

celebrated sale. The number of cows was seventeen, which brought a total sum of 2669 guineas. Countess fetched the highest price, viz: 400 guineas; she was out of Lady, by Cupid, and nine years old. *Eleven Bulls* fetched a total of 2249 guineas; the highest being Comet, six years of age, got by Favorite out of Phoenix, and sold for 1000 guineas! *Seven Bull Calves*, under one year old, realised 665 guineas; Cecil, out of Peerless, by Comet, obtained 170 guineas; George, out of Lady, by the same bull, 130 guineas, and Young Favorite, out of Countess, got by the same, 140 guineas! *Seven Heifers*, all got by Comet, obtained 693 guineas: Young Countess out of Countess, 206 guineas; and Young Duchess out of Dam by Favorite, 153 guineas! *Five Heifer Calves* under one year old, sold for 306 guineas; Lucille, out of Laura by Comet, 106 guineas; making a grand total for 47 head of cattle, of £7126 sterling!

Mr. Robert Colling was likewise a distinguished improver of the Shorthorns, although his stock did not altogether equal the celebrity of his brother's. His herd was all sold in 1818; when, as appears by the catalogue, 34 cows sold for 4144 guineas; 17 *Heifers*, for 1287; 5 *Bulls* for 713; 4 *Bull-calves* for 713; being 61 head of cattle for 7484 guineas!

This variety of the Teeswater, or as it has since been called, the Improved Shorthorn, was for some time principally confined to the county of Durham, where there were several distinguished breeders, as Mr. Hill, Mr. Maynard, Messrs. Charges, Mr. Mason, Col. O'Callagan, Mr. Crofton, and others, to whom their successors are under great obligation. "Gradually," observes Mr. Dickson, "the Shorthorns spread over all parts of the United Kingdom, and among parts of the continent of America and Australia. The breeders in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, have never, in the opinion of the best judges, been able to raise animals equal to those produced in the county of Durham; the cattle being generally wanting in symmetry. The principal breeders in Northumberland, about fifty years ago, were the Culleys, the Comptons, the Smiths, the Greys, the Thomsons, the Jobsons, Hunt, Curry, and others; while north of the Tweed, was the late Mr. Robertson of Ladykirk, who procured his first stock from Mr. Colling. The writer having had frequent opportunities of inspecting Mr. Robertson's stock, is enabled unhesitatingly to state that the animals composing it were unrivalled. Mr. Robertson kept about thirty breeding cows, all of them perfect models. In color they were generally roan, light grey, and white, or rather cream color, and occasionally bright blood-red. The nose and mouth, and also about the eyes, were cream colored; eyes full, lively and prominent; forehead broad, and from eyes to nose rather long; muzzle fine, ears thin, horns short and white; neck well set on, rising gently from the shoulders, and fine, but not thin; neck, veins, and breast full and prominent; shoulders full at the top, and moderately so down to the fore-arm, and full of muscle; small, clean, flat bone below the knee; fore-legs straight and moderately wide; the fore-end open, wide, and prominent; the crop full and round and wide behind the shoulders, or girthing-place; ribs round and well arched; back and loins full and broad; hook wide and long to rump-bone; well-filled from the loins to the setting-on of the tail, which is almost in a straight line with the shoulders; tail broad and full of hair, dropping outside of the hooks; the hips or buttocks well filled on the outer and inner sides; hind legs wide and well set, and full of muscle above the knee; belly straight, the whole carcase being nearly cylindrical; hide rather thick, soft and mellow, with a fine touch; hair woolly. Such were the forms and qualifications of the Ladykirk Shorthorns. At one time Shorthorns were preferred with thin hides, and thin silky hair; but these being found unable to withstand the cold, Mr. Robertson and other breeders selected those with soft but thicker hides, and thick-set