tillyfour two bulls and six cows and heifers, while other two bulls were also added to the consignment, which found its way into the hands of Mr. Pretty, Maribyrong, Melbourne. The Tillyfour lot were in 1871 acquired by him at £1200 for the lot. The other two bulls were put up to auction, when one was purchased by a farmer in Victoria at £200; and in subsequent years stocks off this bull were often seen in the Melbourne fat cattle market, creating a keen competition from the butchers at all times. The second bull, which was from Mains of Kelly, was injured when being taken out of the ship; but, notwithstanding this, he was sold at £95 to go to New Zealand. By the year 1888 the number of Aberdeen-Angus cattle had so increased that it was resolved to establish a Herd Book of the breed. In the same year the championship of all the beef breeds at the Melbourne Show was won by an Aberdeen-Angus cow, by the bull Robin Hood, one of the early imports from the Earl of Airlie's herd to New Zealand. In the year 1889, the year following the winning of the grand championship over all beef breeds, the prize at the National Agricultural Society's show for the best group of five animals most suitable for beef-producing purposes was won by a group of Aberdeen-Angus. In connection with this same show it was reported: "As Polled Angus cattle become better known, it is noticeable that they gain more admirers, and not a few are to be found who now express the opinion that they are the coming cattle for Australia. This may be a sanguine view to take, but certainly the animals shown at the National Agricultural Society's Show have many valuable points to recommend them to notice, while it is also a significant fact that the prize for fat oxen was awarded to a pair of half-bred Angus bullocks, beating several pens of Shorthorns."

What the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were doing in the show-yards of Britain and America, they were doing throughout Australasia. They were proving, too, their hardiness of constitution, for it was reported that, in some of the coldest districts of Australia, in an exceptionally severe winter, Aberdeen-Angus cattle were doing satisfactorily when other breeds were dying in scores from cold and starvation.

A glance round may be taken at the shows of 1904. Of the Brisbane Show, Queensland, it was reported: "The entries in Aberdeen-Angus classes were confined to the fat stock sections. Mr. Hogarth, of Balgownie, yarded three of the primest bullocks that have been seen in Australia for many a day. They had great substance and quality, were

evenly covered all over with the best of flesh; they were absolutely free from waste or coarseness, and being level, low, lengthy, smooth, and symmetrical, they had the largest crowd of admirers in the show-yard. This breed of cattle is in strong demand throughout Queensland, and Mr. Hogarth's action in yarding his exhibits up to concert pitch will not be likely to lower the value or lessen the demand for them for years to come. In fact, it was very freely expressed throughout the show-yard that in ten years' time the Aberdeen-Angus cattle will take the leading position for station cattle throughout the state. The late drought left that on record." Then there was the Melbourne Show, in connection with which it was stated that "the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were poorly represented in the show-ring; but when they entered the arena of the sale-yard there was the strongest competition for them that had ever been witnessed in Australia. Every animal was sold, and what is more cheerful, as far as the welfare of the breed is concerned, they found their way into new hands—that is, of people who had not patronised them before. Every one seemed to want Aberdeen-Angus cattle, but they are as scarce as gold. A very fair proportion of the bulls found their way to South Australia, the best of them being purchased by the Hon. John Lewis, one of the leading pastoralists in that State, and one of the best judges of stock in Australia."

Of another part of Australasia it is reported:—"Quite an animated scene was observable throughout Wednesday afternoon in one part of the cattle section at the Hobart Show (Tasmania), produced by the crowd of people attracted mostly with a practical turn of mind to the stalls where Mr. W. G. Grubb's Aberdeen-Angus cattle were on exhibition. This grower has sent to the show from Strathroy a thoroughly representative collection of these valuable cattle, numbering in all about twenty, and all prize stud stock that have repeatedly won prizes in the north and elsewhere. The bulls, Best Man of Benton and Sultan 2nd, huge mountains of beef, with their glossy, silky, black coats, had quite a crowd looking at them all day, giving the two herdsman plenty to do in looking after their charges. The wealth of flesh they carry on their symmetrical forms is marvellous."

Coming to more recent times, there may be noted the achievements of the breed at the show in 1906 in Sydney, when Mr. John Moir won the male championship with Lord Fyvie, by Dr. Clement Stephenson's Best Man of Benton, and the female championship with a calf by this bull which at eight months old gave a return of 897 lbs., and which

was the seventeenth calf of her twenty-year-old dam. At two years seven months old the bull Lord Fyvie weighed 2197 lbs., and he was sold at £350, this constituting the highest price ever paid for an Aberdeen-Angus bull bred in these Colonies.

New Zealand is, and for years will be, the breeding *dépôt* of pure Aberdeen-Angus cattle as far as Australia is concerned. In that vast island continent, however, the breed is now extensively represented as follows: In Queensland, by Mr. Hogarth of Balgownie, Pittsworth; in New South Wales, by Messrs. White Bros., of Edinglassie, Musselbrook; in Victoria, by Mr. Mackinnon of Marida, Yallock, Boorcou; in South Australia by the Hon. John Lewis, of Adelaide; in Tasmania, by Mr. W. C. Grubb, Toolarne; and in West Australia they have also got a foot in. It must not be considered that these gentlemen are by any means the only patrons of the breed in Australia. There are many other breeders who have equal claims to notice, and the labours of those—referred to in a subsequent chapter of this History—who have striven to show that an Aberdeen-Angus milker is not a freak of nature ought not to be the least valued. But the pastoralists whose names have been mentioned measure their holdings by the square mile, and number their cattle by the thousand. In fact, they are the leading pastoralists in Australia, and it is not likely that they would pin their faith to any breed of cattle they did not think the best.

These quotations and ascertained facts should be sufficient to show how well Aberdeen-Angus cattle are meeting the cattle requirements of Australasia. They certainly afford another proof of the assertion which is confidently made that in whatever country Aberdeen-Angus cattle have got an opportunity, they have made for themselves a distinctive mark on the cattle-breeding history of that country.

#### A WORLD-WIDE BREED

We have already made reference to the establishment and development of the breed in North and South America, and in Australasia. There are, however, other countries to which the native cattle of the North-East of Scotland have been introduced, and that too with conspicuous success.

Many of the countries on the continent of Europe have become homes of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. As long ago as 1855, when there was held the first International Exhibition at Paris, Monsieur Dutrone exhibited an Aberdeen-Angus

bull, bred by Sir James Carnegie. Monsieur Dutrone was an ardent admirer of the Polled cattle, and had a herd of them at Trousseauville, near Dives. To Sweden, too, and Russia, Aberdeen-Angus cattle have penetrated, while a good few representatives are to be found in Germany, whither in 1875 six heifers and a bull were sent, these being followed the next year by a lot of twenty heifers. From time to time at varying intervals fresh consignments have been sent from Britain to that country.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago some Aberdeen-Angus cattle were introduced to China, and a few years later there are records showing the introduction of the breed to India. Even in the Sandwich Islands, away in the North Pacific, there are Aberdeen-Angus cattle, for as early as 1881, eight animals, four bulls and four heifers, were purchased by the Wainai Ranch Company there. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, whose herd dates from 1835, sent a bull, Alfred, to Demarara, in the north of South America, and we note it specially as it brings out the hardy nature of the breed. Along with this Aberdeen-Angus bull, there were sent out bulls of the Hereford, Devon, Shorthorn, and Ayrshire breed. Some of the bulls died on the voyage, and all of them succumbed in that trying climate except Alfred, which remained for several years quite healthy and vigorous. We have it from planters from Demarara that half-bred sires from Aberdeen-Angus bulls were held in the highest possible estimation there. Jamaica and other islands in the West Indies have also been made acquainted with Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Of recent years a good few Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been sent from Britain to South Africa, but it should also be kept in mind that the enterprising breeders in New Zealand are making a strong bid for the supply of this market, and are also sending Aberdeen-Angus cattle to Argentina. Only a few years ago a consignment of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was sent out from Britain to the order of the Transvaal Government Experimental Farm, and good results have followed to the breed from the presence of its representatives in that fine pastoral country. Then to East Africa, where few, if any, British breeds of cattle had previously been sent, Aberdeen-Angus cattle have also been introduced, within the last two or three years, through the agency of the British East African Protectorate's Agricultural Department, who are at present carrying out experiments in cattle breeding and feeding at their farm near Nairobi. The South African Stud Book, the first volume of which was published in 1907, shows the existence of a number of herds both in Cape Colony,



the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony. A correspondent in Rhodesia, writing in June, 1908, states: "I am in a position to state that the Aberdeen-Angus breed is coming into very marked favour with a number of the largest stock-owners here. The specimen or two that the late Mr. Rhodes brought out have given remarkably good results, and at the Transvaal Experimental Farm at Potchefstroom the Aberdeen-Angus bulls have given the best results among all the different breeds that were tried there."

From the year 1887 onwards, it is easier to indicate the countries whence Aberdeen-Angus cattle have gone from Britain, as at that time export certificates were rendered necessary. These records show that from 1887 up to the end of 1909 there had been exported from Great Britain Aberdeen-Angus cattle to the following countries: 860 to Argentina; 718 to the United States of America, and Canada; 90 to various parts of Africa; 50 to New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania; and smaller numbers to France, Spain, Demarara, Jamaica, Spain, and Norway.

It will be admitted that this is a wonderful record, especially in view of the fact that the official life of the breed, as marked by the institution of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, extends but a few years beyond a quarter of a century. It is a record of which Aberdeen-Angus breeders may be justly proud, brought about as it has been by the repeated triumphs of the breed, and by the well-ascertained fact of its certainty to excel under any circumstances to which it may be subjected in its adopted homes.

## CHAPTER XII

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED.

THE reader will already have obtained glimpses of the chief characteristics of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Youatt's testimony to the early development of rapidly fattening-properties in the Angus Doddies has been quoted. The very high character given by Messrs. Williamson, the chief Aberdeenshire cattle-dealers and cattle-breeders of a hundred years ago, to the beef-producing and paying qualities of the Buchan Humlies as far back as 1810 has also been indicated.

From the earliest accounts of the Aberdeen-Angus polls, it would seem that they were even then noted for symmetry of form, and that some of them were comparatively small in size. It would seem also that they have always been thick, low-set, round, very compact, fine in the bone, with soft hair, mellow skin, rich colour of flesh, fine head, hardy constitution, and great aptitude to fatten, their beef being of the finest quality, and beautifully mixed. The polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle of to-day are just magnified animals of the same type. Most of the good points they formerly possessed have been still further developed, and brought to a higher condition of usefulness; while some defects that characterised the breed a hundred and thirty years ago have been wholly or partially removed. There was a very great improvement in size during the last century. They are now large cattle—scarcely inferior, indeed, in weight to any other variety in the country. At a casual glance they seem decidedly smaller than average Shorthorns; but on closer examination, or on the scales, the difference is generally found to be much less than had at first sight been supposed, and often disappears altogether. As a rule polled animals are lower-set, or thicker and more compact, than average Shorthorns—the latter being more pointy, and longer in the legs.

The ancient symmetry of the breed has been more than maintained, and now in this respect it is surpassed by no other breed in the British Isles, or perhaps anywhere else. Writing

in 1882, it was remarked: "A really good northern poll leaves very little to be desired in the symmetry of its parts. The improved race have wider and better sprung ribs than their ancestors had, and are also longer and better filled up from the hooks backwards, as well as more richly fleshed, finer in the bone, of superior quality, and sweeter and more gay, especially about the head. Their general fattening properties too, notably in regard to early maturity, have been very greatly improved. Some admirers of the breed, who have a distinct recollection of the animals that gained fame in show-yards twenty-five or thirty years ago, maintain that, in comparison with these, the show-yard animals of to-day exhibit little or no improvement. They admit that there has been great improvement in the rank and file of the breed, and that a much greater number of good specimens are seen in the show-yards now than formerly; but some of those celebrated animals that a quarter of a century ago enlisted their warm admiration, have never in their eyes been excelled. The same statements have been heard in regard to almost every breed of live stock in the country; but while in some instances they may be perfectly accurate, we believe that as a rule they are not so. One judges all things by comparison; and it is believed that as one watches the progress of a breed that is being constantly improved, the standard of comparison becomes higher unconsciously. One cannot help believing, especially if full value be given to character or appearance of breeding, that better animals of the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed have been shown within recent years than were to be seen a quarter of a century ago; and it is probably not far wrong to attribute the contrary impression, which has been mentioned, to the fact that those who hold that opinion have not made full allowance for the higher standard of comparison which their long experience must almost of necessity have brought them to apply."

In general form a model polled animal differs considerably from a model Shorthorn. Both should be lengthy, deep, wide, even, proportionate, and cylindrical. The polled animal, however, should be more truly cylindrical in the body than the Shorthorn. Its points should be more quickly rounded off; or, in other words, the frame of the polled animal is not so fully drawn out to the square as that of the Shorthorn. Critics pointed out in some of the best polled animals of about half a century ago a tendency to approach too nearly to the square type of the Shorthorn. In a beef-producing animal, a broad, square frame can hardly be said to be a blemish; for if it is thoroughly well covered all over, it will carry more beef

than a rounder frame. A compact, well-rounded frame, however, has always been a leading characteristic of the polled breed, and the main reason why a square Shorthorn-looking frame is objected to in a polled animal is, that such a form is foreign to the breed. The admirers of the breed claim for it valuable natural properties not found to an equal extent in any other breed; and they fear that should the breed lose its characteristically natural appearance, it may also lose its superiority in those valuable properties—"the genuine article should always bear its trade-mark." Careful improvers of the breed are specially particular as to the hindquarters. While they aim at developing long, level, thick, deep quarters, they also strive to retain the rounded appearance which was originally one of the dominant characteristics of the breed.

The head of the polled male should not be large, but should be handsome and neatly set on. The muzzle should be fine; the nostrils wide; the distance from the nostrils to the eyes of only moderate length; the eyes mild, large, and expressive; the poll high; the ears of fair size, lively, and well covered with hair; the throat clean, with no development of skin and flesh beneath the jaws, which should not be heavy; the neck pretty long, clean, and rising from the head to the shoulder-top, and surmounted by a moderate "crest," which contributes to masculine appearance—a desirable point in a bull. The neck should pass neatly and evenly into the body, with full neck-vein. The shoulder-blades should lie well backwards, fitting neatly *into* the body, and not lying awkwardly *outside* it: they should show no undue prominence on the shoulder-top, on the points, or at the elbow. An upright shoulder in cattle is generally accompanied by a light waist—an important, and in all breeds a much too common, defect. The chest should be wide and deep, so as to give plenty of room for lung-development. The bosom should stand well forward between the fore-legs, and underneath should be well-covered with flesh and fat. The crops should be full and level, with no falling off behind them; the ribs well sprung, springing out barrel-like, and neatly joined to the crops and loins; the back level and broad; the loins broad and strong; the hook-bones not too wide—narrower than in an average Shorthorn; the quarters long, even, and rounded, with no hollow from the hooks to the tail; the tail should come neatly out of the body, not too far up the back, and not higher at the root than the line of the back. A high tail-head was to some extent characteristic of the ancient polled breed, but it is one of the defects that have been removed by the more scientific systems of breeding now pursued.

The tail should hang straight down, close to the body all the way till it comes near to the level of the flank. On both sides of the tail the quarters should turn away in a rounded manner, swelling out downwards, and ultimately passing into thick, deep thighs. The twist should be full, and the hind-legs set well apart, and not detached from the body until the level of the flank is reached. The flank should be full and soft, so that a good handful may be got out of it. The bottom line should be as even as the top and side lines: and the bones of the legs fine, flat, and clean, with plenty of muscles and flesh above the knees on the fore-legs. The body should stand neatly and gracefully on the legs; and when the animal is stationary, the fore-legs should be perfectly straight, and the hind-legs very slightly bent forwards below the hock. All over the frame there should be a rich and even coating of flesh. Even the hook-bones, and other prominent parts, should be well covered; and above all, there should be no patchiness—no hollows, and no rolls of hard flesh, with spaces of soft useless fat between them, such as are always found in a patchy animal. Except in rare cases, the skin is fairly thick, but soft and pliable: it ought to be so free over the ribs, as that one could fill one's hand of it. The hair is, as a rule, not long, but fairly thick and soft; and in the best animals shows two growths, or rather two lengths—one short and thick, and the other longer and thinner. When walking, a good animal of the breed presents a very compact, graceful, and symmetrical appearance. Indeed it is fairly enough claimed for the breed that in these and in some other respects it has hardly any equals, and no superiors. The above description refers more correctly to bulls than to cows. The latter, of course, differ considerably in character. The head is much finer; the neck thinner and cleaner, with no crest; the shoulder-top sharper; the bone altogether finer; the skin not quite so thick; the udder large, and milk-vessels large and well-defined.

In appearance, as well as in other characteristics, the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed differs substantially from the polled Galloway race. The former has lived under a dry cold climate, and has been fed in the house during a large part of the year. The latter has its home in a moist climate, and has spent much more of its time in the open fields. The differences between the two are just such as might be expected from their different conditions of life. The Galloway, as already noted, has a thicker skin and stronger coat of hair, and has altogether a slightly more shaggy appearance than the northern polled cattle, and does not mature quite so quickly.

A description of a typical Aberdeen-Angus bull was given

in a paper read at an agricultural meeting by Mr. George J. Walker in 1872, as follows—Colour, black; head neatly put on; clean throat and sweet muzzle; not over long 'twixt the eye and nose; eye bright and prominent; ear moderately sized; good breadth betwixt the eyes, and poll high; neck a good length and clean, a little but not over full on top; chest full and deep; legs short, but not so as to give the animal a dumpy appearance; bone clean and free from coarseness; shoulders not too full, and top free from sharpness but not over broad; back level and straight; ribs well sprung; deep barrel; well ribbed down towards hook; full behind shoulder; hooks level but not too broad for other proportions; and well and evenly fleshed at tail; twist full and long and well fleshed down but not protruding behind; tail of moderate thickness and mellow to the touch; body fully developed, and the animal when in motion to have a bloodlike look and style about him. A cow should differ from a bull in the head in having instead of a broad, masculine-looking head, a neat feminine-looking one. The ear should also be of good size with plenty of hair in it; the neck well put on, clean and straight, and without any prominence on the top or abrupt hollow where it joins the shoulder; the top of shoulder sharper than the bull's, and the shoulders themselves thinner. In both scurs are objectionable. It is the breeder's study to get his stock to flesh evenly and in feeding to fill up the most valuable parts. Freedom from any tendency to be bumpy or patchy is also desirable. . . . The polled breed for their bulk weigh heavier than Shorthorns or crosses, and command the top prices at the leading markets. They are hardier and therefore better suited for our open and exposed country, and where Shorthorns would not thrive. We should consider these questions; what class of animals breeds most surely, stands the climate best, is hardiest, least liable to disease, is most easily kept; gives the best milk in greatest quantity, grows and fattens soonest for the amount of food consumed, weighs heaviest for bulk, and when ripe realises most per cent.? My answer is that the Aberdeen-Angus polled breed comes nearer to this standard than any other breed I know. . . . Comparing the black polled animal with the Shorthorn or cross, the Shorthorn and cross grow faster but eat almost a quarter more food. This was tested by my father and the late Mr. Williamson, then the principal butcher in Aberdeen, on an out-farm of my father's, by a careful selection of four polled and four Shorthorn cows and heifers. Each was weighed and valued, put on the same kind of keep, and all got as much turnips and straw as they could eat. The result showed what

I say, that the Shorthorn crosses required a fourth more food, and when all were sold together at the end of April the polled brought a couple of pounds a head more money. These animals were visited by Deacon Williamson every month. The first three months the Shorthorn crosses appeared to gain considerably on the polled, but when spring set in the polled shot fast ahead with the result above-mentioned.

In a paper read to the Armstrong College Students' Association Dr. Clement Stephenson quoted and adopted the following description by one of the best judges of Aberdeen-Angus cattle whom he has ever met: "The stock bull should have a clean cut polled head, bright and intelligent eyes, set wide apart, a somewhat strong but pliable mellow skin, straight top and bottom lines, well-sprung ribs, wide loins extending almost as wide as the well-covered hook-bones, thighs and twists well let down, tail-head neatly set on, short legs; comparatively fine bones, together with what is most important in a sire, clean, well-set, good hocks."

Few breeders of polled cattle were more methodical in the management of their herds than the late Mr. William Fullerton. Writing in 1878, in reference to the principles of selection which should be observed in a pure-bred herd, he said—"I would say breed in line of course. Study the docility of bulls and cows, and breed from good-natured beasts. You will know good-nature in a calf—it is *frank*, so to speak, even as a calf. A full eye is a fine sign of a beast too; also plenty of hair if not over fine: *flightersomeness* I don't like, nor a bull that needs two men to lead him. The touch of a beast's skin should be mellow and easy, and need not be very remarkably thin. Both cows and bulls should stand well on their legs. Over crooked hind legs are not pretty, neither are knocked knees. Very wide hooks are not an Angus point, still they show off a beast. Depressed loins used to be an Angus fault, but this is now greatly mended. As to the head, who can describe it? You know it when you see it good, to be good; but the neck has so much to do in showing off the head, that both must be judged together, keeping an eye to a full neck-vein and brisket. A full thigh is good, but the animal should not be double-hipped—a fault that has worn out. A neatly laid-in tail is a point of great beauty, but boxing-gloves at each side of the tail-head is not good, and is not Angus. A full rib is good, but it should not be like the side of a drum. When a beast is in condition, if the point behind the shoulder is low and naked, a prize by that beast is not easily secured. The top of the shoulder is a splendid piece of meat, and should be full; while the top all along should be broad and

level, and well covered, especially over the sirloin, the roast of roasts. The ears should be large, hairy, and not over wide set."

#### STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

The following standards of excellence of an Aberdeen-Angus bull and cow were prepared by a committee appointed by the Council of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, revised and approved by the Council, and by them ordered to be printed in Volume xiii. (1889) of the Herd Book with the accompanying outline sketches, and index of points.

It is not claimed that the sketches are representations of perfect animals, but they are published with the object of fixing attention on the salient points referred to in the standards.

#### BULL

##### *Registered Pedigree.*

*Colour.*—Black. White is objectionable, except on the underline behind the navel, and there only to a moderate extent: a white cod is most undesirable.

*Head.*—Forehead broad; face slightly prominent, and tapering towards the nose; muzzle fine; nostrils wide and open; distance from eye to nostril of moderate length; eye mild, full, and expressive; ear of good medium size, well set, and well covered with hair; poll well defined, and without any appearance of horns or scurs; jaws clean.

*Throat.*—Clean, without any development of loose flesh underneath.

*Neck.*—Of medium length, muscular, with moderate crest (which increases with age); spreading out to meet the shoulders, with full neck vein.

*Shoulders.*—Well laid in, covered on the blades and on the top, which should be on a line with the back, and moderately broad.

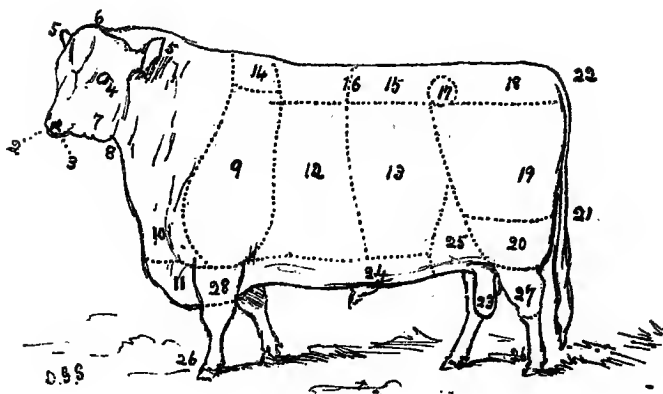
*Chest.*—Wide and deep.

*Bosom (or Brisket).*—Standing well out between the legs, and moderately covered with flesh and fat.

*Ribs.*—Well sprung from the backbone, arched and deep, neatly joined to the crops and loins.

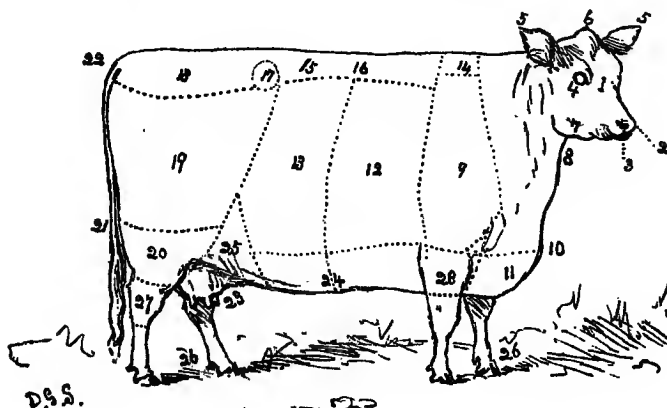
*Back.*—Broad and straight from crops to hooks; loins strong; hook bones moderate in width, not prominent, and well covered; rumps long, full, level, and rounded neatly into hindquarters.





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*Hindquarters.*—Deep and full ; thighs thick and muscular, and in proportion with hindquarters ; twist full.

*Tail.*—Fine, coming neatly out of the body on a line with the back, and hanging at right angles to it.

*Underline.*—As nearly as possible straight ; flank full and soft.

*Legs.*—Short, straight, and squarely placed : hind legs slightly inclined forward below the hocks ; forearm muscular ; bones fine and clean.

*Flesh.*—Even, without bumps or patchiness.

*Skin.*—Of moderate thickness and mellow touch, abundantly covered with thick and soft hair.

*General Appearance.*—Gay, well-bred, and masculine.

## Cow

### *Registered Pedigree.*

*Colour.*—Black. White is objectionable, except on the underline behind the navel, and there only to a moderate extent.

*Head.*—Forehead moderately broad and slightly indented ; tapering towards the nose ; muzzle fine ; nostrils wide and open ; distance from eye to nostril of moderate length ; eye full, bright, and expressive ; ear large, slightly rising upward, and well furnished with hair ; poll well defined, and without any appearance of horns or scurs ; jaws clean.

*Throat.*—Clean, without any development of loose flesh underneath.

*Neck.*—Of medium length, spreading out to meet the shoulders, with full neck vein.

*Shoulders.*—Well laid in, covered on the blades and on the top, which should be on a line with the back, and moderately broad.

*Chest.*—Wide and deep.

*Bosom (or Brisket).*—Standing well out between the legs, and moderately covered with flesh and fat.

*Ribs.*—Well sprung from the backbone, arched and deep, neatly joined to the crops and loins.

*Back.*—Broad and straight from crops to hooks ; loins strong ; hook bones moderate in width, not prominent, and well covered ; rumps long, full, level, and rounded neatly into hindquarters.

*Hindquarters.*—Deep and full ; thighs thick and muscular, and in proportion with hindquarters ; twist full.

*Tail.*—Fine, coming neatly out of the body on a line with the back, and hanging at right angles to it.

*Udder.*—Not fleshy, coming well forward in line with the body, and well up behind; teats squarely placed.

*Underline.*—As nearly as possible straight; flank full and soft.

*Legs.*—Short, straight, and squarely placed; hind legs slightly inclined forward below the hocks; forearm muscular; bones fine and clean.

*Flesh.*—Even, without bumps or patchiness.

*Skin.*—Of moderate thickness and mellow touch, abundantly covered with thick and soft hair.

*General Appearance.*—Gay, well-bred, and feminine.

### PRIME BEEF

It is claimed that the Aberdeen-Angus surpass all other races of cattle in the production of beef. On that point there is of course considerable difference of opinion; for at the present day, when the beef-producing properties of our other leading breeds, notably the Shorthorn and Hereford, have been developed to so high a degree, it could not be expected that with anything like unanimity any one breed would be accorded the premier position. Be that as it may, we think the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed may safely be said to be inferior to none as all-round beef-cattle, and superior to all others in some respects. The brilliant and unequalled position it has for years taken, alike in the show-yard and market-place, sufficiently establishes its claim to that description. Its show-yard achievements will be fully noticed afterwards. Here it may be noted, that at the Paris Exhibition in 1878 it carried off every single honour for which it was entitled to compete, including the £100 prize for the best group of beef-producing cattle in the Exhibition; and that in British show-yards, both fat stock and breeding, it has attained to a leading position. In a strictly butcher's point of view, it has very seldom to yield to any other race of cattle.

The superiority over most other breeds, for the butcher's purpose, lies mainly in the excellent quality of beef, and in the high percentage of dead meat to live weight. As a rule, the beef of the Aberdeen-Angus is very well mixed, and contains a greater proportion of compact, finely grained flesh, and less soft, coarse fat, than most other kinds of beef. Inside, the carcass is usually well lined with fat of the finest quality; while in the density and quality of the carcass itself, the breed may fairly enough claim the premier position among all our leading breeds of cattle. Some place the small Devon breed alongside, if not even before it, in this respect; but with that

exception, we do not think that any other breed in the British Isles will on an average yield so high a percentage of dead meat to live weight. In butchers' phraseology, it "dies" well and "cuts up" admirably. In all the leading fat-stock markets in the country the breed is held in high estimation, and, as a rule, commands the very highest prices—in fact, generally a higher price in comparison to its size and live weight than any of the other leading breeds. This is especially the case at the great Smithfield Christmas Market in London, where the plump compact polls from the north never fail to find a ready sale at the highest quotations.

#### ADAPTABILITY FOR CROSSING WITH OTHER BREEDS

The breed is specially adapted for crossing with Shorthorns. Indeed, perhaps the very best beef-producing animal that has as yet been reared is a cross between a Shorthorn bull and a polled cow. Throughout the north-east of Scotland that system of crossing is pursued very extensively. Nearly nine-tenths of the famous Aberdeenshire beeves, so highly prized in the London market, are crosses between these two breeds. The best system is to mate the polled cow and the Shorthorn bull; but the reverse system, which, owing to the scarcity of polled cows, is freely practised, also gives excellent results.

It is noticeable that, as a rule, those of these crosses that approach the most nearly to the Shorthorn type are, if anything, the largest in appearance, and attain the greatest live weight. It is equally well known, however, that those which most closely resemble the polled breed not only bring the highest price when fat, and yield a larger percentage of dead meat to live weight, but also command the greatest number of customers and the readiest sale. An influential cattle-salesman in England mentioned the fact, that for a black polled ox or heifer, or even a cow, he could find three buyers for one who would bid for an animal of any other variety; and that the longer he stood "week after week behind cattle in the markets," his estimate of black polled cattle as beef-producers became greater and greater. At local fairs and sales of farm-stock throughout the north-east of Scotland, lean black polled one and two-year-old cattle generally bring from £1 to £2 per head more than a corresponding class of roan horned crosses. An Aberdeen butcher of long and extensive experience states, that he considers it safe to give about 5s. more per cwt. for a well-fed polled animal than for a similarly finished horned cross.

In the first edition of this work a communication was given

from Mr. William Forbes, Newark Brick Work, Ellon, in the course of which he described the method of cross-breeding that was commenced in Aberdeenshire about eighty years ago, and that in a modified form continues as regards the production of commercial cattle. He wrote as follows: "The establishing of a beef trade with England and the introduction of Shorthorn bulls and turnip husbandry opened up a new era for Buchan. The native polled cattle fattened well, and money was made by doing so. Shorthorn bulls were introduced and put to all kinds of cows. Often when a Shorthorn bull was mated with a small polled cow the produce was a black poll of the finest character—immensely superior to either of the parents. When a heifer of this stamp was again put to a good Shorthorn bull the result was quite as fine, a black poll of still larger size. If the produce were also a heifer and mated with a pure Shorthorn bull the produce was still a poll yet larger in size, but bluish-grey in colour. If a heifer again, and put to a Shorthorn bull, the produce was once more a grey poll, probably lighter in colour. When this form of crossing was continued further Shorthorn colours appeared sometimes with scurs, but often with the regular short horns of the male parent."

Mr. Robert Bruce, writing some years ago, said: "The Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross is highly valued by northern breeders, and the larger numbers of farmers in England and Ireland who have resorted to this cross proves pretty clearly the general appreciation of the many good qualifications belonging to the blend. Where ordinary judgment is exercised in the selection of sires and dams, the excellence of the produce is at once assured, as the blending of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus blood results not only in a superior butcher's animal, but also in a quick feeding and rent-paying one. A glance at the records of the great Fat Stock shows at once indicates the important position taken by these Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus crosses in the annual prize award lists. There has been a widespread demand for Aberdeen-Angus bulls for crossing purposes all over the north of Scotland, and this system of crossing has also made its way into other portions of the kingdom. In my opinion it is immaterial how the cross is brought in, whether through the Shorthorn sire and the Polled cow, or the Polled bull and the Shorthorn cow. Circumstances and situation may alone be left to guide the breeder in the selection of the sire to use."

The breed is also successfully crossed with the Hereford, Devon, Kerry, Dexter, etc.

## EARLY MATURITY

Among some not directly acquainted with the improved Aberdeen-Angus cattle, an idea at one time prevailed that the breed is slow in coming to maturity—that it grew slowly and fattened slowly. Formerly that may have been the case; indeed there is no doubt that it was. For many years, however, the breed has been so greatly improved in this respect that it matures almost as early as any of the other leading breeds. When well fed from their birth, good specimens of the breed become ripe at the age of from twenty-four to twenty-eight months; and it is also worthy of note that animals of the breed that are being fattened will retain the levelness and quality of their flesh longer than those of most other kinds. At the Smithfield Club Show in London in 1879, the highest increase in weight per day from birth was shown by a two-year-and-nine-months-old steer of the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed, shown by Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, and bred by Mr. Grant, Advie. At the Smithfield Club Show in 1880, the average daily increase in weight of the six steers of the polled Aberdeen-Angus breed under three years old was 1·78 lb., and that of the corresponding class of Shorthorn steers, 1·79 lb. In 1881 Sir W. G. G. Cumming won the Smithfield Champion Cup, and the cups for the best steer or ox and best heifer or cow, with two polled animals, each under three years old.

Since the rage for “young beef” became so strong, a great many polled cattle have been fed off when from twenty-four to thirty months old; and at that age good animals bring from £25 to £35, a few even exceeding the latter sum. In the London Christmas market, choice three-year-old black polled bullocks bring from £40 to £48, and even in some cases over £80. In some years the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour obtained an average of more than £50 a-head for his best lot in the Smithfield market, and he sometimes exceeded £44 a-head all over. Great weights have been reached by specially good animals. Mr. M'Combie's celebrated ox Black Prince—the champion of 1867 already mentioned—came within a fraction of a ton in dead weight; while his prize ox at Poissy in 1857 weighed 2728 lbs. at the age of four years and four months. A prize bull bred by Mr. M'Combie, and the sire of one of the Tillyfour prize oxen at Poissy in 1862, was slaughtered at the age of two years, and his dead weight exceeded 14 cwt. The champion heifer

Beauty, bred by Mr. William Brown, Linkwood, Elgin, and the winner of many show-yard honours to Mr. James Reid, Greystone, Mr. John Cran, Kirkton, and others, was found to weigh, when slaughtered at the age of four years, more than 16 cwt. Two prize polled oxen bred by Mr. Stephen, Conglass, weighed  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. each in the carcase, and were sold at £80 and £75 respectively. The prices obtained in the London Christmas market afford a fair indication of the weights of the best class of polled bullocks when fully fattened. At one time, cattle intended for that great market were kept till three and a half or four years old—in certain cases even longer—and then 11, 12, and 13 cwt. (dead weight) were common weights. Now the majority average from thirty to thirty-four months, and at that age the dead weight generally ranges from 7 to 8 or 9 cwt. Some choice animals even exceed 10 cwt.; and the average of good well-finished thirty-month bullocks would be from 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. Two-year-old polled bullocks, reared and fed in the ordinary way—that is to say, without any special forcing—usually bring, on an average, from £28 to £32 a-head.

#### LIVE WEIGHTS AND DAILY GAINS

As regards the average live weight of selected specimens fattened for exhibition, the following figures are taken from the records of the Smithfield Club, based on four years' returns:—

|                           |     |     |     |     |           |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Steers under 2 years old  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1400 lbs. |
| Steers under 3 years old  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1835 "    |
| Steers over 3 years old   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2170 "    |
| Heifers under 3 years old | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1705 "    |
| Cows over 3 years old     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1820 "    |

[It should be added that prizes are not now given for steers over three years old or for cows.]

The average daily gain in live weight of Aberdeen-Angus exhibited at these shows was—

|                           |     |     |     |     |           |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Steers under 2 years old  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'91 lbs. |
| Steers under 3 years old  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'67 "    |
| Steers over 3 years old   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'48 "    |
| Heifers under 3 years old | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'55 "    |

#### BEEF-PRODUCING QUALITIES

Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, contributed the following notes to the "Live Stock Journal Almanac" for 1910:—

“At a time when beef is making high prices and giving remunerative results to the breeder and feeder, it may not be deemed amiss to examine the grounds upon which the pre-eminence of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as beef-producers is based. Why do these cattle make a higher price per lb. in the market than any other breed, and even in a dull trade are the first sold? Because the butcher, by practical experience, finds they contain the maximum of prime meat to the minimum of coarse, and when roastings of the best quality are making 1s. 1*d.* per lb. first-hand in the Smithfield Market, and clods and stickings and timber, viz., legs and shins are making only 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., as they are now, it behoves the butcher to seek the animal which more nearly approaches the ideal than others. Meat traders, after continuous experience with all breeds of cattle, are unanimous in awarding the palm to the Aberdeen-Angus; short on leg, small in the bone, deep in flesh, of a fine and mellow grain throughout, with well-rounded hooks and buttocks, it is undoubtedly the best type of what a beef-producing animal should be. Even its coarse parts are more valuable than those of other breeds; the flanks and briskets have greater depth of flesh, and are interspersed with less wasteful fat and gristle, and consequently give greater satisfaction to the customer for whom the butcher has to cater. I remember well last year, after witnessing the parade of cattle at the Royal Show, one of the most prominent judges of Hereford cattle remarked on the magnificent display of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He said: ‘How do you get them so level and smooth? do you plane them?’ This levelness is one of the most valuable characteristics of the breed—they are free from patchiness. The fat acquired covers the meat smoothly, and where it is best required; one might almost term the breed students of economy. The nearest approach in quality to the Angus is the Devon, but it lacks the depth of flesh of its rival.

“I dare say some sceptics may think this opinion a biased one, because I am a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. But why am I an Aberdeen-Angus breeder? As a young man farming in Worcestershire, I was brought up amongst Herefords and Shorthorns, and my idea and goal then was to possess a herd of either. It was only in later years I, by experience with all breeds of cattle, became convinced of the superlative merits of the Doddie. But the opinion I give is not unique; it is founded on fact, and upheld at all the beef-producing centres of the world by experts who deal in it. Noted for its early maturity, its hardiness and prepotency, it responds quickly and gratefully when up for feeding. As an



example of early maturity, one easily calls to mind the grand yearling ox that was reserve to the best beast under two years old at the Smithfield Club Show in 1908, bred and exhibited by Col. McInroy, The Burn, Edzell; reserve champion also of the Scottish National Show, which at 1 year 11 months scaled the substantial weight of 14 cwt. 11 lbs.\* Another grand specimen of the breed was *Luxury*, bred and exhibited by Dr. Clement Stephenson, awarded the Birmingham and Smithfield Championships in 1885. Her live weight was 15 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs. (1714 lbs.) at the age of 2 years 8 months; her dressed dead weight of meat was 1318 lbs., showing the marvellous percentage of  $76\frac{3}{4}$ , and one, I may say, unparalleled.

"A correspondent of mine in New South Wales informs me that it is hardier than any other breed on the high ranges, and gets a living and thrives where 'Shorthorns and other breeds starve,' a merit of much value to owners of vast quantities of steers, etc., one of whom possesses over 70,000 of these cattle, and, after trying other breeds, asseverates they are unrivalled. Another remarkable instance of the effect and prepotency of the Aberdeen-Angus bull as a beef-producer was the fine steer that was awarded the £25 cup for the best beast under two years old, beating Col. McInroy's grand steer: the cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn exhibited by Mr. Hudson at 1 year 11 months 15 days, which tipped the beam at 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., only 18 lbs. less than 16 cwt. Is this not an object-lesson for our courteous friends the Argentine breeders to take to heart if they want to secure the goodwill of Smithfield importers and enrich themselves?

"Look up the Aberdeen-Angus records of the Smithfield Club Show for the past ten years. In competition with all others this breed has won four championships, and a cross-bred Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus one; the runner-up or reserve animal was an Aberdeen-Angus on four occasions, and had polled blood in its veins on five.

"Next let us review the carcase competitions of this great show; in the ten years it has been established a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus has won four times and Aberdeen-Angus crosses five. The only occasion when an animal without Aberdeen-Angus blood in its veins won was in 1902, when a very superior Welsh beast secured the coveted trophy; of the ten reserves to championships, Aberdeen-Angus attained it thrice, and three other animals contained Aberdeen-Angus blood. The Chicago International Exposition Carcase contest

\* This splendid steer was subsequently champion at Smithfield and Birmingham in 1909, when exhibited by Sir Richard P. Cooper.

awards, from 1900 to 1908, show an even more remarkable record, the chief prize being awarded to Aberdeen-Angus on five occasions, thrice to one of its crosses, and the remaining time to a Shorthorn cross ; but the record does not define the breed of one parent. Probably the greatest feature of this grand show is the fat carload lots of cattle. During the same period the Championship has been awarded to Aberdeen-Angus on seven occasions and to Herefords twice. At the same show, in the same period, the section for pure breeds, grades, and cross breeds, the Grand Championship and Reserve Championship were each won five times by Aberdeen-Angus, three each by Herefords, and one of each by Shorthorns. The packers of Chicago, as do the English purveyors of meat, willingly pay an enhanced price for this incomparable beef breed of cattle.

“ I will not, however, weary your readers with statistics of prices, but before closing this article I should like to bring to their notice a few facts as to the progress of this breed in the greatest beef-producing centre of the world, *i.e.*, Argentina. This country has not in the past appreciated this valuable breed at its true worth, but it is now making steady headway. There has been a prejudice against the colour of the cattle ; but when they begin to realise there, as they are now doing, that black cattle mean a larger return of English gold, for the colour of which they have a predilection, they will adopt more readily that breed which, crossed with the Shorthorn, produces the best commercial cattle in the world. The advent of the Chicago packers, who are establishing houses in Buenos Ayres, will hasten this much-to-be-desired end, for there is still room for great improvement in the quality of the meat which is placed on the Smithfield Market, good as some of it already is. As a straw shows which way the wind blows, so the latest sales at the Matadores, Buenos Ayres, foreshadow coming events. It is reported frigorifico buyers purchased freely, and keen competition existed between butcher buyers. The La Plata Cold Storage Co. was the heaviest purchaser ; one firm of auctioneers disposed of the best twelve of a troop of Aberdeen-Angus steers from Cordoba at the excellent price of 136 dollars, others of the same herd fetched 120 dollars 115 dollars, and 114 dollars. For a select lot of fifteen Shorthorn steers the highest price was 110 dollars.

“ The question of the supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as beef-producers is now incontestable in both Hemispheres. Whether in the show-yards of Great Britain or in those of North and South America, or on the block, these cattle are endowed with qualities which enrich the producers, remunerate

well the purveyors, and please the palate of the most epicurean and fastidious customer.

"In writing my experience of Aberdeen-Angus cattle I disparage none. All English breeds, where indigenous, are good; a good beast may be of any breed or colour, but there is no manner of doubt in the mind of expert meat traders and butchers who deal in beef, that one breed reigns supreme, and that one is familiarly termed the Doddie."

### COLOUR

Many years ago, both in Angus and Aberdeen, the breed embraced a variety of colours as well as difference in size. Black, with some white spots on the underline, was the prevailing colour. Some were brindled—dark-red and black stripes alternately; others were red; others brown; and a few what Youatt called "silver-coloured yellow." But since systematic improvement was commenced in thorough earnest, all shades of colour excepting black have been at a discount,—indeed almost entirely eliminated. For a long time now the cry has been "black and all black." The observation was made in 1882 that: "It is not easy to wholly obliterate features that have at any time been characteristic of a race of stock; and even in the 'best regulated families' a 'reversion' to one or other of these unpopular shades of colour occasionally displayed itself. A shade of brown was not rejected, and not a few of the best-looking and most highly priced animals of recent years had some white about the underline, chiefly around the udder. Red or brindled, however, were wholly inadmissible; and when animals of these shades do appear, they are not bred from. In most herds one or two red calves had appeared, but a brindled calf was rarely dropped. But while these colours are unpopular, it should be remembered that they do not denote impurity. They simply indicate that an ancient characteristic of the breed, which modern fancy has doomed to extinction, has in the mysterious workings of nature been able to temporarily reassert itself."

And it was added that it might be well to draw a distinction between those occasional unwelcome cases of "harking back" to discounted colours, and another deviation from the rule which twenty-five years ago now and again appeared in some strains in the form of "scurs," but which we now very rarely meet with. These "scurs" are small, rounded pieces of horn, without horn-cores, and attached loosely to the head. They were not to be regarded as a recurrence of an original characteristic, but rather as denoting contact with some horned

race at an early period. It was remarked in 1882 that no effort should be spared to eradicate them from the breed. No animal showing the least sign of "scurs" should on any account be used for breeding purposes. This has been drastically carried out in the interval, and very few scurs are now to be seen.

#### LONGEVITY OF THE BREED

Professor Davenport of the University of Illinois, in his interesting work "Principles of Breeding," impresses very strongly the point that "of the qualifications common to all breeds, it is obvious that fertility, vigour, and longevity are of the utmost importance." These are characteristics to which Aberdeen-Angus cattle can justly lay claim. It could only be expected, however, that a race of cattle marked as we have seen by such hardiness of constitution, and capability of great endurance, would be a race of long livers. In almost every herd of the breed examples of remarkable longevity are to be met with, and while these may in some cases be altogether outstanding, it has been the general experience of handlers of the breed that they are cattle which, taken on an average, live to a ripe old age, and prove fruitful up to the last.

It may not be without interest to mention a few cases of longevity, though the names we mention by no means exhaust the list. Naturally, as a leading example of the longevity of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, we cite first the case of Old Grannie, the *prima* cow of the Herd Book. Her portrait as she appeared when nearly thirty-six years of age, is reproduced in volumes of the Herd Book, being taken from a photograph in the collection of the late Prince Consort. She was bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, and here it may be noted that it is very fitting that both the first bull—Old Jock—and the first cow—Old Grannie—to be recorded in the Herd Book, should have been bred by the first systematic improver of the breed—Hugh Watson. Old Grannie died on 1st June, 1859, at the age of thirty-five years six months. Mr. Watson's object in keeping her so long till she died of old age, was to ascertain how long an animal of the breed could be profitably kept, and to what age it would live in its natural state. The cow was the dam of no fewer than twenty-five calves, of which eleven are recorded along with herself in the first volume of the Herd Book. Old Grannie gave up breeding in her twenty-ninth year, and yielded no milk after nursing the calf of the previous year. She was exhibited at the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Aberdeen in 1858, when her owner was awarded the Society's medal as the exhibitor of so remarkable an animal.

A very good second to Old Grannie is furnished in the cow Mistletoe 1576, belonging to the late Mr. Barclay, Auchlossan. She was calved in 1873, and her latest calf is registered as having been born in 1895.

Of cows giving up breeding in their twentieth or twenty-first year quite a number of cases could be quoted. Something like a romance surrounds the appearance in the Herd Book of the cow Black Meg 766, from which so many well-known branches of the breed take their origin. In the first edition of the Herd Book she was stated to be a Galloway—it will be recollected that animals of both breeds appeared in that publication. Black Meg, however, was certified by her owner, Mr. William Fullerton, Ardestie, to be a pure Buchan cow, bought by him from Mr. James Fawns, Brechin, in 1834. To this cow Mr. Fullerton owed a great deal of his success as a breeder, she having been altogether a wonderful animal and a great milker. She was producing calves up till she was nearly twenty years of age. At the Highland Society's show at Stirling, in 1881, Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, was awarded a gold medal for the cow Princess 914, then over twenty years of age, and stated in the report of that show to have been then in calf. Again, Mr. Crawford, Ballivey, Banbridge, Ireland, owned the cow Lintie of Balvenie 6933, which was calved in 1883. She lived to be twenty years of age, and produced no fewer than seventeen calves. Her last calves were in 1901, when she gave birth to twins, and in October, 1902, she was sold to the butcher for £13. Pride of Aberdeen 7th 1777, Gipsy of Achnagonaln 5879, Gipsy Girl 5880, and Nancy of Coull 7684, were all breeding in their twentieth year. The last-named was calved in 1880, and produced her last calf in 1899, after which she was fed for the butcher. In the same category there is the cow Lady of Careston, the property of Mr. Stevenson of Blairshinnoch, Banff, which was breeding after she had reached the venerable age of twenty.

There may also be recalled the instances of longevity furnished by the foundress of the most aristocratic of all Aberdeen-Angus families, the noted Erica 843, and several of her female descendants. Erica was calved in 1857, and the last of her offspring was born in 1872, when she was fifteen years old. Elba 7045, one of Erica's famous progeny, died in the beginning of her nineteenth year, and in the Herd Book are entered fifteen of her calves. She was calved in 1882, and her last recorded calf was born in 1899, when she would have been seventeen years of age. A like number of calves stand to the credit of Ellora 7048, which, calved in 1882, has offspring in the Herd Book up to 1900; Erica 4th 1697

when fifteen years old, Eleanor 3376 sixteen years old; Eveline 3372 when she was eighteen years old, and Pride of Aberlour 14156 when she was the same age.

Mr. Wilken's Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312, which was champion of the Jubilee show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Windsor, had a calf every year up to the time of her death from inflammation in 1891, the first calf being in 1884. This regularity is all the more remarkable in view of the great show-yard career this cow had. In the same herd there was Waterside Alexandra 7948, producing calves when nineteen years of age. Another interesting case of longevity and regularity in breeding is afforded by the cow Bride 13343, bred by the late Mr. Beddie, Banks, Aberdeenshire, and acquired by Dr. Clement Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who bred from her several noted prize-winners, including Bridesmaid of Benton 18540, winner as a yearling of the Scotch cup at Smithfield, and Benton Bride 19843, champion of Birmingham and Smithfield in 1894. At these two shows she won prizes in cash and plate amounting to £660, and was sold to Harrod's Stores for slaughter for £130 net cash. Bride was shot on her nineteenth birthday, and on a careful post-mortem examination being made she was found absolutely free from any trace of disease. She produced seventeen calves, having had a calf every year since she was two years old, and she was an exceptionally good milker. The cows Jean of Inchmarlo 522, Jeannie of Fyvie 1523, Gay Lass 2nd 4723, Coquette of Claymires 5402, and Marchioness of Braco 7214, were all the dams of calves when they were nineteen years old, while in the Volume xxxiii. of the Herd Book, there appears the seventeenth calf of the cow Pride of Kippendavie 14368, calved in 1888.

The cow Pansy, bred by the Marquis of Huntly, and for a long time in the Guisachan and Castle Craig herds, was sent to the butcher in 1896 at the age of eighteen years, and she had been breeding up to the very last, while of other eighteen-year-old matrons there may be mentioned Heatherbell of Westside 1143, Vine of Tillyfour 1167, Stumpie 2nd 3150, Lady Grant 3310, Rosabella 3rd 3571, Clorinda 3852, Mina of Airlie 3864, Bella of Baads 4375, Southesk 5th 4420, Royal Favourite 4592, Pride of Glenlivet 6037, Survey 2nd 8955, Rosina of Claymires 11026, Lady Anne of Congash 13966, and Letitia 14304.

Coming still a year younger, the list by no means diminishes. Mayflower 2nd 1020, the foundress of one of the most noted families of the breed, was killed in her seventeenth year, and she had produced a calf each successive year with unflinching

regularity. One of her calves was the famous Lady Ida, which was acquired at the Montbletton sale by Mr. Mackenzie, Dalmore, Ross-shire, who has now perhaps the best selection of this family to be found in any herd. In his ownership Lady Ida died in 1885. Born in 1866, she produced her first calf in 1869, and she never missed a year up to 1883, when she gave birth to her last calf—an unbroken period of fifteen years. Lady Ida was also a splendid milker. The late Sir George Macpherson Grant's Kindness of Ballindalloch 1412 acquired from Mr. Skinner, Drumin, was calved in 1872, and her family also numbered fifteen, the last being born in June, 1889. It is recorded that eleven of her offspring which were sold brought her owner £1192 15s. Until quite recently there was in the herd of Mr. James Bruce, Collithie, Aberdeenshire, a cow that in her seventeenth year produced twin calves for the fifth time in succession. Over thirty other cases of Aberdeen-Angus cows breeding when seventeen years of age might be given. They include such well-known names as Flora of Portlethen 244, Keepsake 427 (whose last calf was Kildonan), Lady Fanny 971, Heather Bloom 1189, Isabel of Morlich 2083, Pride of Glenbarry 3287, Patroness 4561, Helena of Aberlour 4849, Pride of Aberdeen 23rd 4936, Lady Cheerful 6563, Topsy of Guisachan 9404, and Snowdrop of Clova 2nd 7232.

Several famous names appear in the list of cows which continued to breed when sixteen years of age. There is, for instance, the cow Queen Mother 348, the foundress of a noted and numerous tribe. She was calved in 1843, being bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie. As a yearling she was acquired by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for the magnificent sum of £12 10s. 0d. at the Ardovie sale! For about a dozen years she continued in the Tillyfour herd, gaining many prizes, including second at the Inverness show of the Highland and Agricultural Society when she was thirteen years of age. She then passed into the ownership of Mr. Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, in whose possession she died in 1858. Jilt, another name held in high repute by connoisseurs of the breed, and a cow which has well been described as "the Mother of Monarchs," when there are recalled such sons as Juryman, Judge and Justice—was producing calves when in her sixteenth year, and one of her daughters, Judy, gave birth to ten calves, missing only one year during that time. Ruth of Tillyfour was also breeding when sixteen years old; as were also such cows as Regina 1179, Jemima of Morlich 2078, Waterside Erica 6298, Pride of Aberdeen 44th 11950, Rosa of Westertown 1908, Vanity of Aboyne 6122, Juddy 2nd 7960, May Blossom of Advie 8628, and over a score of others.

At the head of the list of fifteen-year-old matrons may be placed Colonel George Smith Grant's Nosegay 2155, foundress of a family of great milkers and herself a most regular breeder. Charlotte 203, calved in 1851, produced her last calf in 1866, her calf when twelve years of age being the great Trojan. Lola Montes 208, her dam, was of the same age; as were also Maggie of Kinochtry 2nd 923, Miss Burgess 1198, Rosebud of Westertown 1244, Apricot 1490 (the dam of the eighteen-year-old Rosabella 3rd 3571), Miss M'Combie 2nd 1522 of the old Fyvie herd, Lovelock 1623 and her kinswoman Sweetheart 1689 of the Portlethen Lucy family, Diana of Tillyfour 1782, Pride of Strathspey 4182, Prudence of Cortachy 5109, Katsuma 5611 and Kinswoman 5612, Georgina 2nd of Aberlour 5979, April Flower 6341, and Annuity 10975 of the old Aldbar family.

Sybil 974 lived from 1864 to 1878, when she ceased to breed. When twelve years of age she won the championship of the Morayshire Farmers' Club at Elgin. Pride of Aberdeen 581, the Mulben cow Snodick 419, Lemon 854, and Jacobina 875 from Portlethen, Duchess of Westertown 927, Kate of Glenbarry 1187, besides a host of others, were breeding when fourteen years of age.

Cases from other countries can also be cited. Writing in April, 1908, of his herd at Naperville, Mr. John S. Goodwin, Chicago, stated that "the famous old matron Key of Paris which I imported eighteen years ago disappointed me by presenting me with a bull calf by imported Baron Inca. I had hoped for a heifer, but Key of Paris is now only twenty years old, and has plenty of time yet to bring me some heifers. Zavilda 2nd is safe in calf again, and should bring her calf early in her twenty-third year." Another American correspondent wrote that he had seen the grandmother of a bull which he had purchased—"a good cow at twenty years of age." At the Sydney (Australia) show in 1906 champion honours were taken by a calf—the seventeenth—from a twenty-year-old cow, while in the beginning of 1908 Mr. John Moir, New South Wales, an enthusiastic lover of the breed of his native shire, wrote reporting the death of the cow Fanny of Benton, which died calving. She had reached her twenty-third year. Bred by Dr. Clement Stephenson, she was acquired for Australia for 300 guineas.

Many notable examples could also be given of longevity in the case of bulls of the breed, but we think sufficient has been said to prove in a general way that the qualifications of fertility, vigour and longevity are not wanting in the case of the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle.



## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AS MILKERS

A section of this work may fittingly enough be devoted to a consideration of the claims of the Aberdeen-Angus breed to be regarded as belonging to that useful type of cattle the "dual purpose." So much attention has been paid to the producing of a beef race of cattle, that valuable latent powers in the way of milk production have been apt to be overlooked and set aside. This ought not to be. Those who have had most experience of Aberdeen-Angus cattle claim for them that they will more than hold their own when put alongside representatives of any other breed of cattle kept mainly for beef-producing purposes, while as regards quality of milk, they have been found to be altogether outstanding.

It is not necessary to urge the importance of the dairy industry—an industry which grows in importance year by year. In Great Britain, it has been calculated that ten pounds of milk are worth as much as one pound of beef in summer, and one and a half pounds of beef in winter, and that thirty pounds of milk can be produced at the same cost as one pound of beef so far as actual cost of food to the animal is concerned. Now, while we believe that the prime aim of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ought to continue to be the production of the best quality of beef that any breed can yield, the importance of the breed at the dairy ought not to be overlooked. In this respect in the past, breeders have been a little remiss, and as a consequence some hard things have been said of the merits of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as milkers. We hear a good deal about the "milking Short-horn," but very little about the "milking Aberdeen-Angus." This is not, as it should be, or indeed as it would be, if breeders were more alive to their true interests. Frequently inquiries come from various countries to export agents in Britain asking for particulars and statistics regarding the milking capacities of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and the fact that no such statistics exist is bound to militate against the interests of the breed.

It is not our present argument that for the purposes of the dairy pure and simple, Aberdeen-Angus cattle should be used, although we see no cause why a dairy may not be completely stocked with Aberdeen-Angus cattle which have been specially selected for their milking properties. But it is our argument that many excellent milking strains of Aberdeen-Angus cattle exist, and that in comparison with any other beef breed, Aberdeen-Angus cattle will, as a whole, at least hold their own,

In many of the Aberdeen-Angus herds in Britain, a couple of calves are put to one cow, and in several cases within our own experience, we have come across cows which had to be hand-milked after suckling a pair of lusty calves. The wants of the farm where herds of the breed are kept are entirely supplied from the Aberdeen-Angus cows in the herd, and those who are in any way acquainted with Scottish rural life know the great extent to which milk, in one form or another, enters into dietary arrangements. Over and over again we have heard breeders declare that they were ready to pit their Aberdeen-Angus cows against the cows of any breed, whether beef breed or dairy breed such as the Ayrshire. It is unfortunate that such contests were not carried out, and the results made known, but in the absence of such evidence, we hope to bring together some general data which should go to prove that Aberdeen-Angus cattle as a whole will at least hold their own when compared with any other breed kept primarily for beef purposes.

Reference may be made to the very old herd of Mr. George J. Walker, Portlethen, on the borderland between the old territory of Angus and the county of Aberdeen. A tabular statement prepared some years ago follows, showing the yield of twelve cows in the herd for one season:—

| No.     | Age         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yield.      |
|---------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| No. 1,  | 7 years old | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,340 lbs. |
| No. 2,  | 8 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,980 "    |
| No. 3,  | 6 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,960 "     |
| No. 4,  | 6 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,960 "     |
| No. 5,  | 7 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,960 "     |
| No. 6,  | 3 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,530 "     |
| No. 7,  | 3 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,860 "     |
| No. 8,  | 3 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,800 "     |
| No. 9,  | 7 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,580 "     |
| No. 10, | 11 "        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,870 "     |
| No. 11, | 4 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,800 "     |
| No. 12, | 3 "         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,750 "     |

Thus for the twelve cows, of which four were only three years old, the average yield was 7866 pounds, while four of the cows gave milk right up to the time of calving. The milk was described as being of the best quality, and rich in butter fat.

There may further be quoted other evidence belonging to an early period, namely, that of the late Earl of Airlie of Cortachy Castle, Scotland. His lordship's remarks are thus given, and may be prefaced with the explanation that the measure known as a Scotch pint is equal to three Imperial pints: "I observe it stated that the polled Angus are bad milkers. It is the fashion to say so, and no doubt if you breed exclusively for show-yard purposes, and for beef-producing,

you will have a number of very indifferent milkers. The same thing might, however, probably be said of any herd, certainly of the Shorthorns. But if you want dairy cows, and select the right stock, you will not have much to complain of. I have at present seventeen polled Angus milch cows in my dairy. The greater number of these give from twelve to fourteen, and sometimes sixteen, Scotch pints for a considerable time after calving. The milk is admitted to be much richer than that of either the Shorthorn or Ayrshire. As regards the length of time for which they will continue to give milk, my cow Belle of Airlie, dam of Belus, as pure a polled animal as any in the Herd Book, used to be milked all the year round. Last year when I was from home, they left off milking her about a month before she calved, and she died of milk fever, induced, as I believe, by the circumstance that she had not been relieved of her superabundant milk. The cow Miss M'Pherson of the Erica tribe, which I purchased recently of Mr. Adamson, is now giving six Scotch pints per day, more than nine and a-half months after calving. The dairy cows referred to were selected by me with a view to their milking qualities, and whenever I found the produce turn out bad milkers, I drafted and fed them for the butcher, except in a few instances, when from their shapes and blood I thought them likely to produce a valuable tribe of cattle."

The late Mr. Fullerton, Ardovie, who did such valuable work in the emancipation of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle, has related that he frequently had to purchase Ayrshire cows, but found these gave such poor thin blue-looking milk that his men would not submit to be supplied with such; nor, on having the milk tested, could he blame them for being dissatisfied. He, however, never heard any such complaints arise as to the milk given by the black cows. Some of his best cows at Ardovie he had known to yield at calving, and for some time after calving, from twelve to fourteen Scotch pints daily, but ten pints would be about the average quantity he got from each daily, over a lot of twenty cows, and this quantity would be got for a period of about three months. Mr. Fullerton goes on to relate: "Although cows of the polled breed may not as a rule give the great yield of milk at calving that we hear of Ayrshires, Shorthorns, and even some cross-bred cows giving, yet the polled cows are steadier milkers than any of the above sorts, and do not sink down in their yield of milk at so early a period after calving, as more especially a Shorthorn cow will; and as to the quality of a polled cow's milk, I am of opinion that such stands second to no other breed whatever. To no cow I had (at Ardovie) was I more beholden

than to Black Meg. She was a wonderful beast and a great milker, and steady all the year round, though in her latter years she did fall off a good deal in this respect, but then I suppose she was having calves up till nearly twenty years of age."

Somewhat similar evidence is borne in regard to the very old herd of the late Lord Southesk, Kinnaird Castle, the home of Old Lady Ann, of the Herd Book, which was calved in 1820 or 1822, and is believed to be the oldest cow in the first volume of the Herd Book. The late Hon. Charles Carnegie, the brother of the late owner of the herd, writing of this cow in 1881, says: "Old Lady Ann 743 and all her descendants even to the present, were and are excellent milkers. They had the especial property of continuing to give a large quantity of milk till close on the time when they were due to calve; and, if allowed, many of them would have continued to give milk without any break at all. The old cattleman at Kinnaird used to say that he believed from one end of the year to the other, Old Lady Ann and her descendants gave more milk than any of the Ayrshires, although they might not give so much just after calving."

Very important testimony as to the milking properties of Aberdeen-Angus cows is furnished by Mr. J. H. Moore, Cook County, Illinois, the returns in his case referring to a herd of registered and grade Aberdeen-Angus cows maintained as a working dairy. Mr. Moore's experience and the reports regarding the quality of the milk satisfied him that well-selected grade Aberdeen-Angus cows are valuable for dairy purposes as well as for beef, and that the quality of their milk and the length of season which they give milk are both much in their favour. The point of Mr. Moore's testimony is, however, contained in a letter which he received from the Oatman Condensed Milk Company, and which is in the following terms:—"It gives us pleasure to report the result of a test made at our factory of your dairy of registered and high-grade Angus cows. The samples submitted by your foreman, Mr. Esmond, tested out very clear, and the samples from the four cows submitted for test on November 22, averaged 5.85 per cent. butter-fat, and the samples tested on November 29, averaged 5.32 per cent. The test made from the milk of your entire herd of grade Angus cows has averaged from 4 per cent. to 4.50 per cent. butter-fat for the entire season, which is one of the highest, if not the highest, test of milk from any dairy coming to this factory."

Dealing with the question of the richness of the milk yielded by Aberdeen-Angus cows, there may be referred to

the evidence given by Professor Brown of the Ontario College of Agriculture, at a sitting of an Agricultural Commission at Toronto in 1880. As the result of extensive observations, it was shown that the specific gravity of the milk of various breeds was indicated as follows:—1, Aberdeen-Angus 111'0; 2, Hereford grade 106'0; 3, Shorthorn grade and the Ayrshire 103'0; 4, Hereford 91'0; and 5, Shorthorn 86'0. As regards the yield of butter from milk by weight, the Aberdeen-Angus also stood first with 372 per cent., followed by Hereford grades 2'54 per cent. Shorthorn grades 2'31 per cent., and Herefords 2'01 per cent. (It should be explained that the yields for Ayrshires and Shorthorns were not given on account of irregularities at churning.)

The richness of the milk from Aberdeen-Angus cows was thus proved beyond question, and it requires very little calculation, either from the point of view of the rearer of calves, or from the point of view of the dairyman and butter maker, to decide whether an Aberdeen-Angus cow with a moderately liberal supply of rich milk is of more value than a cow giving, it may be, much more milk, but milk which contains a lower percentage of fat.

One other illustration of the richness of Aberdeen-Angus milk may be given. Recently a series of demonstrations were carried out in the county of Banff, Scotland, where there are valuable herds of both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, though crosses between these two form perhaps the larger proportion of the cattle population. During these demonstrations, cream for butter-making was supplied from a large number of the leading farms, so that to all intents and purposes, the competition might not inaptly be described as an inter-breed one in the county. It will interest Aberdeen-Angus breeders to learn that two Aberdeen-Angus herds came out with the best results. In the case of the herd of Mr. Findlay of Aberlour, seven quarts of cream gave a return of nine pounds of butter, while in the case of the herd of the Countess of Seafield, at Cullen House, eight quarts, one pint of cream, produced ten pounds of butter.

Coming to more recent times, some figures may be quoted, though it must be admitted that available information of a sufficiently definite character is difficult to procure. There may be noted a representative of each of the two leading families of the breed, the Ericas and the Prides of Aberdeen. In 1901 the cow Euphony, belonging to Mr. Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, lost her calf, and was taken into the dairy at Aldbar Castle, when it was found that six weeks after calving she was giving sixteen Scotch pints of milk, or,

in other words, sixty pounds per day. The following year she had the bull calf Edeyrn, which was acquired by Colonel M'Inroy of The Burn at 200 guineas. Besides rearing this great calf, she had to be hand milked twice a day during the whole summer. The record of the Pride cow Prelude, bred at Cortachy by the Earl of Airlie, and the property of Mr. Chalmers, almost equals that of Euphony as a milker.

Valuable evidence as to the milking properties of the breed comes from Australia, the introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to which country, as also to New Zealand, has already been referred to. The introduction of the breed to South Australia resulted from a remarkably plucky stand up in the interests of Aberdeen-Angus cattle made by Mr. John Moir, a native of Aberdeenshire, who, in the far-off land of Australia, has done yeoman service in fostering the interests of the cattle of his native land. The Government dairy expert of that Colony, who posed as an authority on all breeds of cattle, reported that Aberdeen-Angus milkers could only be found by pot luck, and advised the farmers not to breed from them. Mr. Moir felt aggrieved at the Government intervention, and openly stated that he had never heard of the dairy expert being recognised as an authority on cattle in Scotland, and therefore resented their action. None of his cows being in full milk Mr. Moir, at great expense, purchased a pure-bred cow just at calving. The local press thus referred to the purchase: "This is the outcome of the South Australian Government allowing its unqualified and inexperienced dairy expert to condemn certain breeds of cattle. Much indignation is felt at the action of the Government, and great sympathy is expressed in stock circles with Mr. Moir, who is so manfully upholding the traditions of the famous breed against the Government. This is much intensified by the fact that Mr. Moir has not been in good health since coming to Australia, and has had more than his share of misfortunes during that period. His exhibition of such solid Scotch grit, and love of fair play, is to be warmly commended, as his claims for the Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the dairy were not exorbitant ones. He asserted that there were good milkers in the breed, and as far as Australia was concerned, he maintained that they would, if their milking qualities were cultivated, be good cattle in the cold, bleak districts where the climate was too severe for other breeds. The Government, per its expert, said that the introduction of them would ruin the dairy industry." A fierce and vindictive correspondence opened in one of the South Australian papers. In reply, Mr. Moir cited Scotch and English authorities in favour of

the breed, and also brought out the information that two of his own cows (both over twelve years of age) were giving twenty quarts a day for almost three months after calving. He also cited an instance in the coldest district of Victoria, where a herd of polls were milking satisfactorily through an exceptionally severe winter, when the other breeds were dying in scores of cold and starvation. The correspondents changed their tactics, and accused the breed of being the most wild and vicious cattle in existence. Mr. Moir was not slow to meet this challenge, as the following newspaper extract shows: "A milking trial of a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cow was held under somewhat unique circumstances. The cow had been brought over from Victoria to South Australia a few days previous, and, up to three days previous to the test, had never been hand-milked. She was five days on her journey over, and was consequently not in bloom. Owing to a few reports in the 'Register' that the breed was exceedingly wild and vicious, the large number of people who visited her in the afternoon were considerably surprised to find one of the quietest cows in Australia. Her calf was suckling her overnight, and she was stripped dry at 6 a.m. on the morning of the test. At 6 p.m. she was milked, but the piteous cries of her starving calf, which was tied up at her head, induced her to withhold her milk, but not before eighteen pounds had been drawn from her. The calf then suckled her for almost ten minutes. There was a great deal of interest attached to the test, which was an exceedingly severe one; but her owner, Mr. Moir, was determined that she should be seen at her worst. The peculiar feature of the trial, after all the assertions of wildness, was that she was milked without being put in a bail. She was simply held by her halter to the fence, and if this cow is anything of a criterion of her breed as to quietness, we ought certainly to have heard the last about wildness and viciousness in the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Mr. Moir was exceedingly well-pleased with the result, and has the greatest faith in the blackskins." There was no comment on this, and a few days later, at the Mount Barker show, Mr. Moir, who had brought over a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle from Victoria, was warmly complimented both upon his selection and the exquisite way he had them up for exhibition. A newspaper said: "Mr. J. Moir, who recently imported some pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle into South Australia from Victoria, has been requested by two gentlemen to secure more animals of this breed from the adjoining state. A leading pastoralist wishes Mr. Moir to purchase for him six Aberdeen-Angus heifers and a bull if they can be obtained. The Hon. J. Lewis had

on view at the Mount Barker show a beautiful heifer, which he had bought from a resident of Victoria, through Mr. Moir."

