ficial feet. Then multiply the feet by 31, which is the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of all cattle measuring less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, makes 1767 pounds; the num-/ ber of pounds being divided by 14 makes, at 14 pounds to the stone, 125 stone 3 pounds.

The dimensions of the girth, and length of the black cattle, sheep, cattle, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way as it is at all necessary for any computation, or for the purpose of valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal; and which every man, who can get even a bit of chalk, may easily perform.

These calculations are made 14 pounds to the stone, which is the general weight; but it is as easy to divide by any number of pounds, according to the weight of the stone you buy or sell with, and the rule will answer for any place in the United Kingdom, now that 14 ounces to the imperial pound is used.

For instance, a beast measuring across the body 6 feet 4 inches, and from the bone of the tail which plums the line with the hind part of the buttock to the fore part of the shoulder blade 5 feet 3 inches, the length and width being multiplied together as in the first example, proves the beast to weigh 713 pounds; this, if divided by 14, is 50 stone 18 pounds—by 8, is 89 stone 1 pound—by 16, is 44 stone 9 pounds; you will, therefore, observe that, after you know the weight of your cattle, you may

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