

hereafter that a convention of them may settle on something which shall prove an infallible guide to regulate their movements in producing cattle. In reading over this *scale*, many will ask, why is this article put down at 1, or that at 4, or that at 6, &c. ? The true reason of the difference in numbers is that there should be in the points designated, a harmonious combination of more or less good qualities or properties, which constitute a greater or less degree of excellence in the animal ; and as these points fall from, or approximate to a perfect standard, do they constitute the degrees of perfection required. We can only answer for the present, that it requires a volume to give reasons, and after all, we could not explain ourselves fully ; for in order to make a good breeder, a person must have a *natural talent* for such things, the same as for Mathematics, oratory, music or painting ; precept and practice with him must then go along together. The best of us may study and practice our whole lives in breeding animals, and then we have a *great deal to learn*.

Scale of Points for Short Horn Breeds.

ART. 1.—Purity of Breed on male and female side ; sire and dam *Points*.
reputed for docility of disposition, early maturity, and aptitude to
fatten, sire a good stock—getter. Dam a good breeder, and giving a
large quantity of milk, or such as is superior for making butter and
cheese 4

ART. 2.—Head muscular and fine. The horns fine and gradually
diminishing to a point ; of a flat rather than a round shape at the
base ; short and inclined to turn up ; those of a clear waxy colour to
be preferred, but such as are of a transparent white slightly tinged
with yellow, admissible. Ears small, thin, and covered with small soft
hair ; plying quick, and moving freely. Forehead short and broad,
especially between the eyes, and slightly dished. Eyes bright, placid,
and rather prominent than otherwise, with a yellow rim round them.
Lower part of the face clean, dished, and well developing the course of
the veins. Muzzle small. Nose of a clear orange or light chocolate
colour. Nostrils wide and open. Lower jaw thin. Teeth clean and
sound..... 5

ART. 3.—Neck fine, and slightly arched ; strongly and well set on to
the head and shoulders ; harmoniously widening, deepening and round-
ing as it approaches the latter point. No dewlap..... 2

ART. 4.—Chest broad, deep and projecting—the brisket on a lower
line than the belly..... 5

ART. 5.—Shoulders broad, strong, fine, and well placed. Fore legs
short, straight, and standing rather wide apart than narrow. Fore
arm muscular, broad, and powerful ; slightly swelling and full above
the knee ; the bone fine and flat. Knees well knit and strong. Foot
flat, and in shape of an oblong semicircle ; horn of the hoof sound and of
a clear, waxy colour..... 2

ART. 6.—Barrel round and deep, and well ribbed up the hips.....

ART. 7.—Back short, strong, straight and broad from the withers to
the setting of the tail. Crops round and full. Loins broad. Huckle
bones on a level with the back. Tail well set, on a level with the back,
or very slightly below it ; fine and gradually diminishing to a point,
and hanging without the brush an inch or so below the hock, at right
angles with the back..... 4