

cost of milking. It is an inhuman practice to cut the cow's tail to get it out of the way of the milker. By means of a rubber band it may be fastened to and unloosed from the cow's leg. On the subject of milking, Mr. Willard gave a description of the structure of the udder, and then went on to say: Preparatory to milking, the teats ought always to be well washed with a sponge and cold water. This is not only a cleanly habit, but it keeps the teats in good order, and frequently prevents inflammation, and in certain cases restores the flow of milk by warm applications. A cow that has always been treated kindly will generally stand quietly, and appears to enjoy the operation. Milking should always be done by one and the same person, and I am in favour of women as being more tender, cleanly, and more patient of temper than men. Heretofore attention has been chiefly directed to the manipulations of cheese and butter-making, now the necessity of having good milk is forcing itself upon us. To insure the delivery of pure, sweet milk, he urged the Convention to adopt the following rules, to be posted on the door of every factory, and addressed to the patrons, saying:—"This is the unanimous voice of the Dairymens' Convention of 1869."

1st.—That no milk is good which is made from filthy, stinking waters of slough and frog ponds.

2nd.—That no milk is good that comes from cows dogged or over-driven in hot weather, from the pasture to the stable.

3rd.—That no milk is good that comes from cows pounded or kicked and cruelly treated by brutal men.

4th.—No milk is good that comes from diseased cows—cows that have sores filled with pus, or that have udders broken and running with corruption.

5th.—No milk is good that comes reeking with manure and filth from the stable.

POULTRY JUDGING.

Mr. Sheldon Stephens, a Montreal poultry fancier, says that some very absurd judgments were given in the poultry classes at the last Provincial Exhibition in Montreal. Among other illustrations he cites his own case:

I was myself awarded a prize for Cochins, for a pair of dark Brahmas, at the last Exhibition, and to judge from appearances, no pains are likely to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes, or "jokes" as they are termed. Henceforth dark Brahmas are to be Cochins, and Cochins no fowl at all; Jersey Blues to remain as they are until further orders.

We recommend our friends at the East to organize a Quebec Poultry Association, and make a strenuous effort in the way of reform and improvement. That is the best way of curing the evil pointed out by Mr. Stephens.

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

Great numbers of cows in Staffordshire have recently cast their calves.

In dairies where roots are feed to milch cows we do not hear of many untimely births.

Recent observations by bird fanciers go to show that for every berry a robin picks he consumes five wire-worms.

Cheese rinds, bits of meat, and such kitchen refuse will be found very edible when transmuted into eggs by your hens.

Hamiltonians are smacking their lips over large receipts of splendid brook trout from the frozen streams near Quebec.

Laminitis or "founder," both in its acute stage and in its results, admits of curative treatment; but it is best in all these cases to consult some qualified veterinary surgeon.

The fossil remains of a horse which could have been only two feet high, were recently found in Nebraska Territory. This beats the smallest Shetland pony now known.

The *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, published at Nevada, O., has made its appearance. Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, is one of its editors, and the paper is full as a honey comb of bee wisdom.

A Massachusetts farmer thinks he can winter his cows on steamed feed for one-third less expense than on dry feed, and get one-fourth more milk. This is the result of five years experience.

Many English farmers feed no hay to their work horses, but keep them in high working order with straw, roots, and shorts. The equivalent of twelve tons of hay can be produced on one acre in roots.

If it is true, as is stated, that the last half pint of milk drawn from a cow's udder has sixteen times the quantity of cream in it of the first one it is quite plain that shiftless milkers who do not "strip" closely are very unprofitable servants.

At the Newcastle Farmers' Club, Mr. Throckly gave six good rules for beef raisers: 1. Never buy a bad-bred beast. 2. Cheap bought is half sold. 3. Feed the best food. 4. Give it regularly, and clean. 5. Keep them warm and dry. 6. Sell as soon as fat.

Peas, soaked twelve hours and then boiled are found to be excellent winter food for milch cows, both for fat and milk.—A horse's lungs lie adjoining the stomach, and the simple reason why he can't travel well on a full stomach is that the lungs are too crowded to furnish the "wind."

The New York State Wool Growers' Association held its annual meeting at Syracuse on the 27th of January. The attendance was large. The chief business, besides the election of officers, was the consideration of the feasibility of holding a wool exposition during the year, a question ultimately referred to a committee, and the discussion of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, against which the meeting unanimously and urgently protested.