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light control applied to its surface shall we not have a large part of the new earth? And why should we not have it in its fullest content? It is worth working for, worth dying for, worth more than most of the visions of the day.

This is a nice visionary prospect of the future Dr. Robertson has given us showing us the tendency of great minds, as in the Ministry of Millitia anticipating universal peace when they will be beaten into praying hooks. Then the millennium will be in order.

When legislators keep the law. And banks dispense with "lois and locks."

And berries, whortle rasp and straw. Grow bigger downward through the box. I cannot conclude without telling you that apples can now be grown in Manitoba, on the authority of Dr. Saunders, who said there is no better success in growing apples. "I refer," he says, to Mr. Stevenson, of Morden. I had the pleasure of visiting his orchard last autumn on my way home from the coast, and I was surprised to learn that he had produced that year 79 barrels of apples, and had grown Hibernal, Charlottoff, Duchess, Wealthy, Blush Colville and several other sorts. He had thus produced apples in Manitoba as good as I have seen anywhere. W. E. Clendenen, of Alberta, is quite enthusiastic about growing apples in the Province of Alberta. He says, "you have only to plant out trees there and in five or six years you will get results the same as in Ontario. We have apple trees bearing good fruit in Edmonton." Dr. Saunders also says that there are in the Dominion about 24,000,000 fruit trees, and that the income from these trees, counting the home market as well as export trade, amounts to some ten or twelve million dollars annually, showing the importance of this industry as a revenue producer.

I will endeavor now, as briefly as possible, to show you how early and late vegetables can be grown in the farmer's garden. With me, rhubarb is the earliest out-of-door growth. We have it to use every year about the latter part of April, and on till it is cut by the frost. During that time we require little labor to grow. Half a dozen roots planted would be sufficient for a medium family. It is propagated by planting small roots in the spring, occasionally cultivated during the summer and in the fall given a coat of manure.

Asparagus is the next thing, about a week later in favorable weather. It is a hardy, healthy vegetable, much in demand, and will grow in any soil, but it does best in a loose soil. It requires occasionally a cover of salt. With this same as well as the season for cutting is from May till about July. After that it is allowed to grow and develop until fall. The growth is then cut off close to the ground and removed to be burned. The roots are covered with manure for the winter. This is all it requires. Its propagation is by sowing seed. When it is two or three years old it is permanently planted out. The crown of the plant about two inches below the surface. After about two years it may be cut for use. When once established it will last for 10 or 20 years.

Respecting lettuce, onions, radish, carrots, beets and parsnips, every one that tills the ground knows how to get these home necessities. All that is needed is to sow them as early in the spring as the land is workable, and in good condition to receive the seed. Keep the weeds down by occasional hoeing, and the good woman or daughter will know when to take them out. Tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers and celery plants require to be sown early in hot beds, but the few that are required for home use can be bought from the regular gardener who grows quantities of them. Tomatoes thrive best on a warm loamy soil, not necessarily rich. Cabbage, cauliflowers and celery require rich soil. Damp, cool weather suits them best. Celery can be kept till Christmas and often later by carefully packing in boxes or on a cool cellar floor with occasionally a watering. Peas, beans and corn are often a part of the farmer's garden. Raspberries, currants (red, white and black), raspberries, strawberries, come under the head of fruit, but are indispensable to health and comfort in a well regulated farm home, and the pleasure of a supply will more than compensate for the trouble of it.

In answer to questions Mr. Robson said the manure should be removed from rhubarb in the spring, and that only a light covering of salt was needed for asparagus. AISKIE AND RED CLOVER. Mr. Glendinning, speaking on "The Cultivation of Aiskie Clover," said we were in the heart of the Aiskie district. A strip well adapted to its growth runs westerly. No other part produces so good a quality. The best soil was a good clay loam, perfectly clean, it can't be too clean. Great injury had been done a few years ago by some seed houses buying from the thrasher, and in some cases before it was threshed. Unless seed is good and clean you cannot get much of a price. Sow the best quality of seed to be got and free from weeds. The best results are obtained from growing barley as a nurse crop. There is danger of sowing the nurse crop too heavy. Mr. Glendinning sowed 4 pounds of Aiskie to the acre. The best he ever grew was from 2 1/2 lbs. to the acre. He had 8 bushels to the acre, but he had had this once. This was an extreme case. Four pounds was the safe thing. President Channon sowed 5 lbs. Mr. Swain 4 lbs.

