

At the shoulder is the main difference, and the principal defect in the Sussex cattle. There is more wideness and roundness on the withers—it is a straighter line from the summit of the withers toward the back—there is no projecting point of the shoulder when the animal is looked at from behind, but the whole of the fore-quarter is thickly covered with flesh, giving too much weight to the coarser and less profitable parts. This is counterbalanced by many admirable points. If there is more weight in front, the fore legs are necessarily wider apart, straighter, and more perpendicular than in the Devon; they are placed more under the body rather than seeming to be attached to the sides. The fore-arm is large and muscular, but the legs, although coarser than those of the Devon, are small and fine downward, and particularly below the fetlock. The barrel is round and deep—the back straight—no rising spinal processes are to be seen, but rather a central depression; the line of the back if broken, is only done so by a lump of fat rising between the hips. The belly and flank are capacious—there is room before for the heart and lungs to prepare and circulate the blood, and there is room behind, in the capacious belly, for the full development of all the organs of digestion; yet the beast is well ribbed home, the space between the last rib and the hip-bone is often very small, and there is no hanging heaviness of the belly or flank. The loins of the Sussex ox are wide; the hip-bone does not rise high, nor is it ragged externally; but it is large and spread out, and the space between the hips is well filled up.

The tail, which is fine and thin, is set on lower than in the Devon, yet the rump is nearly as straight, for the deficiency is supplied by a mass of flesh and fat swelling above. The hind quarters are cleanly made, and if the thighs appear to be straight without, there is plenty of fatness within.

The Sussex ox holds an intermediate place between the Devon and Hereford, with much of the activity of the first, and the strength of the second, and the propensity to fatten, and the beautiful, fine grained flesh of both. Experience has shown that it possesses as many of the good qualities of both as can be combined in one frame.

The Sussex ox is of a deep chestnut-red—some, however, prefer a blood-bay: deviation from this color indicates some strain in the breed.

The hide of the true Sussex is soft and mellow; a coarse, harsh, thick hide denotes here, as in every other district, an ill-bred or unthrifty beast. The coat is short and sleek. There is seldom found on the Sussex ox that profusion of soft and wavy, and, occasionally, long hair, which, although it may have the appearance of roughness, is consistent with a mellow and yielding hide, and one of the truest indications of more than usual propensity to fatten.

The Sussex cow, like the Hereford one, is very inferior to the ox; she seems to be almost another kind of animal. The breeder has endeavored, but with comparatively little success, to give to the heifer the same points that the ox possesses.

The Sussex cow ought to have a deep red color, the hair fine, and the skin mellow, thin and soft;

a small head, a fine horn, thin, clean and transparent, which should run out horizontally, and afterwards turn up at the tips; the neck very thin and clean made; a small leg; a straight top and bottom, with round and springing ribs; thick chine; loin, hips and rump wide; shoulder flat—but the projection of the point of the shoulder is not liked, as the cattle subject to this defect are usually coarse; the legs should be rather short; carcass large; the tail should be level with the hump.

The Sussex cow does not answer for the dairy. Although her milk is of very good quality, it is so inferior in quantity to that of the Holderness or the Suffolk, that she is little regarded for the making of butter or cheese.

There is one great fault about the Sussex cows, seemingly inconsistent with their propensity to fatten, and which cannot be remedied. Their countenance indicates an unquiet temper; and they are often restless and dissatisfied, prowling about the hedge-rows, and endeavoring to break pasture, and especially if they are taken from the farm on which they were bred.

They are principally kept as breeders, all the use being made of them at the same time as dairy cows of which circumstances will admit. And it cannot be denied that they are generally in fair condition, even while they are milking; and that no beasts, except their kindred, the Devons and Herefords, will thrive so speedily after they are dried. The secretion of milk being stopped, the Sussex cow will fatten even quicker than the ox. It must, however, be acknowledged that the Sussex cows are not perfect, even as breeders; and that, unless a great deal of care is taken that the cow shall not be in too good condition at the time of calving, she is subject to puerperal fever, or "drooping;" while many a calf is lost from the too stimulating quality of her milk.

W A L E S.

To the Principality we naturally look for some trace of the native breed of cattle, for the Welsh were never entirely subdued by any of the early invaders. The Romans possessed merely a portion of that country; the Saxons scarcely penetrated at all into Wales, or not beyond the county of Monmouth; the Welsh long resisted the superior power of the English under the Norman kings; and it was not until late in the thirteenth century that the Principality was annexed to the crown of England. We therefore expect to find more decided specimens of the native productions of our island: nor are we altogether disappointed.

The principal and the most valuable portion of the cattle of Wales are the middle horns. They are, indeed, stunted in their growth, from the scanty food which their mountains yield, but they bear about them, in miniature, many of the points of the Devon, Sussex, and Hereford cattle.

THE PEMBROKE CATTLE.

Great Britain does not afford a more useful animal than the Pembroke cow or ox. It is black; the great majority are entirely so; a few have white faces, or a little white about the tail, or the udders; and the horns are white. The latter