

In winter she seeks the southern exposure to bask in the sunshine for awhile as though there were healing and restoring properties in its rays for her intricate and heavily taxed nature. In this climate, luxury should always be allowed her, and the dairyman who appreciates the ability and vitality of this noble animal seeks in every way to protect her from inclement weather, muddy barn yards, and the cruelty of every enemy, and give her especially the luxuries, pure air, water and sunshine, which nature affords in abundance.

Second Part.—Care of dairy cows for profitable results—While the kind hearted dairyman loves to see the marked features of docility, gentleness and beauty perfected in every individual cow, and while his heart rejoices to know that they are cared for tenderly by night and by day, yet he also studies the properties of foods, grains and grasses, so as to supply the cravings of their appetite with such food as may give him the largest possible returns.

He mixes food for his cows with a master's hand, often deeming it necessary to sell the dairy food he raises on his farm to buy what needs, in order to give her variety and a well balanced ration. This sometimes insures the largest returns for the least money expended, and he knows, or should know, when a cow has the proper food and a fair chance to do her best.

He harvests his crops at the time when they will do the cow the most good, and then feeds her with a liberal hand.

He avoids the ruinous effects of cows hooking each other by removing the bud of the bud of the horn from the calf. This practise has save the life of many of a valuable cow, and more valuable men, and has solved the question of stable building and protection of the weak from the strong. He has his cows come fresh when dairy products will answer best the demands of his market, and saves the waste of over production.

He feeds and milks and salts his cows at regular intervals, because this brings the largest returns, as well as relieves the cow of anxiety. I have seen cows painfully restless because the milker was an hour late. The cow possesses her own devices to get even with

negligence and cruelty, and rewards richly every kindness.

The good milker approaches his cow with a kind word and knows how to press the teat against the palm of his hand with the end of his fingers so as not to injure the cow or make her feel uncomfortable when yielding her milk.

While I would have the best possible environment for my cows, yet I would not feed too high, or give too fine or too rich foods, for my experience has been that it weakens vitality and impairs powers to transmit ability to her offspring. She needs from forty to eighty day's rest every year, and will take her rest as a man takes his—on a vacation and among good things to eat. To care for a dairy cow properly, or to tell others how to care for her properly, one must know her habits, her capacity, her surroundings, the climate she is kept in and what special breed she represents. All these may be known to the owner, and when once known, if she is a good cow, he can make of her a valuable acquisition. To know these things is to study a living subject of vast importance to every home, community or state.

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THE TREATMENT OF CALVES.

From the economic standpoint calves are one of the indispensable by-products of the stable, which should be turned to the best account to reduce the cost price of the milk which is the principal product.

They are raised either to replace cows that have gone out of service or are destined for slaughter. It is by replacing the bad or the inferior cows of a herd that its improvement can be best promoted and the cost price of the milk reduced. The calves for slaughter would return but a small profit if they did not serve to utilize the skim-milk, one of the important by-products of the dairy, upon which it is always preferable to feed them. This is one of the best ways of turning the skim-milk to profitable account and this fact should not be overlooked. To fatten them with other foods purchased outside or even taken from the farm would not always be the best rule to follow from an economical point of view.