

ed everything is well and properly fixed and kept. Have a good large sink, or, what is better, two of them. It is very important that the curd should be well cooled and aired before being put in the press. We are confident that many factories spoil much of their cheese from this very thing. The tin-lined ones are the best. If there is not a spring to feed the factory, there should be a large tank for holding water for cooling vats, &c., with pipes leading to each vat. The whey should be carried from the vats to the hog yard in a good large pipe under ground. Put in plenty of whey tank room, for by so doing and keeping the tanks sweet and clean, you will be able to get sufficient whey butter or oil for greasing the cheese, which will be quite a saving, besides being much the best for the cheese. The best tank is a large stave one, or two medium ones, sunk into the ground and covered; from these the whey can be pumped up to the hogs. Provide a good large and dry yard for the hogs, with good sleeping quarters and sheltered from the storms and hot sun. This will add much to their comfort and thrift. Procure the very best curd knives that you can get; we would use both the horizontal and perpendicular knife; also get a complete set of testing instruments, and let the patrons know that you have such and intend using them. Don't fail in procuring a good curd mill; no factory is complete without one. They are now made with sharp knives instead of spikes, which is a great improvement. Get your apparatus and dairy supplies from good, responsible houses—ones that you can depend upon—and if they do cost a little more, they will be the cheapest in the end. Secure a good cheese maker, and do not grudge him good wages, for it is a responsible, hard post to fill. See that your milk is delivered in good condition, without being tampered with, and you will have no excuse for not making a good merchantable article of cheese.

Hints to Dairymen.

Written for the Farmer's Advocate, by J. Seabury.

In reviewing the dairy market for the past two months, we find there has been a slight improvement in the trade, but not what holders have hoped for; and this improvement is only for the finest goods—such goods as will always sell at good prices even in a dull market. As remarked in a former article, there has been some bad slaughtering of ordinary and inferior goods. The writer knows of one line of 1,500 boxes of good meaty cheese, No. 3, which were sold at thirty-two shillings. Some of the returns from the auction room sales have been as low as twenty-two and twenty-five shillings. I expect to see cheese go to sixty-eight or seventy shillings for the finest before the new strikes the market, and hope to see the old well cleared out before the new comes in to any extent. Low as prices are, the dairymen have really no reason to complain, knowing as they do, that the price of dairy goods is quite as good if not better than wheat.

Butter has been much the same as cheese—no enquiry but for the finest goods, and is now quoted at 112 to 114 shillings.

As soon as the calf is dropped it should be taken from the mother and placed in an adjoining stall or room, and not allowed to suck. Calves treated in this way are little or no trouble to learn to drink, but it should have its mother's milk all the same. This milk is essential to the stomach of the young calf. If intended for veal it should be kept in a clean, warm place, and given all the milk it will take for five or six weeks, and then sold to the butcher. If intended for a deacon, it should be kept until about the fifth or sixth day, getting

nothing for twenty-four hours before being killed, the rennet then carefully taken out, turned and cleaned (but not washed); then turned back, with a little salt sprinkled on it before doing so, and then stretched on a bent stick or blown like a bladder. Rennets treated in this way are worth twice as much as those treated in the ordinary way. Calves that are to be raised should have plenty of new milk for a few weeks, and then they may be gradually weaned from the new milk by gradually introducing some substitute, such as skim milk with linseed meal or boiled flax seed. Another very good thing for calves is corn meal slightly scorched or kiln-dried, and then made into porridge; the kiln-drying takes away or kills the purging properties, which are present when fed without. Aim to give them as nutritious feed as possible, and in all cases give it to them warm. I shall revert more fully to their treatment during the summer, fall and following winter in my next article.

One thing I would endeavor to impress upon dairymen, and that is to take great care in selecting the calves for raising. By all means endeavor to raise the standard of your stock by keeping the best, and on no consideration allow them to go to the butcher or any other individual, no matter how tempting the price. You might as well attempt to grow good wheat, and thirty bushels to the acre, by sowing the screenings year after year, as to expect good stock and good milkers without care and judgment in selecting the calves. Canadian dairymen have been altogether too careless and indifferent about their herds. They have allowed strangers to come in and select their best cows and drive them to another market, or to some other part of the country. By all means keep your best cows; do not allow any price to tempt you to part with them. The man who will induce you to part with such by offering five or ten dollars extra, knows the value of a good cow compared with a poor one, which I fear many of our dairymen do not, or they would not keep the stock they do. If they would sit down and make a careful calculation of the difference between a cow that gives 30 lbs. per day and one that will give 40 lbs., they will find that they were not very shrewd when they sold their best cow for ten dollars more than they wanted for their ordinary ones, for she would pay that amount back to her new owner in six months' time. If dairymen would use their pencil and a piece of paper more, and make a few calculations, it would have a tendency to open their eyes; neither are they studying their own interest by not making strenuous efforts to improve their stock.

