

the man who depends solely upon one crop, such as wheat. By feeding whey, skim-milk, or buttermilk to animals upon the farm, the dairy farmer converts these by-products into valuable ones, such as bacon, beef, dairy cows and poultry, thus obtaining an additional source of revenue from what was once considered a waste.

The farmer hopes to make profit by producing food which others require. The prime materials for the manufacture of food are soil, sunlight, air and water. Of these four, the soil is of chief importance to the farmer, as the others are obtained for the most part free. Hence, it is necessary that the dairy farmer should understand his soil, and know how to conserve the plant-food stored up in his farm.

As it is not possible for the farmer to directly change his prime materials into food, he makes use of two classes of agents—plants and animals. Plants cause the first change of prime materials into food, but a further and more valuable change is made as a result of using animals. Animal food as a rule is more valuable and more easily digested than food in the form of plants; hence consumers of food are willing to pay a higher price per pound for it. The farmer should aim to produce high-priced foods as far as possible, thus increasing his profits. To do this economically, he requires the best plants and the best animals which can be obtained for his purpose.

Dairy farms need not be large. A small farm growing a maximum amount of crops at a minimum expense, and which receives the personal attention