Proceeding Mr. Glendinning said, if the crop was very thick a lot of small seed went through the screen. The most important thing was cleaning, and the most economical plan he found, was to clean out white clover and weed seed about the same weight. Go through the field and pull out weeds, cut off timothy seed. Night blowing catch fly was one of the worst weeds, but it was easy to pull. Does it pay to do this? He would not advise it unless it did. It paid for two reasons, good seed and good price. If timothy is screened out the small Aiskie is also screened out. President Channon interjected that he was cut 50 cents a bushel on 69

bushels on account of timothy seed. Mr. Glendinning went on to say that one year a buyer had driven from Lindsay to Cammington, and in that distance had only seen 4 lots he would put a price on, one being the speaker's. He asked \$1 a bushel more than the regulation price, and got it because it was cleaned in the field. He preferred cutting when pretty well ripe. He used a table with false bottom, and emptied the box occasionally. He had caught half a bushel of the choicest seed in this way with which he took first prize at St. Louis. He had tried the pea harvester once but had lost a great deal of seed. He had seen a good third crop, but never a good second. The reason was that Aiskie was a biennial plant. He could not say whether it would grow in the west. Mr. J. G. Clark had been successful in growing in Alberta. Mr. Glendinning, touching on red clover, said that crop was a disappointment this year. A field of his failed but he could not account for it. It was not owing to weevil and bumble bees seemed to be fairly plentiful. They were generally speaking less numerous now than formerly. The clover was incapable of fertilizing itself. The pollen was brushed off by bumble bees. He was opposed to self catch, and did not favor pasturing Aiskie.

Mr. Channon was again in the chair, at the evening meeting. Before it was regularly opened Mr. James Flurey again addressed those present on the Spencer Seedless Apple. SECOND QUESTION DRAWER. The answering of questions was next taken up. Which is the most profitable milk cow? Mr. Glendinning—The cow that will make 400 pounds of butter a year or more, or even 300. It does not matter what breed. It depends more on the individual than the breed.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME. Mr. Glendinning spoke on "Beautifying the Home." Some objects, do anything outside of our homes, to beautify the country. Outside of towns, work on roads was generally expended on the centre, and nothing on the side where people walk. Every farmer should tidy up the piece in front of his own place. In spring the road sides should be leveled with road machines. There was not much to be said about fences, as wire was being used so much. In planting trees by the road side they were frequently too close and inside the fence, while they should be outside. Some objected that this made the road wet, but he would ask if any one in the town of Lindsay had found this result. (No one responded.) If trees are planted inside the fence the roots interfere with crops. In some counties wind breaks had been found. In the case of evergreens along the north and west sides of a farm were useful for shelter and shade. Trees should not be placed too close to the house so as to spread over roofs or crowd each other. Farmers do not realize the advantage of paint as they should. Lighter colors were best for town, lighter for country. The man in town was to be commended for having a lawn. The farmer who had plenty of land often had a potato patch instead of a lawn. The best mixture for lawn grass, he thought, was Kentucky blue grass with a little mixture of white clover.

A hedge was an attraction, and nothing equal to common Canadian cedar. If green was entirely cut off cedar would never grow again. In planting trees on large grounds plant those which will grow large. In small grounds those which will be small. They should not be planted in rows. Nature does it that way. Winding paths are preferable to straight.

DRAINAGE. Mr. E. H. Hopkins, of Ops, spoke on "Drainage." There was nothing he said, from which a farmer will realize so much on the investment as drainage, in many cases it will return 100 per cent. He first went over the land and saw where the drain should be located and next found the fall. He took the level with a device of his own, an upright piece of board attached to another a rod from the top to the bottom, which indicated the fall or other way as accurately as an engineer could with his instruments. The last spade used in digging should be width of tile. Three feet was about the right depth. He walked on every tile after it was laid to ensure its being laid solidly. He laid a light covering of straw on the tile, then threw in a little dirt and packed it hard, and so on to top. The harder dirt was packed the better. The water should enter tile at the sides and not from the top. He had also built from drains 14 inches wide, 3 feet deep. He laid stones as big as his fist in the bottom. On these he laid a cedar rail and then filled in smaller stones. Boxes for collecting sediment should be placed in drains at intervals.

SOME HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE. Miss M. B. Maddock, of Guelph, then made the address of the day and was, admittedly so, without disparagement to the gentlemen who spoke. She thought it was wise at these meetings to mix in other thoughts than those of making money. She wished there were a live woman's institute in Lindsay, there was one which met four times a year, but this was not sufficient. An evil of the present day was to strive for what we can get. If there is a bad housekeeper in the community, all other women are to blame for it. If a woman knows it she should care for it. Such meetings could be used to bring women of town and country together and enable them to understand each other. The object was the uplifting of the home. All the wrongs of the day could be righted if the young women of the country were alive to their duty. Proceeding to the selection and cooking of meats what was necessary, she said, was to understand the composition of meats and exercise common sense. Meat was composed of muscle, fat, bone and moisture. The muscle was, of course, the lean, and was composed of fibrous cups, moisture and tissue connecting with the fat and with the bone. There was a great difference



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in fats. In all there were stearin, palmitin and olein. The fat of pork contained most of the latter, hence softer. Mutton contained more stearin and was therefore harder. In the moisture was albumen, the same substance as white of eggs. When it reached the boiling point it coagulated and could never be got back to the original state. Hence to keep meat juicy it should never go past the boiling point.

