

breeder to know what is the soil, the pasturage, and the general character of the locality in which different breeds of cattle have their origin. Since, if he desires to succeed, he must hold his choice of the families of cattle which he would rear subordinate to the nature of the climate and country into which he would introduce them, and must neither attempt to acclimatize, with any hope of success, the races indigenous to rich level or lowland pasturages, such as the Teeswater short-horns or the Leicester long-horns, among the wild and savage mountains, which are precisely adapted to the hardy, hill-frequenting Kyloes, which will thrive and rejoice on barren hill-pastures, where the short-horns would pine and perish; nor on the other hand, to introduce the sturdy stunted races of the moorlands to the deep fat fenlands and morasses, which are most congenial to the large low-land cattle.

We now proceed briefly to enumerate the most distinguished families of each of these divisions, with a passing mention of the qualities for which each family is the most celebrated, previous to devoting a separate paper to each one of what may be called the great families of modern cattle, especially those families to which our own cattle chiefly trace their descent, or to which we are looking for the improvement of our general stocks. This done, we shall give a little time to the examination of some families of our own native stock, as it is called, which have become in a great measure distinct varieties, endowed with admirable characteristics, and capable, so far as can be understood, of reproducing themselves pure *ad infinitum*. Such appear to be the famous red cattle of New-England.

But to proceed: Of the Middle-horns, by far the most celebrated family are the Devonshires; which, being inferior to many others for dairy purposes, are superior to all as working oxen, not arriving at their

highest excellence as beef cattle until they have been worked up to their sixth year, when they fatten with great ease and rapidity; and, if they do not reach the vast weight of some other races, give beef the most beautifully marbled of all, and equal in flavor and richness to any. The Devonshires are very beautiful, docile, active, the working oxen being able sometimes to trot six miles in the hour, and remarkably free from disease. The Herefordshire cattle, which are near akin to the Devonshires, are perhaps, even superior to them as beef cattle, some good judges giving to their flesh the palm over all others, and are good workers in the field; but the cows are exceedingly inferior animals, bad milkers, and of no account. The Hereford ox is a heavier animal than the Devonshire, and has a greater propensity to form fat. The Sussex is another kindred race, intermediate between the two, with many of the good qualities of both, with less activity and a greater tendency to form fat than the Devonshire, while the cows, though better milkers than the Herefords, are not sufficiently good for dairy purposes, and are of too restless and uneasy a temper to form fat quickly. The Clamorgan cattle of Wales resemble the Herefords in all respects, with inferior size. The Pembrokes closely resemble the western Highland Kyloes, and, with their rugged hardiness and adaptability to all climates and hardships, possess the quality of furnishing delicious beef. For mountainous regions, they and the little Irish cows of Kerry, which have been termed emphatically the poor man's cows, from their excellent milking qualities, in which they far excel the Scottish and Welsh cows, are the *ne plus ultra*. The Ayrshire is, in all respects an admirable animal, but especially in the qualifications of the breed for dairy purposes, in which it is, perhaps, unequalled. Both in quality and quantity of milk they are not to be surpassed; the average annual