

in the yard, where it is valuable, instead of under the hedge, where it is lost, and where the cattle would naturally lie for protection.

During the winter, when tied up in stalls, great advantage is derived from thoroughly cleaning the cattle occasionally with a brush, as they cannot then turn round and lick themselves, or rub as they would in the field.

The feet should also be examined lest they should get too long, and thereby weaken the pasterns, which is easily remedied by removal of a portion of the toe with a small saw.

CHAPTER V.

As a general principle, Cows should be milked twice a day, and the times of milking should be invariable all the year round, viz., at six in the morning and six in the evening. If after calving, in the early state of milk, it should be found that the bag becomes too full, from extreme heat or other cause, it will be advisable to reduce the bag in the middle of the day, in which case eight o'clock in the evening will be early enough for the last milking: but some judgment is requisite in putting this into practice, as too great eagerness to relieve the bag may have an injurious effect, by weakening its power of retention. Before, and during the time of milking, the Cow should have some good hay or chaff, (or meal, as is the custom in Yorkshire). This is beneficial in two ways—first, it is a wholesome stay to the stomach, and secondly, it engrosses the attention of, and quiets the animal during the operation.

The hands should be dry and clean—wet hands chafe the teats in cold weather, and want of cleanliness produces warts. Take great care that the last of the milk is withdrawn, as one pint of this is richer for the production of butter than two quarts of milk first drawn off. This point is of paramount importance, as independently of the quality thus produced, imperfect milking will dry the Cow much earlier than if properly milked, and tends to decrease the quantity. Milk as quickly as possible, and never leave the Cow during the operation: an active milker may milk five Cows an hour, therefore, with a dairy of ten or twelve Cows, two persons should be employed, and so in proportion, or regularity will be interfered with. Six weeks prior to the time of calving, commence to dry the Cow by milking once a day, for three or four days, which will decrease the quantity, taking care that the bag does not get over filled by the cessation, (which must be very carefully observed in hot weather); after this the judgment must be exercised as to any future milkings, which, if possible, should cease altogether one month before calving. In all cases thoroughly

cleanse the bag, as should any milk be left, disease may be originated by the remaining secretion, which will be very injurious at the next time of calving. A few days prior to calving, should the bag be found much distended, it should be thoroughly relieved. This system I have pursued for many years, having a hundred calves annually, without the loss of a single Cow.

Whatever may be the cause of restlessness or irritability of the Cow during milking, gentleness is the only treatment that should be allowed,—violence, or even harshness, never. There are many causes, after recent calving, that may produce inquietude, but no other remedy will be effectual. A young animal never forgets ill-treatment, and a recurrence of similar circumstances will remind the Cow of former punishment.

(To be continued.)

WANTED

By the Egerton Agricultural Society, County of Pictou, an **AYRSHIRE BULL**, thorough-bred. Between the ages of two and four years would be preferred. Send particulars of pedigree, girth, and lowest price, to Professor Lawson, Secretary, Board of Agriculture, or to **ROBERT McNAUGHTON**, President, Egerton Agri. Society.

WANTED.

An **AYRSHIRE BULL**, not less than two years old, by the New Ross Agricultural Society. Send description, pedigree, and price to Professor Lawson, or to

JOHN PRAT, Secretary,
New Ross, Lunenburg County.
January 3rd, 1876.

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