

Twenty-two rows entire acre was not a of the corn which art of an acre. The pounds in drills was ear or two on prac- s in the dough stage alongside of this was inds of seed. There corn and a number tons to the acre. l on the lot sown at ut there was a con- stalks. They were ose on the twenty- The yield of green ns, thus it will be e rate of seeding. ate of fifteen pounds e and stood up well, ent down so badly grain was in practic- at sown at the same is just a few pounds is a difference of planting. We came kind of seed was same. We did not lls this year. We comparing the feed- seeding. In 1915 of the corn as taken the thick-sown was of the hill planted, bly in favor of the

the rate of twenty- ave a particularly oughout the entire ults as we obtained ave us the largest e of seeding. The ving at the rate of re would be \$1.07 e heavier seeding, er acre more feed. ould amount to \$5 t for seed. There en the fifteen and is quite possible obtained on lighter ent was tried was xperimental Farm n drills at the rate

a tendency on the There is also a eed, regardless of ars saved in seed in almost a failure rate of seeding, be high. When as been handled, te. If the gerim- more seed will kernel will grow. time of purchase test the seed just ion to plant the drills at the rate acre. A portion half this quality he amount so as n a wet, dry and s given a greater seeding in hills, cutting. As to e to be able to eedy. However, the weeds have ator is properly

roduced in

has issued the of the principal areed with 1917.

ield of wheat for 301,350 bushels e yield per acre ing figures were res, a yield per ts in 1918 was res, an average ith 403,009,800 an average of ing grain crops res for 1917 in ley, 77,290,240 peas, 3,110,100 0); buckwheat, 0 (5,934,900); or for husking, 512,700 (79- 51,000). Hay 180,000 tons The average year's averages Barley, 24 1/2

(23); rye, 15 1/4 (18 1/4); peas, 13 1/4 (15 1/4); beans, 15 1/2 (18 1/4); buckwheat, 20 1/4 (18); flax, 5 1/4 (6 1/2); mixed grains, 38 3/4 (32 1/4); corn for husking, 56 1/4 (33); potatoes, 142 1/4 (121 1/4); turnips, mangolds, etc., 381 1/4 (290 3/4); hay and clover, 1.40 ton (1.66); fodder corns, 9 1/2 tons (7.34); sugar beets, 10 (8.40); alfalfa, 2 1/4 tons (2.39).

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in the Prairie Provinces.—The total yields in the three Prairie Provinces in 1918 were: Wheat, 164,436,100 bushels as compared with 211,953,100 bushels in 1917; oats, 222,049,500 bushels as against 254,877,200 bushels; barley, 47,607,400 bushels as against 40,834,100 bushels, and flax, 5,776,000 bushels as against 5,835,900 bushels.

Values of Field Crops.—The average values per bushel of grain crops for Canada in 1918, according to the prices returned crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were as follows: Fall wheat, \$2.08 as compared with the same price in 1917; spring wheat, \$2 as against \$1.93; all wheat, \$2 as compared with \$1.94 in 1917; oats, 77 cents as against 69 cents; barley, \$1 against \$1.08; rye, \$1.50 against \$1.62; peas, \$2.54 against \$3.54; beans, \$5.42 against \$7.45; buckwheat, \$1.58 against \$1.46; flax, \$2.65 against \$3.12; mixed grains, \$1.14 against \$1.16, and corn for husking \$1.77 against \$1.84. Of potatoes the price per bushel in 1918 was 98 cents against \$1 in 1917; turnips, etc., were 42 cents against 46 cents; hay and clover, \$17 per ton against \$10.33; fodder corn, \$6.14 per ton against \$5.14; sugar beets, \$10.25 per ton against \$6.75, and alfalfa, \$17.84 per ton against \$11.59. The total farm values for 1918 of the principal field crops are estimated as follows, with the corresponding estimates of 1917 given in brackets: Wheat, \$382,165,700 (\$453,038,600); oats, \$289,404,400 (\$277,065,300); barley, \$77,881,270 (\$59,654,400); rye, \$12,714,400 (\$6,267,200); peas, \$7,907,900 (\$10,724,100); beans, \$19,332,900 (\$9,493,400); buckwheat, \$18,090,600 (\$10,443,400); flax, \$18,641,000 (\$15,737,000); mixed grains, \$40,796,100 (\$18,801,750); corn for husking, \$25,118,800 (\$14,307,200); potatoes, \$102,290,300 (\$90,804,400); turnips, etc., \$54,904,000 (\$29,253,000); hay and clover, \$249,459,300 (\$141,376,700); fodder corn, \$29,335,600 (\$13,834,900); sugar beets, \$1,845,000 (\$793,800); alfalfa, \$7,963,600 (\$3,041,300). The aggregate value of all field crops in 1918 amounted to \$1,337,350,870, as compared with \$1,144,636,450, the figures for 1917 being the highest on record, as were also those of 1917 up to that date.

Leeds County Farmers Do Big Co-Operative Business.

