

(5.) Grow winter-feed soiling-crops, and, where necessary, summer soiling-crops.

(6.) Treat the pregnant cow well, for the maternity of the cow is the basis of dairying; and make the most of pasture or other feed during the first half of the lactation period.

(7.) Endeavour to "balance" rations under natural conditions, by growing together, or bringing together in feeding, forage crops rich in protein on the one hand and those rich in carbohydrates (sugars and starches) on the other. A standard example of this is 1 part by weight of lucerne to 2 parts of maize—in the form of ensilage. Another is the growing of peas and oats together in about equal seedings.

(8.) Cultivate to some extent your pastures in the early spring by light harrowing; top-dress occasionally with lime as well as with manures. As far as possible follow a definite rotation in pasturing your fields, thereby conserving the mineral wealth of the soil and making for economical production. Break up old unprofitable pastures and sow a good clean mixture suited to the soil. Always keep in mind that the pasture crop is your staple crop and should be treated as such.

(9.) Feed turnips only after milking, and feed them in moderation with, if possible, dry or absorbent feed such as hay, oat-straw, pea-straw, chaff, or ensilage. Eliminate, or at least minimize, turnipy flavours as far as possible.

(10.) Deep-rooting legumes such as lucerne, white clover, grass-pea, *Lotus corniculatus*, &c., and grasses such as cocksfoot, prairie-grass, Western Wolths, meadow-fescue, tall oat-grass, &c., should be grown as far as possible in Taranaki.

The saying that "half the breeding goes down the throat of the cow" still holds good, and it is upon the intelligent feeding, whether by natural or artificial means, or by both, that the expansion and maintained efficiency of the dairy industry very largely depends.

