

Now for the advantages: It is much easier straining the milk; it is not over one-third the labor to skim and wash the vats; the butter is of better quality (I have not seen a "white cup" thus far); and when the mercury is up among the nineties more butter can be made. On this latter point I cannot yet speak definitely, but if I only make as much as by the old method I shall be well satisfied.—It pleases the women. There is no stack of 30 to 50 rattling tin pans to be skimmed, washed, scalded and aired, but a single pan which can be skimmed, emptied and ready for use in twenty minutes.

In this neighborhood there are four dairymen owning 120 cows, using those vats, and others will do so next season.—There is no patent—no farm rights to be paid for—and all who chooses can use them.

X. A. Willard, in Moore's Rural New Yorker, states that 20 lbs. of milk will make 1 lb. of butter, and 9½ lbs. of milk will produce 1 lb. of cheese. Take your pencils and compare which will pay the best. Farming to be profitably, economically and advantageously carried out, must be able to show a profit beyond expenses. Has Grain raising shown it for years?

To the Hon. John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works.

DEAR SIR,—Having received your circular and request that I should answer your various questions submitted to me, I must say that they are somewhat beyond my sphere; and were it not for showing disrespect, I should lay them aside unnoticed.

- 1st. Mines and Mineralogy? None.
- 2nd. Civil Engineering or Surveying?—One.
- 3rd. Mechanics or Mechanical Engineering? One.
- 4th. Chemistry, as applied to Manufactures? One.
- 5th. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing or Designing? One.
- 6th. Figure and Decorative Drawing and Designing? One.
- 7th. Carving in Wood or Stone, and Modelling? One.

In answer to A, it would be of advantage to five of my employes to be instructed in No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

At the close of the questions, No. 7 B is appended for observations or suggestions respecting the proposed school, as to the subjects and course of study recommended.

As my business is agriculture, I shall treat the above question from this standpoint.

1st. We have neither seen nor heard any suggestions or discussions on this Technical College. We are not aware that any mechanic requires to enter within its walls to acquire tuition. There are skilled men in our midst now, capable of giving all the instruction contained in the schedule, but they find but little demand for their knowledge. If our mechanics require such an establishment, they are wealthy, and could make a move in that direction, and they are the more capable of answering your questions. But, as a representative of the farmers, we look upon it as an unnecessary and uncalled for channel of expenditure, for which we shall in no way be repaid.—Judging from other previous government expenditures for various objects that would be more economically and more beneficially carried on by private enterprise, we deem

it will be an injury rather than a benefit to us as agriculturists, as we shall have to pay for it. We believe it will tend to trample down and check private enterprise rather than foster it. Further: we believe that a young man having a desire or taste for either of the subjects proposed to be taught would gain a more practical and useful knowledge of each or any of the subjects, by taking off his coat, going directly to the mines, or to either of the above-mentioned businesses or professions, and learning it by real practice. Our mechanics are capable of giving instruction, and we do not think they would devise a tax to be levied on the farmers for what they can carry out themselves, as they are well able to establish such if they considered it would be a benefit.

We have numerous skilled men amongst us already employed, who would gladly, for a slight remuneration, impart their knowledge to others. If there is a will, there is a way. Some of the most useful men in the world have forced themselves upwards. The milk-sops and pampered few do not compare with them. We believe our farmers' sons would learn more in six months from the real, practical men of the country than they would in two years in the proposed college, and this without the pampered ideas and fostered subservience that college courses entail.

Encourage free-acting, free-thinking and self-reliance in young men, and furnish cheaply to them periodicals relating to their business, at a fair rate. The best men will give their ideas through the press. The one-idea men may be of use if there is a good suggestion thrown to the thousands by the press.

There will be those who will profit by it, however. If the interest of a quarter of the money that the establishment will cost the country was devoted to the encouragement of establishing a good mechanical paper, we believe the advantages to the country would be a hundred fold more than will be conferred by the Technical College.

Again: if the establishment must go forward, we would suggest that the control of it should be placed in the hands of the mechanics, surveyors and miners, and for whose benefit it should be. The Board of Mechanics and Surveyors might be applied to select proper persons to engage the different directors, who should be practical men, and should be elected annually. They should be the proper persons to know what kind of masters are required, and what course of instruction would be most beneficial, and what pay each person should receive.

If it is for the mechanics, by all means let them have the control of it, if it is to be of use. Let them appoint a president, and have him under their control.

We say the farmers wish to have nothing to do with its management or its establishment, but if it should ever be made a useful institution, some may take advantage of it.

There are numerous establishments already existing in this country, which have been begun and successfully carried out by their proprietors, men of energy and ability, who have, by their indomitable perseverance and application of study, been able to produce much that has been of the great-

est advantage to the farmer. There is no doubt these existing establishments are the true seminaries for raising mechanical genius, and they will not fail to do so, as the requirements of the country demand it. Practical experience should always be preferred to theoretical teaching.

To the Hon. John Carling,
Minister of Agriculture, &c.