At the Annual Meeting of the Leeds Farmers' Co-operative Limited, held in Athens, on January 28, it was shown by the Manager's report that the Association had done a gross business of \$213,752.42 for the year. This was divided as follows: Eggs, \$42,982.75; dressed poultry, \$14,459.79; feed, seed, etc., \$91,134.52; cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., \$65,155.36. It was also shown that the Association had made a healthy growth. All the original shares of stock had been sold; a new branch had been formed at Lyn and two other branches were being organized.

The Directors were authorized to make arrangements for doubling the capitalization of the Company, and issue 400 new shares.

The Daylight Saving Act came in for much adverse criticism. During the discussion at the meeting, various reasons were advanced for its working to a decided disadvantage to a community.

Opposed to A Navy.

At the regular meeting of the Walsh branch of the U. F. O. on January 15, 1919, it was resolved that—"In view of the colossal war debt which will have to be met in due course and in which burden we are prepared to share cheerfully as Canadian taxpayers; we are unalterably opposed to the Dominion Government making any preparations to construct war ships for the purpose of increasing the strength of our Navy, as Britain at present monumentally dominates the seas; and in addition to Britain's power, Canada has the protection of the great Anglo-Saxon Republic to the South of us, which invincible Democracy still stands for "the Monroe Doctrine," which well-established law prevents any country in America from being attacked by a foreign power; therefore, we feel safe under the protection of Britain and the United States Navies and contend that there is no utility in adding to our present tremendous liabilities for useless expenditure upon naval or other military activities"

It is estimated that 500,000 bushels of oats suitable for seeding purposes may be obtained from Ontario for use in Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Good Light for the Farm Home.

Good light is something not to be despised by any person wishing to enjoy life to the utmost. It means cheerfulness and comfort. There are a number of lighting systems in use in rural districts. The electric lighting plant is to be found on many farms, the lights in house and barn being run off a storage battery which

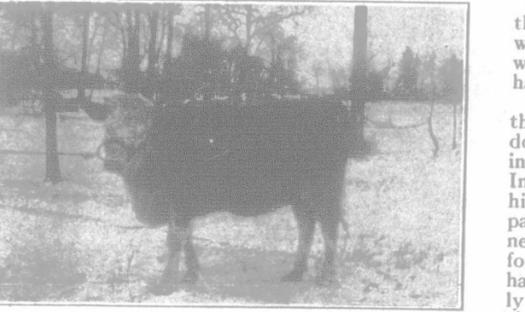
is charged by an engine running a dynamo. The writer has had no practical experience with electric lighting, but wishes to give facts regarding the acetylene gas lighting plant installed in the home of A. A. Coon, of Lincoln County. The plant has given faithful service for five years, being installed in January 1914. The carbide generator is a galvanized steel tank about 3 1/2 feet and 2 feet in diameter, holding at its base about 25 gallons of water. The capacity of this model is 25 one-half foot lights, meaning that it will light twenty-five lights at one time that consume one-half of a cubic foot of gas in one hour. The carbide is purchased in steel drums of 100 pounds each. Twenty-five pounds of carbide is placed in the cylinder at the top of the generator and is automatically pushed off into the water by a gravity motor. The operation of the generator is entirely automatic, only a very little gas being in the generator at one time. Gas sufficient for a three-burner gas plate is generated and it is always ready for instant use day or night. Water can be boiled in a very few minutes on this plate. An acetylene iron can also be used at the small cost of about one cent per hour. This is a time and labor saver. It is possible to wire the lighting system so that by pressing a button the gas can be lighted. Mr. Coon's plant cost him about \$175 complete, including fourteen lights and a gas plate. This was five years ago, and in that time there has been no expense except for the carbide. The total cost for light in this home has been about \$50 for the five years. There is no expense for chimneys, mantles or bulbs, as none are used. The carbide residue makes excellent whitewash or fertilizer. An important feature in connection with the acetylene lighting system is that it requires very little attention. It will give light for from four to six weeks without anyone going near the generator, and then it only takes about fifteen minutes to re-charge it. The acetylene light made from calcium carbide is one of the brightest, whitest and softest of artificial lights.

Lincoln Co., Ontario. C. J. COON.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

A Fifteen Year Old Feeder.

The other day we were talking to an Agricultural Representative who began to wax enthusiastic on the subject of "calf clubs" for the boys of his country. "I am through preaching in my country," he said "and I have reached the conclusion that what I have to do is to plan lines of work which will be of direct assistance in putting money in the farmer's pockets." He was very hopeful of creating more interest in pure-bred stock by working through the boys on the farms: those who are old enough to take an interest in and care for some stock of their own. "I have organized one calf club in my country," he said, "and although it has not been working very long I feel that it is one of the very best things I ever did. Just the other day the father of one of the calf club members was in my office and was telling me how enthusiastic his boy was over the calf he got. 'Why', said this man, 'before you organized this club Jack didn't appear to take any interest in the farm at all. He didn't read anything and it was all I could do to get him to feed the stock. Now that



Winner in a Banker's Competition.

he has a pure-bred calf of his own, however, he has become suddenly interested in both breeding and feeding. He reads every bulletin and book he can find on the handling of dairy cattle and even goes out to the mail box and waits for the "Advocate" to come, so that he can find out the best things to do for that calf."

