CATTLE SHOWS—LORD TANKERVILLE'S CATTLE—DISLIKE TO SCARLET.

hide, others again for the quantity and richness of the milk yielded by the cows. The different kinds are divided into two classes according to the length of the horn, and are called "Long Horns" and "Short Horns," and thus each part of England and even of Scotland has its particular breed. The establishment of Cattle Shows, at which horned cattle, sheep, and pigs are exhibited, and prizes are awarded for the best specimens of each breed, has done much to improve our domestic farm animals; and British oxen are now considered superior to those of any other part of the world. So great is the value attached to them, that bulls have been exported to Australia and New Zealand, being carried at great cost to the opposite side of the world, and a thousand pounds has in several instances been the price of a prize bull.

In old times the dense forests in Scotland and in northern England were full of wild cattle, roaming about free and unfettered. These have now quite disappeared; but till within a few years some of these wild cattle remained at Chillingham Park, the seat of Lord Tankerville. They are described as being invariably of a creamy white colour, with a black muzzle; the whole of the inside of the ears, and the tips externally, are red; the horns are white, with black tips, very fine, and bent upwards. Some of the bulls have a thin upright mane, an inch and a half or two inches long. The following account is given of them:

"At the first appearance of any person, they set off in full gallop, and at the distance of about two hundred yards make a wheel round, and come boldly up again, tossing their heads in a menacing manner. On a sudden they make a full stop, at the distance of forty or fifty yards, looking wildly at the object of their surprise; but upon the least motion being made, they all again turn round, and fly off with equal speed, but not to the same distance, forming a shorter circle; and again returning with a bolder and more threatening aspect than before, they approach much nearer, probably within thirty yards, when they again make another stand, and then fly off. This they do several times, shortening their distance, and advancing nearer and nearer, until they come within such a short distance, that most people think it proper to leave them, not choosing to provoke them further."

Each separate country of continental Europe, such as Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and the rest, has its separate kind of horned cattle. Denmark is celebrated for a very large kind; and cattle breeding forms one of the great sources of national wealth in Holland, whence immense quantities of butter and cheese, and many thousand head of oxen, are annually brought to England. A spotted breed without horns, which is mentioned by Tacitus, an old Roman historian who lived eighteen centuries ago, has been introduced even in the cold island of Iceland; and as that bleak country affords no grass for pasture, the oxen are frequently fed upon dried fish.

A great dislike to scarlet is noticed among all kinds of horned cattle. A young officer, employed in surveying some land in Moldavia, where large herds of cattle roam half wild over the plains, nearly lost his life through the circumstance that he carried a small table covered with red morocco. At sight of this table the cattle began wheeling round the intruder in an angry crowd; and he probably saved his life by his presence of mind in turning the red part of the table towards his chest, so as to hide the hated colour from his horned assailant, whose rage was soon calmed when the cause that excited it had been removed. In London, not long ago, a bull who was proceeding peaceably to market was seized with such ungovernable fury at the sight of a detachment of soldiers marching by in scarlet coats, that he charged them at once, and they were obliged in self-defence to receive him upon their bayonets, which soon put an end to him. The courage of the bull has frequently caused the poor beast to be made the subject of very cruel diversion, such as the bull fights in Spain, where he is made to contend against horsemen and combatants on foot, armed with spears and swords, whose attacks he repels with great courage. In England too, until a recent period, the practice of bull baiting was pursued in many towns. The bull was fastened by a rope passed round his horns, or by a ring