

turn up in a way characteristic of the breed, and indeed the general form of the cattle undeniably betrays their early origin. They have a peculiarly lively look and good eye. The hair is rough, but short, and the hide is not thick. The bones, although not small, are far from large; and the Pembroke cattle are very fair milkers, with a propensity to fatten. The meat is generally beautifully marbled. They thrive in every situation.

THE GLAMORGANS.

The Glamorganshire farmers of half a century ago, took great pride in their cattle, and evinced much judgment in their breeding and selection. There was one principle from which they never deviated:—*they admitted of no mixture of foreign blood*, and they produced the Glamorgan ox, so much admired for activity and strength, and aptitude to fatten; and the cow, if she did not vie with the best milkers, yielded a good remunerating profit for the dairyman.

They were of a dark brown color, with white bellies, and a streak of white along the back from the shoulder to the tail. They had clean heads, tapering from the neck and shoulders; long white horns, turning upward; and a lively countenance. Their dewlaps were small, the hair short, and the coat silky. If there was any fault, it was that the rump, or setting on of the tail, was too high above the level of the back to accord with the modern notions of symmetry. Their aptitude to fatten rendered them exceedingly profitable when taken from the plough at six or seven years old, and they were brought to great perfection on the rich English pastures—frequently weighing more than twenty scores per quarter. The beef was beautifully veined and marbled, the inside of the animal was well lined with tallow, and the Glamorgans commanded the highest price both in the metropolitan and provincial market. Among the Glamorgan-vale browns good cow-beef weighed from eight to ten score pounds per quarter, although some weighed as much as twelve or thirteen scores. Ox-beef is from twelve to fourteen scores per quarter; some, however, reached eighteen and even twenty scores.

During the French revolutionary war, the excessive price of corn attracted the attention of the Glamorganshire farmers to the increased cultivation of it, and a great proportion of the best pastures were turned over by the plough.

The natural consequence of inattention and starvation was, that the breed greatly degenerated in its disposition to fatten, and, certainly, with many exceptions, but yet, in their general character, the Glamorganshire cattle became, and are, flat-sided, sharp in the hip-joints and shoulders, high in the rump, too long in the legs, with thick skins and a delicate constitution. Therefore, it must be acknowledged at present, and perhaps it must long continue to be the fact, that the Glamorgans, generally, are far from being what they once were. They continue, however, to maintain their character for stoutness and activity, and are still profitably employed in husbandry work. The beef is still good, marbled and good tasted; and in proportion as the value of the ox to the grazier has decreased, the value of the cow has become

enhanced for the dairy. He who is accustomed to cattle will understand the meaning of this; and the kind of incompatibility between an aptitude to fatten in a little time, and on spare keep, and the property of yielding a more than average quantity of milk.

This is the breed which is established in the populous districts of Glamorgan. The Glamorgan cattle bear a close resemblance to the Herefords in figure, although inferior to them in size; they feed kindly—the flesh and fat are laid equally over them—the beef is beautifully marbled, and they yield a more than average quantity of milk. They are fattened to perfection at five years old, but not often at an earlier age: and they will become sufficiently bulky on the good pastures of the vale without any artificial food.

The cut is the portrait, and gives a faithful representation of the present improved breed of Glamorgan dairy-cattle. The average quantity of milk given by the cow is about 16 quarts per day.

Although we place the cattle of North Wales as “middle-horns,” we confess that we are a little approaching to the next division, the “long-horns.” There is, however, a great deal of the character of the “middle-horns” about them, and marking their common origin.

THE ANGLESEY CATTLE.

The Anglesey cattle are small and black, with moderate bone, deep chest, rather too heavy shoulders, enormous dewlap, round barrel, high and spreading haunches, the face flat, the horns long, and, characteristic of the breed with which we will still venture to class them, almost invariably turning upward. The hair is apparently coarse, but the hide is mellow: they are hardy, easy to rear, and well-disposed to fatten when transplanted to better pasture than their native isle affords.

The Anglesey cattle are principally destined for grazing. Great numbers of them are purchased in the midland counties, and prepared for metropolitan consumption; and not a few find their way directly to the vicinity of London, in order to be finished for the market. In point of size, they hold an intermediate rank between the English breeds of all kinds and the smaller varieties of Scotch Cattle; and so they do in the facility with which they are brought into condition. If they are longer in preparing for the market, they pay more at last; and, like the Scots, they thrive where an English beast would starve.

To be continued.

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**EDUCATION**—This beautiful passage occurs in a late article in *Fraser's Magazine*—“Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's looks—with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with birds nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible enemies—with humming bees and glass beehives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts diverted in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself.”