

take it ill. Ask him for advice ; do not make excuses, but try to do better in future. When you have been blamed in this way, read this circular over again with attention, and you will perceive that you have failed to observe some of the counsels it gives you ; follow its advice, and we guarantee that all shall go well. Were these counsels always attended to, an improvement would be found in all well managed factories.

6. Feeding cows.—That, to make money at the factory, milk must be delivered there, must not be forgotten. Cows must be well wintered, and well fed in summer. How can one expect to make a profit out of an animal that takes half the summer to recover the strength it lost in the winter, and which, from the month of July, has nothing but a bare, over-eaten pasture to feed on ? *Poor cow, poor milk !*

Green crops are a great help in the production of milk. We earnestly recommend every farmer who is desirous of increasing the profits of his dairy to sow in early spring :

1. For every 5 cows, half an arpent of a mixture of early oats, rye, and tares (half a bushel of each), sown in two lots, at a week's interval. This would be fit to cut for feed about the end of June.

2. For every 5 cows, $\frac{1}{4}$ arpent of maize, to be cut as green fodder as soon as the former is done, and to finish the season. By cutting the corn 10 or 12 inches from the ground, above the first joint, it will grow again ; the surplus, if there is any, may be ensiled or kept as winter-fodder.

Mashes.—We recommend, as a very useful practice, in summer, the giving of 3 to 5 pounds of moulée or bran, or a mixture of both, to each cow daily. It should be given in the cowhouse, twice a day at milking time and in the form, of a thick mash.

Experienced farmers say that every pound of this mixture will increase the milk-yield by, at very least, a pound, and that is by no means its least advantage, for it will also improve the quality of the milk, and prolong perceptibly the period of lactation.

As a compensation for the additional labour necessitated by the use of green fodder and mashes, farmers will soon perceive that this mode of feeding, so beneficial to their cows, will enable them to reduce by one-half the extent of their pasture, and to afford a richer and more abundant supply of dung to those that remain.