

was all the beasts got, for they gave their bullocks 100 lbs. of swedes, 15 lbs. of cake (5 cake of English make, then 3 lbs. each), and lots of hay, and nine fattened faster than theirs. (1)

I have no knowledge of the practical effects of molasses on fattening beasts, but as the negroes on the Jamaica estates used to get very fat during the cane-crushing time, I conclude molasses would make fat beasts, though the beef would not be marbled. Pease, horse-beans, or Egyptian lentils, with linseed crushed and mixed with plenty of boiling water and straw-chaff, and a bushel of swedes, Belgian carrots, or man gels, will make the firmest and best flavoured beef or mutton in the world.

I hear nothing about a Montreal Exhibition except from the Messrs. Dawes, who seem very anxious to have one.

Devonshire butter.—The English Agricultural Gazette says, speaking of butter from *clotted cream*: "All those who know this system know the objections to it, and that the butter, by containing a large quantity of curd, weighs more than it should."

Now, I differ entirely from this statement. The butter made after the Devonshire fashion comes in the granular form, and if it is washed in that state, as it should be, under a gentle stream of cold water, the curd may be seen floating on the top of the skim milk and running off with the overflowing water. If there were more than the inevitable quantity of curd in Devonshire butter, would it keep, as it does, far better than butter made in the ordinary way?



INCISION ON THE RIGHT FLANK

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

Da' y-Shorthorn, Christine.—This magnificent cow, the property of the Queen, won the first prize for unpedigreed shorthorns, at the late milking competition at Islington: v. p. 6.

Guernsey cow, Flower 2nd.—A milch-cow all over.

Spaying operations.—v. pp. 8, 9.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

No definite conclusion can be arrived at as to the origin of the Guernsey breed, some maintain that it is descended from animals introduced by the Scandinavians, others that it came from the neighbouring coasts of Normandy. It is, however, very clear that in 1819 laws were passed in Guernsey prohibiting the importation of cattle, and thus it is known that no admixture with foreign blood has taken place since that date, and consequently that the cattle are, in truth as well as in

name, pure-bred. It is generally acknowledged that the strains on the island were substantially the same for many years after the prohibition of importation from Jersey to Guernsey, and that the great difference which now exists between the two breeds has resulted from selection and breeding with different aims in view.

In *Low's Domestic Animals*, published in 1841, is a chapter devoted to the Alderney cow. A well executed illustration is of especial value in establishing her characteristic traits forty five years ago. It presents a cow of orange-fawn and white colour, having darker shade on the head and neck, with dark nose and a circle of reddish tint around it. The end of her tail is white, and her low, handsome horns are tipped with black. A half-grown calf lies by her side, and the colour of this is a pale orange fawn, with much white. On the forehead is a large white triangle, and the nose is a perfect buff. The animals would at once be recognized as Guernseys but it is stated at foot that they were the property of Mr. Brehaut, of Jersey, and the article describing the cattle of the

Islands says the breeds are essentially the same, although "the Guernsey deviates from the common type, and presents a greater affinity with the races of Normandy, the individuals having more spreading horns, the size being larger, the form rounder, the bones less prominent than in cattle of the other Islands." As to quality, it defines them as "having a thin skin of rich orange yellow, and the fat as well as the milk and butter is tinged with the same colour."

It mentions their importation into this country in considerable numbers "where they are esteemed beyond any others for the richness of their milk and the deep yellow tinge of the butter."

It will be recognised that the above are still the characteristics of the Guernsey cow of to-day. It is, therefore, evident that a very much greater change has taken place in the case of the Jersey than in that of the Guernsey.

This is, no doubt, partly owing to the Jersey being the larger and principal island, and also to the fact that the Jersey men have taken advantage of their opportunity, and bred with far greater skill and perseverance than their Guernsey brethren. A large demand sprang up for the Jersey, and the breeder gave the fancier a pet lawn cow, one which, in form and colour, should show well on the green sward of English parks. He bred, as the fashion of the time required, from fawn-and-cream to silver grey, with solid black points and whole colour, and so well that he has made the Jersey almost a new breed, a beautiful one, and one that will never lack warm friends and admirers. The Guernsey breeder, on the other hand, was always more conservative, and it is, perhaps, on the whole, fortunate that he was so.

He has not been so much in touch with the outer world as

(1) My beasts had the streaw of their bedding to eat as well as the rations mentioned.