

the life of a **milk farm pet**

a brief guide

Milk farms are an incredibly important part of Inferna's society! In the beginning, their main use was solely to provide food for the young, but not only had the pet quantity greatly increased, the techniques for milk extraction improved drastically, leaving them with way too much leftovers. That's why, nowadays, pet milk is easily available for anyone who wants to switch up from regular goat or sheep milk!

Pets are chosen to serve in milk farms from the pool of unbought or young abandoned pets. They are the ones with not enough regeneration powers to be able to withstand becoming a Public Relief Pet. Milk harvesting causes no harm to to them, so there's little to no need for their powers.

They typically arrive in the farm with their limbs already removed and the skin sealed with iron (in order to prevent regrowth). There are also spheres attaches to their ends, so they can be more easily placed and locked into their designed spots. This is standard procedure and is done in a processing center.



preparations

There are, however still some adjustments to be made before they are fully installed and ready to be milked.



In a similar fashion to Public Reliefs, they are administred a special gel that both heightens sensitivity and helps with slick production, although the latter doesn't make much of a difference for Milk Pets as their pet parts aren't used for any sort of penetration anyway.

Afterwards, the same vibrating orb found in PRPs is installed inside of their clitorises. This will provide constant stimulation and will keep vibrating, never being turned off for the rest of their lives. The collar is also adjusted to completely block any possibility of an orgasm. Their pain receptors are also made weaker and less responsive.

This process may be a bit hard for a new Milk Pet, but they get to used it quite fast. A pet's mental state is very important for their milk's quality and quantity, so keeping them constantly stimulated helps a ton with that. Also, by making sure they never cum, it keeps them completely stable, without the peaks and valleys of pleasure (or even pain) constant orgasms would cause.



installations

Soon after, they are placed in their designated post. Nutrition is given automatically through a tube permanently inserted into their anuses. Milk pets are kept in rows, side by side, their "legs" slightly spread and fixed on the floor.

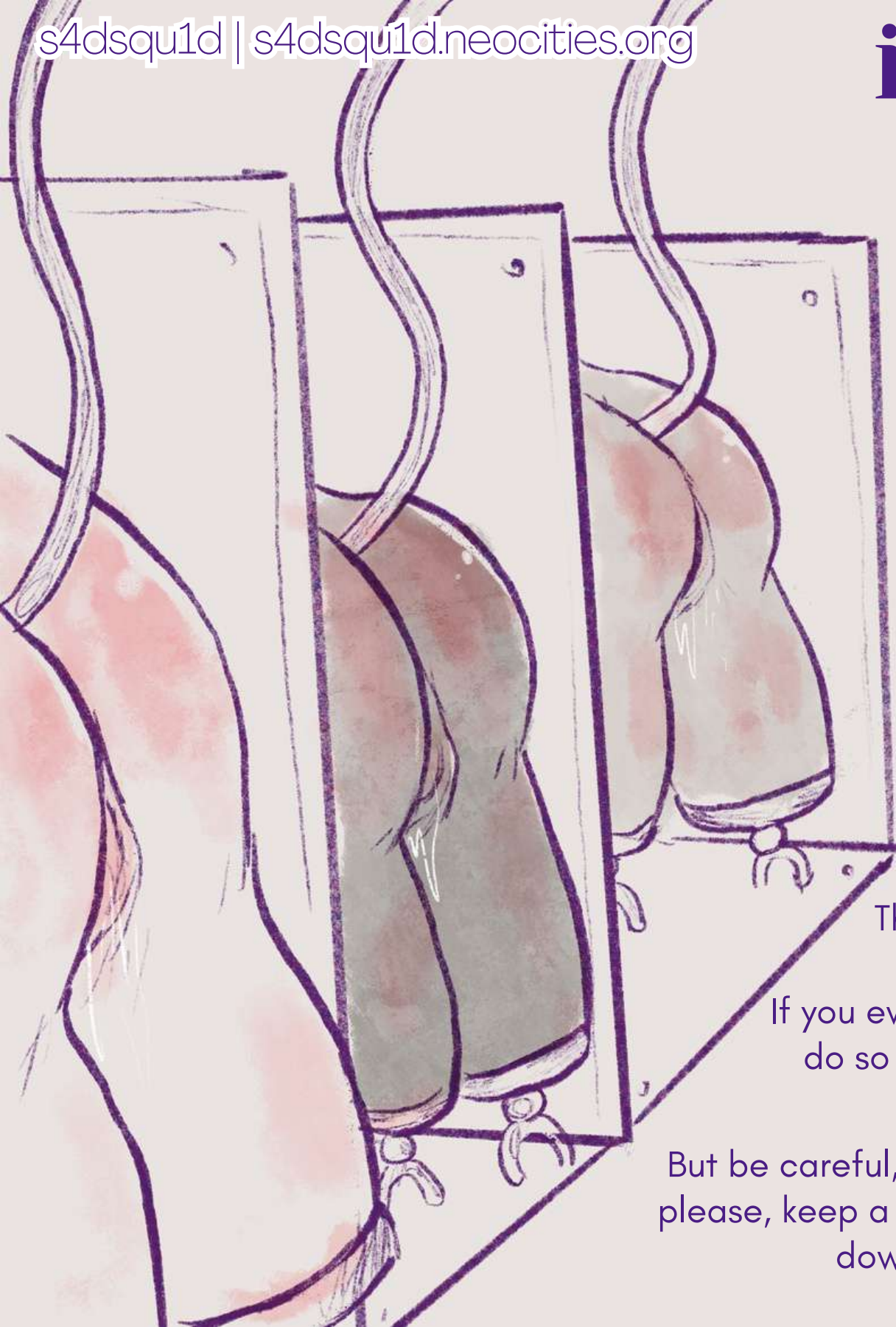
Their "arms" are also spread out and hooked to their sides. This keeps them from moving around and accidentally knocking out their feeding tubes or milking machines.

