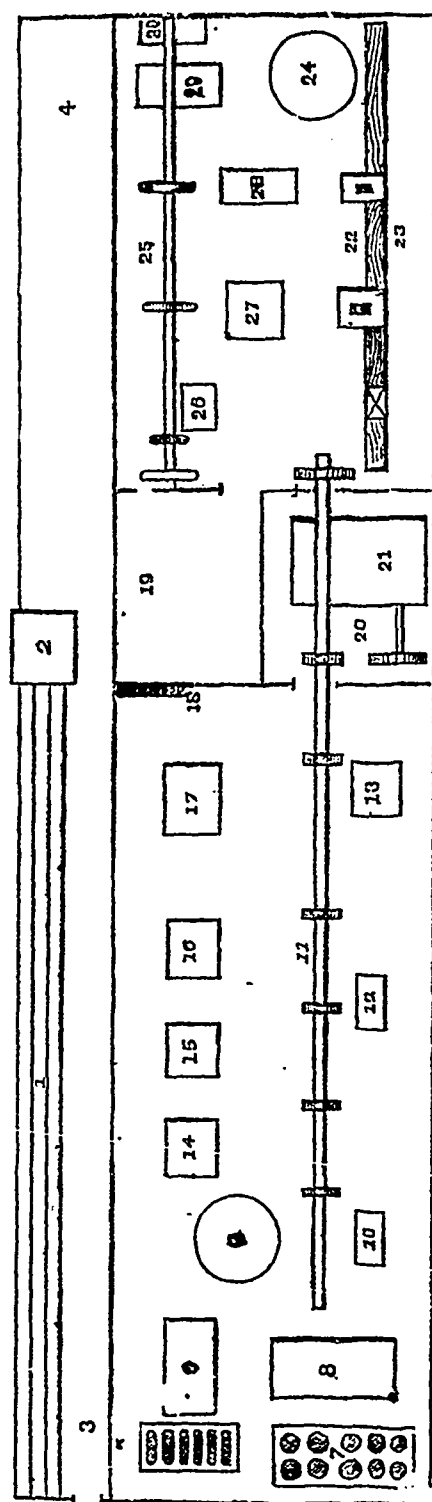


paying " quite as much as the Hampshire Down. The Smithfield Club Show record of weights no doubt gives the latter the pride of place as regards heavy carcasses at an early period,



PLAN OF THE WORKING DAIRY AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW HELD AT DERBY, ENGLAND, IN JULY LAST.

1 Seats for visitors.—2. Ice house.—3. Entrance.—4. Exhlt.—5. Ice tank for milk cooling by the Swartz process, showing milk cans in the tank.—7. do on the
Gooley process.—6, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Various butter workers.—12, 14, 15, 16. Various churns and pulleys.—21. 10 steam engine.—18.
Various systems for testing milk.—22, 23. Various cheese presses.—24, 29, 30. Various cheese vats.—26. Laval's centrifugal milk and cream separator.—27. Laval's
do do.—28. Neillson-Petterson's do do.—19. Office in which are shown various systems of book keeping in butter and cheese factories.

Plan of a working dairy.

but this is perhaps very much because of certain circumstances before mentioned, and it by no means follows that the sheep which would be the best rent payer in South Wilts or North Hants would be equally so in the Midlands, the Eastern

Counties, or in the North of England. Even in Dorset, the adjoining county to Wilts, the flocks generally kept are not the legitimate Hampshire, but a cross between that and the South Down; popular opinion thoroughly enforcing the conclusion that an animal of less scale is best adapted to the country. Then again, on the Sussex hills, a farmer would be considered almost out of his senses to propagate a flock not of the native breed, the management there being devoid of those wealthy associations which are so rife near Salisbury, and the South Down being so well adapted to bite close and fare well on the short herbage of the chalk down.

The Shropshire has probably made more headway than any other modern English sheep, and no doubt deserves to be termed rent-paying quite as much as the Hampshire. More handsome in form, and of equal, if not superior, quality in mutton, there is also more wool, and the ewes are considered to be more prolific. The Shrop also does better on wet pastures than almost any other of its kind, and, somehow or other, has become such a favourite that the dominion of the breed has been extended almost to the Land's End, flocks have been successfully propagated in Scotland and Ireland. Probably, if the votes of farmers throughout the kingdom were taken to-morrow as to which is the best rent-paying sheep, more would be cast into the urn for this one than any single one. As, however, the excellent claims of several other breeds cannot be overlooked, the subject must be resumed in another article.

AN OLD SHEEP FARMER.

Breeding of Jerseys and Guernseys.

MR. WILLIS P. HAZARD, author of the work recently referred to in these columns in an article on the Guenon system, writes to *The Albany Cultivator* as follows:—

The visitor to the Channel Islands will most generally get some new ideas concerning the breeding of the animals so celebrated for their quality and beauty. He will expect, from his previous knowledge of them in this country, to see many superior specimens to those on American farms. This, he would naturally suppose, would be the case from the incentives that are offered to breed the best only. A readiness of sale, and an extra price for the choicest animals, are certainly arguments which affect the pocket, and usually are the strongest to be offered. But a somewhat extended observation of the herds in both Jersey and Guernsey, where every day of two month's time was spent in critical examination of them, has led me to the belief that too little care is used in the Channel Islands in breeding, as well as in America; in fact, I believe that among those who are really breeders, much more care is used in America than in the Channel Islands; and the time may not be so very far distant, as Mr. Richard Goodman has lately stated, when we may send to the Channel Islands better stock for breeding from, and at higher prices than have yet been realised there. I can recall no instance in either Guernsey or Jersey where any product of one of their animals has approached the recently announced yield of 23½ pounds, by Mr. Messersch's cow Sultane 2nd. And when I announced that as being declared to be the case, among a knot of farmers there were many queer looks of doubt and distrust, and they all declared no yield approaching that had been known in the island. The most I can recall at this moment were exceptional cases of 18 or 19 pounds. The breeder of Sultane, Mr. Marett, is noted for breeding for quality more than for beauty alone. He is known as one of the best and most careful breeders; his herd is not large, but it is one of the best on the island, and he has refused £200 for Sultane's mother, and it was with pleasure that I told him of the yield of Sultane 2nd, which he had sold to Mr. Messersch.

Of this same blood Mr. Havemeyer bought one last fall