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The Canadian Yost.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE. SUCCESSFUL GATEERING AT LINDSAY.

interesting Addresses by Principal Mile and Prof. Panton-Views of our Londing Farmers Remarkable Frogress of Victoria County in Fine Stock and Improved farming (Continued from last week.)

We print below the remainder of our report of the farmers' institute held over for want of space from last week. The institate closed on Thursday afternoon after a very successful and interesting two day's of thorough work, and there can be no doubt that with the interest aircady shows in connection with the proceedings that future sessions will be very largely attend-

te.

The Ontario government are deserving of the greatest credit for the inception and corrying out of this the latest scheme for dissemination of information of a practical character among agriculturists generally. Circumstances are sitogether against the those advanced in years, could find time or opportunity to attend even for a short time the agricultural college and model farm at Guelph. Their sons have the advantage that comes of living in a better time than their fathers for the senuire-To bring the teachers from the college to the farmers, seeing that the farmers cannot go the teachers is a good idea. Whatever benefits the farmer will benefit the country at large and tend to increase the prosperity of the community.

It is gratifying to note the interest shows in the various matters taken up for discussion by those present and to find that & vent quantity of practical information is in the possession of farmers and only needs the incentive afforded by such a gathering to bring it out. The principles of farming are well understood and many of the gen tlemen who spoke and gave their views can be classed as scientific farmers from a practical standpoint. The advantages of draining, economy in handling manure, rotation of crops, depth of ploughing and thorough tillage are all well appreciated and we refer our readers among the farm ers to the report which gives a summary of opinions on these points by men amongst s who have put them into practical use on the soil of the county.

Wednesday Eventag's Session.

At 7.30 o'clock the institute resumed Regish church on Kent-st., which was well warmed and lighted. There was a very fair attendance and a strong interest was shown in the subjects laid before the meeting by the several speakers.

The Prestdent occupied the chair and briefly referred to the general objects of the institute.

Education on the farm.

Mr. A. E. Shutterworth was called on for a short address, and compiled, reading to the first season, is an orchard, and root crops for the first season is an orchard that the season for plants and root crops for the first season is an orchard that the coding draine should be put down at least few reas. It is a captured to prove for the feet deep. If the coding draine should be put down at least few reas. It is a captured to prove uninger, the session being held in the

for a short address, and complied, reading & short paper, "Education is required on working of land to even an average, sot to say a full capacity, called for a knowmethods of drainage, was a necessary part of a farmer's education. The paper was pertinent and of considerable value and contained in addition to the above subjects other matter of general interest, all bearing on the subject of education on the

Prin. Mills, on rising said he regretted that there were no ladies present and he had expected that the meeting would be graced with the presence of the wives and daughters of neighboring farmers and ladies from the town. He always liked to see the evening meeting a general one-attended by farmers, merchanta and mechanics, and even by professors of both law and medicine, and thought it had a very good effect.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Principal Mills said he wished to speak not on an agricultural subject, but of "Our Public Schools," The work of the schools was of the utmost importance and furnished almost the only education atteinsole by most of our people's enildren. Had the public schools of thirty years ago been more efficient we might all have been been more elicient we might all have been better and more useful men. To farmers the advantages of a thorough education were simply invaluable. If a change was needed or desired in public matters or neages he would begin at the public schools. Many changes during the last twenty years were due to influences put is twenty years were due to influences put in activity at the schools of the country. When children were young and easily impressed was the time to direct a child aright. Our public school fruetees had a large fesponsibility, but it should not be forgotten that the teacher makes the echool. A well-equipped teacher—a born teacher—will make a good school. Truetees should look to this and not leave such a serious responsibility in the hands of common men. A teacher should be able to impart knowledge and to incalcate in to impart knowledge and to inculcate in the children a love of knowledge. Al-though not a Scotchman he was proud to the children a love of knowledge. Although not a Scotchman he was proud to
be able to say that Scotland was a rugged nurse mother, and she had foetered
her schools, becoming a bright and shining example. What should the public
schools of Untario undertake? asked
Pris. Mills, and went on to reply that the
primary aim of our schools should be to
teach well the elementary principles of a
good English education. To fail in this
was to fail in what was fundamental. The
main point to be arrived at was to make
each pupil as perfect as possible, good
readers, good writers, good arithmeticians
and correct speakers of the English langusgs. Next we may ask are our schools
doing the best they can do if they confine
the whole time to the teaching of these
fundamental branches? Is the time of
our children all spent to the best advantage and to fit them for gaining a living?
Does what he learns at school aseist a
young man on a farm or in the workshop
to gain a living? It does as far as it goes,
but something more is necessary. It is a