Sometimes boys get a chance to own and care for stock of their own but do not take advantage of it. Evidently, however, Lloyd Copeland, a picture of whose calf is given herewith, is not one of this type. This calf was seven months old and weighed 710 pounds when sold recently in Toronto. It captured the Bankers' prize at the local fair and certainly looks as though it had been well cared for. No doubt it was, because Lloyd, who is fifteen years old, fed and cared for it himself.

Public Speaking and Debating.

BY G. H. UNWIN, O. A. C., GUELPH.

Part V. Faults in Delivery.

Some speakers, otherwise excellent, have a strange narcotic power. After they have been speaking for a few minutes the audience assumes a half-recumbent position, heads droop, and polite hands conceal incipient yawns. Very often, too, this effect has nothing to do with the subject matter, which may be both original and interesting. The reason in such a case is that the speaker pitches his voice in a certain key and retains that key throughout his discourse. After a time, sense, words, and everything else are merged in a drowsy hum, like

"The moan of doves in immemorial elms  
And murmuring of innumerable bees."

Curiously enough this habit is frequently put on for the occasion. People whose voices, in ordinary conversation, rise and fall in the most natural way with their changing feelings, when they find themselves on the platform assume a tone of never-varying monotony. I imagine the reason is psychological. Unconsciously the speaker has adopted a "stage manner."

It is obvious that to make a success of speaking a man must be able to modulate his voice. When he is impressing some argument which requires persuasion his tone rises to a higher key than normal and he speaks more rapidly. Again, when giving information in the form of description or figures his voice drops to its normal key and he speaks deliberately and very distinctly for here the details themselves are all-important. Most good speakers raise the voice a little when introducing a new point; and whenever a quotation of any kind is given there should be a change of tone, in order to separate the quoted words from the body of the speech and place them, so to speak, in inverted commas.

Is there any set of rules whereby a man may control the tones of his voice? Certainly, but it is not necessary to learn them formally. Hamlet's advice to the players applies also to speakers. "Hold the mirror up to Nature." My experience has convinced me that all defects may be cured by the application of common-sense—which is a truism no doubt, but one that will bear infinite repetition. Once the reason for a rule is clearly perceived the rule becomes unnecessary. The speaker who is in earnest loses his self-consciousness and becomes natural. He learns almost unconsciously to moderate his voice with the changes of his thought because this is natural to him in private; and practice makes it also natural in public. Most of the errors of the inexperienced speaker come from the unusual position in which he finds himself. They are abnormal. The point to remember is that they may become confirmed habits if not realized soon enough and checked, like weeds, when still young and tender.

Abuse of Pauses.

A judicious use of the pause is of the greatest value to a speaker; its abuse is fatal. You frequently hear the adjective "jerky" applied to a delivery and if you observe the method of the speaker in question you will notice that he makes a pause at regular intervals, thus delivering his sentences in instalments. In the following illustration the logical stopping places are indicated with a perpendicular line; the dashes indicate pauses at wrong points. If any reader thinks this illustration exaggerated let him listen carefully at the next institute meeting.

"It has been said—that charity—begins at home. || The same truth—applies—to education. || The value of —home-training—is obvious | but—it has been neglected. || It has been largely—left to—the school | to develop —not only the minds and—intelligence of our—children | but also their manners and—character. ||"

Sometimes the awkward interval is filled up with the sound "er", and this unfortunate habit is common with teachers and people accustomed to weigh their words carefully. Once contracted it is exceedingly hard to break.

In order to suggest a remedy it is necessary to theorize a little and to trace effect back to cause. Why does a man stop in the middle of a phrase? Presumably in order to decide upon the next word or series of words. Instead of having the particular thought completed in his brain when he begins his sentence, he has it only partly constructed, and must stop in order to plan the next part. Thus he proceeds spasmodically, anxiety for what is coming paralyzing the expression of what has already come. What at first was a necessity gradually becomes a habit, and long after he is able to translate thought to speech with ease, he persists in the disjointed style.

In accordance with this theory the following remedy suggests itself. Never start a sentence until it is fully formed in the mind. This will occasion trouble, no doubt, but it will force the speaker to think ahead. At all events it is better to pause too long between consecutive thoughts, than to interrupt them at the wrong places. In time the connection between thought and speech will be lubricated and the two processes will become almost simultaneous. It seems to me that this is an important point. The speakers who carry their audiences with them are those who go by the direct route, without stopping at every flag station.

On the other hand certain speakers of great natural fluency make the mistake of rushing on from point to point without pause or breathing space. Listening to such a speaker is like trying to study the country from the windows of an express train. No sooner does one feature strike your eye than it is whisked away, and something quite different is before you. In such a speech there is no time for the succeeding points to