and uniform milk-giving qualities, and above all, the fact that their progeny, although also the produce of other breeds, is identical in appearance with their thoroughbred Red Polled ancestors. I believe, places them in advance of other breeds for the dairy, for the butcher, for the shipper, for the general farmer, and for the breeder of fine cattle.

If the facts I have stated in this hurried manner shall induce any number of our farmers, dairymen, and stock-raisers, to investigate the merits of these new candidates for public favor, to aid in solving the question as to their utility and real value to the American farmer, I shall feel myself well repaid for my efforts in the matter.

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MERITS OF GALLOWAY CATTLE.

By J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Iowa County, Wis.

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Points of the Breed.—The Galloway is a very hardy breed of hornless beef cattle, of black color, and some of them have a brownish tinge. They have neither horns nor knobs; ears moderate in length, standing well up; eyes large and full; neck rather short with fine throat latch; also the neck fills well into the shoulders; head small with a fringe of long curly hair on top of forehead; body round, long and full; breast very full; back and rump straight; ribs deep and well sprung; quarters long and well filled; hip bones moderately broad; hind quarters drop straight down, carrying their size well down to the hock; legs short and stout with fine bone; tail well set on thick, heavy coat of fine curly hair with under coat of soft, mossy hair or fur.

Docile and Hardy.—They are very docile and sensible, which make them very easy to handle. The Galloways have proved to be a very hardy breed of cattle, almost as hardy as the buffalo. The origin of the Galloway is lost in the mist of antiquity; no allegation has ever been made in any well-informed quarter that the Galloway is not an original and distinct breed of cattle.

Vitality and Constitution.—Their beef is quoted as prime Scotts, and has topped the English markets, and sold at an advanced price during the past century. The Galloway is considered the most hardy among the British breeds of cattle, with constitution and vitality second to none. They have 25 per cent. more liver and lung than any other improved breed of cattle. Their vital organs being developed in a higher degree accounts for their superior vitality and endurance. In Colorado they selected a Galloway cow to be kept at the observatory on the summit of Pike's Peak, for military purposes, on account of her mellow hide and long silky coat of thick hair, and wonderful lung power which enabled her to stand the cold and light air of that altitude—in fact there are a great many animals that cannot live at such heights, such as dogs, cats and chickens. When spring arrives the Galloways' long hair is quickly shed, giving place to a fine coat that renders them capable of enduring the extreme heat of summer as well as any of the improved breeds.

Breeding Off Horns.—Their impressiveness of freeing their produce from horns is marvelous, in my experience. I
have a Galloway that has sired one hundred and six calves, and not one of them has shown a horn or knob, and all black except two, all being from horned cows of different colored breeds. The Galloway is of good size and is heavier than estimated when cared for properly, and compares favorably with other beef breeds.

**Early Maturity and Weights.**—As to early maturity and weights, the following showing is taken from the report of the Smithfield, England, Fat Stock Show of 1883: A pure-bred Galloway steer, at two years and nine months, weighed 2,143 lbs.; another two years and seven months old, weighed 1,754 lbs. These are good weights where age is considered. The cows are good milkers, giving good milk, in fact it is of the best quality, rich in butter. The quantity of milk is not so great as that of many milking breeds; there are families that are extra good milkers. The Galloways also raise their calves well.

**The Most Profitable.**—My father was a farmer and stock-breeder. I was raised on a farm, and now with the experience and observation of fifty long years in raising different breeds of cattle, in Wisconsin, the Galloway has proved to me to be the most profitable.

**Adapted for the Range.**—In Scotland, where they have been accustomed for centuries to roam over the outlying hills of Galloway, and gather food from the rough grasses that spring up among the rocks and heather, accustomed to be out in all weather, winter and summer, without shelter, only such as the forest afforded them, they have developed a hardy, active habit and a strong, rugged vitality. They are especially adapted for range purposes; for all situations where they have to search for their food, or be exposed to inclement weather.

