

the demon of improvidence for ever to defy the God of Providence, the devil of destruction for ever to pave the way for the extinction of the means of life? O for the brush of a raptured artist to paint on the one hand, the land flowing with milk and honey, with its equable climate and frequent showers, its running brooks and rolling rivers, its golden fields and fat meadows, its rich verdant pastures and orchards pregnant with delicate fruits, its easy work and noble life, and on the other, the country of drought and deluge, with its climatic extremes and vicissitudes, its frightened looking fields, its scanty vegetation and stunted fruit trees, its hard, active labor and drudging life! O for the pen of a gifted writer to depict the sad and sickening spectacle of ruin and destruction and to show man how he may avoid it! O for the tongue of an inspired orator, burning with the breath of Truth, to warn, to appeal, to force into action the latent energies of a people guilty of a ruinous self-deception, to show Canadians that by doing their duty they may crown their native land with the priceless radiance of fertility and wealth.

Canadians will enact the sad histories of other countries over again, strip their land of the charms which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon her; and, when too late, will but imperfectly endeavor to supply what now they might conserve and augment. Arise, O Genius of Canada, awaken from sleep ere thou art shorn, like Sampson, of the locks of thy strength. Clothe thyself with energy, and, with a quickening virtue in thy voice, teach, teach thy sons their duty. Farmer, if you do not believe, go to the histories of Europe, read, be convinced, and be still till the old self dies and the old man arises with his death-defying purpose and his iron strength.

(To be continued.)

### How to Make Farming More Pleasant.

BY J. DRYDEN, M.P.P. BROOKLIN.

(Continued from July issue.)

#### THE PLEASURE OF STOCK-RAISING.

Again, the farmer will find his pleasure increased by cultivating a taste for stock-raising. It will relieve him of much manual labor, and if his tastes run at all in that direction will add largely to his profits as well. Now to accomplish this several things will be necessary. First, he will get no satisfaction, or profit either, in attempting to raise what is commonly called the scrub stock of the country. He will find they will neither pay for breeding nor feeding. He will neither get pleasure in viewing them on his farm nor pleasure in counting his money after they are sold. In this matter as in others I speak from actual experience. I was once taught, what some still believe, that there is not so much difference after all in the different sorts of animals; that is, give the ordinary ones the same feed and attention and you will have the same good results. I have only to say that a little better experience such as I have had will very soon convince any one of the fallacy of this notion. Our common cattle are not flesh-producers at all. There are many of them good milkers, but for the butcher are very far behind. You get in them an extraordinary growth of horn or perhaps a prominent backbone, but you will have little flesh in those places where the butchers most desire to see it. Yet after all it is encouraging to see how easily and surely even these may be improved by the use of a bull of one of our better sorts. Thanks to the enterprise of our earlier breeders and importers these animals are now within the reach of almost any of our farmers, or at most a combination of them. Secondly—the farmer will get no pleasure from this business nor profit either unless he determines to give them a liberal supply of food and constant attention. There can be no pleasure in viewing the cattle on the farm whose backs are bent upward from exposure to the cold and inclement weather, and which are provided with barely sufficient food to keep them in existence. If the mercy of that man extends to the beast under his charge he will

shudder as he sees them. On the other hand it is a real pleasure to view stock whose very appearance indicates the satisfaction and enjoyment of their treatment.

#### TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR STOCK.

What I would desire most to impress upon you in this connection is the importance of caring well for the animal the first year of its existence. Push it on as fast as possible; don't be afraid of getting it too fat and thus spoiling it. Give it plenty of air, plenty of exercise, and plenty of food. A great deal depends upon this, for if one is pushed forward and another stunted it is evident that by the same treatment afterwards the one must remain in advance of the other—unless it may be you wait until they reach years of maturity. I have in my mind a farmer whose steers invariably weigh heavier at three years old than those of his neighbors. They use the same bulls, his cows are no better if they are as good, when they come to the stall, the others are fed quite as well and yet the average weight will be from one to three hundred less. The reason is found in the little extra care of the young animals. If you reach the same weight at two years old in this way as in the old way at three, the profits are much larger. In order to get the best results the flesh once on must never be lost. The principle of Dr. Franklin's adage, "a penny saved is as good as a penny gained," is perfectly true in reference to stock-raising. A pound of flesh saved is as good or better than a pound gained. To successfully guard against this loss will require much watchfulness and much vigilance on the part of the farmer. If in summer the grass becomes withered and is not nutritious, it should be supplemented from some other source. A very good plan is to plant adjacent to the pasture an acre or two of American corn, which will prove of great value in this respect. Any one can see if the flesh be lost it must in the end be put on again, which adds much to the cost and expense of the animal. Don't be led astray by the idea that what will pay one way will pay another in this matter. I hear men frequently say: "It may pay you to feed this, but it would not pay me." Now anyone will see if they would but think a moment that the pay is altogether outside the question of ownership and is not affected by it. I would rather hear you say, "What others can do, I can." Don't make the mistake of some that because they are told these better sort of animals will keep easy, that they will live on air alone. The difference is when food is given they give you ample returns, which cannot be got from the others, no matter how you feed. That farmer only wastes his money who purchases better stock and then refuses the food which alone can give the profit.

