

## ART OF MILKING.

The art of milking well is not taught in a hurry. It requires long practice to milk properly, and therefore all the young people on a farm ought to be shown how the labor should be done. It is quite important that this branch of the dairy should be particularly attended to, for a good milker obtains at least a quart more from the same cow than a poor milker.

The first lesson to be taught to young people is gentleness and kindness to the cows. They never need be treated harshly, in case the business is properly commenced. Cows that have been caressed and uniformly well treated are fond of having the milk drawn from the udder at the regular time of milking, for it gives them relief from the distention of the milk ducts.

Let young people be put to milking the farrow cows first, or such as are to be soon dried, and then the loss from bad milking will be less injurious; the hand should extend to the extremity of the teats, for the milk is then drawn easier. They should be taught to milk as fast as possible. More milk is always obtained by a rapid milker than by a slow one. They should therefore be taught to think of nothing else while milking, and no conversation must be permitted in the milk-yard. They should sit up close to the cow and rest the left arm gently against her flank. Then if she raises her foot on account of pain occasioned by soariness of the teats, the nearer the milker sits to her, and the harder he presses his left arm against her leg, the less risk will be run of being injured.

Cows may be taught to give down their milk at once—and they may be taught to hold it a long while, and to be stripped indefinitely. The best way is to milk quick and not use the cow to a long stripping or an after stripping.

## WINTER SHELTER FOR ANIMALS.

Solomon says—"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." It is remarkable that on a very large majority of our farms, far less attention is paid to the comfort of our domestic animals during the long period of their confinement during the winter months, than the well known humanity of our farmers in other matters, would seem to insure. Liebig, the distinguished German chemist says that our clothing is an equivalent for food; and every discerning and reflecting person must have received a very striking and impressive corroboration of the truth of the observation in the plain fact that an animal comfortably sheltered, and provided with litter and bedding, consumes, during winter, less food by nearly one half than an animal of the same size and kind will require if uncared for and exposed. We have frequently been surprised and shocked by what appears an unmerciful regardlessness of the comfort and health of their domestic animals, particularly their young stock.

Every correct farmer will study the comfort of every animal under his care—not only from a common principle of humanity, which is, or should be, instilled into him by the gentle and humanizing character of his pursuits, but from a healthy and laudable regard for his own interest. A facetious writer once said, "misery never yet fattened any one," and cold and hunger are miserable bed-fellows. Good barns, comfortable sheds, "cotes," for sheep and swine to go to when they please, are among the most elegant embellishments of which a homestead, in a rural district can possibly boast.—[*New England Farmer*.]

It is asserted that in the English language proper, apart from technical and scientific terms, there are 20,500 nouns, 40 pronouns, 9,200 adjectives, 8,000 verbs, 2,600 adverbs, 68 interjections, and two articles, in all alone, 40,000 words. According to Webster's dictionary there are one hundred thousand words.