ite as poor a result as the one I have menned; it is that of milk analysed in Holland Dr. Baumhauer. He states that it'is the milk s cow that had had ten calves, and nothing pears to be so unprefitable as to keep cows rso long a period. Generally speaking, as is I known to practical men, the milk becomes her after the third or fourth calf has been opped. The climate and the season of the -r affect the quality of milk in a remarkle degree. In the moist and temperate climes we obtain a larger quantity, though usually poorer description of milk, than in dry and m countries. The quality of the milk is thus cud by the temperature of the air, and by amount of moisture in the atmosphere. Ιt y perhaps, be also due to the amount of moisre which in wet seasons is present in the proce; and that the general state of health and condition of the animals have a marked inence upon the quality of the milk, need hardly mentioned. It is so well-known, indeed, that remark is necessary upon the subject. The eat which the milk is tak n, however, has an -ctupon the quality of the milk. In most cultural treatises you will find it stated that moming milk is generally richer than the oing milk; but my results do not favour this ion. I find the following to be the case ;tof 32 samples of milk which I analysed, ing the morning and evening milk, I found t of 16 different cases, in 8 the morning milk poorer than the evening milk, in 4 the uing milk was richer than the evening ; and in the remaining 4 there was no pertible difference between the quality of the uiog and of the evening milk. I mention particularly, in order to show how careful should be not to generalise, to come to a dusion hastily. At first I took it for granthat the morning milk was richer; and, in-, the first three analyses I made c infirmed general impression. I need not go over the is at present. I merely mention the generect. The first three mornings milk which alysed were, indeed, richer in milk ; bat on nding the series of analyses, I found afterus a larger number of instances in which the log milk was richer than the morning; and mous times I found that both were perfectike. what then, is the general conclusion nould draw from such facts? I believe the time of the day had not so much to do it as the quantity and quality of the food his given some three or four hours before og. I have traced this most distinctly. se time I found the milk of our dairy stock poor in the evening. The cows were out on grass. They received in the g, therefore, oil-cake and rape-cake, and in the morning they produced a richer ; which shows plainly the effects of the on the morning milk. And at another -a the winter-I found that when the

cows were fed in the morning, and again in the middle of the day, with barley-meal and rape cake, they produced a richer evening milk. I believe, then that the quality of the milk is affected by the food, and the time at which the food is given to the cows, and that we certainly cannot say that, in a general way, the morning milk is richer than the evening milk, or that it is poor-It may be one or the other. It may be er. perfectly alike, or poorer or richer, as the case may be. The race, breed, and size, of the animal have also an important influence on the quality of the milk ; and that Alderneys, Chate-Lins, and others are noted for the rich quality of their milk is too well known to the practical men to need any comment from me.

Lor? Feversham—Have you ascertained what is the difference in the quantity as well as quality of the morning and evening milk?

D. Voelcker-The yield was not much greater in the morning than the evening; but I was about to make an observation on that very subject. It is generally believed that the thoroughbred cows do not produce so much or so rich a quality of milk, and that the common dairy stock or cross-breeds produce more or a better description of milk ; but some experiments which I have made on the subject have given me a rather undecided result-a result from which I cannot draw any satisfactory inferences. In the month of September, 1860, I selected three cows from the common dairy stock, and three pedi-They were kept in the neighgree short-horns. bourhood of Bristol, on the present Mr. Stratton's farm, then in the occupation of Mr. Proc-They were on good pasture land, and I ter. carefully ascertainted the quantity of milk, and also the quality of the milk. After I had kept them some time on pasture, the milk was collected. I then gave to each set of cows 1 lb. of excellent linseed cake, and in one week's time increased the quantity to 2 lb. I then carefully analysed the milk of the commoner and of the pedigree cows; but upon looking over the resul's I could find no perceptible difference between the quality of the milk of the common stock and that of the thorough-bred short-horns. Thus, the common cows yield a milk which returned nearly 4 per cent. of butter, and the thorough-bred short-horns gave within twotenths per cent, of the same quantity. The total amount of solid matter in each case was just When 1 lb. of linseed cake was given alike. them the quality of the milk was not materially improved. In both cases milk of about the same quality was produced ; and the same general remark may be made with respect to the 21b. of linseed cake which were given to the In all these cases the quality of the milk CO W8. was not improved, neither of the common cows nor of the pedigree cows. The quantity of milk produced by the three pedigree cows, kept on