

d appearance. It is a little too small, while colour does not make that show that the dark apes do, with their rich bloom. The vines, want vigour and robustness. Young vines do not take hold of the ground readily; the disease mildews slightly, and the tender wood does not cover the trellis quick enough. But to make up for these defects, it is hardy, productive, bears young, and is as early as the Concord. Its culture it needs generous treatment, a good soil, and plenty of manure. This season it has been unusually fine.—*Hovey's Magazine*.

The Dairy.

Kindness to Milch Cows.

Attention, dairymen! Read! reflect! and act! We find the following in *Wilkes' spirit of the Times*.

One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked, is to whip, beat, kick, and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid and instead of becoming better grows worse. Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently, and patiently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that bad words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as the little archin dreads to see the birchen rod in the hand of an angry pedagogue when he expects to see it applied to his back. A cow, kindly and properly treated, is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked. Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true.

But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore, have one milker to certain cows, and bear in mind, if you change milkers, it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of injury to the cow. All animals appreciate kind treatment and resent abuse. See that those who milk them can control themselves, govern their passions, speak low and kindly under almost any provocation, and soon the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused, and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes one day from the other. No talking or laughing should be permitted."

Health of Cows.

Good health in domestic animals is always a matter of primary importance. As bad health in parents transmits a tendency to disease in the offspring, it is important that every kind of animal we desire to continue on our farms should be kept vigorous and healthy.

As domestic animals are a source of human food, it is a matter of great importance to preserve them in a healthy condition. Diseased meat carries its qualities into the stomach of the consumers. It is a serious objection which vegetarians urge against the use of animal food, that the bad treatment they receive renders them unhealthy.

As an unhealthy animal cannot consume food to as good advantage as a well one, it is again economical to avoid disease.

Each of these circumstances is sufficient reason for guarding with scrupulous care the health of the animals we feed: but when we derive milk from animals, it is doubly important that they be kept free from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than her flesh.

If a cow eats anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor it appears in her milk.

If she eats anything medical, it comes out in her milk.

If she is feverish, her milk shows it.

If she has sores about her, pus may be found in her milk.

If she is fed upon decayed or diseased food, her milk, since it has been derived from her food, will be imperfect. It is as impossible to make good milk from bad food, as to make a good building from rotten timber.

If there is anything wrong about her it will appear in her milk, as that is an effective source of casting filth from her organism.—*Hallowell Gazette*.

Poor Milkers Dry-Up Cows.

The great importance of having cows properly milked is very forcibly illustrated by the facts stated in the following article, copied from the *Boston Cultivator*:

When I first commenced farming, I milked all my cows with my own hands; and the result was that no one in the town could boast of having made more butter, according to the number of cows than me. I well remember of having a very noble cow for milk, which would fill a twelve quart pail twice a day; and that a friend while visiting us was anxious to milk her. As I was well aware of the bad results of permitting a poor milker to milk cows that are accustomed to be milked by one faithful, regular hand, I *unwillingly consented* that he might milk her. The result was that he obtained about one-quarter less milk, than she was accustomed to give; and although I tried faithfully to draw more milk after he had finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it was several days before I could obtain from her the amount which she had been accustomed to give.

My manner of milking was to milk as fast as possible, until a cow was milked entirely clean. I was obliged at one time, to stop milking for