Any fluids coming from their pet parts will drip down the floor, which is washed daily.

They are never taken out of this position, as cleaning, maintenance and vet consults can be safely carried out in this manner.

If you ever decide to visit a Milk Pet Farm, you are free to pet their exposed pet parts! Their carers do so all the time to praise and encourage them, so it's not uncommon for them to shake their butts a bit and ask for attention if they notice people nearby. It's quite adorable!

But be careful, they are not trained to hold their pee and are accustomed to just releasing as needed, so please, keep a safe distance when interacting with their bottom halves. They can be quite wet and sticky , down there so there are sinks readily available in most rooms to wash your hands in.



impregnation

Milk Farm Pets aren't permitted to have any sort of sexual contact with demons. This is to ensure both their cleanliness and overall stability.

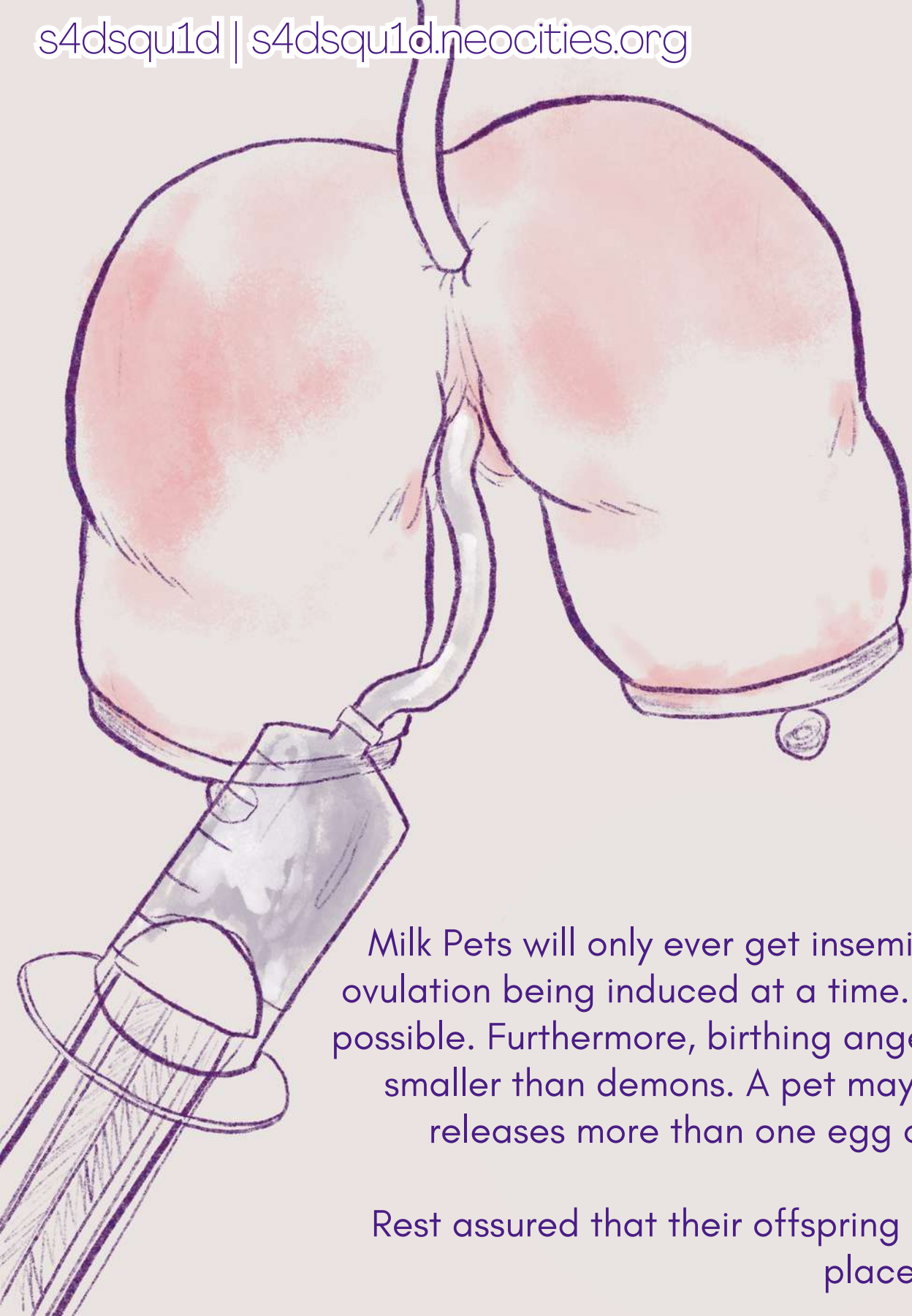
However, they still need to have their reproductive organs constantly working to produce good quality milk, so they get artificially inseminated.

A tube is inserted into their cervixes and their wombs are completely filled with semen. It's then sealed up and left there for a week. It will be a bit painful for the first time it's done as they are still virgins and the entrances to their wombs hasn't stretched out yet, but both the chemical reactions with the semen and the subsequent birth will make it malleable enough that the following impregnations will be much easier.

