

tendency to become fat, udder large, full, but not protruded much behind, the teats pointing outwards and downwards, equal in size, rather long and tapering. She should be tame and gentle, with life, spirits, and a moderate degree of hardness of constitution; these requisites, essential in the character of a good dairy cow, are found in the Ayrshire breed. The cow intended for fattening should resemble the ox. A cow with a high back bone, large head, small udder, and shewing a tendency to fatten, is a bad milker. Every Farmer should pay particular attention to get a good breed, and then to rear the best calves for himself, and not for the butcher. The sure way to have good milkers is to pay proper attention to the condition of the young stock, to keep it in a thriving state, so that all the functions of the animal shall be healthily developed, which is not the case when it is kept neglected and impoverished. In confirmation of this Mr. Jackson observes: "Instead of young stock being brought up in a half starved state, producing all the marks which distinguish bad milkers, they should be reared in good pasture; and provided with turnips or other green food in winter. This will make them good milch cows, having the shapes and qualities mentioned as characteristics of good milkers, and when they come into milk, they will produce most copious secretions of that fluid. It is poor feeding that makes so many calves turn out bad cows."

The practice of many of our farmers both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, verifies the latter part of the foregoing observations; for it is by no means uncommon to feed young stock upon the coarsest hay, and to give them through the winter as cheaply, and with as little trouble as possible, and as for calves, their

poverty is almost a proverbial expression. A proper shelter from the severity of the weather in winter, some green food, and the best of hay for young stock, would be important improvements in the dairy husbandry of many of our farmers.

Dairy stock should at all times be kept on food best calculated to increase the secretion of milk, as well when they are dry as when they are giving it.

Natural pasturage always produces the sweetest milk and butter, although less in quantity than the produce of cows, when they are soiled, which is considered the most economical, and consists in feeding them with cut grass and green food, either in a yard or in the stable. Soiling is resorted to by many farmers, in some instances as a substitute for pasturage, when they have not a sufficiency of it, and at other times, to collect and secure the manure of the cattle. In the heat of the day, and when the flies are troublesome, milch cows would be benefitted by shade and soiling, especially if the pasturage is short. By this means the cow would be kept in a state of comparative quiet, which would favour the secretion of milk, and the farmer would secure an increased supply of manure, which otherwise is lost. If quiet is an advantage, we may here censure the improper as well as cruel practice of driving milch cows to the barn yards in the evening with the assistance of dogs. The cow is worried and irritated, and frequently driven at full speed with a distended udder. This must unquestionably vitiate the secretion of milk, and in some instances lead to inflammation of the udder and teat, to the injury of the animal and loss of the owner. In Holland, where the greatest attention is paid to dairy husbandry, the cows, "when fed in the house, invariably have