

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Very Successful Gathering at Clinton.

able Papers by Prominent Agriculturists on Soil, Seed, Fruit, etc.

From the Toronto Globe.

CLINTON, Jan. 20.—A large number of farmers of the County of Huron assembled this afternoon in the Town Hall here to hold a Farmers' Institute and listen to practical lectures on various topics connected with agriculture from the lecturers of the Experimental Farm at Guelph. Among those present were J. McMillan, ex-M.P., and Reeve of Hullett; D. A. Forrester, Mayor of Clinton; Thos. Fraser, of Stanley; A. McAllister, H. Steep, Jas. Stevens, D. Wilson, Reeve of Seaforth; T. Carbert, President of the Hullett Agricultural Society; D. Tiplady, Geo. Crich, W. C. Searle, M. Y. McLean, ex-Mayor of Seaforth; D. M. Malloch, Inspector of public schools; D. R. Monzie, H. Small, J. Tremmer, J. Cox, A. McQuade, W. Elder, W. Wise, H. Hannah, R. McMorley, N. Robin, Secretary Agricultural Society; A. Wiltse, Wm. Tiplady, S. Smiley, Deputy Reeve of Tucker-smith; Robt. McLean, Wm. Herbison, proprietor of Goderich creamery.

The meeting was organized by selecting D. A. Forrester, Mayor of Clinton, as chairman. In calling the meeting to order, he referred to the benefit of these visits from the Professors of the Agricultural College, and the large numbers who had attended similar gatherings in other parts. Other callings had their Associations, and he knew of no good reasons why farmers should not have something of the kind also. They were the largest element in the population and the backbone of the country. They did not as a rule unite as other classes did, but the time had come when their presence was being realized, and they were receiving a greater share of public attention. This meeting, he hoped, would be the forerunner of annual gatherings, that would prove of immense benefit to the farmers of Huron.

Professor Mills then addressed the meeting on

SUMMER FALLOWING AND GREEN MANURE.

He prefaced his address by making a few general remarks on the holding of these Institutes. The professors of the college did not imagine that they could instruct the farmers of Huron on topics on which they had already brought their intelligence and experience to bear, but they had heard the college authorities had always stood at too great a distance from the farmers of the country. He had suggested to the commissioner of agriculture (Hon. A. M. Ross) the desirability of holding such meetings at these, and he had willingly granted the necessary funds to provide for the expenses of the same. Farmers wanted combination and union as much as any other class, and they had neglected that sort of thing in the past. There had been many books written and many lectures given on the science of agriculture, but it was surprising how much that science had been neglected, and how little people knew about it. The college authorities were doing their best to remove this stigma, and had been holding these farmers' meetings in order that agriculturists might meet and advise together. In other places they had resulted in good, and he had no doubt it would be beneficial to the farmers of Huron. Speaking to his subject, Mr. Mills stated that summer fallowing was one of the oldest means of cleaning and preparing the soil, especially for fall wheat. Some writers and some practical farmers had urged several rather strong objections against it, but there were the following strong points in its favor: 1st, Its destruction of thistles; 2nd, The improvement in the mechanical texture of the soil; 3rd, The dormant mineral plant food is made available by exposure to the air; 4th, By the exposure of the soil to the air the humus, or vegetable matter, is converted into nitric acid, so that the plants may use it; and 5th, The soil being frequently turned over absorbs more ammonia than in any other process. Upon each of these points Mr. Mills dwelt in a thoroughly practical manner. The objections to summer fallowing were chiefly two: 1st, The loss of the year's crop and 2nd, The loss of nitrates by drainage. Upon these two points Mr. Mills dwelt at some length. He cautioned the farmers against coming to a conclusion upon one single experiment. What was wanted was a continued experiment that would satisfy. He gave the result of an experiment on the Agricultural Farm near London, Eng., where the same quantity of land was tested by a continued four-year sowing and the production was 66½ bushels, and by an alternate summer fallowing and the production was 79 bushels. In speaking of green manuring the following four advantages were pointed out:—1st, enriches the soil by ash constituents from subsoil; 2nd, adds to soil the humus from the atmosphere; 3rd, collects soluble nitrate from soil and returns it in an insoluble state; and 4th, greatly improves the mechanical texture of the soil.

Mr. McMillan, ex-M.P. (Hullett), stated that he had experimented considerably in summer fallowing and, in his opinion, the great thing to accomplish was to thoroughly pulverize the soil. He did the following: 1st, the fall and he believed it was a mistake to leave it until the summer. He had also found that buckwheat was death to thistles and cleared the land of weeds. He sowed about three-quarters of an acre of buckwheat per acre. He would also put the manure on early in the spring.

