

must spend a large part of the year in enforced and demoralizing idleness, but the dairyman finds profitable work throughout the year, and his work is most profitable in the winter time.

6th. On the dairy farm the work is better divided. Especially in winter dairying, there is a let up in the dairy work at the busiest season of the year on the farm, while the dairy needs the most work when other farm work is lightest.

7th. Skill and brain work get better pay in dairying than in any other branch of farming. To produce fine dairy products requires something besides hardwork. The dairyman must have knowledge and skill and exercise great care. These are required in breeding and feeding dairy cows, and in handling dairy products. And the care bestowed and the skill exercised get pay in hard cash as they do in no other branch of farming.

8th. There is more room at the top, greater opportunity to improve than in any other farm work. Cows produce from 150 to 500 lbs. of butter per year, and butter sells from ten cents to fifty cents per pound. No other branch of agriculture shows anything like this, or gives such a chance to rise.

9th. Take the country through, there is no kind of farm work so well suited to women as dairying.

10th. Dairying leads to thoughtfulness for the comfort of animals and thus tends to morality. To do her best, the cow must be made as comfortable as possible in every way. She will tolerate no neglect or cruelty. She is a teacher of gentleness and kindness.

11th. Dairying is by far the most progressive branch of farming. Think of the changes for the better that ten years have brought, the Babcock test, the improvements in separators etc.

12th. Dairying pays better than any other branch of farming, both actually and prospectively. Look at the prices of farm products. Take wheat or sheep and wool or horses, and see how prices have dropped. The prospect is poor for many other products, but butter is as high in most markets or but a little lower than it has been for several years.

There is no business which holds out more inducements to the young people on the farm. It is adapted to a wider area of country than any other agricultural pursuit. Noxious insects and fungoid diseases cause less injury to grass, clover and corn than to any other farm crops, and these three are the great dairy foods. With such facts as these before him, I think the farmer who is puzzled to make ends meet at present, must get down and do some hard thinking. One of the first things that strike many such is that such a profitable line of business must be soon overdone. If he was in possession of all the facts, however, he would not think so. There is a greater unfilled demand for fine butter to-day than there was ten years ago, and this, notwithstanding the fact that butter is higher now than at that time and many times as much of it is now made. (1) The supply grows fast, but the demand grows faster.

Families, which formerly used one pound, now use three in the same length of time, and those who formerly ate hardly any, now have discovered that it is a cheaper and better food for young and old than meat.

The average quality of butter has wonderfully improved, and the demand is for the best, and this demand is unlimited and largely unsupplied.

The fact is right here in a nut shell, that any farmer who takes up dairying for a business, and follows it intelligently, using the best tools and implements for his work, will have a profitable, prosperous, continuing business so long as he may follow it.

Herein are dollars lying around thick, and the thing to do is to get right in and get some. Don't wait until another season or another time, for you won't live forever, and the quicker you get to making money the longer time you will have in which to be happy and make your wife and boys and girls happy.

H. WESTON PARRY.

(1) Our family now consumes one-third more butter at least than it did before we took our butter from the Compton Model-Farm. Ed.