

Board of Trustees have often appropriated the moneys of the College without legal authority. * * * The practice of spending money without authority of law, we emphatically condemn, and believe that it is high time its continuance shall cease. When men accept and undertake the performance of a public trust, the people have a right to expect and to require of them, and each of them, that they perform that trust faithfully, and in strict accordance with the requirements of law; and a failure to do so, in our judgment, merits unqualified censure."

We had marked other paragraphs for extracts, but we desire to be brief, and extract but one more sentence:—"Your Committee also refer you to the testimony in detail as to what is and whether this is a model farm. The evidence is conflicting, and practical witnesses are diverse and somewhat irreconcilable."

The great argument in support of the projected College and Farm has been the establishment and working of similar institutions in the United States. In reply, we have by unexceptional testimony, shown that those institutions have been worse than failures—that they have not accomplished the purpose for which they have been established, and that they have entailed enormous and unnecessary expense—that officials have been appointed solely from being useful political partisans—that by them expenses have been incurred and money squandered without due authority—that even the Agricultural Department at headquarters has been inefficient.

Is there not in this evidence sufficient justification for the course we have taken in giving no doubtful sounds of warning?

The staff of officials—Their rank, number, and emoluments must not be passed by unnoticed. They are the chief official of the Institution, styled the Principal, the official second in rank bearing the high-sounding title, "The Horticultural Director; the official third in rank with the title of The Live Stock Director; the Rector; over the Poultry, Bird, and Bee Department a foreman (the report does not deem the title worthy of bearing a capital letter.) In the Mechanical Department a foreman carpenter and a foreman blacksmith; a foreman in the department of the Principal; a foreman in the department of the Horticultural Director; a Housekeeper; one Veterinary Surgeon or more.

Once upon a time, in that summer season when all London is out of town, and the theatres were closed, a company of actors would try their fortune in a provincial town. The usual means to draw a house were resorted to. The evening—the hour—came. An ominous sound soon drowned the actors' voices—a hiss loud and prolonged arose from pit and gallery; but the troupe proved themselves equal to the emergency. The responding hiss from the stage entirely drowned that from the pit and gallery. The stage had a numerical superiority; the players outnumbered the audience. Will the episode be re-enacted at Guelph? Can it be that the Staff of Office will equal or excel the pupils in numbers. The Bank, the high sounding titles who would be rude enough to object to? Are they not given by the Commissioners? The Sponsors, who promise such good things for this infant prodigy; and these high officials will have to hold grave consultations with the "Honorary Council and the Advisory Committees of the said Council." Let them then have high rank. And their salaries—who would inquire into such a paltry thing—as a matter of course high salaries must accompany high rank! But we are inclined to think that farmers who must pay for all these charges have a right to ask is there to be no limit to this lavish expenditure of their hard earned money.

POSTSCRIPT.—The *New England Farmer* says:—"For several years past, we have occasionally received from the Department of Agriculture, packages of garden and field seeds, for trial and experiment. We have planted them according to directions, when any directions accompanied them, but thus far have not received one single variety of plant worthy of special notice."

On most of the packages are printed slips, saying that these seeds are sent out at great expense to the government, for the purpose of experimenting with them in different parts of the country, and with a request that a report should be returned to the Department. We have rendered our reports, but hardly think they were ever considered, as another batch of the same kind of seeds we had condemned came the next year for trial, as being something new. Last spring we received several half pints of old and well-known varieties of sweet corn, such as we have raised by the bushel for years. Also, table beets, which were inferior to anything of the kind we had tried for a long while; garden beans, without description, which were planted as a bush variety and proved to need poles; oats, which blasted badly by the side of old varieties of our own that ripened bright and clean; and lettuce, and many other sorts of plants, which were a long way behind our old and well known sorts.

A similar experience seems to have befallen the *Farmer's Home Journal*, of Kentucky, with a sample of Lucerne, or Alfalfa, from the Department of Agriculture. The *Journal* says:—

"This is commonly known as Alfalfa, and is becoming widely celebrated as a forage plant and fertilizer. How it came to be called Chinese Clover we are not at present informed, but this is evidently the name by which it is known at the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A good many of our Kentucky farmers want to try this Alfalfa, so we wrote to Washington asking for some seed for distribution. It was not long before we received a response which informed us that 'the Department had none for distribution.' Now why is this? We know that the Department has facilities for obtaining an abundant supply; we know that it distributes the seeds of flowers and vegetables that are in every catalogue in the country, and yet it has no seed for distribution of a plant which our farmers really want, and which they find great difficulty in obtaining. We wish some member of Congress would look into the workings of the Department of Agriculture, and see if the birds that scatter their own nests than on attending to their duties as public servants. The agricultural papers of the United States entertain but one opinion as to the condition of the Department of Agriculture as a whole."

