

ble in Scotland, if not throughout the whole country. Smaller than the foregoing; head small; rather long and narrow at the muzzle;—eyes small, smart, and lively. Horns small crooked, and set at considerable distances from each other;—neck long, rather slender tapering towards the head, with no loose skin below; shoulders thin—forequarters light—hind quarters large; back straight, broad behind—the joints rather loose and open; carcass deep, legs small, short, with firm joints; udder capacious, stretching forward; milk veins large and prominent; teats short, all pointing outwards. Cow very docile; feeds well; easily managed; an excellent dairy cow, but not so good for feeding as the Devon, Sussex, Hereford, and Lancaster breeds. Many of the Ayrshire cows, when properly fed, give from 6 to 8 gallons of milk during part of the summer. The quantity varies from 1½ to 6 gallons during the year. The greatest average quantity for a year has been a thousand gallons, but from 500 to 750 gallons, is considered the general yearly produce in Scotland. Every 2½ gallons of milk will give 1lb. of butter 16 oz. to the lb., and about 26 gallons of milk will give 14lbs. of cheese.

The **SHORT HORNED** or Dutch breed are considered of great value, both for milking and feeding. There are many varieties of these, called by the name of the countries in which they are bred; the best are large in the carcass, well proportioned, broad across the loins, chime full, legs short, head small, but handsome, neck deep, but in keeping with the size of the body, colour generally red and white, or what is called flecked; hide thin; the flesh is thick, close-grained, retaining the juices, and is preferred for use in long voyages, and victualling ships. It has been said that the *short-horned* were bad milchers—but Mr. Dickson, an eminent cattle dealer has proved the contrary, and attributes this character that has been given to them to bad management; for feeding and management may increase the secretion of milk, or the secretion of fat

and formation of flesh, according to the intention of the owner. He thinks that they might be made "*deep milchers.*" This breed has of late years gained credit and demand in England and Scotland as dairy stock.

THE AYRSHIRE KYLOE.—This breed is gaining ground above all others throughout the United Kingdom, for *abundant produce in ordinary pasture*, and is considered superior to all others, under similar circumstances, soil and climate, either for the dairy or shambles.

The improved **KERRY COW** is an Irish breed, rather small, hardy, subsists well on scanty pasturage; well adapted for hilly pastures, and poor cottagers; their milk is rich; butter good; and good milkers for their size. Naturally quiet, but when irritated, they are restrained by no ordinary fence. They have been improved of late years by crossing, and they are now thought in many respects, equal to the breeds of England or Scotland.

THE ALDERNEY and JERSEY breeds are kept by private gentlemen in Scotland, as dairy cows, owing to the richness of their milk and butter—but the climate does not answer them.

We may here observe, that climate, winters, soil, shelter, and peculiarity of pasturage, all influence the character of dairy cows; and therefore every attention should be paid to render these as favourable as circumstances will admit.

The foregoing descriptions apply to cows influenced by the climate and pasturage of Great Britain, and management of careful owners. In a future number of "*the New-Brunswick Agriculturist*," we shall publish a description of the cattle in our provinces, and a statement of the influence, which our climate, pasturage, and management, has exercised upon the approved breeds which have been imported from Great Britain. Accordingly, we shall feel obliged to any of our agricultural friends who have attended to dairy stock, and feeding cattle for the market, if they would forward us their statements and opinions upon this subject.

(To be continued in our next number.)