



We now present our readers with the representation of one of Mr Cochrane's herd of Durhams, the
11th DUKE OF OXFORD
 A \$3,000 ANIMAL.

Mr. Cochran's farm is at Compton, P. Q. He has gone into the stock raising with great spirit. We would like to see more of such gentlemen engaged in the advancement of agriculture.

IMPROVED CATTLE—AYRSHIRES.

Within a period of about seventy years the leading breeds of cattle have been vastly improved with respect to appearance, size, and productive powers. The precise period when this improvement commenced is not material, though tolerably distinct traces of it are found in records of a hundred years back, more or less. Previous to that time, the prevalent breeds of cattle on the continent and the British Islands, were noticeable rather from the incompleteness of their make up, the diminutiveness of their bodies, and the paucity of their products, whether for the dairy or for slaughtering purposes. The peculiar distinctive divisions are Long-Horns, Middle-Horns, Hornless or Polled and Short Horns. There are several intermediate varieties, differing in some characteristics, but still retaining a general family resemblance to one or the other of the leading classes.

Whether it has been by crossing on the part of breeders, or from improved management and keeping, certain it is that all the leading stocks have shown marked improvement within the last thirty or forty years. Among the most noticeable of these improved breeds, and marked favorites with cattle breeders and dairymen, is the Ayrshire,

supposed to be an improved development of the old Teeswater, once in high repute in various parts of England. Flint, in his treatise on milch cows and dairy farming, devotes considerable space to this breed, and concludes that for dairy purposes purely or mainly, the Ayrshires deserve the first place. In consequence of the cow's small, symmetrical and compact body, well formed chest and capacious stomach, there is little waste through the respiratory system; while at the same time, there is a very complete assimilation of the food, and thus she converts a large proportion of her food into milk. It is the verdict of many dairymen that, for the quantity of food consumed, the Ayrshire cow gives a larger return of milk, and of a better quality than any other breed.—Ex.

High pedigree, high fed cows are said to abort more frequently than others, as well as being more liable to barrenness. Is this so, dairymen and breeders? Let us hear from such on this subject. Knowledge is to be advanced by observation and experience.

A piece of land in the Virginia Valley is said to have been planted in corn for sixty-five years in succession and still grows a good crop.

COWS THAT HOLD UP MILK.—Mr. Johnson says, can be cured if they will drink sour milk. After drinking, and as soon as they begin to lick the pail, they will give down freely. He has tried it with cows that would give about two-thirds the proper quantity, retaining the other portion. Then he gives them the milk to drink, and waits until they begin to lick the pail, when he has no trouble in obtaining the remainder. He has tried meal, salt, and various things, but found nothing to produce such an effect as sour milk.—N. Y. Tribune.

TO PREVENT RUST ON PLOWS.—A correspondent of the Rural World, gives the following, which he says he has tried successfully; it is simple and worth adopting:

None but a plowman knows the advantage of having a bright plow. The writer has tried a great many articles to prevent plows and other agricultural implements from rusting. There is nothing so good and handy as patent axle grease. I have used tallow, paint and Japan varnish, but the axle grease is always convenient and easily applied.

Perseverance is the bridge by which difficulties are overcome.