

The Royal Family.

THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness **VICTORIA-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa**, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Imperial Highness Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue five sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness **ALBERT-EDWARD**, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness **Alice-Maud-Mary**, born April 25, 1843, married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse July 1, 1862; died December 14, 1878, and had issue two sons and five daughters.

His Royal Highness **Alfred-Ernest-Albert**, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, born August 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrowna, and has issue one son and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness **Helena-Augusta-Victoria**, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has had issue three sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness **Louisa-Carolina-Alberta**, born March 18, 1848; married March 23, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor-General of Canada.

His Royal Highness **Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert**, K.G., Duke of Connaught, born May 6, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Margaret.

His Royal Highness **Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert**, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married 27 April, 1882, to H. R. H. Princess Helena of Waldeck.

Her Royal Highness **Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore**, born April 14, 1857.

"PUERPERAL OR MILK FEVER.—Calving is often attended with feverish excitement. The change of powerful action from the womb to the udder causes much constitutional disturbance and local inflammation. A cow is subject to nervousness in such circumstances, which sometimes extends to the whole system, and causes puerperal fever. This complaint is called *dropping* after calving, because it succeeds that process. The prominent symptom is a loss of power over the motion of the hind extremities, and inability to stand; sometimes loss of sensibility in these parts, so that a deep puncture with a pin or other sharp instrument is unfelt.

JANUARY.—It may not be amiss for you to know that the very best thing to use in the henhouse under the roosts, or to mix with the contents of the vaults is a clear sharp cut sand about such as masons use in mixing mortar. It absorbs all the valuable salts both of liquids and solids, and does not bake or cake up. When it is to be used it will readily yield the fertility from the hen-dropping and vaults to the plant roots or to the surrounding soil, where the roots will find them. Potash, in the form of silicate of potash, is the only fertilizing property of sand, but the action of decomposition of these fertilizers, which are very rich in nitrogenous matters, liberates or makes soluble that potash, or a part of it, so that it becomes a very good fertilizer for all crops. It is, however, more valuable as a top-dressing for grass and small grains, or to be used in the hill for corn, than for root crops.

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