

By degrees, this Teeswater stock became dispersed over the greater part of England; the best specimens are still to be found in the Northern counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and parts of West-Yorkshire, though now, as we said before, the whole of England is permeated by the breed, particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. The *milkmen*, who used to supply London, kept no other cow, and we remember well seeing at Brighton, in 1852, a herd of 18 dairy-shorthorns, every drop of whose milk was sold throughout the year at 8 cents a quart, kept by a dealer who had bought them at Darlington fair,¹ Durham, and perfect pictures they were of useful dairy-stock, yielding from 18 to 22 quarts of milk a day, and when the end of their service at the pail arrived, ready to go to the block without any expensive preparation.

will be noted that the non-pedigree Shorthorns come out at the top of the list, although very closely shadowed by the mixed class. The latter, however, included the two fine cross-breeds Nancy and Buttercup. The Jersey class came third in order of merit, and proved too good in the analyses for the pedigree Shorthorns and Red Polls, which duly represented the oldest cows in the classes. The Ayrshires and Kerries did not do badly for small cattle, but the Guernseys made a poor exhibition, their average of milk and points being far behind the others. On the whole the Shorthorn and Jersey breeds seem to lead the way in these contests, and there does not appear to have been much to choose between them of late years, when their various merits both in the milk and butter trials have been fairly gauged. (1) A. F. P. Chiddingfold, Surrey.

	2 days milk.	Average each.	Points gained.	Average points.	Average age.
	lb.	lb.			y. m. w.
4 pedigree Shorthorns.....	354.9	88.7	366.5	91.6	8 2 0
4 non-pedigree Shorthorns.....	472.9	118.2	505.3	126.3	6 6 0
4 Jerseys.....	323.0	80.75	425.3	106.3	6 3 2
4 Guernseys.....	222.3	55.57	298.3	74.58	5 7 1
4 Red Polls.....	373.1	93.3	369.7	92.42	7 8 0
2 Ayrshires.....	215.4	107.7	223.8	111.9	5 9 0
3 Kerries.....	245.0	81.6	254.9	84.97	6 2 1
4 mixed breeds.....	456.1	114.0	483.6	120.9	7 0 2
Means.....	332.8	22.48	366.0	101.1	6 7 3

Now, that the above-named cattle have transmitted to their descendants the valuable dairy-qualities that rendered themselves so celebrated in their day, may be seen in the following account of the milking-trials, at the London Dairy-show, December, 1899. It will be observed that, our lot, the "4 non-pedigreed Shorthorns," came out at the head of the list.

THE MILKING TRIALS, LONDON DAIRY SHOW, 1899.

There were eight classes for competition in the above, each of which had four entries, except Classes 6 and 7 (Ayrshires and Kerries) with two and three respectively. Taking them in order of classes, with regard to quantity of milk, points, and age, we have the following results:

Without making any individual distinction, it

Lambs.—The lambing season will soon be upon us. Judging from what we have seen during the last four years in Montreal, many farmers are turning their attention to the breeding of early lambs for that market, and we are glad to know it, though we heartily wish that they would not kill the lambs so young; no lamb should die under ten weeks old, and twelve weeks is a better age. Like veal, lamb too young is soft, *pappy* meat, particularly if fed on food devoid of a sufficiency of protein.

The first thing to be done in the preparation for early lambing is to get the lambing-pens or sheds into good order. Though lambs after they have attained the age of 8 or 10 days will stand any

(1) But how about the last scene of the play; the butcher's block?