

are never been wanting in England and elsewhere, a number of intelligent and persevering reeders, constantly increasing of late years, those respective herds have gained great and deserved celebrity.

The Durham, or Teeswater breed, it has been well remarked by a competent authority, differs nearly as much from the older cattle of the Tees, as the Dishley breed of Long-horns from the older race from which it was derived. The height is less, but the trunk is more round and deep; the limbs are shorter in proportion to depth of body, and the chest, back, and loin, more broad, so that with less apparent bulk of body the weight is usually greater. The skin is light-colored, and the hair reddish brown or white, either separate or mixed. The muzzle is flesh-colored, and rarely black, the appearance of which color on the skin indicates the revival of a character of the older varieties, which modern breeders study to exclude. The horns are shorter than in the former breed, light colored, blunt, and sometimes laterally flattened. The skin is soft to the touch, the general form square and massive, the shoulder upright, and the hind quarter large. The uprightness of the shoulder produces a hollowness behind, which does not exist in the same degree in the Devons, or Herefords, and other varieties allied to them. The uprightness of the shoulder is regarded as a defect, but it would be more correct to say that it is a character in harmony with the squareness of form distinctive of the breed. Although the longhorn preferred cattle of a medium size, yet the breed being derived from one of great bulk of body, there is a constant tendency to the production of large animals. The breed communicates its character readily to all others, and the first progeny, even with races the most dissimilar, is usually fine. The females retain, to a considerable degree, the properties of the Holstein race, in yielding a large quantity of milk, in which respect they greatly excel the long-horns, the Herefords and the Devons. In the property of yielding milk, however, the longhorn breed is inferior to the older and less cultivated one, shewing that refinement in breeding, and the greater tendency to produce fat, are unfavorable, as a general rule, to the secretion of milk. Individual cows, indeed, are found to retain the milking properties of the older race, and this is an exception to the common result. The oxen are eminently distinguished by the

property of arriving at early maturity of muscle and fatness. Great numbers of them are now disposed off at the age of about two years, in the highest perfection, and of a weight at which no other cattle in Europe arrive at the same age.

There is in the present improved Short-horns a union of many qualities, once deemed incompatible: early maturity, quick feeding, and that to a great weight, an abundance of inside fat, and meat of a fine grain, while the cows often prove plentiful and steady milkers, and fatten rapidly when dried; these are the characteristics of the breed. Many improvers, it is true, look rather to the grazing properties of these cattle, and forget their value for the dairy; they esteem them in proportion to their early arriving at maturity, and their aptitude to fatten; and selecting their breeding stock with such views, the milking properties of the cows often become in reality diminished. But this is to develop one excellency at the expense of another, and that without necessity; for in this breed, as has been abundantly found, both qualities can exist, not of course exactly at the same time, for the milking cow does not fatten until dried, but in subjection one to the other. If indeed the milk yielded by the improved Short-horns be somewhat less in quantity than that given by the old unimproved strain, it is generally of far richer quality, and returns more butter in proportion. We have it on good authority that four gallons of milk have been yielded, morning and evening, by the highest bred Short-horns, and some have even given more; and these very cattle have proved, after having been dried and fattened, admirable in the carcass. To the dairy farmer, therefore, many of the Short-horns are as valuable as to the grazier; and indeed it is with cows of an improved Short-horn breed, from Yorkshire or Durham, that the great dairies for the supply of London with milk are stocked. The Yorkshire cow indeed has always been a favorite with the London dairymen; but formerly, when dry, she fattened slowly, consumed much food, and therefore sold to a disadvantage. But the improved breed fattens with surprising rapidity, and whether the dairyman keep his cows one year or three, and then sells them, or feeds them for the butcher, they annually return a handsome profit.

The Short-horns of Holderness, and, indeed, of Yorkshire generally, owe their modern improve-