

ances were obtained for doing the outside work of the farm, while the wives and mothers were left to get along with the old fashioned and inconvenient kitchen utensils. After a very brief address the speaker applied herself to the making of a milk soup, a cheese omelette, a milk sauce and a Welsh rarebit. As each dish was completed, it was handed round for inspection. As the cooking proceeded, Miss Livingstone explained the best heat at which to cook milk, vis. 160, and that it should always be cooked over hot water; that eggs should never be allowed to boil, as that toughened the albumen, but should be cooked either by being placed in very hot water and allowed to stand for seven minutes, or by putting the eggs in cold water and allowing it to just come to a boil. She recommended that potatoes be cooked in their jackets and in cold water. Many other items of information were given as the lesson progressed. The audience were in high good humor, and indulged in some pleasant speech during the intervals of the lecture.

While Miss Livingstone was making preparations for her demonstrations, Rev. R. C. Johnstone sang, "Scotland Yet." The song elicited a lively encore, and Mr. Johnstone responded by singing "The Warrior Bold."

#### PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

At the close of Miss Livingston's demonstration, Prof. Robertson was called upon for an address. Expressing his pleasure at seeing his friend, Mr. Bedford in the chair, he said Mr. Bedford's conduct in the chair was characteristic of him; he was always passing on the best things to others. He spoke of Mr. Bedford as the "uncrowned king of agriculture." The more he learned of Canada, from Prince Edward's Island to British Columbia, the more he thought of this province of Manitoba. The people were full of enterprise and courage, and had a good opinion of themselves. While there are many excellent things here, there is nothing that cannot be made by the industry, skill and economy of the people, blessed by Providence with good harvests and good weather. He saw marks of substantial progress; no part of Canada was making more progress, and Canada was making more than any other part of the world. He asked where else farmers who had begun with nothing had made \$5,000. There was a lot of nonsense talked about populating the country he would spell "prosperity" with a very large p; and "population" with a very small one. When the people adjust themselves to the conditions so as to make a good living, population would come. He told the farmers as to the real wealth of the country, the products of their labor. He admitted that the farmers do not get their proper share. The government can help the exchange of one form of wealth for another. Not more than one-tenth of the wealth the farmer creates goes for machinery. He advises the people not to chase after little things and ignore the big things. There had never been an instance of 50,000,000 bushels of cereals produced by so few farmers, yet it would pay them to sow fewer acres and reap more bushels. If this were done and more care given to stock, it would be better for the country. Only the Indian could prosper by feasting and faminining. An even grade of feeding, summer, fall and winter should be provided; also better shelter in winter—this could be done by means of poles and straw. He thought if the