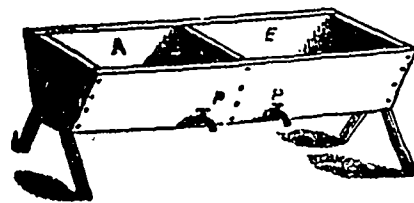
#### BE THOROUGH AND AHEAD OF TIME.

Another element in pleasant farming is a determination on the part of the farmer to have his work in every department thoroughly and well done. It is always true in our business that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The farmer will find no pleasure in his business whose farm is covered with thistles and rubbish; whose fences are always out of repair and as a result of this, whose cattle are always roaming where they do not belong; whose work is always behindhand; and who, as a consequence, always works at a disadvantage, with nothing more than half done. He will find it of advantage in this respect and greatly tending to make his work more easy and pleasant, if he determines to keep the work well ahead. You must drive the work, or the work will drive you. Everyone knows at how much less cost and trouble work can be done if done at the proper time than a week or two later. One of the drawbacks of our climate is the shortness of the season. In some other countries if your work is not done this week, it may be the next; here it must be done at the allotted time or the chances are not at all. It does not do to wait until the spring opens and we want to start the plow, to have to bring it in from the field where it has been wintered and take it to the shop for repairs. All these things should be placed in readiness so that work may be commenced at the earliest moment, and having got a good start, keep it. It is better to start a little too early than a little too late. You will find, I think, a day at the beginning worth two at the end of the season.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Harry Sirete, Ashdown, writes: "I like your JOURNAL very much; would not be without it upon any account. May you prosper in your enterprise."

### A Convenient Wash Tub.



L. D. Snook gives, in the *Country Gentleman*, the following description of this useful article:

"The sides are 5 feet in length, 15 inches high; the bottom is also 15 inches wide. The top of the box should be 18 or 20 inches wide. It should be made from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch well-seasoned pine stuff, and put together with white lead in the joints, and held in position by a liberal use of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wood screws. A carpenter will put it together in less than half a day. The section A is used for washing the clothes, while E is used for rinsing or bluing, as the case may be. If a wringer is used, attach it to the partition B, or at the end, as the progress of the washing demands. Insert faucets at PP. The washroom may be so arranged as to convey the suds, etc., directly into an outlet pipe or drain, which will save much lifting. Make its legs of any length desired. Handles may also be attached at each end for more easy handling. This arrangement is cheaper than ordinary washtubs, and will be found far more convenient."

### Inquiries and Answers.

YARROW.

Some time since a weed was sent to us for identification, the writer stating that it had been received in some grass seed, and expressed fears that it was a noxious one.

We should be supplied with the flower before becoming absolutely certain as to the identification, but are strongly inclined to place it as *Achillea Millefolium* (yarrow), very common on waysides and in fields, but not bearing a bad reputation with us. Being perennial and of the composite, it requires to be watched or it may get too common.

#### ORGANIZING A FARMERS' INSTITUTE—METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I write for information in reference to organizing a Farmer's Institute. Please give method of procedure in organizing, whether a preliminary meeting is necessary to elect officers, etc., probable time of holding same, and by-laws governing them. By giving the above, or any information in regard to these Institutes, you will oblige

Yours truly,

JAMES M. FARLEY.

Belleville, July, 1885.

We have of late received similar enquiries from other parts, and shall very cheerfully give information through the JOURNAL whenever sought in reference to the matter, as the farmers will receive untold benefit by organizing Institutes and carrying them on properly. Hitherto in Ontario they have been transient in their character, only embracing one meeting or series of meetings.

One of the first of these meetings, which assumed a permanent character, was that held in our city on January 17th and 18th of last winter. It will be advisable to call a meeting of farmers for the purpose when it is intended they shall take a permanent form. The by-laws that shall govern them are left to the discretion of the organizers. Those governing our own Institute referred to above we will give below, reproduced from the March number of the JOURNAL, and will in September issue give the fuller detail which our limited space now excludes.

By-laws of the Wentworth Farmer's Institute:

1. That the name of the organization be "The Wentworth Farmers' Institute."