Here Miss Maddock asked the ladies present which they would prefer, sirloin or round steak, and the former seemed to be the general choice. When asked the reason one lady said because it was more tender. Continuing, Miss Maddock said the sirloin steak was more tender, but she found the round was more strength in the round, because in the shank and round parts the animal used more blood. The neck was the best for beef tea. Cereals contain starch and are needed 6 parts to 1 of food containing proteids. In preparation of meat there

(Continued on page three)

## CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

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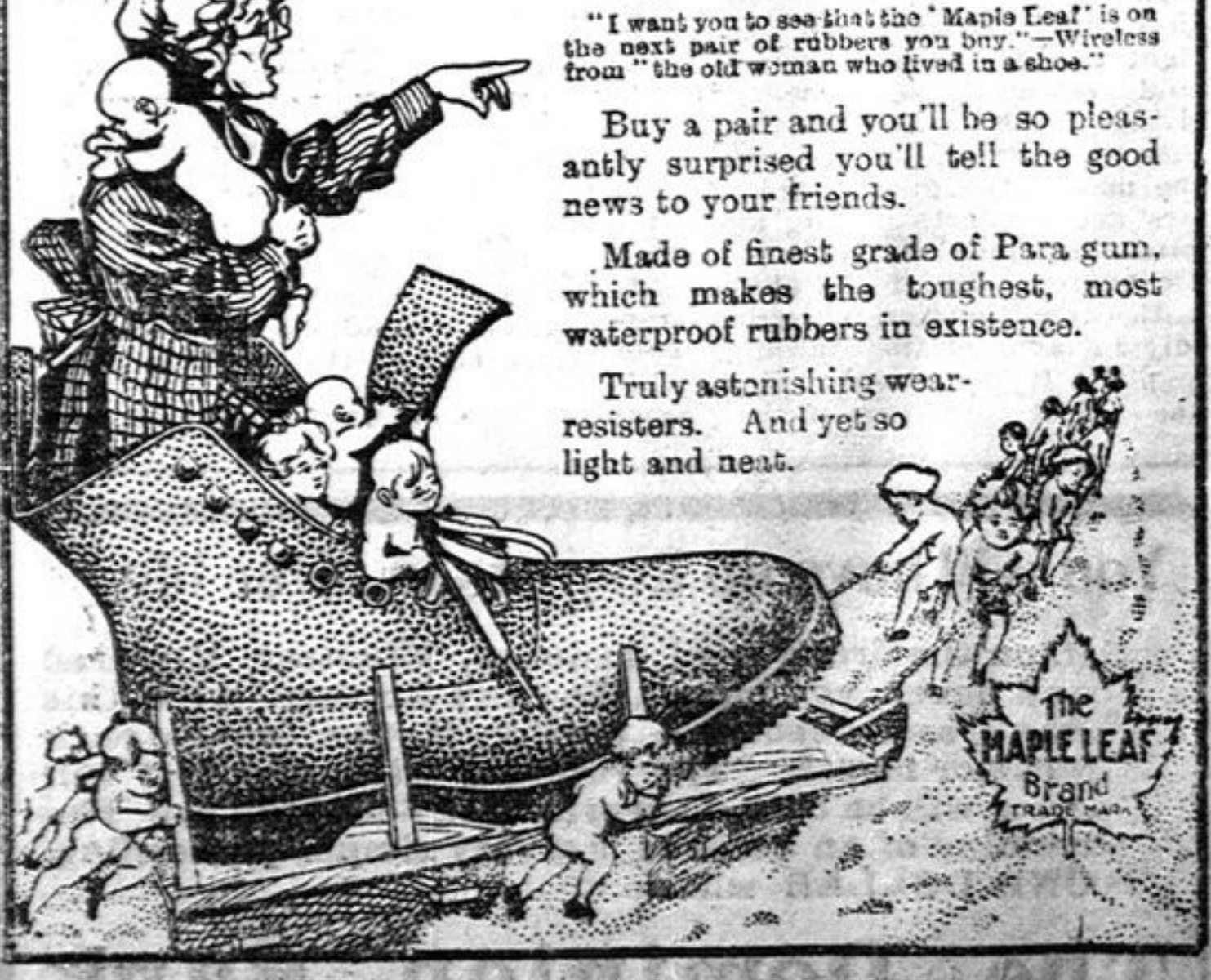
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## THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

(Continued From Page 1.)  
bandy in which I vastly delight. They are not interrupted by old age, and they seem to me to be pursuits in which a wise man's life should be spent. The earth does not rebel against authority. It never gives back but with usury what it receives. The gains of husbandry are not what exclusively commends it. If I am charged with the nature and productive virtues of the soil, in my opinion there can be no happier life, not only because the tillage of the earth is salutary to all, but from the pleasure it yields

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