

So I have to say that the show of Durhams gave a very poor idea of this breed, renowned in all the world. Even in the Durhams imported from England, wether the animals were not well selected, or the food and climate have influenced their conformation, the defects are very manifest; especially in the Durhams born and reared in this country. The fulcrum is coarse, the breast is narrow, the rump round, the skin thick; in short, this breed the production of art, maintains itself only by the same care by which it was produced.

What difference between the Durhams we have seen and the types to be seen in the European shows. We extract from our notes the following description of "Master Butterfly," exhibited at the Paris Universal Agricultural Exhibition in 1856, and which was sold for Australia for more than £1,500.

*Head.*—Large between the eyes, short but deep at its point of junction with the neck, in the form of a truncated pyramid; muzzle large, mouth small, foretell large blending with the forehead, eyes dropping, as the cow keeper told me, looks lightly skittish, horns small, yellow, lightly bent in the upper part, ears small and but little covered with fine and short hairs; skin white in the interior, jaws muscular, the whole blending well with the neck. Short and light, it has a light curve which would give the idea of a bent neck. It is impossible to distinguish where it begins and where it ends. The muscles cleave to the head and shoulders, without a fold, a depression, so that we insensibly pass from the head to the neck, from the neck to the *Breast*. It is large, long and deep, the shoulders straight and muscular, the dewlap round and broad is firm to the touch. The anterior limbs are well distanced, fulcrum light, the dewlap can almost be held between the fore finger and thumb. Depression behind the shoulder well filled by a narrow

flexible tissue, indicating the facility to fatten, back large, without projection. Everywhere a skin like a lady's glove, the Cow keeper also told me, fine, flexible, distending at will, covered with fine hair, tufted, particular, standing on end in passing lightly the back of the hand, upwards to wards the region of the heart, which is the particular sign of the choice Durhams; as I heard it said by one of the best breeders. From the breast we insensibly pass to the *Croup*. The flank is short and well filled, the back offers the greatest wideness and is in a straight line with the hips and the extension of the croup to the beginning of the tail which is set on the top of the ischium (buttock); that rectitude and the great wideness of the croup form the principal beauty of the Durham; they determine the greatest volume of the hind quarters, which contain the first choice pieces.

The *Rump* is yet one of the beauties of the Durham, and it is already remarkable in very young animals, 14 months old. Seen sideways the Durham forms a parallelogram commencing at the shoulder, describing then a straight line to the rump, it runs up to the top of the buttock, and ends in a perfect straight line which gets beyond the withers. The tail is rather short, flat and furnished at the base with long silky hairs.

Such is the Durham as we see him in England only: attempt to perpetuate this breed with our climate and system of culture, is, we believe, too much pretension. Some rich amateur may perhaps succeed to producing some fine animals by bulls imported at great expense, special stabling, and an expensive culture of grasses, but there is far from there to make this breed common in this country.

We believe that these animals can help the improvement of our stock only by crossing them with our breeds already acclimat-