

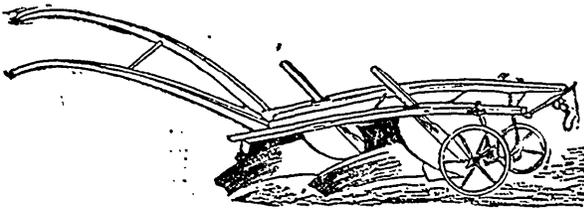
### AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

This breed, as its name denotes, was first brought into notice, and improved in the County of Ayr, in Scotland, where it eventually obtained all the characteristics of a distinct breed, and it has established its character, both there and elsewhere, for distinguished milking properties. Professor Low gives the following as descriptive of the breed:—

“The modern Ayrshire may stand in the fourth or fifth class of British Breeds with respect to size. The horns are small, and curving inwards at the extremity after the manner of the Alderneys. The shoulders are light, and the loins very broad and deep, which is a conformation almost always accompanying the property of yielding abundant milk. The skin is moderately soft to the touch, and of an orange-yellow tinge. The prevailing colour is a reddish brown, mixed more or less with white. The muzzle is usually dark, though often it is flesh-coloured. The limbs are slender, the neck is small, and the head is free from coarseness. The muscles of the inner side of the thigh, technically called the twist, are thin; and the

haunch frequently droops much to the rump, a character which exists likewise in the Alderney Breed, and which, although it impairs the symmetry of the animal, is not regarded as inconsistent with the faculty of secreting milk. The udders are moderately large, without being placid. The cows are very docile, and gentle, and hardy to the degree of bearing to subsist on ordinary food. They give a large quantity of milk, in proportion to their size and the food consumed, and this milk is of excellent quality. Healthy cows, on good pastures, will give from 800 to 900 gallons in the year, although, taking into account the younger and less productive stock, 600 gallons may be regarded as a fair average for the low country, and somewhat less for a dairy-stock in the higher.”

The Ayrshires, in regard to early maturity and fattening purposes, are much inferior to the short horns, Herefords, and some other improved breeds—their chief recommendations consist in their hardy constitution and superior excellence as Dairy Stock. There are as yet but few of this breed in Canada, but in exposed localities where dairying is extensively carried on, they would probably be found well adapted, and yield a good profit.



### DOUBLE PLOUGH.

This implement is in frequent use on most of the light soils in England—in summer working the land, and preparing for turnips, wheat, &c. It possesses important advantages in enabling the

farmer to get over a larger quantity of ground in a shorter space of time than with the ordinary plough, with a considerable saving of horse power. These ploughs being fitted with wheels are easily managed, they are steady in action,