**Beef Qualities.**—Their beef is of the best quality, and in the British markets, where it is well known, is eagerly sought after. It is well marbled, the fat laid in thin layers between the muscular tissues, thus furnishing nourishing and palatable meat. The large parts of lean meat are well birdeved with small specks of fat, making it very juicy and sweet. They also make a large per cent. of lean meat. This rare quality in a beefing breed is most valuable, and one not yet sufficiently appreciated by the stock-raiser.

The Galloways are also valuable for their hides, which are equal to the buffalo's, if not better, for making robes &c., and robes made thus are worth from $15 to $25 apiece when nicely dressed.

**A Hardy Breed.**—The Galloways are a healthy breed, being always free from disease; also hearty feeders, always eating their feed quickly and with a hearty relish. Feed them as well as you will, the day is not too cold for them to roam through the stock-fields, appearing to enjoy the same, and preferring a certain amount of rough feed. They are also very persistent breeders. I have known cows to breed right along up to 20 and 25 years of age.

**Beef Packers' Opinion.**—In regard to their beefing quality, I will quote the following from Swift & Co., packers of Chicago, Ill.:

"This is to certify that our agent, Mr. N. A. Seely, bought and shipped on Dec. 9th 1885, of M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo., two Galloway steers. Said steers weighed 4,180 pounds in Kansas City; in Chicago, two days later, 4,150, pounds. Said cattle were killed by us on Dec. 16th and netted as follows: Beef 2,657; dressing 66.40; hide 222; tallow 307, making for the 5 quarters beef, hide and tallow, 3,376 pounds and dressing 81.37 per cent.

"The beef was weighed after being thoroughly cooled. Had it been weighed when dressed would have shrunk about 1 per cent. less. The beef of the
two cattle was of very fine quality, and, everything considered, these were the best cattle that we have killed this year, and shrunk the least of any cattle killed by us this year. E. F. Swift.
For Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1885.

The foregoing speaks for itself, and as it comes from the oldest and largest dressed meat house in America, I think it speaks well for the half-blood Gallo-
way steers. The age of these mention-
ed steers was 3 years.

In conclusion I would say that I be-
lieve that the coming steer of our great cattle industry will be “Poll’d.”

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MERITS OF THE GUERNSEYS.

By G. E. GORDON, Koshkonong, Wis.

Jinny Paper.

Purity of Origin.—The best way to get at the merits of the Guernseys will be to look at this breed of cattle from two points of view, that is, to see in what ways they equal well known breeds and in what ways they excel any and all.

Guernseys equal other breeds first in the purity of their origin, second in the agreeableness of their color, third in their admirable shape and fourth in their size.

Their origin on the Island of Guern-
sey has been clearly defined for about one hundred years. Not only do the laws of the Island forbid the landing of cattle, but these laws have been enforce-
ed so thoroughly that the purity of the race is both undoubted and undisputed. When for our own purposes and ends American breeders demanded that the Guernseyman should maintain a herd book; we were met by the unanimous remonstrance that there was no need of a herd book, because all animals on the Island were necessarily pure breed.

Color.—The colors of this breed are agreeable to the eye, and especially to the dairymen’s eye; they are most suggestive and indicative of the product. Butter is written large on these cattle. Every point of hide, and hair, and hoof and horn, shines with gold. A herd of Guernseys is a beautiful sight to see, from both the artistic and practical standpoint.

Form and Shape.—In form and shape the Guernseys fitly express the dairy temperament, and the average animal scales high in points. They have level backs to setting on of tail, clean throats, small dewlaps, fine shoulders, broad hips, high pelvic arch, deep bodies, hocks well apart when walking, tails long and thin, fine curved horns, good heads and beautiful faces, large and bright, but gentle eyes, full veins and glands, roomy udders, uniformly large teats, remarkable escutcheons, and are altogether typical and satisfactory.

Good Size.—In size the Guernsey is much larger than the Jersey, approaching the Shorthorn. When crossed upon native cattle they increase the size of the progeny. Used upon any of the large beef breeds the product is a fine animal easily fattened, while, when crossed upon other dairy breeds, greater size and capacity are gained, while the dairy shape is fully maintained and fur-
ther emphasized. They have been em-