Mr. McQuade, (Tucker-smith), did not believe in fallowing at all. He thought the soil should be used continually. His experience was that weeds could be destroyed best by ploughing in just before flowering. He believed it was better to sow buckwheat for ploughing in than clover.

An interesting discussion followed, taken part in by D. E. Wilson, J. McMillan, S. Smiley, A. McQuade, A. Elder, W. C. Searle, Jas. Stephens, and others.

The afternoon session closed by the

reading of a paper exceedingly well written on

CREAMERIES

by Mr. Hannah, of Tucker-smith. He began by tracing the history of these institutions and the present position they occupied in the world. In the State of Illinois there were 400 creameries, in Iowa 600, Minnesota 78, Nebraska 45, Kansas 33, Missouri 28, Ohio 47, and Ontario about 15. In 1871 Canada exported over fifteen million lbs. of butter, but this had decreased in 1883 to about eight million. Denmark had been supplying the market hitherto supplied by Canada. On the other hand, in cheese Canada exported in 1871 8,271,439 lbs., which had increased in 1884 to 68,379,000 lbs. This great increase was owing to the improvement in quality. Mr. Harris, of N. Y. State, who went to Scotland last year to teach them how to make cheese, had stated that the best brands of Canadian cheese were superior to either Scotch or English. What was wanted in regard to butter was hearty co-operation to bring up the standard and improve the quality. He then went on to show the difference between the two kinds of factories, the one where the whole milk was taken, and the other only the cream. He favoured the latter, and made a strong appeal to farmers to co-operate where they had opportunities to produce good butter, and thus, as in the manufacture of cheese, to hold the proud position in the markets of the world of being second to none.

A somewhat protracted discussion followed, in which Prof. Mill, D. D. Wilson, the Chairman, J. McMillan, W. Herbison, and others took part.

Evening Session

There was a fair attendance, a number of ladies being present. The proceedings were enlivened with several musical selections. The Clinton Quartette Club sang "Men of Harlech" and "Come here with the Lark." Dr. Williams rendered "The Farmer's Song," and Miss Brown and Miller played "The Sunlight Waltz."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

was the topic first taken up by Professor Mills. The public school system, he thought, the most important in the province. It was the fountain at which the Canadian youth for the most part could drink and it was therefore absolutely necessary that its waters should be pure, wholesome, and refreshing. To make any great change, to accomplish any great reform, the beginning must be with the public school. The teacher, given the care of children when so young and with the power to mould the child's character and mind, was the most important person in the community. Therefore a good teacher was the first consideration, because the teacher made the school. Then the next thing was, what he taught in these schools, and what shall be emphasized? There should first of all be a thorough training in the elementary branches, but was there nothing else? He firmly believed that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the fundamental instruction in the common branches. There were some of these branches, however, upon which too much time was being spent, and some were being sadly neglected. To the first belonged geography, grammatical analysis, and mathematics, and to the latter writing and composition. He advocated the introduction of the study of agriculture in all its departments in object lessons, subjects for composition, diagrams, etc., etc.

THE SOIL, ITS ORIGIN AND FORMATION.

was the subject assigned to Mr. J. Hayes Pantou, M.A., one of the masters of the Agricultural College. He illustrated his address to his subject, Mr. Mills stated that material to make it interesting and retainable.

Mr. J. McMillan, ex-M.P., followed on the subject, "Why farmers' sons leave the farm, and how they can best be retained." He thought that farmers' sons did not properly appreciate the independence of the farmers' calling. As a general rule farmers thought that other callings, mercantile and professional, were more honorable and comfortable, and spoke of their own avocation disparagingly in comparison with these. This was not right and gave the boy the idea that farming was something low in the scale of being the grandest of callings. Farmers' boys ought to have every means of enabling them to enjoy themselves on the farm. Parents should provide libraries in their farm homes that would supply the children with healthful literature. Give them also charge of some department on the farm and let them feel that they have responsibilities resting upon them. He believed that if farmers would fit themselves as best they could to fill public positions they would find that the rest of the community would willingly aid them to gain them. He appealed to the young farmers present to prepare themselves for future work and responsibility. Mr. McMillan's address was an exceedingly happy and appropriate one, and he was loudly cheered upon resuming his seat.

Mr. Robt. McMorley, of Stanley, brought the proceedings to a close in a few fitting remarks, reviewing the day's proceedings, and speaking on the topics discussed.

Clinton—Second Day.

Clinton, Jan. 21.—Mayor Forrester called the meeting to order this morning at ten o'clock. There was a fair attendance present, including many of the leading agriculturists of the county.

Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Department of the Agricultural College Farm, opened the proceedings by reading a paper on "Agricultural chemistry applied on the Farm." A number of questions were asked and cheerfully answered.

Mr. McMillan, in discussing the question of manure, said he kept his under cover and believed it was richer when so kept.

Mr. McLean (Tucker-smith) said that there was something very difficult in keeping covered manure from heating, and when it was so situated as to make the keeping of it most expensive.

A member remarked that covered manure rotted best.

Mr. McQuade said there was one point to be observed in either outside or covered manure, and that was to retain all the liquid possible and prevent bleaching. An even fermentation was desirable, and too much washing was to be avoided.

A Delegate.—How do you prevent cooching?

Mr. McQuade.—By mixing well all kinds of manure.

A LAWYER'S OPINION.

Mr. Morton, barrister, of Wingham, who has made the subject of agricultural chemistry a study, gave a valuable address. He pointed out the great difference in value between liquid and solid manure. He had made a good many experiments in his own garden, and the result, which satisfied him that the relative values of the two were even greater than authorities admitted.

Mr. H. Small (Hullett) related how the farmers in his native county in England took pains to collect the liquid manure by the erection of stone basins into which it drained from the barnyard, and thence carried by gutters into the fields.

A Delegate believed it best to take the manure out as it was made, and then the liquid would sink into the soil.

Mr. McMillan had tried this with good success.

CATTLE FEEDING.

Professor Pantou then gave an address on "Science in Cattle Feeding," which was illustrated by various tables prepared on the experimental farm, and verified by the experience of many widely known cattle-breeders. Following the feeding standards of Wolff he gave these two formulas for fattening cattle:—First—7 lbs. timothy, 6 lbs. wheat straw, 62 lbs. mangolds, 4 lbs. bean meal, 2 lbs. linseed 2½ lbs. rye bran. Second—6 lbs. clover, 7 lbs. barley straw, 70 lbs. mangolds, 2 lbs. linseed, 3 lbs. bean meal, 2 lbs. unbolts rye.

Mr. McMillan thought that all animals fattened for the English market should get at least some exercise outside the stable every day. This helped them to stand the voyage in good condition.

Mr. Hannah said that he had tried the experiment of feeding cattle only twice a day, with good results. They were little disturbed, and fattened quickly. When, however, cattle were disturbed they should be fed three or four times a day.

Mr. Morton pointed out that different animals had different powers of assimilation, and that accounted for one animal's fattening more rapidly than another on the same food.

Mr. Clifton said his experience was that the same amount of mixed food gave better results than the same amount of food of one kind.

A Delegate remarked that a great deal depended on the husbandman and care. The same person should have continual care of the same animal, and study its needs.

THE SOIL AND ITS FORMATION.

Professor Pantou in his lecture on the soil, enumerated the various agents at work in its formation, such as the atmosphere, frost, rain, vegetation, and animals. He described the rock formation found beneath the soil of Ontario and the Northern States. Reference was made to the great blank in the geological history of the province after the deposition of the Devonian rocks, and the phenomena which had taken place in the glacial period. This portion of his lecture was listened to with great interest, and he proceeded it was evident his hearers were entertained. The climatic scenes of the period were fully discussed, and the manner in which sand, clay, and gravel soil formed, clearly explained. He closed by summing up the evidence in support of the theories he had advanced.

FRUIT AND FRUIT GROWING.

Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich, read a valuable paper on this topic. He addressed the farmers to plant extensive orchards, because he believed an limited market was opening up in Britain for Canadian apples. Orchard soil should be thoroughly prepared by underdraining, and the trees planted in rows at forty feet apart, so as to permit of easy cultivation and root-cropping while the trees are young. Taking an orchard of say ten to twenty acres he recommended the following numbers and varieties:—10 Duchess of Oldenburg, 2 Early Harvest, 2 Fall Pippin, 3 St. Lawrence, and the balance in leading winter sorts, such as Baldwin, Greenings, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, American Golden Russett, Wagner, and King of Tomkins County. After an experience of many years in growing and shipping, he had no hesitation in stating that Ontario grown apples were superior to any in the world in point of quality, and in every competitive test had taken first place. In regard to plum trees, he spoke of the discouragement under which growers labored owing to the curculio and black knot. He believed, however, the curculio would yet leave voluntarily, or some friendly insect would appear to annihilate it. The varieties he recommended were Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, Lombard, fainter, Oregon, Bradshaw, and Washington. The trees should get a heavy dressing of salt every year over the soil, and a light solution of Paris green and water would save the plum crop from the curculio.

