

may be used instead of corn silage, but it is not so satisfactory a food for milk production.

The meal may consist of wheat bran (four pounds), ground oats (two to three pounds), and ground peas, oil-cake, or gluten-meal (one to two pounds) per cow, per day. About eight pounds of meal for each thirty pounds (three gallons) of milk or for each pound of milk-fat (butter) is an economical basis to work upon. The amount of meal should be increased so long as the cow responds, and so long as there is no danger of causing indigestion. The careful feeder will soon know the capacity of each cow for economic production.

The bulky feed may be put in the manger and the meal be placed on top, or the meal and bulky feed may be fed separately.

Feeding twice a day while the cows are in the stable is sufficient. A light feed of long hay or a few whole roots may be given at noon for a change. Study variety, and also economy consistent with a good milk flow, in order to be successful in the feeding of cows.

Green peas and oats mixed in the proportion of one bushel of peas to one and one-half bushels of oats per acre, and sown at two or three intervals in the spring, make excellent substitutes or supplements for short pasture. Corn silage, preserved in a small summer silo, is another good summer food, and more economical than soiling crops. Lucerne clover makes an excellent soiling or green crop for dairy cows.