or if come will read to be an advanced if Section in the same factor in the same factor of attacked in the same factor of attacked in larger in the discussion of literary presents, and the transcept of continues presents, and the transcept of continues presents, and the transcept of continues a new impurior for manager in the same in the sa siter they have had a good liberal adven-tion would rather starve than go to work.

Our system of education about a server, a tendency to crowd the professions and deplete the firm. If we can stage our education in the direction of multime labor more productive it should be done.

A thing to be avoided was over pressure and the program was over crowded. An examination would show that some sub-jects in the public schools were now ro-ceiving too much attention, others not on-ough, Geography was over the son. statysic were over taught. Grammer was good but it was after all the means of teaching had Eastiek. The simpler amounts was made the better and as immense smount of time was wasted in grammer—much of it was the veriest rubbish. It disguested children with the study and defeat of the study and

disputed children with the study and defeated the end is view. Mathematice was an important study but should not be allowed to usurp the place of more important elementary studies. It had been overdone, generally, though well taught. There was a tendency to runn from one endrance to another and where we had no mathematics fifteen years ago now we have tou much of a good thing. Now, take subjects that see being neglected—writing for instance. It should not be so. It was neglected in the publications and there was no time for; it in the high school. Composition was a subject wordly neglected. Where was the use of all the grammar you could pick up without being able to apply it. It was like building a house and never putting a roof on it. Teach your children, especially your daughters, to write a good hand and to speak correctly. Then again there was the opportunity of introducing into the public schools. If the teachers were equipped at the normal school in a course of lectures on stock rateing and forming, it would make a change in the country in a short time. Frin. Mills concluded his address by illustrating from a diagram his method of teaching a flust lesses in farm stock to a close of boys, and finished by stating that there were too many high schools and one half should be converted into agricultural high schools.

Mr. Thos Wattern was called on and sang "The Englishmen" in fine style, Mr. J. H. Reight playing the accompanient on the organ.

FARMERS' ORCHARDS.

Mr. THOS. BRALL then took on the subject silotted to him and read a paper on "Farmers' orchants." He sketched in one eral terms the treatment of orchants, the selection of a suitable variety of trees, a

judicious arrangement whereby the orchard was not too large for supplying the
family and yet large-enough to aford a part
to be marketed if necessary. Too many
varieties was not destrable, four of five was
enough. Planting should be thereafully done,
and an orchard should be thereafully done,
and an orchard should be thereafully done,
carefully; work in the carth and give the
forte planty of room. Tread in the carth
firmly and even up evenly. Com was a
good-crop for the first season, in an orchard,
if your count the same year after
year, so that muscle was of more second
than brains. But all that is changed, as
the growing of barley and settle factoring of cattle
are of more importance on the most of
farms than the wheat crop. But with these
changes little leaks are apt to increase,
which to prevent or stop require constant
extention and much thought. Why is it
that one man will market his stock at near
ly double the profit that his neighbor will?

