

creamy quality, in which certainly they surpass all other breeds." It is stated that no animals will thrive faster when not in milk, and their size is not always inferior. The same writer mentions having seen some breeds of fine looking and good-sized cows, of this breed. Few gentlemen or noblemen in the country are without one or more of these cows, for the supply of their tables. Several other breeds might be mentioned, but I will now proceed to give a description of some of the most highly esteemed as Dairy or Milking Stock. The milking or dairy properties of the different breeds have been a matter of much discussion; and it would be difficult to find a unanimous, perhaps even a general acquiescence, in any opinion. Jackson, in his treatise on Dairy Husbandry, says:—"Of the various breeds and cross breeds now in use, there are a few which enjoy the best reputation; we may name for example the Old Yorkshire Stock, a cross between the Teeswater and Holderness breed, the Long Horned, or Lancashire breed, the Short Horned, or Dutch breed, the Middle Horned of Devonshire, Sussex, and Hereford, the Ayrshire breed, the Alderney breed, &c. Some of these merit particular attention. We should first point out the Devonshire Cow. This is a very handsome animal, well set upon its legs, straight along the back, small muzzle, and generally of a red color. Both as oxen and cows, this kind of animal feed well at an early age; the cow affords a fine quality of milk, but only when fed on good pasture. The Hereford breed of cows is reckoned the best in England, as respects the production of milk. It is broad across the hind quarters, narrow at the sirloin, neck and head well proportioned; the horns, of a medium size, turn up at the points, the belly is generally of a deep red, head and breast white. This cow is considered as very valuable for fattening, and it has been found fit for the market at an earlier period than any other kind."

The Galloway breed of cattle is well known for various valuable qualities, and easily distinguished by the want of horns. It is broad across the back, with a very slight curve between the head and quarters, broad at the loins, the whole body having a fine round appearance. The head is of a moderate size, with large rough ears, chest deep, legs short, and it is lean in the neck. The prevailing color is black; those of this color being thought the most hardy, although this varies. This breed is highly esteemed, as there is no other breed which arrives at maturity so soon, and their flesh is of the finest quality. The milk is very fine, but is not obtained in very large quantities. Large numbers of this breed are sent annually to Smithfield market, and it is remarkable that they are generally in as good condition after the journey as before. They are now, however, taken up to Smithfield by rail. In the year 1851, I myself saw 3,000 of them at once in that market, as plump and fat almost as it was possible for them to be. The Suffolk Dun, also a hornless breed, is supposed to be a variety of the Galloway, from the general resemblance. The Ayrshire breed is one of the most valuable in Scotland, if not throughout the whole country.

It is of the smaller sized race, and according to Mr. Aiton, has been obtained from the indigenous cattle of the county of Ayr, by judicious selections to breed from, and skilful treatment. Professor Low is of opinion, that males of the Short Horned breed must have been introduced into the country, from the resemblance which some Ayrshire cows have to that variety. The characteristics of this breed are thus described by Mr. Aiton:—"Head small, rather long, narrow in the muzzle, eye small, smart, and lively, horns small, crooked, and set at considerable distance from each other, neck long, rather slender, tapering towards the head, with no loose skin below, shoulders thin, forequarters light, hindquarters large, back straight, broad behind, the joints rather loose and open, carcase deep, legs small and short, with firm joints, adder capacious, stretching forwards, the milk veins large and prominent, teats short, all pointing outwards." The Ayrshire cow is very docile, feeds well, is easily managed, and, as a Dairy cow, is equal to any other. It is inferior, for feeding, to the Devons, Sussex, Hereford, Lancashire, and Durham breeds. Many of the Ayrshire cows, when properly fed, will yield from 6 to 8 gallons of milk per day, during part of the summer. The quantity varies much during the year, from 1½ to 6 gallons or more, and the highest average of the milk yielded by this breed is 1,000 gallons per annum. It is only some of the finest cows that will yield such a quantity as this; from 500 to 750 gallons may be calculated as the most general yearly produce. Every 2½ gallons of milk will afford a pound of butter. About 25 gallons of milk will give a stone of cheese." The Short Horn breed is considered of great value, both for milk and feeding. They are large in the carcase, well proportioned, broad across the loins, chine full, legs short, head small, but handsome, neck deep, but in keeping with the size of the body, color generally red, white, or red and white mixed, spotted or roan, hide thin. The flesh of this breed is thick, close-grained, retaining the juices well, and, from this circumstance, is in repute for victualing ships going on long voyages. Regarding the milking qualities of this breed, Mr. Dickson, an eminent cattle-dealer, who has had extensive experience, says:—"It has been frequently asserted that the Short Horned cows are bad milkers, indeed that no sort of cattle are so deficient in milk; but this deficiency of milk does not proceed from the circumstance of the cows being of the Short Horned kind. Had the flesh been neglected as much as the milk, by the eminent breeders, and the property of giving milk as much cherished as the development of flesh, the Short Horned cows would have been deep milkers. Indeed it is not to be doubted that when the general secreting powers of the animal system have been increased, the power of secreting milk will be increased with the power of secreting fat. All that seems necessary is to encourage the power of that secretion which is most wanted for the time. It would be to desire an impossibility, to procure the full development of flesh, fat, and milk, at the same time; but there is no absurdity in de-