HANDLING MANURE WITH SPREADER IN THE
WINTER.

L. W. BRIGGS, PEEBLES, FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

It is somewhat troublesome work to spread manure properly on the land in the winter and for this reason I desire to say a few words relating to the method in use on our farm. All admit that it is preferable to get the manure to the land direct from the stable before it has suffered a loss through leaching, and fermentation. This is particularly true when the farm is not supplied with a manure shed.

During the fall months the manure can be conveniently handled with a manure spreader but after several inches of snow has fallen it becomes a more serious task. I have been experimenting a little of late with my spreader, and I find by removing the front wheels and attaching a pair of bobbs to the front of the spreader that we are able to operate the machine much more conveniently and do more efficient work. In order to raise the front end of the spreader to its position when on the trucks we found it necessary to put a block which was about six inches thick on the bolster of the sleigh, otherwise there were no changes necessary. I think this will be a hint to the progressive farmer, who believes in getting the stable manure onto the fields before it has lost a large per cent of its value.

CORN: HANDLING, SOIL, AND PROPER ROTATION.

C. P. NORGORD, MADISON, DANE COUNTY.

The soil best adapted for corn may be characterized as a medium loam well supplied with vegetable matter overlying a subsoil of good texture. Few farms are composed entirely of such soil, hence, we find the majority of farmers raising corn on only a few choice pieces of land, thus destroying the sequence of crops in their rotation. While we would not advocate that corn be grown on land so hilly as to entail a large loss of fertility from washing, nevertheless, owing to the large amount of fertility set free by the cultivation and exposure of the soil