DOES SCIENTIFIC PARMING PAT? Pent. Passens said that is looking over the Farm." It was pointed out that the commercial side of farming required that the farmer should have education of a commercial character. The treatment and working of land to even an average, not to say a full capacity, called for a knowledge of chemistry, and this was inval-nable to the farmer. A knowledge of lands, a proper conception of the best than a few years and and it was getting to be a genteel profession. The farmer was now surrounded with circumstances so exacting that sound judgment was necessary in farming. Education,—and by education he meant mental knowledge—was necessary on a wider scale, and he heavy of no better way of getting knowledge than at the farmers' institutes. He heavy the discussion and finds that scientific farming is borne out by practice. Heatide a great deal of practici knowledge was held by men from whom it could only be got by squeezing them at some farmers institute. The more you can have your children education of a farmer should be brought about by matters he would met over the classics even if one's memory was strengthened. The chucation of a farmer should be brought about by matters he would met avery day afterwards in life. The faculty of observation we learn where our neighbors outcomed and where they fail. Comparison was an invaluable aid to the farmer. He collects his facts and then compared them. System was a great factor in success. The farmer had so much to carry around and apply and would be do so successfully he must have his methode and good methods too. Improve these facilities by study and they enabled a must be and good methods too. Improve these facilities by study and they enabled a must be used in the have be reason of feering not proving successful. Mr. D. J. McLavynn, M.P.P., nose to any that he agreed in the main with Prin. Mills on the question of reform in our public netoois. He referred to the quantity of intervelant and unceitable matter found in text-books and said that the tendency of the reading thus placed in the hands of scholars was to promote a taste for work or professions other than that of farming. A strong point in achool literature should be that a love and liking for farm knowledge would be gradually imported. Ours is essentially an agricultural country and everything that tended to missie of the country and everything that tended to missie of the country and everything that tended be a genteel profession. The farmer was now surrounded with circumstances so

Thursday Morning's Session. At the council chamber at ten o'clock the institute resumed business on Thursday morning. The doors were opened at 9.30 cause he has silms exces m

eller of votes; all of gradient place in the first parties of the first

In reply to a question put by the presi-fest Prof. Panton gave some general dir-setions and advice as to retaining the manuals given of from a manure head in present of decomposition. He advised principles phaster (ground,) or swamp such, either of which substances took up not hold the aumonia-as it was disengag-if from the manure.

Mr. John Campenta, jr., read his ex We reprint this paper and comme its principles to the careful considerat It is thought by many that forming gives

semaller return for the capital invested.

and the labour expended, than any other this may be so if only individual cases are compared; yet if considered on the whole, I think it could be shown that there of well-doing people to be found among the farming community than any other class. But this is certain that if any other business would be carried on as much of our farming is, so regardless of details, so indifferent to profit and loss, it would very seen come to grief. Just imagine a green consider his case and are any or the indifferent to profit and loss, it would very seen come to grief. Just imagine a groser exposing his tens and sugars to the weather, or a manufacturer his valuable tools and fine machinery when not in use, and a dry goods merchant with his goods all mixed up so that it would take twenty cents worth of time to search out ten cents worth of goods. Where is the difference between these and us if we daily waste time looking up mis-laid tools and implements, mis-laid because we have not "a place for everything, and everything in the furnow to winter, and our respers or binders in the funce corners, or perhaps drawn up behind our barns for eleven mouths out of the tweive. Or if we wheel out the manure on an incline where its most valuable parts are weshed sway not only by the rain from the clouds but also by the drip from surrounding roofs. The time has been when the farmer did not find it so necessary to look after details as at present, when wheat was a certain as well as a paying crop and the work was very much the same year after year, so that muscle was of more account that brains. But all that is changed, as the growing of batley and seeds, the production of milk, and the fattening of cattle are of more importance on the most of farms than the wheat crop. But with these ly double the profit must are merganor with a lie it not because he has the right class to begin with that he keeps them constantly growing, and when preparing them for the market he carefully considers the quickest and best methods of fitting so as to have

smarter for emeritally consistions: the contractors and best emission of mach, by any the control of efficiency and the unique seven seems, by small on the plants of the control of the boyer's gausse.

Let us reprose two years men begin, stage to firm with a cust of the control of the boyer's gausse.

Let us reprose two years men begin, stage to firm with a cust of the control of the boyer's gausse.

Let us reprose two years men begin, stage to firm with a cust of the control of the boyer's gausse.

Let us reproduce the control of the contr them in that nice condition that their good qualities may be seen at a glance, which has for the seller a pleasing effect, upon

that they do not closed one must be taken that they do not closed one with the other, as it is only by out toward being properly strended to it, all its details at the right

for empiral and labour.
The cimirmon called for a discussion on the paper just read and Prin. Mills said the paper just read and Prin. Mills said the paper just see excellent that it hardly it was all admitted, the paper was an excellent that it hastly provided discussion; it was all admitted, it was all good and profitable. He particularly emphasized life. Campbell's statement with repared to the life of and service to be taken out of farm implements.