The Manufacture and Marketing of Early or Spring Cheese.

Written for the *Farmer's Advocate*.

BY HON. X. A. WILLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

By the time this article is printed and reaches the readers of the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, cheese-making will have commenced over a broad extent of country in the States and in Canada. Some suggestions, therefore, in regard to the manufacture and marketing of the early or spring make of cheese, will be timely.

But first, it will be well, perhaps, to take a general survey of the situation. During the past year, from January 1st, 1873 to January 1st, 1874, the exportations of American cheese have been the largest ever known, amounting in round numbers to upward of 104,000,000, of which Canada probably shipped 20,000,000 pounds. And yet with this immense exportation, and the increased production of cheese in the States and in Canada over former years, the markets both in Europe and America have never been more closely cleaned out, or short of American cheese than at present. This state of things makes it obvious that the new make of cheese going upon a bare market will command good prices, especially if the quality of the goods be unexceptionable in "meat and flavor."

Now, in the United States for the past three months butter has been scarce and high, and this will induce a large number of dairymen to skim more or less closely the early make of cheese, and hence, any good meaty cheese arriving in England with this "lean fodder-made" must be caught up eagerly by buyers at extreme prices. The inducements to make butter are not so great in Canada as in the States, and we advise our Canadian friends to take advantage of the situation, retaining all the cream of the milk in the cheese, and making an article rich and mellow, and one that will be sought after with avidity in the English markets. Perhaps no better opportunity will be offered to Canadian dairymen to get a reputation on their goods among the cheese-mongers of England than by adopting the course we have suggested, this spring.

The English markets are comparatively bare of American cheese, and "fine things" are very scarce. The first shipments of new cheese from the States will be comparatively lean in quality, and if the first shipments from Canada be rich and meaty, it will take precedence in the English markets for a time at least, and this precedence at the beginning of the year will exert a valuable influence over the Canadian product during the whole season.

It is quite true that the early hay-made milk should not be deprived of any portion of its cream, if intended for cheese-making, for the butter in such milk is all required to make a good "full-meated" article; but in case such milk is deprived of any portion of its cream, manufacturers should remember that a larger proportion of rennet will be needed, and the ratio above the usual quantity required for whole milk should always be graded in proportion to the amount of

cream removed. In my recent address before the Dairymen's Association of Ontario, I showed how the butter or fat of milk was concerned in those changes which the milk undergoes during the process of cheese-making, and that in removing the fat we weaken to some extent the fermenting powers of the rennet, rendering it more difficult to break down the casein into a mellow, plastic article of food. Manufacturers, therefore, will do well to remember that the quantity of rennet should be regulated according to the quality of the milk, and that this point is as essential in producing fine cheese as some of the other and subsequent manipulations of the cheese-making process.

Again, we advise Canadian dairymen to sell or ship their early cheese just so soon as it is ready for market, since the highest price it will command will be reached, for this kind of cheese, early in the season. The factory shelves should be cleared of all the early make of cheese before hot weather, because the cheese then will rapidly fall off in flavor, and because prices almost invariably decline at this season. The cheese, when ready for market, could be sold and shipped away from the factories weekly, it would be policy to let it go, taking the market price at the time. But, at all events, factories should try and make semi-monthly sales, thus getting the cheese to market when its flavor and condition are best, and, in addition, saving the shrinkage and the chance of its losing flavor or a decline in prices. The Herkimer Co., N. Y., dairymen have for many years followed the plan of selling the early cheese as fast as it is made for market, and they have almost invariably obtained more for their product in this way than other dairymen who have held their cheese for longer periods. Even if prices should drop, it is better to let the "hay-cheese" go, because it is an article upon which you cannot rely to improve by keeping. We say, then, sell the early cheese as soon as it is ready, and do not look for higher market rates than those ruling at the time, for if you do, "ten to one" the experiment of holding will cause you a loss. It may often be policy for factorymen to hold a part of the August, the September or October cheese. In that case you have flavor and quality, while the constant approach to cooler weather is in your favor and there is no danger of your goods deteriorating on your hands.

But for the early cheese, there is the hot weather to contend with, which of itself is a formidable enemy to flavor and success in holding. The best place for "hay-cheese" is in the hands of consumers. Let it go and be consumed before the nice rich "grass cheese" comes into competition. At what rates will the market for new cheese open? This is a question which, of course, no one can predict, but the impression prevails in New York, among those best acquainted with the trade, that from 15c. to 16c. will be the ruling figures paid for cheese in the country markets at Little Falls and Utica. Prices for fine goods may range higher, but we can not expect these rates to continue long in the season, because as shipments begin to be made freely from the large number of factories in the States, stocks must be handled expeditiously, or they will accumulate on buyers' hands, and either of these conditions has a tendency to reduce prices.

