

Guernseys, as their names signifies, originated in the island of Guernsey in the English Channel. They are yellowish in color, often with patches of white on the body and legs. The ground color is deepened almost to brown in many cases. The horns are small, fine, and graceful, often yellowish from the base. This breed secretes a large amount of yellow coloring matter, noticeable in the animals themselves, and very prominent in the golden color of the butter made from their milk. Guernseys are nervous, and yet with care may be kept quite gentle.

The **Jersey**, from the same group of Islands as the former breed, are smaller than any other breed of cattle. In color these animals are rather variable, ranging through shades of brown to black, yellow, tan or cream, either solid color, or broken, patches often being white. The horns are small and crumpled, the eyes soft and gentle. Jerseys are much less fleshy than most other breeds and are sharper in outline. They are light, quick, and rather graceful in motion; and are second only to Guernseys in the richness and color of their milk. There is an unmistakable though indefinable air of breeding about a Jersey that invariably shows.

The **Durham** cattle are of various breeds. They are all short-horned or quite hornless; are red in color, sometimes marked with white; have heavy bodies, and short, broad heads. They are usually classed as beef cattle; but are so capable of giving good milk in large quantities that they are often bred for dairy purposes. They are exceedingly docile, even the great bulls, which attain a weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, being thoroughly domesticated.

Most Profitable Breeds

The best and most profitable breed of dairy cattle has as yet never been agreed upon. Each of about half of a dozen different breeds has strong claims to highest merits and each has its enthusiastic advocates. The latter are often influenced by conditions which have no economic importance. Different breeds differ markedly in certain characteristics such as size, color, and disposition, as well as quantity and quality of milk. As a general rule, when a large amount of milk is given, it is low in fat-content or "richness."

There is a wide variation in the milk production of different cows of any breed. Yields of milk amounting to 10,000 pounds (two and one-seventh pounds to one quart) in one year are not