Such a vindication of the Aberdeen-Angus breed might have proved sufficient, but the prejudices were continued to be given expression to for some time. At length the critics of the breed had to give in. "The Aberdeen-Angus fight is over in Australia," wrote an Australian correspondent, "and the comely blackskin is not a fraud after all in dairy circles. Owing to the scarcity of Aberdeen-Angus heifers, a number of dairymen are using polled bulls on Ayrshire cows, and anticipate the best results." Says the Australian correspondent of the "Auckland Weekly News," New Zealand: "There is still a very keen demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, both for station and dairy purposes. The leading Sydney milk purveyor, and undoubtedly the greatest authority on a milk cow in Australia—Mr. F. A. MacKenzie, of Waverley—has had such good results from the black Poll cross that he has determined to give them a further and a more extensive trial. His black Poll cross cow Emily, which gained the championship at Sydney Royal in 1901, has now, for the past three seasons, been giving close on 60 lbs. of milk a day for almost three months after calving. His 1902 Sydney Royal Champion, also a black Polled cross, gave at the show trial 134·14 lbs. of milk, and 6·95 lbs. of butter for the three days. The quality, texture, and flavour of the butter was of the very best, and freely commented upon as such. There can be little doubt that the hardy nature of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle will stand a good friend to them now that they are entering upon a practically new sphere of usefulness in Australia. The best results are obtained by crossing on the Ayrshire, but the Aberdeen-Angus mates well with either of the other breeds. Last Christmas, at Pikedale Station, in Queensland, a black Polled Jersey cross gave twenty-seven quarts of milk a day—and very rich milk, too. And in Victoria, a black Poll Holstein cross has an unbroken record for dual properties. It is unfortunate that they are so very scarce in Australia, and, from all accounts, they are none too plentiful in New Zealand. But from New Zealand we must get our supplies, and let us hope that the companies who have imported from Scotland in late years will soon do so again, and if the breed is now to have a trial, it should be with good representatives."

Mr. John Moir, whose experience of the breed has been referred to, wrote in 1904 the following particulars regarding Aberdeen-Angus cattle:—

"Now as regards their milking qualities. I have yet to



learn that they are inferior to the Shorthorn. I have had cows by Knight of Fyvie (imported, and bred at Fyvie Castle: he was the grandest show-yard bull I have ever seen) giving over 20 quarts of milk a day, with a butter fat test of 4·7 per cent., for at least two months after calving. I have a heifer now (calved six weeks ago) which is yielding 16 quarts a day, and a butter fat test of 6 per cent. I have another cow nearly 16 years of age, two months in milk, and giving 18 quarts a day; and she was never hand-milked until I bought her some five years ago, although she always reared two calves a season. Only last week, a Mr. Bracker in Queensland reported an Aberdeen-Angus cross giving 27 quarts a day. Last year at Lindesfern, Ballan, Victoria, where the winter was exceptionally severe, I saw the late Captain Stoughton's Aberdeen-Angus cows milking heartily, when the other breeds were dying of cold and starvation. I asked Mr. Kerr of Glenroy, near Melbourne, who milks about 500 cows a day, whether he would endorse the shortcomings of the Aberdeen-Angus cow in the dairy. He assured me that some of the best cows he had ever owned were Aberdeen-Angus, and further added that he had never seen one with sore teats. Neither has any one else who has used them here. Mr. Beaty, of Toolern, has some twenty Aberdeen-Angus cows being hand-milked. He invited me to inspect them, and I did so. The poorest milker was giving 14 quarts a day, five of them over 20 quarts a day, and one  $23\frac{1}{2}$  quarts a day—Aberdeen-Angus milk, too. Would any of your readers like to have Mr. Beaty's opinion? His address is Angus Downs, Toolern, Victoria. He is not a prejudiced Scotsman, but an Irishman, and a credit to his country.

"Sir, the Aberdeen-Angus cow has not defrauded the dairying community. In Australia, she has barely had a trial, because people unacquainted with them can only see them with the Smithfield blue ribbon around their necks. Well, they have given them some cause for it in that great exhibition. Could such solid blocks of beef be also good milkers? I can, from experience, tell your readers that it is just as easy to get 18 quarts of milk per day from an Aberdeen-Angus cow as it is to get a block test of 70 per cent. from her progeny. And on plain grass too."

The occasions which lovers of the breed take to vindicate their claims as to the dual properties of the Aberdeen-Angus cows, are, however, all too few. It is seldom, for instance, that a representative of the breed is seen at the London Dairy Show, which holds the same relative position in Britain in regard to milk that the Smithfield show does in regard to

beef. And yet in regard to this show, breeders of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle have something to point to. At the exhibition in 1892 the first prize in the milking trial was won by a six-year-old Aberdeen-Angus cow, which had already been the mother of five calves. A certain number of points were apportioned for quantity of milk, fat, and weight of butter, and the cow won with a total of 140·8 points, which was the highest number of points ever gained at the show by any cow up to that time.

Again, over in Ireland, where there are now so many herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, proof has been afforded of the superior milking qualities of cows of the breed. It was only the other year that the first prize in the milk-test competition was won by a nine-year-old Aberdeen-Angus cow, that test taking place under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society.

A good deal might be said, too, of the valuable milking cow that is produced by an Aberdeen-Angus cross. The large number of "cottar" cows that are to be seen in the north-east of Scotland is evidence enough of this fact, these being largely composed of black polled crosses. They are prized for richness and quality of milk, and for the superior calves they may be expected to throw.

A Canadian farmer recently told Mr. Bridges of Surrey that crosses which he had bred by Aberdeen-Angus bulls from Ayrshire cows were the best milkers he had ever possessed, and Mr. Bridges himself has experimented with crossing Jerseys and Guernseys, and in such cases flesh was gained and no loss in quality or quantity of milk was sustained. Somewhat similar is the evidence that comes from Argentina, where there should be such a large field for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It is reported from that country that dairy farmers in the neighbourhood of Bahia Blanca find that an admirable dairy cow can be produced to maintain the town market by crossing high-grade Holstein cows with Aberdeen-Angus bulls. The cows come mostly black and polled, and are reported to be excellent milkers.

## TWO EARLY TYPES OF POLLS IN BUCHAN

It would seem that many years ago there were two types of polled cattle in Buchan, a circumstance to which reference has already been made. In an interesting communication to the authors in 1882, from Mr. William Forbes, Newark Brick Work, Ellon (whose grandfather was a farmer in Buchan and bred polled cattle), mention was made of the two varieties, and

an account was added of the methods of crossing in Aberdeenshire for commercial purposes, which is summarised elsewhere. As to the two early types in Buchan, Mr. Forbes wrote:—

“The cattle in Buchan about half a century ago (1832) and earlier might be said to have consisted of horned and polled black cattle in about equal proportions. The polled cattle were of two classes, one large and another small. I knew the small kind well. They were rather puny creatures, always thin in flesh, and very badly used. They were pre-eminently the crofter’s cow, as they were able to live through the winter on the straw of oats and bere, and water, if necessary. Of the larger portion of the cattle, about one-half were jet black, excepting the udder, which was usually white, and often the whole underline was white. They could not stand starvation so well as the small polls, but with better treatment they gave a heavier yield of milk. When creamed, however, their milk was thinner than that from the small cows. A considerable portion of the cattle were large-sized, well-fleshed brindled polls; and these were the finest-looking animals in Buchan. When well fed, they had a short glossy coat of hair; some were good milkers, but some went to flesh and fat instead of milk. A few were of a dull red colour, but they were not so high in favour as the brindled cattle. The polled cattle were the dairy stock. The butter they produced was very fine in summer and autumn, but hard and white in winter.”

As regards the two types of polls, Mr. Alexander Lamb, then farm-manager to Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, wrote in 1882:—

“As far back as I can remember—that is, forty years or so—there were two kinds of polled cattle in Buchan. Mr. Hutchinson, Cairngall, near Longside, had from twelve to sixteen cows I used to see always grazing in the same field. They were not the jet black the present race of polls are. They had a brownish tinge along the back, white udders, often a stripe of white along the underline; clean necks and heads, long bodies, rather sharp at the shoulders, deep at the flank, and square in the hind-quarters—as far as I can remember, not unlike the cow, *Pride of Aberdeen* 9th 3253, Mr. Auld bought at the Tillyfour dispersion for 270 guineas. The other type of polled cows I remember was quite different from the one I have described. She was jet black, ewe-necked, sharp on the shoulders, rather broad on the loins, narrow behind, thin in the thighs, bent in the hind legs, with knees rubbing on each other when walking; and had a very large belly. Old men tell me that this kind of cow had excellent stock when crossed

with the first Teeswater bulls that came to the Buchan district. These two types of polled cows I have described were to be met with all through Buchan. They were quite a contrast to each other in their movements. The former had a jaunty majestic gait when walking (what we call a 'swashy' appearance). The other went ambling along with her nose quite near the ground. Both types were famed for their milking qualities, and especially their fine-flavoured butter."

Mr. James Smith, then at Burnshangie, describing polled cattle formerly in Buchan, wrote in 1882 as follows: "On some of the larger farms in this neighbourhood, the markings of the different families or stocks would seem to have been very distinct and preserved. They went by the names of the different farms on which they were bred. Thus, the Strichen breed were mostly brindled; while at Gowanfold, in Rathen, there was a belted race—black animals with a white belt round their waist. There was also a 'rigget' race, or black with a white ridge along the back. The most general sorts, however, were black, or black with a little white below, and about the legs, a white udder being regarded as the sign of a good milker. There was also another very good sort, black with a brown back. The cows—of course I am speaking of the better sorts—were deep, wide, roomy animals—a necessary feature; and their milking-properties, which were good, were carefully cultivated. I recollect well the Skillymarno polled stock. They were black with white udder, and generally a white spot in the face. The nearest approach to the best type of our old Buchan cows that I can recollect seeing is old Charlotte of Fyvie, purchased by Lord Southesk at the dispersion sale at Fyvie in 1881. Mr. Auld's 270-guinea cow Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253 was also a good deal of the same stamp."

### PROSPECTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Some notes are added from well-known breeders, with reference to the present position and prospects of the breed. These have been sent in response to an inquiry addressed to them on the subject.

Mr. Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar says: "I think, judging from the cattle exposed at the Perth spring sales, that there is a great improvement in the breed, taking it all over; fewer weeds and no scurs are now seen. But as regards the real toppers, I am afraid there is little or no improvement, and I think bulls such as Cupbearer 59 and Druid 225, and many of the Ballindalloch bulls that were sired by Iliad about

eighteen years ago, were quite as good, and perhaps better, than our best are at present."

Mr. James Whyte, Hayston, writes: "As to the progress and prospects of the breed, I need say nothing further than to refer to the extraordinary success which has attended the exhibiting of Angus cattle and their crosses at the Fat Stock shows the world over, and crowned with the marvellous performance of 1908. Upholders or enthusiasts of other breeds can never hope that such a harvest of championships can be reaped by their respective favourites. Every year more beef is wanted. Quality has always a place for itself at the top, and is more appreciated as years go by."

Mr. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, says: "The progress of the breed during the past twenty years has been marked, though somewhat slower in England than its merit deserves. This is probably due to the great demand for the Shorthorn for grading up the native cattle of the Argentine; but the consistent success of the Doddie crosses at the Fat Stock shows in competition with other breeds is beginning to tell its tale, and the demand for animals of the breed in the Argentine and Colonies is becoming larger and more regular, and I have no doubt there is a big future for the breed in the not very distant future. The natural aptitude of the Aberdeen-Angus to lay on flesh of the best quality, and with least coarseness of the cheaper parts, must always merit the highest prices from the butcher and distributor; it is, as a carcase, incomparable and unequalled."

Mr. George A. Wilson, Inchgower, Banffshire, replies:—"I am of opinion that if all breeders would pay due regard to the rule to retain only animals of merit, the breed is coming on much better times, and being much hardier and healthier than their rivals, the Shorthorns, they are bound in a short time to command a larger share of the export trade. Too many small and inferior bulls are yearly appearing at the spring sales, and a stoppage of this practice is urgently needed."

Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, writes: "With reference to your query as to the progress of the Aberdeen-Angus breed during the last twenty-five years, there appears to me to be a tendency to breed them of a smaller size of late years. They are certainly neat and pleasing to the eye, but it has to be borne in mind that they ultimately must go to the butcher, and should therefore have frames to carry as much flesh as possible, and evenly distributed on the finest of bone, coupled with symmetry and quality, thus carrying out the great aim of the pioneers of the breed, when the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were on the average larger in size than at present. It must

also not be overlooked that for exportation they are wanted with size coupled with symmetry and quality for grading up foreign herds. The Aberdeen-Angus cattle are bred with great care at present, and there is a healthy rivalry as to who will have the best of blood (with all the other good points), particularly as regards sires; and also in the bringing out of the young crop of bulls at the annual spring sales, which insures that the best interests of the breed will be maintained."

Mr. James Bruce, Collithie, observes: "Regarding my views on the progress of the breed during the past quarter of a century, I regret to say that during the greater portion of the period there has been extremely little life in it. The high prices which were current for a few years in the early eighties were of short duration. The cause of the change was probably owing to the large increase in the number of new herds, together with a diminished demand from abroad. For a considerable time there has been but little outlet for females at anything over what may be termed paying prices. Indeed, it is quite within the mark to say that a great many good animals have been parted with at unremunerative figures, and it has been very noticeable that the owners of short established herds have experienced the greatest difficulty in effecting profitable sales. For long, breeders have been anxiously looking for better times; but somehow the expected improvement is slow to come. I have now more confidence in the future, as I understand that some breeders have had several inquiries for good specimens of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from over the seas. I therefore expect that during the summer months increased life will be manifest in Doddie circles. At any rate, breeders look for it."

Mr. Wm. Wilson, Coynachie, says: "My idea is that the breed has not improved much, owing to people breeding from pedigree when they had not good animals, and as long as there is a run upon any one family, I do not think you will find any progress. If owners would breed from the best animals irrespective of pedigree or breeder, one would see a more robust rent-paying breed."

Rev. Charles Bolden, Preston Bissett, says: "The Aberdeen-Angus breed has, no doubt, made great progress in the last twenty years; we do not see so many inferior animals at the spring sales. I notice a general improvement in the classes at the summer shows, where I have acted as judge, and in Ireland, where I have judged at longer intervals. At Dublin and Belfast I noticed remarkable progress. It is satisfactory to find that several new herds have lately been formed in England. I hear from New Zealand that there is

an increasing demand for this breed there, and there seems to be a greater demand for good animals in the Argentine. I venture to express an opinion that breeders, generally, are going too much for size, and are in danger of getting a coarseness that was not the character of the best black Polls, and is not what is likely eventually to be required for the purpose of producing the finest beef that the British public wants. I observe that at the spring sales it is the big, coarse bull that sells best for crossing purposes, and breeders of pure-bred herds seem often to prefer size to neatness, good form, and high quality."

As to the future of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Mr. James Moir, Goodwood, mentions that he does not think there is anything to fear, provided that only the good ones are kept as bulls; but at the present time there are far too many second-rate specimens put on the market, which not only keep down the price of the good ones, but leads to the production of a lot of inferior animals that are very much against the interests of the breed.

Mr. Walter A. Sandeman states: "My experience with Aberdeen-Angus cattle is not a long one, but I have no doubt but that they and their first crosses are the easiest to bring to early maturity, and it is a poor beast that will not give a live-weight increase of 2 lbs. a day from birth, for the first eighteen months at least. As to the future of this breed, much depends upon the success it meets with in Argentina during the next few years. My opinion is, that as that country gets settled up, and farming methods progress, the value of the Angus as a producer of 'baby beef' is bound to assert itself. In Ireland, outside of the essentially milk-producing districts, their popularity makes good progress, the farmers finding that they and their crosses enable them to sell good-conditioned stores and finished cattle at an early age."

Mr. George Hoyles, Skidby Manor, Lincs., remarks that the merits of this breed are proved every year in our leading Fat Stock shows. The majority of the prizes are carried off by Aberdeen-Angus, or the first cross between this breed and Shorthorns, where we see striking examples of the rapidity with which these animals come to maturity. The hardy nature of these animals fits them for nearly any climate.

## CHAPTER XIII

### SYSTEMS OF MANAGEMENT

THERE is not much variety in the general system of management pursued by breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. As a rule it is simple and natural. In the preparing of show-yard animals high feeding has of course been freely resorted to, but the great bulk of the breed has received little "pampering" or unnatural treatment of any kind. It cannot be doubted that to this last fact the exceptional fecundity, general soundness, good health, and hardiness of polled cattle is in a large measure attributable. No race of animals can long withstand unnatural treatment, no matter how skilfully it may be pursued.

Breeders, as a rule, aim at having their calves dropped between the first of December and the end of March. Many come later and some earlier, but these are not in so great favour. There are important advantages in having early calves, and breeders are now endeavouring to obtain as many as possible before the end of February. Mr. Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, writing in 1882, said the best calving season was from December to the end of April. Early calves generally brought most money when sold to the butcher. Mr. Bowie reared most of his calves by the pail or "cog," giving daily at the outset one pint, and gradually increasing the quantity till it reached seven or eight quarts. Small quantities of cake, corn, and turnips were ultimately given, along with the milk. The better sorts, perhaps intended for showing purposes, were allowed to suckle their dams for longer or shorter periods, and when weaned were shut up in loose boxes and treated to all sorts of good things. Mr. Bowie kept his breeding cattle in moderately lean condition. He did not think it wise to serve heifers until they were two years old, as too early breeding checked their growth.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, stated that his calves suckled their dams till from six to eight months old; and that after being weaned they got straw, turnips, and cake or bruised



oats, in covered courts. He fed the bull-calves in the same manner all the winter after weaning, and generally sold them in spring when they were little more than a year old. After Mr. Ferguson's heifers were ten months old, they got little food, excepting straw and turnips, until put upon the grass. Bulls were used when about twelve months old, and heifers mated when about two years old, seldom sooner. He fed liberally the bulls that were in use, but he kept his cows rather lean than fat. In winter his cows before calving were fed in covered courts, with about 30 or 40 lbs. of turnips per day along with barley-wheat or oat-straw, generally either of the two former, as oat-straw was scarce. After calving, they got three times as many turnips as before; and in summer they were kept solely on the grass fields.

Mr. W. S. Ferguson, writing in 1909, says: "The system of management has never been changed. The cattle are kept hardy in fields in summer and covered courts in winter. When bulls are weaned, they are put in boxes in pairs and fed on healthy lines. The pernicious custom of giving a calf a wet nurse along with its dam has never been followed, as I believe that it produces an artificial bloom harmful to the animal in after-life and disappointing to the purchaser."

Mr. William Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir, informed us that his cows got a few turnips in the morning, and if the weather permitted they were sent out to a hill-side during the day, being treated in this fashion till near calving time, when they received a more liberal allowance of turnips. Most of them were late calvers, winter keep being generally scarce. Bullocks were kept in a thriving state, or as well as the keep would permit, until two years old, when they were removed to a different farm and received food; but they were never forced till the last three or four months. They were usually sold at about three years old, when they weigh from 8 to 9 cwt.

Mr. William Smith of Benholm, Kincardineshire, liked to have calves in February and March. Calves were brought up on their dams, and were taken from them in August and September. Young bulls when taken from their dams were put into small covered courts and fed on grass and tares until turnips were ready. They also received 2 to 3 lbs. of linseed cake a day. Mr. Smith sold his bulls when about one year old. They should be ready for use at eleven to twelve months. Heifers were fed the same as bulls, but did not get so much cake, and that only in winter. In summer they went out in the fields with the cows and calves, and did not get any extra feeding unless they were to be exhibited, when a little cake was given to put a gloss on them. He did not

think they required any cake, etc., to put them into condition—they were so easily fed. Formerly the heifers were served in April, but latterly, if possible, Mr. Smith mated them in March, when about two years old, so that the calves might come in December, when they could be shown in young classes; but for those who did not intend exhibiting, he thought it would be advantageous to serve the heifers when they were, say, eighteen to twenty months old. At that age they were not so fat, and had more chance of getting in calf, and were quite strong enough for breeding. Cows, after the calves were taken from them in autumn, went at large in the fields until they were put on turnips and straw, and placed into a small court, loose, with plenty of shelter. When within two weeks of calving, they were put in stall and kept there with the calf until the weather was mild enough for them to be again turned into the court. In summer they were day and night in the grass field. Show cattle were treated the same as the others, with the addition of a little cake before being exhibited. Mr. Smith mentioned an experiment in feeding. At one of Mr. Hannay's sales he bought a very small heifer calf at £10 10s. When she got to be nearly two years old, he did not think she would make a good cow; so, to see what she would do as a feeding animal, he bought a two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, and a very good one she was, being better when bought than the polled. They were kept together under the same treatment until the Christmas following, when they were exhibited at the fat show at Dundee. They gained the first prize, although under three years old against all of any age. When killed, the polled heifer weighed 66 stones 6 lbs. Imperial, and the Shorthorn 60 stones. He always thought the Shorthorn consumed more food than the polled.

Mr. William Anderson, Wellhouse, Alford, gave his experience as follows:—"I have been a breeder and a feeder of polled cattle from a conviction that they are the best beef-producing breed in existence. The polled animal produces beef of the best quality, and has the best cover of meat—more than crosses or any other breed—on the most valuable parts of the animal. You will get cross animals to stand higher on their legs, and bulk more largely to the eye than the polls; but compare them closely, and especially the rump, loins, and along the well-padded back of the latter, and you will soon find out why the butcher, who is the final and best judge, prefers the polled bullock to any other, and will buy a well-fed polled animal when crosses are a glut in the market. I have never bred polled animals for mere fancy purposes, and have never prepared them for breeding or fat stock shows, but it

has always been my practice to prepare a small lot of prime polled bullocks for the London Christmas market. I now think it would have paid me to have given rather more attention to specially preparing show animals than I have done ; but I was afraid of spoiling my cattle for breeding purposes, and I have never, in the management of my herd, allowed myself to depart from commercial utility. In preparing bullocks for the London Christmas market, the first thing to attend to, after breeding from good, well-shaped, well-fleshed dams and sires, is the nursing of the calves. The calf should get milk for at least six months ; but after it is six weeks old, if it is fed with the hand, the milk should be mixed twice a day with a small allowance of pottage made from bruised linseed or bruised oil-cake. The quantity may be increased as the calf grows older and stronger. After the first six weeks the calf should also have a daily supply of cut turnips and straw. For the first fortnight the calf gets a small quantity of milk four times a day. After that it gets milk three times a day, on to twelve weeks at least ; and after about that age it gets milk twice a day, until it is weaned. It is then of special importance to attend to the calf well. Before it is weaned it should be learned to eat linseed-cake. It ought to receive at least 1 lb. a day of linseed-cake until it is a year old, after which decorticated cotton-cake may be used with good results. In winter, turnips should be given twice a day, and plenty of good oat straw. I give no cake either to yearlings or two-year-olds on the grass. They are pastured, and lie in the fields from about the 26th May till—in the case of yearlings—about 1st October ; but two-year-olds are tied up, to be specially prepared for the Christmas market, about the end of August or the first week of September. When two-year-old bullocks are casting their teeth, they get their turnips cut, and, along with the turnips, 2 lbs. a day of cotton-cake until their teeth are up so that they can again eat the turnips, either yellows or swedes. It is when they are rising three years old that I finally tie up my bullocks to prepare them for the Christmas market. When they are tied up at the end of August or beginning of September, before turnips are ready, I provide an abundant supply of tares mixed with oats, pease and beans, to feed with. Such a mixed food, after the oats have come into the ear, is a very valuable diet. About the middle of September, in favourable circumstances, early turnips will be ready for use, and two diets a day will improve the feed. When the tares are done, which is generally about the beginning of October, I give 2 lbs. of cotton-cake a day to each animal, and three small feeds of turnips. A fortnight or three weeks later, a feed of bruised

oats is added to the cotton-cake. By the beginning of November swede turnips are ready for use, and that, along with a slight increase of bruised oats, as the state of the animal seems to require in order to thorough ripeness of fattening, constitutes the feeding until the animals are either sold or forwarded to the London Christmas market. I thus sell my polled bullocks at two rising three years old. My weights average from 8 cwts. to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cwts., though I have at times had animals as high as 9 cwts. or even 10 cwts. In my experience the polled Scot is the best selling animal in good times; and the best selling animal in bad times, and, as a rule, I get £2 a head, or even more, for polled animals than for crosses of the same weight; and I am given to understand that the butcher can well enough afford that extra sum. I lately heard a statement of a leading Aberdeen butcher, that he could give 5s. more per cwt. for a fat polled animal than for a fat cross, because in shop use the polled animal, on account of smaller bone development, was a better cutting beast. This, on an animal of 8 cwts., showed a difference of value in favour of the polled bullock of £2 a head. It may be asked if bullocks could be fed off at an earlier age, and the answer is in the affirmative. By a more liberal use of concentrated foods, and especially by giving them cake on the grass, I could make black polls prime fat at two years old; but it has been my habit to prepare my best cattle for Christmas, and as a whole I find the market at that time most safe and steady. In regard to the milking qualities of the polled breed, I think breeders have rather neglected their duty. We have endeavoured to produce a model butcher's animal; and we have succeeded in that, but we have not so well attended to the fostering of the milking qualities of the breed. It is an undoubted fact—I remember examples myself—that the old Aberdeen unimproved polled breed were excellent milkers. There are among the breed good milkers still. I have cows that suckle two calves, and I know other breeders who have superior milkers also; but we have, as already remarked, given ourselves more to producing the meat than the milk yielding animal, and that is the simple reason why the black polled cattle have not a better name as dairy stock."

Mr. James Reid, Greystone, Alford, whose experience as a breeder, feeder, and exhibitor of polled cattle was of an extensive and exceptional kind, observed, that while great care should be exercised in selecting and mating cows and bulls, it is also necessary that close attention should be given to the rearing of calves. The calf flesh, he said, should be retained, not by too much forcing food, but by wholesome diet, and by housing in good time, so as not to allow the hair

to overgrow. The skin should be kept clean by grooming. The young animal should have plenty of exercise, and all food given in such quantities and at such times as that it may be eaten at once, and no portion of it left to get spoiled. If kept in a loose court or box, the animals should have a clean, dry place to stand upon at feeding time, while the bed should be dry and soft. It is well now and again to wash cattle with warm water and soft soap, having them thoroughly well dried and rubbed afterwards.

Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene said the calves meant for commercial purposes were put on cake a month before being weaned, after which they were kept on cake all through the winter until next year's grass, which at Easter Skene came away early. While being fed on the grass they did not get an allowance of cake; but when they came off the grass as two-year-olds, they were tied up in stalls for a few months, and were finished off with a liberal supply of turnips and straw, to which were added three or four pounds of linseed-cake, bruised grain, and linseed meal daily. They were sold in the autumn or spring, weighing from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. to 9 cwt. each.

Mr. R. C. Auld, Bridgend, stated that while early calving gave advantages in the way of strong yearlings, it incurred great expense in keeping cows and calves during the winter and spring, before the grass season comes round. He said that during the period of gestation cows should be kept on good pasture when outside, and fed on good food when inside; and that some days before calving it is well to take a small quantity of blood from them, as a preventive of milk fever, and to have them closed up by themselves in a calving-box. Just after calving, the cows should be kept quiet, well "bedded" with fodder, and get a drink of milk-warm water and oatmeal. The calf should be carefully watched until it "gets its legs;" and when the cow has been milked, a small quantity of the first milking should be given to the calf. He approves of cows being allowed to "lick" their calves, and regards the process as useful to the cow herself, as a medicinal corrective. He brought up the calves upon their dams; but if the cows were heavy milkers, he milked them dry now and again until the calf was able to do so itself. The first fortnight is a most critical time with calves, and Mr. Auld stated that when he saw any sign of dulness or inactivity in their system, he gave them a table-spoonful of treacle dissolved in warm water. He found that the calves were fond of this, and that it operated beneficially. He stated that his late uncle, Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, was always most careful to have

his calves muzzled during the first fortnight, so as to prevent them attempting to eat straw. As soon as they were old enough to be able to take them, they should be taught to eat cake and turnips, and should be allowed plenty of exercise. Mr. Auld did not approve of cows being mated sooner than six weeks after calving. Weaning usually took place about the end of the grass season, and after that had been done, the "cording" of the calves (putting setons into their dewlaps) was carefully attended to. Young bulls and young heifers, he thought, should be liberally fed, and cows kept in moderate condition.

In the Ballindalloch herd, in Sir George Macpherson Grant's time, an admirable system of management was pursued and is continued. The calving season is made up of December and three following months. As a rule, calves are allowed to suckle their dams for about six months. When housed, most of the cows are kept in loose-boxes, each cow having a box to herself and her calf. At weaning, calves are very carefully attended to. They are generally trained to eat linseed-cake before being weaned, and every possible effort is made to retain the calf-flesh, and not allow them to fall off after losing the milk of their dams. When the cold autumn evenings commence, care is taken to have all the cattle, at any rate all the young cattle, brought into a house over-night; and this also helps to maintain the condition of the stock. The young bulls require and always receive special attention. They are generally kept in an open court, where they have plenty of fresh air, but no draughts, and where they can have constant exercise. Their food consists of a liberal supply of good yellow turnips, as much oat-straw as they can eat, and about 2 lbs. of linseed-cake per day. It has been found advantageous not to allow them to lie or rest on heated dung, as that has a tendency to damage their legs. A ready demand is found for the young bulls at the highest current prices. Young heifers are treated much in the same way as young bulls, except that, unless grass or turnips are scarce, they get little or no cake. They are served when two years old. Cows, as a rule, get a small supply of turnips three times a day in winter and spring, the three meals making about 80 or 90 lbs. Latterly it has been found advantageous to give only about 40 or 50 lbs. of turnips, in two meals, supplemented by a mixture of about 1 lb. of bran, 1 lb. of crushed oats, and 1 lb. of linseed meal, in a mash of cut straw or haff. For about three weeks before and three weeks after calving, cows get about 2 lbs. of linseed-cake per day. The over-feeding of breeding stock is studiously avoided, and the

result is that the herd has been more than ordinarily prolific. Animals intended for showing purposes are of course treated more sumptuously than the other cattle in the herd.

In the pamphlet on the Ballindalloch herd prepared by the late Mr. C. Macpherson Grant in 1892, the system of management at that famous home of the breed was described as follows: "The principal calving months are December, January, February, and March, although calves are dropped all the year round. When due to calve, every cow is allowed a double stall to herself, and when dropped the calf is tied at the opposite side, while a strong bar angled lengthwise down the stall prevents any risk of accidental injury to it. When strong enough and able to take all the milk the calves are allowed to move at will through the byre, their beds being made up for them behind their dams. A trough with cake and sliced turnips, as also a rack with good sweet hay, is always within their reach. The bull calves when at grass are kept separate from the cow calves and have an allowance of cake daily. They are gradually weaned when six to seven months old, and are then, so far as accommodation permits, placed two together into loose boxes with an outside court for exercise. They are liberally fed on yellow turnips and hay or oat straw with an allowance of cake, care of course being taken not to over-feed. Heifer calves are treated in much the same manner but get no cake on the grass, and they run in the covered courts during the winter, getting a fair allowance of yellow turnips, good oat straw and 2 lbs. linseed-cake each day. In the autumn, as soon as the nights begin to turn cold, all the cattle are housed at night and turned out during the day. When finally brought up for the winter, at a date determined by the character of the season, the cows get a fair quantity of turnips twice a day, with plenty of oat straw, but get no artificial food except for a fortnight before and after calving, during which period they are allowed 2 lbs. of cake daily, and during the fortnight after calving they receive in addition to the cake a bran mash daily, which twice a week contains a little nitre. The two-year-old heifers have nothing but turnips and straw. Except in quite exceptional cases heifers are not served until they are two years old."

Mr. Hannay of Gavenwood wrote: "I give nothing to cows beyond a supply of turnips and straw until within six weeks of their calving, when they get 3 lbs. of oilcake daily, and this allowance is usually continued for a month or so after calving. I endeavour to arrange so as to have the calves dropped between the end of December and the middle

of April, as the early calves generally thrive best on the grass, and as calving is less dangerous before the cows get the full flow of the grass. I try, as far as I can, never to allow the animals to lose the calf-flesh, and with this view I give a little oilcake before and after weaning. The calves here are all suckled; and after they are ten days old they are never tied up, but are allowed to run about the byre as they choose, clean straw being spread out behind the cows for them to lie upon. I have never had a calf injured by this freedom being accorded to them. Heifers here are never put to the bull till two years old. I disapprove of the practice of having them served when only yearlings, as this, as a rule, dwarfs their growth and weakens the constitution, probably both of themselves and their descendants. It is the practice here to put, at even a very early stage, the bull calves and their mothers in fields separate from the heifer calves and their mothers. I am also opposed to the use of yearling bulls beyond three or four times during the season, as tending to lessen their size and destroy their symmetry, with a risk also of unsatisfactory produce. The stock bulls here are kept each in a loose-box, opening on an open court, concreted, and boarded around to a height of seven feet. In addition to their access all day to these open courts facing the sun, they are from time to time walked out for exercise. They are plentifully but plainly fed. We store the turnips in December, and as they are always at hand and in good condition, there is the less need for supplementing the natural foods. Care should always be taken to keep cattle free from draughts, and to maintain their houses in a clean airy condition. I think a breeding-stock should be kept habitually from getting into what may be called poor condition, while over-feeding ought to be equally guarded against. Much caution is necessary so as not to over-fatten two-year-old heifers for showing purposes. Indeed, it is questionable whether they should receive any extra feeding until they are safely settled in calf."

In reference to the rearing of calves, Mr. Hannay said:—"I find that with highly bred animals they generally get into a frantic state when the calves are suddenly taken off, and this has occasionally caused the best of cows to slip calf. Now, when weaning time comes, I always tie up the calf *in sight of the mother* for about a week, by which time many of the cows are dry, and all risk is avoided. Sometimes calves become dry in the hair and hard in the skin after being weaned. In such cases I cause warm oil to be rubbed well into the skin. This I have found to answer well, and also in most cases to be a complete cure for rheumatism." Mr.



Hannay gave special attention to the cultivation of docility and gentleness of temper, which thus became a distinguishing feature in his herd. He said: "From the big bulls down to the calves of two months old, the animals are used to be fondled and fed by all of us—even by quite young children—and many of them come of themselves to 'speak' to us in the fields."

Mr. Alexander Smith, manager to Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry, said that calves were dropped at Rothiemay from December to May, the best calving months being December, January, and February. The calves suckle their dams, and are weaned at from six to ten months. They get a full allowance of turnips and straw, with 1 lb. of best linseed-cake daily for the first winter. Young bulls are sold from ten to fourteen months old, and if calved in December and January they are quite fit for use in March of the following year. Mr. Smith gave young heifers the first winter after being weaned a full allowance of turnips, straw, and 1 lb. best cake daily. They run on the grass in summer, and the following winter they received a limited quantity of turnips, straw, and water, with a run in a grass field daily if the weather is dry, as they are apt to lay on fat too quickly before the season of being mated, which is done in the latter end of February or 1st of March. The cows got grass in summer; turnips and straw in winter, until within two weeks of calving, when they got 2 lbs. cake daily; and after calving an addition of a good feed of bran with a little nitre three times a week for three weeks. Bullocks were fed at two years old, and sold off in the end of April or 1st May.

Mr. George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, conducted a few experiments in crossing. He had heifer crosses from a polled cow with Shorthorn bull, from a cross cow with polled bull, and from a West Highland cow with Shorthorn bull. He had heifers from these three breeds in 1874, all calved at the same time, and he crossed the three heifers with a polled bull. The heifers were all fairly good, that from the polled cow and shorthorn bull being the best, the one from the West Highlander next, and the one from the cross cow rather the worst. He served them all when one year old, and the result in calves was not very encouraging. The calf from the polled cow's offspring was best, that from the cross cow's offspring nearly as good, and the one from the West Highlander's offspring was a "weed." He did not manage to continue the experiment, as two of the heifers became too fat for breeding. In 1878 Mr. Wilken bought three Ayrshire heifers, and served them with a polled bull.

The result in 1879 was three very pretty black polled heifer calves. One of the cows was sold in 1879. Mr. Wilken had two calves every year from the other two Ayrshires, or in all nine calves. With the exception of one in 1881 that had a white spot on its side, all had been black and polled. One was in the dairy, a fair milker, not so good as her dam, and was a very pretty polled animal. "In fact," wrote Mr. Wilken, "this one went in the field with other nine pedigreed heifers, and not a single polled breeder could point her out, although all who visited the field or byres were asked to do so. A cow-dealer one day was asked to point her out, and without any hesitation did so. I have known her all along by the different shape from the back down to the flank or udder."

These notes, obtained from leading breeders in 1882, indicate fully the system of management generally pursued, both as regards breeding and fattening animals. It will have been gathered that calves are, as a rule, dropped between the 1st of December and the end of April; and that the prevailing custom is to let the calves suckle their dams for six or eight months. A small quantity, from half a pound to a pound, of linseed meal is usually given to calves each day for some time before they are weaned; and after weaning, the allowance is increased. Young bulls are generally allowed 1 or 2 lbs. of linseed-cake daily, along with turnips and fodder or grass, until they are sold, at the age of from twelve to eighteen months. Heifers are similarly treated, except that they get less cake. In fact, in many cases after they have got beyond the stage of calves, they never taste cake until they commence to breed. Most breeders give their cows 2 or 3 lbs. of cake, or some equivalent, for a few weeks before and after calving; while stock bulls are always well fed during their active season. In some herds heifers are mated when about eighteen months old, but the prevailing plan is to delay serving another six months. Too early breeding undoubtedly checks the growth of animals.

A valuable paper on the "Management of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle" was contributed to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England by Dr. Clement Stephenson, F.R.C.V.S., in 1894 (Vol. V., Third Series, Part 1). The same subject was also treated by him in the annual address delivered to the students of the Armstrong College in 1909. Some quotations are given as follows: "Up to a few days before calving the cows may remain in their stalls in the byre, always, of course, provided that the stalls are long enough and wide enough to allow the animals to have plenty of room when

they lie down—an important consideration when cows are heavy in calf. For calving the cow should be taken from the byre and isolated either in a box or stall; and if two cows are due to calve at about the same time they may be put together. In no case should a cow be allowed to calve in a byre amongst other in-calvers; the act of parturition sets up an undesirable amount of excitement amongst the other occupants which in some sympathetic animals may even bring on premature calving.

“The time occupied in the act of parturition varies considerably; in some cases it is quickly completed, in others it may be protracted and delayed for hours. In the generality of cases little or no trouble is experienced, but instances do occur when the situation is an anxious and a serious one. In all cases there is a golden rule to observe: Give the cow time—do not interfere unless it is absolutely necessary. Premature interference, or trying to get the calf away before all the parts are perfectly prepared, has caused the loss of many calves, and even the cow, if not also lost, is often seriously injured. In protracted cases it is wise to make a careful examination in order to see that all is right. If this proves satisfactory, give the cow more time, but if, on the other hand, it is not satisfactory then send for a veterinary surgeon who is accustomed to calving cases.

“Parturition being completed, we must next look after the calf. It is a general custom to attempt to dry the young creature by rubbing it with wisps of hay or straw, but the operation is much more perfectly performed by the rough warm tongue of the cow. Besides, she likes to do it and the operation is beneficial to both; it is Nature’s way, and it has a satisfying and soothing effect upon the cow and allays any excitability of temper that may have resulted from her calving. Aberdeen-Angus calves are very precocious, and it is astonishing how soon they are on their feet and helping themselves to the teat.

“There are different systems adopted for rearing calves, but in pedigree herds, at any rate, Nature’s plan is the best; therefore let the calf suck its dam—that is if she is healthy and in a condition to suckle her calf. There is nothing like its mother’s milk, taken just as required, for making a good calf; it is the food provided for its sustenance, and it supplies all that is required to build up a healthy structure. Besides, in the act of sucking, the milk is taken just in the proper quantity and suitably mixed with the salivary secretions to ensure good digestion—a very different condition from that which exists when calves are fed from a pail at certain hours of the day

and are only allowed to suck at fixed intervals. For the first three or four weeks after calving the udder of the cow should be frequently examined, and until the calf can consume the whole of the milk, any surplus supply must be drawn off. At all times, so long as the calf is still sucking, attention must be given to see that the teats are clean. Calves will not suck a dirty teat, and if not regularly sucked the quarter of the udder it belongs to will become engorged. So long as there is no demand for the calving-box, the cow and her calf may remain there, but if it is required then the cow may be returned to her stall in the byre and the calf be tied up by her side. This tying-up of the calf is best done by means of a strap around the neck attached by a swivel to a pretty long collar-shank; this allows the calf to get a fair amount of exercise, and at the same time it acts as a first lesson in breaking-in. I need scarcely add that the cow with the calf by her side requires a double stand. This may be a drawback when space is of importance, but if the plan can be adopted it is a good one, and no more interesting or instructive object-lesson can be furnished than a row of cows, each having her own calf by her side. When the bull calves are from one to two months old, those that it has been decided to alter should be operated upon.

“Care must be taken to see that the calves continue thriving and doing well; that they get a sufficiency of milk, but not too much, and that their surroundings, particularly the floor and their bedding, are kept sweet and clean. The calves soon begin to pick and eat whatever is given the cow, and when kept running loose some of them learn to steal milk from other cows. These indulgences may lead to a derangement of the digestive organs, and may perhaps bring on scour. Scour in calves is liable to occur in the best regulated herds, and it is often caused by an alteration in the quality of the dam's milk; thus it may sometimes be observed to set in when she is coming in use—in fact, scour in the calf may be the first intimation of her approaching œstrum. It may, however, be set up by some irregularity of the stomach due to errors of dieting; but whatever the cause may be, the proper treatment is to give a full dose of linseed oil at once. Remove the offending material from the alimentary canal, and the calf will soon be all right again. I have just said that scour is often caused by an alteration in the quality of the dam's milk, therefore in every case her health and the quantity and character of her food must be inquired into.

“As soon as the weather is favourable, and there is a picking of grass to be got, the cows should go out in the

fields for a few hours each day, and about the beginning of May, cows and calves may go out together; but in the earlier nights, or until the weather is something like settled and fine, they should be brought into the house at sunset. In the case of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the bull and heifer calves must not be allowed to go together. Cows with bull calves must be kept by themselves in fields separated from the cows with heifer calves. Should the dams of the bull calves begin to fail in their milk supply, which may happen towards the end of summer, it is well to give their calves a small allowance of cake per day. This is best done by placing the cake in some convenient place, the access to which is only just high enough to allow the calves to get in and not the cows.

“The weaning of the calves, except any odd late ones, should take place in September. The heifer calves may be put all together in some large, well-lighted and ventilated covered fold; the bull calves may be put in boxes or small folds (covered) in lots of two or three, depending upon the space available. The cows should be put in a field as far as possible removed from the calves. For three days and nights both the cows and the calves are very noisy and unsettled, but at the end of that time quietness is restored, and now is the time to commence breaking-in the calves. This I look upon as important work, and work that requires a combination of care and firmness. For the first lesson the calves are haltered and tied up in their folds or boxes in such a position that if they show temper they are not likely to hurt themselves. After learning to stand tied up quietly they are taken out and taught to be led and turned to right or left as required. At first two and sometimes three men are required at the halter. Some calves are easily broken and become quite handy in a short time; others may show fight, but with firm treatment and no ill-usage they soon all become amenable to reason, and in the course of three or four days they can be haltered and taken in any direction. This breaking-in they never forget, and it renders them easy to handle for the remainder of their lives. The ringing of the young bulls should be done in December, so that they can be led by the ring when they go out for sale in February.

“From weaning time to turning-out time in the following spring all calves should be well attended to. Their food must be of good quality, adapted to young growing animals, and given at regular intervals. They do not want coddling up in warm places, but should be kept in covered folds which are well lighted and ventilated, and in which they have plenty of

room to move about, and twice a day they should be let out into a yard to scamper and play about. They should be accustomed to being handled and kept clean with brush and comb, and should any of them be observed to be itchy and rubbing themselves, they should be washed with some of the dressings that are used for the purpose. Nothing will give better results than good care of the young ones, and if this is bestowed it is astonishing how well they can afterwards rough it. After being turned out at May Day they need not be brought into the house again until the following spring, and then only for service. A shed in the field that they can go into, if inclined to do so, and oat straw in the winter, are all they require; but if it is thought advisable to give them cake it should be linseed cake: in my experience cotton cake is not a suitable food for heifers that are to be bred from. Before being served it is advisable to accustom them to be tied up by the neck in the byre; this completes their education.

“Bulls should at all times be well fed—not made fat, but kept in vigorous condition, and when being used pretty freely they should have their ordinary diet supplemented by an allowance of stronger, more nitrogenous food, such as bean-meal or crushed oats. The bull-house should be well lighted and ventilated. A mature bull disposes of a large amount of air—hence what may be considered ventilation for an ordinary animal is not sufficient for him. There should also be a walled yard adjoining the house, into which the bull can go at any time for exercise and for relaxation from the monotony of his box. During summer, and, in fact, for so long as the weather will permit of it, he should be kept in a well-fenced (walled for preference) small paddock, containing a shed, into which he can retire when inclined to do so.

“If the cow has calved and cleansed properly there is very little further trouble with her. Of course, she needs attention and careful dieting. As to food, so long as she is in the house sloppy mash, sweet hay, and a few turnips are all that are required. Cake is not necessary, neither is it advisable to give it—at any rate, until she has been again safely settled in calf.”

Mr. John Macpherson, Mains of Mulben, Keith, says:—“There is a great advantage in early calves. The first of December is regarded as the commencement of the calving year, and it is desirable that cows should calve as soon after that date as possible. Since no breeder is safe to depend upon the services of one bull, the beginner might try his judgment—I might even say his luck—at one of

the Spring sales in providing a young bull to assist the old one. The purchase of this young bull is all the more necessary, as it is not advisable to put young heifers to an old bull at first service. In the choice of this bull the breeder will, no doubt, bear in mind any defects he may have observed in some of his females, and buy him with a view to breeding them out. In ordinary circumstances to keep a breeding herd in good thriving condition only fresh turnips and straw in winter and good clean grass in summer are necessary. Very little special feeding is required. In the case of cows and heifers in calf, the turnips should be fresh and clean, and given in moderate quantity. Turnips that have been stored in pits during the winter are often covered with bunches of white rootlets in spring. These ought to be cleaned off, as they are hurtful to breeding stock, or indeed to stock of any kind. When frozen turnips have to be used they should be given very sparingly. For a few weeks before and after calving, the supply of turnips should be considerably restricted, and a few pounds of good linseed cake with the offer of a drink of water substituted. In cold weather the water may be slightly warmed, and a handful of ground oats or barley thrown on to it.

“As the calving season begins to draw near, it is well to let cows heavy in calf have the benefit of a double stall to themselves. As most farmers have a few fat beasts to dispose of about Christmas time, the extra room can generally be provided in this way—at any rate at first. The plan I generally follow, and I find it very convenient, is to have a number of boxes without top or bottom about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high; the sides and ends are made of open slats placed rather close at the bottom to prevent a calf putting its legs through, and wider further up so that it can put its nose out. This box may be placed in the stall alongside of the calving cow as soon as her neighbour is removed. She will thus get acquainted with it, and it will prevent her turning round. As soon as the calf is dropped, if it is intended to let the cow suckle it, she may be permitted to lick it if she is a quiet animal: if not, it should be rubbed dry, placed in the box beside her and covered with some nice clean straw. Should it not be intended to let the cow suckle her calf, it is better to remove it as quickly as possible to another byre, or at any rate, to a considerable distance from the cow. If later on, it is thought desirable to put two calves together to this cow, they should be put together into the box. At first they should be placed away from the cow; then, after being allowed to roll about together for a few hours, they should be

placed beside her, where she can see, smell, and lick them through the bars of the box. She will generally let them suck in a short time without any trouble. Should she seem unwilling to take kindly to them, it is better not to force matters, but to let them lie beside her in the box. She will very soon begin to take an interest in them, and smell and lick them through the bars; and after this there is not much difficulty in persuading her to take to them. My usual practice has been to let the bull calves suck singly; not always their own dams but just as I find convenient. The heifer calves I frequently put on two to one cow. By this means I have usually been able to secure as many spare cows as are sufficient to supply milk for the farm and dairy. An opinion that I have frequently heard expressed—in some cases even very emphatically declared—is that Aberdeen-Angus cows are poor milkers. This is most certainly not the case. It is doubtless true that, except in the case of the milk breeds, the milking properties of pedigreed cattle have been almost entirely neglected or, at any rate, made subservient to the beef-producing qualities. But from a very long experience I can say with confidence that Aberdeen-Angus cows are as good for dairy purposes as those of any other beef breed. In our country towns and villages a considerable proportion of the dairy cows are Aberdeen-Angus or crosses of the breed, and you will find that these cows are regarded by their owners as being by no means the worst in their byres either for quantity or quality of milk.

“As the calving season proceeds, the calving boxes will soon be used up. In this case the older calves may be removed, and where the byres are wide enough they may be tied behind the cows. In narrow byres a double stall may be partitioned out at the end, and half a dozen calves let loose together. The cows may then be tied up two together again in their stalls. When room is scarce and cows cannot have the advantage of a double stall before calving, the calves may safely be tied behind their dams from the first, where the byres are wide enough. When a few calves are running loose together a watchful eye has to be kept upon them, and if any symptom of scour appears, the affected one should be at once removed to a place by itself, and the quantity of milk reduced until it recovers.

“For the first month, and often much longer, one calf is unable to take all the milk from the cow. It is then found advisable to milk the cow dry at least once a day. This keeps up the supply of milk until such time as the calf is able to take it all. Of course, this means some trouble, but were the practice



strictly adhered to, and no spare milk allowed to lie with the cow, there would be fewer complaints as to the milking qualities of our beef-producing breeds. When calves are about eight weeks old they may be allowed to lick a little finely crushed oilcake in boxes, and as the spring advances, the older ones may safely have a few turnips cut in finger-pieces, which should be kept quite fresh, and the younger ones not allowed access to them. Young calves should be allowed out of doors as soon as they are able if the weather be good. When kept in too long they are very apt to run away and give trouble. All calves are better to get out for a dance in a limited run for an hour every suitable day. All through the Spring the cows that have calved should also be turned out for a short time every day. A small paddock where they can have a drink of nice fresh water is very suitable for this purpose. A careful watch should be kept for any appearance of œstrum, as many cows give very little sign, and opportunities may be lost. Two-year-old heifers are apt to get too fat for breeding purposes, and therefore should be kept on spare diet through the winter and get plenty of outdoor exercise. When too fat there is often great difficulty in getting them settled in calf. Before turning them out to grass, the cows and calves should first be accustomed to go together in small detachments for a day or two, and until they get accustomed to go together it is best to keep them in a small park. Some excitable cows make a great fuss when first let out with their calves, and in a large park will sometimes chase them about so much as to hurt them seriously, or even rush them into a corner where they may either get jammed and trampled upon or entangled in the fencing.

“During the summer months, under ordinary circumstances, the breeding stock grazing in the fields should require no artificial feeding. As I have already said, no other sort of feed can beat good sweet grass and turnips for maintaining a breeding herd in the fittest condition. Cows and calves should be let out during the day until the nights become fairly warm, since after being housed through the winter, their coats are thin, and they are very liable to get a chill. Soon after being put into the fields the bull and heifer calves should be separated and put into different parks. As stock of all kinds benefit from a frequent change of pasturage, it may be necessary to sub-divide some of the larger fields. This will amply repay any extra expense that may be incurred. Whenever the grass begins to fail the bull calves and such of the others as may be intended for early pushing should have a little artificial food. This is frequently given in the field. In sheltered situations a small creep, big

enough to admit the calves and keep back the cows, has been found very convenient, and taking into consideration the length and chilliness of the nights by the end of August, I have found it to suit my cold climate and rather exposed fields better to bring both cows and calves into a large covered court. The cows are removed and sent back to the field. A little finely crushed oilcake is put into feeding boxes and placed along the troughs in the court. Their experience of the cake in the Spring generally makes the calves take to it again quite readily. A comfortable bed, a little tares or aftermath, and plenty of clean water, are supplied, and in the morning they are turned out to the fields again to their dams. The same process is repeated for an evening or two, but the calves soon learn to come to the gate themselves, quite ready to get out. This not only saves them from the cold of the lengthening nights, but also accustoms them to be away from their dams, so that the weaning later on can be accomplished with scarcely any noise or trouble whatever. An acre or two of early yellow turnips should be sown, and a few of them sliced and given along with the tares soon after the calves are taken in. The calves should also be very early taught to lick up some bran mixed with a little linseed meal and locust beans ground or any other sort of feeding meal slightly moistened with boiling water. At first only a small quantity should be sprinkled over the bottom of the boxes and the calves taught to lick them clean. These feeding stuffs may be slowly increased as they are found to be consumed. As soon as the calves are weaned, they should be brought as quickly as possible on to full rations of turnips. In my opinion no other food tends to make the young animal grow and swell so rapidly during the early winter months.

“If the animals are intended for public sale, they must be shown in good condition. For this purpose, as the date of the sale draws near, the quantity of artificial feeding stuffs should be increased. Then fewer turnips will be required. The comb should be little used, but the hairs and skin kept in good condition by frequent washings. Young bulls should be trained to the halter as early as possible. When left until older and heavier they are more liable to hurt themselves, and much more difficult to handle. Their first lessons ought to be given indoors. If taken out to a field the first time they are haltered, some get almost wild with terror and excitement, and may injure themselves or even the men in charge. Immediately before the sale, halter exercise should be given as often as possible.

"It is of the utmost importance that the food should be given regularly at stated intervals, as without attention to this the best results cannot be attained.

"The heifer-calves should also be haltered and taught to lead soon after weaning. Although there may not be time to keep up the training, still they never forget the early lesson, and there is seldom much trouble in handling them afterwards."

Mr. Walter A. Sandeman, Morden House, says:—"The system of management adopted in this herd may be described as the open-air one, the animals being housed as little as possible. The cows are kept in paddocks with open sheds to within a day or two of calving, when they are brought up to a covered yard with partitions in which they calve. A week before they are due to calve they are fed on linseed cake with a little hay, and get a pint of linseed oil a day or two before they are due to calve. If they go many days over their time, and their bowels are not fairly loose, they get another pint, and another pint twenty-four hours after calving. By this treatment I find they rarely, if ever, require any physic. The calves and cows lie together for the first ten days or fortnight, after which the cow is put with the calf twice a day, until turned out to grass together, when the cow is in-calf again. Calves are encouraged to suck and chew hay as soon as possible, and are fed with a little bran with coarsely ground oats as soon as they can be got to eat some."

"The management at Aldbar," remarks Mr. Patrick Chalmers, "is much the same as in other herds. Bull calves get cake in the fields, and are well done, while heifer calves receive no cake, but as much turnips and straw in winter as they can eat without leaving any in the feeding-troughs."

Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, writes:—"As regards management, pure air, food and water are the essentials for success. I have spent large sums in providing lofty, airy and light sheds, and boxes with glazed mangers in lieu of the old dark, low buildings; these are carefully and regularly sprayed with carbolic and lime so that the germs of tuberculosis, abortion, and other cattle diseases may find no harbour for their devastation. The water for the buildings is continuously pumped from a pure spring at the foot of the hill by a windmill. The food of the show animals is of the best and purest, quality more than quantity being the desideratum it comprises. The climate being genial and mild, with very little snow in the winter, the animals (except those up for show purposes and the freshly calved cows) are on the pastures all the year round and receive nothing except a little hay in

frosty weather. The estate, a little over 200 acres, is all grass of the best description, with the exception of 15 acres, the quality of which is equal to the best market-garden ground, and produces heavy weights of mangold, cabbage, etc. During the summer months the bull calves are kept in sheds during the hotter hours of the day, and provided with a little stimulating dry food, and during the cooler hours are allowed out to suckle their dams."

Mr. James Kennedy, Doonholm, remarks that the animals in his herd, usually consisting of about sixty head, are kept as much as possible in the open. In winter, when housed, they are accommodated in roomy, well-lighted byres, sheds, and boxes, with an abundant supply of fresh air, without draughts; besides which every sanitary and antiseptic precaution is adopted to maintain the sound healthy condition which the herd enjoys.

Mr. Garden A. Duff, of Hatton, finds that having the cows as much as possible out of doors in all weather during winter until they calve, keeps them in better health and free from abortion troubles.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, Tubberdaly, Ireland, writes :—"I rear calves on their dams where possible, but as some of the cows are scarcely good enough milkers, and bull calves are valuable, I frequently put the calf on to a foster-mother, and in exchange let the mother rear a cross-bred calf, which she can usually do quite well enough. The cows are kept all winter in the open till they calve, a late calving cow will scarcely come in at all. After calving they are always turned out in the day, and their calves are tied up in the cow-byre, teaching them early to get used to being handled, and also encouraging them to pick up a bit of linseed cake as early as possible. This is placed in small troughs where they are tied. The cows go out at about 10 a.m. and come in at about 3 p.m. in winter, and the calves are then untied and let to their mothers, and only tied up again when the cows go out. As soon as the weather is suitable cows and calves are turned on to a good grass field, and a cake trough is placed so as to be accessible only to the calves, and here cake is given to them daily. The calves thrive admirably here, my only difficulty is that an indifferent milker is liable to put up too much condition. In autumn the calves are taken from their mothers and put in boxes, two in each, as a rule, and preparation for the big event of our scheme, the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, commences. I weigh cattle once a month, and this is a very sure guide to their progress and relative merit. I show only yearling females, on principle I never show any over that

age of my own breeding, for it was early instilled into me by that well-known and capital breeder, the Rev. C. Bolden, that great injury to both breeding and milking powers is done by forcing heifers forward after the first year. Up till that time they are all the better for it, afterwards high feeding is most injudicious. To show females in store condition is as yet only a counsel of perfection which no one carries out, but I hope that some day it may be a realisable possibility. Until it is I shall continue a spectator and not an exhibitor in the older classes."

Mr. George Cran, Morlich, says:—"As to management, in my opinion there is certainly a great advance on the former haphazard system—or rather want of system—in the mating, breeding, and rearing of cattle, and more especially is this noticeable in the housing arrangements.

"The successful breeder of to-day has to work on scientific lines. Setting an ideal to aim at producing, recognising the prepotency of the sire in certain directions, and knowing the characteristics that usually follow the female side, he proceeds accordingly to endeavour to realise that ideal. This cannot be attained, however, without very careful observation and study—an endeavour being made to assist nature's well-defined and sure laws. Sanitary science and the study of bacteriology has done much for the human subject; but in my opinion we have yet a long way to go in this direction with respect to the management of our cattle.

"There has no doubt been great improvements in housing, more especially in the direction of providing loose boxes and covered courts, where the young animals can enjoy more freedom of movement, and also obtain the benefit of purer air by better ventilation. Animals in captivity are in an unnatural state, and to make the best of them man should study their ways and habits in the wild or natural state, and try to provide them with substitutes for nature's tonics and correctives. Hitherto the management of cattle has been carried out in a conservative, rule-of-thumb sort of style. But to be successful nowadays one has to apply scientific principles and technical knowledge to everyday duties, and much has to be done before we reach the ideal in the indoor management of cattle.

"There is another matter in which I think breeders make a mistake, that is, in having the cows calving in December. The stock would have far sounder constitutions and generally have more vitality if the ages were reckoned as from January 20 or February 1. It is an undeniable fact that March calves are healthier, less stunted, and have better constitutions than those calved earlier. The reason for this, in

my view, is that they are a shorter time cooped up in the vitiated atmosphere of the byres. If the agricultural societies would adopt this change of age-reckoning, and we breeders pay more attention to the sanitation of our byres and steadings, I am sure our cattle would have more vitality, sounder constitutions, and be 50 per cent. less liable to these scourges of the age, tuberculosis and abortion. I am afraid we cannot claim that the Doddies have enjoyed the same amount of popular favour as a hobby (to judge by the fancy prices paid for some representatives of other breeds), as I hold they deserve. But all the same, breeders of Aberdeen-Angus have in no wise allowed this to damp their confidence, and they have pursued their way in the sure hope that they will at no distant date regain even popular favour. And when that time comes it will be found that the standard of quality is higher all over, and whether gone into as a hobby, or pursued on purely utilitarian lines, the supply will be found to be equal to all demands made upon it."

Rev. Charles Bolden, Preston Bissett, remarks: "The system of management adopted is to keep the cattle as much as possible in the open air, avoiding close inbreeding, and taking care that none of my animals lie in covered yards with an accumulation of heating manure. Cows and heifers generally calve in December, January, and February, though occasionally a few calve later. They lie out in the fields without shelter of any kind until ten days or a fortnight before they are due to calve, and a fortnight after calving the cows go out in the fields for two or three hours daily. Yearling heifers in some years lie out in the fields all winter, but in some winters they are put in open yards, getting hay and roots. I am convinced by experience that they do best lying out, but in wet seasons they injure the pastures by treading it in holes. Heifer calves, when weaned, are put in yards, and get hay and roots with 2 lbs. of cake daily. Bull calves are fed on liberally with a view to sale in February and March, but I object strongly to the free use of condiments and very heavy feeding, as I believe that such forcing shortens the period of use as sires, and may in some cases render a bull of very little use in his first year."

#### METHODS OF BREEDING.

In other portions of this work the methods of breeding pursued in the more celebrated herds have been set forth pretty clearly. Writing in 1882, it was remarked:—It has been shown that in several cases the deeper and more subtle

principles of breeding have been employed judiciously and successfully in developing and maturing fixed and well-considered purposes. The choice and uniform merit displayed by most of the leading tribes affords ample proof of the ingenious and methodical manner in which they have been reared. But while much has been done in the way of establishing tribes of high character, it is very desirable that more attention should be given to the building up of distinct, well-defined families of as pure line-breeding as may be found practicable. It seems to us that it would be well for the interests of the breed if there existed several herds or strains which could be regarded as refined and reliable fountains of that mysteriously beneficial influence which may be generated by skilfully concentrating and assimilating the ever-present forces of heredity. Without entering upon a discussion of the question of in-and-in breeding, it may be remarked that the system is believed to be a most powerful agent either for good or evil. In competent hands it is perhaps the surest and shortest pathway to the highest pinnacle of a breeder's success. Unwisely employed, it becomes simply the broad road to ruin. It is not, therefore, desired that in-and-in breeding should be pursued by the general body of breeders. We would, however, rejoice to see a few of those best able, intellectually and financially, to undertake the work, following the example of Thomas Bates, the Booths, and other noted Shorthorn breeders, and establishing distinct line-bred families. We should like to see a few families reared in such a way as that they would not only be uniform in shape and character, but would also be possessed of one strong, unbroken, unadulterated, unvarying family current. We believe in the doctrine that "like begets like;" but if we breed from composite animals — animals containing several conflicting family currents, perhaps the living influence of dead ancestors — we can have little confidence in the result. We cannot know which *likeness* may be produced — that of the immediate, or of more remote ancestors. Practical experience and scientific reasoning both teach that no animal is so likely to reproduce an exact copy of itself as one that has been in-bred, or in other words, one that contains one dominant, all-prevailing family current. We therefore think that the existence of a few well-defined in-bred families of really high individual merit would help greatly to maintain, and even still further improve, the high character of the breed generally. These families would be as it were strong springs of rich, pure blood, from which fresh draughts might be drawn

from time to time for the reviving and ameliorating of mixed herds. We are pleased to know that the importance of the point in question is being more clearly recognised than it has ever before been, and that by several breeders the higher and more scientific modes of breeding, to which reference has been made, are receiving greatly increased attention. Efforts, wisely and energetically sustained, are sure to produce excellent results, and we think we are not over-confident in predicting for some of our noted herds of polled cattle a future of great distinction and usefulness. While pressing these considerations upon the notice of breeders, we would also urge them to keep a jealous eye upon what are recognised as the established natural characteristics of the breed. We desire to see maintained its well-known distinguishing features, its typical symmetry and roundness of form, its hardiness and robustness of constitution, and at the same time still further developed its excellent beef-producing, early-maturing, and milking properties, as well as to have imparted to the breed generally, and especially to the principal families, a little more true high-bred character. All these are attainable objects, and with good men devoted to the breed the great promise of the future of the celebrated polls of the North-East of Scotland can hardly fail to be abundantly fulfilled.

Since these remarks were written much has been done to systematise breeding on the lines indicated.

In the paper on "The Management of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," contributed by Dr. Clement Stephenson to the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" (Vol. V., Third Series, Part 1), and from which some extracts are made elsewhere, he remarked, with reference to the qualities of the bull:—"I have already pointed out the supreme importance of the stud bull—he makes, or mars, the herd. The stud bull should have a straight top and under line, be deep and wide round the heart, have strong loins, be neat at the tail-head, have short legs well set on, a good polled head, an honest face, and withal plenty of muscular development (flesh), and masculine character. See that he walks well, and that his hocks are good ones—the latter is an important point in a bull. If to his personal qualities he adds descent from good parents, and belongs to a prolific, long-lived, sound family, that is the bull to buy, and the probabilities are that he will be a success. To obtain him neither trouble nor money should be spared."

Then as to pedigree, Dr. Stephenson wrote:—"Observant breeders quickly realise the all-pervading powers of heredity and atavism. To breed good animals we must start with good parents, and to prevent any ill results from atavism



(throwing back to a remote ancestor) we must as far as possible make sure that the ancestors of the animals we breed from were good ones. I have great faith in a good pedigree, and I would not buy any animal unless the pedigree pleased me. The pedigree is the title-deed by which we know whether or not its possessor is a good and safe investment. The so-called fashionable pedigree, or the long pedigree, is no guarantee of excellence, and both may be rendered objectionable by the inclusion of some inferior animal in them. Neither is the ordinary pedigree, where simply the direct dams and sires are given, to be implicitly relied upon. To establish a good pedigree it should be possible to trace every animal to its foundation and in none of the collateral branches must there be a stain. At the same time individual merit must be our first consideration, and the pedigree comes afterwards."

"The Aberdeen-Angus breed has many good properties. In the first place, there are no horns to disturb and injure other animals, and consequently more cattle can be kept in a given space than is the case with horned animals; it is astonishing what a number of them can live comfortably together in a fold. They are 'good doers.' In Aberdeenshire they are said to get fat in winter on 'neeps and strae' (turnips and straw), and there is no doubt they do well when so fed; but in the high lying lands the 'neeps' are scarce and the foddering of straw is supplemented by an out-rake upon the heather-clad hills of their native homes. The calves are strong and easily reared, the breed matures early, and they finish at the highest quotations as 'prime Scotch' in the London market. Even the old bulls and cows market well, for they rarely look old.

"Finally, in the management of a pedigree herd a careful, steady, experienced herdsman is all-important, that is, unless the owner takes absolute charge himself, which is often the case. The herdsman is always on the alert, nothing escapes his eye, and his experience guides him as to what is best to be done under all circumstances. He is acquainted with the peculiarities and habits of the different animals and families, and thus knows that what might be considered important in some animals is of no consequence in others. No herd can be successfully managed unless the herdsman loves his cattle, and is as much interested in their well-being as their owner is, or even more so."

## CHAPTER XIV

### LEADING FAMILIES

IN the first edition of this book a brief account was printed of the leading families of the breed, these being at that time comparatively few. As it is now impossible to give in this connection a complete notice of all the families that have distinguished themselves, it was doubted whether the chapter should be retained, because most of the families are mentioned in the notices of herds, and, moreover, Mr. Albert Pulling has compiled a very useful volume dealing ably and comprehensively with this subject under the title "Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, being notes on fashion, and an account of some of the leading families of the breed."\* Ultimately, however, it was decided to retain the section, making necessary additions, as it was thought that it would afford a convenient means of reference, the fuller particulars being given in the notes of the herds in which the tribes originated.

### TILLYFOUR FAMILIES

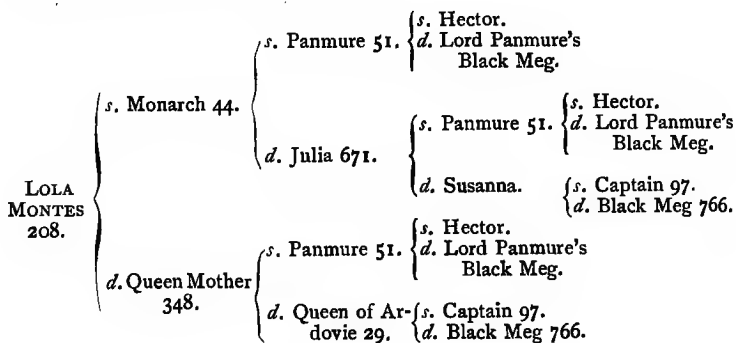
#### *The Queen Tribe*

In the Queen tribe there is a monument to Mr. M'Combie's skill and success as a breeder. In it is the result of the combined efforts in cattle-breeding of Mr. Fullerton and Mr. M'Combie, but chiefly of the latter, as the material was manipulated by him during a period of no less than thirty-seven years. In examining the record of the Queen tribe, the first point that excites notice is the illustration which it affords of Mr. M'Combie's remarkable faculty of instantly and with unerring accuracy perceiving the inherent qualities and possibilities of development in an animal. This rare acquirement was undoubtedly perfected when he was transacting his

\* "Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, being Notes on Fashion, and an Account of some of the Leading Families of the Breed," by Albert Pulling. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd., Paternoster Row; Sutton: L. F. William Pile, Ltd., 26, High Street. 1908.

immense business in buying and selling store cattle. It came to his aid on the occasion when at Mr. Fullerton's sale at Ardovie in 1844, he made purchases that have become historic in connection with the polled breed. In that year, as has been mentioned, Mr. M'Combie brought from Ardovie to Tillyfour two young heifers, Queen Mother 348 and Jean Ann 206, full sisters, both out of Queen of Ardovie 29, and got by Panmure 51. The breeding and achievements of these animals have already been described. There was something in their appearance and in their pedigree which fascinated Mr. M'Combie, and he determined on securing more of the same sort. He obtained, after considerable trouble, the bull Monarch 44, who was got by Panmure 51, and out of Julia 671, the latter by Panmure 51, and having for dam Susanna, a full sister of Queen of Ardovie 29. With the produce of these closely allied animals Mr. M'Combie resolved to risk his fame as a breeder, and he had no reason to regret the choice, for the strain has made a reputation second to none in the annals of the breed.