The subjects of grape-growing, peaches, strawberries, and plums were also taken up in their bearing on the county of Huron. For nearly an hour subsequent Mr. Allan answered all sorts of questions with readiness and patience, showing his thorough knowledge of the subject.

Mayor Forrester asked if the use of salt in the orchard was beneficial.

Mr. Allan—Yes, except in heavy clay loam soil.

Mr. Allan—By keeping the orchard perfectly clean.

Mr. Tremer—How old should an orchard be before it should be seeded down?

Mr. Allan—About the time the trees begin to bear.

Mr. Morton—What is the best way to prune?

Mr. Allan—The old-fashioned way with the thumb and fingers, when the trees are young.

A Delegate—Would you prune a too thickly planted orchard or allow some trees to die?

Mr. Allan—Take out every second tree.

Mr. Hannah—When is the best time to prune?

Mr. Allan—In the month of March for large limbs.

Mr. Allan urged the necessity of properly naming apples for export, as they were getting very particular in the Old Country. The apples should also be allowed to lie on the ground after picking, as this improved them. Care should be taken in planting, and he recommended that the trees be mixed.

Mr. McQuade, of Tucker-smith, read a paper generally eulogizing the farmer's calling and pointing out its dignity and importance.

Mr. McMillan, of Hullett, read a paper on

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF FARMING,

which he claimed was ruinous to the farmer. He had compiled the following table to show the actual state of affairs for this year:

	Yield per acre.	Price per bush.	Price per acre.	Cost per acre.
Fall wheat	24	75	\$18.00	\$21.00
Spring wheat	20	75	16.00	14.00
Barley	24	53	14.31	14.00
Oats	38	23	10.64	13.14
Poss	24	53	13.20	13.20

These figures had been arrived at by taking into consideration the cost of summer-fallowing and manuring. A change must be made by Ontario farmers, because he believed that prices might rule even lower in the future, owing to the immense supplies from the Northwest. The farmer who was going to succeed best was the one who turned his attention to exporting, dairying, or raising thoroughbred cattle. Upon each of these departments the speaker dwelt at some length, showing the advantages they possessed over the present system, and giving his own practical experience in each. As Mr. McMillan is a highly successful farmer, and one who has taken great pains to post himself, he was attentively listened to, and loudly applauded on closing.

The time having come to close the convention, a few general remarks were made by Mayor Forrester, J. A. Morton, J. Tremmer, A. H. Manning, Prof. Mills and others. Mr. McMillan moved, and J. Biggins seconded, a vote of thanks to the visiting professors, which was heartily carried. Subsequently in was resolved to form a permanent Farmers' Club, with headquarters at Clinton and bi-weekly meetings. A. E. Forrester was elected president, and Jas. Tremmer secretary.

The following resolution was then put and carried unanimously, the meeting afterwards adjourning:—

Moved by Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Hannah, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Agricultural College at Guelph is an institution which should get the hearty support of the farmers of Ontario, and that this meeting has been much benefited by the papers read, and directions given to the discussions by the professors from the College."

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the growth of hair clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

COUGH AND COLDS that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

Great Discovery

That is daily bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Tickling in the Throat, Pain in Side and Chest, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a positive cure. Guaranteed. Trial Bottles free at J. Wilson's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

The history of medicines no preparation has received such universal commendation for the alleviation of all kinds of disease, and the permanent cure it effects in kidney diseases, as Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Its action in these distressing complaints is simply wonderful. Sold by J. Wilson.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whooping cough, requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by J. Wilson. [4]

The following is from J. W. Ptolemy, of Winnipeg, formerly grain buyer for William Gillette's store, and ultimately ill: "I was for many years much afflicted with Constipation, Biliousness, and ultimately Dropsy. I suffered very much and tried many different medicines, which gave me only temporary relief and then it was as bad as ever again. I was recommended by a friend, who had been restored to health by it, to try McQuade's Spleen Cure. I did so, and it was not long before I felt like a new man, and I have enjoyed excellent health ever since. I commenced taking it February 7th, 1879. Sold by Geo. Rhynas. 2m.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 15th, 1886.

GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it I was completely prostrated.

MRS. MARY STUART.

Thousands Say So.

T. W. Aitkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known, and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cents a bottle to J. Wilson. [3]

NEW DEPARTMENT

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.20	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	.50	1.00	1.50

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SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS ONLY 15 CENTS

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.

In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE sending us 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free. \$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive a copy of Geography of the late George Brown. \$2.50 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free. \$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of Saturday's DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$3.50 and 25 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE four months free. \$4.00 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$4.50 and 35 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$5.00 and 40 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$5.50 and 45 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$6.00 and 50 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$6.50 and 55 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free. \$7.00 and 60 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