

He says, the Galloway cattle are in great demand by the grazer; they are of considerable size, fatten readily, accumulate flesh on the best parts. They are less wild than horned cattle, and less quarrelsome, and under some circumstances, as on shipboard, may be packed somewhat closer than others. Youatt, a standard writer on cattle, says that "the Galloway is short on the legs, and moderately fine in the shank bones; the happy medium preserved in the leg, which secures hardihood and disposition to fatten. With the same cleanness and shortness of shank there is no breed so large and muscular above the knee, while there is more room for the deep, broad and capacious chest. He is clean, not fine and slender in the neck and chops. A thin and delicate neck would not correspond with the broad shoulders, deep chest, and close compact form of the breed. The neck of the Galloway bull is thick almost to a fault, the head is rather heavy, the eyes are not prominent, and the ears are large, rough, and full of long hairs, on the inside. The Galloway is covered with a loose mellow skin of medium thickness, which is clothed with long soft silky hair. The skin is thinner than that of the Leicestershire, but not so fine as the hide of the Short Horns, but it handles kindly.—The prevailing and fashionable colour is black, a few are of a dark brindle brown, and still fewer are of a dun or drab colour."

Though black is certainly the most common colour among Galloway cattle, yet I have seen a good many brindle and dun ones, and even one or two white. There used to be a small farmer in Upper Annandale who had a stock of white cows with black ears, celebrated for good milkers, which he maintained was the real pure Galloway breed. "It has often and truly been remarked," says Youatt, "with respect to the Galloway cattle, that while in most other breeds of Scotland there may be some good beasts, but mingled with others of different and very inferior kind, there is a uniform character and that of excellence.—Here one bullock selected at hap-hazard may generally be considered as a fair sample of the lot. They are generally docile; this is a most valuable point about them in every respect. It is rare to find even a bull furious or troublesome." Jackson in his treatise on Dairy Husbandry, says—"The Galloway breed of cattle is well known for various valuable qualities, and easy distinguished by the want of horns. It is broad across the back, with a very slight curve between the head and quarters, and 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 clean in the neck. This breed is highly esteemed, as there is no other kind which arrives at maturity so soon, and their flesh is of the finest quality, the milk is very rich, but is not obtained in very large quantities. It is no doubt true that this breed of cattle has been principally bred for their feeding qualities, yet I think their milking qualities has been greatly underated. I am informed by those who had experience of both breeds that the Galloway cows are fully equal if not superior as milkers to the native cattle of this country. Their hardiness too renders them suitable to soils and climate where the justly celebrated Short Horns even in England does not succeed. Sir James Graham, who is well known, not only in the high place in the councils of our native country, but also from the great attention he has devoted to the improvement of his estates, is reported to have said at an Agricultural Show at Netherly, some years ago—"I take blame to myself for having endeavored to introduce with considerable tenacity the Short Horned breed of cattle, which I am now thoroughly convinced is not so well adapted to thrive in the climate of this part of the country; but having now taken the Galloway breed as decidedly the best and most profitable, it has been my earnest endeavour to obtain from Galloway the best breed of cattle to introduce them among the tenants of my estates." E. W. Thompson, the worthy President of our own Board of Agriculture, in an address to the York Farmer's Club, speaks most favorably of this breed, and after describing their forms and qualities, says—"In the year 1851 I myself saw 3,000 at once in the market, as plump and fat almost as