

6. The bath and supply of water shall be so arranged as to let the water flow over the top to carry off the warm water. The can in which milk is cooled shall be placed in the water immediately after the milking, and shall remain therein until the process of cooling shall be finished.

7. The night's and morning's milk shall be separately cooled before mixing.

8. No milk shall be kept over to deliver at a subsequent time.

9. The milk shall be delivered on the platform, at the factory, in Elgin, every day except Sunday.

10. Suitable cans of proper dimensions to transport the milk from the dairy to the milk works shall be furnished by the seller, and the cans shall be brought full.

11. The Company shall clean and steam the cans at the factory, free of charge, but customers shall keep the outside clean. The pails and strainers employed shall be by the seller thoroughly cleaned, scalded in boiling water, and dried morning and night.

12. Immediately before the milk is placed in the cans, they shall be thoroughly rinsed with clean water; and great care shall be taken to keep the cans and milk free from dirt or impurities of any kind. When the cans are not in use, they shall be turned down on a rack, with the tops off.

13. All the "strippings," as well as the first part of the milk, shall be brought. No milk will be received from a cow which has not calved at least 12 days, unless by consent of superintendent or agent, who may determine its fitness sooner by a sample of the milk.

14. The cows are not to be fed on turnips or other food which would impart a disagreeable flavour to the milk, nor upon any feed which will not produce milk of standard richness.

15. It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto, that if the superintendent or agent of the company shall have good reason to suspect, either from evidence furnished, or from the state of the milk itself, that water has been added, or that it has not been cooled as provided, or that it has been injured by carelessness, he shall have a right to refuse to receive such milk, or any further quantity of milk, from the person so violating these directions and stipulations.

SIGNS OF A GOOD MILKER.

In an address before the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as reported in *Hearth and Home*, Charles L. Flint said:

"Guenon, a Frenchman, whose life was passed among cows and dairy cattle, and who was a careful and intelligent observer, discovered certain marks on the udder and its surroundings, which he called the escutcheon, and deemed an infallible sign of milking qualities. It consists in certain perceptible spots, rising up from the udder in different directions, forms, and sizes,

on which the hair grows upward, while the hair on the other part of the body grows downward. This turning up of the hair is an indication of the structure and tissues beneath, and if the mirror is strongly marked, by placing the hand upon it, the veins and net-work may be felt. The milk-mirror is one of the best signs of a good milker, but sometimes this mirror is possessed by cows of inferior quality. In such cases the other signs of the quality will be wanting. We should find whether the cow possesses such marks as a large udder in proportion to the size of the animal, and soft, thin skin, with loose folds extending well back, capable of great extension when filled, but shrinking to a small compass when empty; large, well-developed milk-veins, especially the large ones under the belly, which should extend well forward to the navel, and apparently lose themselves in a cavity in the flesh, into which the end of the finger can be inserted. If the cow possess these in connection with the mirror, she may be taken as a good milker. The escutcheon is found in young calves, and when found well developed, the calf should be preserved for the dairy. There are a great number of external signs, which judges consider indications of milk, most of which are found to fail in individual cases; but a good cow should always have a strong constitution, as indicated by large lungs, which are in a deep, broad, and prominent chest, broad and well-spread ribs, a respiration somewhat slow and regular, a good appetite, and if in milk, a strong inclination to drink, which a large secretion of milk always invariably stimulates. In such cows the digestive organs are active and energetic, and they make an abundance of good blood, which, in turn, stimulates the activity of the nervous system, and furnishes the milky glands with the means of abundant secretion. A bright, sparkling eye, but of peculiar placidness of expression, with no indication of wildness, but a mild, feminine look; small, tapering, yellowish horns; small, thin, neck, tapering toward the head; fore-quarters small, compared with the hind-quarters, and a thin, yellow, flexible skin throughout, are pretty sure indications of milk."

PERIODS OF GESTATION.

The following table and remarks are extracted from an article in *Blain's Encyclopædia* :—

PERIOD OF GESTATION IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

	SHORTEST PERIOD.	MEAN PERIOD.	LONGEST PERIOD.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Mare	322	347	419
Cow	240	283	321
Ewe	146	154	161
Sow	109	115	143
Goat	150	156	163
Bitch	55	60	63
Cat	48	50	56
Rabbit	20	28	35
Turkey ...	24	26	30