This sort of mimicks the natural way in which pets get pregnant. They will ovulate when their ovaries detect the sperm and, by the time the previously placed seal is broken, they should already be pregnant. Fecundation usually happens in a matter of hours, but keeping them full for the whole seven days shows to really improve success rates.

Milk Pets will only ever get inseminated with angel-producing sperm, with only one ovulation being induced at a time. The goal is to cause as little stress to their body as possible. Furthermore, birthing angels is way easier for the pets, due those being much smaller than demons. A pet may end up pregnant with twins if a single induction releases more than one egg or an embryo duplicates, but it's not the usual.

Rest assured that their offspring are well cared for and sent to South Infena to be placed with angel families!



milk production

It will take a while before they are producing any milk, much less an acceptable amount, so plenty of stimulation is needed. Milk Pets will be hooked to a milking machine as soon as they are installed. Even if nothing is coming out, it's important to get them used to the feeling of having their nipples under constant suction.

At first, they are fitted with very small cups, but their size will be adjusted according to the growth of their teats

They are also injected with plenty of hormones that promote milk production, twice a day. Those are done directly into their nipples with a quite long needle, as the liquid needs to reach and spread through their mammary glands.

As previously discussed, a pet's mental state has a great bearing on production and new pets are likely frightened and uneasy. So it's the carer's jobs to interact with them and make them feel at ease.

