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# ten cents worth of fertility. This makes not do so well. it plain that feeding hay to the cow leaves nearly all its fertilizing consit-

daily upon the farm, or store it in a shallow concrete pit, at a reasonable the ground, sun and rain would help at the trough for their feed. 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

#### Keep the Barn Clean and Well Ventilated

your farm for a manure-spreader.

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. No mixed flock can give the satisfaction 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 Try to waste no feed, either by over-feednot 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 silo. the pigs should have learned to eat enough so as to practically wean them- be produced on the farm. selves and the sow can be moved to other quarters and will hardly be missed by the pigs. Always shut up the sow, not injure any kind of stock.

cream contains but \$1 worth of fertility the pigs, for if the pigs are shut up they while \$100 worth of butter contains but will have a tendency to worry and will

Great care should be taken at weaning time as that is the critical time in the uents in the manure to be returned to little rigs' lives. Any direct change or the land, while had the hay been sold, overfeed may check their growth for sevthis fertility would have been a total eral weeks. When the pigs are about loss to the soil. Either use the manure 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 distance from the barn or milk-house, the sows are fed It will only be a very and thus save the valuable nitrogen that short time until the pigs will be waiting

> 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 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 mi imum 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-th 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 in-

creased 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. 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 protfis. Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

ing, 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.

Silage causes tuberculosis in cattle. Cattle fed silage do not live very

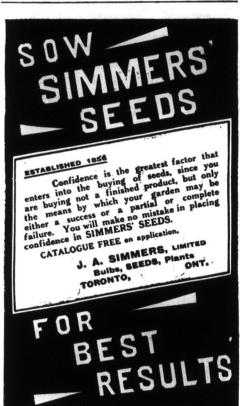
Silage acid eats into the walls of concrete silos. 5. Silage does not keep well in any-

thing but a wooden silo. The only good silo is-kind of a

7. Silage is the cheapest feed that can

Some true statements:-1. Good silage sensibly fed does not







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