

with the somewhat rising shoulder, and level back, without either drop or hollow.

9 **BACK**, loin and hips, broad and wide, running on a level with the setting on of the tail.

5 **THE RUMPS**—lying broad apart, high, and well covered.

2 **THE PELVIS**—wide.

3 **THE TWIST**—full and broad.

6 **THE QUARTERS** long and thoroughly filled up between the hocks, or hip bones, and the rumps; with a good muscular development down the thigh to the hocks.

3 **THE FLANK**, moderately deep, full and mellow, in proportion to condition.

5 **THE LEGS** not too short, and standing as square, and straight behind, as may be compatible with activity. The bone quite small below the hock and knee; the sinews large and clean, with the fore-arm well developed.

2 **THE CARCASS** round and straight; its posterior ribs almost circular, extending well back, and springing nearly horizontally from the vertebra, giving, in fact, much greater capacity than would at first appear.

1 **THE TAIL**, at its junction, level with the back, long, very slender in its cord, and finishing with a tassel of white hair.

1 **THE COLOR**, in its shades and degrees, is more or less governed by fashion; but in the Devon is always red. Formerly a rich blood-red was the favorite color, and a test of purity; and now a somewhat lighter color is in vogue, approaching rather nearer to that of the *South Devon*, which is a larger, coarser, stronger animal. In all cases, the color grows lighter round the muzzle, while a dark mahogany color, verging almost to a black, and growing yet darker about the head, always was a very questionable color for a *true North Devon*, more especially when accompanied by a dark nose.

1 **THE HAIR** should be short, thick, and fine; and if showing on its surface a fine curl, or ripple, it looks richer in color, and is supposed to indicate a hardier and more thrifty animal.

1 **THE UNDER** should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.

3 **CARRIAGE**—The Devons having, from their excellence in the yoke, another destiny besides that of the butcher's block, it is all-important that the animal's carriage should indicate as much; but, to obtain this, something of the heavy, incut, squarely-moulded frame of the merely beefing animal must be relinquished for a lighter and more active frame.

15 **QUALITY**—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; 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 climate.

POINTS OF THE DEVON BULL,
Same as the Shorthorn Bull;—which see.

HEREFORDS.

PURITY OF BLOOD, as traced back to the satisfaction of committees, to impure blood, on both sides, from some known English breeder, or as found in Eyton's Hereford Herd Book.

3 **THE HEAD**—moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek-bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.

2 **THE NOSE**, light in its color, and the whole head free from fleshiness.

2 **THE EYE** full, mild, and cheerful in its expression.

1 **THE EAR** of medium size.

2 **THE HORNS**—light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head.

2 **THE NECK**—of a medium length; full in its junction with the shoulders, spreading well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head.

14 **THE CHEST**—broad, round, and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore rib, gives great interior capacity to this all-important portion of the body.

4 **THE BRISKET**—when in flesh, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast-bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition.

3 **THE SHOULDER**—lying snugly and closely in towards the top, and spreading towards the points; the blade sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which, by rising a very trifle above the level line of the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding, and beautiful fore-end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.

3 **THE CROPS**—filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly with the muscles of the back.

8 **THE BACK**, loin, and hips, should be broad, wide, and level.

4 **THE RUMPS** should lie nearly, or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose, and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten.

3 **THE PELVIS**—roomy, indicated by wide hips, as already mentioned, and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portion of the animal.

5 **THE TWIST**, broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width—a broad twist as a good indication of a butcher's animal.

6 **THE Hind QUARTERS**—large and thoroughly developed in their upper and more valuable portions, as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular.