

The first will find true pleasure in his work, and the second will look upon it as distasteful drudgery.

While it is certainly true that, man for man, those engaged in other callings make less money than the average farmer, it is also true that the earnings of the average farmer are far below what they ought to be, and much below what they would be if the same thought and vigor were brought to bear upon farming that is called into exercise by the ordinary business man in the furtherance of whatever he may be engaged in. There is no saying how much wealth in the aggregate would be accumulated by the farming community if all work were done energetically and under the direction of intelligent calculation.

The great lack, farmers, with many of us in our training, is a lack of system and promptness in doing our work. When the bell calls a man to begin his work at six o'clock or seven o'clock, as the case may be, and when he knows that being a few minutes late will mean the loss of a quarter of a day, he is under different training from the man who can get up when he pleases, and can begin and end his day according to the dictates of his own feelings or inclinations. In the latter instance, unless peculiarly constituted, he is apt to do like the cats, which lie at their ease when they ought to be looking for mice.

I do not mean to say that farmers are not, as a rule, hard-working men. There is no class of men who work so hard, physically. But one trouble is that too little hard work is done mentally. Mental work is harder than physical, and that is one reason why more of it is not done. A second mistake arises from the unsystematic way in which work is done, as, for instance, doing a little here and a little there and a little somewhere else, without perfecting anything. A third mistake arises from a want of timeliness in doing work. Just a little behind means increased labor, and a loss of crop more or less through all the season. And a fourth mistake arises from not giving attention to matters in the order of their importance. Things are done that are congenial to the inclinations rather than because of their financial importance.

I am certainly of the opinion that some of us, at least, need to put a little more iron into ourselves. We want a little more starch. Some of us require a little more quicksilver in our composition. How shall we get these things, farmers? Why, we must get them ourselves. Our mothers cannot give them to us after we have grown up. We alone can acquire them now, and, though acquiring them may cost us some pain and toilsome effort, when we get them they will do us

good. We may not like to take such medicine, but, if taken, it will prove to us an exhilarating tonic all through life.

It has been said that the military training given to the young men of Germany serves to make them more exact business men or farmers when they take up the one or the other of these branches as their life work. Heaven save us from such a despotism as the military system of Germany; but it is true, at the same time, that if there was any way of teaching our young men order and system in doing their work, we should have more successful farmers. In the absence of such special training, the young man can discipline himself, if he will; but will he do so?

Give heed to these things, young men. They mean a great deal. They will exercise a most important influence on your future, a great deal more than you anticipate. And the self-discipline referred to can never be got so easily as now. The sapling can be bent at will, but only a tempest can bend the grown and gnarled and twisted tree. Farming is a grand calling. It is worthy of all the brains and energy that a man can put into it, and of all the system that he can bring to bear upon it.

Roots as Soiling Food.

Roots are but seldom grown as soiling food, chiefly for the reason that the labor of growing them thus is very considerable. So it has been in the past. But there is another way by which they may be grown without great labor. One of the chief items of labor in growing roots ordinarily is that of thinning them. Now, when grown for soiling uses, the item of thinning may be very largely dispensed with, if not, indeed, altogether. Many are of the opinion that if roots are not thinned they will not grow to any size. This is, in part at least, a mistake; for, while many of them remain small, some will grow up quite large, on the principle of the survival of the fittest. Notably is this true in regard to carrots.

Mangels, Swede turnips, and fall turnips would all answer for such a use, but probably fall turnips would answer better than the other classes named. They grow more quickly and they produce large quantities of food. Some varieties are better than others, but the Jersey Naval would be a good variety to grow. It not only grows freely, but has a large amount of dry matter to the total bulk.

The seed may be sown a little thinly, more especially if the conditions are all suitable. The plants will not then crowd so much. It would be a good plan to have the weeds pretty well out