

As fattening stock, the Durham breed is unquestionably known as the model of conformation. In the Durham the eye is first struck: 1o. by the smallness of the bones. 2o. the width of the chest, and 3o. the length existing from the hip to the tail.

The more the bones are small, the more is the breed valuable, for, at the slaughtering, the animal will give more to the butcher, who, unable to sell bones for meat, ... will pay a higher price for the animal whose bones are small.

The lighter the bones, the less the danger for the dam when she calves. Consequently the calf, being small the calving is always easy with the Durham cow, even when she is in a high state of fatness, circumstance which it is prudent to avoid in another breed.

The great developement of the chest is determined especially by the anterior limbs being wide apart.... to be wide, it must extend down to the knees, and backward in order that the flank be as short as possible, the facility to convert food in flesh being always proportioned to the developement of the chest.... in other words the wider the chest of an ox the more flesh will be made by the same amount of food. The great width of what is called the "rump" in the ox makes all the price of the Durham as a fattening animal. Indeed the rump (which is the part comprised between the crupper and the hough) contains the first choice pieces. The more this part will be developed in the ox, the higher of course will be its price.... How often have we heard our butchers say: if you could put your beef in "stakes" we would pay it 15 pence a pound,—if we add to that a light and soft skin, silky hairs, straight spine, we will have a specimen of the Durham breed.

As a milker, the Ayrshire Breed has been much admired at the Paris universal show, and with reason. This breed unites the neatness of forms to the milking character;

narrowness of the chest, behind the shoulder and great developement of the belly, so as to form a cone, the top of which blends with the neck and the base with the hind quarters, such is the conformation which first strikes the eye in all good milking cows. Add to this, small bones, an udder falling low and extending forward.... A light and soft skin, a wide *ecusson* and we will have a good milking cow. As a working Breed the Devon unimproved, is considered to be the best in England. The working ox, have a short neck, wide chest, short flank and crupper; the head should be strong and wide between the horns, to receive the yoke, which is the best way to drive oxen; the limbs should be stout, short jointed, the tendons strong, though straight, the shoulder oblique to lengthen the step. Among the sheep, the Cotswold and the Leicester are equally remarkable for their size, their aptitude to fatten, and their production of long wool. At the last fair in Europe, the Cotswold has always excelled the Leicester. The South Down, the improvement of which is partly due to Sir Jones Webb, is highly valued to day, as a fattening breed, by its hardiwood which makes him very proper for exporting where agriculture is less advanced than in England. Thus in France, this breed is found to be highly valued by the breeders who have tried its introduction. But when we will desire to produce fine wool in abundance, we will have to select the merino breeds, which are the most highly recommended for the production of wool; but for fattening, they are considered the worse breed. By crossing them with the Leicester we obtain a medium breed which answers well enough to the present wants of industry for wool, and butchery for mutton.

As swine, the breeds all come near a model type, as they improve, the Essex, Hampshire, Yorkshire &c., breeds, are all equally good or very nearly so. We cannot too quick