Farm and Dairy.

Edited and conducted by W. A. Armstrong, of the Secretary of the State Grange.

Why young Farmers get Disgusted.

A love for farming is essential to a successful management of the business. There is no pursuit nor profession which has in it more to please and make happy the whole being. There is scope for the full exercise of the highest faculties of the mind, and the same these attributes of manhood are brought into requisition, the greater is the need of profit in farm management. It is true sweat and toil are incident to the exercise of muscle which is necessary to the production of subsistence, but there are worse things than these to be encounted, in even the lighter pursuits to which may of the young are driven, not so much by the real hardships of farm life, as by the sordid debasement of mind and soul to the acquirement of unreasonable gain brought out of excessive labor and mean false economy. To the young every business is odious if it leaves no opportunity for pleasure.

Labor which presses always, will at last bend the strongest back. But there is on the farm, with proper and intelligent management, more leisure for enjoyment than in most other kinds of business, and there is that proper division of requirements which calls into wholesome use all the powers of mind and muscle at the times when capabilities wait easily on volition and the strain can be released whenever guidance flags. The crops will grow, the fruits ripen, the animals thrive, and the world move on if labor is suspended when fatigue comes. It may be when the aching flesh revolts from farther toil, it is that only which is tired, and there is enjoyment possible for the faculties which, if not quite independent of muscle, are yet above it. The best and purest enjoyments are quite compatible with farm life.—The very highest development of manhood, mental as well as physical, are attainable in the most ancient and most honorable profession of agriculture.—Properly managed, it is capable of affording a greater diversity of enjoyment than any other business.

Whoever enters any business and bends all his energies to the attainment of the greatest possible proceeds thereform, undertakes a task which, with the due exercise of intelligence, he will be very likely to accomplish; and he may even find a sort of pleasure in every step which leads to his triumph. But if the proceeds of his life's purpose are only that material wealth which is measured by the coin of the realm, he, in working out progress, has destroyed that symmetry of character which the Creator planned, as the very purpose of his being in a world wherein he is always more or less dependent on and obligated to his fellows. It is this sordid purpose which becomes the ruling passion of many farmers, and robs a noble profession of all fascination with which nature herself has clothed it. It is this which drives so many of the young anywhere, to anything whereby they may escape the harsh, odious exactions which this spirit of evil aims only to transmute into gold.

Work is not always pleasant, even when it is necessary. But it is not the mere exercise of muscle which tires and disgusts young laborers. They enter into sports which call forth supreme display of strength and agility. The truth is, the repression of youthful elasticity is what hurts, hence we see the most buoyant young spirits are those which break away, or break under their hated tasks.

If work is not always pleasant, it is very necessary, and this is not a difficult lesson to teach. Having gone so far there is need of a nice adjustment to the capabilities, and at just the right times a relaxation of the strain, that nothing may break. Then there are incentives and motives to be judiciously applied. More attention to these matters would be worth more to our agriculture than all the volumes of agricultural chemistry ever published. We commend the subject to the thoughtful.

Better Culture.

August is a good time, indeed the best time, for sinking rocks in mowing fields which are to be ploughed up this fall for reseeding, or for tillage crops next year. It is so much better economy to remove a surface rock now, by sinking or blasting, than to plough and cultivate around it a dozen years and then remove it, or still have it in the way. Better cultivate a few acres of good, smooth, well drained land, near the buildings, than a greater number of rough, wet, stony acres further off. Sometimes, when we think how often farmers are told, through the papers, of the advantages to be derived from a better system of culture, we are tempted to believe that they are tired of hearing about "better culture," and "improved systems of farming;" but when we go about among them, and over their half cultivated, and more than half neglected fields, we are inclined to ask if they ever heard of a better way.

Farmers—we mean the unsuccessful, grumbling farmers—do not realize in what an unbusinesslike manner they are managing their business. Suppose a manufacturer contemplates building a mill for the manufacture of goods.—His first selects a suitable location for the particular business he is intending to pursue; if the proposed to use water-power he finds the right spot where he can obtain the greatest amount of [illegible] with a head of [illegible] under control. Competent engineers are employed to make surveys and present plans for a dam, with suitable canals and waste ways for conveying the water where it will be of most use, and where the object sought can be obtained at a minimum cost. Then the work of building is commenced in accordance with the accepted plans; and if the manufacturer is both shrewd and [illegible] he sees that everything is [illegible] in a substantial and workmanlike manner. After the dam and canals are secured, the mill is built just at the proper place, and in such a position that the proper use is made of the whole [illegible] power. When [illegible] is completed, and the machinery [illegible] he is ready to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]