As we see that our writings are causing many things to be acted upon by your Department, we would call your attention to the following letter, and this is only a specimen of scores received by us. We believe you might aid the farmers by circulating such papers as they find of use and interest to them:—

Editor Farmers' Advocate.

Mr. WM. WELD,—

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say that I will be much obliged to you if you will stop the Farmer's Advocate, as I am not in very good circumstances just now; but I will try to get up a club next year. We are all very fond of your paper, and would not do without it if we could help it.

I remain, yours truly,

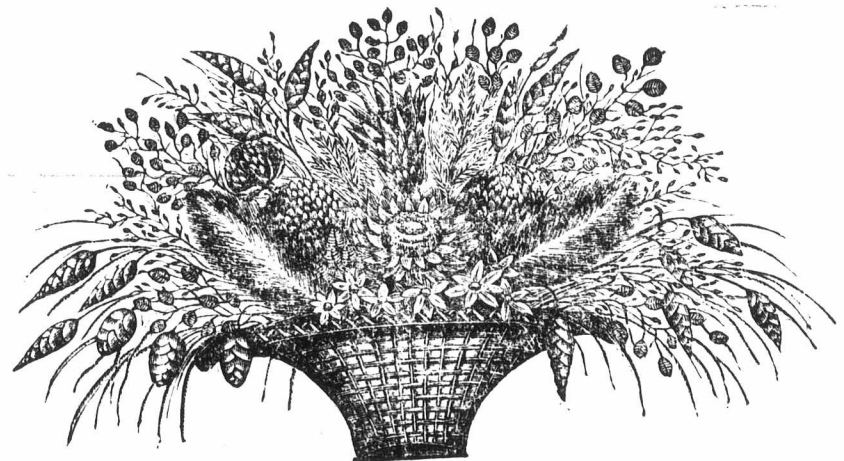
Glene'g, March 15, 1871.

We suppress the name, but have it at the office.—ED.

The Projected London Railway.

As several of our agricultural friends have called on us enquiring about our Northern Railway as to its route, &c., we attended one meeting in this city to endeavor to ascertain the feeling here, but we find very strong and apparently justified doubts about it. The bonus to be given appears to be a great obstacle, as it appeared that the money might, under the attempted plan, fall under the control of a rather strange personage, of strong and somewhat sharp American proclivities. We much regret that we cannot report more satisfactory, as the railway, if constructed and properly managed, would be of advantage to the city and the farmers who would live along it. Still, the projected route should be known, as all the lines talked of will not be put in operation.

The farmers have a right to be cautious, and to know positively that no further demands would be made on them, and that the road would be put in operation before they involve themselves. We cannot yet find out whether it is to be under the control of the Western Railroad, or where the terminus is to be, or which line it is to take.



BASKET OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Prize List for the Ladies.

We will send to you Seed for one-third of the amount of money you send us, with Subscribers names for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, (at \$1 per annum) in choice Flower and Garden Seeds. By dividing the packages sent you can give every subscriber a few choice seeds of one or more varieties. Large clubs receive more in proportion by having the prizes sent by express or rail, also the quantity will be increased, as the postage has to be paid by us. The express charge for 10 lbs. is only 25c to 50c to any express office. As Flower and choice variety by Seeds are light, we can send a great variety by post, in a 1 lb. package, to any four or more varieties of heavy Seeds, not exceeding 1 lb., can be sent by mail; if small Seeds 50 packages may be sent in a 1 lb. package. See our Flower Seed List sent in last paper, or send for a Catalogue and take your choice.

Send your subscriber's names, and procure 12 packages of Amaranths or Everlasting Flowers, or 20 packages of Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

After answering the Minister of Agriculture questions, we would beg respectfully a reply to a few as reciprocal:—

1. What has been done toward aiding the spread of Agricultural information during your term of office?

2. What has been done to aid the introduction and spread of seeds during that time?

The ladies give as a reason for marrying for money, that they now seldom find anything else in a man worth having.

Light or Darkness! Bondage or Freedom!

Nothing speaks worse of any public body of men than a desire to keep the public in the dark,—but attempts are being made, and have been pretty successfully carried out by the principal Directors of the Western Fair, to prevent the representatives of the press being present at their meetings; also this Railway Committee do not relish the scrutiny of daylight. Farmers, before you vote your money or power into the hands of either of the present existing bodies in this city, be sure that you are right in so doing. We wish for the Western Fair to be a benefit to farmers, and we wish the Railroad to go on for the benefit of the city and farmers also,—but, be sure that you know where the railroad is to go, and that you are certain your money will not be thrown away. Many persons along the Southern Line were finely duped by being led to believe the road was to run in their vicinity. Railroads enhance the value of city and country property to the full value of their cost when the expenditures are properly made, but it is not honest or just that the poor settlers in Manitoba, or other out of the way places, should be taxed for the construction of local roads that can only benefit a certain few in a locality.

A white boy asked a young negro what he had such a short nose for? "I 'spects so it won't poke itself into other people's business."