

- 8 THE CARCASS—round throughout, full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so.
- 3 THE FLANK full and wide.
- 3 THE LEGS—straight, upright, firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon bone.
- 3 THE PLATES of the belly strong, and thus preserving mainly a straight under line.
- 2 THE TAIL—large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its chord.
- 3 THE CARRIAGE—prompt, resolute, and cheerful; and in the ox, gay and lively.
- 3 THE HAIR—thick, close and furry, and if accompanied with a long growth, and a disposition to curl moderately, is more in estimation, but that which has a harsh and wiry feel is objectionable.
- 2 THE UDDER should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.
- 1 COLOR—Reds or rich browns, oftentimes very dark, with a white or “blackled” face, are now the colors, and marking of the Herefords, though grey Herefords, or cream-colored, are not uncommon.
- 15 QUALITY—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a great measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the “touch” be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel, and when beneath the out-spread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer as the animal “ripens.” A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold 100 climate.

POINTS OF THE HEREFORD BULL,

Same as the Shorthorn Bull;—which see.

AYRSHIRES.

- PURITY OF BLOOD, as traced back to importations of both dam and sire, under such evidence as will satisfy committees.
- 4 THE HEAD, as in other breeds, small; the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable.
- 2 THE EYE placid and not strikingly large.
- 4 THE EAR of full size, and of an orange color within.
- 2 THE HORNS small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing.
- 4 THE NECK of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout, and tapering to the head.
- 6 THE SHOULDERS lying snugly to the body, thin at their top, small at their points, not long in the blade, nor loaded with muscle.
- 12 THE CHEST must retain sufficient width and roundness to insure constitution. The lightness of the fore-quarter, and the “wedge-

shape” of the animal, from the hind-quarter forward, arising more from a small, flat and thin shoulder, than from any undue narrowness of the chest.

- 4 THE CROPS easily blend in with so thin a shoulder and prevent all hollowness behind.
- 4 THE BRISKET not over-loading the fore-end, but light.
- 8 THE BACK should be straight, and the loin wide, the hips rather high and well spread.
- 4 THE PELVIS roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the “thurl,” or “round-bone,” and between the points of the rumps.
- 6 THE QUARTERS long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but moulding into the thighs below, which should have a degree of flatness, affording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down, but not heavy.
- 8 THE RIBS, behind, springing out very round and full, affording space for a large udder, which by Ayrshire breeders is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass thus acquiring increased volume towards its posterior portion.
- 4 THE RUMPS nearly level with the back, projecting but little.
- 1 THE TAIL thin in its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat farther into the back than would be admissible with some other breeds.
- 3 THE LEGS delicate and fine in the bone, inclining to be short, and well knit together at the joints.
- 12 THE UDDER in this breed is of more especial importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity, without being fleshy. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upward it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own peculiar texture of skin—thin, delicate and ample in its folds.—The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse.
- 6 THE HANDLING will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh, when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milkpail.
- 4 THE HAIR soft and thick, in the phraseology of the country, woolly.
- 1 COLOR, VARIES—a dark red—a rich brown—a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black; those very much broken and spotty at the edges on a white ground are the favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, a color sometimes found on very good cows, but these pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of less constitution.
- 1 CARRIAGE should be light, active, and even—gay; this latter appearance is much promoted 100 by the inward turn of the horn.

POINTS OF THE AYRSHIRE BULL,

Same as the Shorthorn Bull;—which see.