een the two cially if the he air. The as built one No man of st profitable n it is just espect comnot produce s experience

to get our ading them or all beets ide them to be means of y using the

with it as the burnt the cows give it to

nating us; anxious to e country, The silo im abundl summer, -fed, their nd, at the

a remedy. our land, ggeration, ock of ferland; we ade it any By breeding and rearing cattle we shall increase our stock of manure, to use in the interim while we are learning how to add to it superphosphates and other artificial manures.

Here is our mistake : we persist in following the old system of farming, which may have been good enough on the confines of the bush, when the soil was virgin, but which is now no longer good after at least half a century of spoliation. We close our eyes to the fact that in the cultivation of grain we have now a rival with whom we cannot strive successfully the West, the great West, where this cultivation is carried on on an immense scale that defies competition.

This is a fact that the people in the Eastern States, and especially in the State of New York, are beginning to feel that they will have to reckon with.

On this point, allow me to read the following extract from a speech recently made by the Governor of the State of New York :

## (The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, 19th May, 1892.)

"My own observation and experience have convinced me that the most practicable kind of relief which can be offered to the agricultural communities of the State, is that which, recognising the changed conditions prevailing now and created by the opening up of an immense farming territory in the west, endeavors to discourage our farmers from the vain attempt to compete with their western rivals in the production of wheat, corn, and other cereals, and stimulates them to new lines of agricultural effort more suited to existing conditions and to present demands. The rapid increase of population in the towns and cities of the State is of direct benefit to our farmers if they would take advantage of it, by offering a greater market than that possessed by the farmers of any other State for the sale of the so called "small crops," vegetables, fruits, etc., of dairy products, fine butter and cheese, of poultry and eggs, and other products, the demand for which is constantly increasing, and in the sale of which there cannot be dangerous competition from the farmers of neighbouring States."

## VARIOUS KINDS OF CHEESE.

At the dairy school, the mode of making several kinds of cheese, not yet manufactured in this province, will also be taught. These novel kinds will not return smaller profits to the maker even if they were put on our