

stones, of 14 lb., (2352 lbs.), his live weight being 216 stones, (3024 lbs.) and this extraordinary weight did not arise from his superior size, but from the excessive ripeness of his points. Mr. Bulmer travelled with him five weeks, and then sold him and his carriage, at Rotherham, to Mr. John Day, on the 14th May, 1801, for £250. On the 14th of May, Mr. Day could have sold him for £525. On the 13th of June, £1000. On the 8th of July, for £2000.

Mr. Day travelled with him nearly six years, through England and Scotland, till at Oxford, on the 19th February, 1807, the ox dislocated his hip-bone, and continued in that state till the 15th April, when he was obliged to be slaughtered, and, notwithstanding he must have lost considerably in weight, during these eight weeks of illness, his carcass weighed—Four quarters, 165 stones 12 lbs. (2322 lbs.); tallow, 11 stones 2 lbs. 156 (lbs.); hide, 10 stones 2 lbs. (142 lbs.); total 2620 lbs.

This was his weight at eleven years old, under all the disadvantages of travelling in a jolting carriage, and eight weeks of painful illness. Had he been kept quietly at Ketton, and fed till seven years old, there is little doubt he would have weighed more than he did at ten years old, at which age his live weight was two hundred and seventy stones, (3780 lbs.) from which, if fifty be taken for offal, it leaves the weight of the carcass two hundred and twenty stones, (3080 lbs.)

It is a well-ascertained fact, that, during his career as a breeder, Mr. Colling tried several experiments in crossing, and the breeds to which he resorted on these occasions being very considerably smaller than the short-horns, this circumstance tends to corroborate the writer's opinion that he considered it desirable to reduce their size. The cross with the Kylo led to no results worthy enumeration, but that with the *polled Galloway* must not be passed over without comment. Before stating the circumstances attending this experiment, it may be proper to observe that no breed of cattle promised so successful a cross with the short-horns as the *Galloway*. They were calculated, by their deep massive frames and short legs, to bring the short-horns nearer the ground, and to dispose their weight in a more compact manner: their hardy habits would be essentially useful, and the quality of their flesh and hair were such as to render the experiment still more safe, and they could be obtained of a red color; even without the sanction of a successful experiment, they were admirably adapted to cross with the short-horn, standing frequently too high from the ground, not very well ribbed home, and often of loose, disjointed frames.

To this breed Mr. Colling resolved to resort; and though at the time when he did so, the event was regarded with some degree of ridicule by the pure-blood advocates, and comments passed which would have deterred ordinary men from the exercise of their judgment, Mr. Colling persisted.

Mr. Colling's short-horned bull *Bolingbroke* was put to a beautiful red polled *Galloway* cow,

and the produce, a bull-calf, was, in due time, put to *Johanna*, a pure short-horn—she also produced a bull-calf. This grandson of *Bolingbroke* was the sire of the cow, *Lady*, by another pure short-horn dam, and from *Lady* has sprung the highly valuable family of improved short-horns, termed, in reproach, the *alloy*. How far the alloy was derogatory, let facts testify.*

Mr. Colling was favored by circumstances in his object, which was to take one cross, and then breed back to the short-horn—the only course in which crossing can be successfully adopted. To breed from the produce of a cross *directly among themselves* will lead to results believed conclusive against crossing; but to take one cross, and then return and adhere to one breed, will, in a few generations, stamp a variety with sufficient certainty.

It will probably be admitted that the prejudice against this cross was at the highest at the time of Mr. Charles Colling's sale. The blood had then been little, *if at all*, introduced to other stocks, and it was manifestly the interest, whatever might be the inclination, of the many breeders who had it not, to assume high ground for the pure blood, and to depreciate the alloy. Under these untoward circumstances for the alloy, what said public opinion, unequivocally certified by the stroke of the auctioneer's hammer? *Lady*, at fourteen years old, sold for two hundred and six guineas. *Countess*, her daughter, nine years old, for four hundred guineas. *Laura*, another daughter, four years old, for two hundred and ten guineas. *Major* and *George*, two of her sons, the former three years old, the latter a calf, for two hundred guineas, and one hundred and thirty; besides a number of others, more remotely descended from *Lady*, which all sold at high prices. *Lady* and her descendants sold for a larger sum than any other family obtained.

It appears that seventeen cows were sold for £2802 9s.; eleven bulls, £2361 9s.; seven bull-calves, £687 15s.; seven heifers, £942 18s.; five heifer calves, £231 6s. In all forty-seven were sold, for £7115 17s.

Mr. Charge of Newton, near Darlington, and Mr. Mason of Chilton, in the county of Durham, were only second to Mr. Charles Colling in his interesting and useful pursuit. Mr. Mason started early with animals derived, it is believed, from Mr. Colling, in the very commencement of his career; and Mr. Charge, who had long possessed a most valuable stock of Teeswater cattle, had at an early period crossed them with Mr. Colling's best bulls, and was one of the spirited purchasers of *Comet*, at a thousand guineas. Mr. Mason's successful sale sufficiently stamps the value of his stock at that period, 1829.

*The dam of *Lady* was *Phoenix*, also the dam of the bull *Favorite*; and as the grandson of *Bolingbroke* is not known to have been the sire of any other remarkably good animal, it is most probable that the unquestionable merit of *Lady* and her descendants is to be attributed more to her dam than to her sire.—*Yvatt*.