Mr. W. Worsen's gave some facts gained in his experience of farming busings on the advisability of summer fallowing, and of the economy of energy for, not only implements, but for hurness, small farm trains and fathers.

ouly implements, but for immess, s form tools and fixings. Mr. H. H. Hoperns spoke of the tin

service to be got out of a reaper. He had a reaper—Champion—but it was out of date and to keep up with the times a new one had to be bought—or a self-binder. On the question of binders he could not see where a man was able to make a binder pay on a farm of 100 acres. If barley is cut too early, with a binder, it is often discolored—it is bound too tightly. He would be grad to hear from men who were using binders. Mr. S. Washington said he had used

remper for eight years, and by care it i not cost one dollar for repairs. He night some of the trouble areas from thought some of the trouble areas from farmers not being as goed mechanics as they should be considering the amount of machinery in their hands. The self-binder would not pay, he thought, on 100 acres of land, although he bought a binder for his own use. Farmers sometimes ran to the extreme in buying farm implements, and it grew out of seeing something better in use than what a man had in stock. His plan of farming was to use two gang ploughs and go to work as soon as the binder was off the field, drive slow, put the plow down deep and do the work thoroughly. With regard to the eradication of wild cats he found the best plan to try and keep them down with the gang plough. Ploughing should be done about six inches deep; six inches was preferable to eight inches.

The Fresident, Mr. I. W. Reid, said that

his experience was that it paid to cut barley with a binder. The sample was never so bright before. Barley should be stood up and head sheaves put on. This was the secret of keeping barley in good

Prin. Mills took up the subject of drain. age, and said one of the great questions to and needed draining or not. If so it should be drained as soon as possible. The same mount of manure and labor now given to and on the land of the province would return millions of dollars more were the land thoroughly underdrained. No other investment would so well pay the farmer. The quality of the land and cultivation had The quality of the land and cultivation had to do with the time in which draining repaid its cost—usually in from three to four years. Land swales, swamps and pondnoise everywhere needed draining. If a hole dust down for say three or four fees collected water during wet spring or fall weather, it was a sure sign of drainage being needed. Wide cracks in the soil in the weather also was an indication. What being needed. Wide cracks in the soil in dry weather also was an indication. What was the benefits of drainage and in what wer was evident. Stagmant water in the soil prevented the roots of plants penetrating the soil in search of food. It made a sourness in and prevented the air getting admission to the soil. The chemical action necessary to prepare a supply of plant food supply of exygen led to the formation of an injurious compound of iron. It greatly lowered the temperature of the soil by surface evaporation, by radiation of heat, by excluding the sun's rays. The consequence was that in soil not drained the crops were was that in soil not drained the crops were and in late and cut later and were often a fillure. A vital point in good farming was to get the crops in early—a very great gain. The evaporation from wet soil reduced the temperature all around and the plants on water-logged soils were chilled. A good many held to the opinion that surface drains were quite sufficient to relieve the land. This was a mistake. The best authorities agreed that it was necessary to drain water through the soil, which acted as a filter and heat all the valuable properties held in

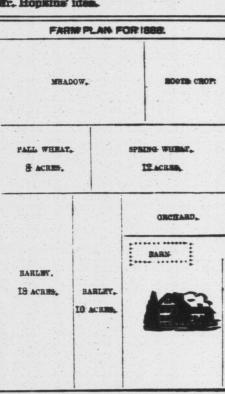
the theower are parties, and without the help indigenent. Some of the suther the help indigenent. Some of the suther the help indigenent, is dealer with looked up said that covering a dealer with marries and that the water

well built were nearly as good as tile and somewhat cheaper, providing you had the stone on your land. Deales made by digging out the soil and filling in small stones made an excellent drain. Throw in the stones about one fact deep, cover with straw and pack in the earth on top. The cheapest way of digging a drain was to let the job at say 25c, per rost. In soft pieces tiles could be profitably laid on inch boards to keep them in line.

