

operation as possible between the Institute on one hand, and the College and Experiment Station workers on the other.

(b) **INSTITUTE LECTURERS.**—It is quite evident, from the papers read and addresses given, that, while it is necessary for the most part to have practical men on the Institute staff, it is becoming more and more essential that the practical men should be strengthened by scientific knowledge bearing upon the topics which they discuss. The College Professor is becoming more and more sought after in many of the States.

(c) **CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.**—In many States it is somewhat difficult to discriminate between the work of the Institute and the work undertaken by those who have charge of College extension matters. Considerable unprofitable discussion took place as to what should be termed Institute work and what College extension work. There are unlimited possibilities for the man who has charge of College extension work, as well as for the man who has charge of the Farmers' Institute work, in the generally accepted meaning of that term. What may be called College extension work in one locality may rightly be called Farmers' Institute work in other districts. There is, no necessity, however, for clashing of forces or overlapping of work.

(d) **MOVEABLE SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.**—By moveable Schools of Agriculture is meant an Institute meeting of several days' duration with the object of dealing somewhat exhaustively with one or more subjects. These have been given a trial in several States, as well as in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the results have proved the worth of this sort of education, and it is likely that the method will be more generally followed, especially in those districts where Institutes have been established many years.

(e) **BOYS' AND GIRLS' INSTITUTES.**—In a few of the States separate classes have been held for boys and girls, but the work in this line has usually consisted in one or more sessions of a regular Institute meeting being devoted to topics in which the boys and girls would be specially interested or could take part. The instruction has often taken the form of corn-judging for the boys, and judging or making of fancy work, and different lines of cooking, for the girls.

(f) **WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.**—While considerable attention has been given in many of the States to securing speakers specially qualified to address the ladies in attendance at the Farmers' Institute meetings, and in many cases separate sessions have been held for them, very few permanent organizations have been established for the women on the farm. Many of the States have their Granges, and there is no call for organization in such places, as the work carried on by the members of the Grange is quite similar to that carried on in those places where separate Women's Institutes have been established.

Altogether the Convention was of great value to the Institute Superintendent. The direct information and suggestions given regarding travelling

libraries, fruit institutes, monthly meetings, demonstration work, special courses along definite lines for Institute members, and other topics, were found of great value.

The officers for the ensuing year are given below:—

President—Dr. Tait Butler, Raleigh, N.C.

Vice-President—J. L. Ellsworth, Boston, Mass.

Secy.-Treas.—John Hamilton, Washington, D.C.

Executive Committee—G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Ont.; T. L. Calvert, Columbus, Ohio; A. E. Chamberlain, Brookings, S.D.

Among those elected on standing committees are Supt. Putnam, President Creelman, and Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cow Holding Back Her Milk

I have a good cow but she will not give down her milk. She will give it for a day or two all right and then the next time she is milked she will only give a quart or two. I have tried giving her something to eat when milking but that does not seem to help any. SUBSCRIBER.

It would be difficult to say, from the information given, what is the cause of the trouble. Try feeding her half an hour or so before milking. Some food, such as bran, might be given to stimulate the milk flow. Does the cow get salt regularly? Is she fresh calved? Is she in good health? Is she excited by dogs or by other causes at any time? Is she

of a highly nervous temperament? Does the same person milk her regularly? There may be several causes for a cow holding her milk. Have any of our readers advice to give on this subject?

Ration for Milch Cow

I have yellow corn stocks that are husked and also can set corn ground on ear. What proportion of oats and bran would you feed with it to milking cows? D. W. L.

Hastings.

If your cows are giving about 20 lbs. of milk, the best ration you could make out of the materials you mention would be composed of corn stover cut and moistened, 30 lbs.; bran, 4 lbs.; oats, 4 lbs., and corn and cob meal, 2 lbs. This would be improved by reducing the corn stover to 20 lbs. and adding 6 lbs. of clover hay.

Standard Weights

What is the standard weight of plums, apples, pears and onions? Haldimand Co. A. B. C.

There is no standard weight in use in the trade for the fruits you mention. A barrel of apples should weigh 165 lbs. gross, a barrel of pears about 175 lbs. Plums are sold by the basket of 11 quarts and onions by the 100 lbs.

Sick Colt

I have a two-year-old Clydesdale gelding, which I had castrated last June and which evidently got over it all right. About two months ago it partially lost the power of its hind legs, wobbles about badly and strikes



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