



ON REGARDING THE MILKING OF COWS.  
ation is performed differently in vari-  
the country. In some the dairy made  
d into a little milk, and by successive-  
the teat between her fingers and  
ends the udder. This plan is attended  
advantage of irritating more or less the  
milking it. But the commonest and best

Following it close to cracks and clogs, followed by inflammation, extending to the quarter. This accounts for the disease frequently among the cows under of one milker, than it does in those of a large of another. This plan, of milk- the irritation is not sufficient to excite

It frequently produces a horsey thick-  
ness, a consequence of cracks and the  
result is more difficult to milk than  
a natural state. And, at the same time,  
to infatigation, which may cause other  
diseases.

These effects may be avoided, by the  
use of a pin of milking adopted in other  
countries, where, instead of drawing  
the teat between the thumb and  
finger, the teat is drawn more closely  
the finger instinct has taught the calf. She  
slightly holds the teat with her hand,  
and the nipple swells it; then merely  
draws up so as to press the body of  
the teat, by which the milk escapes into the  
pail. As is generally the case when some  
change takes place in milking times the teat  
drawn the teat close to its origin will

and fore fingers so as to prevent the is in the teat from escaping upwards; the rest of the fingers to close from upwards in succession, forces out what is contained in the teat through the teat. The hand is again pressed up, and the fore, and thus, by repeating this action, is completely emptied, without that stinging and tearing of the teat, which is so common a disease.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

**RESTING HEELOOX.**—This is a strange

we have a reverence to living witnesses  
a sufficient voucher for the family  
the family of Lord Manchester there is  
the most precious heirloom, an ancient  
which was presented by Henry VI.  
to the house of Pennington, a zealous  
the Red Rose. During his season of  
ersity, that unfortunate monarch was

For many weeks in the mansion of his  
 servant, Sir John de Pennington. When  
 it there was no longer practicable, the  
 king ordered to carry his broken fortunes else-  
 where, before his departure he thus addressed  
 his last:—"Silver and gold and jewels have  
 I left; but this I will give, and along with  
 it, the memory of the most unfortunate of princes."  
 He presented to Sir John the curiously  
 carved glass cup in which he used to keep

ter; and kneeling down, and praying  
blessing might await the loyal friend  
even such constancy to him under his  
fortunes, he implored God that a male  
never be wanting to this ancient race,  
and his descendants have ever since re-  
ceived the precious royal gift as the tal-  
liser house; and it is the traditional belief  
that as long as King Henry's cup is  
entire, a male heir shall never be want-

the box in which the cup is enclosed" ground. Great fears were felt lest it sustained injury; yet no one had doubted the fact, and the box remained many years. At length it was opened, to the joy of the family, it was found unharmed. The heir male of the Peningtons, Lord Muncaster; while the heir of Lindsey, in right of his late mother, Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, who was

**ANECDOTE.**—During the Maynooth of the House of Lords, on Monday week, the Earl of Argyll having expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Earl of Derby, the latter turned round to him, and said, "I will give you a word of advice; never to make an unprovoked attack on me."

who had given him no ground for so saying said thus much he would tell him why, which, while it was in point, would that he was perfectly good-lumoured in. There was a strong, powerful man, of a class commonly known as "navvies," married to a remarkable little wife. As it was rumoured that this little wife had the habit of beating her big husband. So did the rumour become, that one day, she asked him, "now, are you what you are?"

He asked the great navvie whether it was his life said, "Yes, it was." They then he allowed her to do so. "Oh," rejoins amuses her, and it doesn't hurt me."

...the report of the committee (of following is an abstract) was read:—  
The past year, 2,000,000 handbills had been  
each containing some polemical ques-  
tioned to Roman Catholics, and their  
been very satisfactory. In this  
there had been joined by the Irish Socie-  
which the Irish Church Missions was now  
held. The Irish Society agreed not to  
funds in England on consideration of

from the Irish Church Missionary Society yearly help of £3,000. The receipts of 1882 during 1882 amounted to £29,931 19s. which £2,970 17s 10d was remitted from besides other small sums too lately received included in the year's account. The expended during the past year was £24,114, leaving a balance of £5,761 12s 11d. of £1,169 were in Exchequer Bills. This was received and adopted *memo. com.* and other various resolutions, the meeting

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—GRAND BANQUET IN L.—Thursday evening a splendid entertainment was given in the Town Hall, Liverpool, for the Mayor of Dublin, Lord Gough, Mr. and other members of the Committee of the Exhibition. The Mayor of Liver-

ated, supported on his right and left by Mayor of Dublin and Lord Gough. We, *the Mail*, have received a full report of the day, of which we find our space precludes a full and complete report. The reception of the soldiers was warm even to enthusiasm, and the of the veteran Lord Gough and of Mr. were received in a manner which could succeed in any meeting of Irishmen. Such demonstrations of public feeling are truly gratifying.

that his worship, the Mayor of Liverpool, not be prevented, by his official duties, from attending the opening of the Exhibition, and in giving the invitations which he has received, be certain of receiving a true Irish well-Water, and such, 7th May.

that he will be able, in the course of a year, to produce a blue dahlia, by keeping constantly watered the root of a white one with a solution of sulphate of iron. The sulphate of iron, if applied in this manner, turns the flowers blue, and why may it not have the same effect upon other white flowers as well? The solution must be very weak when first used, or it would have a tendency to destroy the plants.