Mr. I. W. Ruro said that Rennie's patent; ditcher was a good tool only that it due.

mr. 1. w. RMD sate that Rennie's patent ditcher was a good tool only that it dug too narrow. Drains dug in adry time were not level and there was the objection that the level of the bottom of the drain was the same as the top and often had to be gone over and deepened. The narrowness of the drain prevented the use of a spade and it would be better if the ditcher was built to discuss inches. and it would be better if the ditcher was built to dig two inches wider. It cost \$7 per day for the use of machine and team. Mr. J. F. Dax saked for information, about draining in blue clay. He knew of drains that were entirely usees. They took the water close at hand, say what came in from the top, but nothing class. Mr. Hopking said that the clay complain-ed of was replachly butch clay.

A CAPITAL BARNE RECORD The plan suggested by Mr. H. H. Hop-kins, and which has been used by him for consideration of others. At the beginning of each season he rules off a sheet of fools cap, (thick manilla paper would be preferable), making up a diagram of the farm as laid out in fields. On this sheet is marked the crop put into each field, and after har vest if practicable, the amount of crop taken off. Improvements, such as drains, fences, trees or other matters are marked when made during the season, and any when made during the season, and an addition to the outbuildings put down These sheets give a complete and hand record of farm work, and are invaluable to reference in succeeding years. The years reference in succeeding years. The vexed question of locating with exactness the position and direction of drains is easily settled by this method. Below we give a



At half-past one o'clock the institute resumed, the president placing before the meeting, for discussion, the following question. "What is the best way to eradicate wild cate!"

Mr. HOPKINS led off in the discussion and said he thought root crops beneficial,

and said he thought root crops beneficial, and advised gang-ploughing in the fall-The following season put in barley or some crop that will cut early.

The PRESIDENT said that hand picking over the field was an effectual way but rather tiresome. The field the wild oats appeared in might be put down in clover and afterwards in mangolds and turnips. Then after that crop by harrowing and putting in barley the oats may be kept down. The point to be made was if possible to cut them before they had a chance to seed.

Mr. GEO. GRAHAM, Mariposa, was called on and referred to Mr. P. Curtin of Ops for information.

information.

Mr. Shuyellaworen said that through the country Prin. Mills and Prof. Panton had gained a good deal of information about wild oats, and the general drift of opinion seemed to be that the best plan was to cultivate the soil with such a crop as would ripen before the oats, and by cutting early head off the oats from seeding. This will get rid of the oats on the surface, and a thorough cultivation and a crop of

This will get rid of the oats on the surface, and a thorough cultivation and a crop of turnips generally get rid of the oats that sprouted afterwards.

Mr. P. CURTIN said that wild oats sprouted in the spring. He recommended that much the same plan as that suggested by Mr. Hopkins be followed. THE COST OF DRAINING.

Mr. W. GRANT enquired which would be

the cheapest to drain ten acres of wet swamp land: hemlock lumber at \$3 per 1,000 feet, 3 inch tile, or stone drains. Prin. MILLS said that tile was the best Prin. Mills said that tile was the best although the lumber might be the cheapest. If well done, with a good fall, and the lumber could be kept wet it might be kept for eight or ten years. In a wet clay subsoil lumber would last for probably twenty years. Hemlock was probably better than pine. In quicksand a draincould be made. Put collars on the tile and there would be a very considerable success. In a quicksand soil silt besine should be made which could be cleared out at intervals.

SCIENTIFIC CATTLE PERDING. Prof. PANTON said he was very much piessed at the free and vigorous discussion that had taken place and those who had attended were from time to time so engrossattended were from time to time so engressed in the discussion and found so much to say that they had to be pulled off the subject in hand like fighting dogs. The question he would discuss was one of the scientific subjects in scientific farming that of feeding. We fed an animal and expected to get out of the beast either work, milk, fat or size and strength. Quite a zwednession had taken place in the methods of feeding. It used to be turnips—now turnips were out of use. In getting the best re-

could be cleared out at intervals.

