

ally thicker as it approaches the shoulder. The dewlap should be small, and the breast wide and open, projecting before the legs; the chine moderately fleshy and full; the ribs should spread out wide, so as to give as globular a form as possible to the carcass, and each should project further than the preceding one to the very loins, giving, as much breadth as possible to the more valuable parts. She should be well formed across the hips and on the rump. The legs somewhat short, with thighs inclined to thinness and gentle curvature. The tail thick at the top, and tapering downwards, with a mellow hide and little coarse hair. The udder and milk veins should be comparatively large, and the skin of the udder should be thin and uniform. The teats should be of moderate size, located equally from each other.

The following lines which appeared in the *British Farmer's Magazine* some years ago, do not express amiss the principal points of a milch cow:—

“She’s long in her face, she’s fine in her horn,
 She’ll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
 She’s clear in her jaws, and full in her chine,
 She’s heavy in flank, and wide in her loin,
 She’s broad in the ribs, and long in her rump,
 A straight and flat back, without ever a hump;
 She’s wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
 She fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.
 She’s light in her back, and small in her tail,
 She’s wide in her breast, and good at the pail;
 She’s fine in her bone, and silky of skin—
 She’s a grazier’s without, and a butcher’s within.”

The generally received principles of breeding and fattening Short-horns, and their adaptation to the climate, pastures, and markets of this country, will form the subject of a future paper.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR LOW.

We regret to learn from the last number of the *North British Agriculturist*, that David Low, Esq., late Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, is no more. Three or four years since he resigned his chair in consequence of the declining state of his health, and was succeeded by John Wilson, Esq., who is personally known to many of our readers, and who, it will be recollected, visited Canada during our last Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, and who has evinced, on more than one occasion, a desire to bring our productions under the favorable notice of the British public.

Mr. Low, it appears, was a native of Berwickshire, and his father was extensively engaged in the management of landed property, and enjoyed a high reputation. His son soon manifested a disposition to follow his father’s pursuits, for which he afterwards showed the highest qualifications. He likewise took an active part in the management of his father’s extensive farms in Berwickshire, which was the means of greatly improving his knowledge of practical agriculture, for which he was afterwards so distinguished.

In the year 1817 appeared Mr. Low’s first work entitled, “Observations on the present state of Landed Property, and on the prosperity of the Landholder and Farmer.” The termination of the war had greatly reduced prices, and great agricultural distress was consequently felt. The treatise was characterised by mature judgment and marked a sympathy with the position of the tenant farmer, and secured for the author an early and high reputation. In 1825, Mr. Low removed to Edinburgh, where he afterwards resided. In 1829 the *Quarterly*