

calf, six months old, Comet, by Highland Chief, and though milking well, is in high condition, and a better representative of the breed, combining size, quality, and style, is not often seen. Tulip, dark roan, two years, by Prior, from Bride, is a large handsome heifer, of good substance. Empress, red roan, fifteen months, by Oxford Mazurka, from Mary Gray, is a beautiful animal of great size for her age, yet neat and handsome. She looks the best of the young ones, and is a credit to her sire. Jessie 2nd, red roan, four years, by Prior from Jessie, is a long-bodied neat cow. Snowdrop, white, four years, by Prior from Jane 4th, is in thin condition from a recent illness, and does not show to advantage, though of high quality. Melody, roan, three years, by Prior from Jane 4th, though somewhat small, is a fine, handsome, neat animal. Rose, red and white, by Valentine from Jessie 2nd, is inferior in quality to the rest of the herd. Miss Ann, roan, two years, by Prior from Jessie, is a large and somewhat coarse animal, that may improve with age. Flattery, white, two years, by Prior from Jane 5th, is promising, though small yet. Daisy, roan, one year, by Highland Chief from Snowdrop, is a very promising young one, as is also Jenny Lind, a roan yearling, by the same bull, from Jessie 2nd.

The bull now in use is Highland Chief, 6884, a dark red bull of fine style and good substance, bred by J. M. Hill, of Harriestown, Ill, U. S. He is by 11th Duke of Airdrie, 5533, from Margery by Afton, 1173. He is now three years of age, was imported by Mr. W. Miller, jr., of Pickering, and sold to Mr. Bell early in the fall of 1868. Previous to this Prior, [589] a roan bull bred by R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, had been used by Mr. Bell. He was by The Priest [743] from Fanny by Fantichini (12862), and traces back through his sire to Earl of Dublin (10178), a bull of the best milking strain of shorthorns in England. The introduction of these two Kentucky bulls into the herd seems to have been the means of improving it greatly, and taking the whole herd together, it is seldom one meets with one of more level and evenly good quality throughout, combining both size and style with good milking properties.

The stock get no feeding beyond hay and turnips, are kept in good breeding condition, and have never yet been shown at Provincial Exhibitions, but will be this year.

A few Cotswold and Leicester sheep are kept on the farm, and several Clydes-

dale colts were running in the straw-yard.

While in Markham, we did not forget to call on George Miller, the patriarch breeder of shorthorns in Canada. The young ones we saw last fall are in fine thrifty condition, looking most beautiful. Already this season's calves by Bell Duke of Oxford have begun to come in, and present indications show the likelihood of another splendid lot of shorthorns by him.

Mr. Miller showed us a very fine Berkshire sow he has lately obtained from Mr. H. Cochrane, and some Dorking fowls just out from Scotland. He has sent two of his finest heifers by Bell Duke, to 11th Duke of Thorndale, at Compton.

The American Short-horn Herd Book.

The ninth volume of this important work, indispensable to the short-horn breeder of the neighbouring States, and exceedingly useful to many in Canada, has just been issued by the well-known editor and publisher, Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., price \$10. It is handsomely got up, and bound in cloth, in two parts, containing together over 1,000 pages. Part I. contains the pedigrees of 1959 bulls, from 7439 to 9398. Part II. has the pedigrees of about 3,520 cows, making altogether in the volume some 5,380.

The accumulation of so large a number of pedigrees for publication in so short a time, Vol. VIII. having been published scarcely two years back, affords pretty strong proof of the activity prevailing at present in the pursuit of short-horn breeding in the adjoining States of the Union. And there appears very good reason too for such activity, if we may judge from the highly remunerative prices at which high-bred short-horns have been sold in numerous instances of late. Mr. Allen in his preface says:—

"Prices for choice animals were never so high, nor were such animals ever so eagerly sought by our enterprising farmers and breeders as during the past two years. Some bulls and cows have been imported from England during the past year at a cost varying from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, in gold coin. Several cows, of American breeding, have been sold in our own State, at \$3,000 to \$7,000 each, and bulls at \$1,500 to \$6,000 each. Concurrent with their progress here, short-horns never sold at such high prices in England as now, nor need these be considered fancy prices alone. Fashion, no doubt, to some extent prevails in the

choice of some peculiar strains of blood and styles of form; but when the prices we have named are paid by experienced breeders, and those among the best judges of quality and blood in cattle, it may well be believed that they find their interest in so doing. Men of education, wide intelligence and ample capital, in all our Northern and Middle States, engaged in various pursuits other than agriculture, are among our most enterprising cattle breeders, as well as those whose vocation is confined to their farms alone, and in this noble pursuit they find both profit and pleasure. More and better than this, every good cattle breeder in the country is a public benefactor."

Vol. IX. contains an unusually large number of illustrations, about seventy, several of them being portraits of animals which have recently changed hands at very high figures. We need only call the attention of breeders to the fact of the publication of the volume to ensure a ready demand for it among those interested.

The Barmpton Short-horns.

Even at this distant day, a short account of the celebrated herd of Robert Colling, the descendants of which are now so widely scattered wherever short-horns are known, will be interesting.

In 1783, Robert Colling left his brother and took the Barmpton farm. Some of his earliest stock came from Mr. Milbank of Birmingham. These were noted for their excellent grazing properties.

From one of the original cows of this stock came the Yellow Cow, by Punch (531); from her came by Favourite (252) the dam of the celebrated "White Heifer that travelled." She was twin with White Bull (151), and never bred. From the Yellow Cow came North Star (459), also by Favourite. He was a grand bull, with good hair and fine handling. From her came the cows Venus and Clara, and Diamond, a small bull of perfect symmetry. Venus bred the bull Adonis (7), and a heifer that was sold young. Clara bred the bull Eryholme (1018) and another bull and heifer.

Robert Colling had four families from which the majority of his stock descended. Of these the Yellow Cow above mentioned was one. The second was the Wildair or Hubback tribe, which came from the same source as Hubback (319). Of these were Juno, Diana, Wildair, and Nonpareil, the last considered the finest cow ever seen. Nonpareil bred Sweetbriar, by North Star (459), and Marika