This includes but is not limited to: giving them ice treats, brushing their hair, cooing them when they cry, petting their pet parts, putting on nice music for them or even massaging their remaining limbs if they feel stiff. This is continued throughout their whole lives, but is of special importance in their first months of service, both to figure out what they enjoy and to ease them into their new role.

It's also important to remind ourselves that Milk Pets never have their ability to speak turned back on (it has been tried before, their screaming, especially from the younger ones, just made themselves and the others more stressed), so their carers need to work hard to figure those out by reactions alone.



everyday life



After just a few months, a Milk Pet will be producing around 30 liters (roughly 8 gallons) of milk per day! Most end up getting to 50l (roughly 13 gallons) after a year or two, which is considered the ideal amount. At this point their breasts are quite enlarged, no matter how small (or non existant) they might have been before.

Constant suction will elongate their nipples quite a lot, in fact, most people are surprised by it if they have never seen a Milk Pet before. But don't fret, this is perfectly normal. After a while they will grow so big that they touch the end of even the biggest cup. This compromises the work of the machine, so on that a occasion, a vet will trim them short again. The frequency of this procedure is dependant on the individual pet, but, on average, it's done once a year.

At this point, the pet has likely grown accostumed to their new life and has become very docile. They will smile and flap their wings when they see their caretakers or even their vets. It can get a bit boring for them after a while, so they really crave any interaction.

Sometimes they will produce more milk than the machine can take out and it will harden insde of them, causing their teats to hurt. If this happens, the strenght of the machine will be increased to match the pet's production and the pet's breasts will be massaged to break down any hardened lump of milk.

This can be quite painful, so it's usually done in pairs, with one carer doing the massaging and the other playing with their pet parts to soothe them.

They are very good at noticing if a pet is in pain or unhappy and will do their best to rectify it. Only happy pets make good milk, after all!

labor + birthing

When a pet is close to giving birth, the magic barrier protecting the baby will break and a colored liquid will drip down their birth canal. The color has to do with the baby's genetics and is irrelevant.

This will make the pet start to have contractions and try to push the baby out. A carer and a vet will be with them at all times during the process, and, if it seems to be lasting too long, birth inducing drugs will be injected into them. This makes contractions stronger and more painful, but it also makes the birth go by much quicker, thus, recuding the strain.

As soon as both the baby and placenta are out, they are again filled up with semen, in order to get them pregnant as soon as possible. Due to the stretched-out state of their uterus, a much larger quantity is needed to completely fill it up.

It's not good for milk production to leave their wombs empty for long, that's why it's important to do this as soon as they finish giving birth. Most of them end up really liking the process though, as they are likely still in pain from labor and the cold liquid soothes it a bit.



retirement

After their eggs are depleted and they can no longer get pregnant, their milk quality decreases too much, so it makes no sense to keep them "working".

By this point, their limbs can no longer regrow due to having their regeneration blocked off for so long. Their breasts are also extremely large, making it impossible for them to move around on their own in this state. Most of them also completely lose the ability to cum, again, due being restricted from it for a long time.

However, due to the years spent together and their lovable, sweet nature, carers tend to grow attached to the Milk Pets they are responsible for, so it's extremely common for them to adopt them after retirement. In fact, it's already become tradition and the state goes as far as to formally transfer the pet's ownership.

Sometimes a carer doesn't want to take a pet, but people find it weird (vile, even) when this happens. Another carer will always volunteer to take the pet instead in this instance, as they are very cherished.

Once in the care of their new owner, they are treated just like a regular Personal Pet. Most of them have their breasts chopped off to ease the weight (they grow back the way they were before pregnancy). The new owners are obviously also free to tweak their pet's collar settings and use them as they see fit.

A Milk Fark pet will live for around 10 years after retirement, on average.



thank you for reading!

Hopefully now you know more about our very important Milk Pets!

Please come visit one of the state's Pet Milk Farms during visiting days, our staff love giving out tours and showing people around.

We also offer advice and tutoring to young demons and angels looking to pursue a career in the Pet Milk industry, so don't hesitate to reach out. You too can become a carer and spend days around sweet, lovable pets!

If you have any other questions, concerns or feedback about our pets or our products, please or sends a message at XXX-XXX-XXX!

