

resembles that part of our vale that lies near the hills, viz. from Haresfield to Coaley. As the rent varies from £3 to £5 per acre, the land is probably richer than ours; but there are times of the year, such as August and September, when our milk is less in quantity, but richer in quality, when it could vie with the milk of Normandy. This is a very good time of year for making Camembert cheese, and I think that a good deal of money might be made if farmers would make an effort to secure the 14d per gallon for those two months. Those farmers who keep only a few cows have often a difficulty in making cheese of a saleable size except in the height of the season. A very small quantity of milk will suffice for this sort of cheese. An infusion of Channel Islands cattle might give the necessary richness, if our present dairy cows give too thin milk for the purpose, but I believe if we return to the old Gloucester breed we shall find that we have got the very cows we want. If we can produce this cheese, we have only France to compete with. America can't send cheese without eight days sea-voyage, which would be fatal to Camembert. I have just heard that a Dorsetshire man is exhibiting English Camembert at the International Health Exhibition. I should have been glad if our own county could have led the way; but any rate I hope we may show that we can follow a good example.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

- English cart horse.
- Peroheron stallion.
- Caywood's black seedling grape.
- Caywood's grape trellis.

The Highest Jersey Test On Record.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—In reference to the recent butter test of Mr. Shoemaker's Princess 2a I would like to make an additional statement. For the three weeks preceding the official test, I had made a private test, which I now publish in order to show that Princess has not only surpassed Mary Ann of St. Lambert and Nancy Lee in a month's test, but also in a seven day's test. I also feel myself called upon to swear to a statement which I had made at first without oath, in regard to the consumption of food during the seven day's test by Princess.

It will probably seem strange that Princess did not come up to the same figures during the official test that she did during the preceding weeks, but the cause of her falling off on the fifth day will be sufficiently explained when it is known that she was given some green apples on that day by a visitor, which caused an indigestion, and although it had not much influence on the average yield of milk it had the effect of reducing the amount of butter to one pound less than on the preceding or subsequent days.

STATEMENT

of amount of food consumed by the Jersey cow Princess 2d 8046 during her recent seven days' butter test, beginning on the evening of Feb. 20, and ending at noon of Feb 28:

Cut clover hay	35 lbs,
Mixed bran	48 "
Carrots and beets	35 "
Oatmeal	12 "
Cornmeal	6 "
Oilmeal	6 "

STATEMENT

of amount of unsalted and well-worked butter given by the

Jersey cow Princess 2d, 8046, during the three weeks preceding the certified test for seven days;

First week, ending Feb. 6	26 lbs 6 oz.
Second " ending Feb. 13	26 " 8 "
Third " ending Feb. 19	26 " 11 "

I make these declarations conscientiously, and on my oath.
O RICKLEFSEN. *Stevenson, Md.*

State of Maryland, Balt. Co., to wit; I hereby certify that on this 24th day of March, 1884, personally appeared Oscar Ricklafsen, and made oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the foregoing statements are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. E. TIDNIGS, *Justice of the Peace.*

Fernwood Guernsey Winter Tests.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—You have kindly noticed one week's record of imported Kathleen. At the end of that week her milk was set in open pans for one even day, and when sour, milk and cream were churned together, as is done on the Island of Guernsey. It made, after being worked dry and hard, three pounds and three ounces of unsalted butter, or at the rate of 22 pounds 5 ounces per week.

This process in winter makes more butter than skimmed cream from many cows, their milk being so rich that no system of setting separates it entirely from the cream. The increased quantity, however, in practical work hardly proves a compensation for the loss of the rich sweet skim milk, a very valuable element when from Guernsey cattle, and the butter made in this way is not of the highest quality.

A second week of trial resulted as follows:

TEST OF KATHLEEN, 2ND WEEK, ENDING DEC. 4, 1883.

Time.	Milk.	Butter.
First two days	83½ lbs.	5 lbs. 7 oz.
Second two days	85½	5 9
Third two days	82½	5 7½
Last day	38½	2 9½
Seven even days	289½	19 lbs. 1 oz.

This butter was worked dry by a lever butter worker, and weighed unsalted.

Her last calf, a bull, was born Oct 13, 1883.

Lady May, No. 531, imported in 1880 with the first Fernwood purchase, calved Nov 9—a heifer. After coming from the box to the place in the milking row, she contracted a slight cold in her bag, which seemed to pass away. Her feed was then gradually increased, and her test commenced by churning the cream only. As will be seen by her record, she increased rapidly in quantity of milk, and more so in richness, until her daily make was three pounds and upward, when the cold again appeared, and it was deemed prudent to reduce her rations. This was done, and she soon recovered, but not until the testing creamer, a Moseley & Stoddard, was in use for Polly of Fernwood.

The following is her record in detail:

TEST OF IMPORTED GUERNSEY COW LADY MAY 531.

Date of Milking.	Milk.	Date of Churning.	Butter-worked dry and unsalted.
Dec 11	31½ lbs.	Dec. 14	2 lbs. 7½ oz.
12	25½	15	2 8
13	33½	16	2 8½
14	35½	17	2 8
15	33½	18	2 5
16	33½	19	3 6
17	33½	20	3 1

Seven even days. 239 lbs. 18 lbs 6 oz.