

light offal, particularly wide carcasses, and remarkably deep fore-quarters, affording excellent meat, and the cows abundance of milk. The shortening of their horns appears to have been a gradual process. It is stated on reliable authority, that St. Quintin of Scampster, and the Debinsons, effected considerable change, and that we are greatly indebted to those gentlemen for the present "Improved Short-horned Breed." This success naturally induced others to follow up the enterprise, and to effect still further improvements; among whom may be mentioned Mr. Millbank, of Barmingham, of whose success an idea may be formed from his having bred an ox, which, at five years old, weighed when slaughtered, the four quarters, 150 stones, of 14 lbs to the stone, and the tallow 16 stones. Sir James Pennyan, a large land owner in the counties of York, Durham and Northumberland, procured stock from Sir William Quintin's herd, and presented six cows and a bull to Mr. George Snowdon of Hurworthy, his tenant; and from these proceedings very valuable results were obtained. This breed, now designated the Teeswater, after the name of the district in which many of the best specimens had been reared,—or simply the Shorthorn, had been gradually improving till we come down to the times of Messrs. Charles and Robert Colling, of Darlington, who, with great painstaking, and admirable judgment and skill, succeeded in effecting such further improvements as to give this breed a unity of character, and most of the characteristics by which it has become subsequently distinguished. The famous bull "Comet," was bred by Mr. Charles Colling, and sold for one thousand guineas!

"These individuals had become considerable farmers in Yorkshire soon after the year 1770. Mr. Charles Colling, the younger brother, is justly regarded as the founder of the new breed, although his elder brother followed him in his course of enterprise and improvement, step by step. Charles Colling cannot indeed, be compared with Bakewell for boldness and originality of design; but he was greatly more fortunate in the selection of a basis for his breed. Colling, like Bakewell, seems to have regarded size in his animals as a quality secondary and subordinate to those which he wished to communicate, and to have directed almost exclusive attention to beauty and utility of form, and development of properties of early maturity and facility of fattening. Having by selection and the skilful conjunction of the best individuals for breeding, become possessed of animals with the properties sought for, he continued to breed from his own stock, disregarding affinities of blood, by which means he gave to it the necessary permanence of characters, and that delicacy of form which this system of breeding tends to communicate. He adopted the practice of hiring out his bulls, by which means he realised a competent fortune, and extended the influence of his stock to the districts around him. (Low.) "His rule of proceeding," remarks the Rev. Mr. Berry, "was, disregarding popular prejudices, he adhered to a system which he conceived to be correct, and awaited patiently for the result. His constant aim was to combine the greatest inclination to fatten with the most correct form; and the numerous bulls which he let at unprecedented prices, together with the items of his sale catalogue, furnish ample proof that he did not proceed far as a breeder before public opinion was most decidedly with him."

We possess but very scanty information respecting the particulars of the system which Colling pursued, since he studiously avoided, both in public and private, throwing any light upon the subject. A very singular fact relating to the origin of his stock is well worth repeating. It is generally believed that Colling acquired the bull, which may be said to have originated his celebrated herd in the following accidental manner. A calf belonging to a poor man who grazed his cow on the highways, attracted the attention of Mr. Robt.