

strap round her neck, with a chain fastened to a staple, which goes through the wall, and is secured by a nut and screw on the other side. The cow-stable is forty yards long without any division, and six yards wide, so that there is much room behind the cows. In the middle, against the wall, is a pump to supply water for the cows, and to wash out the stable, which is very frequently done, the whole being swept into the urine-tank below through an aperture, towards which all the gutters slope from the cow-stalls. Under the pump is a stone cistern which is constantly kept full, that the water may acquire the temperature of the air. In this cistern bean or rye meal is mixed, in the proportion of a large double hand-ful to three gallons of water, so that the cows never drink the water without this addition. It is supposed to increase their milk, and make it richer. Outside of the building is the pump by which the urine is raised to fill the casks in which it is conveyed to the land. Another pump is in the centre tank, by which the dung water is raised, either to mix with the urine when rape-cakes have been dissolved in it, or to pour it over the solid dung to accelerate the putrefaction. The pens for fattening calves, as described (page 93,) are placed along the wall behind the cows, and being only two feet wide, take up very little room; there are only two or three of these, for, so near a considerable town, the fattening of calves is not so profitable as selling fresh butter.

A few acres of grass are kept in permanent pasture near the house, and the cows are put there for a few hours every day in summer, more for exercise and for the sake of their health than for grazing. All the rest of the land is arable, and cultivated very strictly according to a regular rotation. Mr. Doutreluinge, the occupier, informed us that he had several times made experiments by varying the usual course; at one time increasing the quantity of flax, and at another that of colza: but he found, by keeping very exact accounts of the expense and produce, that every deviation caused a loss in the end. The rotation is very simple. The whole of the arable land he divides into six parts—one part is half in flax and half in colza, one wheat, one rye and turnips, one oats (five-sixths of which with clover-seed,) one clover, with a small proportion in potatoes and carrots, one two-thirds wheat and one-third beans.

The land intended for flax is ploughed soon after harvest with a very shallow furrow, or only well harrowed to destroy the stubble; rotten dung is spread over it, at the rate of twenty large loads per