

distinguished by a certain unmistakable evidence of good breeding, which is readily recognisable, but not so easily put upon paper." The Jersey Society goes on to distribute the other points over the back, the barrel, legs, and so forth; but if we put down 15 points for the head, and 10 for the udder, leaving the other 11 for general appearance, we should arrive at a tolerably accurate, if not so elaborate, an estimate of an Alderney, which, after all, you must judge mainly for and aft. I cannot believe in any man entering a ring with a pencil in his hand and carefully entering one point for this, another for that, until he had proved a very pretty little sum in simple addition. He would surely "bother" himself during that somewhat tedious process.*

Mr. McCombie, again, speaking of course of his much-beloved Blackpolls, says:—"A perfect breeding or feeding animal should have a fine expression of countenance; I could point it out, but it is difficult to describe upon paper. It should be mild, serene, and expressive. He should have a small, well put on head, prominent eye, with a clean muzzle. Thick legs, thick tail, sunken eyes, and deep necks, with thick skin and bristly hair, always point to sluggish feeders." Some years since I was at a meeting of the Highland Society at Aberdeen, when rather a good story got about as to the heads of these famous Polls. Some philanthropists from Paris were present, and so struck were they with the Aberdeenshire cattle, that they offered on the part of some French humane society, an extra medal for the best bull, the impression being that an animal without horns could do little injury either to the herd or herdsman. Whereas the Poll has, in "fancy" parlance, rather "a fighting mug of his own," as often enough, like bulls of other breeds, a bit of temper, and with that hard bullet-head of his he will at times butt away like a nigger. However, the medal was duly awarded, and the French embassy returned, no doubt able to report that it had discovered a breed of cattle which must have flourished in Arcadia in the Golden Age—so gentle, so mild, and so harmless.

Let us look to another kind of Scotch cattle, and what would the West Highlander be without his head? The butcher will say in answer—"the very best beef"—but with his head all his character is gone. There is a wild grandeur, I had almost said majesty, about the head of the Highlander, that should count up very fast in any scale of his points, as perhaps no other animal shows in this respect such insignia of Nature's nobility. You may read of his Highland home in his clear bright eye, his magnificent horn, and his rough, but right royal coat. And the Southron would seem to have a deal still to learn in this way, for at the Smithfield Club Show of 1869, the judges selected as the best Highland ox an animal with an ugly "cowy" half-Ayrshire head, that was, no doubt, a mongrel; and a

* Since writing this, I have heard an amusing story in point. A scale had been settled for certain breeds of sporting dogs, and at one of the shows the judges, after having awarded the premiums in a class, went on to prove their decisions by the new system. They accordingly noted down so many points for the head of the first prize dog, so many for his tail, so many for style, and so forth; and they proceeded to appraise the second and third prizes after the same fashion. The several totals were then carefully counted up, when it was found that each of these three dogs had precisely the same number of points in his favour!

now class had straightway to be instituted, in order to avoid such awkward "findings" for the future.—*Bath and West of England Society's Journal.*

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF EUROPE.

The surplus labour of the old countries of Europe and Asia is flowing out in continuous streams to the uttermost ends of the earth. Old country governments feel it to be their duty to make known to their peoples the advantages and disadvantages of the various countries available for emigration, and the governments of new countries lacking in population feel it to be their interest to set forth the capabilities and resources of their unoccupied lands, mines and fisheries. There has recently been issued, in the form of a Blue Book, a series of "Reports from Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad respecting the condition of the Industrial Classes and the Purchase Power of Money in Foreign countries." The following abstract of, or rather selection from, these Reports is copied from the *Literary World* :—

At home we have an immense community overstocking the labour market here—jostling, and pressing, and knocking each other in the rough scramble for existence and daily bread. Is there profitable remuneration for them abroad? If so, what particular class of labour is required? Why should not the Agent of the Government send home reports on such matters? Such was the first idea which suggested itself to the late Earl of Clarendon, and a truly excellent one, and well was it carried out. A second series of reports has been published still more satisfactory than the first. "It has been pointed out to me," wrote his lordship in June, 1870, "that the value of the information obtained would be much increased if particulars were given generally—(1) in regard to the purchase power of money in foreign countries as compared with England; (2) in regard to matters connected with the preservation of health; and (3) in regard to the quality of work executed in the several departments of labour." On all these matters full particulars are given in this second series, to which we invite the attention of the reader. The series of reports of which this is one, promises to be one of the most useful ever published by our Government for the benefit of its people. It has, of course, its drawbacks, or it would not have been a Government blue-book. It contains pages and pages of statistics of no earthly interest to any human soul. For instance, how can it be a matter of concern to any that in 1863 butter was selling in Prussia at ninepence farthing per pound, in Pomerania at tenpence farthing, in Silesia at ninepence halfpenny, in Saxony at

tenpence halfpenny, in Westphalia at ninepence farthing, in the Rhineland at tenpence farthing, and in the Monarchy at ninepence three-farthings, and that in that year the difference between the highest and lowest prices actually amounted to one penny three-farthings! Yet we have four pages devoted to such figures in a tabular form. Again, under the head of Spain, we have pages devoted to such matters as the following:—"Of the registration of proprietors, and of their titles to slave property, and the declarations and notices to be made before the magistrates; on the education, both civil and Christian, that owners should give to their slaves; of their victualling and clothing; of the employment of slaves," and so on. And this is the more absurd as the consul who draws up this report of Puerto Rico honestly confesses that there is nothing in the place to induce the British artisan or labourer to emigrate there. If he worked in the fields in that climate he would be dead in less than three months; and if his work was indoors, the jealousy of the natives, the demoralising examples around, the absence of all means of educating his children, the fact that he would have to make a profession of the Roman Catholic religion, &c., would soon drive him away.

The chief merit of this volume is that it gives a complete and comparative view of the state of the labour market in all the countries of which it treats. An additional recommendation of it consists in the fact that these reports are official,—by men who write, not from hearsay, or from passing impressions or hasty glances, but from a knowledge the result of long residence in the countries and amongst the people of whom they write. Mr. Edward Harris apparently is an exception. He writes from Florence—"In conclusion, I take the liberty of remarking that never having lived among artisans, I can speak of their manners and customs only from hearsay. I am probably no better acquainted with the mode of existence of an average workman than an average workman is with mine, and I cannot help thinking that if an average workman were obliged to give an account of my habits, occupation, income, and expenditure, the statistics furnished by him would be strangely incorrect." Yet Mr. Harris' contribution is by no means the least valuable of the lot. It is something to have the Government make these inquiries. Hitherto the emigrant has been at the mercy of any charlatan or interested individual who has an interest in directing to any particular part of the world a stream of British emigration. Multitudes have thus been led to wretchedness,—a fate from which these reports may save them. They will learn that it is better often to bear the ills they have, than to fly to those they know not