

shoulders and back; and is, perhaps, one of the most difficult points to breed right in the Shorthorn.

- 8 THE BACK, LOIN and HIPS should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips or hocks round and well covered.
- 5 THE RUMPS laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities.
- 2 THE ELAIS should be large, indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned) and the breadth of the twist.
- 3 THE TWIST, should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plain, between the thighs.
- 5 THE QUARTERS—long, straight, and well developed downwards.
- 4 THE CARCASS—round; the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back.
- 3 THE FLANKS—deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition.
- 2 THE LEG—short, straight, and standing square with the body.
- 3 THE PLATES of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line.
- 2 THE TAIL—flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed *high up*, and on a level with rumps.
- 2 THE CARRIAGE of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square and the step quick; the head up.
- 15 QUALITY—On this the thinness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good 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.
- 2 THE COAT should be thick, short and mossy, with longer hair in winter, fine, soft and glossy in summer.
- 3 THE UDDER—pliable and thin in its texture, —reaching well forward, roomy behind, and the 100 teats standing wide apart, and of convenient size.

#### POINTS OF THE SHORTHORN BULL.

As regards the male animal, it is only necessary to remark, that the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get. In contra-distinction to the cow, the head of the bull, may be shorter, the frontal-bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn—and this latter

may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its spiral form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin, attached to, and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but *leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.*

The upper portion of the neck should be full and *muscular*, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

#### NORTH DEVONS.

PURITY of blood, as traced back satisfactorily to importations of both dam and sire, from known English breeders, or as found in the lately-established Herd Book, for North Devons, and without this, an animal cannot compete in this class.

- 4 THE HEAD should be small, lean and bony; the forehead wide, flat, or, from a fullness of the frontal bone over the eyes, somewhat *disking*; the face straight; the muzzle fine; the nostrils open; the lips thin, and rather flat.
- 4 THE NOSE of a light delicate orange color.
- 4 THE EYE should be bright, prominent, and clear, but mild and gentle in its expression, as indicative of that spirited, but tractable disposition, so necessary to cattle that must bear the yoke; a beautiful orange-colored ring should invariably surround the eye.
- 2 THE EAR—thin; of a rich orange color within, of medium size, with a quick and ready movement, expressive of attention.
- 2 THE HORNS—light, tapering, of a waxy color towards the extremity, and gaily as well as symmetrically placed upon the head; the occipital bone, narrow, thus bringing the base of the horns nearer together.
- 2 THE NECK of medium length, somewhat light in substance, very clean, and well set upon the shoulder.
- 14 THE CHEST—deep and round, carrying its fullness well back of the elbows, thus affording, by the aid of a springy rib, abundant internal room for the action of the thoracic viscera, the heart and lungs, and that too without an *extreme* width forward, and between the points of the shoulders, which might interfere with the action of the animal.
- 4 THE BRISKET—It being assumed that it adds nothing to the internal capacity of the chest, must not overload the breast, but be sufficiently developed to guarantee a feeding property, attended with a full proportion of fatty secretion.
- 4 THE SHOULDER is, in this breed, a very beautiful and important point, and should in a *degree* approximate in form to that of the horse. It should take a more sloping position than is found in most other breeds, with its points less projecting, and angular, and the blade bone more curved, thus blending with and forming a fine wither, rising a little above the level line of the back.
- 3 THE CROSS full and even, forming a true line