Monarch was twice put to Queen Mother, and the produce in 1847 was Lola Montes 208, and in 1849 Bloomer 201, both of which became celebrated prize cows. The following shows the pedigree up to this point:—



### *Pride of Aberdeen Family*

It has already been explained that Mr. M'Combie having, according to his own published ideas on the subject, carried in-and-in breeding to an extreme point, sought an out-cross, and procured from Mr. Watson, Keillor, the bull Angus 45, one of the best-bred and best-looking sires reared in that herd, he having been out of Old Favourite, and by the celebrated bull Old Jock 1, who was also out of Old Favourite. Lola

Montes produced in 1852 a calf by Angus 45, which attained very high fame by her achievements in the show-yard, and also as the foundress of the branch of the Queen tribe which Mr. M'Combie himself held in greatest favour, and which is now specially associated with his name. The calf referred to was Charlotte 203, known, from her victory in the gay capital in 1856, as the "Paris cow." Charlotte's calf in 1857 was Pride of Aberdeen 581, got by Hanton 228, who may also be termed the "Paris bull," he having gained the corresponding honour in the male class at the French exhibition in 1856 to that obtained by Charlotte in the female section.

A somewhat nice point arises here. Pride of Aberdeen 581 had two full sisters, Empress of France 578, and Daisy of Tillyfour 1165, and we have heard the question asked, "In what consists the superiority of the Pride of Aberdeen branch of the Queen tribe over the Dandy and Daisy or Vine branches, which trace respectively to Pride's full sisters Empress 578, and Daisy 1165?" Of course there was absolutely no difference in the blood of these three cows; but, while both Empress and Daisy were undoubtedly fine animals, Daisy especially having been a Highland Society first-prize cow, and winner of the challenge cup at Aberdeen, neither of them can display a show and breeding record equal to that of Pride of Aberdeen. Indeed, Pride of Aberdeen's career was without parallel in the chronicles of the breed. She was the first-prize yearling, the first-prize two-year-old, and the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's shows; she gained the challenge cup at Aberdeen; and she was the first-prize cow at the International show at Battersea in 1862, where she beat her dam Charlotte, and was referred to as being, with Mr. Richard Booth's celebrated Shorthorn cow Queen of the Ocean—designated by Mr. Carr, the historian of the Booth Shorthorns, "a superb Shorthorn, a queen of cows"—the best female animal on the ground. Nor was this all. Pride of Aberdeen must have possessed, together with the most perfect shapes and quality, an extraordinary constitution. Few females of any breed have been able to stand three years of the forcing process necessary to keep in the front rank in the show-yard, and crown a career of unsurpassed success in exhibition, by no less distinguished performances as a breeder. Pride of Aberdeen produced seven female calves and four male calves that have been registered. The bulls were useful in the herds to which they were introduced, while from each of the females has sprung a race of valuable cattle.

An examination of the circumstances therefore proves that it was no mere fancy that led Mr. M'Combie to maintain that

the Pride of Aberdeen family was the most precious branch of the Queen tribe. The favour in which the Prides are regarded has certainly not been gained by that rarity which results from infecundity. The female descendants of Pride of Aberdeen 581 registered in Vols. ii., iii., iv., v., and vi. of the Herd Book, were no fewer than 78. The estimation in which the Prides are held by breeders is illustrated by the fact that nine of the best representatives of the family sold publicly, in 1880 and 1881, realized an average of £140 each, one cow (Mr. Auld's Pride of Aberdeen 9th) bringing £283 10s.

The Prides are distinguished in individual appearance by long, square, handsome frames, length of quarter, great size, substance, and wealth of flesh; while they are known to be robust in constitution, with wonderful aptitude to mature early, and to lay on flesh and fat on the better parts.

#### *Daisy or Vine and Dandy Branches*

As has been observed, the Daisy or Vine and the Dandy branches of the Queen tribe are descended from full sisters of the Pride of Aberdeen, *i.e.* Daisy of Tillyfour 1165 and Empress of France 578.

#### *Crinoline Branch*

The Crinoline branch springs from Crinoline 204, out of Charlotte 203, and got by Victor 3rd 193.

#### *Duchess Branch*

The Duchess branch, in which there is a wonderful concentration of Queen and Panmure blood, traces from Favourite 1237, whose sire was Hanton 228, and whose dam was Lola Montes 208. The cow of this branch that went to Westertown was Duchess of Westertown 927, by Rob Roy Macgregor 267. Mr. Brown infused the Queen blood into his herd in the male line very strongly; and an analysis of the pedigree of Baron Settrington 356, a son of Duchess 927, shows that Panmure's name occurs no fewer than thirty times.

#### *Matilda of Yonderton and Fancy of Tillyfour Branches*

Another branch of the Queen tribe is that tracing from Matilda of Yonderton 1722, by Hanton 228, and out of Lola Montes 208.

Fancy of Tillyfour 1195, by Hanton 228, out of The Belle 205, has also founded a small family.

*Charmer Branch*

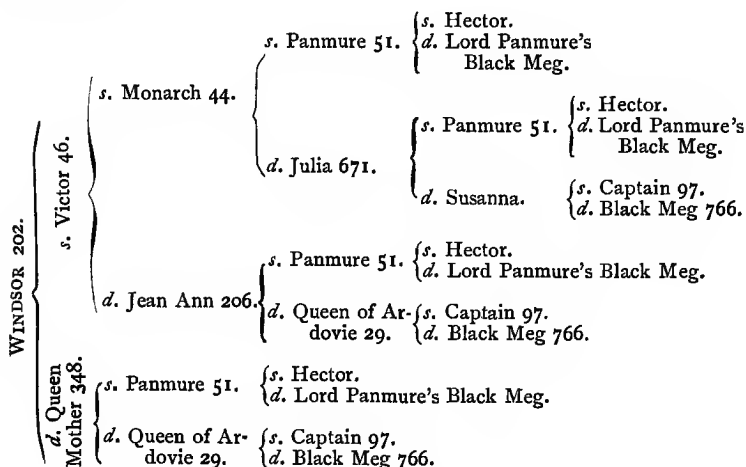
The Charmer Branch traces from another daughter of The Belle—Lovely of Tillyfour 1166, by Rob Roy Macgregor 267.

*Rosie of Tillyfour Branch*

This descends from Rosie of Tillyfour 5997, a half-sister of Pride of Aberdeen and calved in 1866.

*Windsor (Beauty of Morlich) Branch*

The cow Windsor 202, from Queen Mother 348, and by Victor 46, was very closely bred, as will be seen from the following:—



Windsor 202 was the first-prize yearling heifer at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Windsor in 1851, and, besides numerous other honours, won the first prize as a cow at Berwick in 1854. She was the dam of two splendid bulls—Windsor 221 and Rob Roy Macgregor 267, full brothers, both having been by Hanton 228. These remarkable animals are referred to at length in connection with the Tillyfour, Westertown, and Kinnaird herds.

Windsor 202 is represented in the female line only by stock tracing from her daughter Beauty of Morlich 2072, by Angus 45. This animal was sold to Mr. Cran, Morlich. Little is known concerning her individual appearance, but very good stock were bred from her.

*Victoria Branch*

Another branch of the Queen tribe is that descended from Victoria of Kelly 345, bred by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, and calved in 1857. She was out of Queen Mother 348 (who went to Mains of Kelly in her old age) and got by Cupbearer 59.

## BALLINDALLOCH FAMILIES

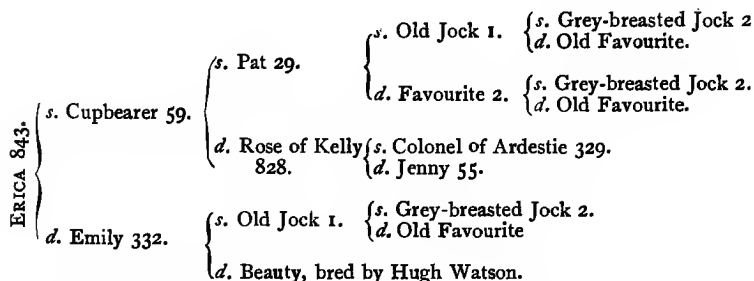
*The Ericas*

No family of polled cattle has in recent years taken a more distinguished position in the show-yard than the Ballindalloch Ericas. Since 1870 they have not been absent from the prize lists of the Highland Society's shows excepting on two occasions. In the 1882 edition of this book the following list of prizes gained at the Highland Society's shows by specimens of this fashionable strain was given:—

1870, Dumfries: Cupbearer 451, out of Erica 843, second-prize two-year-old bull; Eisa 977, out of Erica 843, second-prize cow. 1871, Perth: Eisa, first-prize cow; Enchantress 981, out of Erica 843, first-prize two-year-old heifer. 1872, Kelso: Enchantress, second-prize cow. 1874, Inverness: Young Viscount 736, out of Erica 3rd 1249, first-prize yearling bull; Eva 984, out of Eisa 977, third-prize cow. 1875, Glasgow: Young Viscount, first-prize two-year-old bull; St. Clair 1160, out of Erica 4th 1697, first-prize one-year-old bull; Ethel 1415, out of Enchantress 981, second-prize two-year-old heifer. 1876, Aberdeen: Young Viscount, first-prize aged bull; Bacchus 607, out of Eisa 977, very highly commended aged bull; St. Clair, first-prize two-year-old bull; Eva, second-prize cow; Erica 6th 3023, out of Erica 4th 1697, fourth-prize heifer. 1877, Edinburgh: St. Clair, third-prize aged bull; Cluny 1283, out of Eva 984, highly commended two-year-old bull; Eva, second-prize cow; Echo 2976, out of Eisa 977, highly commended cow; Erica 6th, third-prize two-year-old heifer; Edina 2987, out of Enchantress 981, third-prize yearling heifer. 1878, Dumfries: Editor 1460, out of Edith 2973, commended one-year-old bull; Echo, second-prize cow; Edina, third-prize two-year-old heifer. 1879, Perth: Editor, highly commended two-year-old bull; Eva, fourth-prize cow; 1881, Stirling: Express 1821, out of Eleanor 3376, fourth-prize yearling bull; Essence 4547, out of Erica 9th 3822, second-prize yearling heifer.

The Erica family has been referred to at such length in notices of the Kinnaird and Ballindalloch herds that little

remains to be said in this connection. Erica 843, the foundress of the family, was bought by Sir George Macpherson Grant at the Earl of Southesk's sale in 1861 for fifty guineas, her sire having been Cupbearer 59, and her dam Emily 332, by Old Jock 1, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor; the sire and grandsire having thus been two of the most renowned show bulls of the breed. The following displays the material of which Erica's pedigree was composed:—



All the existing female specimens of the Erica family are descended from either of four of her calves as follows:—

## ERICA 843.

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Erica 2nd 1284,<br>c. 1865,<br>by Chieftain 318. | Eisa 977,<br>c. 1867,<br>by Trojan 402. | Enchantress 981,<br>c. 1869,<br>by Trojan 402. | Ella 1205,<br>c. 1870,<br>by Kildonan 405. |
|--|---|--|--|

As previously explained, Erica 3rd, out of Erica 2nd 1284, by Chieftain 318, and Ella 1205, by Kildonan 405, were sold, the former to Mr. Duff, Hillockhead, and the latter to Mr. Macgregor, Garline. Eisa and Enchantress were retained in the herd, and the family, as bred without interruption at Ballindalloch, accordingly traces from these two daughters of Erica, got by the admirably bred Queen bull Trojan 402. The Erica sires that had been used in the Ballindalloch herd up to 1882 included—Elchies 563, out of Eisa; Elcho 595, out of Erica; Editor 1460, out of Edith 2973; and Young Viscount 736. It was remarked in the first edition that very few female Ericas had been parted with from Ballindalloch since the family acquired its reputation, and it was thus difficult to indicate with precision the market value of the tribe. Young Viscount fetched 225 guineas in public competition, and a female Erica was sold publicly in 1877 for over 100 guineas. Several female specimens of the tribe were sold privately at considerable over 100 guineas, and Sir George Macpherson Grant



about 1882 had submitted to him an offer of 500 guineas for the first female Erica he could spare from his herd. Since then members of the tribe have commanded very high prices. The Ericas show striking uniformity of type, and display undoubted indications of high breeding. They are deep, broad, compact, low-set cattle, with short fine legs, excellent ribs and loins, beautiful quality, graceful head, and very rich cover of flesh.

### *Other Families*

The most distinguished families associated with the Ballindalloch herd are the Ericas and Jilts. The former have been referred to, and the latter are mentioned in connection with the Miss Watsons and Ruths. Sir George Macpherson Grant also succeeded in rearing many animals of other strains that have attained no little celebrity.

The cow Sybil 974, bred by Mr. Shaw, Bogfern, and purchased from Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser, had earned renown before she went to Ballindalloch. She produced there some good stock, although none of them equalled the old matron's fame.

The Coquette family represents the old Ballindalloch stock, the dam of Coquette 1417 having been bred by the late Sir John Macpherson Grant. Crossed with the celebrated sires at Ballindalloch, it has produced good animals. At Ballindalloch was also preserved the Balwylo Keepsake family, tracing from a somewhat famous cow, Keepsake 427, by President 205, bred at Balwylo.

The Lady Fanny family had its origin in Grannie 131, bred by Mr. Grant, Carnousie, the first of the sort that went to Ballindalloch being Young Mary 527, bred in 1852 by Mr. Grant of Carron. This animal produced Lady Fanny 971, by King Charles 236.

The Miss Burgess family, which has supplied two first-prize cows at Highland Society's shows—Bertha 980 and Maid of Aven 2995—springs from Miss Burgess 1198, by King Charles 236, this animal's dam having been bred by Mr. Burgess, Slack of Ballindalloch. As will be seen from notices of several modern herds, the Miss Burgess family has done well.

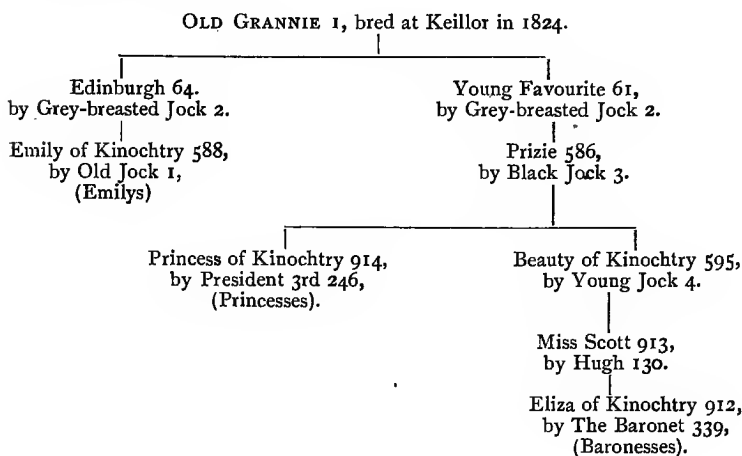
The Nosegay family is another old Ballindalloch variety tracing from Nettle by Craigo 260. Cows of this strain are specially noted for their milking properties.

The Georgina of Burnside family, elsewhere referred to, has been very successful at Ballindalloch.

## KINOCHTRY FAMILIES

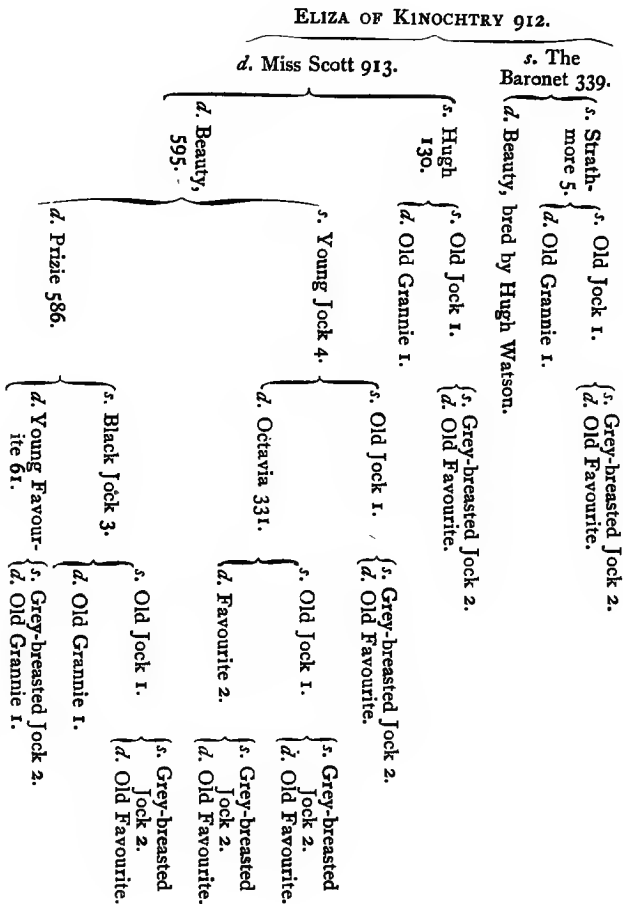
*Princesses, Baronesses, Emilys, and Favourites*

These four valuable and handsome families, which were cultivated by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, are the most closely bred of polled cattle. They are descended from the Keillor cows Old Grannie 1 and Favourite 2, and, as already stated, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hugh Watson practised in-breeding to a large extent, although, owing to the inexact manner in which the Keillor herd records were kept, it is difficult to give precise particulars. In 1839 Mr. Ferguson purchased from Mr. Watson, Young Favourite 61, out of Old Grannie 1, the foundress of the Princess and Baroness families, and Edinburgh 64, also out of Old Grannie 1, the foundress of the Emily family. Shortly afterwards he acquired Favourite 2, from which the Kinochtry Favourite family is derived. The following exhibits the line of descent of the Princess, Baroness, and Emily families:—



The Favourite family traces directly from Favourite 2. Not only were the cattle at Keillor bred closely, but the same system was continued by Mr. Ferguson, sires having as a rule been obtained from Mr. Watson, or bred from the Keillor stock at Kinochtry. It will be unnecessary here to enter into a detailed examination of the pedigrees of the Kinochtry families, as that has been done with some minuteness in the notice of the herd given in another chapter.

In the pedigree of Mr. Ferguson's cow Eliza of Kinochtry 912, from whom his Baroness family is descended, we have an excellent example of the concentrated breeding of the purest of his cattle, all of which are noted for handsome proportions, length of frame, wealth of flesh, and vigour of constitution. The pedigree analysis is as follows:—

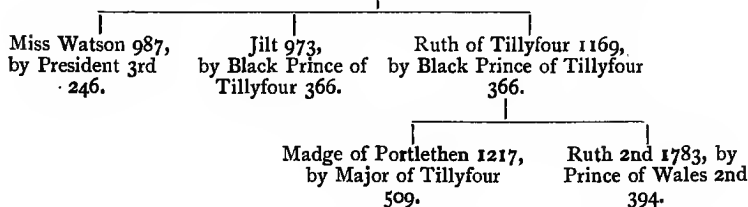


MISS WATSON, JILT, AND RUTH FAMILIES

The late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour purchased at the Keillor sale in 1860 the cow Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd 1180, and her heifer calf Miss Watson 987, and from these animals

three valuable families descend. The following table shows the strains established by Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd :—

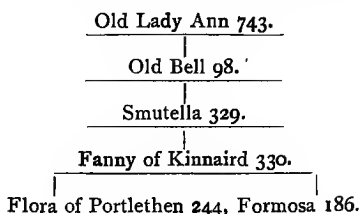
BEAUTY OF TILLYFOUR 2ND 1180, bred by Hugh Watson, Keillor.



Miss Watson 987 was purchased by Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, and several fine animals are descended from her. Jilt 973 was acquired by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and became the foundress of an excellent family, the most distinguished members having been Juryman 404, Judge 1150, and Justice 1462. Ruth 1169, before leaving Tillyfour, bred Madge of Portlethen 1217, the progenitrix of the Marquis of Huntly's well-known Madge family, and Ruth 2nd 1783, bought by Mr. Barclay, Strocherie. In 1874 Ruth 1169 was sold to Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse, Alford, and produced some excellent stock there. It is a notable circumstance that these animals all lived to extraordinary ages. Jilt 973 and Miss Watson continued breeding until they were sixteen years old; Ruth was alive and breeding regularly at eighteen years old; and Madge was sold for 100 guineas when over ten years old.

#### KINNAIRD FANNY FAMILY

This family is valuable not only on account of the individual merit of its members, but also because by it is preserved one of the oldest and finest Kinnaird tribes. It is perhaps the case that it represents the earliest polled strain of which records exist. The first animal of the family registered in the Herd Book was Old Lady Ann 743, and there is evidence that she was calved about 1820, four years prior to the birth of Old Grannie 1. The family is represented by two branches, thus :—



Flora of Portlethen 244 was sold to Mr. Walker, Portlethen; and Formosa 186 was sold to Mr. Scott of Easter Tulloch. The following shows the composition of the Fanny pedigree:—

|                              |                  |                 |   |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| FANNY OF<br>KINNAIRD<br>330. | s. Southesk 34.  | s. Colin 35.    | { s. Wattie 135.<br>d. Lucy 670.                          |
|                              |                  | d. Old Bell 98. | { s. Bred by Mr. Mustard, Fithie.<br>d. Old Lady Ann.     |
|                              | d. Smutella 329. | s. Colin 35.    | { s. Wattie 135.<br>d. Lucy 670.                          |
|                              |                  | d. Old Bell 98. | { s. Bred by Mr. Mustard, Fithie.<br>d. Old Lady Ann 743. |

Old Lady Ann 743 was also represented by the Lavender family at Melville, Lavender of Kinnaird 1007 having been her great-grand-daughter, and also by the Rebecca or Ruby family at Easter Tulloch.

#### DRUMIN AND MAINS OF KELLY LUCYS

The Lucy family, although best known in connection with the Drumin and Mains of Kelly herds, is descended from one of the oldest tribes of Portlethen. They are of the same strain as the bull Raglan 208, for whom Mr. Walker, Portlethen, refused an offer of £230 from the Emperor Napoleon in 1856. The following exhibits the composition of the pedigree:—

|                               |                                   |                         |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| LUCY OF<br>PORTLETHEN<br>287. | s. Fyvie 13.                      | s. Old Jock 1.          | { s. Grey-breasted Jock 2.<br>d. Old Favourite.      |
|                               |                                   | d. Bred at Keillor.     |  |
|                               | d. Young Miss<br>Alexander<br>16. | s. Sir Alexander<br>10. | { s. Banks of Dee 12.<br>d. Portlethen Mustard.      |
|                               |                                   | d. Miss Alexander 678.  | { s. Rob Roy of Leys 158.<br>d. Harriet of Leys 260. |

#### BAADS SYBILS, ISLAS AND KATES

The wonderful show-yard success of those two families is commented on in the notice of Mr. Reid's herd at Baads. The striking fact about the breeding of Mr. Reid's cattle was that Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, and Halt 3525 (out of Kate 1947, the dam of Prince Albert of Baads 1336), were respectively got by a son and out of a daughter of President 4th 368. Isla 1965, another famous Baads cow, was a full sister of Sybil 1st

3524. It is not necessary to repeat the statements made in the account of the Baads herd as to the prizes won by these cattle, or the high prices members of the Sybil and Kate families have realised in the public sale rings. In both respects they established for themselves a position in the front rank of polled stock.

#### PORTLETHEN FAMILIES

In addition to the Lucys and Fannys, several other families have been successfully reared by Mr. Walker, Portlethen.

The Ida family traces from Ida 651, by Fortitude 28, of the Kinnaird Fanny family, Ida's dam having been Inchmarlo Maggie 301, bred by Mr. Patrick Davidson of Inchmarlo.

The Julia family had its origin in Jean 264, bred by Mr. William Ruxton, Farnell, and got by the Keillor bull Adam 39.

The Lively, or Lizzie family, springs from Lively 256, bred by Mr. Fullerton, Ardovie, and after Earl o'Buchan 57.

The Mayflower family, chiefly associated with Easter Tulloch, is descended from one of the oldest Portlethen strains, the first registered member of which was Old Maggie 681. Bamba 1200, fourth in descent from Old Maggie, went to Easter Tulloch, and bred, among other good animals, Mayflower of Easter Tulloch 3519.

The Miss Scott family is another of the old Portlethen sorts, tracing from Miss Scott 679.

The Nightingale family was founded by Nightingale 262, bred by Sir A. Burnett, out of Mary of Wester Fintray 21, and after Strathmore 5, bred at Keillor.

The Pansy or Panmure family came from a cow Panmure 278, by Old Jock 1, bred by Mr. Watson, Keillor.

A branch of the Balwylo Victoria family has also been preserved at Portlethen through Alice Maud 724, a great-grand-daughter of Mr. Scott's Victoria 45.

Japonica 864, calved in 1865 at Leys of Dun, founded a valuable strain at Portlethen.

#### MONTBLETON FAMILIES

The best-known family at Montbleton was the Mayflower. Lady Craigo 99 was bought from Captain Carnegie, of Craigo, when in calf to Craigo 260, of Keillor and Balwylo blood. The produce was Mayflower 614, that stood second as a cow at the Highland Society's shows in 1861; but the animal placed before her having failed to produce a calf, she actually obtained the first prize. A numerous and valuable family

sprang from Mayflower. Her daughter, Mayflower 2nd 1020, by The Earl 291, lived till she was seventeen years old, and had a progeny of fourteen.

One of the most celebrated daughters of Mayflower 2nd was Lady Ida 1021, a noted local prize-winner and third at the Highland Society's show in 1873. She was described in the catalogue of the Montbletton sale as "a cow herself, and by the achievements of her descendants entitled to a place by the side of the original Erica—in fact, of the first Pride of Aberdeen." She produced fifteen calves, nearly all stated to have been prize-winners, and lived until her nineteenth year, having been purchased at the sale of Mr. Mackenzie of Dalmore. Of her daughters Duchess Marie 3410 was purchased by Mr. Bridges, at Ewell Court in 1876, and was a prize-winner at the International Show at Kilburn in 1879. One of her descendants was Ideal 26739, bred in Mr. Bainbridge's herd at Eshott, dam of the noted bull Idelamere 22036, champion at the Highland and the Royal shows in 1907. To the fine Lady Ida sort also belonged Blackbird of Corskie 2nd 3024, the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show in 1879; she was from Blackbird of Corskie 1705, also a prize-winner and well known in the Duff House herd. The Blackbird branch of the Lady Ida family are taking high rank in the annals of the breed and are held in much favour in America.

Violet of Montbletton 1399, a full sister of Blackbird of Corskie, passed to the Glamis herd, and at Preston Bissett, Careston, Haynes Park and elsewhere there have been superior animals of this line. Jane of Corskie 3011, Corriemulzie 2nd 3418 and Maydew of Montbletton 5396 were also noted specimens of the sort. Maydew of Montbletton 8396 went as a calf with her dam Lady Ida to Dalmore, and the strain is well known in connection with that herd, belonging to Mr. Andrew Mackenzie.

Mayflower of Montbletton 3rd 3411 was another daughter of Mayflower of Montbletton 2nd, was purchased for the Ewell Court herd, and was second as a cow at the International Show at Kilburn in 1879. She had eleven calves at Ewell Court, and lived to the age of fourteen.

The first of the Charlotte family at Montbletton was Young Charlotte 103, first-prize cow at the Highland Society's Show in 1848. She was bred by Colonel Dalgairns, but went to Montbletton from Tillyfour. At Montbletton she produced twin calves—Twin Charlotte 609 and Twin Queen 610, by the Wester Fintray bull Fintray 125. These animals were prize-takers, and each established a family.

The Balwylo Isabella family—tracing from Isabella of Balwylo 423, bred by Mr. Fullerton, got by Earl o' Buchan 57—was maintained at Montbletton through the descendants of Heiress of Balwylo 461, who was purchased by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour and sold by him to Mr. Walker. Heiress was a first-prize heifer at the Highland Society, and the strain she represented furnished the last stock bull at Keillor—President 3rd 246, a half-brother of Heiress.

From the cow Jane of Montbletton 1268, by Black Diamond 464, sprang the dam of Innes 1934, the first-prize cow at the Aberdeen show of the Highland Society in 1876.

The Montbletton Victoria family traces from Victoria of Fintray 607, bred by Mr. James Collie, Middleton of Fintray, and doubtless inheriting the Wester Fintray blood.

#### MAINS OF KELLY FAMILIES

The Victorias and Lucys, cultivated at Mains of Kelly, have already been alluded to. The other families reared by Mr. Bowie were the Marthas, descended from the dam of Panmure 51; the Ardesties, from the Old Montrose herd; the Guinea Pigs, from Mr. Fullerton's stock; the Jennets, tracing to Mr. M'Combie's Young Jenny Lind 207; the Lizzys, going back to Brunette 745; and the Watties, from the Arrat stock; they are fully dealt with in the notice of the Mains of Kelly herd, and their great achievements, the production of celebrated bulls, are there detailed at length.

#### EASTER SKENE FAMILIES

Mr. M'Combie's Miss Watson family has been noticed. Unfortunately several of the other Easter Skene strains are extinct. The one most numerous represented in the herd in 1882 was the Grizzle family, descended from a cow bred at Mulben. From it a great many prize stock have been bred.

There also exist descendants of Mr. M'Combie's cow Mariana 622. Mariana was by the Keillor bull Old Jock 1, and her dam Lady Clara 4 was by Grey-breasted Jock 2, and out of Old Grannie 1.

The Miss Fraser family is descended from Miss Fraser 985, bred at Castle Fraser, her daughter Queen Mary 990 having been by the Kinnaird Dora sire Delaware 457.

The Queen of Scots family springs from Queen of Scots 72, a daughter of the famous Panmure 51.



## DRUMIN FAMILIES

The leading family at Drumin was probably the Lucys, to which allusion has been made.

At the same time that the foundress of the Lucy family was introduced to Drumin, Mr. Skinner purchased Young Raniston 948 from Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. From her descends the Beauty family, among whose members was Sunshine 2nd 3333, a celebrated prize heifer, whose portrait appears in Vol. v. of the Herd Book.

Beauty of Drumin 959, calved in 1867, was from Ruby 951 of the Raniston tribe, bred at Mains of Kelly. The cow Sunshine 1693 of this line was ancestress of several winners.

The Princess family at Drumin was descended from Princess of Drumin 950, bred by the late Mr. Robertson, Burnside. Drumin Queen 954 of this family founded the Powrie Naomi and Georgina of Burnside branches, both of which have achieved considerable distinction.

The Rose family had for foundress the cow Fortune 945, early purchased for the Drumin herd, but the pedigree of which was not ascertained. From this line was bred the famous heifer Pavilion 3772.

The Catherine family traces from Grace 946.

All of these families, of course, owe much of their excellence to the splendid sires used at Drumin.

## CASTLE FRASER FAMILIES

Each of the Castle Fraser families has produced at least one celebrated prize-winner. From the Blanche family came Bella Mary 1503, Mr. Bruce's first-prize cow at the Paris Exhibition.

Lily 1114, the foundress of the Lily family, was the first-prize cow of the Highland Society in 1868.

Mina 1009, the foundress of the Mina family, won the Challenge Cup at the Royal Northern, and the first prize at the Highland Society in 1867. Mina's daughter Matilda of Hillockhead 1250 was the dam of superior stock.

Sybil 974, whose descendants are known chiefly in connection with the Ballindalloch, Mulben, and Mountblairy herds, was the first-prize cow of the Highland Society in 1870.

## ROTHIEMAY FAMILIES

Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry had three well-known families—the Georginas and Miss Morrisons tracing from purchases by the late Major Tayler about the year 1846, and the Victorias,

descended from Victoria of Glenbarry 534, bred at Mulben. The Georginas, tracing to Old Lady Jean 187, are probably the most noted, having produced Kate 2nd 1482, the first-prize cow of the Highland Society in 1874. The Eleanas of this family did well at Waterside, Aboyne Castle, and Naughton. Of the other two families there have also been several celebrated animals, especially the Heather Blossoms of the Victoria tribe.

#### WESTERTOWN FAMILIES

It will be sufficient to name here the families that were principally cultivated by Mr. George Brown at Westertown, and refer for further particulars to the account of the Westertown herd. Mr. Brown's families were the Duchesses, of the Queen tribe; the Lady Anns, descended from Colonel Dalgairns' stock at Balgavies; the Roses and the Victorias. The foundress of the Rose family was Rose of Westertown 385, calved in 1857, a grand-daughter of Blinkbonny 315.

#### EASTER TULLOCH FAMILIES

Among these must be specially noted the Duchesses, descended from the Keillor cow Old Grannie 1; the Kinnaird Fannys, and the Portlethen Mayflowers, elsewhere referred to; the Kathleens, descended from Mr. Ferguson's Ashmore herd, with a cross of Panmure 51; the Levitys, having for ancestress the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Dundee in 1843, bred by Lord Panmure; the Rubys, descended from Old Lady Ann 743, and of the same line as the Fannys of Kinnaird; and the Bluebells from the Upper Tulloch stock. The Witches of Endor and Powrie Mays are of the Mayflower of Easter Tulloch tribe.

#### MULBEN FAMILIES

The Mayflower and Ellen families, bred by the late Mr. Paterson, Mulben, will be found fully described in the notice of that herd. From the Mayflowers of Mulben many fine animals are descended.

#### ADVIE ROSE FAMILY

This family was founded by Old Rose of Advie 3104, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, got by Craigo 260. The early members of the strain were by the well-known bulls King Charles 236, and Trojan 402, and the Ballindalloch Erica

and Jilt bulls Elcho 595, and Juryman 404, were used, imparting the stamp of the Ballindalloch stock.

#### THE ZARA FAMILY

This family, originally produced in Mr. Collie's herd at Ardgay, was rendered famous by some remarkable show heifers—such as Zara 1228, of Battersea fame; her daughter, Kate of Aberdeen; and her grand-daughter Pride of Alford 1778—all exhibited by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and the last two bred by him. This family has become noted in the United States, and at home there is a choice group in Mr. Hum. Bland's herd in Ireland.

#### THE FYVIE FLOWER FAMILY

This family is descended from Juno, bred by Mr. Malcolm, Bodiechell, and got by Angus 45. Fyvie Flower 1516, calved in 1857, was by the prize bull Malcolm of Bodiechell 269, and was herself a prize-taker. The family is characterised by exceptionally good milking properties.

#### ABBESSES AND ACTRESSES

The foundation cow of the Abbess family was Ashentilly 1029, calved at Easter Tulloch in 1886. One of her daughters was Abbess 2nd 1969, dam of Abbess 3rd 3616, also bred at Easter Tulloch. She was purchased by Mr. Bean, Balquhain, and in 1881, was secured by Dr. Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, where she founded the celebrated Abbess family, from which sprang such famous animals as Albion 6525, a Royal winner; Achievement 13080, reserve champion at the Birmingham and Smithfield shows in 1889; Abbess Royal 10572, first-prize cow at the R.A.S.E. show in 1888; and Abbess of Balliol 9262, exported to Turlington, U.S.A., where she produced Abbess of Turlington, champion cow in America in 1899.

Another daughter of Ashentilly was Auntie 4711, that was secured for the herd at Spott, where she produced Aggie of Spott 4712, dam of the prize bull Alister 1939, and also Actress of Spott 4713, from whom good stock is descended.

#### ARIADNE FAMILY

The Ariadne family is descended from Ariadne 1st 1956, bred at Cortachy Castle. In 1871 she produced Ariadne 2nd 3872, whose daughter, Astrœa 3863, was dam of Asparagus 5081. This cow in turn was dam of Attraction 9524, and Alice

of Cortachy 10833, both well-known winners, while Attraction 2nd 12616 also won first at the Highland and the Royal Northern shows.

#### BEAUTY OF GARLINE FAMILY

The foundation dam of this family was Corskie 2nd 1047, calved at Bognie in 1863. Her daughter was Jemima of Garline 1245, dam of Beauty of Garline 1247. Of this strain was Bartonina of Glamis 34693, first at the Highland Society's shows in 1904 and 1905, and champion in 1907.

From Corskie 2nd 1047, another family of that name descends, a distinguished member of which was Corskie of Wyrley 24456, first at the Royal show in 1905.

#### JIPSEY FAMILY

Jipsey 1767 was out of Old Jip 965, bred by Mr. Wm. Whyte, Spott. The family springs from her four daughters—Jenny of Spott 3546, Jipsey Maid 3973, Juddy 4717 (whose daughter, Juddy 2nd 7960, was dam of Jipsey Baron 13532, the first and champion bull at the Highland Society's show in 1901), and Little Jip 4921 (whose daughter, Spott Jipsey 3rd 10753, was dam of Jolly Rover 7633).

#### MAGGIES OF ALDBAR

Maggie of Aldbar 6602 was calved at Aldbar in 1877, her dam having been Rose of Aldbar, descended from a heifer that went to Aldbar in 1828. Several prize-winners descend from Annuity 10975, of this strain.

#### MATILDAS OF AIRLIE

The cow Matilda of Airlie 1440 was bred by Col. McInroy, of The Burn, and was calved in 1868, being descended from a strain that was long cultivated there. She was purchased for the Cortachy Castle herd, and there produced Maisie 3650, the dam of Miranda 4204, a noted winner. Her daughter, Marie 2nd 15634, was dam of Marie 4th 24753, which in the Auchnaguie herd produced the famous bull Maramere 18160, champion at the Royal shows in 1901 and 1903, and champion at the Highland Society shows in 1902 and 1903.

#### NANNIES (CORTACHY)

From Nina 1815, calved in 1865, at Easter Tulloch, was descended the noted cow Neat Nellie 29246, bred at Inverquharity, and which secured for Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott,

first prize at the Royal show, and first and champion female at the Highland show in 1903.

#### PRIDES OF TARLAND AND STUMPIES

These families trace to Jane of Bogfern 540, a cow bred at Keillor and purchased by Mr. H. Shaw, Bogfern, Tarland. Her daughter, Bess of Bogfern 1225, was dam of Sybil 2nd 1441, which went to Collithie, and Pride of Tarland 3148. Another daughter, Bell of Bogfern 1942, was dam of Bess of Burnshangie 1943, the foundress of the Stumpie branch.

#### SAINTS (ABOYNE)

A noted family known as the Saints in the Aboyne Castle herd which belonged to the Marquis of Huntly, was descended from Countess of Auchlossan 1555, bred at Auchlossan by Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., in 1865. Her daughter Sibylla 5213 was purchased for the Bridgend herd, and at the sale there in 1883 was secured by the Marquis of Huntly. The well-known family of Saints was established at Aboyne Castle, the mating with the bull Frederick the Great 4680, then in service in that herd, being very successful. The noted winners of this line included St. Anna 8768, St. Agnes 13839, St. Agatha 13838, and St. Alice 16629.

#### WATERSIDE MATILDAS

This strain achieved great celebrity in the possession of Mr. George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, a few remarkable winners having been bred from it. The family traces to Black Diamond of Indego 1849, calved in 1867, second at the Royal Northern show in 1869. Her daughter Matilda of Balquharn 4318 was secured by Mr. Wilken, and in his possession produced Waterside Matilda 6311, a prize-winner at the Highland Society's show, and dam of Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312, one of the most successful cows of the breed, she having been first at the Highland Society's shows in 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1888, and first at the Royal shows in 1884 and 1889. Other daughters of Waterside Matilda were Waterside Matilda 3rd 6513, and Waterside Matilda 5th 11959. Another branch is from Waterside Matilda 7th 14498, purchased for Ballindalloch at 155 guineas. Of this line are Mantlet 21825, Mantua of Ballindalloch 23022, and Mangrave of Ballindalloch 19445.

## CHAPTER XV

### IMPRESSIVE SIRES

(1882—1909)

IN the notices of the various herds at home and abroad references will be found to many of the sires that have left their impress on the breed. Mr. Robert Bruce has kindly written the following brief references (given in chronological order) to a number of the bulls he has seen during the last quarter of a century or so; and some of these may not have been described elsewhere:—

EDITOR 1460, calved 1877, was bred at Ballindalloch, and after being used in the parent herd, passed into Mr. J. Strachan's herd at Montcoffer, Banff. He was twice placed as an aged bull at the Highland shows, being third in 1882 and second in 1883. He was a straight, level bull, with considerable character, but not so deep as might be desired.

ETONIAN 1658, calved 1878, was bred at Ballindalloch, and in Mr. Argo's herd became the sire of winners, the most notable being Iliad 2843. He was a smooth-fleshed, round-ribbed, nice handling bull.

THE BLACK KNIGHT 1809, calved 1880, was bred by Mr. D. A. Pearson, and in Mr. R. O. Farquharson's possession won first as a three-year-old at the Royal Northern and Highland Society's shows. He was a level-fleshed, upstanding bull of the Pride of Aberdeen family, and was the sire of a number of superior stock at Haughton.

JUPITER OF ABERLOUR 2173, calved 1881, was bred by Mr. Robertson, Aberlour, and besides being the winner at a number of local shows, was second-prize old bull at the Highland in 1885. He was a bull of much substance and good quality, but rather weak in front of his loins.

ILIAD 3843, calved 1882, was first-prize winner at Aberdeen and Highland Society as a two-year-old. He stood for

years in the Ballindalloch herd, where he became the sire of a number of prize-winning animals. He was a long, level bull, with smooth flesh and nice quality.

BLACK ROD OF HAUGHTON 2549, calved 1883, was bred by Mr. Farquharson, and won at Aberdeen and at the Highland in the old bull class in 1886. He was rather strong boned, and rather wanting in quality.

ROVER OF POWRIE 4991, calved 1883, was bred by Mr. Thomas Smith, Powrie, and in Mr. William Whyte's herd at Spott proved a most valuable sire. He won second to Cash at the Highland in 1888.

CASH 4588, calved 1885, was bred by Lord Tweedmouth and had a great show-yard career as a winner at the Highland and Royal shows, being champion male at both. He was a bull of great substance, being deep and wide, and became the sire of a number of winners. He was bred from Frailty, a Ballindalloch Lady Fanny, and was by Mosstrooper 2256, a sire that did good service in Lord Tweedmouth's herd, and was bred at Bradley Hall.

ESQUIRE 5346, calved 1885, was bred at Ballindalloch, from Elba 7045, and by Iliad 2843. He was used in Mr. Mackenzie's herd at Dalmore, and was first-prize winner as a two-year-old and first as a four-year-old at the Highland. He was a compactly-made, level-fleshed bull, of nice quality and character.

PRIDE OF WAR 5643, calved 1886, was bred by Lord Tweedmouth and used in Miss Morison Duncan's herd at Naughton. He was got by Mosstrooper 2256, dam a Pride cow, and became a successful sire.

ENSIGN OF GUISACHAN 6011, calved 1886, was bred by Lord Tweedmouth, and was winner in the one-year-old bull class at the Highland in 1888, and second as an old bull in 1890. He was a straight bull, got by Mosstrooper 2256, and own brother to Cash.

EPIGRAM 6016, calved 1886, was bred by Lord Tweedmouth and used in the Cullen House herd. He was got by Mosstrooper, his dam being a daughter of Frailty, the dam of Cash, and was a winner at the Highland in 1890, in the old bull class. He was a stylish, good bull.

FITZLYON 6056, calved 1887, was bred by Mr. Mackenzie, Dalmore, and in Mr. D. C. Bruce's possession at Byrés, Fochabers, was a winner as an old bull at Aberdeen and

the Highland in 1891. He was a bull of great scale, rather wanting in character.

ALBION 6525, calved 1888, was bred by Dr. Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, and became a valuable sire in the home herd. He won third prize at the Highland Society's show as a two-year-old, and as an old bull was awarded champion of all breeds at the Durham County show. He was a bull of great substance and quality and the sire of many prize winners.

PRINCE INCA 7844, calved 1889, was bred and used in the Ballindalloch herd, being got by Iliad 2843, from a dam of the Pride of Mulben family. He was second-prize two-year-old, and first as an old bull at the Highland and the Royal. He was a long, level bull, with well-covered loins and smooth quarters.

FINANCIER OF BALLINDALLOCH 8328, calved 1889, was second as a two-year-old and third as an old bull at the Highland. He was a straight, level bull, rather wanting in width.

ESMOND OF BALLINDALLOCH 8304, was calved in 1890, and in the Rev. C. Bolden's possession was winner in the old bull class at the Highland in 1893. He was the sire of winners in Mr. Bolden's herd, and afterwards in Dr. Stephenson's herd at Balliol College Farm. He was a wide, short-legged bull of beautiful quality, with much substance and character.

ENTHUSIAST OF BALLINDALLOCH 8289, was calved 1890, and in Mr. P. Chalmers' possession was first-prize old bull at the Highland show in 1894. He was got by Iliad 2843, from the Erica dam Elba 7045, and was a thick, wide bull, on short legs, but rather plain in his quarters.

GILDEROY 9208, calved 1891, was bred at Ballindalloch, and in Mr. F. Crisp's possession at New Southgate, London, won a number of prizes. He was second-prize old bull at the Highland, and first at the Royal in 1894, and was a rather hard-fleshed, strong-boned bull of considerable character and substance.

EQUESTRIAN 9953, calved 1891, was bred at Ballindalloch, and in Colonel Grant's herd became a valuable sire and a great prize-winner, at the Highland, the Royal, and other shows. He was a bull of great scale, being deep and wide, with much character and style.

PROSPERO OF DALMORE 11208, calved 1893, was bred by Mr. Mackenzie, and used in the Ballindalloch herd. He was



winner in the old bull class at the Highland in 1896. He was a Pride bull got by the Erica sire Edric 9110; he had great thickness and depth of flesh, but was rather weak at his flanks.

FAIRY OF KING OF KIRKBRIDGE 11662, calved 1893, was bred by Mr. Earle, Aldborough, Darlington, being got by Echo 9106 from Amanda Erica. He was winner in the old bull class at the Highland and Royal in 1897, and in the Earl of Strathmore's herd became the sire of many winners. He was a bull of great scale, being long, deep, and wide.

PROUD DUKE OF BALLINDALLOCH 12031, calved 1894, and in the possession of the Rev. C. Bolden, was first-prize aged bull at the Highland in 1898. He was got by Prince Inca 7844 from the Pride of Mulben cow Pride of Dalmore 4th 13914, whose sire and grand sire were The Black Knight 1809 and Mosstrooper 2256. He was a long, straight bull, rather light in his flanks.

PRINCE ITO 12868, calved 1895, was bred at Ballindalloch, and in Sir George Macpherson Grant's possession won first as a two-year-old at the Royal and Highland, and in 1899 first in the aged bull class at the Highland. He was exported to the United States, where he was much admired. He was a very smooth, level-fleshed, short-legged bull, with a good head and full neck vein.

DELAMERE 13305, calved January, 1896, was bred by P. Chalmers, Aldbar Castle, and in Mr. M'Laren's hands was second-prize yearling at the Highland. He was got by Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289 from a member of the Vine of Tillyfour family. He stood as a sire, and did good service in the Ballindalloch herd.

JIPSEY BARON 13532, calved 1896, was bred by Mr. Whyte, Spott, and in Mr. James Whyte's possession won in the aged bull class at the Highland show in 1901. He was a well-fleshed bull, wanting somewhat in character in his head.

DIAZ 14272, calved December, 1896, was bred by Mr. P. Chalmers, Aldbar Castle, being an own brother to Delamere 13305. As a two-year-old he was first at the Highland, and was considered one of the best bulls at that age that had appeared for several years.

BEST MAN OF BENTON 13173, calved 1896, was bred by Dr. Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, and used in his herd.





*Photo by Chas. Reid.]*

**JESHURUN, 19257.**

(SIR JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, Part.)



**EQUESTRIAN, 9953.**

(COL. GEORGE SMITH GRANT.)

He won a number of prizes, including first at the Highland as a two-year-old. He was got by Albion 6525 from Bride 13343, the dam of the Smithfield champion heifer, Benton Bride. He was a bull of great scale and depth of flesh.

ELATE 16513, calved 1898, was bred by Mr. A. Egginton, South Ella, from an Erica dam, and got by the Miss Burgess bull Mailbag 13637. He won in the aged class at the Highland in 1902, when in the possession of Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester. He was a bull of great style, with a good top line, but wanting a little behind his shoulders.

PUNDIT OF PRESTON 17156, calved 1899, was bred by the Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckingham. He was winner in the aged class at the Highland in 1904, while in the possession of Charles Perkins and Partners, Birtley, Co. Durham. He was a compactly built, level bull, having a resemblance to his grandsire, Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304.

MARAMERE 18169, calved 1900, was bred by Mr. A. M'Laren, Auchnaguie, and got by Delamere 13305. In the possession of Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, he was the winner in the aged class at the Highland in 1903, and was a bull of great substance, being long, deep, wide, and stylish.

JESHURUN 19257, calved 1901, was bred at Ballindalloch, being got by Eblito 14306 from Junta 23000, a member of the Jilt family. He won second prize as an aged bull at the Highland in 1904, in the possession of Mr. G. Cran, Morlich, and was afterwards repurchased by his breeder. He was used as a stock bull in the Ballindalloch herd, and won first at the Highland Society in 1906. He was a deep-fleshed bull with a somewhat plain head.

JIM OF DELVIN 20691, calved 1902, was bred by Mr. R. D. Jameson, Delvin Lodge, Balbriggan, Ireland, and in the possession of Mr. J. Whyte, Hayston, Glamis, won in the aged class at the Highland in 1905. He was got by Evander of St. Wolstan's 16563, an Erica sire, his dam being a member of the Pride of Aberdeen family. He was a rather small bull of good character and style.

IDELAMERE 22036, calved 1903, was bred by Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, and in his possession won in the aged class at the Highland in 1907. He was got by Maramere 18160 from Ideal 26739, a member of the Blackbird or Lady Ida family. He was a stylish, short-legged bull of nice quality, with smooth flesh and well-filled neck-vein.

EVERLASTING OF BALLINDALLOCH 24435 was calved 1905, and in the possession of Mr. D. M. MacRae, Stenhouse, Thornhill, won first as a yearling at the Highland in 1906, second as a two-year-old in 1907, and first at the Highland and Royal in 1908. He was got by Delamere 13305, and was a gay, upstanding bull of much character.

EVERWISE 24436, calved 1905, was bred by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester. He won second at the Royal as a one-year-old, two-year-old, and three-year-old in 1906, 1907, and 1908. In 1909 he won first at the Highland and the Royal. His great depth of flesh, prominent brisket, and smooth, level body made him quite an out-standing winner. He was got by Wizard of Maisemore 21463, whose sire was Elate 16513, a winner at the Highland Society's show in 1902.

#### CELEBRATED BULLS OF THE PAST

A very interesting paper on "Famous Aberdeen-Angus Sires" was contributed by Mr. George Hendry to the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society" for 1898 (Fifth Series, vol. x.), and by permission of the author a few of the descriptive notes are summarised as follows:—

OLD JOCK 1, calved 1842, the noted Keillor sire, is thus described in a private note to Mr. Hendry from a well-known breeder: "He was a much larger and lengthier animal than the present (1895) fashion; probably not quite so good in quality, with a little more length of leg and bone, but altogether a large beef carrier. The portrait of Old Jock shows him deeper round the heart than most we now see."

CUPBEARER 59, the noted sire in the Kinnaird herd, is described as a very massive, deep-chested, evenly fleshed bull with very gay carriage and unsurpassed quality. He was one of the most impressive bulls the breed has produced.

DRUID 225, calved 1854, another Kinnaird celebrity, was a long, straight bull with great style and carriage, his head and neck being considered superior to those of Young Viscount 736. In point of quality, Young Viscount was probably the better of the two, though he would have been hypercritical indeed who would not have pronounced Druid to have been in that respect far above the average. He was possibly the best bull of the breed seen till the appearance of Young Viscount.

PANMURE 51, calved 1840, of Lord Panmure's breeding, must be regarded as one of the most impressive sires the

breed has produced. He was an animal of no ordinary merit, with fine outline and elegant head. An old breeder describes him as having been a rather long, low-standing bull of superlative quality.

HANTON 228, calved 1852, bred by Mr. Bowie and well known in connection with the Tillyfour herd, was a bull of uncommon substance, even flesh and first-class quality, with quarters that have seldom been excelled, but he could by no means be called a faultless animal; his head was somewhat coarse and flat on the top.

PRINCE ALBERT OF BAADS 1336, calved 1877, bred by Mr. George Reid, when shown at the Highland show at Kelso in 1880, being at that time three years old, was considered one of the best bulls of modern times, if not, indeed, of any time; and he maintained his form well as an aged sire, for at Edinburgh, four years later, his immense level frame and thick covering of fine flesh were much admired. He was not so good on the top of his shoulders as he was when younger, but this fault at his age was trifling; and Prince Albert would probably have beaten Justice, gay and attractive as Justice was, had it not been that, with all his extraordinary merit, he was considered slightly deficient in breed character. On the top of his shoulders he was not first-rate, but this blemish was less objectionable to some judges than his head, as he was rather long below the eyes, which gave him a slightly weak expression of face, but probably for size, wealth, and symmetry—these qualities being combined without a suspicion of coarseness—he was one of the greatest bulls the breed has produced. In his prime he weighed about  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.

TROJAN 402, calved 1863, bred by Mr. W. M'Combie, Tillyfour, and an epoch-making sire, his success in the Ballindalloch herd having been very conspicuous, was individually a bull of very superior character and quality; yet his merit was not of such outstanding mark as to have attracted the eye of any but a skilled breeder, who could read through his defects his possibilities as a sire. He left, as will be seen from notices elsewhere, an indelible mark on the Ballindalloch herd. How well he mated with the premier Erica tribe is writ in the history of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

YOUNG VISCOUNT 736, calved 1873, bred by Mr. W. Duff, Mr. Hendry remarks, was the bull of the century. There have been bulls which had more bewitching gaiety about them, but none that have possessed in such a superlative degree pre-eminence in point of quality, none that could

be compared with him as a model of a great beef-producing breed. He did not require to be prepared for the show-yard as he never lost flesh or form, and his career in public was a triumphal procession. . . . He was the second good hit Sir George Macpherson Grant made in his selection of sires, for he probably did more for the Ballindalloch herd than any bull ever in it. That was the opinion of Sir George Macpherson Grant himself. Some bulls make a name for themselves by the production of one or two animals which are shown successfully and talked about, but the influence of Young Viscount was seen in the uniformity of the good animals—perhaps more in the female line than in the male line—which he left at Ballindalloch. The subsequent history of the herd, its brilliant show-yard victories, and remarkable reduction sales, are part of the legacy which Young Viscount left behind him. He improved the females in form and substance; imparted his wonderful constitution to whatever he touched, and both as a show bull and a stock bull is entitled to be considered the greatest Aberdeen-Angus sire which the last century produced. A well-known judge describes Young Viscount as “One of the most perfectly formed bulls for flesh-carrying purposes he ever saw. He was always in such condition that you could have taken him off the grass and sent him to the Smithfield Club Show to win. By some judges his head was said to be wanting in expression, but I am convinced that if put alongside the best bull we have ever seen, a jury of experts would have been compelled to give Young Viscount the preference. . . . He was a most impressive bull; he did not leave anything in the male line which was quite worthy of his reputation as a getter, though I have seen the Young Viscount blood appear in some of the more recent show bulls for which he did not get all the credit he deserved. In his females there was no mistaking the impress of this great sire. A visit I made to Ballindalloch when Young Viscount’s daughters were budding into matronhood—two year off and three years old—is a memory which will remain. The elegance, sweetness and quality of Sir George’s females I have long been familiar with, but Young Viscount’s daughters were so beautifully ribbed up and natural to the touch, that I could not help cogitating on the historic purchase at the Montcoffer sale in 1878.”

ILIAD 2843, calved 1882, bred by Mr. James Argo, is thus referred to:—Iliad’s fame does not by any means rest upon his record as a show bull. He had not the depth, substance, and wealth of Young Viscount or the gaiety of Justice, but he was a straight, well-put-together bull, and his shoulders were,

if a little narrow on the top, well placed, while his quarters were long and nicely formed. He was a bull that critics might pick faults in; he might have had a little more crest and more character in the head perhaps, but it must be remembered that similar remarks were sometimes used with reference to Young Viscount himself. It was the extraordinary success of Iliad as a getter which entitles him to be ranked as one of the foremost sires of the last century. He went to Ballindalloch in October, 1883, and remained there until July, 1893, when he was killed. During that period he left seventy-eight calves in the herd, and while his daughters rather outnumbered his sons—there were forty-one of the former and thirty-seven of the latter—it was in the male line that he scored his biggest successes. Aberdeen-Angus breeders will not soon forget the excitement created in the showyard by Iliad's male produce, when at Inverness, in 1892, his sons Prince Inca, Enthusiast, and Eltham headed the three classes of bulls, and when at Edinburgh, 1893, Esmond, Eltham, and Eurotas repeated the same performance, and when the same three, with the transference of Prince Inca for Esmond, the same year topped their respective classes in the show-yard of the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. Iliad had great opportunities at Ballindalloch, where he was mated to straight-bred females of high individual merit and of the choicest blood, and as a bull breeder his opportunities were not lost. He left more sires of first-class reputation between 1885 and 1893 than almost any other Aberdeen-Angus herd has produced in the course of its whole history. Although his females were not equal in merit to his male produce (his bull calves were characterised by their beautiful hind-quarters, which did not invariably follow in the case of the heifers that were got by him), he left the mark of great quality in many of his calves in this line. He proved exceptionally potent when used on Pride of Aberdeen females dashed with an infusion of Jilt blood through Justice, and on the produce of the Erica tribe by such bulls as Young Viscount and Erroll 2723, and in the estimate of his owner would be placed below no other sire ever used at Ballindalloch, with the single exception of Young Viscount.

JUSTICE 1462, calved 1878, bred at Ballindalloch, was an exceptionally well-bred sire. By some good judges he was considered the best bull that had been seen up to his time. He had a beautifully clean cut head, with a high-blooded look about him, and had excellent barrel and quarters, but he exhibited a slackness round the waist which always gave his attendant trouble in the show ring. His attractive



carriage and symmetry enabled him as a rule to hold his own with the best bulls of his day.

MOSSTROOPER 2256, calved 1882, a noted bull, bred in the Guisachan herd, is mentioned as of small account from a show-yard point of view, but as having sometimes been classed with Iliad as a sire of extraordinary potency whose produce in the male line were for some years next to invincible. He left 132 pedigree calves at Guisachan—73 bulls and 59 heifers. The most famous of his sons was Cash 4558, this being a bull of magnificent symmetry, substance, and form, and when at his best, although his bone was considered a trifle coarse, he was an undoubted prince among his contemporaries.

## CHAPTER XVI

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SOCIETY AND THE HERD BOOK

IN an earlier chapter a brief allusion is made to the establishment of the Herd Book and the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society. A more detailed account is now given.

An examination of the Herd Book shows the steady spread of the breed. In the first volume there were only eighty-three owners. The most of these were situated in Scotland, but entries were made by Mr. R. Collins, Navan, and Sir C. Domville, Co. Dublin, showing that over forty years ago the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were represented in Ireland. Entries were made also by His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. of France. In the second volume, Mr. Holmes, New Zealand, and the West Indian Company appear among the owners, while in the fifth volume, Mr. Bridges, Surrey, and Mr. Wood, Sussex, represented what has now become a mighty army of English breeders. In the sixth volume, published in 1881, there are entries by Mr. Tompkins, El Paso; Mr. Rogers, Angus Farm; Mr. Redfield, Batavia; the Hon. J. H. Pope, Canada; Messrs. Findlay and Anderson, Illinois; Mr. T. C. Clark, Kansas; and Senor Guerrero, Buenos Ayres, showing that the breed was beginning to spread out from its prescribed birthplace to distant corners of the earth.

The first volume of the Herd Book was published by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, Edinburgh, in April, 1862. The gathering of the material was commenced about twenty years prior to that date, but in 1851 the whole materials collected were destroyed in the fire which took place in the Highland and Agricultural Society's museum in Edinburgh. In 1857, at the request of some of the principal breeders, the work of collection was recommenced. By the time that the first volume was published, considerable progress had been made with the compilation of the second volume by Mr. Ravenscroft. Before the second volume took shape, however, the copyright of the

Herd Book was acquired by the late Mr. Alex. Ramsay, LL.D., editor of the "Banffshire Journal," Banff, who in conjunction with Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, Alford, brought out Volume ii., while Volumes iii., iv. and v. were compiled solely by Mr. Ramsay, the Herd Book thereafter passing into the hands of the Polled Cattle Society.

It is interesting, as showing those who were thus early taking an interest in the breed, to give the following list of subscribers to the first volume. The Duke of Buccleuch took two copies; Lord Southesk ten; Lord Talbot de Malahide, one; Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., five; Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., two; and Thomas Lyall, Shielhill, Kirriemuir, two. The following forty-one gentlemen took one copy each—James Anderson, Lochend, Aberdeen; Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly; Peter Cowie, Carlogie, Arbroath; George Brown, Westertown, Morayshire; the Hon. Charles Carnegie, brother to Lord Southesk; Thomas Collier, Hatton, Arbroath; John Collier, Panlathy, Arbroath; John F. Dickson, Arbroath; Alex. Duncan, Renchal, by Stonehaven; Wm. Duncan, Mains of Bellyhack, Banffshire; Thomas Findlayson, of Lawton, Arbroath; Wm. Fullerton, Mains of Ardestie; James Graham, Meikle Culloch, Dalbeattie; Wm. Goodlet, Beauchamps, Arbroath; Andrew Jervaise, Perth; the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, of Dunure; Alex. Kydd, West Balmirnes, Arbroath; Geo. W. Laird of Denfield, Arbroath; Jas. Leslie, The Thorn, Blairgowrie; Wm. M'Combie of Easter Skene; Wm. M'Combie, Tillyfour; W. H. Maxwell of Munches; Alex. M'Arthur, Forres; Major M'Inroy of The Burn; H. Von Nathusius, Prussia; Alex. Paterson, Mulben, Banffshire; Alex. Ramsay, Newdownie, Arbroath; Wm. Ruxton, Farwell, Brechin; Wm. Renny, London; Mrs. Scott of Balwyllo; Alex. Smith, Inchcorsie, Banffshire; W. A. Stables, Cawdor, Nairn; Jas. Shennan, Balig, Kirkcudbright; R. Trotter, Belfast; Robert Walker, Montbleton; Robert Walker, Portlethen; Hugh Watson, late of Keillor, The Den, by Perth; Wm. Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir; Provost Guthrie, Brechin; G. N. Hunter, Arbroath.

Between the publication of the first volume of the Herd Book in 1862 and the date of again taking steps for the permanent preservation of the records of the breed, there took place the terrible visitation of rinderpest which completely devastated several of the herds in the old country of Angus. By 1871, however, the country had recovered somewhat from the effects of the disease, but, as might naturally be expected, the hiatus between these two dates greatly hampered the work of proceeding with the collecting of material for a

second volume. Some breeders were also disheartened by the terrible ravages of the disease. Matters, however, were beginning to wear a more hopeful aspect by 1871, and when, in the autumn of that year, the Highland and Agricultural Society's show came to be held in Perth, a meeting of polled cattle breeders was convened to consider what steps should be taken with the view of carrying on the Herd Book. Prior to that time, the copyright of the Herd Book had been acquired from Mr. Ravenscroft by Mr. Ramsay. At the meeting Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour, occupied the chair, and Mr. George J. Walker, the present owner of the old-established herd at Portlethen, was clerk of the meeting. A unanimous and cordial vote of confidence in Mr. Ramsay as editor of the Herd Book was passed, and breeders had no cause to recall that vote of confidence, for nothing but strict integrity, anxiety for accuracy, and careful oversight characterised Dr. Ramsay's connection with the Polled Cattle Society and his management of its affairs. In deference to the wishes of Mr. M'Combie, Mr. Ramsay agreed to associate Mr. H. D. Adamson, Balquharn, as joint editor of the Herd Book, but the arrangement only lasted during the publication of the second volume. Volumes iii., iv., and v. were published under the sole editorship of Dr. Ramsay, the last-mentioned volume being issued in July, 1879.

That was an important date in Aberdeen-Angus history, for at the same time an invitation was addressed to breeders by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, to a meeting which was held on July 30, 1879, in order to consider the advisability of forming a society for the furtherance of the interests of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The Marquis of Huntly, the breeder of the famous family of Aboyne Saints, occupied the chair, and the motion for the formation of the Polled Cattle Society was moved by Sir George Macpherson Grant and seconded by Mr. Ralston, the representative of the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis, the breeder of so many Smithfield champions. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Marquis of Huntly was elected the first president of the Society, with Sir George Macpherson Grant and the Earl of Airlie vice-presidents. Arrangements were made for acquiring the copyright of the Herd Book from Dr. Ramsay, who was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Society.

The first annual meeting of the Society, which was incorporated on November 20, 1879, was held in 1880, when it was reported that there were fifteen life governors, thirty-four life members, and seven annual members, being a total of fifty-six, while the Society's funds amounted to £94. By the

time the second meeting came to be held in 1881, the membership had increased to 112, and it may be noted that among the members admitted was Mr. Frank B. Redfield, Batavia. This second meeting is important from the fact that it was then intimated that Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, had agreed to become Patroness of the Society. Her Majesty took a lively interest in her herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, never failing during her visits to Balmoral to drive over to the home farm at Abergeldie, and inspect the sable beauties grazing by the banks of the Dee. Indeed, few realise the personal interest Her Majesty manifested in her Aberdeen-Angus herd. One very striking instance may be given:—The Queen was second at the Birmingham Fat Stock Show with the heifer Marjory 9th, which was also third in London. At the latter show, another heifer from Abergeldie which had taken a lower place in the prize list was sold at £100, and doubtless even more would have been got for Marjory. Her Majesty, however, intervened, and expressed a wish that this fine heifer should be taken home again. This was done, and a glance through the Herd Book will show with what success she was retained in the herd, her grand-daughters of the present day including two such show cows as May of Abergeldie and Miriam of Abergeldie.

The members of the Society appreciated very highly the honour Her Majesty had done them, not only by becoming the Patroness of the Society, but by entering the ranks of active breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In 1887, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, the Society presented Her Majesty with a complete set of the volumes of the Herd Book bound in blue morocco with gilt edges, while on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, an address of congratulation was presented to Her Majesty from the Aberdeen-Angus breeders of Britain. In 1901, the Society suffered the loss of their Patroness, but her place at the head of the Society was taken by His late Majesty King Edward VII., who as Patron, was not slow to show the interest he took in the welfare of the breed, by active participation in the shows of the Smithfield Club, and the Scottish National Fat Stock Club and similar exhibitions, while he was also a very successful exhibitor at the shows of breeding stock.

There has from time to time been a good deal of discussion as to the designation of the breed. At the outset, the Herd Book was designed for the two polled races in Scotland, and though the Herd Book of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle long retained its original name of the Polled Herd Book, the cattle required a more particular title than Polled, and something

more descriptive. As early as 1874, the Marquis of Huntly brought the question of the name of the breed under notice, and suggested that the Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society should be asked to enter the name of the breed not as "Polled Angus," but as "Aberdeen or Angus," or, what would be better still—"Aberdeen-Angus." At the meeting of the Society in 1886, it was reported that from time to time there had been discussions with respect to the name by which the breed was designated in the Herd Book. For some time previous, the official name had been followed, namely :—"Aberdeen or Angus." The desirability of shortening the name had been shown on various occasions. Recognising the advantage of an abbreviated designation, the Council of the Society at their meeting in March, 1886, decided to adopt the term which had come into common use, and resolved that the designation of the breed in the Herd Book should in future be "Aberdeen-Angus." It was reported as an argument in favour of this at the time, that "Aberdeen-Angus" was the name of the breed in the American Herd Book, while the Highland and Agricultural Society had adopted the same term in their catalogues and official documents.

It is impossible to give an idea of the work of a pedigree-recording Society, for the amount of work that has to be overtaken in the verification of pedigrees and such-like, is very great and most exacting. The publication of a revised edition of the first volume of the Herd Book was one of the first tasks undertaken so soon as the growing funds would permit, and the work that this entailed can only be realised by comparing closely the volume put out in 1862 by Mr. Ravenscroft and that issued by the Polled Cattle Society in 1884. The increasing membership, and the spread of the breed into new hands, greatly increased the work of verification and correction. At the first meeting, as we have seen, the membership was only fifty-six : at the tenth meeting, in 1889, the membership had increased to 330, and at the twentieth meeting, in 1899, the members numbered 465. At the meeting in 1901 it was agreed to increase the limitation of the membership under the incorporation from 500 to 1000. The latest reports of the work of the Society, those submitted to the annual meeting of members held in July, 1909, show that there is a membership of 539.

The Society early took steps for furthering the interests of the breed in the show-yard, its first grant being one of £50 for the Highland and Agricultural Society's Centenary Show in 1884. It is specially interesting to note the grant in 1885 of gold medals for the fat stock shows of Chicago and

Kansas, to be awarded for the best animal of the breed there. These contributed to the great impetus the breed then received from America. For many years the Society has annually given gold medals to be competed for at several of the leading summer shows in Scotland, England, and Ireland. With the view of popularising the breed in Argentina, the Society in 1908 offered cups value £75 each for competition at the show of breeding stock held by the Rural Society of Argentina and at the fat stock show of the Liga Agraria.

