

lowed to drink all her skimmed milk. After the above trials, she was purchased by the Hon. Josiah Quincy; her yield in butter, however, never came up to what it had before been, though she sometimes made 16 lbs. per week, and her milk was of such richness that five quarts of it frequently yielded a pound of butter.

Mr. Colman states that he found in Ireland a dairy of fine cows, of the Kerry breed (a small race) which averaged 320 lbs. of butter to each for the season.

The milk given by one of Col. Jaques's "cream-pot" cows in three days, afforded 9 lbs. of butter, or at the rate of 21 lbs. per week; and another of the same family made 19 lbs. per week.

Six Durham cows belonging to Geo. Vail, of Troy, made in 30 days, (June, 1844) 262 lbs. 7 oz. of butter, being an average of 43 lbs. 12oz. to each cow. The average quantity of milk per day for each cow was 22½ quarts. The feed was grass only.

Mr. Colman, in his fourth report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, gives a list of sixty-six "native" cows and their produce, from which we take the following:—

The Nourse cow, owned in North Salem, made 20 lbs. of butter in one week, and averaged 14 lbs. per week for four successive months.

A cow owned by S. D. Coit, of Pittsfield, from Dec. 1 to April 26, 148 days, produced 193 lbs. of butter.

Four cows belonging to Jesse Putnam, Danvers, Mass., in 1830, averaged more than 208 lbs. of butter each for the season. Highly fed.

A cow owned by S. Aenshaw, Springfield, produced 17½ lbs. of butter per week, and in one case, 21 lbs. of excellent butter. In 4½ days, that is, 4 days and 1 milking, she produced 14 lbs. 3 oz. of butter—at the rate of 22½ lbs. per week.

"Kaatskill" received the first prize of the New York State Agricultural Society as the best dairy cow exhibited in Poughkeepsie in 1844. We are unable to refer to the original statement furnished the Society by Mr. Donaldson in regard to the produce of this cow, but can say that satisfactory evidence was given that she had yielded, when kept on grass only, 28½ quarts of milk per day, and that from the milk given by her in two days, 6½ lbs. of butter were made being at the rate of 22½ lbs. per week. Her appearance fully corresponds with the account of her produce. It is proper to state that while her milk was measured for the purpose of accurately ascertaining the quantity, she was milked four times every twenty-four hours.—*Albany Cultivator*.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in our cities, and particularly in winter, they are sold at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all, and even those in easy circumstances consider them to be expensive for common use. There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every family, can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest profit to the owner. In the month of November I put apart eleven hens and a cock, and gave them a small chamber in the wood-house, defended from storms, with an opening to the south. Their food, water, and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with nests and chalk nest eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during winter; and whenever any one of them was disposed to sit, namely, as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened. These cluckers were well attended and well fed. They could see and partly associate through the grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any one of these prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant thing to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens. They may be trained so as to follow the children, and will lay in a box. Egg-shells contain lime, and when in winter the earth is bound in frost, or covered with snow, if lime be not provided for them, they will not lay; or if they do, the eggs of necessity must be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from chimneys and old buildings, is proper for them, and only needs to be broken. They will often attempt to swallow pieces of lime and plaster as large as walnuts. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs if she find all things agreeable to her; but the hen is so much a pidge—as watchful as a weasel and fastidious as a hypocrite—he must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest. All eyes but her own must be averted. Follow or watch her, and she will forsake her nest and stop laying. She is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with an aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen. A farmer may keep 100 fowls in the barn, may suffer them to trample on and destroy his mows of grain, and have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a dozen, provides secret nests, chalk nest-eggs, pouped bricks, plenty of corn and other grain, water and gravel for them, and takes care that his hens be not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than one, and large eggs