

remained uncontaminated. The head is not large, ears thin, muzzle fine, face broad, legs prominent, countenance placid, horns tapering fine and of a waxy color, widely set on, breast wide projecting before the legs, chest full, neck fine, rising with a gentle curve to the shoulders, back straight, flat, and wide; color black; coat thick, long, and an abundance of hair about the face; legs short and straight; flesh of the best description when fat; constitution very hardy; bad milkers.

There is much difference in their size, those from the island of Islay being the largest. The Argyles are a variety of this breed.

NORTH HIGHLAND BREED.

This breed inhabiting a cold dreary country are very small. They have large coarse heads, shaggy ears, high and narrow backs, flat ribs, small chests, and long legs; buttocks thin, bones prominent, horns short and bending forwards, color black or brindled, hair very long, close, and strong.

This diminutive breed will not thrive if removed far south of their native district; though placed in the midst of abundance they will pine and die.

FIFE BREED.

Color black, horns white and small, turned up at the points; bones small, limbs clean and short, skin soft, ribs narrow, wide set, much curved; body thick and round; good milkers; and good workers; constitution hardy.

AYRSHIRE BREED.

This breed, though of recent date, have obtained much celebrity for the dairy. Nothing was known of these previous to 1730, and their origin is clothed in obscurity.

The characteristics of the breed are, horns small, clean, and smooth, bending forwards and tapering to the points which are turned up; legs short; neck finely tapering towards the head and thicker towards the shoulders; head small, rather long and narrow; fore quarters light, deep in the carcass, shoulders thin, udder broad and capacious, milk veins large and prominent, teats short, color light red and white with black muzzle, hair soft woolly, figure compact and well proportioned.

The quantity of milk, considering their size, is large; five gallons per day for ten weeks after calving is not above an average. The quantity of butter and cheese produced from the milk of this breed is very great.

I have had a few of this breed, but did not

find them to answer, taking all things into consideration, equal to the improved short horns.

The Dunlop cheese, of which so much has been said, is manufactured in the district where this breed is principally bred.

GALLOWAY BREED.

The head is heavy; horns none; eyes not prominent; ears large, rough, and full of long hair; back straight and broad, and nearly level from the head to the rump; legs short, fine in the shank bone; neck thin; shoulders broad; chest broad, and deep; skin loose and mellow, covered with long silky hair; color black or dark brindled brown; constitution good and very profitable for the grazier, as they lay their fat on the most valuable parts, and their flesh is well marbled; their milking properties are not great, but the quality is rich. A cow giving sixteen quarts of milk per day is considered a superior milker, but the average is not above six quarts.

IRISH CATTLE.

Ireland evidently originally contained two distinct breeds, one found in the mountain districts with middle sized horns, and the other in the Lowlands with horns of enormous length. The first is decidedly the aboriginal breed; they have generally smallish heads, very thick in proportion; necks thick; horns rather short, fine, projecting rather forwards upright; hips wide, bones moderately fine, skin thick, hair coarse and long, color black or brindled, faces white, eyes good, muzzle sharp, constitution good, good milkers and very hardy, fatten quickly with good keep, are very wild and will gallop like stags, being difficult to confine. No breed will produce the same quantity of milk with the miserable keep this breed generally get in their native country.

The old breed are most valued for the dairy. Many of the cows will yield from 120 to 140 lbs. of butter per year, and the average of them 8 lbs. per annum.

The other breed have immense long horns turning all ways, but generally downwards, which give them a very sorrowful countenance; they are much larger than the others; their origin is not known, but there is evidently a cross of the Craven to be seen.

WELSH CATTLE.—ANGLESEA BREED.

Heads medium size, face flat, horns long and turned up, chest deep, shoulders heavy, barrel round, dewlap very large, color black,