tained. We next find how much of the thing desired in the find is digested by the autural. These what does that find do for the animal? Beas it presince home, make muscle, make fat or add to saveral tablets of figures hanging on the well, showing the manits of analysis of different kinds of food for cettie, hey, rosts, grain and mixed finds.) He briefly explained the properties of the companent parts of these foods, and painted out the proportion of heat, fat and have producing material in the usual foods given to cettie. He gave a very intelligible emplanation of the "murritive ratio" in foods emplanation of the "nutritive ratio" in foods—that is the proportion that was digested by the animal, and the balance that was pased off as urine and manure. The analysis of hay gave a ratio of \$1 of heat forming fond to every 1, of fiesh forming. He explained the formation of what is called "feeding standards," certain tabulated statements showing the proportion of percentages of different foods put together to effect a certain purpose. There were standtion of the "nutritive ratio" in foods centages of different foods put together to effect a certain purpose. There were standards for maintenance, 1:12; for food, 1:6; milk, 1:5.5; fat, 1:5.5, and growth, 1:4.7. These proportions were graded for animals of 1,000 lbs. weight. He specified as a ration for producing fat the following per day: -12 lbs. straw, 5 lbs. hay, 6 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. bran, and 2 lbs. linseed meal. For milk, use 16 lbs. hay, 8 lbs. of wheat bran, 2 lbs. linseed meal, and 6 lbs. corn meal. Haycock's ration, (of Newmarkst) were shown on a placard and gave for fattening cattle (1) 9½ lbs. of hay, 34 lbs. roots, cattle (1) 91 lbs. of hay, 34 lbs. roots, tening cattle (I) 9½ lbs. of hay, 5½ lbs. routs, 5½ lbs. bran, 9½ lbs. corn meal, and 2½ lbs. od cake ground; (2) 12lbs. hay, 46 lbs. routs, 5 lbs. bran, 11½ lbs. bariey meal, and 2½ lbs. odicake. The secret of cattle feeding meant that placing before the cattle such food as would meet the end in view, and not to cost more than the results would warrant being spent. The logical result was that while some feeders were giving their cattle liberal find they were not using it judiciously. Agreat deal of feeding was lost.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL said that he had figured out the cost of several rations and the one just referred to by Prof. Panton showed that it would cost about \$9.45 per month to feed a 1,000 lb. animal. He feit that if the farmers of Ontario could not feed cattle except at a profit they should give up feeding cattle for meat altogether. The ration he fed at present was 3 lbs. bran, 7 lbs. meal (of oats bacley peas) 40 lbs. roots, 10 lbs. hay and chaff, altogether it came to about 101 cts. per day for gether it came to about 193 cts. per day for a 1,000 lb. animal. He had very little con-idence in Prof. Brown's experiments, and in fact the farmers of the county could beat Prof. Brown every time. He fed 5 lbs. hay in the morning, say 6.30 o'clock; at 7 about 20 lbs. whole roots; 11 o'clock, the chaff with dry meal; at 4.30, 20 lbs. roots; with with dry meal; at 4.30, 20 lbs. roots; with has and meal at night. He found this to give very good results, and it always seemed to him that the college experiments made use of too much meal. He knew that double the amount of flesh could be laid on with one-half the food—if the food was judiciously selected. The results on feeding with a with a selected. og this ration to two or three different animals varied somewhat, but he believed it to be due to the animals and not to the

Mr. S. WASHINGTON gave some details coming within his ownexperience and said that he had fed well and made money out

The President here intimated that the time for discussion had expired, and said that Mr. J. F. Dix would read a paper on

Mr. Dix came forward and modestly began his papers on the floor, but was met with cries of "platform." He finally took the platform and read as follows:-Order is the great law of the universe,