Notwithstanding the area of cheese factories is extending in the States, especially in Maine, in Wisconsin and in the north-west, we do not apprehend the increase will sensibly affect the market, since many cheese factories in New York, in Vermont and other States are being converted into butter factories, and the increase of consumption will, it is believed, balance increase of production so that prices during 1874 ought not to average below those of 1873.

We think Canadian dairymen need have no fears that the business will be unprofitable, if they put upon the market a good, sound, useful article.

EAST ZORRA MAPLE GROVE FACTORY.

From the report of last year's operations we learn that the quantity of cheese manufactured was 91,253 lbs.; cash realized from sales, \$10,194.74; average quantity of milk required for pound of cheese, 9.85; average price for season, 11.17c. Mr. Masters, manager of the factory, stated that he would be prepared to conduct the business upon the same principle as heretofore, that is, two cents per lb. for manufacturing, and one dollar for drawing every 3000 lbs. of milk.

Prize Essays.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FARM YARD AND STABLE MANURE.

We received five valuable communications on the above subject; as they are all worthy of a prize, and showing different modes of management, which will well repay our subscribers' perusal, we have concluded to give a Prize to each writer, but which is the best, we leave our readers to decide. We will insert four of the articles, one in each month, April, May, June and July; in July, we hope some of our readers that are really interested in this subject, and in the prosperity of our undertaking, will send us a postal card stating which article they deem the best. We will then give the name of the writer who receives the most votes for the honor. Only four out of the five essays will be published, as the four will contain all the information contained in the fifth; the fifth would not gain the prize.

N.B.—The writer who signed his article M. F. T. must forward his name, otherwise we cannot forward the prize.

In compliance with your invitation in the *ADVOCATE* for this month, I will make a few remarks on what is in reality the Farmers' Bank, commonly called the manure heap, and also how it should be preserved to secure its substance.

In the first place, I allow and admire a good large dung heap, but I will never allow a dung pit, or to place it below the level of the surrounding surface. Now, the heap should be built up upon a firm, dry place, and it would be no trouble to build it up square and plumb as you would a hay stack, and be sure to add to it everything that will decompose or smell offensive; bury it in the heap and it will add greatly to the strength and value of the heap. I got my experience as follows:—

I had a field in England, 4 acres, and planted it in potatoes, after that barley and grass seed and a liberal supply of clover, and a good field of hay we had, and after the hay was taken off, the clover began to sprout beautiful, and we stocked it with sheep and cattle before it got too strong, for clover is almost sure to bloat or swell the cattle and cause death in a short time if let to get too far ahead before being stocked; but the cattle fed and done well on it, and after a while I saw the clover buds begin to appear on about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre, and all the rest of the field quite bare, and this $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre above a foot high, and very thick and as straight as the drill was made when in potatoes. At last I thought of the manure that was used on the field when in potatoes, and perfectly well recollected that as far as the cattle had grazed it so bare was the manure that came from that carefully preserved heap, and the other was what lay in this pit, precisely the same grade of dung from the stable, but neglect on my part to put it with the rest.

Now who will say, after being so glaringly instructed by the dumb animals, whose smell and taste is very acute, and should make a man that has the care of them observe them closely and you may learn from them what you will not learn at college. But I fear Mr. E. you will say I have went a long way around to get to the point. Just walk across a pasture field and you will find patches cropped very bare, and others not so, and yet apparently of good quality, the better the quality of the manure the better will be the herbage. I do not mean to say the droppings of the cattle and nothing else should compose your heap; add peat or any other absorbent that you can get, and place it in such a situation as I have named, it will cut down in the spring like grease, and be good and all alike.

And now, Mr. E., there is one part of the farmer's business that has not had the attention paid to it that it deserves: that is a float pit, which should be about 40 or 50 yards below the stables, say 10 by 15, and 2 or 3 feet deep, to receive all that the rain may wash or might otherwise escape from the building. Now this reservoir should be sunk to the pan or subsoil to keep the liquid from escaping; it would be a trifling job to build a stone wall around such a small space, otherwise drive in stakes about 2 feet apart, and plat it with brushwood, and pack it well with very wet earth or subsoil, and when it gets dry it will be nearly as hard as brick, and have a fender or sluice gate, at the lower

side of course float the manure you mean to near a level a fall enough to up hill, for and spread out to do this a farmer be in change the d 10 or 15 mi reservoir with 8 or 9 inches you will find and strong; thing that you duce, and I its vitality, and will last

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Leeds.

Surface.

The writer the January *culturist*, spe ploughing a thinks that and practice He writes:—

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