

But if we do, our chances for a life of happiness and prosperity will be increased by the contract.

It is true also that love is blind and sometimes leads to quite unsuitable unions, but while Cupid should never be left out of the question, we should use some judgment in the choice of a wife, especially the wife of a farmer, seeing so much depends upon her. It is, unfortunately considered by many young women of the present day that to marry a farmer would be lowering them in their social position. In this they are entirely mistaken.

What occupation can be found more congenial to the natural condition of mankind, or more likely to elevate and develop the moral and religious character? A farmer is brought into close contact with, and observation of the wonderful workings of nature, and reliance for a blessing upon his endeavours upon nature's God.

What position, to the true man, can be so conducive to virtue and happiness. The husband's duties are at his home, in the bosom of his family, he is not called upon to be long absent from them as in the case of the man of business, the sailor, or the commercial traveller, and his home duties, anxieties and pleasures, his wife can share, and not be in continual anxiety for his safety.

The higher education of women, as now considered necessary, is not incompatible with the position a lady may occupy as a farmer's wife, but rather the reverse, for the more refined education she has acquired, providing instruction in housekeeping has not been neglected, the more will she appreciate the delights of a country life, and communicate her refining influences to all with whom she is called upon to associate. Then we must take into account the fact that young farmers of the present day are men of education and not the ignorant uncultivated class of a century or less ago, and that good farming is a science, and not a simple routine of guess work and drudgery: therefore, a well educated woman can materially aid in its successful pursuit in many ways. For instance; we are informed that the Danish women, wives and daughters of farmers, are often their husbands' or father's, secretaries and accountants. This is an admirable way in which the time of our women could be spent, for we are sadly deficient in this respect, and a farmer should keep a strict record of his transactions as much as a merchant or manufacturer. Since the method of disposing of the milk to the creamery or cheese factory has been adopted, happily our wives and daughters are relieved from some hard work and responsibility, but the responsibility of a good wife is not entirely removed even now, for she can keep a supervision of the way the milk is handled as to honest milking, cleanliness, aeration, &c., and see that the vessels which contain it are as scrupulously clean as when she took so much pride in the butter she produced. She can also visit the stable occasionally and speak kindly to the cows; her sweet voice and gentle caress will not be unappreciated by the poor brutes in which she takes an interest and will do them more good than may be supposed. Some will say: Oh! that is not a woman's sphere of action, she will have her hands full enough in the house and attending to the care of a perhaps numerous family, and the like, but she can do this and keep a general oversight of all, and will find it a pleasant and healthful recreation.

The care and management of the poultry, too, seems naturally to devolve upon the woman, and without much labour may be made to add very considerably to the profits of the farm.

Then again, what a valuable addition is a garden in which can be grown health preserving fresh vegetables and small fruits for the family and which the wife can at least plan and oversee. Homestead adornments in the shape of flowers, are not to be despised and this is, of all others, the women's department. It is to be deplored that some farmers look upon the cultivation of flowers as a waste of time and give their wives no encouragement, but are rather inclined to scoff at their efforts to produce them. These people are sadly mistaken, for anything that will render home attractive to the young, or leave pleasant memories of it in after years to the absent, must savor of good.

The prosperity of a farmer does not consist only in the money he can make out of the land, but also on the use to which he puts it, and the comfort he takes out of it.

No man can enjoy life, if he will appreciate the bounties of a kind Providence as he should, like the farmer, providing that his aspirations are moderate, and in the cause of righteousness, and no woman can better fulfill her destiny as man's helpmate or as wife and mother, in that capacity allotted to her by the all-wise ruler of the universe, than by being a good farmer's good wife.

GEO. MOORE.

Compton Model Farm, May 9th 1895.

The good people of Compton may congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have an object lesson in their county as to dairy farming which should be of great service to them. Of course as regards the other branches the season is not far enough advanced to form any opinion, but the cows certainly are models of an Ayrshire herd—well selected for their milking qualities, it would be hard to find a more regular lot, although some are superior to others.

Mr. R. Robertson, the obliging and very practical manager was willing to impart every information, he also gave the writer an opportunity to see the cows milked and each cow's milk weighed at the evening milking.

The following is the record of the thirteen cows milked this day:

Nb.	Calved in January.....	lbs.
1—	Calved in January.....	17½
2—	.....	18½
3—	Calved one week.....	20
4—	Fresh calved.....	19
5—	" ".....	18
6—	" ".....	19½
7—	.....	17½
8—	.....	20
9—	.....	19
10—	.....	22½
11—	.....	18½
12—	.....	18½
13—	.....	18½
Average butter fat.....		3.75
Average per cow about....		19 lbs.

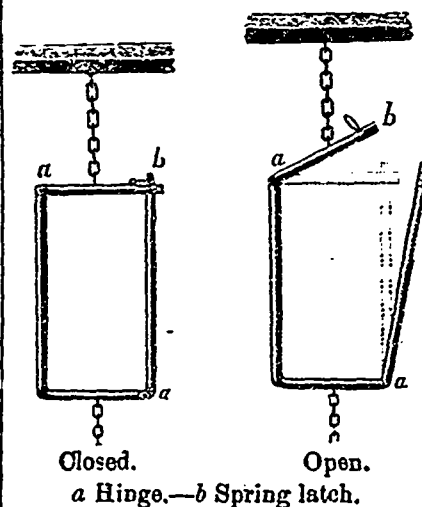
The cattle have not yet been out to pasture but have been fed on sweet ensilage made of Indian corn and horse beans, which was perfectly cured and as fragrant and well flavoured as new-mown hay.