At the third meeting of the Society, Sir George Macpherson Grant was elected President, and to this honourable position he was re-elected three consecutive years; and again in 1891 he was elected, and served for a period of two years. Sir George was succeeded in the Presidency by Lord Strathmore, while in 1887 the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed, and served for two years. Then came Mr. Walker, Portlethen, a household name in Aberdeen-Angus circles; while other presidents have been Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, Brechin; Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire; Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, Banffshire; Mr. Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir; and Mr. Duff of Hatton, Aberdeenshire; while at the semi-jubilee meeting of the Society, the president was Mr. J. H. Bridges, Langshott, the first English breeder to be elected to the position. It was fitting that the choice should have fallen upon Mr. Bridges, for, apart from his work for the breed, he owns the oldest-established herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in England. He was succeeded in the presidential chair by Colonel M'Inroy, C.B., of The Burn, Edzell. In 1909 Mr. Cridlan, of Maisemore Park, was elected President.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE SOCIETY

- 1881-82. Marquis of Huntly.
- 1882-85. Sir George Macpherson Grant.
- 1885-87. Earl of Strathmore (late).
- 1887-89. Earl of Aberdeen.
- 1889-91. George J. Walker, Portlethen.
- 1891-93. Sir George Macpherson Grant.
- 1893-95. Marquis of Huntly.
- 1895-97. P. Chalmers of Aldbar.
- 1897-99. George Wilken, Waterside (now Conglass, Inverurie).
- 1899-01. Colonel Geo. Smith Grant.
- 1901-03. Wm. Whyte, Spott.
- 1903-05. Garden A. Duff of Hatton.
- 1905-07. John H. Bridges, Langshott.
- 1907-09. Colonel M'Inroy, C.B., of The Burn.
- 1909- J. J. Cridlan, of Maisemore Park.

Dr. Ramsay, who had rendered services of great value to the breed and to the Society, died on April 1, 1909, and at the annual meeting of the Society in July, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:—"The members of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, in general meeting assembled, desire to place upon record the deep regret with which they have heard of the death of their venerable and revered secretary, Dr. Alexander Ramsay, and also an expression of the great loss which has thereby been sustained by them.

"When, in 1871, Dr. Ramsay acquired the copyright of the Herd Book, he received from the breeders a unanimous vote of confidence and support as its future editor, and when at Perth, on July 30, 1879, the Society was formed he was unanimously appointed Secretary of the Society and Editor of the Herd Book. During the intervening years Dr. Ramsay continued to enjoy in a very special manner the confidence and esteem of the members. The enthusiasm and fidelity with which he carried on the work of the Society, his services on behalf of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and his unflinching courtesy to all constituted him an ideal official.

"In placing upon record their appreciation of Dr. Ramsay's eminent services and wise counsels, the members would also seek to express their sincere sympathy with his family, and they direct that an excerpt of this minute be sent to Mrs. Ramsay, together with an assurance of their sympathy with her and with the other members of the family in their bereavement."

Mr. James R. Barclay, who had previously assisted Dr. Ramsay in the work, was appointed secretary of the Society. The registered offices of the Society are 9, Old Market Place, Banff, Scotland.

As regards the growth of the Herd Book, this will best be shown by the following table showing the number of entries in each of the thirty-four volumes which have been published, together with the year of publication:—

| Volume | Published | No. of Entries |
|--------|-----------|----------------|
| 1      | 1862      | 1031           |
| 2      | 1872      | 635            |
| 3      | 1875      | 912            |
| 4      | 1877      | 909            |
| 5      | 1879      | 1320           |
| 6      | 1881      | 1193           |
| 7      | 1882      | 1792           |
| 8      | 1884      | 2676           |
| 9      | 1885      | 2509           |
| 10     | 1886      | 1983           |
| 11     | 1887      | 1856           |
| 12     | 1888      | 1973           |



Number of Herd Book entries—*continued*.

| Volume |     | Published |     |     | No. of Entries |
|--------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 13     | ... | 1889      | ... | ... | 2068           |
| 14     | ... | 1890      | ... | ... | 2046           |
| 15     | ... | 1891      | ... | ... | 2458           |
| 16     | ... | 1892      | ... | ... | 2138           |
| 17     | ... | 1893      | ... | ... | 2203           |
| 18     | ... | 1894      | ... | ... | 2050           |
| 19     | ... | 1895      | ... | ... | 2063           |
| 20     | ... | 1896      | ... | ... | 2036           |
| 21     | ... | 1897      | ... | ... | 2231           |
| 22     | ... | 1898      | ... | ... | 2406           |
| 23     | ... | 1899      | ... | ... | 2530           |
| 24     | ... | 1900      | ... | ... | 2891           |
| 25     | ... | 1901      | ... | ... | 3018           |
| 26     | ... | 1902      | ... | ... | 3168           |
| 27     | ... | 1903      | ... | ... | 3358           |
| 28     | ... | 1904      | ... | ... | 3096           |
| 29     | ... | 1905      | ... | ... | 2956           |
| 30     | ... | 1906      | ... | ... | 2637           |
| 31     | ... | 1907      | ... | ... | 2873           |
| 32     | ... | 1908      | ... | ... | 2837           |
| 33     | ... | 1909      | ... | ... | 2785           |
| 34     | ... | 1910      | ... | ... | 2901           |

In connection with the Herd Book, it should be explained that in the first four volumes there appeared the pedigrees of Galloway cattle. In Volume I there were 152 entries; in Volume 2 there were 126 entries; in Volume 3 there were 188 entries; and in Volume 4 there were 519 entries. After its publication in 1877, Mr. Ramsay disposed of the Galloway portion of the Herd Book to the Galloway breeders.

At the annual meeting of members held in July, 1908, it was resolved to take the necessary steps to change the name of the Society to the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, and these were duly carried out.

The rules for entry in Volumes 14 to 34 of the Herd Book were as follows:—"1. The animal's sire and dam are registered; or 2. The animal is by a registered sire and has for dam a cow whose produce has been already registered." The practice has always been to give registered numbers both to the bulls and to the cows.

As the result of the merits of the breed becoming more widely known and appreciated, numerous herds have been established in England. In consequence of this expansion the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association was formed in 1899. It comprises amongst its members the principal breeders in all parts of England and also some prominent Scottish breeders. Under its auspices an annual spring show and auction sale is held, and the interests of breeders are otherwise advanced. The Association does not concern itself with registration, which is carried out in the United Kingdom

solely by the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society. The honorary secretary of the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association is Mr. Albert Pulling, Beddington, Croydon.

In Ireland the breed has also largely extended, and the Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association was established to look after the interests of breeders in that country. The honorary secretary is Mr. Wickham H. B. Moorhead, Carnmeen, Newry.

A detailed account of the work of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association is given in another chapter.

#### LITERATURE OF THE BREED

It may be useful to give here a note of other books and pamphlets relating to Aberdeen-Angus cattle :

"Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, being Notes on Fashion and an Account of the Leading Families of the Breed," by Albert Pulling (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., London, and William Pile, Ltd., 26, High Street, Sutton).

"Cattle and Cattle Breeders," by William M'Combie, revised by James Macdonald (W. Blackwood and Sons, George Street, Edinburgh).

"The Breed that Beats the Record, a demonstration of the properties, prepotence, pre-eminence, and prestige of Aberdeen-Angus cattle," by R. C. Auld (Aldine Company, Detroit).

- "Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, their Recent History," by Jas. R. Barclay ("Banffshire Journal," Banff).

"Famous Aberdeen-Angus Sires," by George Hendry (Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, 1898, fifth series, vol. x.).

"A History of the Ballindalloch Herd of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," by C. Macpherson Grant ("Banffshire Journal," Banff).

"Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and their crosses as Beef Producers," by Albert Pulling.

"Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture on Polled Cattle, 1897," by F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

"Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Breeding and Management," by Clement Stephenson, D.Sc., F.R.C.V.S. Proceedings of Armstrong College Agricultural Students Association, 1908-9.

"Management of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," by Clement Stephenson, D.Sc., F.R.C.V.S. (Journal of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1894, Vol. v. Third Series. Part I.).

"Supremacy of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Results of Leading Fat Stock Shows during the past decade in Great Britain and America." Edited by Chas. Gray, secretary,

American Aberdeen - Angus Breeders' Association, 17, Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

There are articles on Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the following standard works :

Stephens' "Book of the Farm" : revised edition by James Macdonald (W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh).

"The Complete Grazier" : revised edition by Dr. W. Fream and W. E. Bear (Crosby, Lockwood and Son, London).

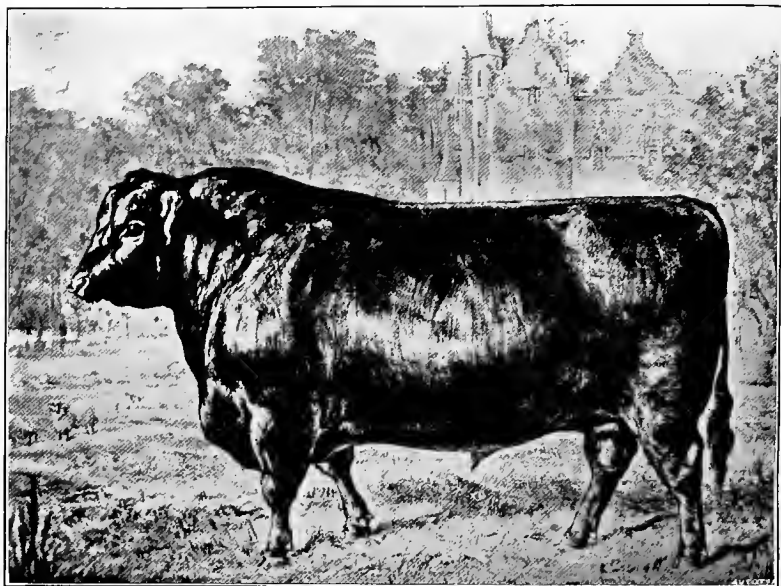
Professor R. Wallace's "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain" (Crosby, Lockwood and Son, London).

"Encyclopædia of Agriculture" : edited by C. E. Green and David Young (Wm. Green and Sons, Edinburgh).

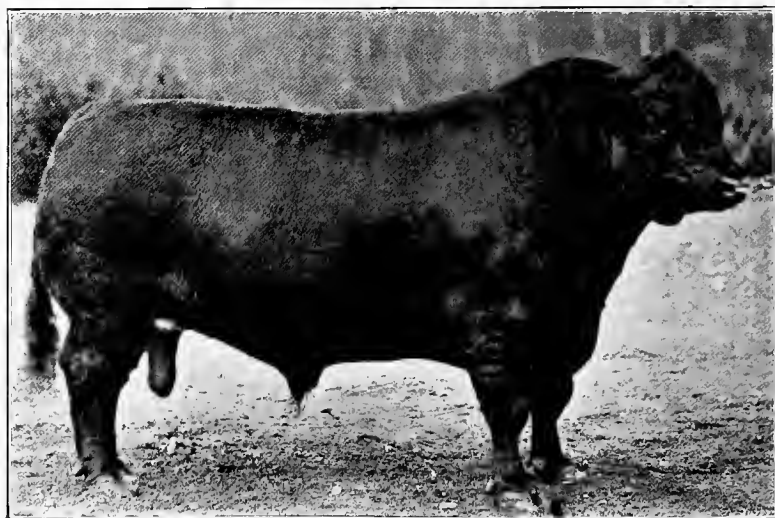
"Standard Cyclopædia of Modern Agriculture" : edited by Professor R. Patrick Wright (Gresham Publishing Co., London).

Live Stock Handbooks—"Cattle—Breeds and Management" (Vinton and Co., Ltd., London).





JUSTICE, 1462.  
(At six years old.)  
(SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT.)



CASH, 4558.  
(LORD TWEEDMOUTH.)

## CHAPTER XVII

### THE BREED IN THE SHOW-YARD

THE position which Aberdeen-Angus cattle have taken in show-yards—local, national, and international—has been almost unique. Wherever the breed has been well represented, it has attained marked distinction. It cannot be doubted that the splendid triumphs achieved by the breed at the principal British and French exhibitions have done much to foster improvement at home and to spread its fame in foreign lands. By these means its rare intrinsic merits as a beef-producing race, and its truly handsome and uniform proportions, have been made known far and wide: while the sweets of victory in those hotly-contested fields in which the breed has won its chief laurels, have operated as a powerful stimulus to its patrons, who, in rearing their beautiful tribes of glossy blacks, have accomplished work of a noble character and of lasting value.

### AT BRITISH SHOWS OF BREEDING STOCK

Regarding the achievements of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Scottish and English show-yards during the eighteen years from 1864 to 1881, the authors, in 1881, were favoured with some specially interesting notes by the late Mr. William Macdonald, then Editor of the "North British Agriculturist." Mr. Macdonald wrote:—"For several years prior to 1865 polled cattle, if not the largest, formed one of the most meritorious features of the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. The Tillyfour herd was in those years in its best form. At that time few could stand successfully against the late Mr. William M'Combie. Numerous were the honours won by those remarkably fine animals, which traced their descent to Queen of Ardovie 29, Charlotte 203, Angus 45, Hanton 228, etc. Quite a unique spectacle it was to behold no fewer than five Tillyfour cows at the

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Highland show in 1864, each forward for the gold medal in virtue of former first honours in the cow class. Such a display testified to a remarkable succession of show-yard achievements on the part of the late Mr. M'Combie. The following year at Inverness Highland show he crowned all his former National Society performances by carrying off no fewer than five of the six first prizes for polls. Than some of the Tillyfour females of that period, good judges maintain that nothing better and very little as good has since been seen in the polled ranks. Pride of Aberdeen 581, for instance, when she came out at Aberdeen Highland show in 1858 with the first ticket for yearlings on her head, made an impression which polled admirers have not yet forgotten. Her head, ears and neck, shoulders, bosom, and general character, stamped her at once in the estimation of experienced polled breeders as an animal of rare merit. It may be doubted if her equal has since or before headed the yearling heifer class. And she maintained her grand form for years, winning in her class all through, and doing something more—transmitting her characteristics in a notable manner to her progeny, the premier Pride branch of the Queen tribe.

“Rinderpest occasioned a suspension of the Highland shows from 1865 to 1867, and almost swept the Angus and Mearns country of polled cattle. That disease was not so hard on the Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray herds, but the demand for Shorthorns was then so strong that polls narrowly escaped annihilation. At the Glasgow Highland show in 1867, polled cattle were very easily accommodated. Only fifteen in all the classes were entered, and there was very little competition. Lord Southesk's Jupiter 471 had easy work in the aged bull class. He was a big, lengthy, substantial bull, not so nice as his sire, the celebrated Windsor 221, which cost 180 guineas, the highest price which had up till then been paid, publicly or privately, for a polled animal. The younger bulls were not very remarkable, nor were any of the females, except the fine cow Mina 1009, and the first prize two-year-old heifer Lily 1114, from Castle Fraser. These two were compact, symmetrical, and admirably brought out by Mr. Hampton, and would have held their own in much stronger competition, as they did that and next year at Aberdeen in formidable company. Mina and Lily founded two tribes of richly-fleshed, short-legged, level, handsome cattle—the Minas and Livelys, which have since furnished several prize-winners, and have bred truly and regularly.

“The following year at the Aberdeen Highland show, the polled ranks were again numerously filled, and breeders

and patrons of the black skins got into better spirits. If the quality in every class was not quite as good as it afterwards became, there were numbers enough, and a sufficiency of general merit to stimulate breeders of polls, and from that period onwards the northern polled breed has steadily risen in public favour and increased in numbers over the country. For first honours in the old bull class there was a keen contest between Odin 2nd 499, from Bognie, and Clansman 398, from Rothiemay. The latter was the more lengthy, bigger bull of the two, but the former was rather finer in bone and more compact, and won accordingly. Clansman, however, rather improved during the next twelve months, and topped a very good class of aged bulls at the Edinburgh Highland show in 1869. He was a lengthy, level bull of great substance, with massive quarters, and a little white in the underline. After several years of valuable service at Rothiemay, he was transferred to Drumin, where he proved a splendid 'getter.' Easter Skene triumphed in the two-year-old bull class with Caledonian 2nd 409, a straight, shapely bull of Mr. M'Combie's own breeding. The yearling class was to some breeders specially interesting in that it was headed by the first animal that the late Mr. George Brown, Westertown, exhibited after his valuable herd had been reduced almost to complete annihilation by pleuro-pneumonia, caught at the Dumfries Highland show in 1860. The animal referred to was March 355, a bull of exceedingly fine bone, great gaiety, well-covered rump, and deep hind-quarters. He was not, however, very successful in after years at the Highland shows. His head was too short and thick for the Angus taste, and, excepting second at the Dumfries show in 1870, he was not further noticed by the Highland Society's judges. He stamped his deep chest, strength of shoulders, perfection of hind-quarters, and, it must be added also, clumsiness of head, on his numerous progeny, several of which, nevertheless, were first Highland Society's prize-winners, including Baron Settrington 356, the first yearling at Dumfries in 1870, as well as leading two-year-old at Perth in 1871; Duke of Perth 357, second aged bull at Stirling in 1873, and first at Glasgow in 1875; and Duchess 4th 944, the first two-year-old heifer at Kelso in 1872.

"The three-year-old Castle Fraser cow Lily 1114, looking blooming and ladylike, took the lead worthily in a good class of cows at the Highland show at Aberdeen in 1868, where Mina 1009 got the gold medal, and would have been able for something more if permitted to try for it. The two-year-old heifer class was noteworthy, in respect that it contained the first animal that was sent from the Drumin



herd of Mr. Skinner to the Highland Society's shows. This was a remarkably good heifer, nicely rounded in rib, well slanted in shoulder, and displaying a beautiful head and neck. If not long pedigreed, she had all the polled characteristics, and was shown in very high condition. She won the first ticket; and subsequently, with a trifling exception or two, the Drummin herd has been annually one of the best contributors to the national show. The Aberdeen heifer did not by her breeding properties augment the herd. Her rare symmetry and quality captivated the late Mr. M'Combie's eye, and she went to Tillyfour for Fat Show purposes, where, however, she was not after all very fortunate.

"At the Edinburgh Highland show in 1869 there was numerically a smaller turn-out of blacks, but merit did not suffer thereby. Clansman 398, as already explained, took the coveted ticket for aged bulls to Rothiemay. In the two-year-old bull class there was a serious derangement of anticipations. March 355, from Westertown, who had just returned from first honours at the Manchester Royal show, was expected by several breeders to keep his place. But no. The judges—a majority of them old Angus men—would not have his head at any price, and he was, to the astonishment of many, turned ticketless to his stall, and the first prize bestowed on the Mulben-bred bull Madeira, from Dunmore, who was second to March the week before at Manchester, as also at Aberdeen in 1868. Madeira had a stylish head and neck, and stood higher than March, but he was not so well put together nor quite so fine in the bone.

"It was a day of surprises. In the cow class the heavy, handsome, level-fleshed Sybil 974, from Castle Fraser, bred at Bogfern, was looked upon as a safe winner. The Angus men, however, seemed to think her rather less feminine-looking than Duchess 1st 930, from Westertown, who, being in a comparatively unfed state, was preferred, most unexpectedly by the lookers-on, for the coveted ticket. When examined after the judging, her thoroughly 'cow character' and good milking properties, with nice shoulders and neck, went far to satisfy the critics. Next year she gained the challenge cup as the best polled animal at Aberdeen, though beaten in her class by Sybil, who, however, had gained that trophy in 1869, and was not again eligible. A massive, thickly-fleshed, heavily-coated heifer from Tillyfour topped the two-year-old class at Edinburgh, but she also failed as a breeder, and 'finished' at the English Fat Shows.

"Sybil 974 lived to fight another day, and won in a good class of cows at Dumfries in 1870, where she looked her best,

and was followed by the three-year-old Erica cow Eisa 977, from Ballindalloch. Sir George Macpherson Grant shortly afterwards brought Sybil to Ballindalloch, paying 63 guineas for her at the Castle Fraser dispersion in the autumn of 1870. In the two-year-old heifer class Colonel Fraser's Lively 1164, out of the prize cow Lily 1114, made a hard tussle to repeat her first Edinburgh honours. She was rather small in size, but exceedingly neat and feminine-looking, and afterwards went at 67 guineas to found the valuable but too short-lived herd of the Marquis of Huntly. Eventually, however, she had to give way at Dumfries to Fuschia 979, from Ballindalloch, a very deep, short-legged heifer of rare quality under the hand. Mr. Skinner got to the front in the yearling class with Heather Bell 962, a tidy, smart heifer, not big, but well brought out, and displaying a little white in her face and in the underline.

"In the bull classes the cream of the honours, so to speak, went to Portlethen, Ballindalloch, and Westertown. Palmerston 374 was the best aged bull. His hind legs came rather far in below him when he stood 'at ease,' and he had rather much of bone; but his quality and wealth of flesh were remarkable, and he was a popular first. After leaving Portlethen, where he, like many other notable animals, was bred, he did good service in Lord Fife's herd. The subsequently famous Juryman 404 of the Jilt tribe, from Ballindalloch, the place of his birth, made his first appearance in the national show at Dumfries. His frame was then, as always, just a trifle narrow, and his hind-quarters drooped rather too much; but his quality under the hand, his head, neck, and shoulders and chine atoned for any defects, and he was popularly placed first, a Ballindalloch-bred bull from Castle Fraser getting second honours. Baron Settrington 356, from Westertown, was a grandly furnished yearling, and was not to be denied in his class any more than he was at Perth in 1871, where Juryman, looking nobly although rather restlessly,—he was nervous and keen,—proved too heavy for a large class of old bulls. The Ballindalloch herd made a complete sweep of the three money prizes for cows on the South Inch of Perth in 1871. Eisa was easily first, and a remarkably sweet, ladylike, evenly-balanced cow she was. Indeed, I hardly think that for genuine cow-character, quality, and symmetry combined, any of the Highland Society's winners since would favourably compare with her. To the Ericas yet another premier honour went on that eventful occasion. Enchantress 981 from Ballindalloch, an animal of no great substance or size, but of extraordinary sweetness,

quality, and style, won the first ticket in the two-year-old heifer class. A neat little heifer, considerably under size, from Rothiemay, unpopularly won in the yearling class. The favourite for first honours was Duchess 4th 944, from Westertown. She had revenge at Kelso the following year, where she was clearly the first two-year-old. The Rothiemay heifer had not growth enough to enable her to keep her place.

"The cow class at Kelso in 1872 was a very good one. Six cows came from Ballindalloch on that occasion, the like of which I have never at any other time seen exhibited from one herd. They included Sybil and Eisa for the gold medals, and four beauties, headed by Enchantress, in the ordinary class. After a close pull, however, substance prevailed, and a Tillyfour Charmer 1172 was placed first. She was very thick through the heart, and had a good, hardy-looking head, but she lacked the sweetness of the Ballindalloch cows that pressed her so closely. The Tillyfour herd was fortunate that day, for it finished with the best of a hard struggle in the yearling heifer class, the combatants having been Pride of Alford 1778, from Tillyfour, and Kate 2nd 1482, from Rothiemay. The former was as plump and as ripe as a pear, but the latter had more feminine character, with a grand head and ears, and great promise. In fact, I considered her one of the best yearlings that have appeared since Pride of Aberdeen came on the scene in 1858. The tables were turned as between these two heifers at Stirling in 1873, and Kate 2nd finished her National Society's career at the early age of three years, with full honours in a good class of cows at Inverness Highland show in 1874.

"Perhaps the most attractive specimen of the polled breed at Kelso in 1872 was the three-year-old bull Adrian 439, from Fasque, bred at Portlethen. He followed Baron Settrington at Perth, but improved so much that he won fairly enough on the banks of the Tweed. His build was true, and his symmetry and quality were very fascinating. His breeding days, however, were comparatively early at an end. Size and substance carried Colonel of Castle Fraser 443, from Ladybank, and Scotsman 474, from Ballindalloch, to the front in the two-year-old and yearling bull classes.

"At Stirling the Ladybank bull, handling sweetly, but sunk in the belly, and not symmetrical, won in the aged class, the more symmetrical but smaller Duke of Perth 357 ranking second. Mr. Bowie sent in Gainsborough 566, a very well brought out, handsome bull, that won the first prize in the two-year-old bull class. Bertha 980, from Ballindalloch, with prominent shoulders, but splendid quality, was

a fairly popular first among cows. A big, lengthy heifer, with a little white about the flank, from Easter Skene—Young Grizzle 1807—was preferred in the yearling class; but she lacked the quality to keep her position afterwards, although she bred some very good animals at Easter Skene.

“The Inverness show in 1874 was remarkable for the first appearance in public of two animals which have with their progeny founded highly prized families. I allude to Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, and Halt 3525 from the same herd, which were the first and second prize yearlings, and afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour. The Sybils especially have become famous. The yearling bull class, too, was topped by an animal that turned out even a more noteworthy specimen of the breed—Young Viscount 736—the highest priced bull, and perhaps the best looking animal of the breed, that had yet been shown, saving possibly Prince Albert of Baads 1336, first winner at Perth, Kelso, and Carlisle in 1879 and 1880. These two bulls have been the best looking of modern show-yard polled males at any rate. Gainsborough 596, in virtue of his symmetry and quality, won at Inverness over the much heavier aged bulls John Bright 642 and Scotsman 474, while on the same principle Mr. Scott's Bluebeard 468, from Easter Tulloch, won rightly enough in the two-year-old class.

“At the Glasgow Highland show in 1875 there was a select if not a large display of the northern polls. The Marquis of Huntly's Westertown-bred Duke of Perth 357, and Sir George Macpherson Grant's Tillyfour-bred Scotsman 474, were the only combatants in the aged bull class, and a protracted engagement they had. Scotsman was the bigger and the fatter of the two, and his head and neck, barring the objectionable ‘scurs,’ were decidedly better than those his rival possessed. The Duke, on the other hand, had better symmetry and quality, with great neatness over the loin and hind-quarter. Still the size, substance, and gayer head of Scotsman impressed themselves favourably on Mr. Bowie, who, however, eventually gave way to Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Mackessack, and after nearly an hour's tussle the award was in favour of the Aboyne bull. Scotsman went from that show to the butcher, and the Duke returned to some years of useful service in Lord Huntly's herd.

“Young Viscount 736, in a fairly good class of two-year-olds, looking compact and shapely, though less striking than he afterwards appeared, was a clear first. Sir Thomas Gladstone's Adrian 2nd 622, of handsome proportions but having rather hard hair, stood second, and was then transferred to

Mr. Skinner's herd at Drumin, where he begat several prize-winners. In the yearling bull class Lord Fife's Erica bull St. Clair 1160, sired by Palmerston 374, the first-prize bull at the Highland show at Dumfries in 1870, was a popular first. The best class of the breed in the show-yard was that of cows, and a noteworthy incident was that the Ballindalloch Ericas were turned away without a ticket, having been regarded by the judges as somewhat deficient in substance compared with some of the others. The Marquis of Huntly's Dora 1282, of the Tillyfour Vine or Daisy branch of the Queen tribe, was chosen for the premier ticket, closely pushed, however, by Lord Fife's very thick, deep, and rather short-quartered cow Corriemulzie 1701. The Aboyne cow had skin and hair of marvellous quality. Indeed her coat was as soft and fine almost as a seal's. That, combined with evident milking and true breeding properties, pulled her through more perhaps than really inviting shapes, as was the case at Aberdeen the year before, when she gained the challenge cup as the best polled animal in the show, Corriemulzie then having been the 'runner up.' There was nothing very remarkable in the heifer classes. Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, with one of those good all-round animals for the production of which his herd had long been famous, headed the two-year-old class, the winner having been Blackberry 1813, who started well as a cow. Sir Thomas Gladstone led off in a moderate class of yearlings with a full sister of the second-prize two-year-old bull.

"The Highland show of 1876 was held at Aberdeen; and there the turn-out of blackskins was the largest, and, taken all in all, the best that had up to that time been witnessed. It then became the feature of the bovine sections of the yard, and made an exceedingly favourable impression upon visitors. It may be doubted if the large numbers and general excellence of the polled animals were after all the subject of most frequent comment among the visitors to the cattle classes. One thing more remarkable than even the excellence of the polls, was probably the extraordinary success of the Earl of Fife's exhibits. With one exception, Lord Fife and his factor, Mr. Hannay, carried all the first prizes for polled cattle—a most wonderful feature in such formidable company.

"Young Viscount 736 here looked almost perfect in form. Deep, square, and level, he lacked length of neck a trifle, but he had no other fault, and was 'head and shoulders' above his compeers in the aged class. The shift to Drumin did not prevent Adrian 2nd 632 from again following Young

Viscount. For his position Adrian 2nd was indebted to his remarkable depth of fore-rib and great fore-flank development. St. Clair, also from Duff House, had lengthened out considerably since the previous year, and was a popular enough first in the two-year-old class. Mr. Hannay, with Sir Wilfrid 1157, a very strong yearling of Rothiemay breeding, and a future 100-guinea purchase by Lord Strathmore, was a creditable first in a large class, closely run by the Ballindalloch-bred Jilt bull Judge 1150 of Paris fame, and also sold at a hundred guineas for exportation to America.

"An immense class of cows was headed by Lord Fife's four-year-old deep, massive, wealthy cow Innes 1934. There was no denying her that position. Shapely and well brought out she was. Eva 984, from Ballindalloch, rather hardly dealt with the year before, got second honours, leaving third to the Easter Skene Blackberry 1813, first as a two-year-old at Glasgow, as noted above. Mr. Hannay won in a splendid class of two-year-old heifers with Zingra 2471, a remarkably well-brought-out, well-proportioned heifer, bred by Mr. Hunter, Confunderland. She never, however, did much as a cow. Nor was the future show-yard career of Mr. Skinner's winning yearling Gaiety 2219 more successful, although she bred well, and was a massive round-ribbed cow. The favourite yearling heifer, with experienced practical onlookers, was the third winner the property of Sir Thomas Gladstone.

"At Edinburgh in 1877 the superiority of the blackskins was maintained. Any falling off in numbers as compared with Aberdeen was not at the expense of quality or general merit. In a very strong class of aged bulls, Colonel Ferguson's 100-guinea Mains of Kelly-bred bull Logie the Laird 3rd 862, from Pitfour, which had run St. Clair 1160 hard at Aberdeen the year before, had his revenge. The former winner failed to grow so much as was desirable, but he was neat. The Pitfour bull was not only big but handsome, and won with general approval, St. Clair getting only a commended ticket. Sir Wilfrid still kept his place with Judge, and they followed each other in the two-year-old class, although both were beaten, unfairly as many good judges thought, by Serapis 998, an Easter Skene-bred bull from Fasque. The winner had plenty of substance, but he was not so even in the flesh over the ribs as could have been desired, and, moreover, had rather prominent 'scurs.' A good yearling bull class was headed by Warrior 1291, of Mr. Hannay's breeding, from the 111-guinea Rothiemay-bred prize cow Heather Blossom 1703, and got by the 225-guinea

bull Young Viscount 736. Warrior was thick, deep, and shapely, with remarkably neat rump and handsome hind-quarters. A few months afterwards he became the Marquis of Huntly's property at 155 guineas, and proved a good stock-getter as well as a prize-taker, although he did not quite maintain his position at the national show.

"The Ballindalloch Erica cow Eva and the Baads-bred Tillyfour cow Sybil 1st 3524, that made her first appearance in the Highland show at Edinburgh since her victory in the yearling class at Inverness in 1874, had a hard pull for priority in a splendid class of cows. During the protracted struggle, the veteran owner of Sybil, seeing that the real pull was narrowed to the two, remarked to the writer, 'Mind you, I could not say anything although the judgment went against me there.' It was pretty much a toss up, but victory eventually went to Tillyfour, and without any complaints on the other side.

"In the two-year-old heifer class, however, a very decided mistake was made in the awards. A heifer, owned and bred by Mr. Reid, Baads, was most unexpectedly placed first. She had a calf at foot, but except that she had begun to breed very early, she had no other claim to the position over the excellent heifers shown against her by the Earl of Fife and the Marquis of Huntly. Mr. M'Combie's Sybil 2nd 3526, daughter of the first-prize cow, was considered by many to have been safe for the first premium in the yearling class, but the judges, or at least a majority of them, preferred the rather leaner heifer from Drumin, named Sunshine 2nd 3333. By future development as a heifer Sunshine 2nd justified the choice, although Sybil 2nd proved the more meritorious cow.

"The year 1878 will remain memorable in the history of polled cattle. In that year the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour achieved for himself a crowning victory, and for the polls a great triumph, by gaining a champion prize at the Paris International Exhibition for the group of cattle of any variety, and also the champion prize for the best beef-producing group, with four females and a bull bred at Tillyfour. Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, beat Mr. M'Combie in some of the classes at Paris, and ran him hard in the group contest, so that the polled breed interest had, so to speak, on that important representative occasion more than one string to its bow. Mr. M'Combie's remarkable feat at Paris did more, perhaps, than any other single show-yard performance to bring the North of Scotland polls into national repute. The quarantine restrictions on the return of animals from France interfered considerably with the display of polled

Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Dumfries Highland show in July of 1878. That circumstance was possibly not alone to blame for the comparatively small turn-out at Dumfries. The distance of the show-yard from the stronghold of the breed also affected their muster prejudicially. In a moderately good class of aged bulls, the Tillyfour-bred bull Shah 680, from Kinochtry, where he did good service, was a worthy first. He was big, lengthy, and massive, with good cover of flesh. In the two-year-old bull class Mr. Tayler's Sir Maurice 1319, bred at Fyvie Castle, turned the tables on Warrior 1291, from Aboyne, who was second, closely followed by the Aboyne-bred bull Monarch 1182, of whom more anon. Size and substance more than character and quality, pulled Mr. Cartwright's Black Prince 1244 to the front in the yearling bull class. Mr. Reid's symmetrical, little, ladylike cow Isla 1965, from Baads, was a distinct first in her class, and testified to the good material in the Baads herd, of which exhibitors had a taste at Inverness in 1874. Sunshine 2nd 3333, from Drumin, led away very easily in the two-year-old heifer class. She was really a grand two-year-old, far better than she was as a yearling, or than she afterwards appeared. Deep-quartered, round-ribbed, full of hair, of excellent symmetry and quality, she was perhaps the best northern poll at Dumfries—I say northern, because the polled Galloways formed the leading feature of the bovine sections at the Highland show of 1878. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, with a capital representative of his fine old Princess tribe of Keillor descent, had a hard pull in the yearling heifer class with a well-brought-out heifer from Easter Skene. To Kinochtry ultimately the coveted ticket was sent; and not unworthily so, for the Princess heifer had a head, neck, and front generally that were hard to get over.

“Before I come to the Perth Highland show in 1879, I must glance at the polls exhibited at the International Kilburn show in the end of June of that year. They were necessarily few, but good. Young Viscount 736, which the previous autumn had become the property of Sir George Macpherson Grant at 225 guineas, was not to be gainsaid. He, looking a little paunchy but otherwise remarkably well, gained the first prize in his class, and the champion prize as the best polled, worthily indeed. All the bloom of youth and quality which the three-year-old bull Monarch 1182, from Aboyne, could command, failed to bring him in higher in such company than second. The Pitfour bull Logie the Laird 3rd 862, first at Edinburgh in 1877, having lost form somewhat, was only commended. Madge 1217, from Aboyne, the



dam of Monarch, was the winning cow easily, and also the best female.

"At Perth Highland show, three weeks afterwards, Monarch was a sure first, followed by Sir Maurice, from Rothiemay, which topped the two-year-old class the year before, but had become less even and compact than Monarch, who, barring a slight deficiency in thighs, would have been very bad to beat. Monarch was very well filled behind the fore-arm, and all over was much more than an average specimen, having possibly been the best animal from a show-yard point of view bred in the Marquis of Huntly's herd.

"The best polled animal at Perth, as at Aberdeen the week before, was Mr. Anderson's Prince Albert of Baads 3136, from Daugh, Tarland, bred at Baads. This bull won very clearly in the two-year-old class, and was altogether an astonishingly good animal, big, handsome, and quality all over—rare combinations. Sir George Macpherson Grant came to the front in a really good class of yearlings with the splendidly brought out bull Justice 1462, the last calf from the seventeen-year-old Tillyfour-bred cow Jilt 973, of kindred breeding to the Madges and Monarchs, all tracing back through the Tillyfour herd to that at Keillor. Youth, and consequent lack of depth of carcase and substance in the cow class were pitted successfully against good type, great wealth of flesh, and no little character. Three young cows had a hard run with Eva, from Ballindalloch, and Madge, from Aboyne. The judges ultimately left the elder pair in the background, but many looking on would have placed them in the order named first and second. Mr. Hannay's four-year-old Blackbird 2nd 3024, of Montbletton descent, a sweet stylish animal, rather bare of flesh and light of scale, but full of bloom, was placed first, followed by Sunshine 2nd 3333, and Sybil 2nd 3526, the two latter retaining their Edinburgh positions of 1877. Symmetry and remarkable neatness pulled Sir George Macpherson Grant's Birthday 3373 to the front in a very large and fine muster of two-year-old heifers. She, however, failed to breed, and the prize ultimately went to Mr. Hannay's second. If Mr. Skinner's Gaiety, first yearling at Aberdeen in 1876, was unable to keep her place, she was able to produce a daughter to repeat the mother's performance. The daughter, a neater and also fatter heifer than the mother was at the age, topped a large and good class of yearlings at Perth in 1879, though, like her mother, she never did much in breeding show-yards.

"At Kelso in 1880, unlike the Perth and Aberdeen experiences, the northern polls did not form the best filled

bovine classes. Numbers, however, were relatively shorter than quality. Prince Albert of Baads, after winning the first prize at the Royal Society's show at Carlisle a fortnight before, was an easy winner in the aged bull class. By this time he had developed into possibly the best polled animal that has been shown in modern times, if not indeed at any time. His shoulders were a trifle strong, but he had not another fault. Justice, from Ballindalloch, through a little lightness round the girth, was unable to keep the premier position he secured at Perth. The more colossal proportions and better filling up behind the shoulder possessed by Mr. Ferguson's Princess bull Prince of the Realm 1695, from Kinochtry, rightly enough weighed with the judges, and the coveted ticket went to the Princess instead of the Jilt tribe. Mr. H. D. Adamson's Pride bull Knight of the Shire 1699 easily repeated his first Royal honours at Carlisle in the yearling class, although at Aberdeen the week before a Drumin-bred Lucy bull from Pitfour, here second, was put before him. The last-named bull, although lengthy and stylish, was not so good over the fore-rib as the Pride bull.

"Sybil 2nd, formerly referred to, had even before the Perth show become the property of Mr. H. D. Adamson. And like every other animal that had constitution to stand liberal feeding, she improved in his hands, and at Carlisle Royal show she walked ahead of the Baads Isla and the Drumin Sunshine 2nd, and again at Kelso stood easily first. Mr. Skinner was in bad luck at Kelso as well as at Carlisle, and the Perth winning yearling had to be contented with a commended ticket on the banks of the Tweed. Lord Airlie's Pavilion 3772, of Mr. Hannay's breeding and Drumin descent, the second winner at Perth, when she obviously had more outcome in her than the first, was invincible in the two-year-old class at Kelso as well as at Carlisle. But unfortunately she, like many other show-yard heroines, died before she was able to add to a herd's numbers. Lord Airlie was also distinctly ahead of the others in the yearling heifer class with an animal of his own breeding, that kept her place next year at Stirling; this was Miranda 4204.

"At the Stirling Highland show in 1881 the polls were once more the great feature of the cattle department. Prince of the Realm and Justice fought their Kelso battle over again, with a different result. The former, not having been so fat and so sweet-looking as the latter, lost his place; but had his advocates for the first premium, although the extraordinary quality and the grand out-bringing of Justice left little or no room for cavil. Knight of the Shire 1699, by

this time the property of Messrs. Auld and Anderson at 145 guineas, kept his place in the two-year-old class, and looked compact and handsome. Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene had decidedly the best yearling bull in the out-coming specimen of that fine old herd. The cow class was not popularly judged. The Ballindalloch cow Maid of Aven 2995, placed first, had a beautiful skin, and looked her best, but her shoulders were rather prominent to win in such company as Lord Tweedmouth's Pride 18th 4321, of Tilly-four descent. This three-year-old, which cost 160 guineas at Mr. Adamson's sale the previous April, and was second to Pavilion at Carlisle and Kelso in 1880, was generally regarded as the best in the cow class at Stirling, although only placed third. The writer certainly considered her the best, with possibly a little to spare. Lord Airlie's Kelso yearling Miranda 4204 improved in the interval, and was clearly abreast of her opponents in the two-year-old class at Stirling. The yearling heifer from Glamis, a 110-guinea purchase at Mr. Adamson's sale, and daughter of Sybil 2nd, was handsome, but too thick in the skin. I liked better the second heifer from Kinnaird Castle, Essence 4547, a very sweet Erica, that by a good judicial bench at the Forfarshire show a week afterwards was placed before the Glamis heifer. So much for the diversity of opinion among judges."

#### BRITISH BREEDING STOCK SHOWS: SUMMARY FROM 1882 TO 1909

The features of the shows of breeding stock held since 1881, when Mr. Macdonald's valuable sketch ended, are briefly indicated in the following summary, prepared by Mr. J. R. Barclay:—

1882.—The show of the Highland and Agricultural Society was held at Glasgow, and brought out a very fine representation of the breed. In the aged bull class Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, was first with Prince of the Realm 1695 by Shah 680 and out of Princess of Kinochtry, the foundress of a family still highly valued. Prince of the Realm won the male championship of the show, beating Mr. R. O. Farquharson's The Black Knight 1809, which was first in the two-year-old class, and Mr. George Reid's Lord Chancellor 1782, which was first among the yearlings. Subsequently Prince of the Realm was acquired by Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, and was used in his herd for three years, gaining for him in 1884 first and champion honours at the Royal Northern show.

The Earl of Airlie was again first for cows with Miranda

4204, of the Matilda of Airlie family, and he was also first for yearling heifers, showing Drusilla 5090, by Prince Chase 1454, which afterwards joined the Royal herd at Abergeldie. For two-year-old heifers the Earl of Strathmore led with Sybil 4th 4326, bred by Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, beating Mr. Hannay's Essence 4547, which became the dam in Lord Southesk's herd of Amanda Erica, of a very favourite line of the fashionable Ericas. It is on record that Lord Southesk in 1882 refused an offer of 500 guineas for this heifer.

1883.—The show in 1883 was held at Inverness, and a rather notable feature was the large proportion of awards which fell to members of the Pride of Aberdeen family. Mr. Farquharson's The Black Knight 1809, out of Pride of Aberdeen 17th, retained his show-yard form of the previous year, and secured premier place among the aged bulls, his former antagonist, Mr. John Strachan's Editor 1460 by Judge and out of Edith of Ballindalloch, being second. The Black Knight also secured the male championship of the show, while at the Royal Northern show the same year he was first in his class and had the M'Combie prize as the best animal of the breed. This bull was long identified with the herd of Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, passing afterwards to that home of the Lady Idas in Ross-shire—Dalmore. The Inverness show of 1883 is rather notable on account of the fact that Mr. Argo's Iliad 2843 made his debut in a Highland show-yard. He was first, as he was also at the Royal Northern show, in the yearling class. Iliad passed into the ownership of the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, by whom he was afterwards successfully shown, but it was more as a breeding bull than as a show animal that Iliad excelled. Up to his death in 1893 he was in continuous service in the Ballindalloch herd, and next to Young Viscount his name stands out in prominence in the history of that great herd. At the Royal Northern show the same year, Mr. Wilken was very successful with his Waterside Matildas, gaining the special prize for the best group with four members of that family, one of which, Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312, was first at the Highland show in the two-year-old heifer class.

1884.—The centenary show of the Highland and Agricultural Society brought together a great muster of the breed. The usual rule as to the showing of first-prize winning animals in the same class more than once was removed for the occasion, and the result was a turn out of 157 entries. It was remarked that never before had so many notable representatives of the breed been gathered together

in one show-yard. Mr. Hannay's Prince of the Realm was entered in the aged bull class, but was not present, and the chief contestants in the class were Sir George Macpherson Grant's Jilt bull Justice, then six years old, and Mr. Anderson's Prince Albert of Baads, then a year older, both of them sires with great show-yard careers at their credit. Justice not only managed to lead in his class, but he gained the male championship of the breed. Two years later he was acquired by Mr. Goodwin, Chicago. Mr. Anderson's Prince Albert of Baads was second, and The Black Knight, which had by this time joined the Waterside herd, was third—a trio of former first-prize winners at the Highland. In the two-year-old class, Sir George Macpherson Grant won with Iliad, and Colonel George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, was second with Prince of Livet 2303, by Young Viscount, and out of the Pride cow Regina—these two thus retaining their previous year's positions. In the yearling class Mr. Argo was first with Black Rod of Haughton 2549, which was later on to add largely to this inception of his show-yard career. He was a son of The Black Knight, was out of Queen of Haughton of the Leochel Lass family, and was bred by Mr. Farquharson of Haughton, who showed him again the following year, after which he sold him to Mr. Duff of Hatton for £200. He afterwards passed into the possession of Mr. Wilken, Waterside, and in 1889, when six years old, he was sent to the butcher. In the class for cows, Mr. Wilken's Waterside Matilda 2nd retained her previous year's place, beating the Ballindalloch Erica cow Electra 4186; Mr. Hannay was first with Favonia 7131 in the two-year-old class, and in the yearling heifer class, Mr. Anderson, Daugh, was first with Flush 2nd 8091, by his second-prize bull Prince Albert of Baads, and from a Jane of Inchcorsie foundation. This heifer, which also won the 25-guinea cup given by the Polled Cattle Society for the best female of the breed, was subsequently acquired for Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, by whom she was successfully exhibited. Mr. Wilken showed the best family group, while Sir George Macpherson Grant showed the best group of the breed. A medium gold medal was awarded to Mr. George J. Walker, Portlethen, for three heifers (triplets), Africa 9409, America 9410, and Asia 9411. It is recorded in connection with this famous show that one of its outstanding sights was the group from Ballindalloch. It consisted of the champion bull Justice, the two-year-old Iliad, the yearling bull Erroll 2723, highly commended in his class, the second-prize cow Electra, the highly commended cow Equity 4671, and the unplaced cow Pride of

the Tervie 7060, the yearling heifer Elegy 7046, and the heifer calf Egeria 8614.

1885.—The Highland show was this year held at Aberdeen. There were no entries from the Ballindalloch herd. In the old bull class Mr. Wilken was first with The Black Knight 1809, which also won the male championship, and he was second with Jupiter of Aberlour 2173, a Jilt bull by Challenger, and bred by Mr. Robertson, Aberlour. This bull, which had been third the previous year, was in 1887 sold to Mr. Lancaster, Heathfield, in whose herd he remained for a couple of seasons. Prince of the Realm, now seven years old, and now owned by Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis, was third. In the two-year-old class Mr. Argo again led with Black Rod of Haughton 2549, while for yearling bulls the Earl of Airlie was first with Poole 4939, by Elcho 595, and of the Pride of Tarland family. In 1886 this bull was sold at 100 guineas to Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy, Colorado, having been again the previous year first at the Highland show. It may be noted that at the show this year Mr. Smith, Powrie, was very highly commended with the Ruby bull Rover of Powrie 4991, which both in the Cortachy and Spott herds was very largely and successfully used. He appeared at several subsequent shows, and was sent to the butcher when twelve years old. Mr. Wilken led for cows with Waterside Matilda 2nd, gaining also the family group prize with his Matildas. Mr. Smith was first for three-year-old cows with May 8th 7750, a Mayflower of Easter Tulloch, which had been second as a two-year-old heifer.

1886.—The bull of this season was Mr. Argo's Black Rod of Haughton 2549, which at the Highland beat Sir George Macpherson Grant's Iliad 2843, and gained the medal as the best male of the breed, although at the Royal Northern show the same year he was defeated in the championship by Mr. Wilken's Waterside Matilda 2nd. The Earl of Airlie's Poole was first in the two-year-old class, and in the yearling class the winner was Lord Tweedmouth's Cash 4558, a bull which was to have a great show-yard career during his seven years of existence. He was by Mosstrooper 2256, and out of the celebrated Lady Fanny cow Frailty 4932, the dam of such other sires as Ensign of Guisachan and Field Marshal of Guisachan. In the cow class Sir George Macpherson Grant's Pride of the Tervie was first. She was by Young Viscount and out of the Pride of Mulben cow Pride of Strathspey. Mr. Thomas Smith's May 8th was second. In the two-year-old heifer class Mr. Clement Stephenson was first with Lady Victorine 8236, bred by Hon. Charles Carnegie, a heifer

which was first at the Royal the same year, and also in 1887. For yearling heifers the Earl of Strathmore led with Buttercup 2nd of Glamis 10653, a Fanny of Kinnaird which was first the following year at the Royal Northern show.

1887.—The show of the Highland Society was held this year at Perth, but no cattle were exhibited at it in consequence of the cattle restrictions which were in force. At the Royal Northern show, Lord Tweedmouth's Cash 4558 won the male championship, while the Queen's Princess Irene 5057 won the female championship. The family group was also shown from Abergeldie, and consisted of Blossom 2nd of Westside 3951 and her daughters—Princess Irene 5057, Princess Alice 8046, and Princess Alix 11980.

1888.—Glasgow was visited this year, when Cash 4558 continued his unbroken career, gaining, besides first in the old bull class, the special as the best bull of the breed. Rover of Powrie 4991, now passed into the old Spott herd, was second. In the two-year-old class Mr. Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, was first with the Erica bull Esquire 5346, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., got by Iliad and out of Elba. Esquire the same year was first at the Royal Northern show, and reserve to Mr. Wilken's Black Rod of Haughton 2549, as the best bull of the breed there. Mr. Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, was first for yearling bulls with Ensign of Guisachan 6011, a full brother to Cash and acquired from his breeder, Lord Tweedmouth, at £125. In the cow class Mr. Wilken's Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312, beat Sir George Macpherson Grant's Elegy 7046, the dam of Eltham. The Countess of Seafield was first for two-year-old heifers with Pride of Cullen 11704, by Elcho's Favourite, and among the yearling heifers Mr. Mackenzie, Dalmore, repeated his Royal Northern victory with Attraction 2nd 12616, which was subsequently sold to Lord Rosebery at 100 guineas. At the Royal Northern show this year the Marquis of Huntly with members of his famous Saint family won the prize for the family group, beating the hitherto invincible group of Matildas from Waterside.

1889.—This was a memorable show year from the fact that it saw the jubilee meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Lord Tweedmouth's Cash 4558 gained the male championship, and his full brother, Field Marshal of Guisachan 6727, was reserve, having stood first in the two-year-old class. In the yearling class Dr. Clement Stephenson's Abbess bull Albion 6525 was first. Cash also won the supreme championship of the breed, the reserve being Mr. Wilken's Waterside Matilda 2nd. At the Highland this year, at

Melrose, Cash could not compete, and this cleared the way for Mr. Mackenzie's Esquire, which had been second to him at the Royal. Esquire also won the male championship. The second-prize old bull was Plutarch 5632, the last calf of Pride of Mulben, and the sire of the great show bull Epsom 7507, to be noted later. Mr. Egginton was first for two-year-olds with Ensign of Guisachan 6011, while in the yearling class this bull's full brother, Field Marshal of Guisachan 6727, had to lower his colours to Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh's Prince of Euston 7851, a Pride of Altyre bull, which stood second at the Royal show to Albion 6525. Both for aged and three-year-old cows, Sir George Macpherson Grant led, his entries being Elegy 7046 (which had had to stand second to Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312 at the Royal) and Equality 11208 by Fitz Elcho, an Erica cow which was acquired at 150 guineas by Mr. Egginton. In the two-year-old heifer class Mr. Mackenzie's Attraction 2nd 12616 was first, and in yearling heifers Lord Tweedmouth's Fame of Guisachan 14404, a Princess of Kinochtry by Cash. At the Royal Northern show, where Mr. Wilken's Waterside Elena 11954 won the championship, the Marquis of Huntly's Saints again won the family group prize.

1890.—At the Dundee show this year the Countess of Seafield's Epigram 6016, bred by Lord Tweedmouth, got by Mosstrooper, and a grandson of Frailty, managed to improve his previous year's position. At the Royal Society's show he had only stood third, but now he came to the front, beating Mr. Egginton's Ensign of Guisachan 6011, which had also this year been first at the Yorkshire show. The Earl of Airlie was third with old Rover of Powrie 4991, soon to return to the Spott herd. Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh's Prince of Euston 7851, continuing to improve, managed not only to beat Field Marshal of Guisachan 6727, but also Dr. Clement Stephenson's Albion 6525, which was placed third. Mr. Egginton's Epsom 7507, which had also been first at the Yorkshire show, headed the yearling class. Mr. Wilken's Royal Northern champion cow Waterside Elena 11954 was first in her class, but the female championship went to the three-year-old Pride of Guisachan 20th 13161, by Cash, shown by Lord Tweedmouth. St. Agatha 13838, one of the Aboyne Saints, was first among the two-year-old heifers, and for yearlings Mr. Arthur Egginton won with Black Empress 14861, by The Black Knight, and descended from Empress of France through Dandy of Drumin. The family group at Aberdeen was shown by the Queen, being descendants of Waterside Pride B 9465, all bred at Abergeldie, the reserve



being a group from the Aboyne herd. The champion of the Aberdeen show was the Marquis of Huntly's St. Anna 8768.

1891.—English breeders were well represented at the show this year, which was held at Stirling. In the old bull class Mr. D. C. Bruce, Byres, was first with Fitzlyon 6056, a bull of the Fyvie Flower family, by Paris, and bred by Mr. Mackenzie, Dalmore. He had been highly commended the previous year. Fitzlyon, which was for a time in the Pitpointie herd, and latterly in the herds of Mr. Strachan, Wester Fowlis, and Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnoch, gained this year also first prize at the Royal Northern. In the two-year-old class Mr. Egginton's Epsom 7507, which was first this year also at the Royal show, beat Sir George Macpherson Grant's noted Prince Inca 7844, now entering on a great show-yard career. Prince Inca was by Iliad and out of Pride of Invereshie, a daughter, by Justice, of Pride of Mulben. In the yearling class Mr. John Stuart, Ardingly, led with Financier of Ballindalloch 8328, a Lady Fanny bull by Plutarch, acquired from Sir George Macpherson Grant at 150 guineas. He was first this year also at the Yorkshire and at the Royal shows. The two-year-old Epsom carried off the championship. At the Royal Society's show the Marquis of Huntly was first and second for cows with St. Agnes 13839 and St. Agatha 13838, the former also winning the championship at the Royal Northern, beating Mr. Bruce's Fitzlyon, and standing also first in her class at the Highland.

1892.—The show season of 1892 was an interesting one, and great successes were scored by Sir George Macpherson Grant's herd. At the Yorkshire show at Middlesborough and at the Highland show at Inverness, Prince Inca 7844 managed to turn the tables on Mr. Egginton's Epsom 7507, winning also the male championship at both these shows. At the Yorkshire show his reserve was Mr. Fred. Crisp's Gilderoy 9208, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and acquired at 190 guineas. For the following four years this Georgina of Burnside bull, which was by Iliad, had a remarkable show career. In the two-year-old class at the Highland Sir George Macpherson Grant was first with Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289, another son of Iliad and out of Elba, well known in connection with the Aldbar herd, while he was also first in the yearling class, showing Eltham 9120—a remarkable record. The female championship went to the Queen's cow Miss Pretty 12313, bred by Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour, and acquired for the Royal herd at 130 guineas. She had been second the previous year, while the following year she was second at the Royal show.

1893.—This was another “Ballindalloch” year. At the Jubilee Show of the Royal Northern, Sir George was first and second for old bulls—Prince Inca 7844 leading, while his noted brother, Prince Iliad 7091, followed—first for two-year-old bulls with Eltham 9120, beating Mr. Crisp’s Gilderoy 9208 (which had been reserve champion to Mr. Claud de Lacy’s Gay Knight 8351 at the Royal Dublin, second at the Royal English, also to Eltham, and very highly commended at the Highland) and first for yearlings with Eurotas of Ballindalloch 9962, by Iliad and out of Eureka of Ballindalloch. This bull was subsequently in the herd of Mr. Hunter, Selaby. On the occasion of the Jubilee show there was offered a prize for the best animal in the Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus sections, and the winner was Prince Inca, with Prince Iliad reserve. The female champion of the breed was Mr. John Grant’s Lady Bird of Advie 13727, of the Portlethen Jacobina family, Sir George Macpherson Grant’s yearling heifer Gentian of Ballindalloch being reserve. At the Highland show where Prince Inca was prized out, his place at the head of the old bull class was taken by Rev. C. Bolden’s Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, acquired at 120 guineas, and very successfully used both in the Preston Bissett and Balliol College Farm herds. He was successful in beating Prince Iliad, but had to give way to Sir George’s two-year-old Eltham in the competition for the championship. The best female of the breed at the Highland was Mr. Egginton’s Equality 11208, which was also first at the Royal show, as Eltham had also been. Equality was by Fitz Elcho and was acquired by Mr. Egginton at 150 guineas. The previous year at Yorkshire show she won champion honours.

1894.—The Highland show was held this year at Aberdeen. Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, was first in the aged bull class with Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289. His leading competitor was Mr. Fred Crisp’s Gilderoy 9208, which was this year also champion at the Royal show, where the reserve was Rev. C. Bolden’s Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, and champion at the Royal Dublin show where the reserve was Mr. Arthur J. Owen’s Mick 3rd 10254. Mick 3rd was of the short pedigreed Mary of Blessington family and got by Easdale 5988, an Erica bull bred by Mr. Owen C. Wallis, Bradley Hall, and in 1895 he won the Chaloner Plate at the Royal Dublin show as the best bull of any breed. At the Highland this year, Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan, was very successful. He won for two-year-old bulls with Equestrian 9953, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, and got by Prince Inca. This bull proved successful both at home in the herd and in the leading

shows of the country, as will be noted. In the yearling bull class, Colonel Grant was first with Boaz of Ballindalloch 10672, which had also been first at the Royal show this year. He was of the Miss Burgess family, by the Dalmore-bred sire Zenophon, a son of Esquire, and this same year he was sold to Mr. Anketell-Jones, Waterford, for 290 guineas. In the cow class Colonel Grant's Legend 16518, of the Lucy of Portlethen family and by Rover 6th of Powrie 7161 was first, but had to give way, as had also Enthusiast of Ballindalloch in the breed championship, to the Queen's two-year-old heifer Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258, a Georgina of Rothiemay by Prince Inca. At the Royal Society's show Legend was second to the Queen's 300-guinea cow Eurya 13708, which had previously been successfully shown by her breeder, Sir George Macpherson Grant.

1895.—A number of notable names appear in the lists this year. The bull of the season was Colonel Smith Grant's Equestrian 9953, which was first at the Royal, Royal Northern, and Highland. At the Royal English and Royal Northern shows he was ousted from the supreme championships of the breed by the appearance of the redoubtable Prince Inca, shown as extra stock. At the two national shows the second place in the old bull class was won by Miss Morison Duncan's Edric 9110, and Sir George's Eurotas of Ballindalloch 9962 was third, these three keeping the same relative positions all through. Edric was then four years old. He was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, got by Iliad, and out of that rare Young Viscount cow Edelweiss 5605. After a couple of years in the Dalmore herd he was acquired at 235 guineas by Miss Morison Duncan of Naughton, and three years later he joined Equestrian in the Auchorachan herd at 240 guineas. There was interesting competition in the two-year-old class this year. At the Highland show Mr. John William Earle was first with Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, by Echo and out of Amanda Erica, a daughter of Essence, referred to in connection with the 1882 shows. The Countess of Seafield was second with Bernadotte 10648 from an old Shempston family. At the Royal show these positions were reversed. Fairy King was purchased as a three-year-old in 1896 by the Earl of Strathmore, and for eight years he was used in the Glamis herd with great success, after which he was purchased for the Ballindalloch herd. In the yearling class at the Highland, Colonel Smith, Minmore, was first with Bion 11454, bred by Colonel Smith Grant, by Equestrian and of the Beauty of Drumin family. As a yearling he was bought by Colonel Smith for 180 guineas, and in

1896, when he was two years old, he was acquired by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 300 guineas. After being used here for five years he was exported to the United States. Notable among the females was Mr. Smith's cow Witch of Endor 15th 18522, and the Earl of Strathmore's yearling heifer Minx of Glamis 22408, which came to be a Smithfield champion. Minx, at this show, beat Sir George Macpherson Grant's Mantlet 21825, a Waterside Matilda by Prince Inca, though Mantlet at the Royal Northern show won the female championship over the Queen's Gentian of Ballindalloch. Mr. Owen's Mick 3rd 10254, the Chaloner Plate winner at Dublin, was third at the Royal show, while Mr. Crisp's Gilderoy was fourth.

1896.—There was an interesting shuffling of places at the shows this year. Sir George Macpherson Grant's Prospero of Dalmore 11208—a Pride by Edric 9110—was only fourth at the Royal Northern, but, competing against the same bulls, he came out at the Highland first in his class and champion male. Eurotas of Ballindalloch 9962, from the same herd, was second at both shows, while the Earl of Strathmore's Boaz of Ballindalloch 10672, which was first at the Royal Northern, was only third at the Highland. In the two-year-old class Colonel Smith's Bion 11454 was first at the Highland, but at the Royal Northern he unsuccessfully met Colonel Morison of Mountblair's All Right 11414—an Abbess bull bred by Mr. Stephenson, which was not only first in his class but was reserve to Colonel Grant's Legend 16518 for the championship of the show. Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh's yearling bull Baron Ambrose 12265, a Fanny of Kinnaird, was reserve to Prospero of Dalmore as the best bull, but the championship of the breed was gained by Colonel Grant's Equestrian 9953, shown as extra stock. The reserve champion was the Queen's Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258. At the Royal Society's show Mr. Earle's Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662 was champion male, and Dr. Clement Stephenson's cow Radiant 19853, a Ruth of Tillyfour by Albion, was female champion. Mr. Owen's Mick 3rd 10254 retained the championship of the Royal Dublin show.

1897.—A notable bull appeared in the show-yards this year in Sir George Macpherson Grant's two-year-old Prince Ito 12869, by the Erica bull Eltham 9120, and out of Pride of Invereshie 7059. At both the Highland and the R.A.S.E. shows he was champion, beating the Earl of Strathmore's Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, while at the Royal Northern show the positions were reversed. When six years old Prince Ito 12869 was exported to the United States, where he was

sold by public auction at the record price of £1820. In the old bull class, where he was first, Fairy King had as competitors among other bulls, Colonel Grant's Edric 9110, Sir George Macpherson Grant's Bion 11454 and Prince Iliad 7091, now owned by Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael—a list of notable names. In the yearling class the Marquis of Huntly was first with Jipsey Baron 13532, by Junior Rover 11796. He was bred by Mr. Whyte, Spott, from his old Jip family, and was bought by the Marquis of Huntly for 240 guineas as a yearling. The runner-up in the yearling class was Mr. Alex. M'Laren's Delamere 13305, a Vine of Tillyfour by Enthusiast of Ballindalloch, and acquired from his breeder, Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar, at 185 guineas. Subsequently he was extensively used in the Ballindalloch herd. In the yearling heifer class this year was the Earl of Strathmore's Ju-Ju of Glamis 24826, by Siberian 5720 and of the old Spott Jips, which later won champion honours at Smithfield. At the Royal Northern show Ju Ju was reserve to Sir George Macpherson Grant's two-year-old Gardenia 22997 as the best female.

1898.—The champion of the breed at the Highland this year was a female—the Earl of Strathmore's two-year-old May of Glamis 24827—a Mayflower of Easter Tulloch by Siberian 5720. Reserve to her stood the first-prize aged bull Rev. C. Bolden's Proud Duke of Ballindalloch 12031. She had, however, a varied career this season, being beaten at the Royal Northern by Colonel Grant's Edric, which was placed only fourth at the Highland, and by the Earl of Rosebery's Edenhall 12442 at the Royal English, though at the Highland Edenhall was second to Proud Duke. Reserve to Proud Duke as the best bull at the Highland was Mr. Adamson of Careston's yearling Diaz 14272. Proud Duke was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, was after Prince Inca 7844 and out of the Mulben Pride cow Pride of Dalmore 4th 13914 by The Black Knight 1809. Edenhall 12442 was also a product of the Ballindalloch herd. He was by Eltham 9120, and out of Edelite 15041, a daughter of Edelweiss, and was bought by the Earl of Rosebery for 100 guineas. Diaz 14272 was a full brother of Delamere 13305, and was also bred by Mr. Chalmers of Aldbar.

1899.—Prince Ito 12869, from his rather obscure position of very highly commended in 1898, rose this year to take the leading place in the old bull class at the Highland, and though he was also the best animal in the ordinary classes he had to give way to Colonel Grant's Equestrian 9953 in the open competition for the Prince of Wales's medal. Diaz 14272 managed

to keep his leading place both at the Highland and the Royal Northern, being also champion at the latter show, the reserve champion there being the Earl of Strathmore's yearling heifer Aquilegia 27632, a Georgina of Rothiemay, by Boaz of Ballindalloch 10672. Mr. Hugh Wilson's Hengist of Pitpointie 15535, an Eva of Airlie, bought at 150 guineas from his breeder, Mr. George Willsher, was first in the yearling bull class at the Highland, though at the Royal Northern he was displaced by Mr. Wm. Stewart's Prism of Preston 15923, a Regina Pride by Rhombus of Glamis, which after a short term in the herd of Lord Strathmore was exported to New Zealand. At the Royal show the Rev. C. Bolden's Proud Duke of Ballindalloch 12031, and Mr. Alex. M'Laren's Delamere 13305, were respectively first and second in the old bull class, and champion and reserve champion of the breed. The best bull in Ireland this year was the yearling Prince Arthur of Cortachy 14829, a Pride of Tarland by Roscommon 12938, bred by the Earl of Airlie and shown by Major Alexander, Milford. The best bull bred in Ireland was Mr. Edward Coey's Baron Inca 13160, a Miss Burgess bull by Prince Inca, which was later exported to the United States.

1900.—The full brothers Diaz 14272 and Delamere 13305 met at the Royal Society's show at York, and were respectively champion and reserve champion of the breed. Going on to the Highland, Diaz again came out champion—Delamere not, however, being shown—while following him in the old bull class was Jipsey Baron 13532, now transferred from the Aboyne to the Hayston herd. For two-year-olds Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins, Ardross Castle, was first with Rosador 15996, a Rose of Westertown bull purchased from Ballindalloch at 190 guineas, while in the yearling bull class Rev. C. Bolden was first with Pundit of Preston 17156. The champion at the Royal Northern show this year was Mr. Thos. F. Inkson's Jim of Morlich 13531, of Mr. George Cran's Jemima family, while at the Royal Dublin show Mr. Owen's Baron Inca 13160, was champion, and the same owner's cow Shanvaghey Nan 2nd 22155—of the short pedigreed Nannies and by Mick 3rd—was reserve. In the yearling heifer class—first at Royal Northern and second to her stall companion Bonnet of Glamis 29275 at the Highland—was Brunhilde 29276, another of Lord Strathmore's Birmingham and Smithfield fat show champions.

1901.—A feature of this year was the entry of heifers from the Glamis herd, including, as they did, another Smithfield champion in Layia 30938. At the Royal Northern show not only did the Earl of Strathmore win the group prize, but

with his two-year-old heifer Bonnet of Glamis 29275, he won the championship of the show. The reserve was Mr. Thomas F. Inkson's cow Maid of Kinermony 5th 27065. Bonnet of Glamis was of the Beauty of Portlethen branch of the Fannys of Kinnaird, and was by Fairy King of Kirkbridge, while Mr. Inkson's cow was of the Myrtle of Garline family, and by Jim of Morlich 13531, which was this year second at the Highland. The winner at that show in the aged bull class was Mr. James Whyte's Jipsey Baron 13532, which was also champion of the breed, while Delamere 13305, now owned by Sir George Macpherson Grant, followed Jim of Morlich. Colonel M'Inroy, both at the Highland and Royal Northern, was first in the two-year-old class with the grand breeding Ben Vrackie 16290, sire of both Colonel M'Inroy's Smithfield champion winners, Burn Bellona and Pan of The Burn. Two of Mr. Cran's Jemima bulls led in the yearling class, Mr. John Macpherson, Mulben, being first with Juba of Morlich 17986, a great show bull in America, where he made £300, and Mr. George R. Sharp, Bardrill, coming second with Just Rover of Morlich 2nd 18000, another great prize bull. At the Royal English show the champion of the breed was Mr. Thomas Smith's Pride of Powrie 9th 26098, which stood second at the Highland to the Earl of Rosebery's Effie of Dalmeny 25983. Mr. J. J. Cridlan was champion at the Yorkshire show, and reserve champion at the Royal show with Elate 16513, an Erica bull bred by Mr. Arthur Egginton, and after the Miss Burgess bull Mailbag. At the Royal Dublin show Mr. Coey's Baron Inca remained invincible.

1902.—Mr. Cridlan's Elate 16513 was the animal of this year, gaining champion honours both at the Highland and the Royal shows. In the two-year-old class Mr. Thomas H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, was first with Maramere 18160, a Matilda of Airlie bull by Delamere, bred by Mr. Alex. M'Laren, and bought by Mr. Bainbridge at 155 guineas, and he was followed by Mr. Sharp's Just Rover of Morlich 2nd 18000. These two bulls stood also second and third at the Royal meeting. A notable show bull was exhibited in the yearling class, where he was first. This was the Ballindalloch bred Evictor 19106, by Eblito 14306, and out of the Prince of Insh cow Evolena 26912, which had been acquired at the Perth sale the previous spring by Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, for 360 guineas. Honours in the female classes remained with the Glamis herd. At the Royal Society's show the yearling Hibiscus of Glamis 32791, a Heather Blossom by Fairy King of Kirkbridge, won the female championship, while at the Highland the judges preferred to her the two-year-old

heifer *Preciosa* of Glamis 30940—a *Pride* of Aberdeen also by *Fairy King* of Kirkbridge. On both occasions one of the vanquished was the *Queen's cow Gem* of Abergeldie 27816 (a daughter of *Gentian* of Ballindalloch, which has figured frequently in these notes), first-prize winner both at the Highland and at the Royal.

