

pasture grasses. In laying down permanent pastures, attention should be given to several points, viz., that the species be suitable to the soil and climate; and this information is best obtained by studying the soil and situation where the different species occur naturally; that species that flower and come to maturity at different periods be sown together, that the pasture may be green throughout the season, and at all times afford a bite; that the species be the sort that are relished by the stock that are to be kept on the pastures, as it is well known that sheep, horses, cows, &c., show different preferences as to some species of grass. I have referred to those which are particularly adapted to cows. Rye grass and red clover do not last in permanent pastures; nevertheless, clover should be sown, as it gives abundant feed for the first two years.

Clean, sweet water should be abundant, and of easy access; for the more water you can induce a cow to take, under ordinary circumstances, the more milk will she yield. This has been very clearly demonstrated by scientific investigation. The experiments made by the editor of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, showing the influence of cold in diminishing the flow of milk, are of interest. He found that cows that were allowed to stand in streams or ponds of water during hot weather (a habit they are apt to fall into, if permitted,) always fell off in their milk in considerable quantity. So it will be seen what a variety of circumstances (though apparently insignificant in themselves) have a controlling influence in the production of milk.

COST OF MILK.

I have said there was a reasonable prospect that good dairy products would not go below the rates of 1872, the chances being that prices would advance during a series of years rather than decline. As an additional reason to those already given, the cost of producing milk in different sections may be varied. From statistics carefully prepared from actual experience, it appears that the cost of milk has advanced in England, during the past two years, from 25 to 30 per cent. At a meeting recently held in Manchester, in which the cost of producing milk was compared with that of two years ago, it was stated, on the highest authority, that cows were now £7 dearer than then—an advance of 33 per cent. The wages of cow-men, two years ago, were 14 shillings