

DAIRYING: ITS PROFITS**Compton Model-Farm.**

Dairying is to-day almost the only profitable line of business left to the farmer in nearly every part of the country.

Thousands of farmers are struggling on in other lines, unable to make a decent living, but persistently refusing to get out of the old rut and go to making money as they may easily do if they would. It is hoped that these lines may be read by many such, but it is feared that only a small percentage will have the necessary energy and ambition to profit by them. I am sorry to say this, but my observations in the past compel it. Why it should be so I cannot understand, for there are thousands of examples before any one who will look them up, of prosperous dairy farmers who, before they adopted that line of business, were unable to save one dollar from year to year. In some districts whole communities of rich dairy farmers can be pointed to whom, ten to twelve years ago, not only did not, but could not, own a herd of cows, and the greatest things which grew on their farms were mortgages. Dairying and prosperity, in the communities to which I refer, were brought about through the agency of the cooperative creamery, but just as profitable and even more so, in many cases is the private dairy when fitted out with proper appliances.

1st. J. W. Newton says: "The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming, sugar-making alone excepted."

This is not generally known among farmers.

Authorities differ, but the following figures are approximately correct, round numbers being given. A ton of each product mentioned below takes fertilizing material from the soil as indicated by the figures:

Hay.....	\$ 6.00
Clover.....	9.00
Potatoes.....	2.00
Oats.....	7.50
Corn.....	6.00
Wheat.....	7.00
Fat Oxen.....	12.00
Milk.....	2.50
Cheese.....	21.00
Butter.....	50

A ton of oats takes seven dollars and a half out of the farm and sells for less than sixteen dollars. A ton of butter takes fifty cents worth of plant food from the farm and sells for from three hundred to five hundred dollars. Comment is needless.

2nd. Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made or grown on the farm which brings so much per pound. Farms remote from markets, and communities far from railroads, can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. Hardly any other farm product can be loaded, a hundred to a thousand dollars worth at a time, upon a wagon and drawn to a shipping point so readily as can butter. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products and send them to market in compact and portable form.

3rd. Butter is a finished product. It is made ready for the consumer either in the private dairy or local factory or creamery.

4th Dairying brings in a constant income. The man who sells crops of any kind has to wait until he can market his products once a year. There is little satisfaction in this. It is unbusinesslike to go without cash fifty-one weeks and then have a lot of money come in at one time. The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.

5th Dairying gives constant remunerative employment. The grain or potato grower