ORDER ON THE FARM AND FARM WORK order, no deviation from their courses around the sun. The seasons come in their successive order, year after year, summer follows spring, autumn the summer and then comes the winter. Night follows the day, in fact all nature's laws are order, it-self, and how beautifully harmonious all things are. How we all admire nature, and should copy her as near as possible in our every day life so that our lives may be a sweet song of harmony. If so the farm-ers as well as the other men should be or-derly. Order is very essential in every thing we undertake and not only so, but indispensable to warrant success in any indispensable to warrant success in any beanch of industry. We all know that or-der and discipline is of the greatest imporder and discipline is of the greatest impor-tance in military schievements not only on the battle field but in drill, in camp and if it is a matter of so great importance to observe order in professional movements, commercial and military, why not to farmers and agricultural pursuits. I am well aware that farmers too often under-rate their business which is second to none of the most independent callings in the world and if managed in an orderly way could be made one of the most interesting and pleasant occupations in this country, and I maintain that disorder with farm work and surroundings is one of the greatwork and surroundings is one of the great-est barriers to farmers. A multitude of little vexations would be removed if farmest barriers to farmers. A multitude of little vexations would be removed if farmers would learn to be more tidy and orderiy, and I also believe hundreds of farmers' sons have left the farm in consequence of disorderly management. Would it not perplex the most patient merchant in the town to go in and out his tsore seeing goods piled in all directions, goods mixed together, all in one pile boxes, papers, straw and a host of other things lying on the floor, you will plainly see the inconvenience the clerks would be put to in finding goods, and just so with the farmers. Have you not often seen farmers out of temper thinking their work the most trying of any work under the sun and in nine, cases out of ten directly or indirectly caused by disorder. For example he commences to plough for the first time in the spring, goes to his harness wonders where the plough lines are gone, checks are missing. Don't see who took them. After a considerable hunt and rather out of temper he finds them; now, goes to his plough, can't find clevice or wrench; wonders who ever could have tolen them, but on search finds them under a pile of rubbish or out in the field on the fence. Commences to plough; the plough don't clean, he is vexed at everything, the plough, the manufacturer, himself and everybody else all because he did not observe order in the fall when he put things away. Have a proper place for the different things and keep them in that place. Put the plough away clean and in adry place and some paint or gresse on the mould-board, etc. Had this rule been observed he would have done more work in less time and with pleasure. This illustration may seem simple and of very little importance to us but I contend these little losses of time and similar occurences to be perpetually happening is sufficient and really may seem simple and of very little importance to us but I contend these little losses of time and similar occurences to be perpetually happening is sufficient and really does keep many farmers under water and continually in confusion. We might say a great deal about the disorderly manner in which numbers of farmers lay out their farms and the dilapidated state of outbuildings, fences, gates, gardens, in fact every thing seems to be mixed and out of place. One would almost come to the conclusion the place was uninhabitated or that a cyclome had passed over it. To show the advantages of order with farmers and farm work we must just look at the disorder which you will all see means loss of time and money and no pleasure in the work to the farmer who works in a disordly manner. Now, we will come to our subject and look at the advantage of order on the farm. How do we find things in general where the farmer is orderly and manages his work in a systematic way. Well, in coming to his farm, the first glance we get of his fields and buildings

is a picture of neatness. The farm is di-vided into square fields of uniform size to suit the size of farm, fances straight firm and neat, lane straight tidy and in the proper place for convenience. Free of thick-ies, burrs etc., along the road in frant of farm, (bark, rubbish and stones taken away,) making it a nice walk cancelally away,) making it a nice walk especially when trees are set out as all lovers of as-ture are putting in front of farms. Now the buildings compact and convenient also warm and dry. Yardroomy and clean everything handy and in order as it should be. His work is all laid out in the even-ing for the following day and he does not un-dertake more work than he can account iertake more work than he can a dertake more work than he can accomp-lish in that day, but a great many farm-ers who do not work by any system go along in a free and easy manuer until they hear of some of their neighbors doing something that reminds them of the work they have to do commencing seeding. They then go and look at their implements; find they need to go to the shore. they need to go to the shop. The seed must be cleaned which makes several days, per-haps in the best weather entirely lost be-sides the great loss of a late harvest all caused by a disorder. So you see the impor-tance of managing farm work in a proper manner. Not only is it profitable financially but a great comfort to all concerned. Th work seems to be changed to pleasure and men take a delight in doing work when everything goes harmoniously and far more work can be done when we delight in it. Some of the results of attending to order on the farm are as follows: -punct uality in almost in everything undertaken for the man who observes order on his farm will be ready for each job of work as it comes and to be always ahead of his work instead of his work driving him. This is a great advantage to any farmer, for when a man is always doing work this week he should have dene last week, he is continually in a work. worry. Again order is a great strength saver. We all know that through disorder, a great amount of unnecessary labor is done by work not being properly direct and by preparing implements harness and tools that should have been all prepared long before needed. Although book farm ers are not always the most successful, I think we all could make improvement in our farms and farm work if we paid more attention to agricultural papers. There is always something in them we may profit by for thorough our papers especially THE CANADIAN POST, we have the experience of numbers of our best practical farmers on almost every subject that concerns us, and every farmer should keep a thorough book account of all his business transactions and experiments, loss and profit on the different kinds of produce. Most farmers pay little or no attention to order in the keeping of farm accounts. They work away not snowing how they stand financially realizing nothing about the profits and losses in their grain, seeds, stock, etc., in fact they remind one of a ship on a stormy sea without a chart or compass. In concluding this feeble atempt to do anything like justice to a subject of so great importance, if it may be the means of inducing some farmer to pay more attention to order on his farm with his farm work the writer is amply

