

Before commencing to milk, a cow should be fed, or have some kind of fodder offered her, in view of diverting her attention from the otherwise painful operation of milking; by this means the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

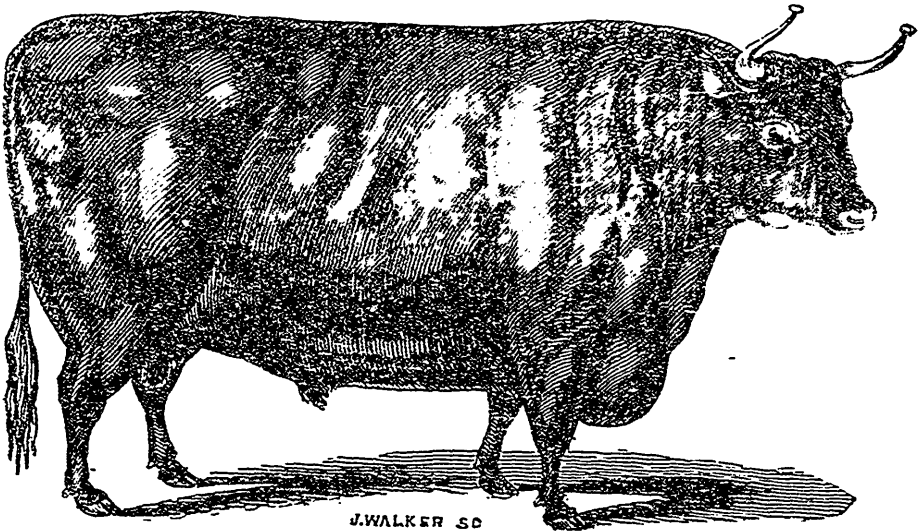
The milker should be in close contact with the cow's body, for in this position, if she attempts to kick him, he gets nothing more than a "push," whereas if he sits off at a distance the cow has an opportunity to inflict a severe blow whenever she feels disposed to do so.

Before commencing to milk a cow, the teats should be washed with water, warm or cold, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, the object of which is to remove filth which might otherwise fall into the milk-pail, to the disgust of persons who love pure milk, and hate uncleanness.

Milkers of cows should understand that

the udder and teats are highly organized, and consequently very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration by amateur milkers, especially when their first essay is made on a young animal after the advent of her first impregnation; at this period the hard tugging and squeezing which many poor "dumb brutes" have to submit to, in consequence of the application of hard-fisted and callous fingers, is a barbarity of the very worst kind, for it often converts a docile creature into a state of viciousness, from which condition she may not easily be weaned.—*Exchange.*

THE QUEEN'S DAIRY.—A new dairy has been constructed at Frogmore, near the Lodge, for her Majesty and the Prince Consort. It stands upon the site of an old cottage, and contiguous to the Royal Aviary and Model Farm. The dimensions within the walls are 37 feet 7 inches long, 23 feet wide, by about 23 feet high to the



1st Prize Devon Bull.

flat of the ceiling. The walls to the spring of the sloping part, are 15 feet high. The length is divided into four bays, and the breadth into three bays, by six columns of an octagonal form, made of timber—as is all the frame-work—neatly coloured, decorated and enamelled. The capitals of the columns are carved and enriched with colour. The walls are surrounded with white marble tables, supported on marble shafts, inlaid with English and Belgian marble. Beneath these are reservoirs of a bluish encaustic tile; these reservoirs are to contain a flowing stream of cold water. The walls are lined with tiles of delicate tint and pattern, surrounded with green border. The ceiling above the cornice is painted with a delicately pencilled pattern, enamelled to correspond with the frame-work. There are two fountains, one at each end of the room, in majolica ware, of similar design, composed of a large shell, supported by a heron and bulrushes. In this shell

rises a triton, supporting another but smaller shell, from which issues the jet of water.—*Court Journal.*

BREEDS OF STOCK.

The stock of the farm consists of horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

Horned cattle are kept chiefly for their milk, their labor, and for the production of beef. They also consume and thus make useful many products of the farm which would otherwise be lost, and furnish manure for the enrichment of the soil.

They are divided into certain races, breeds or families, distinguished by different qualities or characteristics which have been produced or developed by varieties of