There is another thing which dairymen do not attach sufficient importance to, and that is the bulls they use. Instances have come under my observation where there was a fine, thorough-bred bull in the neighborhood, the use of which could be had for five dollars, but which the neighbors thought an exorbitant price. The owner of this same animal was selling his stock for ten, fifteen and twenty dollars per head more than his neighbors, and yet they could not see the advantage they would have gained. I would like to know in what way they could invest five dollars better. If by laying out a few extra dollars, together with a little extra care and good management, you get a cow that will yield you five to ten dollars per year extra, what better investment can a dairyman want? It is better than any bank stock, even with a little watering. Let any one make the calculation for himself between a cow that gives 25 lbs. and one that will give 30 lbs. per day, or an average of 5 lbs. for the year, and he will find that the latter, at a fair calculation, will net her owner ten dollars more than the former, to say nothing of her extra value for beef if well bred. If dairymen could be

made to see this matter in its true light, and put the same in practice, it would be the means of putting thousands of dollars in their pockets annually.

If the Grangers would give such subjects their attention, endeavoring to educate their patrons how to make their cows yield 500 lbs. of cheese for the season, instead of 300, and also how to raise 40 bushels of wheat per acre instead of 20 and 25; making two blades of grass grow where one now grows—if they would take hold of such subjects as these and a dozen more that might be named, instead of attempting to purchase their own cottons, teas, &c., they would be doing themselves very much more good and have a much better field of usefulness in store for them.

I feel convinced that the day is not far distant when there will be a strong demand for good dairy stock—stock that will meet the wants both of the dairymen, the butcher and the breeder, for all these qualities can be combined; but for the dairy the milking qualities must be the most prominent. A number of the leading dairymen in the United States are turning their attention to this very thing, and I see nothing to prevent a dairyman from making himself a reputation for dairy stock any more than for those fancy Shorthorns and fashionable thorough-breeds.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

The question, though political, is not one of party, as the term is known in Canada. It is one deeply affecting the interest of farmers; we therefore give insertion in the ADVOCATE to two communications on the subject, each viewing it in a different light. Our columns will be open to replies on either side from farmers, but we will expect them to be brief and to the point. It is our desire to live in amity and good neighborhood with our American neighbors, but as Canadians, we are determined to be perfectly independent in our business relations—to crave nothing as a favor, but to demand it as right, and expect to be treated in a like manner. If they purchase from us, it is for their own gain, and if they sell to us it is for their own greater profit. In our policy we must bear in mind that, next to our home market, the best markets for Canadian products are to be found in Great Britain and the West Indian Islands. On another page are two communications on the subject.

The Weather and the Crops.

We are unable to say anything definite about the state and prospects of crops even now at the close of March. The whole season has been unusually changeable. The rain, snow and frost each succeeding the other in quick succession. And these great and sudden changes make it very difficult to express an opinion on the fall crop. Much must depend on the spring weather yet to come. Soft, genial weather in this month would make a great improvement in any crops that may give little promise; but weather of an opposite character might do much injury. We fear, let the weather be ever so favorable, much of the young clover is killed. Any bare ground should be reseeded, and clover seed will bring high prices; however, it will not do to leave the ground bare.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PEACH BUDS.

A St. Kitt's paper says:—"Our esteemed friend, Mr. H. P. Willson, informs us that he has made an examination of the peach buds, and finds that there are something like about one-third or one-half of the blossom buds killed. The buds having been considerably started by the warm weather in January, and then the severe cold snaps coming on afterwards, the wonder is that they were not all killed. Mr. Willson thinks that there is a probability still of a good average crop."

Written for the Farmer's Advocate.

In the spring there forward to by the an for its lovely bloom an ings, than his bed of very simple, and the c but the tulip demand and must have it. very likely those who them, will have an o in bloom. It is an easy fection in Canada. T sharp frost does it no countries, even the zones, is nearly the It may be summed u

About the first fro of September in C thoroughly dug ove good proportion of charcoal broken ver should be well inco spades deep. The l and leveled, and be a month. The sand and leaving little p fine roots of the bull stroy vermin and w for the food of the soot bring out the tulips, more distinc a great disideratum important of point colors are not brou If plenty of fine ch grateful tulip will smile, in its gratit shades. At the e well-rotted cow, h obtained, should l deep over the bed a and well worked in the better, as by tl well mixed. Beds to four feet wide, an to be easily reach as the centre. Th ed, as tramping sy I do not raise the some, but keep thin skimming off the planting, and by itself in lines about four inches more than six in about six or eig making rows a f can be made. T of taste and cir sixteen feet long, in continued sect alleys are fourtee the bed is plan over with the ral down with the b ed hard enough i will be less lia more than one tally should b of the variety. very treacherous of varieties are complete, and y till the soft bre deep sleep to a from sight, nat generally show on the surface