

der into cheese and butter, and thereby drawing upon his soil lightly. While the grain farmer, in disposing of his grain or converting it into beef and selling it off the farm, is constantly drawing heavily upon his land, and while the dairy farm may and should be improving in fertility, the grain farm must naturally be diminishing in productiveness, and I believe the facts will substantiate the statement.

Thus far I have given the course usually adopted by farmers generally, while I am well satisfied the profits might be very much enlarged if a judicious system of soiling and high feeding were to be adopted.

A number of years since, A. L. Fish, Esq., of Herkimer, desiring to ascertain the result of high feeding, reduced his herd from 60 to 30 cows, and in addition to giving them the same range that the 60 herd formerly had, fed them liberally with shorts and whey all the season, and the result was 847 lbs. cheese to the cow, while he had formerly produced from the 60 cows 400 lbs. to the cow. He told me that for five years in succession his herd averaged over 700 lbs. to the cow.

Another very important matter to insure successful dairying, especially in the grain districts, is that of soiling. A large portion of our country is subject to a drought of longer or shorter duration, nearly every season, and hence a part of the season there is no reliance to be placed upon ordinary pastures, and some soiling crop becomes all important, if for no other reason than to supply this deficiency.

But this brings to my mind another thought, which is this. We, as farmers, have been, and are too much of the opinion that nothing save the ordinary pasture and meadow is profitable. But I suppose no one doubts that an acre of land equally well adapted to grain or grass, will afford very much more feed than if devoted to grass. To illustrate, suppose one acre will afford one and one-half tons of hay, and the usual allowance will keep a cow 150 days, and if in pasture will keep a cow 90 days. Now we will suppose it be planted in corn, and that yields 35 bushels, and the equivalent in fodder of one ton of hay, which is only an average yield for good land. It is laid down that 2 lbs. of corn meal is equivalent in nutriment to 5 lbs. of the best hay, and 35 bushels of corn will make one ton of meal, which will be equivalent to fodder and meal, to $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons of hay, which would keep the cow 350 days. But it may be said that after deducting the cost of extra labour over that of producing the hay we have not made anything. Let us see: Suppose it costs \$3 to cut and secure the $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay. Now suppose it costs \$12 to raise and secure the acre of corn, and assuming that the interest on the land in each case is \$7, and we have the cost of the