

one week of the above period was 37 lbs. 10½ oz., from five cows, or an average of 7 lbs. 8 oz. to each animal. This was also upon pasture solely.

Should the committee be of opinion that this division of the dairy is not in compliance with the spirit of the offer, the average period of time of be milking the cows comprising the whole dairy, will four months and a little more than twelve days, with a total yield, for said period, of 119 lbs. 8½ oz. to each cow.

In addition to this product, 9 calves have been raised, and 3 sold to be fattened; 5 shoats have been sold for \$40; 2 pigs at \$10, and there are now on hand 5 late spring pigs, 3 old hogs and 4 sucking pigs. The swine were kept exclusively upon the wash of the dairy and house till the last of August; since that time a small quantity of refuse apples have been added to their food.

The pasturing was good, early in the season, so far as quantity went. But although its quantity was sufficient, it was of poor quality for the purpose of the dairy.

My pastures are upon the south slope of a hill, early to start, but easily affected by drouth. This year the feed has been unprecedentedly short, and for weeks my animals might almost be said to suffer. There was no green thing in the pastures, nor would the mowing-fields afford a bite. I had no corn fodder till about the fifth of August, and then so limited a supply that it was consumed in about three weeks.

The season as a whole, has been a bad one, below the average, for the production of butter. Additional to this, my own dairy has suffered from a change of milkers. Men to work on a farm have been scarce, of actual help there has been none. Early in the spring I was incapacitated from milking, and continued so for months. My cows were badly treated, and worse milked. As an instance, the week after I was compelled to give up milking, although one more cow was milked than before, the yield of butter was diminished eight pounds and a fraction.

I ought also to state that from the first of August one milking of one of the cows has been taken from the dairy for family consumption, thus diminishing what would have been the actual yield of butter from the whole dairy. A sample of butter as ordinarily made is submitted for the examination of the committee.

WM. S. LINCOLN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Worcester, September 25, 1854, then appeared the above named WILLIAM S. LINCOLN, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me, JOHN A. DANA, J. P.

Omitting fractions, my dairy of six cows, had they been milked the full period of five months, at the rate of yield for the time of actual milking, would have given 920 lbs. 4½ oz. of butter. It will be remembered that that this was upon pasture feed alone.

Different families in this city, and at Boston and Dorchester, have been supplied by me the past season; and the average price of the butter has been two shillings per pound, amounting to \$396.75; or \$61.58 per cow for the five months. W. S. L.

THERE are more than fifty places of Protestant worship in the Turkish empire, protected by government, where the gospel is stately preached.

HAY CAPS.

Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These are made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whitening, and after drying, dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner they will shed water quite freely.

When grass is cut down and put up in small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins through the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rain and dews till it is thoroughly cured. Let us estimate briefly the cost and profit of this process.

If we allow one of these caps for 200 pounds of hay, ten will be required for a ton. As the cloth may be quite coarse, the expense of each will not exceed fifteen cents. The caps may be used two or three times in a season, and if taken care of they will last for five or six years, or longer, and then the paper makers will buy them at one-fifth of first cost; so that every two caps, costing twenty-five cents, will serve for curing at least a ton of hay. No one will deny but that hay thus cured will on an average be worth at least a dollar more on the ton, than if subjected to the usual damage of rain and dew. We advise every person raising hay to prepare a few dollars' worth of these caps during this leisure month, and have them laid away in readiness for the haying season. The same caps may be used to protect shocks of wheat and other grain. They will very often pay for themselves in a single season. If not quite satisfied as to their utility, prepare twenty or thirty of them and try them one season, and see if they do not pay. If they do not, the cloth will not be lost. There is no particular necessity for any preparation added to the cloth, as a piece of simple cotton thrown over a rounded hay-cock will generally conduct off the heaviest shower of rain.—*American Agriculturist*.

REARING CALVES.

THE almost unprecedented prices of beef, have induced more attention to the rearing of cattle. The scarcity of beef is owing to various causes which have been operating for some time. A considerable portion of the country in which cattle have formerly been fattened to a great extent, has for two years or more suffered much from the effects of drouth. In consequence of this, the farmers have been under the necessity of selling their stock—often at large sacrifices—the scarcity of hay permitting them to keep but a small portion of their usual herds. In the Western states, large numbers of cattle have been driven to California and Oregon, instead of being fattened and sent to the eastern markets. In some