1903.—The Highland show this year was held at Dumfries. In the aged bull class Mr. T. H. Bainbridge's *Maramere* 18160 was not only first, but he also won the special prize as the best bull, and latterly the gold medal as the best animal of the breed. He had also been first and champion animal at the Royal Society's show, the reserve there being Mr. W. B. Greenfield's *Quinton* of Haynes 19773, (a *Queen Mother* bull by *Just Rover* of Morlich 15605), which was exported to New South Wales in 1903. In the two-year-old bull class at the Highland Mr. Claude Hamilton of Sundrum, Ayr, was first with *Margrave* of Ballindalloch 19445, a *Waterside Matilda* bull by *Eblito*, purchased as a calf at 100 guineas. In the yearling class there has to be noted the first-prize winner, namely the *Earl of Rosebery's Ebbero* 20399, by *Delamere* 13305, and out of *Ebbtide* of Ballindalloch 28470. *Ebbero*, which was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, was acquired by the *Earl of Rosebery* for 480 guineas. The first-prize cow was Mr. Bainbridge's *Neat Nellie* 29426, bred by Mr. Arch. Whyte, Inverquhar, of an old *Easter Tulloch* family, and by the *Mayflower* bull *Melville Castle*. At the Royal Society's show Mr. R. W. Hudson's cow *Effulgent* of *Danesfield* was female champion, besides being champion of the breed at the Yorkshire, Bath and West and Royal Counties shows. The reserve female at the Royal show was the *Earl of Strathmore's* yearling heifer, *Vintage* of Glamis 34705, of the *Vine* of *Tillyfour* family. The cow *Effulgent* of *Danesfield* 28617 was a double *Erica*, being by *Eric Macdonald* 12475, bred by Mr. T. Dixon, Leadhill, and out of *Dr. Clement Stephenson's Effulgent* 23527. She was acquired by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, at 100 guineas. Mr. Sharp's *Just Rover* of Morlich 2nd 18000 was this year champion at the Royal Dublin.

1904.—A number of well-known bulls appeared in the show-yard at Perth this year. The old bull class included the *Pride* bull *Pundit* of Preston 17156, now passed to the ownership of Messrs. Charles Perkins and Partners, Birtley; the *Jilt* bull *Jeshurun* 19257, owned by Mr. George Cran, and later on to return to Ballindalloch as one of the principal stock bulls there; *Proud Forester* 19745, a *Pride* by *Eblito*,



acquired by Mr. Reid, of Auchterarder, for 200 guineas at the dispersion of the Blairmore herd; and the grand breeding bull Elandslaagte 17745, purchased for the late King's herd at Abergeldie at 200 guineas, and used latterly in the Eshott herd. Pundit of Preston was awarded the championship of the breed, the others making up the list in the old bull class in the order indicated. Mr. Hudson was first for two-year-old bulls with Knight of Danesfield 20738, a Queen Mother bull which was champion male at the Royal show, and which was that year exported to the Argentine. In the yearling class Sir George Macpherson Grant was first with Eblamere 21781, an Erica by Delamere, which was retained in the Ballindalloch herd. Amongst the cows Mr. Kennedy of Doonholm's Quines 29954, bred by Mr. Arthur Egginton, got by Mailbag and out of an Empress of France cow by Edric, beat the champion cow Effulgent of Danesfield. At the Royal Dublin show the championship was won by Jim of Delvin 20691, a two-year-old Pride bull bred by Mr. R. D. Jameson, Delvin Lodge, and exhibited by Sir Robert Anderson. This bull was afterwards acquired by Mr. Whyte, Hayston, and shown and used with great success. Jim of Delvin was this year also second at the Highland.

1905.—Jim of Delvin 20691 was this year shown by Mr. Whyte, champion of the Highland show at Glasgow. Second to him came Mr. John Macpherson's Khartoum of Ballindalloch 20732, a K. Pride which won champion honours at the Royal Northern show, while Mr. Cran was third with Jeshurun 19257, which at the Royal Society was second to the champion Jilt bull Danesfield Jester 18949. The Highland two-year-olds were headed by Mr. Alex. M'Laren's Erello 21861 by Ben Gloe, and out of an Erica cow by Bion, while in the yearling class Sir George Macpherson Grant was first with the Auchorachan-bred England 23124, 100 guinea purchase, which unfortunately died early, though he was recognised as one of the coming bulls of the breed. The leading cow was Mr. R. Wylie Hill's Bartonina of Glamis 34693, a Beauty of Glamis by Jipsey Baron; among two-year-old heifers Mr. J. Ernest Kerr was first with the Cullen House bred Juana Erica 36285, one of the greatest cows of the breed of recent years; while the leader among the yearling heifers was the King's Gwytch 36695, by Elandslaagte, and out of Gwendolin, a daughter of Gentian of Ballindalloch. The female champion of the Royal Society, and reserve to Danesfield Jester as champion of the show was Mr. Charles E. Hunter's two-year-old heifer Ruritania 35794, of the Ruth of Tillyfour family. At the Royal Dublin Mr.

A. J. Owen won the championship with the cow Melia Murder 39659, a Mary of Blessington by Mick 3rd 10254, and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr was reserve with Prince of the Wassail 23751, a Ballindalloch-bred Pride by Delamere which cost 300 guineas.

1906.—One of the features of the show this year was Mr. Kerr's cow Juana Erica 36285, which was champion of both the Highland and Royal Dublin shows. At the former the reserve was Sir George Macpherson Grant's Jeshurun 19257, and at the latter Mr. Edward Coey's Tam of Ardargie 23991. In the old bull class at the Highland, Jeshurun was followed by Colonel Grant's Prince Forest 21106, which was champion at the Royal Northern as well as at the Royal show. At the former show the reserve was Mr. Findlay of Aberlour's cow Pride of Honour 33608, and at the latter Mr. W. B. Greenfield's cow Darling of Haynes 2nd 32047, which had been champion at York. In the two-year-old class Mr. Duff of Hatton was first with the double Erica Eblis 23069, a 100-guinea purchase from the Doonholm herd, while Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, was second with the home-bred Ephorus 23139 by Prince Forest and out of the 250 guinea cow Equipoise 24201. In the yearling class Mr. D. M. MacRae's Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, by Delamere and out of Evessa by the Sybil bull Sutherland was first. This bull, which was purchased at 270 guineas, gave the old bull Jeshurun a very good heat for the male championship. Second prize went to Mr. J. R. Findlay's Blizzard 24175, a Blackbird of Corskie bull, bred by Mr. W. Shaw Adamson of Careston, and acquired at 200 guineas. This same year he was first at the Royal show. The King's two-year-old heifer Gwytych 36695 was reserve to Juana Erica as the best female. At the Bath and West and Royal Counties shows champion honours were won by Mr. W. Shatford James, Broughton Lodge, with the Ballindalloch-bred Lord Fearless by Bion.

1907.—The show of this year was held at Edinburgh. A leader in the old bull class was found in the four-year-old Idelamere 22036 which had been reserve to Mr. Kerr's Juana Erica in the championship competition at the Royal show at Lincoln. Idelamere was shown by his breeder Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, was by Maramere 18160 and out of the Lady Ida cow Ideal 26739. The second prize went to Mr. J. Stewart Clark's Royal Ulster champion April Fool of Drumfad 22866, bred by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller. In the two-year-old class both Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435 and Blizzard 24175 were ousted from their last year's place by Ploughboy

24885, a Pride bull by Khartoum of Ballindalloch, bred by Mr. Macpherson, Mulben, and shown by Mr. Duff of Hatton, who after the show sold him at a high figure for export to the Argentine. In the yearling class Mr. Brooks, North Elphinstone, was first with Eagle of Dalmeny 25458, a double Erica, being by Ebbeto and out of Election 30083, and purchased as a yearling at 160 guineas. In the cow class Mr. James Beddie's Gammer 2nd 36832—a family very successfully reared in the herd at Banks—was very hardy pressed by Mr. Bainbridge's Mistress Nellie 32975, a Ruth of Tillyfour bred by Mr. Willsher, Pitpointie. None of these animals, however, secured champion honours, these going to Sir George Macpherson Grant's Jeshurun 19257 and the female championship to Mr. R. Wylie Hill for the cow Bartonina of Glamis, both shown in the extra stock classes. It may be noted that at the Royal Society's show Blizzard 24175 was reserve champion male, while at the Royal Northern Mr. Beddie's Gammer 2nd 36832 had as reserve the two-year-old bull Ploughboy 24885 from Hatton. At the Royal Dublin show Mr. Kerr showed the best group, winning also champion honours with his cow Juana Erica 36285, the bull April Fool of Drumfad 22866 shown by Mr. Coey, Ardeen, being reserve.

1908.—At the Highland show this year at Aberdeen and also at the Royal at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Aberdeen-Angus breed formed quite outstanding features. In a class of fifteen old bulls at the Highland, Mr. D. M. MacRae led with Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, which was also first and champion at the Royal, the reserve there being Mr. J. J. Cridlan's great show bull Everwise 24436. At the Highland the champion of the breed was found in the two-year-old bull Elect of Ballindalloch 25518. He was bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., was by England 23124 and out of the Delamere cow Eliquia 35602. He was purchased for 265 guineas by Mr. Kerr of Harviestoun. He was not shown at the Royal Society's show, where in the two-year-old class Dr. Clement Stephenson was first with Patna 26089—a Pride bull bred by Mr. Kerr. In the yearling class both at the Highland and at the Royal Mr. Kennedy of Doonholm was first with Mondello 27193, a Matilda of Wester Fowlis by the Erica bull Evarra 20507. Mr. Kennedy at both shows made a clean sweep of the female classes, leading with the cow Euroto 39206, an Erica by the 150 guineas Lady Ida bull Mondamin 18240; in two-year-old heifers with Ellen Terry 40745, another Erica by Evarra; and in the yearling heifer class with Ermosa 42354, of similar breeding. Not



*Photo by C. Reid.]*

MONDELLO, 27193.      EUROTO, 39706.      ELLEN TERRY, 40745.      ERMOSA, 42354.

DOONHOLM PRIZE GROUP.

(MR. JAMES KENNEDY.)



LAYIA OF GLAMIS, 30938.

(THE EARL OF STRATHMORE.)



only were they first at both the Scottish and English National shows, but along with Mondello they won the group prize at Newcastle, while Euroto was also champion female at both shows, her reserve at Newcastle being Lord Allendale's cow Velozia of Glamis 36440, a Vine of Tillyfour by Fairy King of Kirkbridge. At the Royal Dublin show Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller won the championship with Elf King of Droagh 21818, of the Jemima of Morlich family by the 140 guineas Ballindalloch-bred Earl Elfin. At the Bath and West and Royal Counties shows, the championships were won by Mr. Cridlan's Everwise 24436 by the Witch of Endor sire Wizard of Maisemore, a son of Elate, and out of the Erica cow Evergreen 7th 33414 by the Ballindalloch-bred Eimeo, which served successively in the Blairmore, Maisemore, Ardargie and Coynachie herds.

1909.—There was pretty plain sailing through the show season of 1909, especially in the bull classes, where of each age there were outstanding representatives. Thus in the aged bull class Mr. Cridlan showed his great show bull Everwise 24436, which also won the champion honours at the Highland, Royal, Bath and West, and Royal Counties shows. Mr. Brooks in the old bull class was second with Eagle of Dalmeny 25458, and Mr. J. Stewart Clark third with April Fool of Drumfad 22866—both of which have already been mentioned. In the two-year-old class Mr. J. M'Gregor Petrie, Glenlogie, was first with Metaphor 27161, winning, besides first in his classes, the championship at the Royal Dublin and the Royal Northern and the reserve championship at the Royal at Gloucester. At the Irish show his reserve was Mr. C. Dunbar Buller's Elf King of Droagh, and at the Aberdeen show Colonel Grant's cow Erica Champagne 4th 39037. Metaphor was bred by Mr. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, was by Mr. W. S. Ferguson's 360-guinea bull Echador 16496, and out of the prize cow Mistress Nelly. Second to him at the Highland was the highly-bred Trojan-Erica bull Eclipsor of Ballindalloch 26733, a 170-guinea purchase by Mr. Macpherson, Mulben. In the yearling class, both at the Highland and Royal, the winner was Mr. Bainbridge's Gerace of Ballindalloch 28100, a Georgina of Burnside by the Erica bull Edensor 23081. He was acquired from his breeder, Sir John Macpherson Grant, at 150 guineas. The first-prize cow at the Highland was Mr. David R. Arnot's Violet 3rd of Congash 39314, of the old Victoria of Balwyllo family and by Dispatch of Wyrley 21740. The first-prize two-year-old heifer was Mr. Kerr's Juanita Erica 42362 by Prince of the Wassail 23751, and out of the great show cow Juana Erica 36285. This heifer was

reserve to Lord Allendale's cow *Velozia* of Glamis as the best female at the Royal show, while at the Highland she beat Mr. Kennedy's winning yearling, *Ermosa* 42354. Colonel Grant led for yearlings with *Pride of Spey* 7th 43800, by *Ephorus*, and from a branch of the *Pride* family which he has shown with much success. Mr. Kerr's *Ethereal* 44035, by the champion bull *Elect* of Ballindalloch, was second.

## FIRST PRIZE MATURE BULLS AND COWS

### AT THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOWS

It will be found useful to have in collected form a note of the winners of the first prizes in the classes of aged bulls and of cows at all the shows of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at which prizes have been given for Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock. A few remarks are added, where it has been possible to obtain particulars, in order to assist in the identification of the various animals. These become more brief as regards the later shows, ample information having already been given as to most of the recent winners.

#### PERTH, 1829

Bull, **BLACK JOCK**, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, **OLD GRANNIE 1**, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

**Black Jock** has not been entered in the Herd Book. He was the sire of **Grey-breasted Jock 2**, and was the third bull named **Jock** used at Keillor.

**Old Grannie 1**, the prima cow of the Herd Book, was one of the most remarkable animals of the bovine race that ever lived. She attained to the great age of thirty-five years, and produced twenty-five calves.

#### INVERNESS, 1831

Bull, bred by Mr. Robinson, Mains of Eden, near Banff, exhibited by Peter Brown, Linkwood, Elginshire.

Cow, bred by Mr. Aberdeen, Skene, Aberdeenshire, exhibited by Major Forbes Mackenzie of Fodderty, Cromarty.

## ABERDEEN, 1834

Bull, exhibited by R. Findlay, Balmain, Kincardineshire.

Cow, bred by Mr. Walker, Suttie, Aberdeenshire, exhibited by the Earl of Kintore.

## PERTH, 1836

Bull, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

## INVERNESS, 1839

Bull, bred by Robert Colville, Balnabreich, exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, bred by George Leslie of Rothie, and exhibited by the Duke of Richmond, Gordon Castle, Fochabers.

## ABERDEEN, 1840

" Bull, bred by Mr. Brown, Banchory, exhibited by Isaac Machray, Torry Farm, Kincardineshire.

Cow, exhibited by James Walker, Wester Fintray Aberdeenshire.

## DUNDEE, 1843

Bull, PANMURE 51, bred by Lord Panmure, exhibited by William Fullerton, Mains of Ardvie, Forfarshire.

Cow, bred by Lord Panmure, exhibited by Colonel Dalgairns of Balgavies.

Panmure has been described as "the Hubback of the polled breed." A full description of his breeding is given on another page. After his success at Dundee, he passed into the possession of Mr. Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse, Aberdeenshire, in whose herd he was eminently useful, and to whom he gained numerous prizes.

Colonel Dalgairns' first-prize cow had not been entered in the Herd Book. A daughter of hers, Lady Islington 60, belonged to Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry. It was a striking testimony to the excellence of the stock bred by Lord Panmure, that in the very close competition at Dundee in 1843, animals bred by him secured the two leading prizes of the show.

At the shows at Glasgow in 1844 and Dumfries in 1845,



prizes were offered only for oxen of the polled Aberdeen or Angus breed.

#### INVERNESS, 1846

Bull, OLD JOCK 1, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, exhibited by Alexander Craig, Kirkton, Golspie.

Old Jock 1, of whom the official record of the Highland Society simply stated that he was "aged 3 years and 5 months, bred by exhibitor," was regarded by Mr. Watson as the best bull he ever bred. In a note we have from a well-known breeder he is described as "the best polled bull he ever saw." Other testimony is equally favourable to his merits. He was one of the most impressive of the Keillor sires, and the stock got by him, which were numerous, have been of the highest celebrity. In short, he and Panmure 51 stand in the front rank among the early sires that have most contributed to the improvement of the breed.

#### ABERDEEN, 1847

Bull, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, bred by William M'Combie of Tillyfour, exhibited by Robert Scott, Balwyllo.

The first-prize bull is thus entered in the official records of the Highland Society: "Aged 3 years and 5 months, bred by exhibitor." Unfortunately we know nothing more about him.

The first-prize cow had for dam what Mr. M'Combie has described as "the first female of note at Tillyfour." She was bred by Mr. Wilson, Netherton of Clatt.

#### EDINBURGH, 1848

Bull, ANGUS 45, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Cow, YOUNG CHARLOTTE 103, bred by Colonel Dalgairns, Balgavies, exhibited by William M'Combie of Tillyfour.

Angus was a pure Keillor bull, his sire being Old Jock 1, and his dam Old Favourite, bred by Hugh Watson. He was calved in 1846, not in 1836, as stated in the first edition of Vol. i. of the Herd Book. Mr. M'Combie (whose Victor 46 was second at this show) bought Angus for £36, and he became sire of those celebrated Tillyfour cows, Charlotte 203,

The Belle 205, Young Jenny Lind 207, and Fair Maid of Perth 313.

Of the pedigree of Young Charlotte nothing is known, except that the cow was bred by Colonel Dalgairns, and was got by Black Hugh 316. The judges speak in high terms of the animal. She was purchased at Mr. M'Combie's sale in 1850 by Mr. Walker, Montbleton, and a valuable family trace to her through her twin daughters Twin Charlotte 609 and Twin Queen 610, by Fintray 125.

#### GLASGOW, 1850

Bull, EARL O' BUCHAN 57, bred by William Cooper, Hillbrae, exhibited by William Fullerton, Mains of Ardestie.  
Cow, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor.

Earl o' Buchan was bred by Mr. Cooper, Hillbrae, Aberdeenshire, and was bought by Mr. Fullerton as a calf. His blood circulates through many good tribes as the sire of Isabella of Balwyllo 423 (the dam of President 3rd 246) and of Lively 256, etc.

Mr. Watson's cow was a daughter of Old Grannie 1. She was sold at the Keillor sale a non-breeder. Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, bought a daughter of hers, Glasgow 58.

#### PERTH, 1852

Bull, YOUNG JOCK 4, bred and exhibited by Hugh Watson, Keillor (Mr. Watson also won the sweepstakes for best bull with Old Jock 1).

Cow, BLOOMER 201, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Young Jock 4 was by Old Jock 1, and was bought and used by Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry. Of his sire, Old Jock, the winner of the sweepstakes, the official report of the Perth show remarks: "He was particularly reported by the judges as an extraordinary animal, and unrivalled for strength, symmetry, and quality, though now fourteen—[should be ten or eleven]—years old. In fact he showed the perfection to which judgment and attention can bring this valuable breed."

Mr. M'Combie, with Bloomer 201, on this occasion commenced in earnest that extraordinary run of show-yard success with members of the Queen tribe which has few parallels in the annals of cattle exhibitions. Bloomer was out of Queen Mother 348, and got by Monarch 44, a son and

daughter of Panmure 51, being thus an example of close breeding. The cow was regarded by Mr. M'Combie as one of his best. She bred some fine stock, chief among which may be named The Belle 205, and Mr. Tayler's famous bull Napoleon 257. "Bloomer was larger than Charlotte 203, but not so level and sweet, nor so fine in the bone."

It was this year that the polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle elicited the highest encomiums of the directors of the Society, and their pronouncement undoubtedly stimulated the extension and still further improvement of the breed. "The directors rejoice that this and preceding shows indicate a praiseworthy amount of effort and care on the part of breeders of polled stock followed by a corresponding improvement in the stock. They cannot but regard it as the most valuable breed in Scotland, combining as it does in a great measure the constitution of the Highlander with the feeding properties of the Shorthorn." On this historic occasion Mr. Watson, as we have seen, was first for aged bulls, and also gained the sweepstakes. Mr. Bowie was first for two-year-old bulls with Cupbearer 59. Mr. M'Combie was not only first for cows, but also for two-year-old heifers; Mr. Scott, Balwyllo, being first for yearling heifers.

As this is the last time Mr. Watson's name appears in this list, we may note that he was able to send forward ten of the first prize-winners in the classes for matured specimens of the breed.

#### BERWICK, 1854

Bull, CUPBEARER 59, bred by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, exhibited by Sir James Carnegie.

Cow, WINDSOR 202, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Cupbearer 59 is fully referred to elsewhere. He was the first of Mr. Bowie's great champions, and his progeny are alike numerous and excellent. He was indeed not only a splendid-looking bull, but one of exceptional impressiveness. There are credited to him in Vol. i. of Herd Book no fewer than 38 calves. Mr. Bowie had great success at this show, being first and second for aged bulls, and first for two-year-old bulls. The animals were Cupbearer, Earl Spencer 2nd 25, and Hanton 228.

Windsor, who derived her name from the fact that she was first at the Royal Society's show at Windsor as a yearling in 1851, was an in-bred Queen. She was from Queen Mother

348 (by Panmure 51 and out of Queen of Ardovie 29), and got by Victor 46, whose dam, Jean Ann 206, was also after Panmure and out of Queen of Ardovie 29. As the dam of the bull Windsor 221, so famous in the Westertown and Kinnaird herds, and of Rob Roy Macgregor 267, the sire of that impressive Tillyfour bull Black Prince 366, she must hold a high place in the history of polled cattle.

#### INVERNESS, 1856

Bull, HANTON 228, bred by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Cow, CHARLOTTE 203, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie.

Again a Mains of Kelly bull headed the list. Hanton, the sire of numerous celebrated animals, demands only a passing reference here. He was out of Lizzie 227, who had the Panmure blood through her sire, Spencer's Son 154, and got by the choicely-bred Keillor bull Pat 29, a son of Old Jock 1 and Favourite 2. Mr. M'Combie bought him for £105, and he was kept till he was eight years old, winning the great gold medal at Paris in 1856. When sold fat he fetched £40.

Charlotte 203, got by Angus 45, and out of the Queen cow Lola Montes 208, stands in the first rank among polled matrons. After her victory here she was sent across to the Paris Exhibition, where she carried the first prize and the gold medal as best of all the cows and heifers. On account of these distinctions, she is generally spoken of as the "Paris cow." "She was all over a sweet-looking, level, nice, touching cow, with fine temper. Whether lean or fat, she was always level, without patchiness of any kind about her." Her most renowned offspring are: Pride of Aberdeen 581, Daisy of Tillyfour, Crinoline 204, and Empress of France 578. Pride, Daisy, and Empress were full sisters.

#### GLASGOW, 1857

Bull, DRUID 225, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Southesk.

Cow, NIGHTINGALE 262, bred by Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart., of Crathes, exhibited by Robert Walker, Portlethen.

Druid, one of the many celebrated animals of Cupbearer's get, was out of Dora 333, bred at Keillor. The strain seems

to be extinct in the female line, but it was considered the best at Kinnaird. Druid and his sire Cupbearer are illustrated in Volume i. of Herd Book. "As a two-year-old, there has probably never been a finer specimen of the breed. He combined large size with fine quality and a most excellent temper." Unfortunately he was not very useful as a sire, but the stock after him were uniformly good.

Nightingale was purchased at Sir A. Burnett's sale in 1856 for £32 5s. On the dam's side she represented the old established Aberdeenshire herd of Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray. She passed successively into the Tillyfour and Ballindalloch herds.

#### ABERDEEN, 1858

Bull, STANDARD-BEARER 229, bred by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Cow, THE BELLE 205, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie of Tillyfour.

Standard-Bearer was by Hatton 30, and out of Lady Ann 2nd 346. The bull subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. M'Kenzie, Lyne of Carron. His fame has not been perpetuated.

The Belle was out of Bloomer 201, of the Queen tribe, and after Angus 45. With her breeder she was a favourite cow.

#### EDINBURGH, 1859

Bull, WINDSOR 221, bred by William M'Combie, of Tillyfour, exhibited by the Earl of Southesk.

Cow, FAIR MAID OF PERTH 313, bred by William M'Combie, Tillyfour, exhibited by John Collie, Ardgay.

Windsor, a son of the Queen cow Windsor 202 and Hanton 228, was bought from Mr. Brown, Westertown, for £150 in money, and the bull calf King Charles 236. He was a very fine animal, with grand fore-end and back, and left a great many good stock, both at Westertown and Kinnaird.

Fair Maid of Perth was out of Young Jean Ann 144, and got by Angus 45. She was first prize cow at the Royal Society's show at Carlisle in 1855. Mr. Collie bought her at the Tillyfour sale in 1857 for £86.

#### DUMFRIES, 1860

Bull, YOUNG PANMURE 232, bred by William M'Combie, Tillyfour, exhibited by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly.

Cow, PRIDE OF ABERDEEN 581, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Young Panmure was by Hanton 228, and out of Crinoline 204, a daughter of the Queen cow Charlotte 203.

The first-prize cow of this year, Pride of Aberdeen, was one of the best of the breed. She was out of Charlotte 203, and got by Hanton 228. As a yearling, two-year-old, and cow, she was invincible at the national shows. She was the best polled heifer that has yet been seen, and she founded a tribe that has acquired rare value.

#### PERTH, 1861

Bull, TOM PIPES 301, bred and exhibited by Thomas Lyell, Shielhill.

Cow, MAYFLOWER 314, bred by Alexander Paterson, Mulben, exhibited by John Collie, Ardgay.

This was the "Shielhill year," Tom Pipes having been the first-prize aged bull, and his half-brother Prospero 302 also belonging to Mr. Lyell, the first-prize two-year-old. Both animals were by the Kinnaird bull Mariner 148, and their dams were descended from the early established Leuchland herd.

Mayflower was a descendant of the Mulben herd, established in 1842.

#### INTERNATIONAL, BATTERSEA, 1862

Bull, PROSPERO 302, bred and exhibited by Thomas Lyell, Shielhill.

Cow, PRIDE OF ABERDEEN 581, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie of Tillyfour.

Prospero and Pride of Aberdeen are referred to in notes on the Perth winners of 1861. The International show at Battersea is included here, as at that exhibition the Highland Society gave the prizes for Scotch stock, and did not hold their own show on account of it.

It was noted as regards this International Exhibition, that the two best females shown in the various classes were Pride of Aberdeen, bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and Queen of the Ocean, bred by Mr. R. Booth of Warlabay. In one report of the exhibition it is stated: "Pride of Aberdeen, five years old, closely resembles the first-prize cow in the class for Shorthorns, Queen of the Ocean, three years old. The poll is, however, much fatter, and there is the difference of

two years in favour of the polled cow. When measured, these two very symmetrical cows correspond as to girth, height, breadth across loins, length of quarters. Both possess that mellowness of touch and general levelness which distinguish the best specimens of both breeds."

#### KELSO, 1863

Bull, FOX MAULE 305, bred and exhibited by Robert Walker, Portlethen.

Cow, NANCY, by Hanton 228, bred by William M'Combie, Tillyfour, exhibited by Erskine Wemyss, M.P., Wemyss Castle, Kirkcaldy.

Fox Maule was by Marquis 212 (bred at Keillor, a son of Old Jock 1, and the sire of 28 registered calves). His dam, Matilda Fox 302, was got by Cupbearer.

We can give no further particulars than those stated regarding the breeding of Nancy.

#### STIRLING, 1864

Bull, PRINCE OF WALES 453, bred by George Brown, Westertown, exhibited by Alexander Paterson, Mulben.

Cow, DAISY 1165, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Prince of Wales was got by Prince Albert of Westertown 237, a son of Windsor 221, and out of Paris Kate 309, bred by Mr. Ruxton, Farnell.

Daisy was full sister of Pride of Aberdeen, and was the foundress of the Daisy or Vine branch of the Queen tribe.

#### INVERNESS, 1865

Bull, CHAMPION, by Rob Roy Macgregor 267, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Cow, LOVELY 1166, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Champion has unfortunately not been registered. His sire, Rob Roy Macgregor, was by Hanton 228, and out of Windsor 202.

Lovely, also by Rob Roy Macgregor, was out of The Belle, the first-prize cow at Aberdeen in 1858. She was first-prize two-year-old at Battersea.

At this show Mr. M'Combie gained five of the six first prizes offered.

## GLASGOW, 1867

Bull, JUPITER 471, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Southesk.

Cow, MINA 1009, bred and exhibited by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser.

Jupiter was a son of Windsor 221, and Balwyllo Queen 445. "He was a bull of great size and substance, but, like many of the Balwyllo stock, was a trifle rough in the hair, not enough, however, to be a very grave defect."

Mina, by Black Jock of Tillyfour 365 (a son of Hanton and Empress of France), was out of Grace, descended from the Crathes herd, which was largely based on Keillor blood.

## ABERDEEN, 1868

Bull, ODIN 2ND 499, bred and exhibited by Alexander Morison of Bognie.

Cow, LILY 1114, bred and exhibited by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser.

Odin 2nd 499, by a son of Lord Southesk's Odin 153, was from one of the Mountblairy Corskie tribe, which sprang from Mr. Robinson's old stock at Corskie.

Lily, descended from the stock of Mr. Walker, Westside, Kildrummy, was by the Queen bull Black Jock of Tillyfour 365.

## EDINBURGH, 1869

Bull, CLANSMAN 398, bred and exhibited by William James Tayler of Glenbarry.

Cow, DUCHESS 1ST 930, bred and exhibited by George Brown, Westertown.

Clansman was by Lord Southesk's Dora bull Damascus 495, and out of Magdelina 817, thus representing one of the oldest families in the Rothiemay herd.

Duchess 1st 930 was a daughter of the foundress of the Westertown Duchess family of the Queen tribe. She was got by President of Westertown 354, a son of Windsor 221.

## DUMFRIES, 1870

Bull, PALMERSTON 374, bred and exhibited by Robert Walker, Portlethen.



Cow, SYBIL 974, bred by Harry Shaw, Bogfern, Tarland, Aberdeenshire, exhibited by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser.

Palmerston was got by Jehu 362, and was out of Prima-Donna 851, being thus a descendant of Nightingale 262, the winner in 1857. He passed into the herd of the Earl of Fife, and was a successful stock sire.

Sybil was a very beautiful cow. She was by Black Prince of Bogfern 501, and out of Ann of Bogfern 539. Going into the possession of Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., M.P., she won many other prizes, and was the foundress of a well-known Ballindalloch family.

#### PERTH, 1871

Bull, JURYMAN 404, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Cow, EISA 977, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

This was a "Ballindalloch year." Sir George Macpherson Grant was first for aged bulls and cows, also second and third for cows, and first for two-year-old heifers.

Juryman, out of Jilt 973, and by Bright 454, was first-prize two-year-old. He was a remarkably good looking, as well as a most valuable stock bull.

Eisa 977 was a daughter of Erica 843, and Trojan—a cow of splendid quality and very beautiful feminine appearance.

#### KELSO, 1872

Bull, ADRIAN 439, bred by Robert Walker, Portlethen, exhibited by Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque.

Cow, CHARMER 1172, bred and exhibited by William M'Combie, Tillyfour.

Adrian was by Palmerston, the first-prize bull in 1870, and out of Prima-Donna 851, Palmerston's dam.

Charmer 1172 was by President 4th 368, bred at The Thorn, and out of Lovely of Tillyfour 1166, of the Queen tribe, the first-prize cow in 1865.

#### STIRLING, 1873

Bull, COLONEL OF CASTLE FRASER 443, bred by James Leslie, The Thorn, exhibited by T. L. Melville Cartwright, Melville House.

Cow, BERTHA 980, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Colonel of Castle Fraser was by Jamie of Easter Skene 443, and out of Mina 1009, the first-prize cow in 1867.

Bertha, by Trojan 402, and out of Miss Burgess 1198, represented an old strain at Ballindalloch which has produced many good cattle.

#### INVERNESS, 1874

Bull, GAINSBOROUGH 596, bred and exhibited by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly.

Cow, KATE OF GLENBARRY 2ND 1482, bred and exhibited by William James Tayler of Glenbarry.

Gainsborough 596, got by Major 351, and out of Guinea Pig 3rd 1182, was afterwards purchased by the Earl of Fife, in whose herd he did good service.

Kate of Glenbarry 2nd 1482 was by Elector 427, and out of Kate of Glenbarry 1187, of Mr. Tayler's Georgina tribe, of which she was perhaps the most distinguished representative that had appeared, as she was certainly a cow of excellent shapes and style.

#### GLASGOW, 1875

Bull, DUKE OF PERTH 357, bred by George Brown, Westertown, exhibited by the Marquis of Huntly.

Cow, DORA OF ABOYNE 1282, bred by William M'Combie of Tillyfour, exhibited by the Marquis of Huntly.

A representative of the Westertown Rose tribe, Duke of Perth was the highest priced animal at Mr. Brown's dispersion. He was by March 355, and out of Rose 3rd 925.

Dora was by Bright 454, and out of Vine of Tillyfour 1167, of the Vine or Daisy branch of the Queen tribe.

#### ABERDEEN, 1876

Bull, YOUNG VISCOUNT 736, bred by William Duff, Hillockhead, Glass, exhibited by the Earl of Fife.

Cow, INNES 1934, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Fife.

Young Viscount, by Hampton 492, and out of Erica 3rd 1249, of the Ballindalloch tribe of that name; he was also first as a yearling and two-year-old. He gained the champion prize at the International show at Kilburn, having previously been bought by Sir George Macpherson Grant for the highest

price ever paid for a polled bull up to that date, 225 guineas; and he proved one of the most impressive sires of the breed.

Innes was by Lord Ornoch 445, and her dam Jenny 1017 was from the Montbletton herd.

At this show Lord Fife had five cows mentioned in the prize list, while his herd, and that at Corskie, subsequently amalgamated, secured no fewer than five first prizes. The first-prize aged bull, the first-prize two-year-old bull, and the second-prize cow at this show, were of the Ballindalloch Erica family.

#### EDINBURGH, 1877

Bull, LOGIE THE LAIRD 3RD 862, bred by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, exhibited by Colonel Ferguson of Pitfour.

Cow, SYBIL 1ST OF TILLYFOUR 3324, bred by George Reid, Baads, Peterculter, exhibited by William M'Combie of Tillyfour.

Logie the Laird 3rd was purchased from Mr. Bowie for 100 guineas. He was by Gainsborough 596, the first-prize bull in 1874, and out of Lizzie 4th 2249, of the Mains of Kelly tribe of that name. This was the fifth time a bull of Mr. Bowie's breeding had been first in the aged class.

Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, was got by Sir William 705, and out of Fancy of Baads (a son and daughter of President 4th 368), a strain which rapidly acquired a high reputation in the show-yard and sale-ring. She was sold to Lord Airlie at the Tillyfour dispersion in 1880 for 110 guineas.

#### DUMFRIES, 1878

Bull, SHAH 680, bred by William M'Combie, Tillyfour, exhibited by Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, Coupar-Angus.

Cow, ISLA 1965, bred and exhibited by George Reid, Baads, Peterculter.

Shah was by Prince of Wales 2nd 394, and out of Pride of Aberdeen 5th 1174. He was the thirteenth specimen of the Ardovie and Tillyfour Queen tribe that had won in the classes for fully matured bulls at the Highland Society's shows; a very notable series of successes.

Isla was a full sister of Sybil 1st 3524, being got by Sir William 705, and out of Fancy of Baads 1948.

## PERTH, 1879

Bull, MONARCH 1182, bred and exhibited by the Marquis of Huntly.

Cow, BLACKBIRD OF CORSKIE 2ND 3024, bred by the Earl of Fife, exhibited by John Hannay, Gavenwood, Banff.

Monarch was out of the first-rate cow Madge of Portlethen 1217, a descendant of the Keillor Favourite 2, and got by Pluto 602.

Blackbird 2nd was one of a race of splendid breeding cows at Montbletton, that acquired widespread celebrity. She was by John Bright 642, and out of Blackbird of Corskie 1704.

## KELSO, 1880

Bull, PRINCE ALBERT OF BAADS 1336, bred by George Reid, Baads, Peterculter, exhibited by Robert Anderson, Daugh, Tarland.

Cow, SYBIL 2ND OF TILLYFOUR 3329, exhibited by Henry D. Adamson, Balquharn, Alford.

Prince Albert of Baads was got by Bachelor, a son of Bertha 980, the Ballindalloch first-prize cow at Stirling in 1873, and out of Kate of Baads 1947, by President 4th 368. He was the first-prize bull at the Royal Society's show the same year, and was one of the finest polled bulls exhibited.

Sybil 2nd of Tillyfour, out of Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 3524, the first-prize cow in 1877, and got by Sir Garnet 684, was one of the Tillyfour champion group at the International show at Paris in 1878. She was sold in 1881 to Lord Southesk for 180 guineas. Both the winners were representatives of Mr. Reid's herd at Baads.

## STIRLING, 1881

Bull, JUSTICE 1462, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

COW, MAID OF AVEN 2995, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Justice 1462 was one of the three great prize-winning sons of Jilt 973, the others being Juryman 404, the first-prize bull at Perth in 1871; and Judge, the first-prize bull at Paris in 1878. Justice was by the Erica sire Elcho 595.

Maid of Aven 2995 was out of Bertha 980, the first-prize cow at Stirling in 1873, and by the Erica bull Elchies 563.

## GLASGOW, 1882

Bull, PRINCE OF THE REALM 1695, bred and exhibited by Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry.

Cow, MIRANDA 4204, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Airlie, K.T., Cortachy, Kirriemuir.

Prince of the Realm, calved in 1878, was got by Shah 680, dam Princess of Kinochtry 914, by President 3rd 246. He was of the Kinochtry Princess tribe, and was an animal of great substance and depth with good under-line and thick through the heart, but a contemporary report mentioned that he was a little deficient in flesh over the loins and that his quality might have been better.

Miranda, calved in 1879, was by Logie the Laird 6th 1623, dam Maisie 3650 by Jurymen 404. She won as a yearling, a two-year-old, and a cow. Her sire was of Mr. Bowie's breeding, and on the dam's side she represented the old herd of Colonel M'Inroy of The Burn. Miranda was characterised by beautiful symmetry and sweetness.

## INVERNESS, 1883

Bull, THE BLACK KNIGHT 1809, bred by David A. Pearson of Johnston, exhibited by Robert O. Farquharson of Haughton, Alford.

Cow, PRIDE OF ABERDEEN 18TH 4321, bred by Henry D. Adamson, Balquharn, Alford, exhibited by Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan, Beaully.

The Black Knight, calved January, 1880, sire, A.K.H.B. 1576, dam Pride of Aberdeen 17th 4078, by M.P. 1250. As will be seen The Black Knight was out of a Pride cow; he had a very distinguished career in the show-yard.

Pride of Aberdeen 18th was calved June, 1878, sire Dragon 1178, dam Regina 1179, by Jim Crow 3rd 350. She was a handsome, level and symmetrical cow.

The first prize senior bull and cow at this year's show were both of the Pride of Aberdeen strain.

## EDINBURGH, 1884 (CENTENARY SHOW)

Bull, JUSTICE 1462, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, M.P. (Champion bull).

Cow, WATERSIDE MATILDA 2ND 631, bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford, and exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.

Justice, calved April, 1878, sire Elcho 595, dam Jilt 973 by Black Prince of Tillyfour 366. Justice was one of three remarkable sons of Jilt, the others being Juryman 404 and Judge 1150. He is described as the best-looking bull that had been seen up to that time, having "beautifully clean-cut head with a high-blooded look about him, and excellent barrel and quarters, but he exhibited a slackness round the waist."

Waterside Matilda 2nd, calved May, 1881, by Knight of the Shire 1699, dam Waterside Matilda 6311, by Aggressor 1241. This cow was a frequent winner; though not large in size she was almost perfect in symmetry, quality, and character.

The championship as best female of the breed at this show went to a yearling heifer Flush 2nd, by Prince Albert of Baads, the property of Mr. Anderson.

#### ABERDEEN, 1885

Bull, THE BLACK KNIGHT 1809, bred by David A. Pearson of Johnston, exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Alford (champion).

Cow, WATERSIDE MATILDA 2ND 6312, bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford, exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.

The Black Knight won in 1883 and Waterside Matilda 2nd in 1884 (see notes on these shows).

#### DUMFRIES, 1886

Bull, BLACK ROD OF HAUGHTON 2549, bred by Robert O. Farquharson of Haughton, Alford, exhibited by James Argo, Cairdseat, Tarves.

Cow, PRIDE OF THE TERVIE 7060, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Black Rod of Haughton was calved January, 1883, sire The Black Knight 1809, dam Queen of Haughton 4365 by Victor of Kelly 3rd 854. This was a very stylish and well-formed bull; he was a trifle light in the fore-flank and might have been better in the shoulder, but he was admirably shaped otherwise, and splendidly fleshed in the hind-quarters.

Pride of the Tervie 7060 was calved March, 1882, sire Young Viscount 736, dam Pride of Strathspey 4182 by Elcho 595. This cow was described as in some respects the grandest of the breed ever seen at the Highland show. She was not so level or perfect in some parts as could be desired, but had rare quality and feminine character.

## PERTH, 1887

(No cattle were exhibited at this year's show on account of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the country.)

## GLASGOW, 1888

Bull, CASH 4558, bred and exhibited by Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan, Beaulieu.

Cow, WATERSIDE MATILDA 2nd 6312, bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford, exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside Forbes, Alford.

Cash, calved December 15, 1884, was got by Mosstrooper 2256, dam Frailty 4932, by Judge 1150; he took rank as a first-class sire, being of great proportions with rare hind-quarters, admirable lines and full flesh, though he was just strong enough in his bone.

Waterside Matilda 2nd also won in 1884 and 1885. Notwithstanding all her showing this noted specimen was referred to as never having been in fresher bloom or more perfect in her shape; while exhibiting marvellous substance and symmetry, she had a wealth and evenness of flesh that had probably never been excelled.

## MELROSE, 1889

Bull, ESQUIRE 5346, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire.

Cow, ELEGY 7046, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Esquire, calved April, 29, 1886, sire Iliad 2843, dam Elba 7045, by Young Viscount 736. This very choicely-bred specimen of the Erica tribe was very true in his type, shape, quality, and style. He was described as a "gentlemanly" little bull in the ring, and displayed much gaiety.

Elegy, calved December 12, 1882, was got by Sir Evelyn 2340, dam Elfin 3795, by Elcho 595, so that both the senior winners this year were of the Erica tribe. Elegy was referred to as one of the most feminine-looking and neatest polled cows of her time. She had twice stood second to Waterside Matilda 2nd.

## DUNDEE, 1890

Bull, EPIGRAM 6016, bred by Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan, Beaulieu, exhibited by Caroline, Countess Dowager of Seafield, Cullen House, Cullen.

Cow, **WATERSIDE ELENA** 11954, bred and exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.

Epigram was calved on December 21, 1886, sire Mosstrooper 2256, dam Bantling 9393, by Heir of Glory 1746, being of the Ballindalloch Lady Fanny tribe. He was a bull of remarkable size and substance, wealthy in his flesh and touch.

Waterside Elena was calved December 9, 1885, sire Waterside Sir 2408, dam Elena 6th 9275, by Edgar Erica 1093. She was very wide, symmetrical, low standing, wealthy and ripe, with the best quality of bone, splendid fore-end, crops, loin, and top, but a little soft at her rumps, and perhaps wide enough in her hooks.

#### STIRLING, 1891

Bull, **FITZLYON** 6065, bred by Andrew Mackenzie, Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire, exhibited by D. C. Bruce, Byres Farm, Fochabers.

Cow, **ST. AGNES** 13839, bred and exhibited by the Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.

Fitzlyon, calved February 5, 1887, sire Paris 1073, dam Isamaura 6100, by Sir Maurice 1319, of the Fyvie Flower tribe. He was a very sweetly-covered, nice-handling bull of great quality and substance.

St. Agnes, calved January 1, 1887, sire Frederick the Great 4680, dam St. Anna 8768, by Wedgewood 2409, from Sibylla 5213 by Monarch 1182, the foundation dam being Countess of Auchlossan 1555. This noted cow was remarkable for substance, quality, wealth of flesh, and symmetry.

#### INVERNESS, 1892

Bull, **PRINCE INCA** 7844, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Cow, **MISS PRETTY** 12313, bred by Colonel G. A. Ferguson, of Pitfour, exhibited by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

Prince Inca was calved February 26, 1889, sire Iliad, 2843, dam Pride of Invereshie 7059, by Justice 1462. His lovely polled character, great quality, thickness of flesh and substance, and beautifully rounded hind-quarters were much admired, and he was altogether a strikingly handsome bull.

Miss Pretty was calved April 30, 1886, sire Erroll 2723, dam Pretty Poll 2nd 5484, by Logie's Heir 1560. Beautifully topped and evenly made, this cow was exceptionally strong



over her fore-ribs, back, and loins, and stood nicely on her legs, her bone being very fine, but she might have been a little fuller in her bosom, brisket, and thighs.

## EDINBURGH, 1893

Bull, **ESMOND OF BALLINDALLOCH** 8304, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by the Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckingham.

Ballindalloch challenge cup for best bull of any age, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., for **ELTHAM** 9120.

Cow, **EQUALITY** 11208, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull.

Esmond of Ballindalloch was calved March 1, 1890, sire Iliad 2843, dam Edelweiss 5605, by Young Viscount 736. He had beautiful quality, style, and true breeding, and only wanted a little more substance.

Eltham, calved January 16, 1891, sire Iliad 2843, dam Elegy 7046, by Sir Evelyn 2340. Thick, low standing, wide and massive, this bull, possessing rare fleshing properties and substance, lacked something in gaiety and character.

Equality, calved December 6, 1885, sire Fitz Elcho 2752, dam Equity 4671, by Judge 1150, was a remarkably level fleshed and well-balanced cow.

## ABERDEEN, 1894

Bull, **ENTHUSIAST OF BALLINDALLOCH** 8289, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar, Aldbar Castle, Brechin (champion bull).

Cow, **LEGEND** 16518, bred and exhibited by George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch (champion cow).

Best animal of the breed, **Gentian of Ballindalloch**, 19258, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

Enthusiast of Ballindalloch, calved April 23, 1890, sire Iliad 284, dam Elba 7045, by Young Viscount 736, was a well-proportioned bull of fine symmetry, with choice quality and breed character.

Legend, calved January 20, 1890, sire Rover 6th of Powrie 7161, dam Latonia of Auchorachan 9942, by Prince of Livet 2303, of the Drumin Lucy tribe. With rare quality and true in

her under-line, she was nicely set on her legs and showed much feminine character and quality of bone.

Gentian of Ballindalloch was calved December 23, 1891, sire Prince Inca 7844, dam Genista 15051, by Erroll 2723 (Georgina or Drumin Duchess tribe). This was a heifer of superior symmetry and type, being specially good forward, with nicely-sloped shoulders and well-filled bosom, and she had fine head and ears.

#### DUMFRIES, 1895

Bull, EQUESTRIAN 9953, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch (champion bull).

Cow, WITCH OF ENDOR 15th 18522, bred and exhibited by Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee (champion cow).

Equestrian, calved December 15, 1891, sire Prince Inca 7844, dam Equation 15047, by Royal George 4992. In his make-up he was not unlike his sire; his head and neck, indeed, closely resembled those of Prince Inca, while he was well covered, very low and deep in the carcase, good in his breast and middle, but just a little spare in his thighs.

Witch of Endor 15th was calved December 10, 1890, sire Norfolk 3082, dam Witch of Endor 10th, by Norfolk 3082, of the Mayflower of Easter Tulloch tribe. This cow, then four years old, had already produced three calves, and was shown in wonderful form; she had lovely head and ears, with very fine bone, but exhibited a slight flatness of fore-rib.

#### PERTH, 1896

Bull, PROSPERO OF DALMORE 11208, bred by Andrew Mackenzie, of Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire, exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Cow, GENTIAN OF BALLINDALLOCH 19258, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

Prospero of Dalmore, calved January 5, 1893, sire Edric 9110, dam Pride of Dalmore 7th 16732, by Lord Ivory 6179. He had excellent quarters, great loins, a fine mellow touch, and good masculine head and neck.

Gentian of Ballindalloch won the champion prize when three years old at Aberdeen in 1894. She was on this

occasion shown in remarkable bloom, and was noticeable for fine bone, well-carried top and underline, and almost perfect symmetry and cover of flesh.

## GLASGOW, 1897

Bull, FAIRY KING OF KIRKBRIDGE 11662, bred by John W. Earle, Kirkbridge, Aldbrough, Darlington, exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis.

Champion bull, Prince Ito 12869, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Cow, ROSE OF BENTON 19854, bred by Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, Northumberland, exhibited by William Nimmo, Castle Eden, County Durham (champion cow).

Fairy King of Kirkbridge, calved May 6, 1893, sire Echo 9106, dam Amanda Erica 9251, by Comus 2628. This specimen of the Erica tribe had a beautifully placed shoulder, nicely-filled girth, and well-covered rib and loin.

Prince Ito, calved March 15, 1895, sire Eltham 9120, dam Pride of Invereshie 7059, by Justice 1462. The great style, remarkable quality and sweetness of this bull captivated the eyes of those who discriminated between breed type and substance.

Rose of Benton, calved January 6, 1892, sire Albion 6525, dam Roving Rose 15806, by Rover of Powrie 4991; she was a cow of great scale, immense wealth and substance.

## KELSO, 1898

Bull, PROUD DUKE OF BALLINDALLOCH 12031, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by the Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckingham.

Cow, BLOOMING ROSE 21278, bred and exhibited by George Willsher, Pitpointie, Auchterhouse, Dundee.

Champion, MAY OF GLAMIS 24827, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis.

Proud Duke of Ballindalloch, calved May 8, 1894, sire Prince Inca 7844, dam Pride of Dalmore 4th 13914 by The Black Knight 1809. A gay bull of nice symmetry, Proud Duke had good quality, but his underline and hindquarters might have been better.

Blooming Rose, calved March 13, 1893, sire Adolphus 8037, dam Rosebud of Pitpointie 15820, by Fitzlyon 6056, of the Rose of Westertown tribe. She was an evenly-balanced cow

with good quarters, nice thighs, and good top, but lacked quality a little.

May of Glamis, calved February 23, 1896, sire Siberian 5720, dam May 23rd 21079, by Norfolk 5th 7022 of the Mayflower of Easter Tulloch tribe. This was a massive, blocky, short-legged heifer, possessing rare substance and cover of flesh, but somewhat plain about the neck.

#### EDINBURGH, 1899

Bull, PRINCE ITO 12869, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch (champion).

Cow, PETALITE 22270, bred by Alexander Simpson, Kirk-side, Banff, exhibited by Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee.

Prince Ito was also champion at Glasgow in 1897, when two years old. He was now admired for his extraordinary quality, evenness of cover, sweetness of bone and breed character, though in wealth and richness of flesh he was excelled by some former winners, such as Young Viscount, Justice, and Equestrian.

Petalite, calved April 17, 1894, sire Eclipse of Guisachan 5993, dam Panoply 18438, by Pride of Morning 5641 of the Purity of Wester Fowlis family. She was a handsome-looking, massive cow with capital middle, but stood rather far from the ground.

#### STIRLING, 1900

Bull, DIAZ 14272, bred by Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, Brechin, exhibited by W. Shaw Adamson, of Careston, Brechin.

Cow, STUMPIE 29TH 21065, bred by James Smith, Burnshangie, Strichen, exhibited by Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee.

Diaz, calved December 24, 1896, sire Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 828, dam Pride of Burnshangie 21047, by Pilchard 7827 of the Daisy branch of the Queen tribe. This bull was shown in great bloom, and was heavily fleshed and evenly covered, though he might have had more gaiety and finer bone.

Stumpie 29th, calved January 24, 1893, sire Lord Randolph of Melville 8504, dam Stumpie 18th 17134, by The Knight o' Buchan 6465, descended on the dam side from Jane of Bogfern 540, by Grey-breasted Jock 2. She was of nice quality, but a little plain in hind-quarters.

## INVERNESS, 1901

Bull, JIPSEY BARON 13532, bred by William Whyte, Spott, Kirriemuir, exhibited by James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis.

Cow, EFFIE OF DALMENY 25983, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.

Jipsey Baron was calved January, 1896, sire Junior Rover 11796, dam Juddy 2nd 7960 by Dreadnought 1844, being descended from Old Jip 963 by Othello 319. He was a big, blocky bull with rare middle and substance.

Effie of Dalmeny, calved April 14, 1897, sire Edenhall 12442, dam Effie Mary 21258 by Rover's Heir 9604. This cow carried her flesh well and was well balanced, having good flesh and deep thighs.

## ABERDEEN, 1902

Bull, ELATE 16513, bred by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, exhibited by J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester (champion.)

Cow, GEM OF ABERGELDIE 27816, bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, exhibited by His late Majesty the King, Abergeldie Mains, Crathie, Ballater.

Best female animal, PRECIOSA OF GLAMIS 30940, bred and exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis.

Elate, calved December 14, 1898, sire Mailbag 13637, dam Elate 24028 by Esbros 10816. This bull had an almost unbroken career of success; he had beautiful cover of flesh and displayed fine symmetry and breed type.

Gem of Abergeldie, calved June 11, 1898, sire Fashion of Abergeldie 13421, dam Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258, by Prince Inca 7844. Full of flesh and shown in fine bloom, this cow had beautiful top and underline, but might have been more satisfactory at the shoulder.

Preciosa of Glamis, calved January 19, 1900, sire Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, dam Pride of Powrie 5th 19819 by Norfolk 5th 7022; she was a big, wide, wealthy heifer.

## DUMFRIES, 1903

Bull, MARAMERE 18160, bred by A. M'Laren, Auchnaquie, Tullymet, Ballinluig, exhibited by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland (champion).

Cow, NEAT NELLIE 29426, bred by Archibald Whyte,

Inverquharity, Kirriemuir, exhibited by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland.

Maramere, calved January 3, 1900, sire Delamere 13305, dam Marie 4th 24753, by Monarch 8th 11093. He was a massive bull with good loins, and was full of flesh on his top.

Neat Nellie calved February 1, 1899, sire Melville Castle 15742, dam Nice Nellie 24908, by Marmion 9th 11052. A thick, low-standing, beautifully-ribbed cow, she lacked nothing in substance.

#### PERTH, 1904

Bull, PUNDIT of PRESTON 17156, bred by Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckingham, exhibited by Charles Perkins and Partners, Birtley, Durham.

Cow,\* EFFULGENT of DANESFIELD 28617, bred and exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield Park, Great Marlow, Bucks.

Pundit of Preston, calved January 15, 1899, sire Rhombus of Glamis 13901, dam Pride of Preston 12th 23820. While slightly lacking in gaiety he was finely covered with flesh from his crops to his rumps, and excelled in substance.

Effulgent of Danesfield, calved January 9, 1899, sire Eric Macdonald 12475, dam Effulgent 23527, by Albion 6525, of the Erica tribe. With great substance and wealth she was very even and stylish.

#### GLASGOW, 1905

Bull, JIM OF DELVIN 20691, bred by Robert D. Jameson, Delvin Lodge, Balbriggan, Ireland, exhibited by James Whyte, Hayston, Glamis (champion).

Cow, BARTONIA OF GLAMIS 34693, bred by the late Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis, exhibited by R. Wylie Hill, of Balthayock, Perth.

\* The first prize for cows and the Ballindalloch cup were awarded to Mr. James Kennedy, Doonholm, Ayr, for Quines 29954. At a meeting of the directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society held subsequently it was decided that Quines was disqualified for receiving a prize in the cow class at the Perth Show of 1904, as at the Dumfries Show of 1903 that cow was placed second in the order of merit, but ultimately became entitled to the first premium, through the cow placed first having failed to fulfil the calving conditions.

Quines, calved January 8, 1900, bred by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, sire Mailbag 13637, dam Black Empress 2nd 25326, by Edric 9110, of the Dandy of Drumin (Empress of France) branch of the Queen tribe. With remarkable substance and thickness of flesh she was wide and low-standing.

Jim of Delvin, sire Evander of St. Wolstan's 16563, dam Fame 2nd of Delvin 28670 by Captain Lucius 2nd 10691. He possessed rare symmetry and fleshing qualities, but was a trifle bare behind the fore-arm.

Bartonia of Glamis was calved April 4, 1902, sire Jipsey Baron 13532, dam Busy Bet of Hayston 24910 by Provost 2nd of Powrie 11219, and was a smooth, handsome cow with capital middle.

#### PEEBLES, 1906

Bull, JESHURUN 19257, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Cow, JUANA ERICA 36285, bred by the Countess Dowager of Seafield, Cullen House, Cullen, exhibited by J. Ernest Kerr of Harviestoun Castle, Dollar (champion).

Jeshurun, calved February 17, 1901, sire Eblito 1436, dam Junta 23000 by Rabbi 11228 of the Jilt tribe. He had a great even-covering of flesh and massive hind-quarters.

Juana Erica, calved April 28, 1903, sire Premier of Finlarig 17059, dam Ettina Erica 27485 by Earl of Findlater 12434. This was described as an absolutely perfect model of the Aberdeen-Angus type, excelling in impressiveness of touch, wealth of flesh, fineness of bone and style.

#### EDINBURGH, 1907

Bull, IDELAMERE 22036, bred and exhibited by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland.

Cow, GAMMER 2nd 36832, bred and exhibited by James Beddie, Banks, Strichen, Aberdeenshire.

Idelamere, calved February 23, 1903, sire Maramere 18160, dam Ideal 26739, by Mailbag 13637 of the Blackbird (Lady Ida) family. He was a short-legged characteristic specimen of the tribe, having pretty head and perfect back and quarter.

Gammer 2nd, calved January 11, 1904, sire Loyalist of Morlich 14619, dam Duchess of Hillhead 29616 by Gladstone of Banks 17895. Attractive countenance, nicely filled neck-vein, and well-placed shoulders characterised this cow, and she was otherwise evenly moulded.

#### ABERDEEN, 1908

Bull, EVERLASTING OF BALLINDALLOCH 24435, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch,



*Photo by F. Babbage.]*

EVERLASTING OF BALLINDALLOCH, 24435.

(MR. D. M. MACRAE.)



PRIDE OF THE TERVIE, 7060.

(SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart.)





and exhibited by D. MacRae of Stenhouse, Thornhill, Dumfries-shire.

Cow, EUROTO 37206, bred and exhibited by James Kennedy of Doonholm, Ayr (champion female).

Group prize, James Kennedy of Doonholm, Ayr, for Mondello 27193, Euroto 39206, Ellen Terry 40745, and Ermelo 42354.

Everlasting of Ballindalloch, calved March 22, 1905, sire Delamere 13305, dam Evessa 16911, by Sutherland 13983. With clean-cut, high-bred head and neck, smooth fleshiness, flat bone, and dash in carriage, this bull had few faults.

Euroto, calved December 5, 1904, sire Mondamin 18240, dam Even 26499, by Rhombus of Glamis 13901. Of sweet feminine character, she had a great, wealthy, level, and well-covered frame.

#### STIRLING, 1909

Bull, EVERWISE 24436, bred and exhibited by J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester (champion).

Cow, VIOLET 3RD OF CONGASH 39314, bred by John M'Ainsh, Congash, Grantown-on-Spey, exhibited by David R. Arnot, The Mains, Edzell.

Everwise, calved January 19, 1905, sire Wizard of Maisemore 21465; dam Evergreen 7th 33414, by Eimer 12450. This remarkably fine bull excelled in smoothness and thickness of carcass and had very wide chest.

Violet 3rd of Congash 39314 was calved December 11, 1904, sire Dispatch of Wyrley 21740, dam Violet of Congash 34214, by Eleve 14326 (Victoria of Balwyllo tribe). "A naturally balanced, handsome cow," was her description.

#### AT THE ROYAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

Second in importance to the Highland Society's shows are those of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society held at Aberdeen. Frequently indeed the national meeting has been little more than a repetition of that at Aberdeen, in so far as the sections for Aberdeen-Angus cattle are concerned. The most important competitions at the Royal Northern show

are those for the Challenge Cup, the M'Combie prize, and the Family prize. These awards follow:—

### CHALLENGE CUP

(Value £50, to be won three years in succession.)

This cup was won in three consecutive years—1860, 1861, and 1862—by Mr. W. M'Combie of Tillyfour, and it therefore became his property. The successful animals were Pride of Aberdeen 581, Charlotte 203, and Lovely of Tillyfour 1166.

A new Challenge Cup was obtained in 1863, and is still being competed for. The winners since that year have been—

1863. R. WALKER, Portlethen.  
Bull Fox Maule 305, bred by R. Walker; sire Marquis 212, dam Matilda Fox 302.
1864. W. M'COMBIE of Tillyfour.  
Cow, Daisy 1165, bred by W. M'Combie; sire Hanton 228, dam Charlotte 203.
1865. W. M'COMBIE of Tillyfour.  
Two-year-old heifer Kate of Aberdeen, bred by W. M'Combie; dam Zara 1228.
1866. (No show in consequence of rinderpest.)
1867. Colonel FRASER of Castle Fraser.  
Cow, Mina 1009, bred by Colonel Fraser; sire Black Jock of Tillyfour 365, dam Grace.
1868. (No show in consequence of Highland Society's show being held at Aberdeen.)
1869. Colonel FRASER of Castle Fraser.  
Cow, Sybil 974, bred by H. Shaw, Bogfern; sire Black Prince of Bogfern 501, dam Ann of Bogfern 539.
1870. GEORGE BROWN, Westertown, Fochabers.  
Colonel Fraser gained the first prize in the section for cows; but as this cow gained the Challenge Cup in 1869, she could not compete. The judges awarded the cup to the *second*-prize winner in the section for cows, Duchess 1st 930. This is possibly the only occasion on record when a Challenge Cup has gone to a second-prize animal. Duchess 1st 930 was bred by Mr. Brown; sire President 354, dam Duchess of Westertown 927.
1871. W. DINGWALL FORDYCE of Brucklay, M.P.  
Bull, M'Combie 430, 3 years, 5 months, and 18 days; bred by exhibitor; sire Bright 454, dam Miss M'Combie 1118.

1872. **GEORGE BROWN**, Westertown, Fochabers.  
Bull, Baron Settrington 356, 3 years and 3 months ;  
bred by exhibitor ; sire March 355, dam Duchess of  
Westertown 927.
1873. **SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT**, Bart., of Ballin-  
dalloch.  
Cow, Eisa 977, 6 years, 6 months, and 14 days ;  
bred by exhibitor ; sire Trojan 402, dam Erica 843.
1874. **THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY**, Aboyne Castle.  
Cow, Dora of Aboyne 1282, 6 years and 4 months ;  
bred by William M'Combie, M.P., Tillyfour ; sire  
Bright 454, dam Vine of Tillyfour 1167.
1875. **THE EARL OF FIFE**, K.T., Duff House, Banff.  
Bull, Young Viscount 736, 2 years and 4 months ;  
bred by William Duff, Hillockhead, Glass ; sire Hamp-  
ton 492, dam Erica 3rd 1249.
1876. (No show in consequence of Highland Society's show  
taking place at Aberdeen.)
1877. **WILLIAM M'COMBIE** of Tillyfour.  
Cow, Sybil 1st of Tillyfour 352, 4 years ; bred by  
George Reid, Baads, Peterculter ; sire Sir William 705,  
dam Fancy of Baads, 1948.
1878. **LIEUT.-COLONEL FERGUSON** of Pitfour, Mintlaw.  
Bull, Logie the Laird 3rd 862, 4 years and 5  
months ; bred by Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kellie,  
Arbroath ; sire Gainsborough 596, dam Lizzie 4th  
2249.
1879. **ROBERT ANDERSON**, Daugh, Tarland.  
Bull, Prince Albert of Baads 1336, 2 years, 4 months  
and 9 days ; bred by George Reid, Baads, Peterculter ;  
sire Bachelor 699, dam Kate of Baads 1947.
1880. **HENRY D. ADAMSON**, Balquharn, Alford.  
Cow, Sybil 2nd 3526, 4 years and 3 months ; bred  
by the late William M'Combie of Tillyfour ; sire Sir  
Garnet 684, dam Sybil 1st 3524.
1881. **R. C. AULD**, Bridgend, Whitehouse.  
Bull, Knight of the Shire 1699, 2 years, 6 months,  
and 15 days ; bred by H. D. Adamson, late of Bal-  
quharn, Alford ; sire Dragon 1178, dam Pride of  
Mulben 3rd 3249.
1882. **SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT**, BART., of Ballin-  
dalloch.  
Bull, Justice 1462, calved April, 1878, bred by  
exhibitor ; sire Elcho 595, dam Jilt 973.
1883. **ROBERT O. FARQUHARSON** of Haughton, Alford.  
Bull, The Black Knight 1809, calved January.

- 1880 ; bred by D. A. Pearson ; sire A.K.H.B. 1576, dam Pride of Aberdeen 17th 4078.
1884. JOHN HANNAY, Gavenwood, Banff.  
Bull, Prince of the Realm 1695, calved July, 1878, bred by Thomas Ferguson, Kinochtry, Coupar Angus ; sire Shah 680, dam Princess of Kinochtry 914.
1885. (No show owing to the visit of the Highland and Agricultural Society.)
1886. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.  
Cow, Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312, calved May 22, 1881, bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford ; sire Knight of the Shire 1699, dam Waterside Matilda 6311.
1887. LORD TWEEDMOUTH, Guisachan, Beaully.  
Bull, Cash 4558, calved December 15, 1884, bred by exhibitor ; sire Mosstrooper 2256, dam Frailty 4932.
1888. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.  
Bull, Black Rod of Haughton 2549, calved January 18, 1883 ; bred by Robert O. Farquharson of Haughton ; sire The Black Knight 1809, dam Queen of Haughton 4365.
1889. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.  
Cow, Waterside Elena 11954, calved December 9, 1885 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire Waterside Sir 2508, dam Elena 6th 9275.
1890. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Cow, St Anna 8768, calved April 14, 1884 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire Wedgewood 2409, dam Sibylla 5213.
1891. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Cow, St. Agnes 13839, calved February 5, 1887 ; sire Paris 1473, dam Isamaura 6100.
1892. ARTHUR EGGINTON, South Ella, Hull.  
Bull, Epsom 7507, calved December 23, 1888 ; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. ; sire Plutarch 5632, dam Elfin 3795.
1893. (Jubilee show) Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.  
Bull, Prince Inca 7844, calved February 26, 1889 ; bred by exhibitor ; sire Iliad 2843, dam Pride of Invereshie 7059.
1894. (No show this year owing to visit of Highland Society.)
1895. Colonel GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch.  
Bull, Equestrian 9953, calved December 15, 1891 ; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. ; sire Prince Inca 1844, dam Equality 15047. Gold medal for best bull, Prince Inca 7844 ; bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Auchorachan, Ballindalloch.

1896. Colonel George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Glenlivet.  
 Cow, Legend 16518, calved January 20, 1890; bred by exhibitor, sire Iliad 2843, dam Elba 7045.
1897. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
 Bull, Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, calved May 6, 1893; bred by John W. Earle, sire Echo 9106, dam Amanda Erica 9251.
1898. Colonel GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Ballindalloch.  
 Bull, Edric 9110, calved March 21, 1891; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; sire Iliad 2843, dam Edelweiss 5665.
1899. W. SHAW ADAMSON, Careston Castle, Brechin.  
 Bull, Diaz 14272, calved December 24, 1896; bred by Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, sire Enthusiast of Ballindalloch 8289, dam Pride of Burnshangie 21047.
1900. THOMAS F. INKSON, Kinermony, Aberlour.  
 Bull, Jim of Morlich 13531, calved March 2, 1896; bred by George Cran, Morlich; sire Lord Chamberlain 4823, dam Jemima 15th of Morlich 16138.
1901. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
 Heifer, Bonnet of Glamis 29275, calved February 27, 1899; bred by exhibitor; sire Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, dam Bandoline of Glamis 15713.
1902. (No show held this year owing to the visit of the Highland Society.)
1903. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
 Heifer, Vintage of Glamis 34705, calved Jan. 16, 1902; bred by exhibitor; sire Rover of Laughton 14942, dam Verdant Vine 29445.
1904. GEORGE CRAN, Morlich, Glenkindie.  
 Bull, Jeshurun 19257, calved February 17, 1901; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; sire Eblito 14306, dam Junta 23000.
1905. JOHN MACPHERSON, Mulben, Keith.  
 Bull, Khartoum of Ballindalloch 20732, calved December 28, 1901; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; sire Delamere 13305, dam Kindred 12436.
1906. COLONEL GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch.  
 Bull, Prince Forest 21106, calved March 5, 1902; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; sire Delamere 13303, dam Pride of the Forest 26915.
1907. JAMES BEDDIE, Banks, Strichen.  
 Cow, Gammer 2nd 36832, calved January 11, 1904;

sire Loyalist of Morlich 14619, dam Duchess of Hillhead 29616.

1908. (No show this year owing to the visit of the Highland Society.)

1909. J. G. M'G. PETRIE, Glenlogie, Forbes, Alford.

Bull, Metaphor 27161, calved December 8, 1906; bred by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall; sire Echador 16496, dam Mistress Nelly 32975.

### THE M'COMBIE PRIZE

In 1877 a subscription was started in order to make some suitable testimonial to Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour, M.P., by breeders and others throughout the county and elsewhere. A sum of over £300 was thus raised, and, at Mr. M'Combie's request, the money was handed over to the Royal Northern Agricultural Society, in order to constitute a capital, the interest of which was to be paid as a prize every year. This special prize is styled The M'Combie Prize, and is awarded to the best breeding animal of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. A prize of the value of about £15 has been awarded yearly out of this fund. The first competition took place in 1878 at the annual summer show of the Society. The following is a list of the owners, and pedigrees of the animals which have gained this prize:—

1878. JOHN HANNAY, Gavenwood, Banff.

Bull, Young Viscount 736, 5 years and 3 months; bred by William Duff, Hillockhead, Glass; sire Hampton 492, dam Erica 3rd 1249.

1879. ROBERT ANDERSON, Daugh, Tarland.

Bull, Prince Albert of Baads 1336, 2 years, 4 months, and nine days; bred by George Reid, Baads, Peterculter; sire Bachelor 690, dam Kate of Baads 1947.

1880. HENRY D. ADAMSON, Balquharn, Alford.

Cow, Sybil 2nd 3526, 4 years and 3 months; bred by the late William M'Combie, of Tillyfour; sire Sir Garnet 684, dam Sybil 1st 3524.

1881. R. C. AULD, Bridgend, Whitehouse.

Bull, Knight of the Shire 1699, 2 years, 6 months, and 15 days; bred by H. D. Adamson, late of Balquharn, Alford; sire Dragon 1178, dam Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249.

