

known and have seen many great butter cows, of Durhams, Devons, &c., that have made 15 to 16 pounds per week. These cows were large animals, requiring the best of food, and that in large supply; whilst the Alderney, far less in size, and consuming far less of food, will make the same quantity of butter per week, and continue to do so for a longer period. The Durhams and Devons, as a rule, only yield well for a short time, during the most favorable period of their milking; whilst the Alderney (I speak only of the Jersey, not the coarser Guernsey) will keep her yield well up during the whole season; and if extra care and pains are not taken, she will not dry off before she calves again, which is not to be desired, and is injurious to both cow and calf.

The heifer "Linda," on account of whose product of butter, after having her second calf, you published in your valuable paper last summer, is a good specimen of the grade Alderney cow. This heifer is very small, being the smallest cow in my dairy. Her mother I bought, when a two-year old, for \$20. She was in appearance a part Devon, and "Linda," her first calf, was by "Lord Derby," a fine pure Jersey bull. The dam, after calving, did not prove to be of any account. I kept her until after she had a second calf, which was a bull, and she was still a poor cow, only yielding, under the most favorable circumstances, 5½ pounds of butter. I then sold her to the butcher, not considering her worth keeping; but her heifer "Linda," with her first calf, made 8½ pounds when but two years old; and when three years old, after her second calf, made 18 pounds 2 ounces, as per statement published. She has now had her third calf (unfortunately another bull), and is milking extraordinarily well; but she cannot be kept in condition—the richness of her milk keeps her poor. Her first calf was a heifer, which is now coming two years old. She is three-fourths blood Alderney. Her sire was a pure Alderney bull, "Taylor," which you purchased of me for Thos. T. Tasker, Sr., who now owns him. He is the sire of many of the finest milking heifers I know, several of which I possess. This heifer is much like her dam, very promising, and perhaps may equal her.

Now the cow "Linda" is but a half-blood Alderney, and shows her Alderney or sire's blood very plainly in appearance. Her dam was good for nothing as a butter cow; but she, the calf of a poor cow, is unsurpassed, taking size into consideration. She must have gotten her butter qualities from her Alderney sire, certainly not from her grade dam.

I have never raised a heifer having any Alderney cross of blood in her which has not proved a success. I have them from half-bloods up to fifteen sixteenths. I have sold my surplus of them to my neighbors, who like them so well they want more, and I have pure blood bulls, and hereafter expect to raise their heifer calves.

I have now, by an additional purchase, increased my farm to 186 acres, and therefore expect to keep more stock, which I have coming on, having this last season raised all my heifer calves, both pure and part blood Alderney, which as a rule is the only way to obtain good ones, "home raised," and should be practiced by all good farmers. To raise a heifer calf is not much trouble or expense on a butter dairy farm, as skim milk is plenty. Our method is—after 4 days take it from the mother; then for the first month give it either all pure milk as it comes from the mother, or mix with a part of skimmed milk, and at the end of that time give it twice a day as much skimmed milk as it will drink, with a little dry meal to lick. Continue this as long as you see proper, the longer the better, say 6 or 9 months. The skim milk costs nothing and has the greatest effect on the calf. Many think that by skimming milk you take from it all of its fattening qualities, which is a great mistake, as can be seen by its effect on the pigs, who get nothing else on a farm where there is a butter dairy. These fatten and grow, and make the finest roasting pork.

Fattening Cows while in Milk.

Often have I heard it said, and I think several times seen it in print, that milch cows while in milk, will not fatten. My experience does not justify any such opinion. I have no big milkers, but very good for country-raised stock. Without buying any fine blooded stock, I have been trying to improve the common stock of the country, and have succeeded very well; am now milking three cows—one had a calf in January, one in February and one in March—getting every day without feeding at all, from five to six gallons, besides giving the calves enough to keep them in fine condition—the most promising I ever had. My rule is, when the calf first comes, to give the cow one quart of dry corn meal every day for three or four weeks, winter or summer—if it is winter, of course other food—but the meal always by itself dry, I have thought that frequently when a cow fails in milk, which is very often the case, giving them a quart of dry meal every day for a week or ten days, will restore them to their usual quantity. I have about twenty head of cattle, all in fine condition. My milch cows are splendid bees. It seems to me that in the last eight weeks they have grown or increased in size at least one-fourth. Our range outside is splendid—indeed, we have no use for pasture or feeding, for at least seven months of the year.—*One Southern Cultivator.*

The Secret of Good Butter.

Every one knows how superior is the reputation of Philadelphia butter, and many have been the attempts to account for it.

Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence of the "sweet vernal grass" in our pastures and hay-fields—the grass which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as this. This grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists, except on cold clay lands, in partially shady places near groves or low woods. Yet while this grass is the exception, indeed the very rare exception, in low pastures, or in the hay fed to our cows, good butter is the liberal rule in all our markets.

It has long been the opinion of our best agricultural generalizers of facts that we owe much more of the sweetness of our butter to the abundance of springs and spring-houses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a particular affinity for any odours in the atmosphere, and water has some, hence whatever impurities may get into the atmosphere of the spring-house is drawn out by running water, and the very best security is provided against their being absorbed by the cream.

We notice this now through observing an inquiry whether the light of a kerosene lamp in a dairy could possibly affect the quality of the butter; we should answer most decidedly in the affirmative. All odours of every description should be carefully avoided, if the very best brand is desired.

There is one little incident in this reputation of Philadelphia butter which must never be forgotten. The followers of Penn made up a large class of our original farming population. With these people cleanliness was especially one of the virtues. It was not a mere sentiment that it was "next to godliness," but an every-day testimony in all they did. Aided in these cleanly practices by their numerous springs and spring-houses, we have little doubt we owe to them as much as to any other circumstances the eminent character which Philadelphia butter enjoys; and we believe that if other quarters would give especial attention to these little niceties, as good butter might be had in any part of the Union as here.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How to acquire a Dairy of Good Cows.

The following article is from a practical farmer in the Live Stock Journal, and holds sound views:

"There can be no greater mistake committed by dairymen than the indiscriminate slaughter annually, of Dairy calves, and the constant importation of cows from Canada and the West."

First, get rid of some of the best known and most approved breeds of milkers. If you can not do this, then save a male from the best cow you have, or if your neighbor has a better cow, then get one from his herd. Having done this, then save and raise all the heifer calves from your best cows and con-