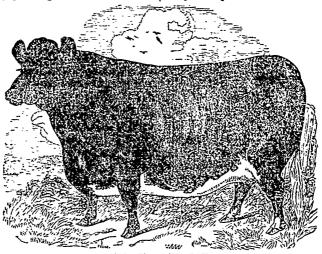
few white spots. The next general color is yellow, comprehending the brindled, dark red, and | larly in the Lowlands; and when the agricultusilver-colored yellow. They are a valuable breed, I rist now speaks of the Angus breed, he refers to and have rapidly gained ground on the horned the polled species.

cattle, and become far more numerous, particu-



ANGUS COW, FAT.

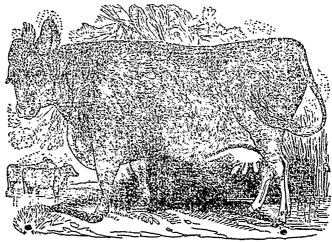
The quantity of milk yielded by the dairy cows | south. They yield a good remunerating price, is various. In the hilly districts from two to three but they are not quite equal to their ancestors the gallons are given per day, but that is very rich. Galloways in quickness of feeding, or fineness of In the lowlands the cows will give five gallons during the best of the season. The cows of this the grazier or butcher so well. district were formerly regarded as some of the best dairy-cows in Scotland, but since the breed has been more improved, and greater attention paid to the fattening qualities, they have fallen off in their character for the pail. About half of the milk is consumed at home, the rest is made into butter and cheese. The butter, as is generally the case in this part of Scotland, is good, but the chee-e poor and ill-flavored. No oxen are used on the road, and few for the plough.

The Angus polled cattle, like many other breeds, are exceedingly valuable in their own climate and on their own soil, but they do not answer the expectations of their purchasers when driven to greater weights.

SUFFOLK.

The Suffolk Dun used to be celebrated in almost every part of the kingdom, on account of the extraordinary quantity of milk that she yielded. The dun color is now, however, rarely seen in Suffolk, and rejected as an almost certain indi-cation of inferiority. The breed is polled

The Suffolk, like the Norfolk beast, undoubtedly sprung from the Galloway; but it is shorter in the leg, broader and rounder than the Norfolk, with a greater propensity to fatten, and reaching



SUFFOLK COW.