1882. SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., of Ballindalloch, M.P.

Bull, Justice 1462.

1883. ROBERT O. FARQUHARSON of Haughton, Alford.  
Bull, The Black Knight 1809.
1884. JOHN HANNAY, Gavenwood, Banff.  
Bull, Prince of the Realm 1695.
1885. (No show owing to the visit of the Highland and  
Agricultural Society.)
1886. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.  
Cow, Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312.
1887. LORD TWEEDMOUTH, Guisachan, Beaully.  
Bull, Cash 4558.
1888. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes.  
Cow, Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312.
1889. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.  
Cow, Waterside Elena 11954.
1890. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Cow, St. Anna 8768.
1891. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Cow, St. Agnes 13839.
1892. ARTHUR EGGINTON, South Ella, Hull.  
Bull, Epsom 7507.
1893. SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, BART., of Ballin-  
dalloch.  
Bull, Prince Inca 7844.
1894. (No show this year owing to visit of Highland Society.)
1895. COLONEL GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Bal-  
lindalloch.  
Bull, Equestrian 9953.
1896. COLONEL GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Bal-  
lindalloch.  
Cow, Legend 16518.
1897. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
Bull, Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662.
1898. COLONEL GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan, Bal-  
lindalloch.  
Bull, Edric 9110.
1899. W. SHAW ADAMSON, of Careston, Careston Castle,  
Brechin.  
Bull, Diaz 14272.
1900. THOMAS F. INKSON, Kinermony, Aberlour.  
Bull, Jim of Morlich 13531.
1901. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
Heifer, Bonnet of Glamis 29275.
1902. (No show held this year owing to the visit of the  
Highland Society.)
1903. THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.  
Heifer, Vintage of Glamis, 34705.



1904. GEORGE CRAN, Morlich, Glenkindie.  
Bull, Jeshurun 19257.
1905. JOHN MACPHERSON, Mulben, Keith.  
Bull, Khartoum of Ballindalloch 20732.
1906. COLONEL GEORGE SMITH GRANT, Auchorachan,  
Ballindalloch.  
Bull, Prince Forest 21106.
1907. JAMES BEDDIE, Banks, Strichen.  
Cow, Gammer 2nd 36832.
1908. (No show this year owing to the visit of the Highland  
and Agricultural Society.)
1909. J. G. M'G. PETRIE, Glenlogie, Forbes, Alford.  
Bull, Metaphor 27161.

### THE FAMILY PRIZE

The Society, in 1879, commenced a section for family groups of the polled breed, the family to consist of a cow of any age, and two or more of her direct produce, male or female. In addition to ordinary premiums, special prizes, value £10 each, were given as follows: In 1879 by Lord Douglas Gordon, and in 1880, 1881, and subsequently by Earl of Aberdeen. In later years the conditions have been altered. The following are the winners, together with a list of the animals, in the successful groups during the time the prizes were for family groups:—

1879. THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Madge of Portlethen 1217, 8 years, 3 months, and  
20 days; bred by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour; sire  
Major of Tillyfour 509, dam Ruth of Tillyfour 1169.

#### OFFSPRING

- Marjorie 2574, 5 years and 2 months; bred by Mr. Walker,  
Portlethen; sire Florist 385.
- Medusa 2577, 4 years, 3 months, and 19 days; bred by  
exhibitor; sire Pluto 602.
- Monarch 1182, 3 years, 4 months, and 7 days; bred by  
exhibitor; sire Pluto 602.
- Duke of Aboyne 1500, 2 years, 4 months, and 20 days;  
bred by exhibitor; sire Duke of Perth 357.
- Morven 1502, 1 year, 4 months, and ten days; bred by  
exhibitor; sire Duke of Perth 357.

1880. JAMES MOIR, Mains of Wardhouse, Inch.  
Hawthorn of Wardhouse 2467, 5 years and 2

months; bred by exhibitor; sire Wallace of Wardhouse 983, dam Miss Carnegie 3rd 2419.

OFFSPRING

Hawthorn 2nd 4031, 2 years and 6 months; bred by exhibitor; sire Watchman 1533.

Black Chief, 5 months and 12 days; bred by exhibitor: sire Bogfern 901.

1881. GEORGE REID, Baads, Peterculter.

Isla 1965, 7 years 2 months and 5 days; bred by exhibitor; sire William 705, dam Fancy of Baads 1948.

OFFSPRING

Isla 3rd 4376, 2 years, 3 months, and 20 days; bred by exhibitor; sire Keillor 1280.

Isla 4th 5003, 1 year and 3 months; bred by exhibitor; sire Young Juryman 1591.

Isla 5th, 2 months and 23 days; bred by exhibitor; sire Prince Albert of Baads 1336.

1882. ALEXANDER ADAM, Balfluig, Alford.

Lizzie 2nd of Lumgair, 8 years, 2 months, and 15 days; bred by J. Roberts, late of Lumgair, Stonehaven, sire Willie of Lumgair 967.

OFFSPRING

Lizzie 3rd of Balfluig 4722.

Lizzie 4th of Balfluig 5070.

Lizzie 5th of Balfluig 5071, and Knight of Alford 2nd 2187.

1883. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.

Waterside Matilda 6311, calved March, 1878; bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford, sire Aggressor 1241, dam Matilda of Balquharn 4318.

OFFSPRING

Waterside Matilda 2nd 6312.

Waterside Matilda 3rd 6313, and Waterside Matador 3370.

1884. GEORGE WILKEN, Waterside of Forbes, Alford.

Sybil's Darling 4050, calved April, 1878; bred by James Argo, Cairdseat, Tarves, sire Ballot of Wellhouse 634, dam Fred's 5th Darling 2363.

OFFSPRING

Sybil's Darling 2nd 4611.

Sybil's Darling 3rd 5182, and Waterside Sybil 8012.

1885. (No show owing to the visit of the Highland and Agricultural Society.)

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1886. GEORGE REID, Baads, Peterculter, Aberdeen.  
Isle of Beauty 5935, calved May 20, 1881; bred by exhibitor, sire Albert of Baads 1336, dam Isla 1965.

OFFSPRING

Forget-Me-Not of Baads 10353.  
Blackbird of Baads and Lord of the Isle.

1887. HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Abergeldie Mains, Crathie.  
Blossom 2nd of Westside 3951; calved February 18, 1872; bred by James Walker, Westside of Brux, Mossat; sire Pedro 989; dam Mary of Westside 2033.

OFFSPRING

Princess Irene 5057.  
Princess Alice 5045, and  
Princess Alix 11980

1888. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
Sibylla 5213; calved March, 1879; bred by James W. Barclay, M.P., Auchlossan, Lumphanan; sire Monarch 1182; dam Countess of Auchlossan 1555.

OFFSPRING

St. Anna 8768 and  
St. Anthony 5733.

1889. MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.  
St. Anna 8768; calved April 14, 1884; bred by exhibitor; sire Wedgewood 2409; dam Sibylla 5213.

OFFSPRING

St. Agnes 13839.  
St. Agatha 13838, and  
St. Andrew 7910.

1890. HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Abergeldie Mains, Crathie, Ballater.  
Waterside Pride B 9465; calved February 17, 1884; bred by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes; sire Kingmaker 1794; dam Waterside Pride 4823.

OFFSPRING

Pride of Abergeldie 14555  
Pride of Abergeldie 2nd 14556, and  
Pride of Abergeldie 3rd 15858.

1891. HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Abergeldie Mains, Crathie, Ballater.

Princess Irene 5057 ; calved April 6, 1882 ; bred by Her Majesty the Queen ; sire Prince Victor of Daugh 1865 ; dam Blossom 2nd of Westside 3951.

OFFSPRING

Princess Irene 2nd 15861, and  
Princess Irene 3rd 17456

(The prize for offspring ceased in 1891.)

1892 (Group prize).—HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

Miss Pretty 12313 ; calved April 30, 1886 ; bred by Colonel G. A. Ferguson of Pitfour ; sire Erroll 2723 ; dam Pretty Poll 2nd 5484. Pretty Peggy 17454, Princess Irene 3rd 17456, and Baron Aboyne 8087.

1893 (Group, comprising bull and three females).—SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Prince Inca 7844, Eurya 13708, Genista 15051, and Gentian of Ballindalloch 19258.

1894. (No show owing to visit of Highland Society.)

1895 (Group comprising bull, cow, two-year-old heifer, and one-year-old heifer).—SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Prince Inca 7844, Gerenda 19259, Eblana 20553, and Mantlet 21825.

1896 (Group).—SIR GEORGE MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., of Ballindalloch.

Eurotas of Ballindalloch 9962, Gerenda 19259, Georgia of Ballindalloch 21818, and Gardenia 22997.

1897 (Group).—THE EARL OF STRATHMORE, Glamis Castle, Glamis.

Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, Elena of Naughton 17774, Erica of Glamis 23568, and Ju-Ju of Glamis 24826.

1898 (Group).—PATRICK CHALMERS of Aldbar, Aldbar Castle, Brechin.

Annesley 13128, Annuity 4th 18926, Matilda 4th of Aldbar 23876, and Risca 25498.

1899 (Group to be competed for by Local Agricultural Associations).—Spey, Aven, and Fiddichside Farmer's Club.

Equestrian 9953, Legend 16518, and Erica Fairy 2nd 25504.

1900 (Group).—HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,  
Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

Juryman of Whitelumbs 16732, Princess Irene 6th  
22586, May of Abergeldie 25004, and Gem of Aber-  
geldie 27816.

1901. No group prize.

1902. (No show owing to visit of Highland Society.)

1903. WILLIAM WILSON, Coynachie, Gartly.

1904. JAMES BEDDIE, Banks, Strichen.

1905. GEORGE CRAN, Morlich, Glenkindie.

1906. JOHN R. FINDLAY of Aberlour, Aberlour House.

1907. JAMES BEDDIE, Banks, Strichen.

1908. (No Show owing to visit of the Highland and Agricultural  
Society.)

1909. JAMES BEDDIE, Banks, Strichen.

#### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

Reference is made elsewhere to the successes of the breed at the Battersea (1862) and Kilburn (1879) Exhibitions of the R.A.S.E. In 1889 prizes were given at the Jubilee show at Windsor, also at Doncaster in 1891. Since 1893 the breed has had classes every year at the meetings of R.A.S.E. The following is a list of the first prize bulls and cows:—

#### WINDSOR, 1889

Bull, CASH 4558, bred and exhibited by Lord Tweedmouth.

Cow, WATERSIDE MATILDA 2nd 6312, bred by John Law, Bridge of Alford, Alford, exhibited by George Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Alford (champion).

#### DONCASTER, 1891

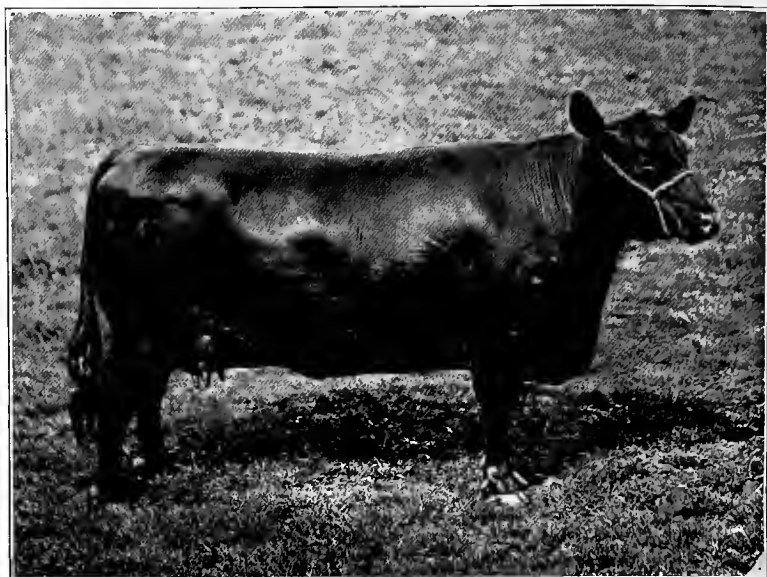
Bull, EPSOM 7507, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., exhibited by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull.

Cow, ST. AGNES 13839, bred and exhibited by Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aboyne.

#### CHESTER, 1893

Bull, PRINCE INCA 7844, bred and exhibited by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch.





*Photo by R. Stewart.]*

LEGEND, 16518.  
(COL. GEORGE SMITH GRANT.)



*Photo by F. Babbage.]*

EFFULGENT OF DANESFIELD, 28617.  
(MR. R. W. HUDSON.)

Cow, EQUALITY 11208, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull.

## CAMBRIDGE, 1894

Bull, GILDEROY 9208; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., exhibited by Fred Crisp, White House, New Southgate, London.

Cow, EURYA 13708, exhibited by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Abergeldie Mains, Crathie, Ballater.

## DARLINGTON, 1895

Bull, EQUESTRIAN 9953; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., exhibited by Colonel George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Ballindalloch (champion bull).

Cow, LEGEND 16518; bred and exhibited by Colonel George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, Ballindalloch (champion cow).

## LEICESTER, 1896

Bull, FAIRY KING, of Kirkbridge, 11662; bred and exhibited by J. W. Earle, Kirkbridge, Aldborough, Darlington.

Cow, RADIANT 19853; bred and exhibited by Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## MANCHESTER, 1897

Bull, FAIRY KING OF KIRKBRIDGE 11662, bred by John W. Earle, Kirkbridge, Aldborough, Darlington, exhibited by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis.

Cow, ROSE OF BENTON 19854, bred by Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, Northumberland, exhibited by William Nimmo, Castle Eden, County Durham.

## BIRMINGHAM, 1898

Bull, EDENHALL 12442, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., exhibited by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.

Cow, PRIDE OF KIRKURD 20522, bred by Sir T. D. Gibson, Carmichael, Bart., Castlecraig, Peebles-shire, exhibited by Charles W. Schroeter, Tedfold, Billingshurst, Sussex.



## MAIDSTONE, 1899

Bull, PROUD DUKE OF BALLINDALLOCH 12031, bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by the Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckingham.

Cow, ELENA OF NAUGHTON 2nd 21647, bred by Miss Morison Duncan, of Naughton, Dundee, exhibited by W. B. Greenfield, Haynes Park, Bedford.

## YORK, 1900

Bull, DIAZ 14272, bred by Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, Brechin, exhibited by W. Shaw Adamson of Careston, Careston Castle, Brechin.

Cow, ELITE OF BENTON 24772, bred and exhibited by Clement Stephenson, Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, Northumberland.

## CARDIFF, 1901

Bull, ELATE 16513, bred by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, exhibited by J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester.

Cow, PRIDE OF POWRIE 9th 26098, bred and exhibited by Thomas Smith, Powrie, Dundee.

## CARLISLE, 1902

Bull, ELATE 16513, bred by Arthur Egginton, South Ella, Hull, exhibited by J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester.

Cow, GEM OF ABERGELDIE 27816, bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, exhibited by His late Majesty the King, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater.

## PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1903

Bull, MARAMERE 18160, bred by A. M'Laren, Auchnaguie, Tullymet, Ballinluig, exhibited by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland (champion).

Cow, EFFULGENT OF DANESFIELD 28617, bred and exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Marlow.

## PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1904

Bull, KNIGHT OF DANESFIELD 20738, bred and exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield Park, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Cow, EFFULGENT OF DANESFIELD 28617, bred and exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield Park, Great Marlow, Bucks.

#### PARK ROYAL, LONDON, 1905

Bull, DANESFIELD JESTER 18949; bred and exhibited by R. W. Hudson, Danesfield Park, Great Marlow.

Cow, CORSKIE 4TH OF WYRLEY 24457; bred by L. A. Macpherson; exhibited by Mrs. Macpherson, Wyrley Grove, Pelsall.

#### DERBY, 1906

Bull, PRINCE FOREST 21106; bred by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; exhibited by Colonel George Smith Grant, Aucharachan, Glenlivet, Ballindalloch.

Cow, DARLING OF HAYNES 2nd 32047; bred and exhibited by W. B. Greenfield, Haynes Park, Bedford.

#### LINCOLN, 1907

Bull, IDELAMERE 22036; bred and exhibited by T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland.

Cow, JUANA ERICA 36285; bred by the Countess Dowager of Seafeld, Cullen House; exhibited by J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar (champion).

#### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 1908

Bull, EVERLASTING OF BALLINDALLOCH 24435, bred by the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, exhibited by D. M. MacRae of Stenhouse, Thornhill.

Cow, VELOXIA OF GLAMIS 36440, bred by the Earl of Strathmore, exhibited by Lord Allendale, Bywell Hall Stocksfield-on-Tyne.

#### GLOUCESTER, 1909

Bull, EVERWISE 24436, bred and exhibited by John Joseph Cridlan, Home Farm, Maisemore Park, Gloucester (champion).

Cow, VELOXIA OF GLAMIS 36440, bred by the Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Glamis, exhibited by Lord Allendale, Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne.

Heifer, JUANITA ERICA 42362, bred and exhibited by J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar (champion female).

## ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY

As noticed in the chapter on the Breed in Ireland, Aberdeen-Angus cattle have for many years formed a prominent feature of the live stock exhibitions in Ireland. Prizes are offered at leading shows. A detailed list of all these need not be given, but below will be found the names of winners of first prizes for bulls and cows at the shows of the Royal Dublin Society since 1893, as well as the awards of some of the challenge cups.

1893

Bull, GAY KNIGHT 8351 ; exhibited by Claude de Lacy, The Island, Waterford.

Cow, MARY 6TH OF BLESSINGTON 12783 ; exhibited by Robert D'Arcy Jameson, Delvin Lodge, Balbriggan, Co. Meath.

1894

Bull, GILDEROY 9208 ; exhibited by Fred Crisp, White House, New Southgate, London.

Cow, BLESSINGTON BEAUTY 12777 ; exhibited by Robert D. Jameson, Delvin Lodge, Balbriggan.

1895

Bull, MICK 3RD 10254 ; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen, Shanvaghey, Queen's County.

Cow, PRINCESS NAN 15440 ; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen, Shanvaghey, Queen's County.

Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MICK 3rd.

1896

Bull, MICK 3RD 10254 ; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen, Shanvaghey.

Cow, PRINCESS NAN 15440 ; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen, Shanvaghey.

The Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cups won by Mr. Owen's MICK 3RD, and the Earl of Longford's COUNTESS OF TULLYNALLY 21999.

1897

Bull, MICK 3RD 10254; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen.

Cow, COUNTESS OF TULLYNALLY 21999; exhibited by the Earl of Longford, Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, West Meath.

Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cups won by Mr. Owen's MICK 3RD, and the Earl of Longford's LAVENDER OF TULLYNALLY 4TH 24402.

1898

Bull, CAPTAIN LUCIUS 2ND 10691; exhibited by Robert D. Jameson.

Cow, BELLE OF TULLYNALLY 2ND 20709; exhibited by the Earl of Longford.

Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cups won by Lord Crofton's ERIN'S HOPE 11648, and Mr. E. M. Archdale's ISA OF CROCK-NA-CRIEVE 25056.

1899

Bull, BARON INCA 13160; exhibited by Edward Coey, Droagh, Larne, Co. Antrim.

Cow, CLIO OF ST. WOLSTAN'S 18912; exhibited by Major R. Claude Cane, St. Wolstan's Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

Owen Challenge Cup won by BARON INCA; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mrs. Cambridge Grubb's HALCYON OF KILLEATON 27007.

1900

Bull, BARON INCA 13160; exhibited by Edward Coey.

Cow, SHANVAGHEY NAN 2ND 22155; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. Coey's BARON INCA; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. Owen's SHANVAGHEY NAN 2ND.

1901

Bull, BARON INCA 13160; exhibited by Edward Coey.

Cow, MAY EMPRESS 24445; exhibited by Mrs. Cambridge Grubb, Killeaton House, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. Coey's BARON INCA;

Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MELIA MURDHER 30659.

## 1902

Bull, BEN GLOE 17504; exhibited by Alexander M'Laren, Auchnaguie, Perthshire.

Cow, MAY EMPRESS 24445; exhibited by Edward Coey. Queen Victoria Cup for best group won by Mr. Hum. Bland, Kilquade, Co. Wicklow; Owen Challenge Cup won by the Marquis of Waterford's CURRAGHMORE ABBESS 18939; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MELIA MURDHER 30659.

## 1903

Bull, JUST ROVER OF MORLICH 2ND 18000; exhibited by George R. Sharp, Bardrill, Perthshire.

Cow, MAY EMPRESS 24445; exhibited by Edward Coey. Owen Cup won by Lord Dunleath's DONALD OF GLEN-CREGAGH; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MELIA MURDHER 30659.

## 1904

Bull, JUMPER 2ND 14533; exhibited by R. G. Nash, Finnstown House, Lucan, Co. Dublin.

Cow, MELIA MURDHER 30659; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Sir Robert Anderson's JIM OF DELVIN 20691; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MELIA MURDHER.

## 1905

Bull, MARAMERE 18160; exhibited by the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., Curraghmore, Portlaw.

Cow, MELIA MURDHER 30659; exhibited by Arthur J. Owen.

Queen Victoria Cup for best group won by Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, Tubberdaly, Edenderry; Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. E. J. Beaumont Nesbitt's DISCORD OF TUBBERDALY 23029; and Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. A. J. Owen's MELIA MURDHER 30659.

## 1906

Bull PROUD FORESTER 19745; exhibited by Edward Coey.

Cow, JUANA ERICA 36285; exhibited by J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller's APRIL FOOL OF DRUMFAD 22866.

Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. Hum. Bland's BISCUIT 38563.

## 1907

Bull, APRIL FOOL OF DRUMFAD 22866; exhibited by James Coey, Ardeen, Larne, Co. Antrim.

Cow, JUANA ERICA 36285; exhibited by J. Ernest Kerr.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller's ELF KING OF DROAGH 21818; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by the Marquis of Waterford's GEM OF CURRAGHMORE 41390.

## 1908

Bull, ELF KING OF DROAGH 21818; exhibited by C. Dunbar-Buller, Woburn, Donaghadee, Co. Down.

Cow, VIVO 36875; exhibited by Hum. Bland, Kilquade, Greystones.

Queen Victoria Cup for best group won by Mr. Hum. Bland for QUAIN'T HOPE 27435, POPE OF KILQUADE 27301, and EXHAUST 25622; Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller's ELF KING OF DROAGH 21818; Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. Hum. Bland's VIVO 36875.

## 1909

Bull, ELF KING OF DROAGH 21818; exhibited by C. Dunbar-Buller.

Cow, VIVO 36875; exhibited by Hum. Bland, Blandsfort, Abbeyleix.

Owen Challenge Cup won by Mr. C. Dunbar-Buller's ELF KING OF DROAGH 21818. Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association's Challenge Cup won by Mr. Hum. Bland's VIVO 36875.

## THE BREED AT BRITISH FAT STOCK SHOWS

The following note as to the successes of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at fat stock shows was written for the first edition of this work by the late Mr. William Macdonald in 1881:—

“In the leading national Fat Shows, as well as in breeding stock Exhibitions, Scottish breeders and feeders of polled cattle have during the last twenty years done much to bring their cherished variety into popular favour. In 1867 the late Mr. M'Combie occasioned no little sensation by the exhibition of his ponderous four-year-old ox Black Prince, who carried the championship at Birmingham and Smithfield, and from whose sirloin the Royal baron of beef for Christmas Day was cut. The extraordinary scale, wealth of flesh, and symmetry of that noble bullock showed the public what with time and care the polls could be brought to. More important features and qualities in the breed had, however, still to be demonstrated. An impression got abroad that the polls were slow maturers. In 1872 that erroneous idea was somewhat rudely shaken by the fact that the late Mr. M'Combie carried the Birmingham championship with a three-year and some months old polled ox, bred at Tullochallum, Dufftown; and that Mr. Bruce, Burnside, Fochabers, secured the Smithfield 'blue ribbon' with a polled ox of the same age, bred at Achlochrach, Dufftown—five miles distant from the birthplace of the Birmingham champion. The Tillyfour ox was level and nice, but not so firm under the hand as could be desired. Indeed, he was a lucky winner. The Burnside bullock was riper, displaying more length, a grand back, but a rather light underline. The judging struggle, which eventuated in his favour at Islington in December, 1872, was the most protracted and exciting that I have yet witnessed. It lasted over an hour and a half, and after all the ordinary set of judges could not finish it. Their breed partisanship apparently brought them to a deadlock. Three fresh men were chosen, and in a short time they gave the fiat in favour of the Scot.

“Now and again since the polls have had a nibble at the 'big things' in the fat shows, but the crowning effort up to that date as regards both polled superiority and early maturity was left to Mr. Walker, Altyre, factor for Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart. Mr. Walker accomplished the task in December, 1881, when with a pair of polls little more than two and a half years old he carried the special prizes as best male and female at Smithfield; while for the 100 guinea

champion plate the contest ultimately lay solely between these two beautiful animals, the heifer having been at last preferred. That unexampled performance in the Smithfield show history redounded to Mr. Walker's credit, and also to the credit of the early maturing and splendid flesh-forming properties of the polled breed."

In more detail with reference to the achievements of the breed at Fat Stock shows in Great Britain, Mr. James R. Barclay writes as follows:—

The history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Fat Stock shows of Britain is so fruitful in achievement, that only its outstanding characteristics can be noted here. To tell in full the doings of the breed in the various Fat Stock shows of Britain, would of itself require a bulky volume. It is proposed, therefore, to deal only with the leading shows with any attempt at detail, believing that there will thus be best brought out the merits of the breed when placed in competition with the best products of the other varieties of cattle cultivated in Britain for beef purposes.

The principal Fat Stock show of Scotland is that held at Edinburgh. It is only thirteen years since it was started on its present basis, and we may deal with the shows held during that period. What we have to say may be prefaced by this remark, that the Scottish National Fat Stock show provides a medium in a very special manner for testing the various merits of the four beef races of cattle principally kept in the country—the Scottish type of Shorthorn, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloway, and the Highlander, with, of course, crosses of these breeds.

At the first show in 1897, the female championship was won by an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, bred by Mr. Lawson, Scotsmill, Alford, and exhibited by Lord Rosebery, while the reserve female champion was another Aberdeen-Angus heifer, shown by Mr. Gordon, Culisse. Lord Rosebery's heifer also won the grand championship of the show.

At the show in 1898, Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh, with a blue-black heifer by an Aberdeen-Angus sire, won the female championship, and also the grand championship of the show, Mr. George Bruce, Tochineal, being reserve in both cases with a heifer of Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn breeding.

At the third show in 1899, Lord Rosebery, Dalmeny, showed the best cross-bred animal in a blue-grey heifer by an Aberdeen-Angus bull, while Mr. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, was reserve with a blue-grey two-year-old ox, also by an Aberdeen-Angus sire. These also won the special prizes as the best heifer and the best steer respectively in the show,



and they also stood first and second for the grand championship of the show, that honour being won by the heifer from Dalmeny. The special for the best yearling of any breed or sex was won by Mr. MacWilliam, Stoneytown, Banffshire, with an Aberdeen-Angus steer bred by Mr. Grant, Balnalon, Ballindalloch.

The fourth show of the Scottish National Fat Stock Cattle Club had a rather striking parallel in the first International Fat Stock show at Chicago. The point of similarity was not that both shows produced an Aberdeen-Angus champion, but that both these champions should be yearling steers—a remarkable tribute to the early maturing qualifications of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. At Chicago, it was, as already mentioned, that noted Aberdeen-Angus breeder and feeder, Mr. Pierce, who produced *Advance*, the champion there. At Edinburgh, it was Mr. George Bruce, Tochineal, who was one of the most skilful feeders of cattle in Scotland, and a fellow-traveller, as has been seen, with Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, and Mr. William M'Combie, Tillyfour, to the Paris International, in the early days when the breed was being brought into prominence by its show-yard victories. Mr. Bruce's steer was *Cock of the North*, a pure Aberdeen-Angus bred by Mr. Hunter, Dipple, Fochabers. At the Edinburgh show and at the London show the following week, this marvellous young steer, which at twenty-two months old weighed 1588 lbs., had a very successful career, winning in prizes a sum of £300, while he sold at £100, making his total earnings at the two shows £400. Reserve to Mr. Bruce's steer for the grand championship was another pure Aberdeen-Angus, a two-year-old heifer shown by the Earl of Rosebery, the breed thus being grand and reserve champion.

At the 1901 show, the best steer of any breed or age was a two-year-old cross, scaling only half a cwt. under the ton, and by an Aberdeen-Angus sire, shown by Mr. Fletcher. The champion yearling of the show was a pure Aberdeen-Angus ox exhibited by Mr. George Bruce, while for the champion female, Lord Rosebery was reserve with an Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The steer shown by Mr. Fletcher was grand champion of the show.

In 1902, Mr. George Bruce won the female championship with the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, *Effie* of Tochineal, and reserve to her was a two-year-old heifer, also of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, shown by Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh. The supreme champion was a Shorthorn, but Mr. Bruce's heifer was reserve, and an Aberdeen-Angus steer, also shown by him,

had the yearling championship, the reserve being a blue-grey Aberdeen-Angus cross from Rosehaugh.

At the 1903 show, the best cross was a two-year-old steer from Rosehaugh, by an Aberdeen-Angus bull, and he also won the championship as the best steer, and the grand championship of the show.

In 1904, Mr. Steuart-Menzies of Arndilly, Banffshire, won the female championship and the grand championship of the show with a two-year-old polled cross heifer, and the best yearling was a black polled cross Aberdeen-Angus heifer shown by Mr. Sim, Laurencekirk.

At the show held in 1905, Mr. Arnot, Mains of Edzell, Forfar, showed the best steer in a blue-grey combining Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn blood, while this steer stood reserve to Colonel M'Inroy's grand champion of the show, a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The best yearling was a polled cross, and the reserve yearling an Aberdeen-Angus ox, both shown by Mr. Turner, Cairnton, Banff. At the show in 1906, the champion cross and the reserve champion cross were by Aberdeen-Angus sires, while the best heifer, as also the champion animal of the show, was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer belonging to the Earl of Rosebery. At the show held in 1907, the best steer was sired by a bull of the breed, while Colonel M'Inroy, C. B., of The Burn, was reserve with a yearling Aberdeen-Angus steer. The best female was also by an Aberdeen-Angus sire, while the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., was reserve with Evie of Ballindalloch—the last occasion upon which Sir George appeared in the list of exhibitors. The heifer was also champion of the show. In 1908 the championship went to a yearling heifer out of an Aberdeen-Angus cow, and by a Shorthorn bull, and an Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer was reserve. The best steer in the show was Colonel M'Inroy's yearling Aberdeen-Angus, while the best heifer was Mr. Arnot's blue-grey yearling out of an Aberdeen-Angus dam. In 1909 there were thirty-eight entries of cross-bred cattle, of which thirty-two were of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn breeding, including the whole of the animals gaining prizes. The reserve for the best steer in the show was a black polled two-year-old shown by Mr. Findlater, Jerviswood Mains, Lanark, and bred three parts to Aberdeen-Angus blood. The Earl of Rosebery with his two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer Esmeralda of Dalmeny 5th won the female championship, and Sir John R. Gladstone was reserve with a two-year-old heifer by an Aberdeen-Angus sire, and out of an Aberdeen-Angus cross dam. Then

the supreme championship of the show over all breeds went to the Earl of Rosebery's Aberdeen-Angus heifer.

Thus there is told in a few brief sentences the story of the leading Fat Stock show of Scotland. It is short, but it must be admitted it is eloquent of the victories of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, for of the thirteen shows, the grand championship has on five occasions gone to pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, once to a pure-bred Shorthorn, and seven times to animals by Aberdeen-Angus bulls, and showing polled characteristics.

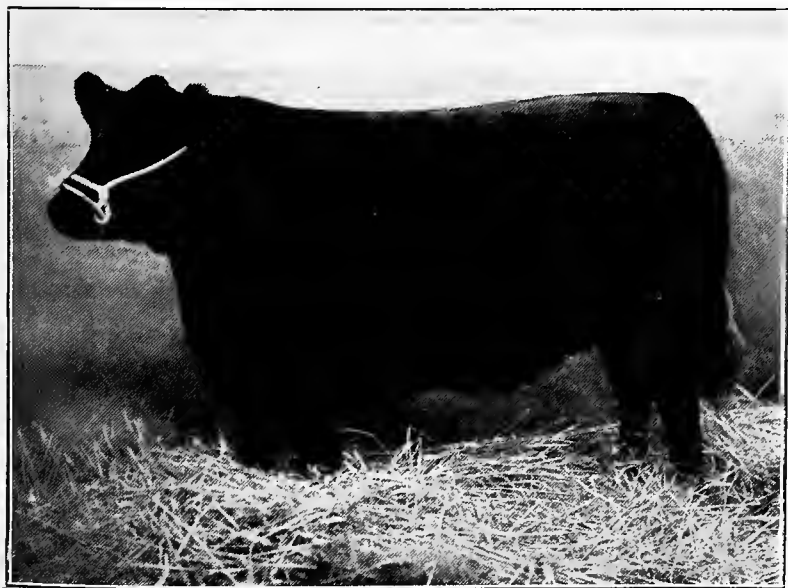
One other show in Scotland may be dealt with in detail, namely that held in Aberdeen. A peculiar interest attaches to an examination of the results of the Aberdeen Fat Stock Club. It is only by comparing one breed with another that the true history of any race of cattle, and the exact position to which it has attained, can be comprehended, and on few bases could a fairer comparison be made than on that provided by the Aberdeen show, held as it is in the homeland of the premier Scottish race of cattle, the Aberdeen-Angus, and its rival in beef production, the Aberdeenshire Shorthorn. When the results of this show are studied, it is simply the case that the Shorthorns are not in it; and that year after year has seen a fresh vindication of the superior beefing qualities of the Aberdeen-Angus.

The Aberdeen Fat Stock show is of recent institution, and it differs from Edinburgh, Birmingham and Smithfield, the other shows dealt with, in this important respect, that the animals exhibited at it are of a standard below what appears at these more important shows. They represent the best type of the ordinary commercial cattle reared in the north-east of Scotland, being for the most part specially finished by the feeders for the great market held in London at Christmas.

The story of this show is very short, but it too is eloquent in the lessons it provides in regard to the race of cattle under review. The first show was held in 1903, and on that occasion the three principal awards of the meeting went to Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The best animal was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer; the best animal for butcher's purposes was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and the best ox in the show was an Aberdeen-Angus. Nor at the second show were the representatives of the breed less successful—indeed they were even more so. Again the best ox and the best butcher's animal were of the "black but comely" race. The grand champion of the show was a yearling heifer shown by Colonel M'Inroy, of The Burn (which the following year stood at the



SCOTTISH QUEEN.  
(THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.)



*Photo by F. Babbage.]*

HER MAJESTY 5TH OF CULLEN, 41169.  
(THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF SEAFIELD.)



head of all breeds and ages at the London Smithfield Show), while His late Majesty the King showed reserve grand champion in a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer. Then at the show held in December, 1905, the Countess of Seafield, Cullen House, Banffshire, showed the champion animal in a yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifer, while Mr. Duff, of Drummuir, Banffshire, was reserve with a blue-grey polled heifer. The best heifer for butcher's purposes was an Aberdeen-Angus, and the best ox for butcher's purposes was a yearling Aberdeen-Angus. At the show in 1906, the best heifer (a yearling shown by the Countess of Seafield, which was also champion of the show), the best ox, the best bull and the best cow were all of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, while at the fifth show, that held in December, 1907, the championship was won by a two-year old Aberdeen-Angus heifer, shown by Mr. Alex. Strachan, Wester Fowlis, Alford, while black polled crosses carried off the whole of the other leading prizes. In 1908, the championship was won by the two-year old Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Myrtle of Fasque, the property of Sir John Gladstone, while in 1909, Mr. Alexander Strachan won the championship with a red polled cross-bred heifer of Mr. Reid's breeding. Hence the story of the Aberdeen shows is wholly and conclusively in favour of the claim the votaries of the breed maintain, namely, that alike on their native heath, on the ranges of America, the station lands of Australia, and the estancias of Argentina, Aberdeen-Angus cattle as beef-producers have no equals.

Mr. M'Combie has put it on record that he was the first Scotch exhibitor at Birmingham, and there were few years in which he did not carry off some of the leading awards. His first appearance in the prize-list was in 1859, when he won the £10 prize for the best Scots ox, an honour which he repeated in 1860, and in 1861, when he also won the grand championship of the yard. In 1863 he again showed the best Scot: in 1867 the championship went to Black Prince: and again in 1872 a Tillyfour exhibit carried off the grand championship of the show. For many years, Birmingham held a position among the British Fat Stock shows second only to the Smithfield Show in London, so far as Scottish exhibitors were concerned. With the institution, however, of the Scottish National Fat Stock Club in 1897, together with the fact that both the Birmingham and Scottish National Show at Edinburgh are held in the same week—namely, that previous to Smithfield—Scottish exhibitors naturally patronised the Scottish Show, with the consequence that since 1897, many of the best cattle that would otherwise have been

shown at Birmingham, were kept for the home show at Edinburgh. This, of course, would tell somewhat against the appearance such a purely Scottish race of cattle as the Aberdeen-Angus would make at Birmingham, and leave the work of maintaining the prestige of the breed at that show more in the hands of the English breeders. It is but right that this fact should be kept in mind when the results of the show are being considered, but even in the absence of most of the Scottish breeders the Aberdeen-Angus breed has continued to take a conspicuous place in the leading awards at Birmingham. It is the case, indeed, that in the course of the last twenty-nine shows, there have only been four occasions upon which pure-bred or cross Aberdeen-Angus animals have not been either champion of the show, or reserve champion. Such an achievement is nothing short of marvellous.

The review of the Birmingham shows for the past twenty-nine years indicates that Hereford champions were found both in 1881 and 1882. In 1883 there was an Aberdeen-Angus champion, while in 1884 the champion was a cross by an Aberdeen-Angus bull. In 1885 the champion was a polled Aberdeen-Angus cross; in 1886 it was a polled cross ox, bred by Mr. Forbes, Auchmore, Banffshire, and shown by Mr. Owen C. Wallis, Bradley Hall; in 1887 and 1888 a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus; in 1889 a Shorthorn with a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus reserve; in 1890 a Shorthorn; in 1891 a pure Aberdeen-Angus; in 1892 a polled cross Aberdeen-Angus; in 1893 and 1894 pure Aberdeen-Angus; in 1895 a cross Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn; in 1896 a pure Aberdeen-Angus; in 1897 a Galloway Shorthorn cross, and a pure Aberdeen-Angus reserve; in 1898 a pure Aberdeen-Angus; in 1899 a Hereford, with black Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross reserve; in 1900 a Shorthorn; in 1901 and 1902 a pure Aberdeen-Angus; in 1903 a Hereford, with pure Aberdeen-Angus reserve; in 1904 a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross; in 1905 a Hereford; in 1906 a Shorthorn, with an Aberdeen-Angus Dexter cross reserve; and in 1907 a Hereford, with a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus cross reserve. In 1908 the champion was the Countess Dowager of Seafield's Aberdeen-Angus heifer Her Majesty 5th of Cullen, and in 1909 Sir Richard Cooper's Aberdeen-Angus steer Pan of The Burn, bred by Col. M'Inroy. In addition to these prizes the breed has invariably furnished the winner of the special prize for the best Scot, while the large proportion of the winners of the butcher's prizes have been of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

Dealing, however, only with the championship of the show

during the last twenty-nine years, it is found that the Aberdeen-Angus breed has furnished the champion winner on twelve occasions; Herefords on six occasions; Shorthorns on four occasions; crosses having either an Aberdeen-Angus sire or dam, and showing the characteristics of the breed, on six occasions, and Galloway Shorthorn cross once. In other words, the Aberdeen-Angus breed has produced more championship winners during these years at Birmingham than all the other pure breeds combined.

The principal test, however, is that supplied by the verdict of the Smithfield Club show in London, the competitions at which are taken part in by all varieties of beef cattle reared in the British Isles, namely, Devons, South Devons, Herefords, Shorthorns, Sussex, Red Polled, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Welsh, Highland, Cross-breeds, and Kerry and Dexter. It has already been mentioned that it was not until 1867 that Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour first took top honours at the show with an Aberdeen-Angus animal, this being his famous steer Black Prince. The first mention of an Aberdeen-Angus female gaining the championship of her sex was in 1871, when Mr. James Bruce, Burnside, Fochabers, won with a three-year-old heifer bred by Mr. Alex. Paterson, Mains of Mulben, Banffshire. It is a rather curious coincidence that the very next year Mr. Bruce showed the champion in a three-year-old Aberdeen-Angus steer bred by Mr. John Macpherson, Achlochrach, Banffshire, who, after the death of Mr. Paterson some years later, became tenant of the farm of Mains of Mulben, which has been so long and so honourably associated with Aberdeen-Angus breeding.

One of the most notable victories of the breed, and a victory equalled by few, if any, breeds, was won in 1881, when Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre, Morayshire, showed both the champion steer and the champion female, both being two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus animals. In the competition for the champion, the one was placed first and the other reserve, so that they were not only sex champions, but champion and reserve champion over the whole show. Again in 1887, Sir W. Gordon Cumming, through his energetic and enterprising manager, Mr. Robert Walker, showed the champion steer; and in 1901, and again in 1903, the best steers in the show were Aberdeen-Angus shown by Mr. Cridlan, Maisemore Park, Gloucester. Counting since 1862, when the cup for the best steer was instituted, up to 1909, it will be found that it has been won seven times by Aberdeen-Angus steers, and on five occasions by steers having Aberdeen-Angus blood either through the sire or the dam.

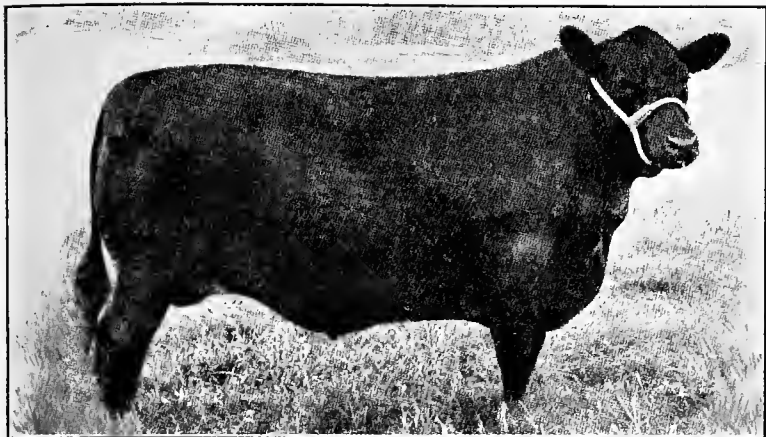


It has, however, been with females that Aberdeen-Angus breeders have been most successful. Following Sir William Gordon Cumming in the capture of this prize, came in 1884 Mr. John Strachan, Mains of Montcoffer, Banff; while in 1885 the female championship was won by Dr. Clement Stephenson, who won it again in 1887, with an animal bred by Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, Ballindalloch, and again in 1889 and 1894, the winner on the latter occasion carrying off, as the result of her appearance at Birmingham and London, prizes to the value of £660. In 1893 it was won by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Ross-shire; in 1896, in 1898, 1901, and 1902 by Lord Strathmore; in 1897 by Lord Rosebery with a heifer bred by Mr. Lawson, Alford, and in 1906 and 1907 with home-bred heifers; while in 1905 it was won by Colonel M'Inroy, C.B., of The Burn, a breeder of long standing in the old Angus country. Since 1888, the first time a cross-bred animal won the female championship since its institution, the cup has been won five times by crosses having for sire or dam an Aberdeen-Angus animal. Since 1871, when Mr. Bruce first won the female championship with his Mulben-bred heifer, up to the latest show, the cup for the best female over all breeds has gone to Aberdeen-Angus animals upon eighteen occasions out of the thirty-nine shows.

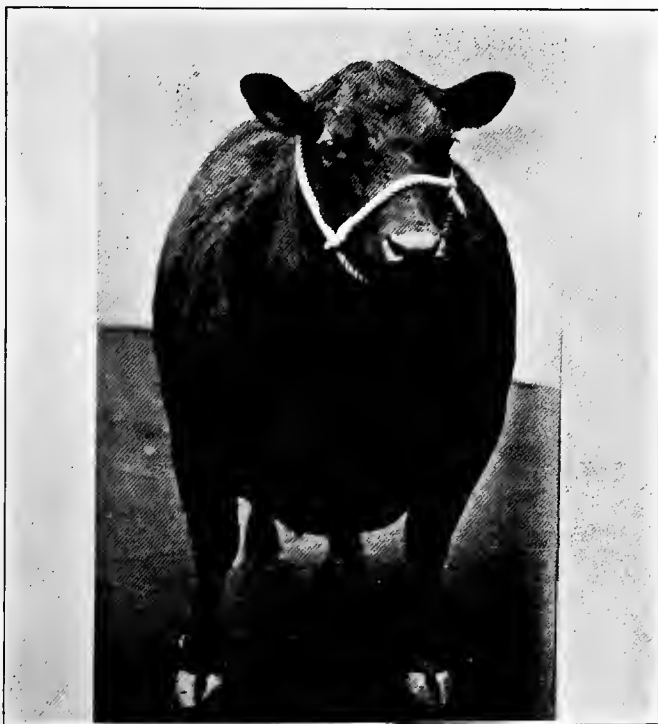
Turning next to the championship of the show, the following result is found subsequent to the Altyre victory in 1881:—

| YEAR. | WINNER. |                              |     | NAME OF ANIMAL.           |
|-------|---------|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1885  | ...     | Clement Stephenson           | ... | Luxury                    |
| 1887  | ...     | " "                          | ... | Young Bellona             |
| 1893  | ...     | J. D. Fletcher               | ... | Pride of the Highlands    |
| 1894  | ...     | Clement Stephenson           | ... | Benton Bride              |
| 1896  | ...     | Lord Strathmore              | ... | Minx                      |
| 1898  | ...     | " "                          | ... | Ju Ju                     |
| 1901  | ...     | " "                          | ... | Brunhilde                 |
| 1902  | ...     | " "                          | ... | Layia                     |
| 1905  | ...     | Col. M'Inroy                 | ... | Burn Bellona              |
| 1908  | ...     | Countess Dowager of Seafield | ... | Her Majesty 5th of Cullen |
| 1909  | ...     | Sir R. P. Cooper             | ... | Pan of The Burn           |

This gives thirteen Aberdeen-Angus champions during the last thirty-eight years, counting from Mr. Bruce's victory in 1872. It is well, however, to keep in mind that the breed in the earlier years dealt with was in its infancy, and could be found in very few hands. It was only in 1880 that the first meeting of the Polled Cattle Society was held, while up to 1884 the Aberdeen-Angus cattle were shown at the Smithfield shows along with the Highland and Galloway cattle under the vague designation of "Scotch Breeds." From 1884 to 1891 Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle were shown



TWIN BEN.  
(MR. JOHN H. BRIDGES.)



BENTON BRIDE, 19843.  
(DR. CLEMENT STEPHENSON.)



together, and if we count from 1891—the first year in which the breed was provided with separate classes—it will be seen that nine out of the nineteen champions have been of the Aberdeen-Angus breed—no mean record when it is recalled that the honour is contested by the representatives of twelve different breeds of cattle. As, however, there has never been a pure-bred Galloway champion at Smithfield, the figures may be reckoned from 1884, and the result shows that the steer championship has been won by Aberdeen-Angus three times, the female champion fourteen times, and the grand champion of the show nine times.

The breed was so successful at the Smithfield Club Show of 1909 that a fuller note of its victories may be added. One of the objects of the show is the encouragement of early maturity, and the fact that a heifer by an Aberdeen-Angus sire won the cup for the best animal under two years of age proclaimed the superiority of the breed in the matter of early ripening for the block. In the competition for the best steer, the breed won a double triumph, a two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus carrying off that enviable honour, while another two-year-old steer shown by Mr. Hudson, Danesfield, and bred by Mr. Green, Ruthrie, stood reserve. Though only second in its own class, it was good enough to beat the representatives of all the other breeds. For the best heifer there was selected Mr. Hudson's three-parts Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and the Earl of Rosebery's two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer was reserve. In the grand championship of the show Sir Richard Cooper's Aberdeen-Angus steer, bred by Colonel M'Inroy, the breeder also of the Smithfield champion of 1905, was declared to be the best fat beast in the British Isles, and reserve to him was placed Mr. Hudson's heifer, which showed three parts of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. This animal also won the cup for the best animal bred by exhibitor, and the two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus from Dalmeny was reserve. At no previous show has any breed established such a record. Then it may be added that of the thirty-seven entries in the cross classes Aberdeen-Angus breeding appeared in thirty-two cases, and Shorthorn in twenty-five cases, other breeds represented being Galloways, Devons, Sussex, and Jerseys, while of the prize-winning animals in all the four classes there was only one in which Aberdeen-Angus breeding was not represented. In the carcass competition crosses of the breed were very successful. In the yearling steer class Sir Walter Gilbey was first with the carcass of a steer out of an Aberdeen-Angus dam, which also won the championship of the section.

As showing the properties of the breed, both as regards crossing and early maturity, it may be stated that in 1899 a championship was instituted for the best yearling of any breed. During the shows that have passed since then, that honour has been won on nearly every occasion by crosses combining Aberdeen-Angus blood with either Dexters or Shorthorns, a proof of the averment—which is further strengthened by the breeding of the animals winning in the carcase competition—that the Aberdeen-Angus is an improver, no matter with what breed it is mated.

The carcase competitions instituted in connection with the Smithfield Club shows in 1895 have brought out valuable proofs of the superiority of Aberdeen-Angus cattle as beef producers. For the first few years the classes provided were for yearling and two-year-old steers, and later on a class was added for two-year-old heifers. The tests, however, were not taken part in by the Aberdeen-Angus breeders to any great extent for the first few years of their existence. In 1896, Mr. Fletcher was first and third for yearlings, the former being an Aberdeen-Angus and the latter a steer by an Aberdeen-Angus sire and out of a Shorthorn-Ayrshire-cross dam. In 1897, there was only one Aberdeen-Angus entry out of all the twenty-three head, and in 1898 Aberdeen-Angus breeders were again content to rest on the laurels that were being won in the live stock department of the show by the products of the Glamis herd. The importance of the carcase competitions, however, began to be better realised, and subsequent years saw a much better representation of the breed. In 1899, in the class for yearling steers, an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross was first, and in the two-year-old class, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria was first with an Aberdeen-Angus steer which also won the championship, and killed at 68 per cent. of dead to live weight. Again, in 1900, the champion carcase was that of an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross yearling, while in the class for two-year-old steers, the Queen was first as also in the class for females, both with Aberdeen-Angus animals from her herd of the breed at Abergeldie. The third prize among heifers went to an Aberdeen-Angus-Sussex cross. In 1901 a Welsh steer was first among the yearlings, while an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross was second. In the class for two-year-olds His late Majesty the King was first with an Aberdeen-Angus which was also reserve champion, while an Aberdeen-Angus-Short-horn cross was second. In the heifer class, the late King was first and champion. At the show in 1902, the first-prize yearling steer was a Shorthorn-Galloway cross, a pure

Aberdeen-Angus was second, and Aberdeen-Angus crosses from Shorthorn and Hereford dams were third and fourth. For two-year olds a Welsh was first; the late King was second with an Aberdeen-Angus; an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross was third; and an Aberdeen-Angus-Kerry cross fourth. For heifers, the late King was first and Lord Rosebery second, both with Aberdeen-Angus, while an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross was third. The champion carcase was that of the late King's heifer, which gave 68 per cent. of a return, while Lord Rosebery was reserve champion with his second-prize Aberdeen-Angus heifer. In 1903, the reserve championship went to an Aberdeen-Angus cross, while in 1904 an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross was champion, and an Aberdeen-Angus reserve champion, four out of the eight prize-winners in the various classes being pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, while the others were all crosses containing Aberdeen-Angus blood. At the show in 1905, the champion carcase was an Aberdeen-Angus cross two-year-old heifer, shown by Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh, whose yearling steer of the same breed was champion in the carcase classes in 1907, while in 1906 the awards went principally to Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn crosses. The champion carcase of 1908 was that of a yearling steer shown by Mr. Nash, Ireland, being by an Aberdeen-Angus sire and out of a Dexter cow. In 1909, the champion in the carcase classes was a steer from an Aberdeen-Angus dam exhibited by Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., and bred in Ireland. Such a preponderance of Aberdeen-Angus blood in the prize-winners over a series of years, provides ample testimony to the fact that in the production of the best quality of beef the Aberdeen-Angus blood must be largely represented.

The history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at British Fat Stock shows is a record which we make bold to say defies comparison by any other breed, and when read alongside the accounts which are given of the fortunes of the breed at the American Fat Stock shows, and at similar gatherings in other countries, it constitutes a tribute unexampled in brilliance and unequalled in eloquence as to the superiority of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in the realm of beef production.

#### AT FRENCH EXHIBITIONS

In France the polled cattle of the North-East of Scotland have on four notable occasions displayed their superiority over most other breeds—at the International Exhibitions at

Paris in 1856, 1862, and 1878, and at Poissy in 1857. In reference to the Exhibitions of 1856 and 1857, the authors were favoured with some very useful notes from the able and facile pen of M. F. R. de la Trehonnais, the well-known agricultural authority, who, by his valuable work, entitled "Revue Agricole de l'Angleterre," and by other means, did much to make his countrymen acquainted with agricultural progress in the British Isles, more particularly in regard to live stock matters. At the first International Exhibition at Paris in 1855, no polled cattle were shown from this country, but one bull of the Aberdeen or Angus breed was exhibited by Mons. Dutrone, who was for many years an energetic advocate of polled cattle, and who never lost an opportunity of extolling the virtues of the northern Scotch polls. The bull he exhibited in 1855, which was awarded a premium, was Monk 149, bred by Sir James Carnegie, got by Balnamoon 36, and out of Meg 708.

The Exhibition of 1856 was carried out on a liberal scale. In regard to it M. Trehonnais said:—"It was a happy thought, for in my long recollection of similar agricultural gatherings, both in England and abroad, I do not remember anything more splendid and successful than the great International Exhibition of 1856. It was held beneath the glass roof of that marvellous palace of industry erected in the most beautiful public gardens in the world, those in the Champs Elysees. On that occasion the Aberdeen or Angus breed appeared in all its excellence and splendour. That great champion, the late Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour, came forward with a lot of such perfection, as that I doubt whether those he brought out in the last International Exhibition in 1878 were of equal merit. Certainly the last lot did not surpass the former, and I well remember the laudatory and wondering remarks of foreign visitors when passing round the stalls where the stately masses of the polled cattle were drawn in a black and imposing array, even and level, as if the chisel of the sculptor had been plied over their grand fleshy frames. It is sufficient to name the exhibitors to give an idea of the excellent and complete representation of the breed. In the front rank, as remarked above, was Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour. Then came Mr. Hugh Watson of Keillor; the Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle; Mr. John Collier, Panlathie, Forfarshire; Mr. James Stewart, Aberdeen; Mr. Allan Pollok, Ireland; Mr. Robert Walker, Portlethen Mains, Aberdeen; Mr. R. Wardlaw Ramsay; Mr. Thomas Carnegie of Craigo; Mr. J. Anderson of Gillespie; Mr. James Beattie; Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch; Lord Talbot de

Malahide; the Executors of the late Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch; Mr. A. Bowie, Mains of Kelly; Mr. John Hutchison; and last, but not least, His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, who showed some very fine Galloways."

The muster of polled cattle, including a few Galloways, at the 1856 Exhibition numbered no fewer than thirty-nine animals—thirteen males and twenty-six females. In the bull class Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour won the first prize—a gold medal and 900 francs—with Hanton 228; Mr. Robert Walker, Portlethen, the second prize—a silver medal and 700 francs—with Marquis 212; Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, Forfarshire, the third prize—a bronze medal and 600 francs—with Strathmore 5; Mr. James Beattie, Dumfries, the fourth prize—a bronze medal and 500 francs—most likely with a Galloway bull; the Earl of Southesk the fifth prize—a bronze medal and 400 francs—with Cupbearer 59; and Mr. James Stewart, Aberdeen, the sixth prize—a bronze medal and 300 francs. Commendations (bronze medals) were awarded as follows: Very high commendation to Mr. R. Walker, for Raglan 208; the second commendation to Mr. John Collier, Panlathie; the third commendation to Mr. R. Wardlaw Ramsay, Whitehill, near Edinburgh; the fourth commendation to Mr. John Anderson of Gillespie; the fifth commendation to Mons. Dutrone of Trousseauville, near Dives, Calvados, France, for the bull Monk, already referred to. It is thus seen that of the thirteen bulls exhibited no fewer than eleven received official recognition of their merit. Mr. Hugh Watson's third-prize bull Strathmore 5 was sold to the Emperor Napoleon for 50 guineas. Mr. R. Walker's bull Raglan 208 was actually placed third in the order of merit, but as, by the rules of the exhibition, each exhibitor could take only one money prize in each class, this fine bull had to pass down to the position of the animal most highly commended.

In the female class, the first prize—a gold medal and 600 francs—was awarded to Mr. M'Combie for Charlotte 203; the second prize—a silver medal and 500 francs—to the Earl of Southesk for Dora 333; the third prize—a bronze medal and 400 francs—to Mr. John Collier; the fourth prize—a bronze medal and 350 francs—to Mr. R. Walker for Daisy 261; the fifth prize—a bronze medal and 300 francs—to Mr. A. Bowie, Mains of Kelly; the sixth prize—a bronze medal and 250 francs—to Lord Talbot de Malahide; and the seventh prize—a bronze medal and 200 francs—to the Executors of the late Mr. Scott, Balwyllo. The commendations (bronze medals) were awarded to the following exhibitors in the order given—viz. to Mr. M'Combie



for Bloomer 201 and for two other cows; to Lord Southesk; to Mr. James Beattie, Dumfries; the Executors of the late Mr. R. Scott; Mr. A. Bowie; and Mr. James Stewart. Mr. M'Combie's beautiful cow Bloomer 201 stood second in order of merit in the class, but for the reason already explained could not carry off a money prize. On the recommendation of the judges, a special gold medal was awarded to Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for the *tout ensemble* of his collection of polls.

The judges, in their official report on the polled cattle at the Exhibition in 1856, wrote: "The hornless breed, hitherto little known out of England, must have drawn attention in more than one respect. The specimens brought to our notice possessed in fact the following characteristic points: perfect homogeneity of race, beauty, richness, and regularity of form, softness of skin, mellowness in handling, the whole united to a muscular system sufficiently developed. They presented, besides, a considerable mass of flesh supported by a comparatively small volume of bone. We are aware, besides, that that breed joined sobriety to a great aptitude to fatten, and that it supplies the butcher's stall with beef of much esteemed quality; that it produces milk in satisfactory quantity, is of sweet temper, and is also endowed with prolific qualities." Special mention is made in the report of the fine animals shown by Mr. M'Combie, Mr. R. Walker, the Earl of Southesk, and others, and this interesting official document concludes by "demanding" a "grand gold medal for Mr. William M'Combie as a testimony of particular distinction."

The Exhibition of 1856 was confined to breeding stock, and the French Government, encouraged by its success, resolved to hold at Poissy in 1857 an International Exhibition of fat stock. Prizes were offered for polled cattle in two classes—one for oxen above three years and another for bullocks under that age. In the latter class there were eight oxen, nearly all of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Four belonged to the late Mr. William M'Combie, of Tillyfour—one was 33 months old, and weighed (live weight) 17 cwt. and 1 quarter; another, 34 months, and weighed 17 cwt.; another, 34 months, and weighed 15 cwt.; and another, age not stated, weighing 18 cwt. In this class Mr. M'Combie won the first prize—a gold medal and 1500 francs—as well as the third prize—consisting of a bronze medal and 1000 francs; the second prize—a silver medal and 1200 francs—going to Mr. James Stewart, Aberdeen, for a 35 months old bullock, weighing 15 cwts. The other exhibitors in the young class

were Mr. William Heath, Norfolk, and Mr. J. Knowles, Aberdeen. In the class for oxen over three years old, there were four entries. Here Mr. William M'Combie, of Tillyfour, showed two splendid oxen—one 53 months old, and weighing no less than 25 cwt., and the other 48 months old, and weighing 21 cwt. For these two he obtained the first and second premiums, the first consisting of a gold medal and 1200 francs, and the second of a silver medal and 1000 francs. The third prize—a bronze medal and 900 francs—was awarded to Mr. James Stewart for a 49 months polled ox weighing 21 cwt. The other exhibitor in this class was Mr. John Balfour, of Balbirnie House, Fifeshire, who showed a 48 months ox of the Falkland breed, weighing 18 cwt. Commenting upon the awards at the Poissy exhibition, M. Trehonnais remarks: "Out of six prizes offered for polled oxen, Mr. William M'Combie obtained four: viz. two firsts, one second, and one third, amounting in money to 4700 francs, or £178 sterling, with two gold medals, one silver, and one bronze medal. Never was there in any exhibition the name of any individual exhibitor so intimately associated with a breed of cattle as that of the late lamented Mr. M'Combie on this memorable occasion."

An exhibition of fat stock was held at Paris in 1862, when the polled breed achieved a great victory. At that gathering a polled ox exhibited by Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, gained besides the class prizes, the two great prizes of honour: viz. the great gold medal of France for the best ox in any of the classes of foreign stock, and the Prince Albert 100 guinea cup competed for between the two winners of prizes of honour for foreign and French oxen.

That great "crowning victory" of the polled Aberdeen or Angus breed at the Paris International Exhibition in 1878 has been more than once referred to in preceding portions of the work. There were only fifteen polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle shown on that occasion, and yet in this small collection the race was, in regard to general merit, remarkably well represented. Mr. William M'Combie of Tillyfour exhibited eight; Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, six; and Mr. George Bruce, late of Keig, one. As evidence of the high and uniform character of the muster of polls, it may be stated that every one of the fifteen animals was awarded either a prize ticket or an "honourable mention"—distinction not attained by any of the other sixty-four varieties of cattle represented.

Then for the two £100 champion prizes—the one for the best group of cattle in the division foreign to France, and the

other for the best group of beef producing animals in the exhibition. Mr. M'Combie and Sir George Macpherson Grant practically had the contest to themselves. Each group had to consist of at least four females and one bull all bred by the exhibitor. The Tillyfour group was made up of a four-year-old cow, four heifers, and a yearling bull. The cow was Gaily 1793, that obtained an "honourable mention" in her class; while the heifers were the two-year-old Sybil 2nd 3526, winner of an "honourable mention" in the cow class; Halt 2nd 3527, first among yearlings; Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, and Witch of Endor 3528, on which "honourable mentions" were bestowed in the class for yearlings. Mr. M'Combie's bull was Paris 1473, the first prize yearling. The Ballindalloch group comprised the six animals shown from that herd—two cows eleven and seven years old, two yearling heifers, a three-year-old and a yearling bull. The cows were Eisa 977 and Eva 984, both members of the celebrated Erica family, the latter the winner of the third prize, and the former of an "honourable mention." The heifers were Birthday 3373, and Maid of Aven 2995, to which were awarded respectively the second prize and an "honourable mention." The bulls were Judge 1150, first in the aged class, and Petrarch 1258, second in the yearling class.

These two groups, and a group of Shorthorns belonging to Lady Pigot, were drawn up for the final tussle for the £100 offered in the division foreign to France. The adjudicating bench, numbering 16, first voted as between the "blacks" and the Shorthorns, with the result that the former won by a large majority—14 to 2, we believe. Between the two groups of polled cattle no division actually took place, and the coveted premium was awarded to Mr. M'Combie, whose beautiful young group had, as was evident to the on-lookers, captivated the eye of the Scotch judge, Mr. H. D. Adamson, Balquharn, Alford, on whom, of course, the responsibility of the decision mainly devolved. A jury of 31 gave the award in the contest for the £100 for the best group of beef-producing cattle in the exhibition. Mr. M'Combie was declared the victor by a majority of 24 to 7. The minority voted for a group of French Shorthorns belonging to Count de Massol of Souhey, Cote d'Or.

The preference of the Tillyfour group over that from Ballindalloch has been the subject of considerable discussion, and still, as at the time it was declared, the writer regards it as a point upon which there is ample room for difference of opinion. The Tillyfour group, as will have been gathered, had the bloom of youth on its side, while it was most skilfully

and uniformly selected. The fine, gay young animals were arranged like steps of stairs, and the even proportions of the lot excited much admiration among the onlookers. The Ballindalloch group, on the other hand, lost in appearance by the inequality in size of the animals composing it ; but closely examined, its intrinsic merit, as representing a breeding herd, could not have been easily excelled.

In the polled cow class at the exhibition referred to, Mr. George Bruce won the first prize with Bella Mary 1503, a very heavy, richly fleshed cow, bred by the late Mr. Dingwall Fordyce of Brucklay. Mr. M'Combie stood second with the beautiful cow Sybil 1st 3524, bred at Baads. The second prize in the aged bull class fell to Cluny 1283, a three-year-old Erica bull of excellent quality.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### NOTABLE SALES

MUCH interesting and useful information regarding the history of the breed is derived from a study of the catalogues and price lists of important sales of polled cattle. Of many of the early sales we are without record. The first of which we have any notice is that of Lord Panmure, held at Brechin Castle in October, 1841, when Mr. Fullerton purchased the celebrated bull Panmure 51 for £17 17s. The next sale we know of was Mr. Fullerton's, at Ardovie in 1844, when a number of important transactions took place. Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour bought at this sale the heifers Queen Mother 348 for £12 10s., and Jean Ann 206. Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, here purchased Earl Spencer 24, and Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, Monarch 44, both famous bulls. Mr. Watson had a sale at Keillor in 1848, but of it we have been unable to procure a complete record. Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour on that occasion purchased the bull Angus 45 for £36, and Mr. Bowie bought Old Favourite, the dam of this bull and of Old Jock, for 40 guineas. The bull Old Jock 1 was also offered at Mr. Watson's sale in 1848, and Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, informs us he was taken in at 180 guineas.

Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour held his first public sale at Bridgend on 26th September 1850, and through the kindness of Mr. R. C. Auld, Bridgend, we obtained a full price list of it. Mr. Walker, Montbletton, bought for £35 the Highland Society's first-prize cow Young Charlotte 103, that founded a well-known family in his herd; Anabella, bred by Mr. Walker, Wester Fintray, was bought by Sir Alex. Burnett for 29 guineas; Matchless (out of Matilda, bred by Mr. Williamson, St. John's Wells) was bought by Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, for 30 guineas, and Sir John also acquired the cow Young Mary and the bull Victor 2nd 47. Among other purchasers at this rather famous sale were Mr. M'Combie of Cairnballoch; Mr. Taylor, Wellhouse; Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene; Mr. M'Innes,

Dandaleith ; Mr. Brown, Westertown ; Mr. Scott, Balwyllo ; Mr. Morison of Bognie ; Mr. Ruxton, Farnell, etc. The next sale was at Auchtertyre in 1853, when Mr. Hugh Watson disposed of a number of fine animals. Of this sale we have a copy of the catalogue priced by Mr. James Ferguson, Ballunie. The highest price was paid by the Earl of Southesk for Lot 8 (Octavia 331), the dam of Mr. Ferguson's Young Jock 4. The price was 44 guineas. Lot 20 was a one-year-old heifer, entered in the catalogue as "by Old Jock, dam Beauty, the dam of Sir T. Burnett's famous bull." Lord Southesk bought this heifer for 39 guineas, and she was registered in the Polled Herd Book as Emily 332. Emily, as readers are aware, became the dam of Sir George Macpherson Grant's celebrated Erica 843. Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart., held a sale at Crathes Castle in May, 1856. At it Mr. Walker, Portlethen, purchased for £32 5s. the cow Nightingale 262 (entered in the catalogue as Jenny Lind), after Strathmore 5, and out of Mary of Wester Fintray 21. She had at foot the calf Princess Philomel 269. Nightingale was the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's show at Glasgow in 1857, and has left many noteworthy descendants.

Mr. Bowie's sale at West Scryne, in 1857, was remarkably successful in its financial results, the average for fifty one animals exceeding £28. The highest-priced cow was Caroline 562, bought by the Earl of Southesk for £67, and the highest priced bull was Standard-Bearer 229, bought by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for £89. This animal was winner of the first prize at the Highland Society's show in 1858. In 1857, Mr. Patrick Davidson's herd at Inchmarlo was dispersed. Mr. Paterson, Mulben, here obtained for £34 15s. Jean of Inchmarlo 522, "after Mr. Walker's (Portlethen) bull, and out of Calder by Mr. M'Combie's bull." The cow was ancestress of the Mulben Ellen family. At Mr. M'Combie's sale at Bridgend in 1857, Fair Maid of Perth 313 of the Queen tribe, a very successful prize cow, was sold to Mr. Collie, Ardgay, for £86 ; Lady Clara 4 out of Old Grannie 1, to Mr. Shaw for £20, her daughter Mariana 622 going to Dr. Garden, Balfluir, for £27 ; Jenny of Tillyfour 353 (a yearling heifer, the foundress of the Mains of Kelly Jennet family) to Mr. Bowie for £21 ; Napoleon 257, "out of the best cow and after the best bull in the world in the opinion of the exposor," was bought by Mr. Tayler of Glenbarry, for £42 ; Young Panmure 232, afterwards the first-prize bull at the Highland Society's show at Dumfries in 1860, was purchased by Mr. Bowie for £20, being then three months old. The Keillor herd was dispersed in 1860. The most notable transactions

there were the sale of Beauty of Tillyfour 2nd to Mr. M'Combie, and President 3rd to Mr. Leslie, The Thorn. Mr. M'Combie's next sale took place at Dorsell in 1860. Lord Southesk bought Empress of France 578, a daughter of Charlotte 203 and full sister of Pride of Aberdeen 581, for 60 guineas. Three wonderful old cows were sold at this sale. Lola Montes 208, one of the most renowned of polled matrons, was offered, being then fourteen years old, and was bought by Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, for 29 guineas. Windsor 202, her sister, as famous as a breeder of bulls as Lola Montes was of heifers, was sold in her tenth year to Mr. Wemyss of Wemyss Castle for 40 guineas. Jean Ann 206, one of Mr. M'Combie's purchases at Ardovie in 1844, and that had done good service at Tillyfour by producing the Victors, was sold in her seventeenth year to Mr. Watson, Keilor, for 15 guineas. Nightingale 262, that had by this time been bought at one of the Portlethen sales for £68 5s., was now sold to Sir George Macpherson Grant for 47 guineas. Heiress of Balwylo 461 went to Mr. Walker, Montbletton, at 53 guineas, and the money proved to have been well invested. Mr. Barclay, Yonderton, took out at 32 guineas the yearling heifer Matilda 1712, after Hanton 228, and out of Lola Montes 208. It was at this sale also Mr. Brown, Westburn, acquired for 19 guineas Duchess 927, the foundress of the Duchess branch of the Queen tribe, the animal being then a mere calf. Two very fine bulls were sold; Garibaldi 707, out of Pride of Aberdeen, going to Mr. Farquharson of Haughton for 33 guineas, and Tam o' Shanter 491, stated in the catalogue to be out of Maid of Orleans 508, but entered in the Herd Book as out of Lola Montes 208, to Mr. Walker, Montbletton, for 47 guineas.

