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cream contains but \$1 worth of fertility while \$100 worth of butter contains but ten cents worth of fertility. This makes it plain that feeding hay to the cow leaves nearly all its fertilizing constituents in the manure to be returned to the land, while had the hay been sold, this fertility would have been a total loss to the soil. Either use the manure daily upon the farm, or store it in a shallow concrete pit, at a reasonable distance from the barn or milk-house, and thus save the valuable nitrogen that the ground, sun and rain would help eliminate. Keep the pasture highly fertilized. The addition of lime phosphates, etc., to a cow pasture, has meant a large increase in the yield of milk. Mortgage your farm for a manure-spreader.

Keep the Barn Clean and Well Ventilated

Keep the barn well lighted, ventilated and securely fly screened. Keep it clean. Nothing is more important than cleanliness. Keep the cows clean by care and abundant bedding. See to it that covered milk pails are used, and that the milk utensils are well washed and then scalded. Do not throw down hay to cows an hour before milking. See that the milkers are healthy and clean persons, who wash their hands carefully before milking. Remove milk pail, when full, at once from barn, and strain the milk through cotton or gauze or better, clarify it with clarifying machine. Even the best milk produced demands clarification and pasteurization to insure absolute cleanliness and safety at ALL TIMES. From first to last let care be taken to keep the milk clean and free from contamination of any kind. Never be without a dairy thermometer in the milk house, and use it.

Keep the Cows Comfortable

Remember that the dairy cow is a daily revenue producer, and is the most valuable asset on the farm. She requires work, and is profitable in proportion to the attention she receives. She is a source of immediate income, and at the same time helps keep up the fertility of the soil. Also remember that the dairy cow is a mother, and that good care, kind and gentle usage, liberal feeding, and healthful environment are necessary if she is to give good profit from her motherhood. As you measure to the cow, so shall it be measured to you in return.

Be Considerate to the Cows

During milking time use no profane language. Keep dogs and strangers out of the barn. Become acquainted with and know your cow. It pays. Under no circumstances permit a cow to be kicked or abused by the hired man—it never pays. It is mean and brutal as well. There always is some reason for a cow's being restless. Find the cause and remove it.

Provide Shade and Wind Protection, Etc.

Provide ample wind protection, shade, salt and clean water. He who obeys all of these commands will reap abundant profits, for he who sets apart the gross product of a succession of single good cows regularly for 50 years, and keeps the accumulations at 6 per cent interest, will, at the age of 70, have to his credit not less than \$30,000.00. Note well, that a thrifty steer may gain 500 pounds in a year which 500 pounds reduced to a dry food basis of weight amounts to but 60 or 70 pounds. A cow yielding 8000 pounds of milk per annum, will produce 960 pounds of dry food matter, milk solids. And note that the dairy cow has increased the total bank deposits of the state of Wisconsin three hundred per cent in ten years. A business asset.

Pigs Must Have Exercise

There are differences of opinion as to the age at which pigs should be weaned, but the condition of the pigs and their dam, the kinds of feed available has more to do with thriftiness and their future growth than their age. As a rule, I let the little fellows run with the sow from 10 to 12 weeks. At that age the pigs should have learned to eat enough so as to practically wean themselves and the sow can be moved to other quarters and will hardly be missed by the pigs. Always shut up the sow, not

the pigs, for if the pigs are shut up they will have a tendency to worry and will not do so well.

Great care should be taken at weaning time as that is the critical time in the little pigs' lives. Any direct change or overfeed may check their growth for several weeks. When the pigs are about four or five weeks old, a trough should be placed near where the sows are fed, and fresh feed put in for the pigs every time the sows are fed. It will only be a very short time until the pigs will be waiting at the trough for their feed.

It is very essential to get the most growth out of the weaned pigs that they have plenty of exercise. This they will get while gathering forage which they should have. Alfalfa undoubtedly is the best, but if it is not available, a field of rape or oats should be sown for that purpose. The grain ration should consist of a thick slop of 4 per cent. middlings, 20 per cent corn chop, and 5 per cent tankage, with all the shelled corn they will eat twice a day and plenty of clean water at all times.

I have been using tankage in the ration for my weaned pigs for several years and find that I can get much better results in the bone, feet, and thriftiness by the use of a limited amount of tankage than I can with any other feed.—Independent Farmer.

Poultry Alphabet

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent surgical instrument to apply to sick fowls. Balanced rations supply maximum of nourishment with minimum of waste. Cull closely, for it does not pay to board idlers.

Do not attempt too much to accomplish thoroughly.

Every insect left to mature will decrease the profits of the flock.

F-i-l-t-h spells failure.

Good stock is the best foundation but it must be handled with common sense. Hens are not magicians; so cannot manufacture eggs unless given the proper materials.

Indolence and poultry-breeding make a combination which would bankrupt a wealthy financier.

Just a little observation will prove that the I-know-it-alls never make successful poultrymen.

Kindness shown to fowls pays in increased egg-supply.

Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly surroundings.

May chicks, pushed to maturity, make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatched birds are resting.

No mixed flock can give the satisfaction of a single breed.

One's favorite breed is usually the best with which to win success.

Pullets should be separated from cockerels as soon as sex can be distinguished.

Quickly kill the chicks which are dwarfed or crippled when hatched.

Rush young birds towards maturity if you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

Try to waste no feed, either by over-feeding, careless methods, or one-sided diet. Unless you give your flock regular care, they do not pay to keep.

Very few poultrymen know so much that they can learn nothing from the experience of others.

Facts About Silos

Some false statements about silos and silage:—

1. Silage ruins a cow's teeth.
2. Silage causes tuberculosis in cattle.
3. Cattle fed silage do not live very long.
4. Silage acid eats into the walls of concrete silos.
5. Silage does not keep well in anything but a wooden silo.
6. The only good silo is—kind of a silo.
7. Silage is the cheapest feed that can be produced on the farm.

Some true statements:—

1. Good silage sensibly fed does not injure any kind of stock.

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