which he had previously delivered before the American Dairymen's Association.

DAIRY FARMING IN CONNECTION WITH GRAIN RAISING.

The experience of the past season, has convinced the farmer, the grain raiser as well as the dairyman, that if he would have his receipts sufficient to cover his legitimate expenses, he must husband his resources, or in other words, he must make every hour's labour count, and every acre produce to its utmost. As a natural outgrowth of this state of things, the subject of "mixed husbandry," has forced itself upon the minds of the thinking portion of the farming community.

The danger of the farmer of relying entirely upon a single branch of industry, as is quite generally the custom throughout the oldest dairy districts, is being apprehended to a certain extent. Mr. Willard has, for several years recommended to the dairymen of Herkimer and vicinity that they raise more grain in connection with dairying than is customary. That each farmer ought, at least, to produce sufficient wheat for his family; a sufficient amount of coarse grains to feed his teams, and a liberal supply for his herd in the spring of the year, assuming, of course, that a sufficient amount of his land was adapted to raising grain. But the receipts to the dairyman for several years past having been quite satisfactory, this advice has quite generally fallen upon unheeding ears. While upon the other hand, the grain farmers of this and the Western States, not being satisfied with their receipts, and perhaps being stimulated very much by what dairymen were doing, have gone to making cheese or butter, and in many cases, both in connection.

Factories, almost without number, have been built in these sections within the past few years, and cheese making has been rushed into in many localities to the abandonment or neglect of their accustomed business, and from not having realised the fact that their lands were not naturally as well adapted to grazing as the old dairy lands, besides too much of it having been almost continually ploughed and cropped, and the elements that should be in the soil necessary to produce a fine-flavoured and meaty cheese, having been very much exhausted, and in most cases not having provided against the exigency of a drought, which is so common in most of the grain regions, and, as might be expected, when an individual or community go into any business that they don't understand, and run it into an extreme, the result has not been as remunerative as was anticipated.

With the experience of the past before us, it seems to me that to adopt

ning in,"
ctory?

and sen-

be pro-

hich had ided to.

County.

AIG, and

the ap-

s cheese

ner con-

that the not safe

g cheese

cured at y to cure

making

sion. He
First,
l associafied with
ress made
nada and
ch bound
rely ima-

upon the