The method of feeding is the following. The day is divided into four portions, two for activity—feeding, watering, milking, clearing and bedding, and two for repose.

The first period commences at 5 A. M., and lasts until 9, during which

time all necessary work must be done, all being finished the cows are left to rest 7 hours or until 4 P. M. they are then again disturbed to be fed &c. &c., as in the morning. The work is done by 8 P. M. and the animals are left to their rest until 5 A. M. This is the daily routine which is attended to with the most invariable punctuality, thus the cows' habit is formed to expect it.

So important does Mr. Robertson consider this system that he states that he had frequently remarked that when the cattle have had to be disturbed to exhibit to visitors there has been a perceptible falling off of the milk at the next milking. Mr. R. attributes the success of his dairying for a number of years to following closely his system in this respect. Mr. R. also stated that his practical experience has taught him that cows which calve in November will yield a better average of milk throughout the year than those which calve in the late winter or early spring. He gives his reasons, which briefly are: That being kept in the stable from the time of calving they are more under control as regards temperature, regular hours of feeding and quantity of forage given, which by means of properly prepared ensilage mixed with well balanced ingredients can be made to very nearly resemble June grass. The cattle are not liable to the irritation caused by insects, or to be injured by sudden changes of the weather or chilled by cold rain storms, if only for a few minutes. If the barns they occupy are so constructed as to keep them warm, at the same time being well lighted and ventilated in such a manner as to not allow the slightest draught of cold air to come upon the cattle, they will give a more regular and abundant flow of milk than in the summer and of as good quality; but all depends upon their care and diligence with which the comforts are attended to. Mr. R.'s experience is that a cow thus managed will give, in May, within a fraction as much milk as she did a week or two after calving and if milked so as not to leave one drop in the udder will keep up the flow better when turned out to pasture. By this means winter butter making will be made profitable and our stock will give us a continuous income.



Mr. Robertson said he could not see any profit in a cow that would not yield a copious supply of milk 10 months in the year and the breed (he is entirely in favour of the Ayrshire) being right the dairyman can by judgement and intelligent perseverance form the habit of the animals in his care.

I saw here a swinging stanchion that seems to be the answer the purpose of keeping the cows clean while giving them liberty to turn round and lick

themselves, lie down and get up easily. The stanchion is made of gas pipe and is very light and at the same time strong and durable, and quite cheap (\$1.25).

It is swung from a beam in front of the cows.

The above sketch, taken from memory, will give an idea of the device.

These few notes were made during a brief visit to Compton. There is no doubt in my mind that when a fair start is made as will be the coming season the farm will be a power for good. It will be a privilege to the surrounding farmers to watch and study all the operations and methods adopted, and it is to be hoped that none will allow their ancient prejudices to too quickly influence their judgement. If they observe or think they observe, any errors in practice, or failures, let them examine the circumstances before pronouncing a condemnation of them, but try to strengthen the hands of the executive by their sympathy and good will rather than by continually looking out for faults.

GEO. MOORE.

The Farm.

JAS. MCCARTHY, Russell Co.—"1. I bought a steel roller last year, highly recommended. Now, many farmers say it is too heavy for clay; that it packs it so tightly that rain falling upon it forms a crust that prevents a large portion of the grain from coming through. Others say: 'I don't use a roller at all, and my crops are as good as my neighbors'. What is the general opinion regarding the utility of rollers; are they indispensable implements upon the farm, or can they be dispensed with with as good results as with their use? 2. Many farmers say that manure should remain in a pile or heap undisturbed for at least two years, or until it has become fully rotted; unless it is so it is of little value. Others say if it is not removed in the spring it will fire-fang and waste. What say you?"

[1. It is the general opinion, including our own that the roller is an almost indispensable implement upon the farm. Many of our best farmers do not consider the work in connection with seeding a field complete until it has been rolled. This is especially true in a dry time, as the crumbling of the surface forms a mulch which hinders evaporation, in the same way that shallow cultivation does. Of course the action will not be the same on all soils, and perhaps a heavy clay (1) soil such as you evidently have is the most difficult of all soils to keep in nice growing tilth. In a wet time no land should be rolled, especially clay; when the difficulty you speak of is liable to occur, the rolling may be left till the grain is two or three inches high. The field will then better withstand a drouth, and trouble by baking will not likely occur. There is an important advantage in rolling, especially when grain is liable to lodge, by crushing lumps out of the way of the reaper. It is also requisite in properly preparing land for corn or roots. 2. When farmyard manure can be kept a few months without leaching, fire-fanging or over-heating, there is no loss and it is in more soluble condition than when first taken from the

(1) Our roller, used for wheat on the heavy clays of Essex and Kent, weighs 30 cwt. & 3,360 lbs. Crosskill's Clod-crusher weighs from 2,000 lbs. to 2,400 lbs. Light rollers are used for barley sown with clover and grass-seeds.—Ed.