

scale of points given herewith, an attempt has been made to distinguish between a breeding animal and one intended for slaughtering. It is quite apparent that in breeding animals, weight limits should not be used. On the other hand, an animal that is to be slaughtered need not be criticised as to eyes, ears, hair, style, or the strength of its pasterns, while weight becomes very important. The following is the suggested scale of points :—

Head and Neck—8 points :

- Snout, moderately fine 1
- Eyes, good size, full and bright..... 1
- Jowl, light and neat..... 3
- Neck, medium length and rather light. 3

Fore Quarters—17 points :

- Shoulders, light, compact, no wider than back..... 9
- Breast, good width and full..... 4
- Fore legs, set well apart, and straight; pasterns, upright ; bone, moderately fine..... 4

Body—40 points :

- Back, medium width, forming a slight arch from neck to tail..... 9
- Loin, strong and full but not unduly arched..... 5
- Ribs, good length and moderately arched..... 3
- Side, fairly deep ; long and straight between shoulder and ham ; a straight edge laid over shoulder point and ham should touch the side throughout..... 12
- Heart Girth, filled out even with side of shoulder ; there should be no tucked up appearance back of fore legs, nor droop back of shoulder top..... 5
- Flank, full and low..... 1
- Underline, straight..... 5

Hind Quarters—15 points :

- Rump, same width as back, long and slightly rounded..... 5
- Ham, full ; thigh, tapering and carrying flesh well down towards hock. 6

- Hind Legs, medium length ; hocks, set well apart but not bowed outward ; bone, moderately fine ; pasterns, strong..... 4

Quality—15 points :

- Ear, rather thin (1) ; hair, fine and abundant (2) ; skin, smooth, showing no tendency to wrinkle (2) ; bone, flat and clean in legs, moderately fine in snout and head, and showing no prominence on side and top of shoulder (5) ; flesh, firm and smooth, with no flabbiness at jowl, fore-flank, belly, or ham (5)..... 15

Style—5 points :

- Active and sprightly in movement, and standing well up on toes..... 5

Perfection..... 100

The head and neck have very little market value and consequently should be comparatively light. A great deal of the weight of the head is in the jowl, which should therefore be light. A long, scrawny neck is very objectionable, indicating poor feeding qualities. A short neck is a good thing in itself, but where the neck is very short it is apt to be heavy on top, a formation associated with heavy shoulders carrying a great thickness of fat over the top.

The value of the meat in the fore quarters is comparatively low, particularly the fore hock, or shoulder. Consequently we want as little shoulder as is consistent with constitution : smoothness of shoulder being especially desirable.

While a "razor back" is not desirable, yet a broad back invariably gives too great a thickness of fat. A flabby, heavy belly with flabby fore flanks must not be mistaken for a long rib. A fair depth of side is very desirable, but when it goes beyond a certain point it becomes objectionable, because it gives too much belly meat.