WEEDS AND WILD OATS. Prof. PANTON said that one important thing in the eradication of weeds wasthorough tillage. Some weeds were annuals and some biennial-burdock, for instance. was of this class. Cut burdock off near the root, but in about six weeks there would be eight or ten others. Perinnial weeds-such as Canadian thistle and bunch grass-were hard to kill as they propagated from the root. Thorough tiliage was the best remedy for expelling weeds. Weeds one planet follows another in their proper | must be smothered out-keep them from the light. In the fall drill your fields and in the spring cultivate well. Weeds were not so difficult to get rid of, but people did not like to go to the trouble of doing it. It was an immense trouble to get rid of wild oats. There was a tendency in this weed to ripen early. Then put in something that ripened earlier, say barley. Follow this with clover and the clover with turnips. This might seem a queer routine

rewarded.

of crops, but what they were after was to kill wild cats. PLASTER ON CLOVER LANDS. A discussion came up set on foot by an enquiry made by Mr. J. Graham as to the relative value of plaster and manure as a dressing for the field, which brought several of the audience to their feet and elicited from Prin. Mills the statement that plaster would never take the place of manure. There was no nitrogen in plaster, which was simply lime and sulphur. It was true that plaster would induce a very strong growth of clover and in turn the clover would by means of long roots bring up from the soil properties valuable as manure. In such a case as this plaster was a very good dressing, but not how-

A SAFE RULE TO FOLLOW. Coming back to the question of keeping the farm clean, Prin. Mills in reply to an enquiry said to use the cultivater. He of. fered the advice given by an old Quaker farmer, who said he fed his land before it was hungry; rested it before it was weary and cleansed it before it was dirty. This rule was a good one and if followed would prove satisfactory.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION AGAIN. On enquiry from Mr. D. JACKSON, Wood. ville, brought the discussion back to the matter of drainage. He referred to the system of drainage by municipalities and sked if it would be possible to get the government to loan money to farmers at six per cent. interest, to be expended in drainage works. He gave his views on draining quick sand lands and in laying

SPREADING MANURE IN THE FIELDS. Mr. Hopkins asked as to the relative values of manure drawn to the field during the fall and that left in the barn-vard until needed in the spring.

Prof. Panton replied that there were conditions on which the value depended. conditions on which the value depended.

If the manure was drawn to the field and piled in good-sized heaps it was about as well as if left in the yard. If spread in small heaps there was a loss from soakage. On the other hand one of the best English authorities said that the plan of drawing to the field and spreading early had no objections and was coming into practice again with very clever farmers. With regard to the use of salt, it is best when applied to such lands as swamp when applied to such lands as swamp lands and for a dressing for mangolds. Salt for fruit trees, said Mr. Beall, was a good application.

The institute closed with the usual rotes of thanks to the speakers and president.

The deaths in Montreal last week from diphtheria numbered ten, a large increase over the previous week. Typhoid fever carried off two victims. All this mortality was in the east end.

ity was in the east end.

—A wealthy old resident of Hiller township, near Belleville, is about to take unto himself a wife. Their united ages will amount to 134 years. The expectant groom some time ago solicited the aid of a Picton lady, who undertook to make a match for him and pick him out a wife. She arranged matters with a blushing widow of 64 summers. It is said the betrothed pair had never seen each other prior to the enhad never seen each other prior to the en-