

Then the theory of the production of milk and meat, is in the first case : Predominance of the digestive system on the respiratory system. In the second case : Predominance of the respiratory system over the digestive system.

Now let us consider the general character to be looked after in a breed. For the fattening as for the milking cattle, it is advantageous that the croup should be long and the hips the largest possible.

This conformation does not only contain a larger space for the digestive organs, but also for the fœtus and a larger and easier passage for the young calf. It indicates also that there are in the regions which sustain the genital and mammary organs, more tissues to be fed ; that the blood goes in greater quantity by more developed vessels, and that the uterus and teats, can expel much more of them when the activity of their passing functions will commence. The calves will have found, in a large abdomen, a larger space and after their exit, they will find in the teats of their mother, a quantity of alimentary matters received there before their birth. However, this is not all, the hind quarters of an ox contain all the 1st choice pieces. It is then important to keep to this part of the animal all the possible volume. For this it is necessary to wait is the heifer until perfectly developed before you have her with calf, which too often takes away all the blood which was to give fullness to the hind quarters.

We do not think we ought to look after the exaggeration of the milking qualities, or aptitude to fatten. A breed exclusively milking, whose organs are accustomed to convert in milk the food consumed, becomes very difficult to fatten only, when arrived at a certain age; it must be sent to market; so much so that the meat of the cow is often discredited for this only reason. It is also expensive to rear for the but-

chery alone a breed which does not give a produce in milk which can pay a part of the food consumed.

There is a difficulty in this. . . . if there is a profit, far from the places where the milk is sold for a low price, to make meat, we must select a breed apt to produce meat. If, on the contrary, we are, in the neighborhood of villages, where the milk sells well, a more or less milking breed will be necessary. So according to local circumstances, it will be necessary to have a more or less milking breed, more or less apt to fatten. But to stop just at the point corresponding to circumstances, there is the difficulty. In some way a new breed would be necessary for each locality. To be convinced of that fact a glance at the animals exhibited in a show of english breeds would be sufficient. In England there are two types; one of the fattening animal, it is the Durham; the other of the milk cow, it is the Ayrshire. All the other breeds are but shades, which all come near, more or less, the two types, according to the local circumstances in which they are placed. Moreover in the same breed, these shades are perfectly distinct in the different individuals which compose it, according to the circumstances who have produced them. Accordingly, even in England, there are very bad Durhams. Therefore we must not be astonished if with our climate, our system of culture, we have only imperfect Durhams. I will say more, we should be astonished to find it otherwise. As long as our culture will not be like that of England, that is so long as our farmers will not feed their stock exclusively in the stable, in summer with green fodder, in winter with mangold wurtzel and turnips, during all the year with a ration of meals and oil cake; so long as our farmers will not keep their stock under large, ventilated, lighted shelters, well provided with litter, we must not hope to have what is called in England a fine Durham.