

farmers to the fact that the happy grain-growing days are over for the Ontario farmer; not that we cannot grow grain successfully, for we can, but we must feed it, and sell the product rather than the grain itself.

Our attention, consequently, is now being turned to stock raising with special reference to the dairy. The question arises, then, what may we expect in the way of better things in the dairy line? Perhaps a greater realization of the importance of this dairy industry, and the relation it bears to the future success of the farmer, may be the means of fixing its position more firmly in our minds, and rousing us up to more active and careful work in the future. There are about 700,000 cows in Ontario, the value of the product made from the milk sent to the cheese factories, and from the cream to the creameries during the summer of 1888, amounted to about \$7,000,000. There would be as much not sent, making another \$7,000,000. We have then the product for the remaining portion of the year, which should make more than another \$7,000,000, in all \$21,000,000, this is only about thirty dollars a cow. Is there not room for improvement here? Are we satisfied with that? Every farmer keeps a few cows, whether for the fun of boarding them or not he doesn't always know; now, if they were kept to make a profit after paying for their board there would be a big increase in the returns in the dairy industry. We fail to realize the vastness of the industry because we have only a small connection with it.

The farmer seems to be looking for help of some kind outside of himself to turn the wheel of fortune and bring about prosperous times, it is thought that legislation might do this. It is all a mistake. Legislation cannot do it; no body of legislators can give us markets that will be the means of making us rich, they may help things somewhat, but our success depends upon our own individual exertions and not on our legislators or outside influence.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

I would that every one of us would take this more thoroughly to heart, depend and rely on ourselves to carve our way to success, rather than sit by idly waiting for something to turn up or for our legislators to do something for us before we make a move ourselves. "Heaven helps the man who helps himself," so runs a quotation an old friend of ours was in the habit of frequently quoting, and there is as much truth as poetry in it.

Since our attention has been turned to the dairy let me say, there is no one thing a farmer can do that will lead him to success and bring him in such direct returns for the extra labour expended, as the introduction of better things in his own dairy. To do this it is imperative to commence at the bottom, better stock, more care and judgment must be exercised in the selection and breeding of the dairy stock. The scrub must go and an animal take its place that will give profitable returns for her feed and care. This does not necessarily imply a pure bred animal, as good first-class milkers can be obtained through our common herds, by judicious selection and the use of a pure bred male animal of recognized milking strain. These alone, however, won't do it, as proper care in housing and feeding must accompany them to attain successful results. Will cows running around the straw rack, with only enough feed to keep them from starving, give a heavy flow of rich milk? Will these same cows, when turned out in the spring on the best of pasture give as good returns as cows that have been well fed during the winter? Yet this is what many seem to think; nay, believe: for they practise it, then growl

and say dairying doesn't pay. It takes a certain amount of feed to sustain life in an animal, i. e., to supply material for the wear and tear of the body and to keep up heat, the profits in feeding, comes from what is fed above this amount. If you have a properly reared cow, it must begin with the calf. A poor, ill-fed, unshapely calf is a sink hole for feed; its power of making the best use of its food has been destroyed; thus it does not give the returns for the feed consumed that a properly fed calf will do; this state of affairs is only increased when the calf becomes a cow. Either breed alone, or feed alone will not produce us the better things we desire, the two must go hand in hand, controlled by the wise guiding hand of a man whose aim is to make the animals under his care patterns of the ideal animal he has in his mind. Bright, well ventilated and comfortable stables are necessary for the proper housing of the animals, and we hope in the near future to see these stables used in the summer as well as the winter, the animals being thus protected from poor dried up pastures, the scorching rays of the sun and annoyance of flies and dogs. We believe it will be found to be cheaper to feed animals in the stables on the soiling plan than to allow them to run at pasture. The growth of fodder corn and the introduction of the silo will materially change the feeding system in some parts of the country, and is one of the better things introduced the last few years.

Having better cows with better feed and housing, may we not justly expect better milk yields? The man having this better stock will be a better man. Will he not look after the products of his cows in a better way? May we not expect much improvement in the handling of the milk from the time it is drawn from the cows until it leaves his hands for the factory, or if butter is his marketable product, will he not see milk set for as rapid cooling as possible, taking all due precautions for variations according to the season. Better products will result from the better care exercised in handling the milk and in its manufacture. Better products means better returns, for a good article will always command the top price. This, then, really means better markets. Better markets are best obtained by educating the public taste to the standard we wish our products to take, not by legislation. Thus, by putting more skill into our work along the lines mentioned, we will surmount our difficulties and attain true success. Then, and then only, shall we rise to the position which is ours by right, and by our skill and industry elevate our profession to its true and noble birthright as the most honorable of all occupations.

ANON.

"Power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring."

"There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little."

"For a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, and in its beginnings, is an unjustifiable piece of rashness and folly."

"Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy, especially when it regards religion or party."

"A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he has lost no time; but that happens rarely. Generally youth is to be the first cogitations, not so wise as the second. Men of age object too much; consult too long; adventure too little; repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success."