

the standard of Kellner stated above. The latter states that good pasture plentifully supplied with clovers contains more protein than is necessary, hence the feeding, if feasible, of straw—preferably oat-straw—is both profitable and economical in that it tends to “balance” the ration consumed by the animal. Provided the pasture is good, no supplemental feeding will be required.

SALT.

According to Henry, salt, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 1 oz. per cow per day—a reasonable allowance—is necessary, and this should be supplied in any convenient manner. Salt, of course, can also be given in the form of a rock-salt lick, which is best placed in convenient positions near the water-supply.

FLAVOURS IN MILK.

Apart from the effect which ordinary foods of good quality exercise through the nutrients which they contain, there are, according to very prevalent views, other powers which affect the productiveness of flesh or milk for good or ill. It certainly cannot be denied, affirms Kellner, that when a feeding-stuff agrees with an animal the nutritive value can be increased, and that palatableness not only influences the consumption but also the food value, particularly with animals like milch-cows, which are easily affected by nervous impulses. It is well known that all musty and mouldy foods spoil the taste of the milk, and more particularly that of the butter, and that this bad effect can continue for some time after the damaged food has been stopped. The same evil effect is produced when spoiled silage or green forage that has lain too long in thick rows is fed. Good meadow-grass, clovers, lucerne, mangels, swedes, carrots, fresh maize, Buda kale, cabbages, chou moellier, oats and peas, ryecorn and vetches, millet, crushed oats, well-cured hay, well-made silage, &c., all produce sweet flavours in milk.

Turnips cause objectionable flavours, and, as this is one of our staple forage crops in New Zealand, the prevention or minimizing of turnipy flavours in milk is one of our pressing problems. If a dairy-farmer is compelled to feed turnips to dairy cows he should always feed them after milking. Indeed, the feeding of any supplemental feed to cows before or when milking is not a commendable practice. The breath of the cow that has been previously feeding on turnips transmits turnip flavour to the milk, and when a cow is feeding while being milked dust is raised, thus contaminating the milk. If cows are fed turnips immediately after milking