

not be neglected. It has already been pointed out that a portion of the food passes through the digestive canal of cattle without being digested and is found almost entire in the excrements. But the portion of the food digested is not entirely assimilated to form fat, meat, milk, hair, &c. Everything that contributes to maintain the animal heat, as well as to produce the movements of the organs, for example, is partly found again in the air breathed, and in the perspiration and largely in the urine. If on the one hand the daily quantity of food absorbed per animal be considered and on the other its increase in weight and milk yield, it will be easily understood that a considerable proportion of its nourishment goes with the excrements which, mixed with the litter, must constitute an important product and that, from the point of view of the maintenance of the fertility of the soil from which the foods consumed are derived, this manure must necessarily play an important part.

If the manure be a sub-product of the dairy, it is none the less an essential sub-product which in returning to the soil, will all the more reduce the cost price of the milk in proportion to the slighter loss it sustains in the successive manipulations to which it is subjected.

We cannot fully enter here into the question of manures, as to do so would go beyond the scope of this bulletin. This question moreover is very exhaustively dealt with in most of the works on agriculture. We desire merely to here direct the attention of the farmer once more to the importance of this sub-product from the standpoint of the reduction of the cost price of the milk, and to lead him to bestow as much care as possible upon it.

Here, however, is a summary of the general facts developed by experience and which never should be forgotten :

The richness of manure varies with the richness of the food given to the cows, with that of the litter used and with the temperament and condition of the cows, while it increases in proportion to the care taken to prevent the loss of the fertilizing elements which it contains.

It plays two rôles as regards the soil : 1. The rôle of improvement by rendering heavy soils lighter and light soils heavier ; by facilitating the passage of the air, the development of light acids in the soil, and consequently the transformation into assimilable elements of those which are not already so ; 2. the rôle of a fertilizer properly so called by the introduction into the soil of fertilizing elements which it thus yields up to the subsequent crops in a

more qui  
previous

Farm  
the excre  
fermentat

Subj  
considerin  
is not alw  
the book,  
and most  
to McCon  
acre to re  
following

W  
Ba  
Oa  
Me  
Re  
Be

A cov  
20,000 lbs  
to F. W. V  
urine per d  
on the size

Of co  
return dir  
stable is p  
of pasturag

In thi  
verting the  
farmer sho  
to obtain s

The c