The Earl of Southesk had an important sale at Kinnaird Home Farm in 1861. Some excellent animals were disposed of; but it is a lamentable circumstance that only a few of them are now represented in the female line. This is doubtless due to the fact that many of the cattle were retained in Forfarshire, and became victims to rinderpest a few years afterwards. The highest-priced animal at the sale was the celebrated Erica 843, bought by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 50 guineas. The Balwylo cow Keepsake 427 went to Mr. Collie, Ardgay, for 30 guineas. Perdita 848, through whom the Nightingale family at Portlethen was preserved, was bought by Mr. Walker for 25 guineas. Among the bulls sold were five very superior animals—Delaware 457, who went to Easter Skene; Draco 338, to Ardhuncart; Don Fernando 514, to Tillyfour; Damascus 495, to Rothiemay; and King

Henry 390, to Easter Tulloch. The first four were of the Dora family. At Mr. Walker's sale at Montbletton in 1862, the highest price (60 guineas) was paid by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for the prize-cow Mayflower 614, the foundress of the Mayflower family. The remark in reference to the Kinnaird sale of 1860 applies with even increased force to the Balwyllo dispersion in 1863. Alice Maud 724, the highest-priced cow, sold for 63 guineas, is almost the only animal that has living female descendants. Eugenie 458, sold to Sir Thomas Gladstone, is also worthily represented in the Fasque herd. Mr. Cran, Morlich, bought at this sale the bull Balwyllo Eclipse 781. The low prices at the Earl of Southesk's sale in 1865 are explained by the fact that the auction took place while rinderpest was raging in the county. Empress of France 578, then eleven years old, was sold to Mr. Scott, Easter Tulloch, for 26 guineas. A more fortunate purchase by Mr. Scott was the cow Formosa 186, of the Fanny tribe. We should notice that at this sale a cow named Ella, out of Emily 332, the dam of Erica 843, and after Windsor 221, was sold to Mr. Alexander, Bent, for 23 guineas. An examination of these Forfarshire sales awakens melancholy reflections as to the havoc wrought to the breed by cattle plague.

At the Tillyfour sale in 1867, Mr. Skinner, Drumin, bought Dandy 949, of the Empress branch of the Queen tribe, for 46 guineas; Sir George Macpherson Grant, Jilt 973, for 70 guineas (highest price of the sale); General Forbes of Inverernan, Sylph 1774, of the Queen tribe, for 45 guineas; Mr. Walker, Portlethen, Chaff 855, of the Crinoline branch of the Queen tribe, for 48 guineas; Mr. M'Combie of Easter Skene, Miss Watson 987, grand-daughter of the Keillor cow Favourite 2, for 33 guineas. Normahal 726, from whom descends the Zaras, went to Mr. M'Knight, Boghead, for 34 guineas; and Keepsake 427, to Sir George Macpherson Grant, for 27 guineas. At the Portlethen sale in 1869, the Earl of Dunmore purchased several of the highest-priced animals. Sir Thomas Gladstone bought as a calf, for 27 guineas, Adrian 439, that subsequently became a first-prize bull of the Highland Society. The highest-priced animal at the Castle Fraser sale in 1870 was Lively 1164, bought by the Marquis of Huntly for 67 guineas. The famous Sybil 974 was acquired by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 63 guineas, her twin daughters going to Mulben and Bognie. This sale is notable as furnishing the nucleus of several distinguished herds, such as the Aboyne Castle, Duff House, Brucklay, etc. At The Thorn Sale in 1871, Colonel



of Castle Fraser 443 was sold to Mr. Cartwright of Melville for 48 guineas, and won the Highland Society's first prize. Among the noteworthy sales at Tillyfour in 1871, was that of Dora 1282 to the Marquis of Huntly for 49 guineas. This cow afterwards gained the first prize at the Highland Society's show. Here Pride of Mulben 1919 was sold as a calf to Mr. Paterson, Mulben, for 29 guineas, and Madge 1217, as a calf, to Mr. Walker, Portlethen, for 15 guineas.

The highest average that had up to this time been obtained was realized at Mr. Tayler's sale at Rothiemay in 1872, when 30 head made £32 6s. The highest price was 60 guineas, for the cow Nicety 1076, bought by Mr. Morison of Bognie. Heather Blossom 1703, of the Rothiemay Victoria family, was bought as a yearling by Mr. Hannay, Gavenwood, for 30 guineas, her dam Heather Bloom 1809 being secured by Mr. M'Combie of Tillyfour for 54 guineas. A few weeks later—in November, 1872—the Rothiemay average was exceeded by over £3 at the draft sale at Ballindalloch. The highest price, 60 guineas, was given by the Earl of Fife for Erica 4th 1697, of the Erica family. At the Drumin sale in 1873, an average of over £40 was realised, Lord Huntly taking Gem 1595, of the Pride family, for 70 guineas, and Beauty 959, of the Beauty family, for 60 guineas. At Portlethen in 1874, Lord Huntly bought the famous cow Madge 1217 for 51 guineas.

The transactions at subsequent sales enter closely into the current history of the breed, and will be found detailed in the notices of the various herds. The highest price paid for a polled animal at a public sale up to the date of its occurrence was at the Westertown dispersion in 1874, when Lord Huntly gave 95 guineas for the bull Duke of Perth 357. The Mulben dispersion in 1876 was probably the first occasion when there was a decided run by breeders upon members of a particular family, four females of the Pride of Aberdeen family averaging over £68, while the general average of the sale was £32. High averages were obtained at the Ballindalloch and Drumin sales that year. At the Tullochallum dispersion in 1877, the Erica cow Miss Macpherson 1252 brought 90 guineas. The Erica cow Erica 4th 1697 made 101 guineas at the Corskie sale. Heather Blossom 1703 fetched 111 guineas; Warrior 1291, 155 guineas; and Sir Wilfrid 100 guineas, this being the first sale of polled cattle at which prices went into the "three figures." At the Montcoffer sale in 1878, the Erica bull Young Viscount 736 was bought by Sir George Macpherson Grant for 225 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a polled bull at a public sale. The Tillyfour dispersion in

1880 realised an average of £48 1s. 6*d.*, and the highest price that had been paid for a polled animal was obtained for Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, purchased by Mr. Auld, Bridgend, for 270 guineas. Ten females of the Pride of Aberdeen family averaged at Tillyfour £86 16s. 8*d.*; three Charmers £88 18s., twenty-eight males and females of the Queen tribe averaging over £65. The dispersion of the Balquharn herd (Mr. Adamson's) in 1881 resulted in an average of £56 4s. 8*d.*, the highest on record up to that time. Pride of Mulben 3rd 3249 fetched 225 guineas from Lord Tweedmouth, and the Baads Sybil cow Sybil 2nd 3526, 180 guineas from Lord Southesk. Eleven of the Pride family of all ages and sexes averaged nearly £100. At the Aboyne dispersion in 1881, the average was £50 6s. At the Rothiemay sale in 1881 the cow Kate Duff 1837, of Mr. Tayler's Georgina family, made 155 guineas.

A few of the higher prices paid for Aberdeen-Angus cattle at public sales since the first edition of this History was published, may be quoted. Dealing first with females, it may be recalled that at the sale at Montbletton in 1882, Mr. Walker sold the cow Lady Ida 2nd to Mr. George Wilken, Waterside, on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Canada, at £330 15s. This was the highest price ever given for an animal of the breed up to that time. It did not long remain the record, however, for at the Cortachy sale in the same year, where the general average was £108 11s. 6*d.*, Mr. Owen C. Wallis, Bradley Hall, Wylam-on-Tyne, acquired at £525 10s. the Erica cow Emerald of Airlie. Lord Strathmore paid £420 for the Tillyfour bred cow Sybil 1st, and for the herd of Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan, there were taken out the cow Pride of Aberdeen 23rd at £378, and the two-year-old heifer Frailty, which proved such a power for good in the Guisachan herd, her buying bill being £325 10s. In 1884, at the sale at Aberlour, Mr. Grant, Advie, paid £388 10s. for the cow Edma Erica, while her two-year-old daughter made £336. Coming to more recent times, there may be noted the purchase by Colonel George Smith Grant, Auchorachan, at the Minmore sale in 1891, of the cow Evergreen at £325 10s. At his sale two years later, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., sold the cow Eurya at £315, the purchaser being Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

In regard to bulls, the highest price up to 1894 was £304 10s. made by the yearling bull Boaz of Ballindalloch of the Miss Burgess family, and sold by Colonel Grant, Auchorachan, to Mr. Jones, Waterford, Ireland. Up to that time, the record had been £236 5s. paid at Mr. Hannay's sale by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., for Young Viscount,

one of the greatest bulls of the breed, both as regards his showyard career and his breeding record. In 1896, at the Minmore sale, the bull Bion was acquired for the Ballindalloch herd at £315. Recent years have seen some big prices for the Ballindalloch young bulls at Perth Joint Sales. In 1900, Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry, acquired the bull Echador at £378; in 1902 Colonel Grant purchased Evictor at the same figure—£378; in 1903 Lord Rosebery bought Ebbero at £504; in 1904, Sir George Cooper, Bart., Hursley Park, Hampshire, had the bull Evolsurus at £372 15s.; in 1905, in opposition to New Zealand buyers, who acquired a number of males and females, Mr. J. E. Kerr of Harviestoun gave £315 for the Pride bull Prince of the Wassail; at the sale in 1906, Mr. MacRae, Stenhouse, acquired the Erica bull Everlasting at £283 10s.; in 1907, Mr. Kerr gave £278 5s. for Elect of Ballindalloch, the Highland champion in 1908. At Perth sale in 1910, a bull belonging to Mr. Kennedy Doonholm made £315.

In notices of several herds will be found references to the chief private transactions in polled cattle. One of the most important events of the kind was the large sale made by Mr. Hannay of Gavenwood, to Mr. Bruce, Great Smeaton, the amount being between £2000 and £3000. Mr. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, who exported many cattle to America during 1881, supplied a note of the range of prices. For yearling heifers the prices ranged from 30 guineas to 100 guineas; for two-year-old heifers from 45 guineas to 100 guineas; for cows from 44 guineas to 200 guineas, several having gone at from 100 to 150 guineas. Yearling bulls were bought at from 25 guineas to 40 guineas for ranch purposes; yearling bulls for herds at from 45 guineas to 100 guineas; two-year-old bulls (only a few) at from 65 guineas to 120 guineas. Many private transactions at a much higher range of prices have since taken place.

The following table, compiled from the reports of sales in Scotland, appearing in the "Banffshire Journal," shows the fortunes that have attended the breed at the public sales for each year from 1882 to 1909:—

| Year. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    |
|-------|-----------|----------|----|----|
|       |           | £        | s. | d. |
| 1882  | 434       | 55       | 13 | 10 |
| 1883  | 265       | 46       | 11 | 1  |
| 1884  | 782       | 36       | 3  | 4  |
| 1885  | 939       | 24       | 16 | 1  |
| 1886  | 814       | 24       | 15 | 5  |
| 1887  | 849       | 17       | 1  | 10 |
| 1888  | 987       | 20       | 8  | 10 |
| 1889  | 1173      | 21       | 5  | 4  |
| 1890  | 1155      | 22       | 9  | 3  |

| Year. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    |
|-------|-----------|----------|----|----|
|       |           | £        | s. | d. |
| 1891  | 862       | 26       | 15 | 10 |
| 1892  | 1013      | 22       | 13 | 8  |
| 1893  | 1423      | 20       | 15 | 1  |
| 1894  | 1168      | 21       | 5  | 3  |
| 1895  | 1052      | 19       | 17 | 7  |
| 1896  | 1185      | 22       | 14 | 0  |
| 1897  | 876       | 25       | 6  | 11 |
| 1898  | 1061      | 23       | 10 | 10 |
| 1899  | 1083      | 27       | 4  | 9  |
| 1900  | 1168      | 23       | 15 | 11 |
| 1901  | 1282      | 24       | 12 | 8  |
| 1902  | 1578      | 25       | 10 | 0  |
| 1903  | 1435      | 25       | 4  | 4  |
| 1904  | 1435      | 21       | 17 | 1  |
| 1905  | 1419      | 22       | 12 | 11 |
| 1906  | 1162      | 22       | 3  | 0  |
| 1907  | 1367      | 22       | 11 | 2  |
| 1908  | 1141      | 22       | 7  | 5  |
| 1909  | 1213      | 25       | 8  | 11 |

The sales in England have, of course, been less numerous, but, as evidence of the favour in which the breed is held there, it may be stated that the general average of the various sales for the last ten years is about £27.

To the above list there may be added the following particulars of the sales of Aberdeen-Angus bulls (held by Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser and Co., Ltd.) at Perth since 1890, these being the principal sales of the kind in connection with the breed :—

| Year, | No. | Average. |    |    | Highest Price. |    |    |
|-------|-----|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|       |     | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| 1890  | 97  | 26       | 2  | 7  | 126            | 0  | 0  |
| 1891  | 116 | 28       | 7  | 6  | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| 1892  | 152 | 25       | 8  | 6  | 199            | 10 | 0  |
| 1893  | 161 | 21       | 8  | 4  | 152            | 5  | 0  |
| 1894  | 150 | 26       | 13 | 7  | 231            | 0  | 0  |
| 1895  | 164 | 23       | 1  | 11 | 189            | 0  | 0  |
| 1896  | 190 | 26       | 9  | 3  | 141            | 15 | 0  |
| 1897  | 210 | 30       | 7  | 6  | 252            | 0  | 0  |
| 1898  | 265 | 25       | 13 | 6  | 215            | 5  | 0  |
| 1899  | 256 | 31       | 16 | 3  | 199            | 10 | 0  |
| 1900  | 297 | 27       | 6  | 1  | 378            | 0  | 0  |
| 1901  | 280 | 27       | 8  | 3  | 231            | 0  | 0  |
| 1902  | 307 | 27       | 2  | 0  | 378            | 0  | 0  |
| 1903  | 284 | 32       | 15 | 0  | 504            | 0  | 0  |
| 1904  | 326 | 23       | 14 | 9  | 372            | 15 | 0  |
| 1905  | 266 | 26       | 3  | 5  | 315            | 0  | 0  |
| 1906  | 276 | 27       | 16 | 0  | 283            | 10 | 0  |
| 1907  | 298 | 25       | 14 | 1  | 278            | 5  | 0  |
| 1908  | 253 | 24       | 11 | 6  | 189            | 0  | 0  |
| 1909  | 254 | 33       | 11 | 1  | 273            | 0  | 0  |
| 1910  | 298 | 28       | 3  | 7  | 315            | 0  | 0  |

The following list of average prices, etc., at public sales (apart from the Perth sales noted above), shows the range in value of polled cattle over a period of sixty years :—

## PUBLIC SALES, 1850-1910.

| OWNER'S NAME.                                 | Date of Sale. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    | Highest price. |    |    |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|   |               |           | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| William M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .       | 1850          | 28        | 20       | 13 | 0  | 35             | 0  | 0  |
| Hugh Watson, Auchtertyre . . . . .            | 1853          | 38        | 19       | 15 | 0  | 37             | 0  | 0  |
| Sir A. Burnett, Crathes Castle . . . . .      | 1856          | 20        | 17       | 17 | 0  | 30             | 5  | 0  |
| Alex. Bowie, Mains of Kelly . . . . .         | 1857          | 51        | 28       | 1  | 10 | 89             | 0  | 0  |
| Patrick Davidson of Inchmarlo . . . . .       | 1857          | 20        | 19       | 13 | 3  | 34             | 15 | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .           | 1857          | 30        | 28       | 11 | 0  | 86             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .           | 1860          | 29        | 31       | 17 | 7  | 60             | 0  | 0  |
| Earl of Aberdeen, Haddo House . . . . .       | 1861          | 22        | 19       | 5  | 10 | 40             | 5  | 0  |
| Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle . . . . .   | 1861          | 32        | 26       | 17 | 8  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| George Barclay, Yonderton . . . . .           | 1861          | 16        | 14       | 12 | 9  | 22             | 1  | 0  |
| Robert Walker, Montbletton . . . . .          | 1862          | 18        | 21       | 19 | 6  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Trustees of R. Scott, Balwylo . . . . .       | 1863          | 59        | 24       | 14 | 0  | 66             | 3  | 0  |
| Robert Walker, Portlethen . . . . .           | 1863          | 34        | 19       | 12 | 6  | 34             | 13 | 0  |
| Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle . . . . .   | 1865          | 34        | 22       | 8  | 4  | 34             | 13 | 0  |
| John Collie, Ardgay . . . . .                 | 1866          | 13        | 24       | 10 | 0  | 35             | 14 | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .           | 1867          | 48        | 31       | 5  | 2  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Hon. Chas. Carnegie, Arratsmill . . . . .     | 1868          | 16        | 19       | 9  | 4  | 35             | 10 | 0  |
| Robert Walker, Portlethen . . . . .           | 1869          | 31        | 27       | 6  | 8  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| Colonel Fraser, Castle Fraser . . . . .       | 1870          | 27        | 37       | 18 | 4  | 70             | 7  | 0  |
| James Leslie, The Thorn . . . . .             | 1871          | 32        | 27       | 2  | 0  | 50             | 8  | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .           | 1871          | 46        | 29       | 15 | 9  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry . . . . .           | 1872          | 30        | 32       | 6  | 0  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .      | 1872          | 19        | 35       | 18 | 5  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| James Scott, Easter Tulloch . . . . .         | 1873          | 34        | 19       | 10 | 3  | 36             | 15 | 0  |
| Robert Walker, Portlethen . . . . .           | 1873          | 23        | 28       | 16 | 6  | 53             | 11 | 0  |
| Wm. M. Skinner, Drumlin . . . . .             | 1873          | 28        | 40       | 15 | 5  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Alex. Morison of Bognie . . . . .             | 1874          | 27        | 27       | 13 | 9  | 46             | 4  | 0  |
| J. F. Macgregor, Garline . . . . .            | 1874          | 12        | 22       | 2  | 6  | 35             | 0  | 0  |
| Robert Walker, Portlethen . . . . .           | 1874          | 27        | 29       | 3  | 4  | 53             | 11 | 0  |
| Dr. Robertson, Indego . . . . .               | 1874          | 24        | 26       | 19 | 10 | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| George Brown, Westertown . . . . .            | 1874          | 56        | 37       | 10 | 10 | 99             | 15 | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Easter Skene . . . . .        | 1874          | 17        | 24       | 19 | 0  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .           | 1874          | 46        | 41       | 5  | 10 | 79             | 16 | 0  |
| W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry . . . . .           | 1875          | 25        | 41       | 8  | 2  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| J. W. Barclay, Auchlossan . . . . .           | 1875          | 53        | 28       | 5  | 6  | 91             | 7  | 0  |
| Alex. Smith, Inchcorsie . . . . .             | 1875          | 7         | 27       | 19 | 0  | 40             | 19 | 0  |
| George Greig, Middlethird . . . . .           | 1875          | 18        | 23       | 18 | 11 | 43             | 1  | 0  |
| Arthur Glennie, Fernyflatt . . . . .          | 1876          | 26        | 21       | 12 | 6  | 33             | 12 | 0  |
| Wm. Forbes, Ruthven . . . . .                 | 1876          | 9         | 28       | 15 | 6  | 40             | 0  | 0  |
| James Scott, Easter Tulloch . . . . .         | 1876          | 26        | 23       | 0  | 4  | 33             | 12 | 0  |
| Alex. Paterson, Mulben . . . . .              | 1876          | 54        | 32       | 2  | 5  | 95             | 11 | 0  |
| Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .        | 1876          | 21        | 47       | 15 | 0  | 84             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. M. Skinner, Drumlin . . . . .             | 1876          | 21        | 40       | 2  | 0  | 69             | 6  | 0  |
| W. D. Fordyce of Brucklay . . . . .           | 1876          | 38        | 31       | 0  | 0  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Colonel Gordon of Fyvie . . . . .             | 1876          | 17        | 28       | 9  | 5  | 48             | 6  | 0  |
| The Earl of Airlie, Cortachy Castle . . . . . | 1876          | 26        | 35       | 8  | 4  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Rev. G. I. Sim, Glenlivet . . . . .           | 1877          | 8         | 29       | 16 | 7  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| George Wilken, Waterside . . . . .            | 1877          | 20        | 29       | 4  | 10 | 64             | 1  | 0  |
| George Gordon, Tullochallum . . . . .         | 1877          | 32        | 34       | 1  | 2  | 94             | 10 | 0  |
| Roderick Macgregor, Kincaig . . . . .         | 1877          | 38        | 19       | 19 | 0  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| John Hannay of Gavenwood . . . . .            | 1877          | 68        | 44       | 15 | 10 | 162            | 15 | 0  |
| James Bennet, Marypark . . . . .              | 1878          | 11        | 27       | 13 | 0  | 40             | 19 | 0  |
| John Hannay of Gavenwood . . . . .            | 1878          | 38        | 49       | 6  | 5  | 236            | 5  | 0  |

| OWNER'S NAME.                                       | Date of Sale. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    | Highest price. |    |    |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|   |               |           | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .                 | 1878          | 44        | 43       | 11 | 6  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| George Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                  | 1878          | 25        | 32       | 4  | 0  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry . . . . .                 | 1878          | 32        | 41       | 1  | 3  | 96             | 12 | 0  |
| John Postlethwaite, The Hollins . . . . .           | 1878          | 40        | 24       | 11 | 4  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| James Scott, Easter Tulloch . . . . .               | 1879          | 35        | 19       | 3  | 3  | 37             | 16 | 0  |
| R. Macgregor, Kincaig . . . . .                     | 1879          | 30        | 17       | 10 | 0  | 28             | 7  | 0  |
| C. F. Gwyer, Biallid . . . . .                      | 1879          | 24        | 21       | 17 | 9  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .          | 1879          | 37        | 24       | 12 | 0  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne Castle . . . . .          | 1879          | 37        | 44       | 8  | 9  | 99             | 15 | 0  |
| Earl of Aberdeen, Haddo House . . . . .             | 1879          | 39        | 25       | 5  | 10 | 48             | 6  | 0  |
| T. L. M. Cartwright of Melville . . . . .           | 1879          | 51        | 24       | 14 | 1  | 64             | 1  | 0  |
| Colonel Gordon of Fyvie . . . . .                   | 1879          | 11        | 22       | 15 | 3  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. Beedie, Pitgair . . . . .                       | 1879          | 12        | 21       | 14 | 10 | 34             | 2  | 6  |
| Wm. Robertson, Burnside . . . . .                   | 1879          | 31        | 28       | 7  | 8  | 43             | 1  | 0  |
| George Bruce, Keig . . . . .                        | 1880          | 9         | 27       | 11 | 11 | 36             | 7  | 0  |
| John Grant, Methlick . . . . .                      | 1880          | 27        | 18       | 9  | 6  | 37             | 16 | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Tillyfour . . . . .                 | 1880          | 70        | 48       | 1  | 6  | 283            | 10 | 0  |
| Earl of Strathmore, Glamis . . . . .                | 1880          | 22        | 35       | 18 | 9  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Earl of Airlie, Cortachy . . . . .                  | 1880          | 43        | 30       | 3  | 7  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Wm. M'Combie of Easter Skene . . . . .              | 1880          | 18        | 27       | 1  | 7  | 36             | 15 | 0  |
| George Hamilton of Skene . . . . .                  | 1880          | 19        | 25       | 15 | 7  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| H. D. Adamson, Balquharn . . . . .                  | 1881          | 36        | 56       | 4  | 8  | 236            | 5  | 0  |
| Colonel Gordon of Fyvie . . . . .                   | 1881          | 32        | 30       | 7  | 4  | 91             | 9  | 0  |
| Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne Castle . . . . .          | 1881          | 32        | 50       | 6  | 0  | 120            | 15 | 0  |
| John Hannay of Gavenwood . . . . .                  | 1881          | 46        | 33       | 16 | 1  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| Mr. Pierson, The Guynd . . . . .                    | 1881          | 19        | 22       | 17 | 8  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| W. J. Tayler of Glenbarry . . . . .                 | 1881          | 29        | 38       | 4  | 8  | 162            | 15 | 0  |
| Alex. Smith, Inchcorsie . . . . .                   | 1881          | 7         | 30       | 0  | 0  | 46             | 4  | 0  |
| Reprs. of late Robert Walker, Montbletton . . . . . | 1882          | 40        | 97       | 15 | 7  | 330            | 15 | 0  |
| Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart., Fintray . . . . .            | 1882          | 21        | 48       | 0  | 0  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| John Grant, Advie . . . . .                         | 1882          | 42        | 88       | 3  | 0  | 246            | 15 | 0  |
| Earl of Airlie, Cortachy . . . . .                  | 1882          | 57        | 108      | 11 | 6  | 525            | 0  | 0  |
| R. C. Auld, Bridgend . . . . .                      | 1883          | 51        | 90       | 16 | 3  | 535            | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly . . . . .                 | 1883          | 21        | 66       | 1  | 0  | 133            | 7  | 0  |
| Mr. Morison, Mountblairry . . . . .                 | 1883          | 26        | 53       | 11 | 0  | 173            | 5  | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                      | 1884          | 34        | 70       | 4  | 6  | 288            | 15 | 0  |
| Mr. Bennet, Marypark . . . . .                      | 1884          | 37        | 43       | 1  | 0  | 72             | 9  | 0  |
| Mr. Findlater, Balvenie . . . . .                   | 1884          | 44        | 29       | 0  | 4  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| W. Robertson, Burnside . . . . .                    | 1884          | 15        | 100      | 13 | 2  | 388            | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Petrie, Glencorrie . . . . .                    | 1884          | 5         | 36       | 2  | 5  | 43             | 1  | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                      | 1884          | 29        | 54       | 9  | 1  | 178            | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. M'Combie, Easter Skene . . . . .                | 1884          | 21        | 32       | 10 | 0  | 76             | 13 | 0  |
| Mr. Cran, Morlich . . . . .                         | 1884          | 18        | 27       | 7  | 2  | 49             | 7  | 0  |
| Mr. Reid, Greystone . . . . .                       | 1884          | 10        | 31       | 1  | 7  | 39             | 18 | 0  |
| J. Hannay, Gavenwood . . . . .                      | 1884          | 22        | 42       | 12 | 4  | 110            | 5  | 0  |
| W. J. Tayler, Glenbarry . . . . .                   | 1884          | 22        | 48       | 2  | 2  | 147            | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Duff of Hatton . . . . .                        | 1884          | 13        | 47       | 10 | 3  | 115            | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Smith, Inchcorsie . . . . .                     | 1884          | 7         | 26       | 7  | 0  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| Lord Southesk, Kinnaird . . . . .                   | 1884          | 16        | 46       | 9  | 10 | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry . . . . .                   | 1884          | 69        | 51       | 5  | 4  | 143            | 17 | 0  |
| Mr. Skinner, Drumin . . . . .                       | 1885          | 19        | 37       | 11 | 7  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Colonel Smith, Minmore . . . . .                    | 1885          | 16        | 28       | 5  | 8  | 47             | 5  | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Anchorachan . . . . .                | 1885          | 29        | 40       | 2  | 4  | 215            | 5  | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                      | 1885          | 42        | 35       | 14 | 0  | 162            | 15 | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant . . . . .               | 1886          | 42        | 63       | 13 | 6  | 262            | 10 | 0  |
| Earl of Strathmore, Glamis . . . . .                | 1886          | 40        | 37       | 1  | 9  | 84             | 0  | 0  |

| OWNER'S NAME.  | Date of Sale. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    | Highest price. |    |    |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|  |               |           | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| Earl of Airlie, Cortachy . . . . .                     | 1886          | 51        | 39       | 9  | 9  | 120            | 15 | 0  |
| Mr. Cartwright, Melville . . . . .                     | 1886          | 52        | 28       | 5  | 0  | 75             | 12 | 0  |
| Reprs. of late Mr. Petrie, Glencorrie . . . . .        | 1888          | 48        | 29       | 19 | 7  | 50             | 8  | 0  |
| Wm. Robertson, Aberlour . . . . .                      | 1888          | 27        | 37       | 16 | 9  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| Reprs. of late J. Stewart, Auchindellan . . . . .      | 1888          | 38        | 27       | 17 | 7  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| G. J. Walker, Portlethen . . . . .                     | 1888          | 34        | 26       | 5  | 0  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                         | 1889          | 40        | 33       | 17 | 3  | 204            | 15 | 0  |
| J. S. Findlater, Balvenie . . . . .                    | 1889          | 45        | 25       | 6  | 10 | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| John Hannay, Corskie . . . . .                         | 1889          | 65        | 26       | 13 | 4  | 55             | 13 | 0  |
| Earl of Strathmore, Glamis . . . . .                   | 1889          | 39        | 30       | 0  | 4  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant . . . . .                  | 1890          | 38        | 63       | 9  | 11 | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| Mr. Anderson, Wellhouse . . . . .                      | 1891          | 29        | 27       | 5  | 1  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| A. Mackenzie, Dalmore . . . . .                        | 1891          | 49        | 54       | 13 | 3  | 283            | 10 | 0  |
| Miss Morison Duncan of Naughton. . . . .               | 1891          | 30        | 39       | 11 | 0  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| Reprs. of late W. Owen, Blessington . . . . .          | 1891          | 63        | 32       | 9  | 2  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Colonel Smith, Minmore . . . . .                       | 1891          | 79        | 50       | 2  | 8  | 325            | 10 | 0  |
| Major Duff, Drummur . . . . .                          | 1892          | 88        | 26       | 0  | 5  | 77             | 14 | 0  |
| Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne . . . . .                    | 1892          | 43        | 26       | 17 | 2  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                         | 1892          | 72        | 28       | 19 | 3  | 131            | 5  | 0  |
| P. Chalmers of Aldbar . . . . .                        | 1892          | 34        | 26       | 4  | 4  | 99             | 15 | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .                   | 1892          | 50        | 32       | 11 | 10 | 152            | 5  | 0  |
| Lord Tweedmouth, Guisachan . . . . .                   | 1893          | 80        | 33       | 2  | 0  | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| A. Mackenzie, Dalmore . . . . .                        | 1893          | 52        | 39       | 4  | 8  | 246            | 15 | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant . . . . .                  | 1893          | 40        | 56       | 0  | 10 | 315            | 0  | 0  |
| F. Crisp, New Southgate . . . . .                      | 1893          | 12        | 34       | 13 | 0  | 44             | 2  | 0  |
| C. Stephenson, Newcastle . . . . .                     | 1893          | 37        | 43       | 0  | 5  | 99             | 15 | 0  |
| Colonel Angus, Newcastle . . . . .                     | 1894          | 26        | 28       | 10 | 8  | 94             | 10 | 0  |
| Jas. Reid, Greystone . . . . .                         | 1894          | 34        | 26       | 11 | 5  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| Mr. Cathcart, Pitcairnie . . . . .                     | 1894          | 27        | 33       | 13 | 7  | 65             | 2  | 0  |
| G. J. Walker, Portlethen . . . . .                     | 1894          | 39        | 31       | 19 | 1  | 53             | 11 | 0  |
| J. Stuart, Stonehurst . . . . .                        | 1894          | 44        | 32       | 17 | 2  | 68             | 5  | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .                   | 1894          | 42        | 38       | 14 | 6  | 304            | 10 | 0  |
| Owen C. Wallis, Bradley Hall . . . . .                 | 1894          | 74        | 51       | 19 | 5  | 210            | 0  | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant . . . . .                  | 1895          | 41        | 35       | 5  | 9  | 110            | 5  | 0  |
| Thomas Smith, Powrie . . . . .                         | 1896          | 15        | 25       | 0  | 6  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| Miss Morison Duncan, Naughton . . . . .                | 1896          | 79        | 32       | 18 | 8  | 252            | 0  | 0  |
| Colonel Smith, Minmore. . . . .                        | 1896          | 50        | 38       | 5  | 7  | 315            | 0  | 0  |
| Trustees of late Capt. Fraser of Williamston . . . . . | 1896          | 79        | 26       | 0  | 10 | 79             | 16 | 0  |
| Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett . . . . .              | 1896          | 40        | 27       | 13 | 6  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, Alwalton . . . . .             | 1896          | 21        | 27       | 0  | 6  | 53             | 11 | 0  |
| Lord Aberdeen, Haddo House . . . . .                   | 1897          | 26        | 28       | 13 | 0  | 87             | 3  | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .             | 1897          | 33        | 48       | 13 | 0  | 144            | 18 | 0  |
| Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne . . . . .                    | 1897          | 36        | 32       | 13 | 4  | 116            | 11 | 0  |
| Sir T. Gibson Carmichael, Castlecraig. . . . .         | 1897          | 52        | 27       | 1  | 4  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| H. Williams, Moor Park . . . . .                       | 1897          | 23        | 32       | 4  | 7  | 89             | 5  | 0  |
| G. Wilken, Waterside . . . . .                         | 1898          | 53        | 26       | 10 | 6  | 59             | 17 | 0  |
| Colonel Smith Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .             | 1898          | 33        | 35       | 12 | 8  | 120            | 15 | 0  |
| Alex. Geddes, Blairmore . . . . .                      | 1898          | 47        | 29       | 11 | 7  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| Countess of Seafield, Cullen House . . . . .           | 1898          | 18        | 26       | 2  | 8  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| George Bruce, Tochineal . . . . .                      | 1898          | 29        | 34       | 7  | 11 | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| R. Forbes, Woodhead . . . . .                          | 1898          | 21        | 26       | 2  | 6  | 65             | 2  | 0  |
| G. Cran, Morlich . . . . .                             | 1898          | 19        | 25       | 2  | 4  | 89             | 5  | 0  |
| Marquis of Huntly, Aboyne . . . . .                    | 1899          | 32        | 26       | 15 | 0  | 65             | 2  | 0  |
| John Grant, Methlick . . . . .                         | 1899          | 71        | 27       | 2  | 10 | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| C. Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . .             | 1899          | 50        | 41       | 3  | 2  | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| Sir T. Gibson Carmichael, Castle Craig . . . . .       | 1899          | 49        | 47       | 17 | 10 | 112            | 7  | 0  |

| OWNER'S NAME.                                | Date of Sale. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    | Highest price. |    |    |
|--|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|  |               |           | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| Mr. Pirie, Craibstone . . . . .              | 1900          | 44        | 25       | 9  | 0  | 85             | 1  | 0  |
| Mr. Littlejohn, Wellhouse . . . . .          | 1900          | 49        | 25       | 19 | 0  | 78             | 15 | 0  |
| G. Cran, Morlich . . . . .                   | 1900          | 18        | 34       | 17 | 8  | 100            | 16 | 0  |
| Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett              | 1900          | 43        | 27       | 19 | 8  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| Fred Crisp, New Southgate . . . . .          | 1900          | 40        | 31       | 3  | 2  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| John H. Bridges, Langshott . . . . .         | 1901          | 44        | 28       | 7  | 8  | 189            | 5  | 9  |
| Arthur Egginton, South Ella . . . . .        | 1901          | 47        | 42       | 3  | 2  | 136            | 10 | 0  |
| P. Chalmers of Aldbar . . . . .              | 1901          | 9         | 30       | 11 | 4  | 55             | 13 | 0  |
| T. Smith, Powrie . . . . .                   | 1901          | 16        | 29       | 1  | 5  | 94             | 10 | 0  |
| W. Shaw Adamson, Careston . . . . .          | 1901          | 9         | 28       | 14 | 0  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| Earl of Airlie, Cortachy . . . . .           | 1901          | 8         | 28       | 7  | 0  | 42             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. Whyte, Spott . . . . .                   | 1901          | 17        | 58       | 3  | 7  | 106            | 1  | 0  |
| James Whyte, Hayston . . . . .               | 1901          | 12        | 49       | 7  | 0  | 126            | 0  | 0  |
| Arch. Whyte, Inverquharly . . . . .          | 1901          | 23        | 45       | 0  | 3  | 110            | 5  | 0  |
| George Bruce, Tochineal . . . . .            | 1901          | 23        | 42       | 16 | 5  | 127            | 1  | 0  |
| Countess of Seafield, Cullen House . . . . . | 1901          | 10        | 31       | 5  | 9  | 47             | 5  | 0  |
| R. Forbes, Woodhead . . . . .                | 1901          | 11        | 26       | 10 | 9  | 48             | 6  | 0  |
| Mr. Fraser, Skilmafilly . . . . .            | 1902          | 16        | 28       | 18 | 0  | 36             | 15 | 0  |
| Reprs. of late Alex. Geddes, Blairmore       | 1902          | 29        | 33       | 5  | 1  | 210            | 0  | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .   | 1902          | 32        | 92       | 3  | 4  | 262            | 10 | 0  |
| J. R. Findlay of Aberlour . . . . .          | 1902          | 14        | 26       | 5  | 9  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| J. W. H. Grant of Elchies . . . . .          | 1902          | 6         | 26       | 15 | 6  | 50             | 8  | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .         | 1902          | 42        | 52       | 5  | 0  | 283            | 10 | 0  |
| Reprs. of late T. Smith, Powrie . . . . .    | 1902          | 49        | 30       | 13 | 3  | 84             | 0  | 0  |
| T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott . . . . .           | 1902          | 43        | 25       | 11 | 0  | 78             | 15 | 0  |
| C. Stephenson, Newcastle . . . . .           | 1902          | 19        | 43       | 8  | 1  | 115            | 10 | 0  |
| Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett . . . . .    | 1902          | 31        | 36       | 13 | 7  | 77             | 14 | 0  |
| J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore . . . . .           | 1902          | 40        | 37       | 1  | 0  | 115            | 10 | 0  |
| C. W. Sofer Whitburn, Addington . . . . .    | 1902          | 44        | 33       | 6  | 0  | 215            | 5  | 0  |
| R. Walker, Whiterow . . . . .                | 1903          | 21        | 25       | 1  | 6  | 44             | 2  | 0  |
| John Grant, Advie . . . . .                  | 1903          | 16        | 46       | 18 | 5  | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| Earl of Longford, Pakenham . . . . .         | 1903          | 30        | 33       | 9  | 2  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| W. S. Ferguson, Kinochtry . . . . .          | 1903          | 68        | 27       | 13 | 8  | 84             | 0  | 0  |
| James Whyte, Hayston . . . . .               | 1903          | 13        | 25       | 18 | 6  | 44             | 2  | 0  |
| Arch. Whyte, Inverquharly . . . . .          | 1903          | 26        | 30       | 6  | 7  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| Wm. Wilson, Coynachie . . . . .              | 1903          | 47        | 26       | 1  | 7  | 141            | 15 | 0  |
| G. Cran, Morlich . . . . .                   | 1903          | 16        | 32       | 5  | 9  | 46             | 4  | 0  |
| G. R. Shiach, Rosebrae . . . . .             | 1903          | 47        | 38       | 14 | 9  | 199            | 10 | 0  |
| F. Vaughan Williams, Eccleshall . . . . .    | 1903          | 30        | 32       | 8  | 10 | 102            | 18 | 0  |
| C. W. Schroeter, Tedfold . . . . .           | 1903          | 62        | 38       | 6  | 2  | 157            | 10 | 0  |
| Earl of Strathmore, Glamis . . . . .         | 1904          | 66        | 41       | 10 | 0  | 173            | 5  | 0  |
| Mr. Coey, Droagh . . . . .                   | 1904          | 17        | 28       | 0  | 9  | 73             | 10 | 0  |
| P. Chalmers, Aldbar . . . . .                | 1904          | 13        | 31       | 16 | 5  | 94             | 10 | 0  |
| R. W. Hudson, Danesfield . . . . .           | 1904          | 46        | 33       | 19 | 6  | 113            | 8  | 0  |
| Trustees of late Mr. Reid, Auchterarder      | 1904          | 33        | 26       | 17 | 9  | 178            | 10 | 0  |
| Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .   | 1905          | 20        | 47       | 12 | 4  | 110            | 5  | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .         | 1905          | 19        | 32       | 9  | 10 | 58             | 16 | 0  |
| J. R. Findlay of Aberlour . . . . .          | 1905          | 40        | 35       | 2  | 5  | 199            | 10 | 0  |
| Countess of Seafield, Cullen House . . . . . | 1905          | 14        | 34       | 4  | 0  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Wm. Wilson, Coynachie . . . . .              | 1905          | 19        | 25       | 16 | 2  | 65             | 2  | 0  |
| G. Cran, Morlich . . . . .                   | 1905          | 22        | 28       | 12 | 3  | 58             | 16 | 0  |
| P. Chalmers, Aldbar . . . . .                | 1905          | 10        | 34       | 15 | 1  | 52             | 10 | 0  |
| C. Stephenson, Newcastle . . . . .           | 1905          | 40        | 26       | 14 | 5  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| Mr. Hunter, Selaby . . . . .                 | 1905          | 55        | 35       | 0  | 5  | 120            | 15 | 0  |
| G. R. Sharp, Bardrill . . . . .              | 1905          | 40        | 27       | 10 | 2  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| J. J. Cridlan, Maisemore . . . . .           | 1905          | 33        | 25       | 11 | 3  | 78             | 15 | 0  |



## 626 HISTORY OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

| OWNER'S NAME.                                   | Date of Sale. | No. sold. | Average. |    |    | Highest price. |    |    |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|   |               |           | £        | s. | d. | £              | s. | d. |
| Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett . . . . .       | 1905          | 37        | 26       | 14 | 5  | 78             | 15 | 0  |
| P. Chalmers, Aldbar . . . . .                   | 1906          | 4         | 46       | 6  | 7  | 68             | 5  | 0  |
| T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott . . . . .              | 1906          | 39        | 29       | 9  | 7  | 63             | 0  | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .            | 1907          | 29        | 40       | 2  | 0  | 89             | 5  | 0  |
| George Cran, Morlich . . . . .                  | 1907          | 51        | 30       | 10 | 2  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| Sir John Macpherson Grant, Bart. . . . .        | 1908          | 31        | 47       | 7  | 0  | 105            | 0  | 0  |
| John Macpherson, Mulben . . . . .               | 1908          | 37        | 34       | 12 | 5  | 71             | 8  | 0  |
| Reprs. of late A. J. Owen, Shanvaghey . . . . . | 1908          | 61        | 31       | 19 | 9  | 110            | 15 | 0  |
| James Beddie, Banks . . . . .                   | 1909          | 56        | 25       | 15 | 3  | 65             | 2  | 0  |
| W. Shaw Adamson, Careston . . . . .             | 1909          | 32        | 42       | 15 | 0  | 94             | 10 | 0  |
| P. Chalmers, Aldbar . . . . .                   | 1909          | 5         | 44       | 14 | 7  | 74             | 11 | 0  |
| A. M'Laren, Auchnaguie . . . . .                | 1909          | 55        | 31       | 17 | 9  | 86             | 2  | 0  |
| T. H. Bainbridge, Eshott . . . . .              | 1909          | 29        | 32       | 16 | 5  | 57             | 15 | 0  |
| Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett . . . . .       | 1909          | 38        | 30       | 1  | 6  | 54             | 12 | 0  |
| Colonel Grant, Auchorachan . . . . .            | 1910          | 39        | 48       | 18 | 6  | 104            | 16 | 0  |

## CHAPTER XIX

### A REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND EXPANSION

It is now proposed to give a summarised review of the rise, development, and present position of the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The subject has been treated in detail in the preceding chapters, and it is intended here, within the limitations laid down, to indicate the marvellous growth of the breed which, in a comparatively few years, has radiated from its native home in the north-east of Scotland to every country under the sun in which the production of beef occupies a prominent place.

Perhaps no breed of cattle has spread so rapidly to new homes as has the Aberdeen-Angus, considering the comparatively short period that has elapsed since its existence as an improved race began. The account already given of its introduction to, and development in, many new regions, shows the causes of this steady and rapid progress, for every condition of climate to which the breed has been subjected in the various countries to which it has been introduced on a large scale, has revealed some new characteristic and some new virtue. These have been noticed in dealing with the history of the breed in the various countries where the special characteristic and special virtue have been brought into prominence. From this remark, however, it must not be inferred that Aberdeen-Angus cattle are not equally Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the exposed pastures in the north of Scotland, in the more sunny localities of the south of England, on the ranges of America, the estancias of Argentina, on the veldt of South Africa, and on the Station lands of Australia and New Zealand. Under each varying condition of these countries, the breed continues to exemplify those excellences of constitution, vigour, hardiness, rapidity of growth, etc., which have made it so justly prized in its native land.

But, in addition to this, the different conditions that prevail in these countries have been admirably met by the

breed, which has been found to be able to adapt itself to every conceivable requirement of every cattle-raising country. Direct evidence has been adduced from those who have had the handling of the breed at home and abroad, as to their experience of it, in the belief that more weight must be placed on practically gained experience than on a general enumeration of the merits of the breed. Thus the doings of the cattle have been left to speak for themselves, for it is pre-eminently the case with regard to the Aberdeen-Angus breed that its development and the high position it has attained in the estimation of cattle men throughout the world, are the direct results of what it has been able to accomplish when placed in competition with other races.

As has been seen it is not a very profitable task to seek to ascertain definitely what Aberdeen-Angus originate from, a statement which applies with equal force to all races of domestic cattle. The breeding of cattle is an industry which has been going on for thousands of years, while the classification of breeds is, by comparison, a thing of yesterday. Thus, as it is impossible to trace with any degree of certainty from which of the two great groups of the genus *Bos*—the humped cattle and the straight cattle—domestic cattle took their origin, so it is equally impossible to state in definite terms the immediate progenitors of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Whether they are the product of the large *Bos urus*, with its long horns, or of the *Bos longifrons*, the smaller and shorter-horned race of cattle which, it is known, supplied the food of the Roman legions during the invasion of Great Britain, or of both combined; whether they are descended from the same source as the ancient cattle of the Scythians, which the Grecian historian Herodotus describes as having been hornless, or whether they are reversionary to the ancestral form which some scientists consider to have been hornless,—these are questions which have defied unravelling by the most eminent naturalists, one and all of whom have had to confess that at best their conclusions are little more than conjectures. Of this, at least, there can be no doubt—that a race of hornless cattle was known to the ancient Egyptians, as their sculptures and paintings show, and that hornless races of cattle can be traced to a very early date in several countries.

From such speculative suggestions one turns, however, to definitely ascertained facts in regard to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and at the outset it has to be noted that the self colour of black is an indication of the antiquity of the race. This also has to be stated, that the breed is indigenous to

the districts in which it is found, and that the earliest writers on Scottish agriculture who distinguish between the varieties of stock, note the presence of a hornless race of cattle.

Many authorities give the date 1752 as that upon which mention is first made, so far as can be found, of the ancestors of the present-day Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In an old account-book which belonged to Mr. G. B. Simpson, Broughty-Ferry, Forfar, Scotland, mention is made of transactions as early as the year mentioned, in "humble" oxen and "dodded" heifers. There is little doubt that black polled cattle were then, and had been for some time, the principal breed of cattle cultivated in the ancient territory of Angus, now mainly comprised in the county of Forfar. There is little doubt, too, but that even at that early date, this was the chief variety of cattle to be found in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. In each of these counties, there is abundant evidence to show that a race of black, hornless cattle had existed time out of mind. To take, for instance, the County of Aberdeen, with which the breed is so closely associated, it is found that black hornless cattle were specifically referred to in a legal document bearing date 1523.

The first printed evidence in regard to polled cattle in Angus, appears in the Statistical Account for the parish of Bendochy, published in 1797, where the writer states that many of the cattle are "dodded, wanting horns." Hence the familiar designation of "Angus Doddies." It is impossible to say when a species of black polled cattle was not kept at such places as Kinnaird, Cortachy, Aldbar, The Burn, and other places, which in later years became so closely associated with the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

In other of its present-day headquarters, traces are found of the early existence of the breed. A name closely identified with the early history of the breed was that of the late Mr. George Williamson, St. John's Well, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, who died in 1823, aged 75 years, and who supplied both the Tillyfour and the Ballindalloch herds with cattle in the early days of the history of these herds. Then there is the herd of Mr. George J. Walker, Portlethen, on the border between Kincardine and Aberdeen. Its age it is impossible to state, but the name of Mr. Robert Walker, the father of the present owner of the herd, occupies a distinguished place among the earliest systematic breeders, for as early as 1786, he kept a private herd register. This accounts for the fact that when the first volume of the Herd Book came to be published, no fewer than thirty bulls and

a hundred and seven cows appear under Mr. Walker's name.

It is the case also with the Ballindalloch herd in Banffshire that the date of its foundation is unknown. Mr. M'Combie has put it on record that the herd is the oldest in the North, and since his earliest recollection it had been the talk of the country, just as now it has become the talk of the world. The Ballindalloch herd has a history all of its own, which has been dealt with fully elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that the succession of the late Sir George Macpherson Grant, and notably his purchase at the Kinnaird sale in 1861 of the cow Erica 843, marked a new era in Aberdeen-Angus breeding, and began a work the beneficial influences of which are at the present day felt in almost every herd of the breed without exception throughout the whole world.

Such instances as these have been quoted to show the antiquity of the race, and the length of time during which it has been indigenous to that part of the north of Scotland from the geographical designation of which Aberdeen-Angus cattle receive their name.

Having thus in general terms indicated the antiquity of the breed, we may pass on in this review to briefly allude to the steps that were taken for its improvement. It is not proposed to enter, except in a general way, into a consideration of the composition of the various leading early herds that helped in the evolution of the herd, as that has already been fully done; but without going into too minute detail it is intended to present a general idea of the work accomplished by a few of the early improvers of the breed.

The place of honour in this list of improvers belongs by general consent to the late Mr. Hugh Watson, Keillor, whose father had black polled cattle as early, at least, as 1735. Prior to the date when Hugh Watson set about the systematic improvement of the breed, the "Doddies" of Angus were in great demand by English dealers, by whom the cattle were purchased in large numbers, and fattened on the rich pastures of England. Very little was done by the native breeders to improve the quality until, about the beginning of the nineteenth century or end of the eighteenth, there was noised abroad the fame of what the Collings had accomplished for the Shorthorn by selection and care; and here it must be said that what Watson did for the Aberdeen-Angus deserves to be mentioned in the same breath as the work that the Collings accomplished for the Shorthorns, and which Tomkins achieved for the Herefords. The impetus given to the breeding of pure stock by Charles Colling's great sale of

Shorthorns in 1810, when the bull Comet realised £1000, had also its effect on the introduction of a more systematic method of breeding in the case of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. It may be recalled that when Hugh Watson was nineteen years of age, which was in the year 1808, he became tenant of the farm of Keillor in the county of Forfar. To his new home he took with him, from his father's herd, six cows and a bull, all black and polled. To these he added ten heifers and a bull, which were acquired in Trinity Muir Market, Brechin, and it is probable that they were descended from the stock which had been so long bred by the Earls of Southesk, at Kinnaird Castle. With these sixteen cows and two bulls, Mr. Watson began his system of breeding for a specific result, and for the fixation of a definite type of animal. That he was successful, history has shown, for it has been well remarked that there is no herd of the breed which is not indebted to Keillor blood.

The persistent efforts for the improvement of the breed put forth by Mr. Watson up to the time of the dispersion of the herd in 1860, did a great deal for it, and the fact that over five hundred prizes fell to his lot during the time he was showing cattle, indicates in some measure the success that was attending his work. This is confirmed by the large number of bulls that passed out of his herd into the herds of other owners.

The first occasion upon which Hugh Watson appeared as an exhibitor at the Highland shows was in 1829, when he showed two oxen. One of these oxen he exhibited at the Smithfield show in London, being the first occasion of which there is any trace of Aberdeen-Angus cattle having appeared at that show, to the history of which they have since contributed so much. He also exhibited an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and portraits of the two appear in Youatt's work on "Cattle" published in 1835. For the heifer he was awarded a medal in the class for extra stock. Thus began for the breed a connection with the premier fat stock show of Great Britain, which forms one of the most remarkable chapters of modern cattle feeding. Before passing from his work, one cannot omit to mention the great service which Mr. Hugh Watson did in introducing the breed to Ireland, mainly through the winning of the Purcell challenge cup at Belfast with a son of the *prima* cow Old Grannie, and other show-yard victories. In considering the spread of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Ireland within recent years, this early work of the Bakewell of the breed ought not to be overlooked.

It is not necessary to do more than mention the names of

some of the leading co-operators with Hugh Watson in Angus in the work of improving the breed, such as Lord Panmure; Thomas Collier, Hatton; Sir James Carnegie; the Earl of Southesk; Mr. Ferguson, Kinochtry; Mr. Scott, Balwylo; Mr. Ruxton, Farnell; Mr. Lyall, Arrat; Mr. Whyte, Spott; Messrs. Mustard, of Leuchland and Fithie; Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar; Mr. Fullerton, Ardestie, and Mains of Ardvie; and Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. The last two deserve more than a passing reference. With the exception of Hugh Watson, no one did more in the early days of the breed's improvement than Mr. William Fullerton, who died in May, 1880. He was only eight months old when his father died, and in 1833 he got possession of the farm. There were then three black cows on the farm, and, intending at once to establish a herd of "Doddies," he went to a Brechin market, and made his first purchase, the animal then bought being Black Meg 766. She had originally been acquired in the neighbourhood of, if not at, Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire, and Mr. Fullerton has put it on record that to no animal was he more indebted for the position he attained as a breeder. She gave him, for instance, in 1836, the calf which was registered in the Herd Book as Queen of Ardvie 29, from which nearly the whole of Mr. Fullerton's stock both at Ardvie and afterwards at Ardestie are descended. She was sold in 1844 to James Traill, Buttergask, for £18 5s. The year before she was sold, Queen of Ardvie gave birth to Queen Mother 348, which was sold as a yearling at Mr. Fullerton's sale at £12 10s., being then acquired by Mr. M'Combie, Tillyfour, in whose possession she remained till 1856, when she was sold to Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly. These few details are again mentioned in order to show how much followed on Mr. Fullerton's first purchase in 1824, for the slightest reference to the Herd Book will show how largely the blood of Queen Mother is represented in the herds of to-day. It is sad to read the story of the end of the Ardestie herd, which was swept out of existence by pleuro in 1849-1850, Mr. Fullerton himself mournfully chronicling that he was "hunted to death by pleuro." Mr. M'Combie acknowledged that it was to Mr. Fullerton that he owed his success as a breeder.

Mr. Bowie, Mains of Kelly, was another outstanding breeder in the early days of the improved breed. His first purchase was about 1809, and the products of his herd included Cupbearer 59 (which was for long and to such good purpose in the herd of the Earl of Southesk), and Hanton 228, which—with the Keillor bull Angus 45, and Lord

Panmure's bull Panmure 51, purchased from Mr. Fullerton—Mr. M'Combie acknowledged to have been his herd's fortunes.

Turning next to the county of Aberdeen, one must first notice the work of Mr. M'Combie, of Tillyfour, who, taking up the mantle of Hugh Watson, of Keillor, was successful in raising the Aberdeen-Angus from the position of a local to that of a national and international breed, and it is his name that is most closely associated with its evolution, if not, indeed, its rescue from entire extinction as the result of the craze for crossing which followed the introduction of the Teeswater or Shorthorn cattle into the north of Scotland about the years 1830-1840.

Wm. M'Combie was born in 1805, and died in 1880. The earlier part of his career was devoted to the lean cattle trade, and, though he founded his herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in 1830, it was not until the year 1848 or 1850 that he gave up the lean cattle trade and turned his attention wholly to the feeding for the south markets. He has himself put it on record that "I was led by my father to believe that the polled cattle were peculiarly suited to our soil and climate, and that if their properties were rightly brought out, they would equal, if not surpass, any other breed as to weight, symmetry, and quality of flesh. I resolved that I would endeavour to improve our native breed, and I have exerted all my energies to accomplish this purpose."

That he was successful in his mission has already been fully demonstrated. Early in his career he put it on record that "the English agriculturists always maintained that a Scot would never take a first place in a competition with Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons, but I have given them reasons for changing their minds." But not only in England, but throughout the world, Mr. M'Combie was to lift high the "black" flag, and to show that his belief in the possibilities of the native cattle of his native county had not been misplaced. Success did not attend his efforts at once, for he has himself stated that he was an unsuccessful exhibitor at the Smithfield show for many years. But such was his indomitable perseverance, and, above all, his thorough belief in the breed and what it could be made to accomplish, that he plodded on, until success could no longer be denied him. Of his pluck and determination, we give one of many examples which might be quoted. Mr. M'Combie was acting as a judge at a fat stock show in Scotland, and during the day a telegram was handed him intimating that at one of the large shows in England one of his oxen, though gaining a high place in the prize list, had been beaten in the competition



for the grand championship, and stood only reserve for that honour. Mr. M'Combie read the telegram, and folding it up slowly, he said, "I will take that prize next year;" and he kept his word, for that "next year" proved to be the year of Black Prince of Smithfield fame.

Although Mr. M'Combie founded his herd in 1830, it was not until some years after that date that he turned his attention in earnest to the improvement of the breed in respect of bringing out its feeding capabilities. The keystone of his fortunes as a breeder was laid in 1844, when, at the Ardovie sale, he purchased the yearling heifer Queen Mother. For a time this cow failed to breed, and as a penalty was put to the yoke, but in time she gave birth to the heifer calf Lola Montes 208, the grand dam of Pride of Aberdeen 581, the foundress of one of the most numerous and one of the most highly prized families of the breed, as it is the premier family produced at Tillyfour. From the year 1832, when Mr. M'Combie won his first prize at the local show at Alford, through that glorious period of the 'sixties and 'seventies at Smithfield and Paris, right down almost to the time of his death in 1880, he persevered with undaunted pluck, and those forty cups, 130 medals, the 100 guinea cup awarded by the late Prince Consort at the international exhibition at Poissy in 1862, and the two 100 guinea Objects of Art won at Paris in competition with sixty other varieties of cattle, including the leading British and Continental breeds, formed tangible proof of the success of his efforts. But what to him was dearer, he saw the breed which he loved so well, these sable beauties of his native country, placed upon a pinnacle which made them known throughout the whole world, and which led to their introduction to many parts where hitherto they had been unknown.

It may be desirable, however, to enter a little more fully into those early achievements of the breed, as it was from these that its future took shape. Without detailing the various animals which passed through the Tillyfour byres, bringing honour to M'Combie and lustre to the breed, it may be stated that from 1830 until its dispersion in 1880, the Tillyfour herd occupied the leading place in the Aberdeen-Angus world, and just as Mr. M'Combie gratefully acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Hugh Watson, Mr. Bowie, and Mr. Fullerton, so breeders of the present day have to attribute much that is best in their herds to the half century during which Tillyfour was the Mecca of the breed.

As early as 1840 Mr. M'Combie began sending cattle to the fat stock shows of Birmingham and London, but it was not until 1850 that he came very prominently to the front.

In 1859 he won £20 for the best Scots polled ox, and this honour he repeated in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1866, gaining also in 1861 £10 for the best polled Scots heifer, and in 1865 £15 for the best heifer. The climax was reached, however, in 1867, when Mr. M'Combie, with his famous four-year eight-month old ox Black Prince, won £30, and the medal, as breeder, for the best Scotch polled ox, winning also the Smithfield cup and gold medal as the best in the yard, thus duplicating the championship which he had already won at the Birmingham fat stock show a few days previously. The fame of Black Prince spread far and wide, and by request of the late Queen Victoria the ox was conveyed to Windsor for her Majesty's inspection. The Queen expressed her admiration of the great but symmetrical proportions of the animal, and some time later she paid a visit to Tillyfour, when Mr. M'Combie's combined herds of some four hundred animals were displayed to her Majesty. It may well be that to this visit breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle can trace the interest the late Queen Victoria manifested in the breed, which led to the establishment of a herd at Abergeldie, the home farm of Balmoral Castle, and to her consenting to become Patroness of the Polled Cattle Society. Her Majesty's interest in Aberdeen-Angus cattle was inherited by the late King Edward VII., who was Patron of the Society, and did most valuable work for the breed, as has been shown in the notes on the Abergeldie herd in connection with the carcass competitions at Smithfield show.

Having thus followed the fortunes of the Tillyfour herd till it had reached the highest point possible to attain in the leading fat stock show of Britain, a glance may be taken around to see in what other ways the breed was being brought under public notice, and raised in public estimation. It will not be necessary now to give details regarding such other Fat Stock shows as Birmingham, Leeds, York, and Newcastle—all of which were successfully exploited by Mr. M'Combie. Nor need more be done than recall that all this time Mr. M'Combie was an active and successful exhibitor at the shows of breeding stock held by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Northern, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and other societies.

Outstanding in the steps taken to popularise the breed is the exhibition of representatives of it at the International Exhibitions in France. These have already come under review in a previous chapter, but no apology is required for again referring to them, as they constituted stepping-stones to the breed's increase in popular estimation. In this

important work, Mr. M'Combie had the assistance of several breeders. The first French exhibition which was patronised by breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was that held in June, 1856. At it were shown several males and females of the breed, being included in the same class as Galloway cattle, though of these there were very few representatives. In the class for bulls, Mr. M'Combie was first, gaining the prize of £32, and a gold medal, with the bull Hanton. Second and third prizes of £28 and £24 were won by Mr. Walker, Portlethen, while Mr. Watson, Keillor, was fourth. For cows, Mr. M'Combie was again first, and Lord Southesk second, while Sir George Macpherson Grant and Mr. Bowie, and Mr. Scott, Balwyllo, were also among the exhibitors. Another exhibitor was Lord Talbot de Malahide, County Dublin, showing that the work of Mr. Hugh Watson and others in the direction of introducing the breed to Ireland was bearing fruit. For one of the Aberdeen-Angus bulls an offer of £210 was refused, while Mr. Watson's fourth prize bull sold at £80. The Emperor Napoleon purchased three animals of the breed, including two of the Tillyfour females at £160 and £110. In Volume i. of the Polled Herd Book there are two entries by his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., namely, Lola Montes 2nd and Angelica.

At the International Exhibition at Poissy in 1857, when for the first time fat stock were shown, quite a host of prizes fell to Mr. M'Combie for Aberdeen-Angus oxen. One of his oxen, which was first in the class over three years old, was the heaviest ox of the British breeds, its live weight being 2744 pounds. This ox was sold at £64, while Mr. M'Combie's second prize three-year-old ox sold at £56. Mr. J. Stewart, Aberdeen, was also an exhibitor of Aberdeen-Angus, while crosses of the breed were shown by him and by Mr. William Heath, Norfolk, so that even in those early times feeders in the south of England were becoming alive to the valuable cross produced by the use of the Aberdeen-Angus.

Again, in 1862, Mr. M'Combie and Mr. Stewart kept the native cattle of the north-east of Scotland well into prominence, Mr. M'Combie succeeding on this occasion in raising them to an elevation of honour which they had never reached before. Mr. M'Combie led in the four different classes for oxen and cows and heifers. Not only so, but his first prize ox, which in the winter of 1861 had been champion at Birmingham, and best Scots ox at Smithfield, won the Prix d'Honneur, or the great gold medal, and also the cup offered by the trustees of the late Prince Consort of Britain for the best animal exhibited in all the classes irrespective of breed,

French or British. It is little wonder that, as the result of this remarkable achievement, which to all intents and purposes amounted to the fat stock championship of the world, Aberdeen-Angus breeding received an impetus such as it had never obtained before. After winning prizes in cups and money representing a sum of £285, the Tillyfour ox which was bred by Mr. Tough, Deskie, Aberdeenshire, was photographed by instructions of the French Government, and finally passed into the hands of the Emperor's butcher, and the sum of £84. Thus, in 1856, 1857, and 1862, Mr. M'Combie gained every first prize for Aberdeen-Angus breeding and fat cattle awarded by the French Government; and taking this into account along with what he was doing at the fat stock and breeding shows throughout Britain, it will be seen how apt is the title given to him of "the great deliverer" of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

The climax was, however, reached in 1878, when a herd of the breed was placed in the forefront of the breeds of the world, just as the fat stock championship of the world had fallen to the breed in 1862. This remarkable achievement is of so outstanding a nature, and had so far-reaching results on the fortunes of the breed throughout the world, that it deserves here more than a passing reference, although in the preceding chapter relating to the "Breed in the Showyard" the incidents have been recorded by one who was present on that historic occasion. The triumph of Paris has perhaps few equals in the many notable victories which go to make up Aberdeen-Angus history. Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., entered six animals, Mr. M'Combie nine—though only eight appear to have been sent—and Mr. George Bruce one, making in all fifteen animals of the breed which appeared among the *Races sans cornes*. That each of the animals worthily represented the breed may be gathered from the fact that every one of the animals was awarded either a prize ticket or an "honourable mention"—distinction not attained by any of the other sixty-four varieties of cattle represented.

But it is to the inter-breed competitions at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 that we wish to glance, for it was in these that there was proclaimed to the world the superiority of the native cattle of the north-east of Scotland. A Prize of Honour of the value of £100 was offered by the French Government for the best animals for breeding purposes bred by exhibitor in the sections of cattle other than French. For this trophy there competed representatives of the Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Ayrshire, Highland, Suffolk or Norfolk, Kerry, Dutch, Flemish, Danish,

Berne, Fribourg, Swiss, Piedmontese, and Portuguese breeds—surely as representative a display of the breeds of the world as ever was brought together. The prize was awarded to Mr. M'Combie's group, with the herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant second, the Aberdeen-Angus breed thus providing in this great competition the champion and reserve champion winners. Mr. M'Combie's group, it may be again stated, consisted of the bull Paris, and the females Gaily 1793, Pride of Aberdeen 9th 3253, Sybil 2nd 3526, Halt 2nd 3527, and Witch of Endor 3528; while Sir George Macpherson Grant's group consisted of the bulls Judge 1150 and Petrarch 1258, and the females Eisa 977, Eva 984, Birthday 3373, and Maid of Aven 2995.

But honours were to fall even more thickly on the polled cattle of Aberdeenshire. The only occasion on which British and French cattle had any opportunity of trying their respective merits was in the competition for the £100 prize for the best group of beef-producing animals, bred by the exhibitor. Mr. M'Combie's was really the only group firmly pitted against the French cattle for this prize. The adjudicating bench had by this time increased to 31. Eventually the chance of France achieving the honour was reduced to Count de Massol's Shorthorns, but ultimately, by a majority of 24 to 7, the Aberdeenshire animals triumphed. And this further fact should be noted as affording another proof of the early maturing faculties of the Aberdeen-Angus, that only one of Mr. M'Combie's best "beef-making group" of six was over two years and a few months.

It is fitting to terminate at this point the remarks which have been devoted to the steps taken for the evolution of the breed, and for establishing it on a firm basis of utility, for it was utility, and utility alone, that Mr. M'Combie, the central figure of the movement, kept ever in view. He had an ideal in breeding his cattle, and size, symmetry, fineness of bone, strength of constitution, and a disposition to accumulate flesh were his chief desiderata. Of his success in these respects we say nothing more, but point once again to the record of London and Birmingham, of the Highland of Scotland, and the Royal of England, and further afield to the great International Exhibition in the Champ-de-Mars of Paris, where the honours that fell to the glossy blackskins echoed and re-echoed throughout the world, lifting at one grand sweep the native cattle of Aberdeen and Angus from the status of a local breed to that of a national breed, which was thenceforward to play an important part in the cattle industry of the greatest agricultural countries of the world.

We have seen how impossible it is to state definitely the date from which Aberdeen-Angus cattle can mark their existence as a distinct and separate breed. That is a matter of hundreds of years ago, but the official recognition of the breed is of much more recent date, and may indeed be put down to the year 1835. In that year a report was lodged by a committee of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in regard to the live stock at the Society's shows. In the course of that report it is stated that "distinctly recognised by its numbers and the permanency of its characteristics, is the Angus, now extending over the adjoining counties. This is a breed certainly well suited to a large tract of country, and, having been cultivated with considerable care, deserves encouragement; and in this class of stock may likewise be placed what is called the polled Aberdeenshire." It is interesting to note the differentiation thus made between the cattle of the two cradles of Scotland's greatest breed of cattle, but in early times it was quite the custom to designate an animal either by the name Aberdeen or the name Angus, according to the place of birth. In the hands of the early improvers, such as Watson, Bowie, Fullerton, and M'Combie, the change and interchange of animals removed the necessity for this differentiation, but the fact that it existed serves as another valuable proof of the extent to which the cattle were indigenous to the districts of Aberdeen and Angus. At the show of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1840, one of the directors made the statement that "the Polled Aberdeen is now an established and deservedly favourite breed, and I have the sanction of the judges to say that they deserve every possible attention and care."

An even more gratifying testimonial was awarded the breed in connection with the Highland Society's show of 1852. The official report of the show has this notable sentence: "They cannot but regard it [Aberdeen-Angus] as the most valuable breed of Scotland, combining as it does in a great measure the constitution of the Highlander with the feeding properties of the Shorthorn."

During the years that passed while Mr. M'Combie and his fellow-exhibitors were furthering the interests of the breed by such notable victories as those we have referred to, a steady extension of the breed was going on at home. In considering the growth of the Aberdeen-Angus breed and its distribution, it is well to bear in mind that in these early days the means of locomotion were of the most meagre description, and cattle had to be walked by road long distances. It will accordingly be seen how natural it was that a race of cattle

found in certain localities should continue to be circumscribed in great measure to those localities. Cattle can now be shipped from Britain to America, or *vice versa*, in less time than it took, some sixty years ago, to drive the cattle from the breeding haunts in North Britain to the feeding pastures in the south of England. It is true that there was a railway in Scotland as early as 1812, but it was a small affair of ten miles in length, and was worked by horses. The Caledonian and the North British Railway Companies, which are the leading systems in the opening up of Scotland, date only from 1845, and it was not until 1854 that there was any railway system from Aberdeen northward. It has been thought worth while to go into this point, as it must have an important place in considering the circumstances under which the breed migrated from its birth quarters, and came to take a place among the leading races of cattle first in Britain, and afterwards in the greater field provided by America.

