

in solids and the butter fat will fall in quantity. Cows should have plenty of succulent food when milking and, if possible, a little bran or oats when at grass. For cows in winter a good ration would be:—

Bran	4 lbs
Corn meal	3 "
Crushed oats	2 "
Hay	8 or 10 lbs
Roots or silage	25 lbs

Mangels are better for milkers than turnips or swedes, as they do not flavour the milk. If turnips are fed they should only be given the cows immediately after milking and not just before. Cabbages are a good feed and so are carrots. Brewer's grains make a capital feed for milk, but they produce quantity rather than quality. (1)

A mixed food for cows should have an albuminoid ratio of 1 : 5. They should have access at all times to good fresh water and as much as they care to drink. They should also have access to salt at all times. A piece of rock salt placed in the manger, is a good thing, and then the cow can have a lick at it whenever she likes.

A cow should have her first calf when about 2 years old or perhaps a little older. Calves should be handled from the time they are quite young and then they get accustomed to the people who have to care for them. The best time for cows to calve is in the autumn. Then the cow is in full milk when that article is at its best price, and she will milk all the winter and in the spring when turned out to pasture will freshen-up her milk.

Another reason is that there is less work to be done on the farm in winter and the calving cow can be well looked after, whereas in the summer there is so much work to do on the farm that the cows cannot get so much attention.

Walter. S. G. BUNBURY.

Household Matters

White Petticoats.

Dainty people like nice underwear as well as outer and for those who cannot afford silk a nice well made white calico one is the next best.

A silk petticoat is one of the luxuries and comforts of the age and after counting the cost of washing (in town) the silk one will pay in the end, and the comfort of walking in one is delightful; the dress slips on it so nicely and the weight is small.

A laundered white petticoat costs from 25 to 50 cents in town; thus it will be easily seen how soon the washing eats up the cost of the silk one.

It will take 7 yards of calico to make one of the present fashionable ones.

This sounds rather much, but as they are now made with flounces, or one large one put on quite full; the calico will all be used, especially if tucks are made in it.

The flounce should be 12 inches deep when finished; a two-inch hem on the bottom and allow an extra half inch for every small tuck; thus 15 inches of calico will make the two-inch hem and two half inch tucks: the more tucks the nicer the flounce will look, so add one half inch for every extra one.

Lace will look well on the bottom of the flounce, but will add quite a bit to the cost.

The shirt part is cut like a dress; gored in the front, with two side gores and two widths behind; not two whole widths of the calico, but enough to make it wide enough for comfort in walking.

The front gore has three darts in it, one in the center and one on either side about 3 inches from it.

The side gore has also a dart to make the skirt sit well to the figure; a gored band is also put on as far as the side gore, the hind part is plain with a hem; a tape is put in and thus the fulness is drawn to the back.

(1) Add pence-meal and crushed linseed, for quality. Ed.