A leading agency in the growth of the breed was the aptitude of the cattle to put on flesh, and the enhanced price which butchers were found to be willing to give for cattle of Aberdeen-Angus breeding. An extensive feeder of cattle in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire has put the following on record:—"I have been a breeder and a feeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from a conviction that they are the best beef-producing breed in existence. Cattle of this breed produce beef of the best quality, and have the best cover of meat—more than crosses or any other breed—on the most valuable parts of the animal. You will get cross animals to stand higher on their legs, and bulk more largely to the eye than polls; but compare them closely, and especially the rump, loin, and along the well-padded backs of the latter, and you will soon find out why the butcher, who is the final and best judge, prefers the Angus bullock to any other, and will buy a well-fed polled animal when crosses are a glut in the market."

Stores of Aberdeen-Angus breeding find a corresponding place at the top of the lean market to that held in the fat market by the finished cattle of the breed. Mr. M'Combie, who had such an extensive experience as a dealer both in lean cattle and in fat cattle, has given the following expression to that experience:—

"I have grazed the pure Aberdeen-Angus, the Aberdeen and North Country crosses, the Highland, the Galloways, and what is termed in Angus the South Country cattle, the Dutch, and the Jutland. Except the two latter, all the others have got a fair trial. I am aware that the merits of the pure

Aberdeen-Angus form a difficult and delicate subject to deal with. I know that the breeders of Shorthorns will scrutinise my statements carefully. But my only object is to lay down my own experience, and I trust that I have divested myself of prejudice as much as possible. If store cattle of the Aberdeen-Angus breed out of our best herds can be secured, I believe no other breed of cattle will pay the grazier more money in the North for the same value of keep."

The supremacy of cattle either of pure Aberdeen-Angus breeding or with an infusion of Aberdeen-Angus blood over all other races in the fat cattle markets of Britain is so generally recognised that it appears somewhat like a work of supererogation to adduce evidence in support of the reality of this fact. One very pertinent case was cited by Mr. Fletcher of Rosehaugh, Inverness-shire, at the annual dinner of the Aberdeen-Angus Dinner Club, held in London in 1893. This Club was formed in 1885, and was wound up in 1908. It held an annual dinner on the eve of the Smithfield Fat Stock show, when matters relating to the welfare of the breed at home and abroad were discussed. On the occasion in question, Mr. Fletcher stated that at the show in 1892 he exhibited two heifers, both about the same weight, the one an Aberdeen-Angus and the other a Shorthorn. Both were commended in their respective classes, and both were sold to a butcher in London, but the polled heifer brought £10 more than the Shorthorn—a fact which shows very conclusively the increased value which butchers attach to an animal of Aberdeen-Angus breeding.

The evidences which could be cited to prove the superior value of Aberdeen-Angus cattle—or Polled Scots as they are known in the parlance of the fat cattle markets of the South—are so numerous that it will be impossible to reproduce them. The most reliable and authoritative figures which are available regarding the cattle trade of Britain, are those published in the monthly Journal of the Board of Agriculture. The statistics show the average prices of live stock in Scotland and in England, so far as these refer to Polled Scots or Aberdeen-Angus and cattle of Shorthorn type. These prove that throughout the year the Polled Scots make the highest prices at the leading live stock markets, holding first place at the London Metropolitan market, and in the London Central Dead Meat Market "Prime Scots" (which term refers to Aberdeen-Angus or their crosses) are always at the top of the list. The figures speak very strongly in support of the keeping qualities of the breed and prove its superiority for the butcher's block.



The outstanding potency of sires of the breed, and the general hardiness of the cattle as a race, were also important factors in the spread of the breed. Than Dr. Clement Stephenson of Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the breeder and feeder of so many fat stock champions and reserve champions, few are more qualified to speak on these points. Dr. Stephenson, like that other successful breeder, Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett, Buckinghamshire, and other English breeders who could be quoted, at first reared Short-horns, and the circumstances under which he came to turn his attention to Aberdeen-Angus cattle were told by himself some years ago. His story one cannot do better than repeat:—"I may state that my resolve to keep only this particular breed was the result of having carefully watched the breeding, feeding, and general health of cattle for some years. Having for many years been engaged in a large veterinary practice, with special opportunities for forming an opinion on the merits of the different breeds of cattle from a professional point of view, and having for the last eleven years (since 1872) been a farmer and feeder of stock, I have had not only my own farming experience to guide me, but also the cattle markets and the health of the large and varied cattle population of this district, the result being that I believe this breed of cattle stands pre-eminently forward both to the farmer and the butcher, as being hardy and healthy, good milkers both in quantity and quality, easily fed, good beef producers, coming early to maturity, and highly prized by butchers."

About 1880, Dr. Stephenson resolved to found a herd of the breed, and in further relation of his experiences he stated: "I had already used a bull of the breed on a lot of well-bred cows and heifers, and so impressive were these sires that the calves from these cows (roans and white as they were) were nearly all black and polled. The whole of them were full of flesh and made splendid animals for the butcher. The first season I had pedigree polled cows I was much struck by their aptitude to fatten. They were grazing in the same fields with other well-bred coloured cows. All were suckling calves, and while the blacks were full of flesh and in splendid condition, their fellows were so lean that I had to instruct my bailiff to give them a liberal supply of cake. The more I see of this breed of cattle, the more I am convinced of their great value; they are, it is well known, able to live and look well on a poorer class of land than many other breeds, and yet they repay in a very marked degree any attention they may receive either by putting them on good land or giving them extra feeding. There is another and most valuable advantage

these cattle possess, and that is their remarkable freedom from tubercular disease. Although I have had special opportunities for research, and have examined great numbers of cattle, both alive and *post mortem*, I have never yet seen a trace of it in this breed." What Dr. Stephenson was to accomplish in later years only adds force to his remarks. The name of Dr. Stephenson and that of the late Lord Strathmore stand side by side with that of M'Combie in regard to what they have done for the breed through the medium of the fat stock shows. Members of the Balliol College herd have secured champion honours at the leading fat stock shows, competing against all breeds and ages as follows: at York in 1881, at Leeds in 1883, at Norwich in 1881, 1883, and 1893; at Birmingham in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1894, and at Smithfield in 1885, 1887, and 1894. In addition to the above record, other exhibits from the herd have been six times reserve for the championship.

These particulars are mentioned in view of the remarkable increase in the number of herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in England, an increase which has in a large measure been brought about by what such lovers of the breed as Dr. Stephenson have done, and more recently by Colonel M'Inroy, of The Burn, whose herd in the course of four years has produced two Smithfield champions. The record of the fat stock shows, however, has been dealt with in another chapter, and it is merely mentioned here as one of the contributory agencies in the spread of the breed.

The prepotency of the breed, and the enhanced prices that are got for black polled calves, have led owners of dairies to go in largely for Aberdeen-Angus sires. Indeed, the impressiveness of Aberdeen-Angus bulls in imparting their own distinctive characteristics to their offspring, irrespective of the breed of the cows with which they are mated, is largely built upon by dairymen and breeders of cross cattle generally as providing an additional source of revenue. If the calves are not entirely black and hornless, they are usually blue-grey, black and white, or occasionally red, but it is seldom that they partake of the type and markings of the dam rather than of the sire when the former is of a different breed. An owner of a large herd of Ayrshire cows testifies to this remarkable peculiarity in the Aberdeen-Angus breed when he states that from among upwards of a thousand calves bred from Ayrshire cows and by Aberdeen-Angus bulls, he has not seen a single one brown or brown and white, or, in other words, exhibiting the characteristic markings of the dam. He states that, as a rule, all the calves are black

without markings of any kind, but probably one-tenth or so have a little white on the flank or occasionally on the forehead. All bulls, he states, have not been equally impressive, but the foregoing remarks apply to the average results of many years' experience. With regard to the crossing of Ayrshire cows with black polled bulls, the same enterprising farmer states that since he had adopted the use of Aberdeen-Angus bulls he had increased the realising value of his calves about £2 per head, which was a very tangible improvement in the returns from his herd.

A close examination of the prize list of the Smithfield Club show over a period of ten years has shown that of 220 class prizes awarded for Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, and cross cattle, 124 have been won by cattle bred in the north-eastern counties of Scotland, the home of the Aberdeen-Angus. A large proportion of these have been polled crosses, and it is the case that this type of cattle is year by year the outstanding type in the cross classes at Smithfield, where, for instance, in 1909, of 37 crosses all but five were Aberdeen-Angus crosses. That cross-bred cattle are the backbone of agriculture in the north-east of Scotland in the production of the best class of stock for the great cattle and meat markets of Britain will be readily acknowledged. They are the true rent-payers, and it is this class of superior commercial stock that forms the chief feature of most agricultural shows in the North. At least seventy-five per cent. of these are black or blue-grey hornless cattle, the tenant farmers of the north-eastern counties being well alive to the fact that cattle with a large infusion of Aberdeen-Angus blood, and bearing the polled characteristics, are the prime favourites with every butcher and feeder.

That the meat produced by the Aberdeen-Angus is of the primest quality has already been indicated by reference to the official reports of the Board of Agriculture. In this connection, however, there may be quoted an interview which took place in December, 1888, between Dr. Clement Stephenson and a representative of one of the leading London daily papers. In the course of the interview, Dr. Stephenson remarked, "A vast change has come over the public taste during the last ten years in respect to beef. Previous to that time, it was almost all fat, and the masses of useless and waste meat produced every year were not only a loss, but offensive to the eye. This fat was the most costly of all to produce, and when produced, did no good whatever. Such animals as were seen ten to twenty years ago in the various shows and markets could scarcely now be sold at any

price, for butchers will not have them, and consumers have learned the value of younger and leaner beef. The change is due to all three classes combined. What the consumer desires, the butcher must obtain, and what the butcher demands, the breeder and feeder must produce. The customer finds that there is very little waste on present-day beef, as it is chiefly lean, and it is much superior in flavour and quality, for reasons which I will presently explain. The butcher secures an animal in which there is a minimum of offal, and a greater mass of lean flesh. An example of this is shown in the record of my 1885 Smithfield champion heifer *Luxury*. This animal was killed by Mr. Grant, of Charing Cross. Her butcher testified that the carcass when quartered appeared to have no coarse meat at all, there was no more scrag than in a sheep, and the smallness of the bone in proportion to the thickness and weight of the carcass was remarkable. The dead weight of this animal was 1318 lbs., showing a percentage of  $76\frac{3}{4}$  dressed meat to live weight, or only  $23\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of loss. All my champion prizes, with the exception of that won by *Young Bellona* last year, have been by two-year-old heifers. Early maturity is what we have been striving to obtain, and the animals should be ready to market from two to two and a half years old. I regard Aberdeen-Angus as the best beef producers, but in that I am not alone. You must remember they are the 'Prime Scots' that always stand at the top of the London market list. It is now seventeen years since I began farming. Then I tried the ordinary mercantile cattle of the country, afterwards keeping pedigree Shorthorns and Galloways, none of which met my desires. I was then led to take up the Aberdeen-Angus, and they are certainly the best. In my judgment, they have more flesh or muscle upon them than any other breed. They feed smooth—that is, unlike some other breeds, they do not put on lumps and bumps of fat, which is all waste. But the success of this breed at the great fat stock shows in itself proves the value of the Aberdeen-Angus. I myself have won the champion honours at Birmingham four years out of five, and at Smithfield two years out of three; but, in addition, Mr. Owen C. Wallis won at Birmingham in 1886, and Mr. Wilken last week (1888), both with this breed; so that for six years the Aberdeen-Angus have been successful against all comers. This is an unparalleled record. I believe that the Aberdeen-Angus cattle and their crosses meet the present requirements of the day better than any other stock. That this opinion is shared by butchers is seen from the fact that they are

bought up, as a rule, before any other stock at the great shows. The present style of feeding does not destroy the breeding powers. My champion, Young Bellona, had two calves when she won last year (1887), and I took her back into my herd. On November 10, 1888, she had her third calf, and both mother and calf are now healthy and well."

The exact extent to which the breed has spread in Scotland, England, and Ireland has already been fully dealt with. Competing as it has always had to do with established varieties in other parts of Britain, it is marvellous how greatly its patrons have swelled in numbers. In the early days, fears were expressed in some quarters that while the breed might thrive well in the North, it might not do so well in the south of England. But history has shown these fears to be without foundation, as proved by the work of Dr. Stephenson, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Bainbridge, Eshott; Mr. Earle, Kirkbridge; Mr. M'Intyre, Bedale, and Mr. Egginton, South Ella, in the north of England; and Mr. Bridges, Langshott; Sir James Duke, Bart., of Laughton; Rev. C. Bolden, Preston Bissett; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Goodwood; Sir George Cooper, Bart., of Hursley; Mr. Cridlan, Maise-more Park; Mr. Greenfield, Haynes Park; Mr. Schroeter, Tedfold, Mr. Hudson, Danesfield, and Mr. Casswell, Holme Lea, in other districts. There is also the evidence of a large south of England breeder, who states that he thinks the polls grow to a bigger size there than in the North. His herd had not eaten half a ton of cake all winter, and with only grass and hay they were looking as well as could be, with coats of silk. Another sign of the prosperity of Aberdeen-Angus affairs in England is to be found in the formation, in 1899, of the English Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Association, the hon. secretary of which is Mr. Albert Pulling, Beddington, Surrey. Under its auspices a sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle is held each spring.

It has been noticed how Hugh Watson, in the early days of the breed, brought the virtues of Aberdeen-Angus cattle under the notice of Irish breeders. In Ireland, too, the spread of the breed has been very marked, and led, in 1894, to the establishment of the Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association. Outstanding among the early breeders there were Mr. Kirkaldy, of Hearnbrook, Eyrecourt, and Mr. Seymour, of Ballymore Castle, Ballinasloe, who were fellow-competitors with Hugh Watson in the early forties. Mr. Owen, Blessington, County Wicklow, was also a breeder of old standing. He had an interesting experience with the breed. Mr. Owen at first introduced Shorthorn bulls into the hilly

parts and rough pasturage of Ireland, but found that the cross did not succeed, and he had to adopt the polled bulls, the Shorthorn crosses requiring more generous treatment and more shelter than the Aberdeen-Angus crosses. Mr. Fletcher Moore, Manor Kilbride, Dublin, has had similar experience, namely, that the best cattle and the cattle that get the best prices in Ireland are polled Aberdeen-Angus crosses. From his own experience, too, he has found cows of the breed as good cattle as he could wish for the dairy. Then as regards the store cattle trade, he has stated that in his district "a great many of the cattle were by a polled Angus bull, and out of the common country cow ; but when they went into the fair the first cattle that were sold were the cross of the Angus, and the cattle that were left to the 'heel of the hint' of the fair, and perhaps unsold at all, were the produce of the Shorthorn on the common country cow. The polled cross also went at from £1 to 30s. more per head at a year old." A leading agricultural paper thus introduced its report on the Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the Royal Dublin show: "This breed of beef-producing cattle has made rapid progress in the Sister Isle, and its crosses, whether made with the Shorthorn, the Hereford, or the native Kerry and Dexter cattle, are amongst the most useful stores for the feeder to buy that can be procured anywhere." One of the best herds of the breed in Ireland is that of Mr. Bland, Blandsfort.

It has thus been shown how, as one inherent quality after another was brought to light, the breed grew in popular esteem, and increased in numbers, finding new homes in every portion of the United Kingdom.

Alike in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Aberdeen-Angus cattle exhibited those properties of beef production and early maturity which brought them into so great prominence in their native homes in the north-east of Scotland. The more numerous became the herds, the larger became the numbers exhibited at the shows, both of breeding cattle and of fat stock. The value of the latter have been all along fully recognised by breeders, and in more recent years especially the successes of the Aberdeen-Angus breed at the leading fat stock shows have been quite phenomenal. These successes are dealt with in detail in a previous chapter of this work, but it forms an interesting commentary on the position which has been taken by the breed when it is mentioned that since 1891—the year when separate classes were first provided for Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the London Smithfield Club shows—there have been won no fewer than nine championships, the other breeds during the same period recording—

Shorthorns four championships, Herefords two championships, Devons one championship, and Cross-bred cattle, in which Aberdeen-Angus blood was largely represented, three championships.

In regard to its development the Aberdeen-Angus breed must be regarded as partaking largely of the character of a modern breed. Although we have seen early references to the existence of the breed in various parts of Scotland, and although the breed has undoubtedly existed on many farms time out of mind in a state of greater or less purity, it looks as but yesterday that the breed, by the united action of breeders, was placed upon a definite, distinct footing as one of the recognised British breeds of cattle. When it is remembered that the first recorded public sale of cattle of the breed took place in 1841, and when there are taken into account the devastating effects of the great rinderpest which swept Scotland in the early sixties, it will be acknowledged that the breed has by its achievements crushed much history into a short space of time. A great service was rendered the breed by the formation in 1880 of the Polled Cattle Society—a name changed in 1908 to the more appropriate one of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society. At that time the membership of the Society numbered only some fifty-six, whereas in 1909 the membership was over 500, while to the latest published volume of the Herd Book—Volume 34—entries were sent from 403 herds, of which 234 were situated in Scotland, 72 in England, and 97 in Ireland. It will thus be seen that the Aberdeen-Angus breed has shared well in the general forward movement which has of late years characterised British pedigree stocks.

It is, however, in the United States of America and in Canada that there can best be seen the rapid strides made by the Aberdeen-Angus breed. In Britain there has to be faced keen rivalry—a rivalry to which is due in no small degree the present position of all of our breeds of live stock, and a rivalry which is in the best interests of British live stock breeding. In Britain, too, the field for progress and development is more limited, whereas in America—where breed rivalry is by no means wanting—there is a far larger field for the development of all breeds. The fact that prior to 1873 there could not have been found in America, so far as can be traced, a single representative of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and the fact that up to April, 1909, there had passed through the Herd Book records there no fewer than 124,500 animals, bear eloquent testimony to the progress of the breed in the United States. Quite recently, too, a Herd Book has

been started in Canada, where the breed is also steadily increasing.

There can be no doubt as to the causes which led to the growth in popularity of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, when once it obtained a footing on American soil. It has been the object of a previous chapter to trace to some extent the onward course of the breed as it fought its way to the front against many prejudices. But in America, as in its native country, and, indeed, as in every country to which it has been introduced, the more that came to be known about the breed, the more rapid has been its spread. Aberdeen-Angus cattle have everywhere been their own best missionaries.

To the American the great appealing feature of the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle has been its property of beef-production. It has to be remembered that the infancy days of the breed in America coincided with the beginning of the meat trade from America to this country—a departure which wholly revolutionised the cattle industry of Great Britain. Just about 1876, when the first herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was imported to the United States, there were sent to this country the initial shipments of American meat—an industry which, in differing forms, was, with the ensuing years, so largely to develop. Aberdeen-Angus cattle thus made their appearance in America at a time when the cattle industry, by reason of the great outlet thus discovered, was being fostered by the most hopeful prospects. On the crown of this wave which marked the later seventies and the early eighties, the Aberdeen-Angus came to be a force in meat-producing America, and in course of the thirty odd years that have since elapsed the breed has forced itself into a foremost position in the showyards of America. The victories of the breed as recorded in another chapter cannot but be regarded as marvellous. That in a space of ten years, during which period the Chicago International Exhibitions have taken place, the breed should have won six grand championships in the fat stock classes, seven grand championships in the carlot competitions, and nine grand championships in the carcass competitions, is surely a marvellous record. There has been noticed elsewhere the great activity in export circles which marked the period from 1880 to 1883. One of the most notable exports of that period was the Aberdeenshire-bred steer Black Prince, which at the American fat stock shows of 1883 put before American show-goers the class of steer produced from the Aberdeen-Angus breed in its native home. Black Prince impressed his lesson well, and subsequent years have shown America joining hands with Britain in the



proclamation of the virtues of the black but comely doddies of Angus and Buchan. From one herd in 1876 to over two thousand registered herds in 1909—that is one of the signs of Aberdeen-Angus progress in America.

We have also in a foregoing chapter seen something of the introduction of the breed to other countries. Of these, Argentina stands out prominently as affording possibilities of further development. Although Aberdeen-Angus cattle were introduced there a quarter of a century ago, the intervening years have not seen yet a very great increase. That this increase cannot but come will not be gainsaid, and even now there are signs of increased interest being taken in the breed on the part of estancieros in Argentina. There is no doubt that much would be done in the interests of the breed in South America by the establishment of a Herd Book for the breed there. A correspondent writing in July, 1909, informed us that the Rural Society, by which body the Herd Books are carried on in the Argentine, would shortly be publishing a volume for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as there had already been received for registration 1378 males and 1648 females. This, however, by no means represents the number of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Argentina, the figures of a recent census going to show that the breed, though still third in point of numbers, was coming well up to the Hereford breed for second place.

Notable among other countries where Aberdeen-Angus cattle have had an interesting history is Australia, while South Africa also promises to provide a wide field for the breed. In a few of the countries to which the breed has gone it has merged in the ordinary cattle of these countries, but as will be seen from the section of this work dealing with the fortunes of the breed in foreign countries and in the colonies, Aberdeen-Angus cattle have stood the test of time and of practical experience well, and in most of the countries have added fresh lustre to the history of the breed.

It is not necessary to say much about the sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in view of the tabulated statement which is given elsewhere. A study of this table will show clearly the trend of business in Scotland, the homeland of the breed, over a long series of years, and will bear out this characteristic—that, though in some years when the foreign demand has been more keenly felt, prices have gone up a bit, yet even in years when a home demand alone was experienced, prices have never reached a very low ebb, but have been maintained on a sound business-like basis. This in large measure is due to the reputation bulls of the breed

have earned as impressive sires—a fact which always insures a fairly healthy and remunerative market even in the dullest of times.

The close of this history of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has now been reached. It has been attempted to trace the early history and evolution of the breed, to note its establishment as a separate and distinct race, and to follow its career from its old cradles in Angus and Aberdeen, over Scotland, England, and Ireland, into America, where it has made for itself such a name in the annals of cattle breeding; into the islands of Australasia; the vast territory of Argentina; the continent of Europe, and the still vaster continent of Africa; besides other countries. So far as information was available, we have tried to tell the story of the rise and supremacy of the breed in each of these countries, by giving where it was possible concrete cases of comparative excellence, believing that such should carry more weight than abstract general assertions. The story of the rise and progress of this race of cattle is, considering the short space of time that has elapsed since it was first set upon a permanent basis, nothing short of marvellous. That the future will be equally brilliant there can be no doubt. There are still vast tracts of country where the worth of the Aberdeen-Angus is comparatively unknown, and where knowledge of its wonderful achievements in the past must have the inevitable result of leading to a still greater development of the breed in the future.

## CHAPTER XX

### 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 the numbers of animals usually kept in a good many herds in the United Kingdom. The members of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society were invited to send details for insertion in this list, and the information here given with reference to over 150 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 LATE MAJESTY THE KING, Abergeldie Mains, Ballater, Aberdeenshire [about 1881]. T.—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Georginas. S.—Eulenberg 10825, Elandslaagte 17745, Elcanar of Ballindalloch 24330. No.—About 25.

ABERCORN, THE DUKE OF, K.G., Baron's Court, Newtown-Stewart, Co. Tyrone [1889]. T.—From Balvenie and Kinochtry. S.—Mallet 11040, Viking of Derravaragh 15059, Kathegemon 20729. No.—20.

ADAM, JOHN B., Luddick, Northumberland [1893]. T.—From Blairmore; also Kindness of Ballindalloch and Miss Burgess. S.—Le Goldsmith 2nd 11005, Visto 13069, Jaukin 15573, Aberdeen Boy 16195, Flush of Noth 17853. No. 25.

ADAMSON, W. SHAW, of Careston, Brechin, Forfarshire [1896]. T.—Lady Idas, Prides of Aberdeen, Heatherblossoms, Ericas, Elmas. S.—Champion Diaz 14272, Price List 17069, Buskin 20222. No.—About 75.

AIRLIE, THE EARL OF, Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Forfar [about 1870]. T.—Prides, Ericas, Maisies, Lavenders, Prides of Tarland, Nannies. S.—Elcho 595, Rover of Powrie 4991, Roscommon 12938, Judex of Glamis 16722, Parmian 27252. No.—About 40.

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ALEXANDER, MAJOR JOHN, Milford, Co. Carlow, Ireland [1883]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Vines of Tillyfour. **S.**—Gay Knight 8351, Prince Arthur of Cortachy 14829, Eliteson 16518, Elegant Laddie 21816. **No.**—20 to 30.

ALLAN, JAMES, Ballintomb, Grantown, Morayshire [1890]. **T.**—Ericas, Mulben Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Blackbirds, Miss Burgess, Queen Mothers, etc. **S.**—Eloff 17758, Evenband 21900, Beau Benedict 10636. **No.**—60.

ALLAN, JOHN M., Easter Duthil, Carr Bridge, Strathspey, Invernesshire [1896]. **T.**—Queen Mothers, Prides, Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas. **S.**—Energetic 13368, Epictetus of Ballindalloch 19071, Black Japan of Ballindalloch 22926, Everest of Ardargie 26867. **No.**—45.

ALLENDALE, LORD, Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Northumberland [1904]. **T.**—Prides, Queen Mothers, Ericas, Vines of Tillyfour. **S.**—Expert of Benton 23207, Danesfield Jester 18949. **No.**—40.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, Titaboutie, Coull, Tarland, Aberdeenshire [1894]. **T.**—Julias of Titaboutie, Floras of Titaboutie, Ishbels of Titaboutie. **S.**—Black Prince of Balfuig 10660, Shah of Titaboutie 25130, Everlasting of Coynachie 20511, Prince Adair 26169. **No.**—30.

ARCHDALE, E. M., Riversdale, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh [1893]. **T.**—Prides, Necklets, Queen Mothers. **S.**—Drumroe 8247, Victor of Droagh 18643, Ivo 2nd 20668, Elmavo 21823, Quaint Hope 27435. **No.**—30.

ARNOT, DAVID R., The Mains, Edzell, Forfar [1890]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Fannies of East Town, Rubys, Heatherblossoms, Stumpies of Powrie. **S.**—Negro of Coynachie 11109, Marmion 12th 12734, Marmion 18th 20868, Earlhill 23051, Wise Mag-nate 16183, Justice of Ardargie 25821, Jipsey Provost 19269. **No.**—50.

BAINBRIDGE, THOS. H., Eshott Hall, Felton, Northumberland [1898]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Ballindalloch Georginas, Jilts, Ruths of Tillyfour, Lady Idas, Miss Burgess, Waterside Matildas. **S.**—Maramere 18160, Egmont of Pitpointie 15369, Elandslaagte 17745, Idelamere 22036, Gerace of Ballindalloch 28100. **No.**—80.

BARRON, GEORGE F., Thomastown, Auchterless, Aberdeen [1902]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Nosegays of Ballindalloch, Miss Burgess, Coquettes of Ballindalloch, Blackbirds of Castle Craig, Fyvie Flowers, Patiences of Corskie, etc. **S.**—Mutatis' 19535, Pancrust 22395, Euston of Eshott 25600. **No.**—30 to 40.

BEAN, GEORGE, West Balloch, Montrose, Forfarshire (late Balquhain Mains, Pitcaple)[1876]. **T.**—Prides of Mulben, Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Rubys or Bells of Kinnaird, Favourites or Old Grannies, Nymphs or Mapsys, Mulben Mayflowers, etc. **S.**—Serapis 998, Lowther 1388, Abbot of Balquhain 1932, Leotard of Balquhain 2200, Ginsburg 3773, Edile 2709, M'Neil 8519, Emperor Frederick 6694, Erris of Tullyally 23167, Danesfield Jester 18949, Elleric 26772. **No.** 50 to 60.

BEDDIE, JAMES, Banks, Strichen, Aberdeenshire [about 1875]. **T.**—Brides, Craigos, Blackbird-Lady Idas (all of the Craigo family), Demoras (Queen Mother), Prides, Ericas, Jilts, Gammers, etc. **S.**—Argus of Drip 22871, Loyalist of Morlich 14619, Prince Esquire 14835, Manfred of Aldbar 13647, Eclipse of Guisachan 5993. **No.**—150.

BEGG, GEORGE and CHAS., Mains of Druminnor, Auchindoir, by Rhynie, Aberdeen [1891]. T.—From Bridges 13895, Flora of Clova 3rd 7227, Flora of Tullochallum 3078, Fairy of Drummin 956, Princess of Drummin 950. S.—Lord Chamberlain 4823, Proud Fellow of Aberlour 11214, Lord Marmion of Balfour 16812, Lionelle 22193, Robin of Leith Hall 26308. No.—25.

BELL, CAPTAIN MATTHEW G. E., Bourne Park, Canterbury, Kent [1905]. S.—Darius 2nd of Maisemore 21726, Thanet Abbot 26425. No.—40.

BELL, A. S., Litterty, Aberdeen [1900]. T.—Minnies of Litterty, Coquettes of Litterty, Jennets of Litterty, etc. S.—Rubio 28711, Bannerman 26542, Norman of Inchgreen 23597. No.—16 to 20.

BLAND, HUM., Blandsfort, Abbeyleix, Ireland [1897]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Miss Burgess, Queen Mother, Valentines of South Ella, and Zaras. S.—Evasit 19104, Beau of Ardoch 20218, Proud Hope 22564; many animals by Mailbag 13637. No.—50 to 60.

BLYTH, THE HONBLE. Mrs., Clopton Manor, Thrapston, Northants. [1907]. T.—Ericas, Miss Burgess, Prides. S.—Briton of The Burn 26618. No.—15 to 20.

BOLDEN, REV. C., Preston Bissett, Bucks. [1887]. T.—Prides of Aberdeen, Lady Idas, Ericas, Miss Burgess, Jilts, Heatherbells. S.—Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, Pommery 7069, Eglamore 11618, Proud Duke of Ballindalloch 12031, Pundit of Preston 17156, Earl Elvan 21765. No.—120.

BOOTH, JAMES C., Downiehills, Peterhead, Aberdeen [1896]. T.—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Ferns. S.—Jack of Morlich 15569, Calabash 20225, Victor of Culdrain 26469. No.—30.

BRAND, REAR ADMIRAL HON. T. S., Glynde Place, Lewes, Sussex [1897]. T.—Purchases from herd of John McAinsh, of Congash, Suxtown-on-Spey. S.—Baron Kildare 20113, Elster of Southgate 16524, Baron Huddlestone 20112, Barber 22190. No.—20 to 30.

BRIDGES, J. H., Langshott, Horley, Surrey [1876]. T.—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgess, Jilts, Sybils, Mayflowers of Montbleton, Lady Idas, etc. S.—Equerry of Ballindalloch 9136, Edward VII. 19022. No.—80 to 90.

BROWN, W. H. AND SONS, Crimbleham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk [1906]. T.—Dingles, Stumpies, Monas, Valentines, Ericas, Jipseys, Dapples, Moustas. S.—Quack 2nd of Skegby 23816, Jim of Theakston 27000. No.—12.

BRUCE, JAMES, Collithie, Gartly, Aberdeen [1875]. T.—Prides of Aberdeen, Julias of Portlethen. S.—Erigon 26825, Veracity of Coynachie 24028, Evander of Elchies 19103, Jerrold 17961. No.—25.

BUNCOMBE, E. H., Longforth Farm, Wellington, Somerset [1898]. T.—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Waterside Matildas, Ruths of Tillyfour. S.—Rover of Runnington 18499, Estacado 20498, Deloraine 21736, Editor of Longforth 25492, British Pride 24194. No.—about 20.

CALDER, GEORGE M. and JOHN, Presley, Forres, Elgin, N.B. [1887]. T.—Lady Bountifuls, Prides of Aberdeen, Kindness Prides, and Prides of Mulben. S.—Prince Ayton 26183, Amello 26518. No.—12.

CAMPBELL, J. M., Yonderton, Bonnykelly, New Pitsligo, Aberdeen [1872]. **T.**—Prides of Mulben or from Pride of Aberdeen 5th, Trojan-Ericas, Portlethen Lucys. **S.**—Monogram 1299, Eclipse of Guisachan 5993, Partnership 12818.

CASTLETOWN, LORD, K.P., P.C., C.M.G., Granston Manor, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co., Ireland [1888]. **T.**—Bets, Clarindas, Ericas, Jilts. **S.**—Lucan Caliph 24688, Sopwell Dasher 21354, Beau of Granston 20129. **No.** 15.

CHALMERS, PATRICK, Aldbar Castle, Brechin, Forfar [about 1760]. **T.**—Maggies of Aldbar, Nells of Aldbar, Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen. **S.**—Argos of Kinnaird 2461, Monte Carlo 4084, Bondsman 5209, Elymus 6002, Enthusiast 8289, Euroclydon 13400. **No.**—60 to 80.

CHAPMAN, ALEXANDER, Meikle Hilton, Turriff, Aberdeen (formerly Todlaw, Banffshire) [about 1897]. **T.**—Josephine of Todlaw 31810, Jocelina of Todlaw 38676, Jocelina of Hilton 41764, Pæan 35484, Erism 38898, Ida of Kirkside 44479, Proud Melba 44484. **S.**—Daysman of Culdrain 20337, Lord Floris 23442, Eunotus 13399, Rochdale 27489. **No.**—18.

CHEYNE, ALEXANDER, Inchgreen, New Deer, Aberdeenshire [1898]. **T.**—Alice Grays of Gateside, Alviras, Rebeccas, Megs, Ferns, Jemimas. **S.**—Dauntless 3rd of Noth 16440, Dictator of Noth 17695, Prior of Morlich 21146, Loyalist 14619, Roderick of Banks 23869, Proud Monarch 26242. **No.**—14 to 20.

CLARK, JOHN STEWART, Dundas Castle, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire [1902]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Nosegays, Idas, Annuities, Drumin Queens, Rubys. **S.**—April Fool of Drumfad 22866, Earl Even of Ballindalloch 25464. **No.**—42.

COCKBURN, GEORGE, New Merdrum, Rhynie, Aberdeen [1896]. **T.**—Prides, Susans of Burnside, Queen Mothers, Lady Marys of Morlich. **S.**—Egypt 12449, Squire of Whitelumbs 22737, Vulcan of Ennenteer 25213, Jutland of Culdrain 20724. **No.**—25.

COOKSON, CAPTAIN FREVILLE, Standen House, Chute Standen, Andover, Wilts [1898]. **T.**—Lady Idas, Actresses of Spott, Duchesses of Westertown, Hannahs of Tillyfour, Heatherblooms, Jilts, Queen Mothers, Miss Morrisons. **S.**—Elector of Benton 21814, Benedictine 25318. **No.**—70. (Since deceased, and herd sold.)

COOPER, SIR GEORGE A., Bart., Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire [1903]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas, Matildas, Jemimas of Morlich. **S.**—Evolurus 21908, Black for Ever of Ballindalloch 25338. **No.**—60.

COTTON, WILLIAM JAMES, Humphreystown, Blessington, Co. Wicklow [1869]. **T.**—Corskies, Arethusas, Biancas, Almas, Prides, Mayflowers. **S.**—Powrie of Melville 6311, Pall Mall 7032, Cortachy of Kinochtry 82061, Blackguard 13181, Lord Esmond 16806, K.C.B. 13551, Legislator of Benton 20783, Jimcrack 22070, Armen 26525. **No.**—20.

COULTRIP, A. W., Norwood Manor, Sheppey, Kent [1904]. **T.**—Sybils, Miss Watsons, Victorias of Westertown. **S.**—King Pat of Haynes 23385, Vine Master 20009. **No.**—About 20.

CRAN, GEORGE, Morlich, Glenkindie, Aberdeen [about 1840]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Jemimas of Morlich, Queen Mothers of Tillyfour. **S.**—Earl Eros 23049, Jeshurun 19257, Eliano 16517, Just Jeshurun of Morlich 25823. **No.**—80.

CRIDLAN, JOHN JOSEPH, Maisemore Park, Gloucester [1898]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Lady Idas, Miss Burgess, Jilts. **S.**—Elate 16513, Everwise 24436, Wizard of Maisemore 21465. **No.**—About 100.

CROSS, DAVID, Ingliston, Bishopton, Renfrewshire [1897]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Mayflowers, Lovelys of Clova, Rubys, Ericas. **S.**—Inglis 28167, Phido of Ingliston 29756. **No.**—32.

CRUICKSHANK, R., Claymires, Turriff, Aberdeen [1880]. **T.**—Blossoms from Mountbleton, Coquettes from Ballindalloch. **S.**—Lord Lyric 2960, Lord Chamberlain 4823, Prince of Elchies 2nd 19705, Parson of Mulben 23629.—**No.**—About 20.

DANNATT, WILLIAM, Hyde Hall, Great Waltham, Essex, and Margaret Woods, Chelmsford [1899]. **T.**—Ericas, Violets, Miss Burgess, Valentines, Laurels of Roos. **S.**—Lord Monken 9341, Bonnie Ben 18833, Eric 2nd of the Hyde 21870, Estimate 23176. **No.**—100.

DARBY, JONATHAN C., Leap Castle, Roscrea, King's County, Ireland [1891]. **No.**—25.

DAVIDSON, JAMES, West Watten, Caithness [1882]. **T.**—Prides, Queen Mothers, Rubies, Charlottes. **S.**—Erica Emperor 13382, Grenadier of Guisachan 7574, Eridale 11646, Phidias 2490, Merryman 19486, Junot of Ballindalloch 17993, Ercott 20474, Egmont 25503. **No.**—About 54.

DEWAR, ALEX., Mains of Balfour, Kincardineshire [about 1897]. **T.**—Ericas, Queen Mothers, Prides of Aberdeen, Roses of Westertown, etc. **S.**—Earl Marshal 20389, Prince Forfeit 24927, Macbeth of Cortachy 24701. **No.**—25 to 30.

DOWNSHIRE, MARQUIS OF, Hillsborough Castle, Co. Down [1899]. **T.**—From Tochineal Pride B 21472, Lore 20584, Gladys 2nd of Mote 29840, Benton's Queen of Mote 31586. **S.**—Mamilius 15701, Gem of Milford 17884, Just Épeus 22121, Cruiser 25410.

DUNN, PETER, Wester Leochel, Aberdeenshire [about 1870]. **T.**—Queen Mothers, Prides of Aberdeen, Jeannie Deans, Anns of Wester Leochel. **S.**—Fitzlyon 6056, Mazeppa 18192, Rowley of Inchgower 22600, Evolen of Ballindalloch 25614. **No.**—35.

DUFF, GARDEN A., Hatton Castle, Turriff, Aberdeen [1877]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides (Mulben and others), Westertown Duchesses, Queen Mothers, Miss Morrisons, Prides of Tarland. **S.**—Eblis 23069, Ploughboy 24885, Edmund of Aberlour 26744. **No.**—50 to 60.

EARLE, JOHN WILLIAM, Kirkbridge, Aldbro, Darlington, Yorkshire. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers. **S.**—Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, Juba of Glamis 19284, Rhodes of Glamis 13899, Proxy of Kirkbridge 25004, Loiterer 15661. **No.**—30.

FARQUHARSON, R. G., Bogarrow, Glenlivet, Banff [1834]. **T.**—From Rosie of Bogarrow 4869, Daisy of Bogarrow 5438. **S.**—Day Star 5963, Provost 19755, Period 17020, Problem 22549, Edgar of Hillockhead 13367, Prince of Findochty 27358. **No.**—About 12.

FERGUSON, W. S., Kinochtry, Coupar-Angus, Perthshire [about 1835-40]. **T.**—Princesses, Prides, Heather Blossoms, Favourites, Vines, Ericas. Herd founded by the late Thomas Ferguson, who was contemporary with Hugh Watson, M'Combie, Bowie, etc. **S.**—Old Jock 1, Grey-breasted Jock 2, Black Jock 3, President 3rd 246, Crathie Jock 526, The Shah 719, Prince of the Realm 1695, Echador 16496. **No.**—About 100.

FIELD, PATRICK, Jun., Shanganagh Park, Shankill, Dublin [1899]. **T.**—Elizabeths, Eyelets, Marys, Fairy Queens. **S.**—Fashion of Shanganagh 19120, Fashion 2nd of Shanganagh 21923, Mick 8th 27165. **No.**—12.

FINDLAY, JOHN RITCHIE, of Aberlour, Banffshire [founded at Burnside in 1856]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Ericas, Queen Mothers (Vines of Tillyfour), Georginas of Aberlour. **S.**—Proud Viceroy 3156, Alick of Aberlour 12231, Performer of Aberlour 17018, Echevin 17732, Blizzard 24175, Ebon of Ballindalloch 26718. **No.**—About 80.

FLETCHER, J. DOUGLAS, Rosehaugh, Avoch, Ross, and Cromarty [1884]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Fyvie Flowers, Lady Idas. **S.**—Euston of Ballindalloch 3716, Baron Ambrose 12265, Just Rover of Morlich 2nd 18000. **No.**—50.

FORBES, ARTHUR J., Tarsets, Ellon, Aberdeenshire [1889]. **T.**—Lucys of Kelly, Stumpies of Burnshangie, Trojan Ericas. **S.**—Exaction 16568, Ashlar 20088, Equity of Balnouchk 24380. **No.**—20.

FORBES, HARRY, Greystone, Tullynessle, Alford, Aberdeen [1893]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Roses of Advie, Isabellas of Morlich, Fairies of Skene, etc. **S.**—President of Rhynie 18354, Vengeance 22785, Black Jurist 21590. **No.**—40.

FORBES, ROBERT, Lynemore and Woodhead, Banffshire and Morayshire [1870]. **T.**—Alices of Lynemore, Prides, Queen Mothers, Ericas, Vines, Heather Bells, etc. **S.**—Macduff 593; Merryman 4050, Knight of the Prides 6161, Lely 10153, Interdict 15560, Elaborator 21507, Kuroki 15853. **No.**—60 to 70.

FORDYCE, ALEXANDER DINGWALL, Brucklay Castle, Aberdeen [1885]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas, Prides, Mayflowers of Montbletton, Lady Idas, Vines, Beauties of Montbletton, Stumpies, Bonspiels, Victorias of Kelly, Jemimas, Roses of Spott, Jilts. **S.**—Rosario of Careston 21237, Patrol of Ballindalloch 22407, Vanderbilt of Mause 26453, Ferach 25638, Pictorial 19619, Euthalito 21896. **No.**—90.

GERRARD, JAMES, Greenmyre, by Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire [1874]. **T.**—From Fern by Black Prince of Ennenteer 512. **S.**—Electric 19039, Soldier of Letham 23979, Pilot of Corston 26130. **No.**—15 to 17.

GLADSTONE, SIR JOHN R., BART., Fasque, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire [date unknown], one of the oldest herds in existence, if not the oldest; was almost extinguished by the rinderpest. **T.**—Ericas, Myrtles of Fasque, Susannahs of Fasque, Lizzies of Fasque, Esthers of Fasque and Elsinoras of Fasque. **S.**—Earl Marshal 20389, Prince Forfeit of Ballindalloch 24927, Mein Herr 16901, Puzzle 15947, Quartz 12912, Bugler 6618, Field Marshal 5374, Arabi of Fasque 2457, Diamond of Fasque 1862, etc. **No.**—About 75.

GORDON, COLONEL WOLRIGE, of Hallhead and Esslemont, Esslemont, Ellon, Aberdeen [1880]. **T.**—Prides. **S.**—Pioneer of Ythsie 9496, Postboy 12849, Haddo Mains 15521, Reuben of Noth 18472, Eclat of Ballindalloch 21788. **No.**—50.



GRANT, D. G., Mains of Dalvey, Advie, Morayshire [1875]. T.—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Witches of Kinochtry, Fannies of Auchinderran, Maggies of Aldbar, Advie Roses, etc. S.—Emancipation of Gallovie 15383, Evenhand 21900, Education 21796, Benin of Ballindalloch 24149, Eblito of Dalvey 25477. No.—80.

GRANT, COLONEL GEORGE SMITH, Auchorachan and Advie Mains, Advie, Banff and Moray [1875]. T.—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Drumin Lucys, etc. S.—Equestrian 9953, Prince Forest 21106, Ephorus 23139, Black Joker 25340. No.—About 100.

GRANT, SIR JOHN MACPHERSON, BART., Ballindalloch, Banffshire [about 1861] (though animals of the breed here before). T.—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgess, Blackbirds. S.—(At present in use) Eblamere 21781, Everard of Ballindalloch 21902, Edensor 23081, Young England 26477. No.—120.

GRANT, J. AND G., Glenfarclas, Blacksboat S.O., Banffshire [1907]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Blackbirds. S.—Edgecumbe 25488, Elstow of Ballindalloch 27951. No.—20.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM BUNCE, Haynes Park, Bedford [1880]. T.—Ericas, Queens of Tillyfour, Fannys of Kinochtry, Darlings of Spott and Gay Lassies. S.—Bombastes 1548, Ewell 3718, King of Paris 6869, Just Rover of Morlich 15605, Gay Boy of Danesfield 21967, Duke of Haynes 25453. No.—About 40. (Since deceased and herd sold.)

GREENSHIELDS, JAMES, West Town, Lesmahagow, Lanark [1896]. T.—From Miranda 4204. S.—Prince Iodide 12868, Elegant Eddie 11623, Sosthenes 17297, Bra' Bra' Lad 16340, Malcolm of West Town 23484. No.—4.

HARDY, HARRY, The Trench, Hildenborough, Kent [1907]. T.—Ericas, Prides. S.—Recorder of Swaylands 26280, President of Hursley 27316. No.—20.

HENDRY, D., Shimpling Hall, Hartest, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk [1896]. T.—Kathleens, Silver Queens, Gay Lassies, Madges, Fannies, Prides. S.—Gay Monarch of Barnwell 25675, Lasselate 23406, Theakston's Proud Englishman 26433. No.—30.

HILL, R. WYLIE, Balthayock, Perth [1904]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas, Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Roses of Advie. S.—Ethiopian 25594, Enochdhu 21848. No.—50 to 60.

HONE, CAPT. THOMAS, Kilmeade, Athy, Co. Kildare, Ireland [1895]. T.—From Rose of Foxford 19479, Roseabella of Foxford 23200, Missing Link 15524, Kindness of Minmore 21072, May Dew of Inverfiddich 19902, Fanny 10th of Carron 19543. S.—Provost of Advie 11217, Coynachie Rover 2nd 13267, Eurasian 9144, Gay Lad of Milverton 16624, Somerville Lad 19911, Ironclad of Milford 20665, Quarto of Tubberdaly 23820. No.—16.

HOYLES, GEORGE, Skidby Manor, East Yorks. [1895]. T.—Witches of Endor, Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers. S.—Fury of South Ella, Withers 16184, Proud Monarch 3rd of Skidby 27419. No.—40.

HUNTER, J. C., Greens Park, Blakesley, Northants [1901]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Roses of Culdees, etc. S.—Erica and Lady Ida bulls. No.—30.

HUTTON, JOHN, Kilminning, Crail, Fife [1907]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Jemimas; and from Star of Danesfield 4th, May of Danesfield 7th, Mariela, etc. S.—Eyrlian 26881. No.—About 20.

INKSON, THOMAS F., Kinermony, Aberlour, Strathspey, Banff [1878]. T.—Kates of Kinermony, Dados (a branch of same family), Marys of Kinermony, Prides of Aberdeen, Heather Blooms, Ericas, Roses of Advie. S.—Jim of Morlich 13531, Pretorius of Mulben 19666, Proud Lord of Ballindalloch 22568, Edward of Covesea 16507, Prince Botha 27331. No.—40 to 50.

INNES, MISS, Whitehouse, Tullynessle, Aberdeen [1860]. T.—Marys, Charlottes, Emilys (all descended from Mary of Reekie), Blue Bells (from Blue Bell of Haughton), Prides (from Pride of Grey-stone). S.—Sir Charles 380, Victor of Kelly 3rd 854, The Black Knight 1809, Wealthyton 1896, Lord Haddo 4th 2953, Black Monarch 5756, Black Laird 6587, Douglas Fern 9087, Miclas 10225, Jansen 12609, Baron Fluster 14112, Numerator of Morlich 20993. No.—40.

JACKSON, FRANCIS R., Kilkea House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare [1899]. T.—Dams from the herds of A. J. Owen, Archibald Whyte, Marquis of Waterford, R. C. Barton, Richard Barter. S.—Jolly Jack of Mote 20702, Delvin 2nd 15323, Jimcrack 22070. No.—About 30.

JOHNSON, T. FIELDING, Goscote Hall, Leicester [1895]. T.—Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers. No.—50.

JOHNSTON, LAURENCE, Sands House, Kincardine-on-Forth, Fife [1896]. T.—Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas, Witches of Endor. S.—Buttress 16357, Sutherland 13983. No.—60.

KENNEDY, JAMES, of Doonholm, Ayr [1900]. T.—Ericas, Queen Mothers, Matildas of Wester Fowlis, Miss Burgess, Lucys of Portlethen, Lady Idas, Prides of Aberdeen, Roses of Drumin, Idas of Craibstone, Patiences of Corskie. S.—Mondamin 18240, Evarra 20507, Mythologist 26030. No.—60 to 70.

KERR, J. ERNEST, Harviestoun Castle, Dollar, Clackmannan-shire [1900]. T.—Ericas, Miss Burgess, Prides of Aberdeen. S.—Kidnapper 9300, Buttress 16357, Prince of the Wassail 23751, Elect of Ballindalloch 25518, Evansville 26861. No.—60 to 70.

KINAHAN, ARTHUR E., Moyglare, Maynooth, Co. Meath [1898]. T.—Lavenders, Flosses, Prides. S.—Mangerton 22260, Mellibus IV. 18195. No.—About 15.

LAW, JOHN, Lochend of Barra, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire [1885]. T.—Prides. S.—Black Flag 9812, Kinloch of Williamston 11812, Serapis of Auchorachan 12117, Patrick of Aberlour 18297, Euphrasian 19098, Galopin of Ballindalloch 24504. No.—30.

LAWRIE, T. A., Hobister, Orphir, Orkney [1898]. T.—From heifers bought from John Rattray, Phoineas. S.—Edifier of Ballindalloch 15364, Euxine of Elchies 19102. No.—21. (Herd dispersed.)

LEGGAT, WILLIAM K., Yonderton, Turriff, Aberdeenshire [1906]. T.—From Josephine of Culdrain 38986, Princess Hilda 35861, Pride 6th of Stenhouse 40872. S.—Mukden of Auchorachan 23569, Patrick of Hatton 23640. No.—6.

MACDONALD, LIVINGSTON, Allanaquoich, Braemar, Aberdeenshire [1897]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers. **S.**—Black Jurist 21590, Ericarpus 25571. **No.**—25.

MACDONALD, W. K., of Ballintuim, Perthshire [1891]. **T.**—Jacobinas, Waterside Elenas. **S.**—Prince of the Roses 12013. **No.**—About 50. (The owner mentions that this is a red polled Aberdeen-Angus herd.)

MCINTYRE, JOHN, Theakston Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire [1883]. **T.**—Prides, Jipseys, Jilts, Ericas, Beautys of Kinochtry, Lady Idas, Ruths of Tillyfour, Lady Craigos, Miss Burgess, etc. **S.**—Encombe of Ballindalloch 19060, Examiner of Selaby 19107, Ellwand 21822, Theakston Proud Squire 28789. **No.**—150.

MCINROY, COLONEL CHAS., C.B., The Burn, Edzell, Kincardine [1897 as at present constituted; but former herd went back to the 'forties]. **T.**—Prides (chiefly Kindness branch), Ericas, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas, etc. **S.**—Ben Vrackie 16290, Edeyrn 20418, Gulistan 21991, Kaptan 27027. **No.**—70 to 80.

MACKAY, Mrs. Æ. J. G., Hearnbrook, Killinor, Ballinasloe, Galway [1906]. **T.**—Corskies, Gay Lassies, Miss Burgess. **S.**—Balivor of Tubberdaly 25284. **No.**—13.

MACKENZIE, ANDREW, of Dalmore, Alness, Ross-shire [1878]. **T.**—Lady Idas, descended from Lady Ida 1021. **S.**—Bulls of the Erica and Pride families used. **No.**—33.

M'LAREN, A. P., Aynho Warren, Banbury, Northampton [1903]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Rubys, Maisies. **S.**—Proud Boy of Theakston 23784, Baron of Aynho 24128, Idler of Standen 26972. **No.**—Between 30 and 40.

MACPHERSON, JOHN, Mulben Mains, Mulben, S.O., Banff [about 1860 at Achlochrach, and at Mulben in 1888]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Prides of Mulben, Trojan-Ericas. **S.**—Erica Prince E. 14357, Elliot of Southgate 15378, Juba of Morlich 17986, Pictorial 19619, Khartoum of Ballindalloch 20732, Euthalito 26910, Eclipser of Ballindalloch 26733, Prince Atlas 26181, Imry 24553. **No.**—Over 100.

MACRAE, A. D., Ruthven, Kingussie, Inverness [1877]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen (of the Pride of Mulben 1919 strain), and Kindnesses of Ballindalloch (1412) strain. **S.**—Chiefly Ballindalloch Edelweiss Trojan-Ericas, and Earl Echo of Ballindalloch 26706. **No.**—40.

MACRAE, DONALD M., of Stenhouse, Thornhill, Dumfries-shire [1892]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Mulben, Jilts of Ballindalloch. **S.**—Everlasting of Ballindalloch 24435, Erica King 17793, Emperor of Ruthven 14340. **No.**—40.

MARSHALL, JAMES McL., Bleaton, Blairgowrie, Perth [1904]. **T.**—Ericas, Queen Mothers, Miss Burgess, Princesses of Kinochtry, Roses of Drummin, Idas, Lavenders. **S.**—Neat Norman 20956, Marelllo 24721, Eradiator 26805. **No.**—40.

MILNE, STEWART, Longside of Blair, Bourtie, by Whiterashes, Aberdeen [1857]. **T.**—Tawse, Mittens and Molanders. **S.**—Hanton 228, Bright 454, Sir Garnet Wolseley 3240, Mountebank 7774, Enterkin 19068, Estevan 24412. **No.**—12 to 16.

MOORE, FLETCHER, Manor Kilbride viâ Dublin, Wicklow [1884]. T.—Queen Mothers, Vines, Empresses of France, Duchesses of Westertown, Elizabeths, Rosalinds. S.—Marteno 20873, Erello 21861, Proud Patrick 28609, Proud Lord of Ballindalloch 22568. No.—About 40 to 48.

MOORHEAD, WICKHAM H. B., Carnmeen, Newry, Co. Down [1904]. T.—Trojan-Ericas, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas (Blackbird), Mulben Prides, Islas, Vines, Roses of Advie, Valentines of South Ella, Mayflowers of Mulben, Jilts, Patiences of Corskie, Prides of Aberdeen, Witches of Endor, Queen Mothers. S.—Beau of Ardoch 20128, Proud Hope 22564. No.—50.

MORISON, COLONEL F., Mountblairy, Turriff, Banff [about 1892]. T.—Queen Mothers, Prides, Puritys of Wester Fowlis, Ericas, Westertown Roses, Coquettes, Nosegays, etc. S.—Earl Erica 9100, All Right 11414, Eunotus 13399, Pressgang of Mulben 21086, Eusebius of Auchorachan 24427. No.—About 40.

MORONY, W., Ellesmere, Boyle, Roscommon [1906]. T.—Ericas. S.—Earl of Milverton 21774, Ernest of Milverton 25578, Florian of Dunmore 28078. No.—7.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER ROSE, Newton of Novar, Evanton, Ross-shire [1905]. T.—Ericas, Prides, Ruths. S.—Echenique of Braevail 24505, Edward 3rd of Ardross 25497. No.—About 25.

MURRAY, JOHN, Balruddery Farm, Dundee, Forfar [1878]. T.—Rubys, Prides, Ericas, Lucys of Fernyflatt. S.—Edifice 15363, Mandarin of Abergeldie 14643, Baron's Best 20122, Erica Enterprise 23150, His Eminence 25728. No.—30.

MURRAY, WM., Kilcoy, Killearnan, Ross-shire [1882]. T.—Queen Mothers, Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen. S.—Junius 10120, Nostrum 13744, Paniculum 16994, Ebor of Selaby 21784. No.—30.

NESBITT, E. J. BEAUMONT, Tubberdaly, Edenderry, King's County, Ireland [1900]. T.—Jilts, Prides of Aberdeen, Lady Idas, Ericas, and others. S.—Norman Gordon 26th 19564, Euthen 20504, Buttress 16357. No. 40 to 50.

O'FERRALL, E. MORE, D.L., Lisard, Edgeworthstown, Longford [1887]. T.—Beautys, Levitys, Prides of Easter Tulloch, Matildas of Drumfergue. S.—Egalite of Preston 25502, Gilderoy of Ardoch 19179, Waterside Ruler 15075. No.—40.

ORMONDE, THE MARQUIS OF, Dunmore Park, Kilkenny [1898]. T.—Lady Idas, Queen Mothers, Witches of Hartburn, Drummuir, Corskie, Lady Flash, Vines. S.—Gay Boaz of Mote 16622, Juniper of Dunmore 17992, Just 17996, Idler 2nd of Tubberdaly 23310, Interlope 26979. No.—25.

PATERSON, GEORGE, Tillykerrie, Inverurie, Aberdeen [1897]. T.—From Ebony of Whitelumbs 25382, Erica of Coynachie 5th 38373, Fanny 10th of Combeford 38764, Corskie of Glenfield 15248, Heroine 2nd 30805, Pride of Aberdeen 125th 25900, Hathor 39251. S.—Lord Frolic 22212, Powisland 21148, Probation 23768. No.—20.

PETRIE, JOHN McG., Glenlogie, Forbes, Alford, Aberdeenshire and Craigie, Belhelvie [1905]. T.—Prides of Aberdeen, Trojan-Ericas, Vines of Tillyfour, Beauties of Montbletton, Blackbirds, Lady Idas, Ruths of Tillyfour. S.—Metaphor 27161, Kubelik of Morlich 24626. No.—35 to 40.

RAE, JOHN, Mounthooly, Roseheart, Aberdeenshire [1906].  
**T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Kildonan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Rubys, Vines.  
**S.**—Purcell 23811, Pictorial 19619, Jim of Wester Leochel 28194.  
**No.**—30.

REID, DUNCAN, Smiddy Hill, Tarland, Aberdeen [1878]. **T.**—Lucys of Kelly, Prides of Aberdeen, Coquettes, Monas, Mabels of Knapperna. **S.**—Pamius of Auchorachan 24833. **No.**—12 to 14.

REID, EDWARD, of Ranna, Tarland, Aberdeenshire [1907]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Vines of Tillyfour. **S.**—Earl Eros 23049, Karr of Morlich 25828. **No.**—40.

REID JAMES, Trustees of the late, of Auchterarder House, Auchterarder, Perthshire [1891]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Heather Blossoms. **S.**—Envoy of Benton 14347, Encombe of Ballindalloch 19060, Proud Forester 19745. **No.**—15.

RICHMOND AND GORDON, THE DUKE OF, Goodwood, Chichester, Sussex [1874]. **T.**—Goodwood Ladys, Prides, Ericas, Lady Ivys of Goodwood. **S.**—Eric of Goodwood 26818, Sybolian 21374, Homotype 22026. **No.**—About 80.

RITTER, MRS., Roe Park, Limavady, Co. Londonderry [1900]. **T.**—Empresses, Kathleens. **S.**—Magistrate of Pellipar 28310, George of Mitchelbourne 24515. **No.**—10.

ROSEBERY, THE EARL OF, K.G., Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, West Lothian [1891]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Lady Idas, Blackbirds, Miss Burgess, Ruths. **S.**—Ebbero 20399, Edenhall 12442, Eulenberg 10825, Klondyke of The Burn 16748, and Marquis of Moray 9387. **No.**—70.

ROSS, ALEX., Mains of Newhall, Kincardine [1901]. **T.**—Beauties, Prides. **S.**—Prince Eros 26187. **No.**—8.

SANDEMAN, WALTER ALBERT, Morden House, Royston, Guilden Morden, Cambs. [1902]. **T.**—Ericas, Rhonas, Ruths, Miss Watsons, Queen Mothers, etc. **S.**—Extract of Danesfield 20519, Earl Eloquent 20388, Young England 26497. **No.**—About 30.

SEAFIELD, THE COUNTESS-DOWAGER OF, Home Farm, Cullen House, Cullen, Banffshire, N.B. [1881]. **T.**—Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Mulben, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas, Jilts, Ruths, Roses of Westertown, Coquettes, Her Majestys. **S.**—Portsman of Aberlour 17040, Premier of Finlarig 17059, Ergot of Finlarig 20476, Prince of Ake 24932, Early Effort 21778, Erasmus of Eshott 21856, Earl of May 26711. **No.**—100.

SIMPSON, ALEX., Wardend and Kirkside, Banff [1885]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgess, Lady Idas. **S.**—Echevin 17732.

SMITH, JAMES, Mains of Gavel (late Burnshangie), Aberdeen [1873]. **T.**—Stumpies, Bonspiels, Vine-Prides, Tifty's Nannies, Victorias, Ericas. **S.**—Fyvie 737, Lord Maurice 1881, Etonian 1658, Pilchard 7827, Emblematic 11628, Nicotian 23586, Mikado of The Burn 23541. **No.**—About 50.

SMITH, JOHN, Inverallan, Grantown-on-Spey, Morayshire [1876]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen. **S.**—Guard of Haddo 7575, Messenger of Advie 13687, Surplus 16094. **No.**—10 or 12. (Since deceased.)

SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., West Ord, Northumberland [1903]. **T.**—Bellas of Acaster, Parmas, Rubells. **S.**—Luck-penny, Plunger of Benton. **No.**—7.

SPARK, W. A., Glenbuchat, Aberdeen [1899]. **T.**—Queen Mothers. **S.**—Dirk 2nd of Noth 12415, Rover of Powrie 22nd 16009, Liberty 18058, Postscript 22470, Earl Eros 23049. **No.**—4.

STEPHENSON, CLEMENT, D.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., Sandyford Villa, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Balliol College Farm, Long Benton, Northumberland [1881]. **T.**—Prides, Ericas, Jilts, Brides, Lady Idas, Blackbirds, and other families. **S.**—Englishman 2076, Evander 3717, Souter Johnny 1615, Albion 6525, Esmond of Ballindalloch 8304, Best Man of Benton 13173, Cerberus 8181; at present, Reviver 28675, Luxurist of Benton 28364, and Proud Lord of Ballindalloch 22568. **No.**—About 50.

STEWART, WILLIAM, Nether Blairrock, Cullen, Banffshire [1894]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Jennets, Mavises of Wellhouse. **S.**—Bystander 13223, Prism of Preston 15293, Pundit of Preston 17156, Protector of Preston 19738, Veteran of Preston 22553, Esquire of Balnouchk 23174, Beaver 2nd of Ardross 26565, Baron Buchan 27718. **No.**—25 to 30.

STRACHAN, ALEX., Wester Fowlis, Alford, Aberdeenshire [1842]. **T.**—Purities of Wester Fowlis, Trojan-Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, Miss Burgess, Ruths of Tillyfour, Waterside Matildas, etc. **S.**—Enjoiner 23127, Erotic 25582, Ebeneus 16493, Marquis of Moray 9387, Baron Blackbird 9787, Champagne 4565, Mayor of Braco 6968. **No.**—50.

STRACHAN, PATRICK, East Town, Tarland, Aberdeenshire [1887]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Annabellas of Asloun, Waterside Favourites, Purities of Wester Fowlis. **S.**—Bynock 7400, Ben Alder 16283, Evening Star of Advie 16565, Isidorus 25760. **No.**—60.

STRATHMORE, THE EARL OF, Glamis Castle, Forfar [1876]. **T.**—Trojan and Kildonan Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Patiences of Corskie, Heather Blossoms. **S.**—Elcho 595, Provost 1259, Siberian 5720, Kidnapper 9300, Fairy King of Kirkbridge 11662, Bacchus 14095, Borodino 22948, Hooligan 25732. **No.**—35 to 40.

STREVENS, H. D'E., Castle Coote, Roscommon [1898]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Rubies. **S.**—Sir Redvers 18568, Mormon 19521, Norman Gordon 26th 19564. **No.**—30.

SWAN, R. C., Rockliffe Park, Darlington [1905]. **T.**—Blackbirds of Corskie, Trojan-Ericas, Guisachan Prides, Miss Burgesses. **S.**—Pundit of Preston 17156, Eliphaz 23103.

TAIT, W. W., of Bowtrees, Larbert, Stirling [1906]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen. **S.**—Enterprise of Auchterarder 24370, Performer of Finlarig 24862. **No.**—10.

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER AND JOHN, Bonnyton Hill, New Aberdour, Aberdeen [1894]. **T.**—From Pride of Kirkside 15512, Elmina 18554. **S.**—Santa Claus 12981, Emblem of Cairnton 13362, Mayor of Whitelumbs 16898, Executor of Brucklay 24441. **No.**—50.

TRENCH, HON. C. G., Sopwell Hall, Cloughjordan, Tipperary [1891]. **S.**—Martyr of Blessington 9391, Jolly Ferdinand 14511, Just II. 19293. **No.**—About 30.

TULLOCH, JOHN B., Craighead and Braevail, Nairn [1873]. **T.**—Prides of Aberdeen, Ericas. **S.**—Charmer's Boy 1540, Melanthus 3031, Cynic 4605, Kininvie 8456, Juba of Ballindalloch 16719, Echenique, Echion 16497; Present Bulls, Eques of Ballindalloch 25556 and Ido 26973. **No.**—100.

VALINTINE, RUDOLF, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire [1908]. **T.**—Queen Mothers, Old Grannies, Kinochtry Princesses, Witches of Endor, Matildas of Yonderton, Ruths of Tillyfour. **S.**—Proudfoot of Claverdon 27415, Elector of Benton 21814. **No.**—25, to be increased to 60.

WALKER, G. A., Heathmount, Nairn [1878]. **T.**—Fairy Ferns, Mayflowers, Prides of Aberdeen and Mulben, Trojan-Ericas. **S.**—Ethelred 1440, Ballindalloch 1800, Euryalus 6034, Ellerton 9941, Beau Benedict 10636, Premier of Finlarig 17059. **No.**—50 to 60.

WALKER, GEORGE JAMES, Portlethen, by Aberdeen, Kincardine [1784]. **T.**—Lucys of Portlethen, Floras of Portlethen, Jacobinas, Ericas, Brunhildas, Wilton Beautys, Annuitys. **S.**—Hatton 3813, Corsair of Ballindalloch 6648, Earl Erica 9100, Inver .9254, Joko 12625, Empiric 2nd of Mulben 16528, Everynight 19105, Exodus 24444. **No.**—75 to 80.

WARNER, W., Nesley, Tetbury, Gloucestershire [1899]. **T.**—Queen Mothers, Ruths, Ericas. **S.**—Prince Ben 19675, Theakston Duke 3rd 23999, Mailbag of Kirkbridge 27116. **No.**—100.

WATERSON, JOHN, Stewart Tower, Stanley, Perthshire [1906]. **T.**—Matildas of Airlie, Minas of Airlie, Trojan-Ericas. **S.**—Ruglo 21285, Petrolite 26126. **No.**—14.

WEBBER, THOMAS W., Kellavil, Althy, Queen's Co. [1893]. **T.**—Elizabeths of The Manor, Blessington Belles. **S.**—Comte de Paris 9045, Merlin of Blessington 6978, Blackguard 13181, Jimcrack 22070, Bridge 24192, Cleaver 2nd 27812. **No.**—24 to 30.

WHELER, E. G., Claverdon Leys, Warwick [1906]. **T.**—Ericas, Queen Mothers, Prides of Aberdeen, Heather Blossoms, Islas, Nannies. **S.**—Gabriel of Eshott 24502, Bulls Eye 24196. **No.**—36.

WHYTE, ARCHIBALD, Inverquharly, Kirriemuir, Forfar [1893]. **T.**—Jipseys, Nannies, Ericas, Witches of Endor, Powrie Rubys, Beautys of Glamis. **S.**—Donford 21744, Junior Earl 24590, Verderer 28813. **No.**—40.

WHYTE, JAMES, Hayston, Glamis, Forfar [1886]. **T.**—Beautys of Garline, Prides, Ericas. **S.**—Provost 2nd of Powrie 11219, Jipsey Baron 13532, Hartmann 20619, Jim of Delvin 20691, Escape of Towiemore (25584). **No.**—50 to 60.

WHYTE, WILLIAM, Spott, Kirriemuir, Forfar [1855]. **T.**—Jipseys, Belles, Actresses, Heather Blossoms, Roses. **S.**—Erebus of Aberlour 17789, Erops 21874, India 25752, Pretoria of Auchorachan 26157. **No.**—About 50.

WILSON, JOHN, Inchgower, Banffshire [1882]. **T.**—Ericas, Prides, Sybils, Lady Idas, Blossoms of Montbletton, Majestys of Cullen, etc. **S.**—Bushman 2011, Enzie 6015, Savannah 10455, Entail 6012, Quartzite 13880, Ben Macdhui 16287, Enjoiner 23127, Prince Bravo 27334, Baron of Ardargie 26554. **No.**—70.

## EXISTING HERDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 665

WILSON, WILLIAM, Coynachie and Drumfergus, Gartly, Aberdeenshire [1865]. **T.**—Ericas, Mulben Prides, Queen Mothers, Rubys of Easter Tulloch, Lucys of Drumin, Drumfergus Prides, etc. **S.**—Freedom of Guisachan 6752, Norman of Powrie 1257, Fitzroy 1870, Rover 8th of Powrie 9602, Satyr of Hatton 7919, Werburgh 12204, Statesman 17308, Epplet 19073, Ercott 20474, Margrave of Ballindalloch 19445, Enfield 21845, Junot 17993, Elatus 25509. **No.**—175.

WOODS, EDWARD H., Milverton Hall, Skerries, Co. Dublin [1897]. **T.**—Vines, Panmures, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers, Miss Morrisons, Ericas. **S.**—Charon of Preston 13243, Edward VII. 19022, Jaalin 20669. **No.**—About 40.

WOOLSEY, MAJOR-GENERAL O'BRIEN B., Milestown, Castlebellingham, Co. Louth [1901]. **S.**—Rover of Crick-na-quillian 21246, Rover of Milestown 25083, Mullagh Boy 26027. **No.**—7.





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